Catalogue 32-509E Occasional

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada

Reference Manual for
Catalogue 32-229
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Preface

This publication is one of a number of methodology papers prepared in the Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada. These methodology papers provide information that enables the user to better understand the procedures employed by statisticians in the Division. Other publications have focused on horticulture, animal products, field crops, livestock and farm expense statistics. This paper will replace catalogue 21-602.

The author expresses appreciation to Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke and Bernie Rosien for their helpful suggestions.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Food is of interest to everyone. In Canada, for example, it accounts for nearly a quarter of all consumer expenditure. Preferences change, however, as do budgets, food prices and other factors affecting the eating habits of Canadians. For instance, apparent per capita consumption of beef dropped 18% between 1975 and 1981, while apparent per capita chicken consumption rose 31% over that same time.

These and other trends can be followed in the annual publication, "Apparent per Capita Food Consumption in Canada", produced by Statistics Canada.

2.0 PURPOSE

This handbook was undertaken with the aim of providing a descriptive explanation of the methodology involved in calculating the apparent per capita consumption of seven food groups: cereals; sugars and syrups; pulses and nuts; beverages; dairy products and by-products; meats and fish. The information required to produce this series is extensive and varied. The apparent per capita consumption series is, therefore, a presentation of data from throughout Statistics Canada, as well as from other organizations. These data sources are presented for reference purposes, following each food group section.

It is hoped that the handbook will enable users of apparent per capita data to become more familiar with the concepts involved therein.

3.0 CONCEPTS

There are two ways to represent the disposition of food. The first approach estimates per capita consumption, while the other involves **APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION.**

The former approach requires detailed information on individual food purchases and eating patterns. Measurement is conducted at the consumer level and estimates food **ACTUALLY PURCHASED FOR CONSUMPTION.** Ideally, more than one survey period in a year would be used to detect seasonality in expenditures and consumption. Examples include bulk purchases of meat in the fall or fruit in the summer.

However, conducting such a survey is a very costly proposition, especially in a country like Canada, where diets vary by region or ethnic community.

The alternative is to determine apparent per capita consumption. The term "apparent" is used because the data involved do not represent actual quantities of food consumed in Canada. The term "disappearance" is used because it represents the total amount of food **AVAILABLE** for human consumption. Measurement is at the wholesale level, and the results represent the **AMOUNT OF FOOD AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION** at this level. In keeping with the terminology used in the apparent per capita publication, disappearance will be used instead of consumption.

In calculating disappearance, supplies of food are traced through various channels from production and imports to wholesale warehouses. The movement of food supplies described above is referred to as "disposition", and the method of calculating the amount of food provided through these channels is a "supply disposition".

Unfortunately, the wholesale level is the final stage at which inventories can be compiled with reasonable accuracy. Given the limited resources available, it is not possible to estimate quantities sold retail. Losses incurred in retail stores and through preparation in homes, restaurants, and institutions are not included in the calculations.

Nonetheless, the supply disposition approach has proved to be the most cost effective in producing apparent per capita statistics.

3.1 METHODOLOGY

The supply disposition approach is a residual one. Essentially all components of supply are added together for a given year and all uses, other than consumption, are deducted. The residual is the amount available for consumption. For any given commodity, seven values are required:

Production
\+ **Beginning stocks**
\+ **Imports**
= GROSS SUPPLY
\- **Exports**
\- **Ending stocks**
= NET SUPPLY
\- **Manufacturing**
= FOOD GROSS
\- **Waste**
= FOOD NET

Production data are obtained through surveys of farms and food processors. Beginning stocks are those quantities of fresh and frozen food products held in storage, measured at the beginning of the evaluation period (January 1). Ending stocks are measured at the end of the evaluation period (December 31).

Import and export data are based on documents collected by Canada Customs. Manufacturing data include production of both edible and non-edible products. This category includes requirements for processing as well as the amount of the commodity required for seed, animal feed and industrial use. The processing data come from a survey of food processors.

The waste factor is applied to the food gross value. It is expressed as a percentage of the fresh product which will be removed during processing or will perish in storage. Most waste factors correspond to those used by the United States Department of Agriculture, though some such as those used for potatoes are uniquely Canadian.

The final food net value remaining is divided by the Canadian population to produce per capita disappearance values. The per capita estimates are shown as retail and product weight, with the exception of meats which are calculated on a cold dressed carcass weight basis. Product weight represents the weight of fresh apples, for example, required to produce a jar of apple sauce. The retail weight is the weight of the apple sauce. Other commodities are measured in terms of sugar content, milk solids, fat content and tea leaf or green bean equivalent. Product weight is derived using conversion factors developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. They are listed in the appendix.

3.2 POPULATION

The Canadian population figure used is obtained from the Demography Division of Statistics Canada. The July 1st 1986 population was listed as 25,612,000. It included "the total number of persons whose usual place of residence was somewhere in Canada, including Canadian government employees stationed abroad and their families, members of the Canadian Armed Forces stationed abroad and their families, and crews of Canadian merchant vessels. Not included are government representatives of other countries and their families, attached to the delegation, embassy or other diplomatic body of that country; members of the Armed Forces of other countries stationed in Canada and members of their families who are not citizens of Canada; students attending school in Canada whose usual residence is outside Canada, and temporary visitors to Canada."

3.3 CONFIDENTIALITY

The Statistics Act (assented to February 11, 1971) provides Statistics Canada with the mandate to collect, analyse and publish statistical information. Respondents who are required to report under this Act are assured that information disclosing the situation of an individual person or firm will remain confidential. In this manner, Statistics Canada encourages farmers, processors and other businessmen to provide accurate figures which will, in turn, assist them in making decisions in their operations or businesses.

To ensure confidentiality in any statistical presentation the "rule of three" is employed. If there are three or more respondents in a category, generally, the data will be published. Conversely, when there are fewer than three the data will remain confidential. Furthermore, when three or more respondents reply, the "rule of market dominance" is considered. For example, when one respondent controls more than a predetermined percentage of the market, the data are not published. Caution is taken in producing figures not to disclose confidential information residually, i.e. enabling one to deduce from what is published that which was suppressed. Often, data will be aggregated by geographical area, by economic class, or otherwise to ensure confidentiality as well as provide some information.

4.0 CANSIM

The Canadian Socio-Economic Information System (CANSIM) is Statistics Canada's computerized data base. The CANSIM cross-classified module addresses the demand for multidimensional data.

All supply disposition tables presented in the apparent per capita publications are also available on the cross-classified system. Historical data for most food groups are also available back to 1960. Revisions are carried out annually at the time of the publication release.

Customers who do not have terminal access may request data (as well as descriptions of each food group's index, manuals and analysis packages) from:

1) Agriculture Division
   Data Dissemination Unit
   (613) 991-4253
2) Electronic Data Dissemination Division
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   (613) 991-1130
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5.0 CEREALS

The per capita disappearance value for cereals describes what is available after the products leave the mills. Further processing is not considered under "manufacturing" in order to avoid double counting. For example, wheat flour which is used in bread production already appears in the "per capita disappearance" column, so there is no need to list it again in the "manufacturing" column. In the case of breakfast foods, the product is already processed so manufacturing is not applicable. Import and export data are provided by the International Trade Division. Information sources are listed in Table 1.

For **wheat flour, rye flour, oatmeal** and **rolled oats,** the data sources are basically the same. Production figures are obtained from the Crops Section of the Agriculture Division. The Section surveys all millers in Canada every month and publishes both production and stocks of the above mentioned products. To obtain the supply for a given product, production, and stocks, and imports are added. Exports and ending stocks are then subtracted, leaving net supply. This is essentially the same as food gross since there are no manufacturing data.

Included in **wheat** production are: **hard red spring wheat, soft red winter wheat, Ontario** and **Quebec winter** and **spring wheat** and **durum** varieties. Wheat grain is not imported, however, small amounts of wheat flour are. The amount of wheat flour imported is not considered significant in relation to total production. Imports of rye flour are not counted for the same reason.

No per capita figures are given for **pot** and **pearl barley, corn flour and meal** and **buckwheat flour** because of confidentiality restrictions on parts of the supply disposition data. Import and export figures are provided but, because the supply disposition is incomplete, per capita disappearance is not calculated.

Virtually all of the domestic supply of rice is imported. Production figures represent Canadian wild rice; data are provided by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan departments of agriculture. Imports include wild rice.

As no stocks figures are available, the amount of rice held in storage is included in the per capita figure.

Production of **breakfast foods** is recorded through shipments. The Industry Division provides data on prepared, ready-to-serve breakfast foods, unprepared oatmeal and rolled oats, and other unprepared cereals. The volume of oatmeal and rolled oats is removed from the production figure to avoid double counting. Exports of oatmeal and rolled oats are also removed for the same reason. Data on breakfast foods do not include inventories, so no figures on stocks are available.

TABLE 1. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Cereals

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Wheat flour	Production	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
		22-007	Statistics Canada, "Cereals and Oilseeds".
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 6264; 6265; 6267; 6269.
	Stocks	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
Rye flour	Production	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
		22-007	Statistics Canada, "Cereals and Oilseeds".
	Stocks	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
		22-007	Statistics Canada, "Cereals and Oilseeds".
Oatmeal and rolled oats	Production	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
		22-007	Statistics Canada, "Cereals and Oilseeds".
	Stocks	22-201	Statistics Canada, "Grain Trade".
		22-007	Statistics Canada, "Cereals and Oilseeds".

TABLE 1. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Cereals - Continued

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 6245.
Pot and pearl barley	Production		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential.
	Stocks		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential.
Corn flour and meal	Production		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division Statistics Canada, Confidential.
	Stocks		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division Statistics Canada, Confidential.
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 6215.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 6215.

TABLE 1. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Cereals - Concluded

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Buckwheat flour	Production		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential.
	Stocks		Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Confidential.
Rice and wild rice	Production		Saskatchewan Agriculture unpublished data.
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 6144; 6149, 6199-83.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 6175.
Breakfast food	Production	32-228	Statistics Canada, "Flour and Breakfast Cereal Products Industry".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 6630.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 6630; 6245.

6.0 SUGARS & SYRUPS

The per capita disappearance of refined sugar includes all sugar destined for domestic and commercial (baking, confectionery) consumption. It is given in terms of sugar content as well as retail weight, the sugar content indicating the quantity of sugar in a product and the retail weight being the weight of the product itself. All import and export data are provided by the International Trade Division. Conversion factors are listed in the appendix, and information sources are listed in Table 2.

The Industry Division collects information concerning the production and stocks of **refined sugar** through processor surveys. The Industry Division surveys all known Canadian refiners of raw sugar. Manufacturing inputs in refineries include Canadian **sugar beets** as well as imported **cane sugar;** also included is manufacturing inputs of **liquid sugar.** Imported sugar products include **granulated, cubed, brown** and **confectioner's** sugar. Exports consist of refined cane and beet sugar. The manufacturing value is that quantity of granulated and liquid sugar which is used in refineries and reported to the Industry Division as manufacturing inputs.

The Horticultural Crops Unit of the Agriculture Division collects production data for **maple products** through a producer survey. Production is recorded in units of maple syrup but all maple products (taffy, butter, syrup) are converted to a maple sugar equivalent. Artificially produced maple items are not counted, only farm-produced maple sugar and such are covered in the survey. Imports of maple products have historically been small or non-existent. All trade data are converted to a maple sugar equivalent to maintain consistent units throughout the supply disposition process. The supply disposition of maple products is reported on a crop year basis (April to March).

Surveys of beekeepers generate estimates of **honey** production. Beginning stocks (if there are any) and imports are added to production to obtain gross supply. Ending stocks (when applicable) and exports are deducted

to produce a net supply figure which is also the food net figure. Per capita disappearance of honey is reported in retail weight and sugar content.

The **"other" sugars** consumed in Canada are **glucose, fructose, dextrose** and **molasses.** This series has been discontinued because of data confidentiality. In the past, information was collected for molasses and syrup not elsewhere specified. Some data are still being gathered and, should the confidential items become available, per capita disappearance figures will again be published. Confidentiality restrictions also preclude the reporting of sugar substitutes or high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) sweeteners.

TABLE 2. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Sugars and Syrups

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Refined sugar	Production	32-013	Statistics Canada; "The Sugar Situation".
	Stocks	32-013	Statistics Canada; "The Sugar Situation".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 10139; 10148.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 10139.
	Manufacturing	32-222	Statistics Canada, "Cane and Beet Sugar Processors".
Maple	Production	22-204	Statistics Canada, "Production and Value of Maple Products".
	Stocks		Agriculture Canada, unpublished data.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 10105; 10109.
Honey	Production	23-210	Statistics Canada, "Honey Production and Value".
	Stocks	32-011	Statistics Canada, "Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables" (discontinued in 1978).
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code : 5509.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 5509.

7.0 PULSES & NUTS

7.1 Pulses

The Agriculture Division provides data on production of pulses. For dry beans and dry peas, yield is reported on a field-run basis: the product is removed from the field and the total weight harvested is reported as production, with no allowances made for spoilage. Import and export data are provided by the International Trade Division. Conversion factors are listed in the appendix. Data for dry peas and dry beans are presented on a crop year basis (September - August).

There are two components of **dry bean** production: **dry white beans** and **coloured beans.** Production of white beans is reported by the Crops Section, based on a producer survey. Coloured beans include **red kidney, pinto, cranberry, black turtle, azuki** and **yellow eye** varieties and production is concentrated in Southern Ontario. The Section obtains production figures from the Ontario Bean Producers' Marketing Board in London, Ontario. Because reporting is done on a field-run basis, two percent of production is removed to account for waste. The manufacturing figure includes seed requirements (appendix).

Production figures for **dry peas** are derived from a producer survey. Imports are added to production to obtain gross supply; there is no information available on stocks of this commodity at present. All imports and exports are converted to a whole pea equivalent, to allow trade data, which includes split peas, to be incorporated. Dry peas used for manufacturing include feed and seed requirements as well as processing. The waste figure is again set at two percent of total production. There is no fresh equivalent per capita disappearance for dry peas, as the product itself is not "fresh" but "dried".

7.2 Nuts

The bulk of Canada's supply of nuts is imported. Production of tree nuts in Canada is localized in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, and it is limited to **filberts.** The British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and

Fisheries provides information on filbert production. Imports and exports are reported by the International Trade Division, and most trade data are reported on a shelled weight basis. Where appropriate, commodities are converted to shelled weight, and factors are supplied in the appendix. Information sources are listed in Table 3.

Virtually all of the total Canadian supply of **peanuts** is imported. This quantity is therefore the food net from which per capita disappearance is calculated. The supply of **tree nuts** includes those produced in Canada (filberts) plus imports which include **almonds, brazil nuts, pecans, walnuts,** and the like, excluding oil nuts[1]. Those nuts which are exported are subtracted from the gross supply and the remaining quantity becomes the food net figure.

[1] Beechnuts, for example, are used primarily for producing oil and are not included in per capita disappearance data.

TABLE 3. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Pulses and Nuts

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Dry beans	Production	22-002	Statistics Canada, "Field Crop Reporting Series". Plus estimate.
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities". Classification code: 9308; 9312.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities". Classification code: 9309; 9312.
	Manufacturing		Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada. Estimated.
Baked canned beans	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities". Classification code: 9512.
Dry peas	Production	22-002	Statistics Canada, "Field Crop Reporting Series".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 9374; 9375.

TABLE 3. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Pulses and Nuts - Concluded

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities". Classification code: 9373; 9376; 9377.
	Manufacturing	32-218	Statistics Canada, "Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries".
Peanuts	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities". Classification code: 21245; 21249.
Tree nuts	Production		British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities". Classification code: 8110; 8120; 8140; 8160; 8180; 8199; 8210; 8220; 8225; 8240; 8260; 8280; 8299.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities". Classification code: 8199; 8299.

8.0 BEVERAGES

8.1 Non-Alcoholic

8.1a - Tea, coffee & cocoa

All components of the supply disposition for tea are reported in tea leaf equivalent. Coffee and cocoa are reported in their respective bean equivalents, and the conversion factors are listed in the appendix. There is no domestic production of these three commodities: imports and stocks make up the gross supply, the beginning stocks of one year being the ending stocks of the previous year. Stocks are reported by processors who are surveyed by the Industry Division. Since there is no manufacturing, the net supply is the same as the food net which is used for calculating per capita disappearance. Information sources are listed in Table 4.

8.1b - Soft drinks

The per capita disappearance figure measures what is available from manufacturers. It includes stocks held at warehouses or retail outlets. Production estimates provided by The Industry Division are based on carbon dioxide usage.

8.2 Beverages - Alcoholic

The food net is the only component of the supply disposition that is given. Current preliminary figures are provided by the Canadian Brewers' Association for beer, by the Association of Distillers for liquor and by the Canadian Wine Institute (CWI) for wine.

Data based on sales from the Public Institutions Division of Statistics Canada are used to update these preliminary figures. The data used to calculate per capita disappearance, based on sales, are comprised of three parts:

(i) sales by liquor authorities to final consumers and holders of licenses to resell;

(ii) sales by wineries and breweries to holders of licenses to resell;
(iii) sales by wineries' and breweries' retail outlets to final consumers.

The drawback of this system is that all products sold do not reach a final consumer so it is not possible to know if they are consumed. Also, the per capita disappearance figure published is based on the total Canadian population whereas the per capita sales by volume published by the Public Institutions Division is for those Canadians 15 years of age and older. However, the per capita figures are useful as guidelines in following consumption trends.

TABLE 4. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Beverages

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Tea(1)	Stocks	32-025	Statistics Canada, "Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 11310; 11320; 11349.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 11349.
Coffee(1)	Stocks	32-025	Statistics Canada, "Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 11249; 11230; 11220; 11210.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 11230; 11249.
Cocoa(1)	Stocks	32-025	Statistics Canada, "Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 11110; 11162; 11165; 11168; 11199.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 11199-48.

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 4. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Beverages - Concluded

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Ale, beer, stout and porter(2)	Food Net		Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.
Distilled spirits(2)	Food Net		Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.
Wine(2)	Food Net		Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.
Soft drinks	Production	32-001	Statistics Canada, "Monthly Production of Soft Drinks".
	Imports	65-007	Statistics Canada, "Imports by Commodities" Classification code: 17199.
	Exports	65-004	Statistics Canada, "Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 17199.

(1) Prior to December, 1978, production and stocks of coffee and tea appeared in catalogue 32-018, **"Miscellaneous Food Preparations"** and similar data for cocoa appeared in catalogue 32-016, **"Biscuits & Confectioneries".** Both quarterly publications have since been discontinued.

(2) For further information on the production of ale, beer, stout and porter, distilled spirits and wine, refer to the following Statistics Canada publications: 32-205, **"Breweries";** 32-206, **"Distilleries";** 32-207, "Wineries", all produced by the Industry Division. Commencing in 1981, refer to publication 32-231, **"Alcoholic Beverage Industries"** for this information.

Note: The data sources listed above are for the final estimates of per capita disappearance. Sources for the preliminary data are listed in the text (Section 8.2).

9.0 DAIRY PRODUCTS & BY-PRODUCTS

The Agriculture Division obtains information on dairy products from several agencies. Milk production data are derived principally from administrative data supplied by milk marketing boards in each province, based on sales of raw milk to processors. A loss factor is employed to account for milk lost in transfer from the farmer's tank to the processor's, and this is combined with a value for shrinkage and loss between the processor's receiving tank and the final product. In other words, the waste figure is incorporated in the production figure. Producers who process and sell milk in addition to selling raw milk to dairies report their sales of processed milk only so as to avoid double counting of the raw milk (which would occur if both the producer and the dairy plant reported this amount). There are no stocks, imports, exports or other waste deductions for fluid milk and cream*, therefore, production constitutes the net supply for these items, and the food net from which per capita disappearance is calculated.

*included are the following:

MILK:	standard (3.25%)	CREAM:	cereal (10%)
	buttermilk, partly skimmed (2%)		table (18%)
	skim (4%)		whipping (33%)
	chocolate drink (2%)		

The supply disposition for milk products such as condensed and powdered milk, cheese, ice cream and other by-products are obtained by the Horticultural Crops Unit for inclusion in the apparent per capita publication from the CANSIM data base. CANSIM dairy data are presented in matrix form and the identification numbers for the matrices used are presented in Table 5, with the other sources for dairy supply disposition data. Historical annual data from 1920-1977 and monthly figures from January, 1976 to date are also available from the Dairy Unit of the Livestock and Animal Products Section or from CANSIM. These matrices are listed and described briefly in the Dairy Review (catalogue no. 23-001) or the CANSIM series directory. Some matrices contain monthly or quarterly data and they are summed to produce annual figures.

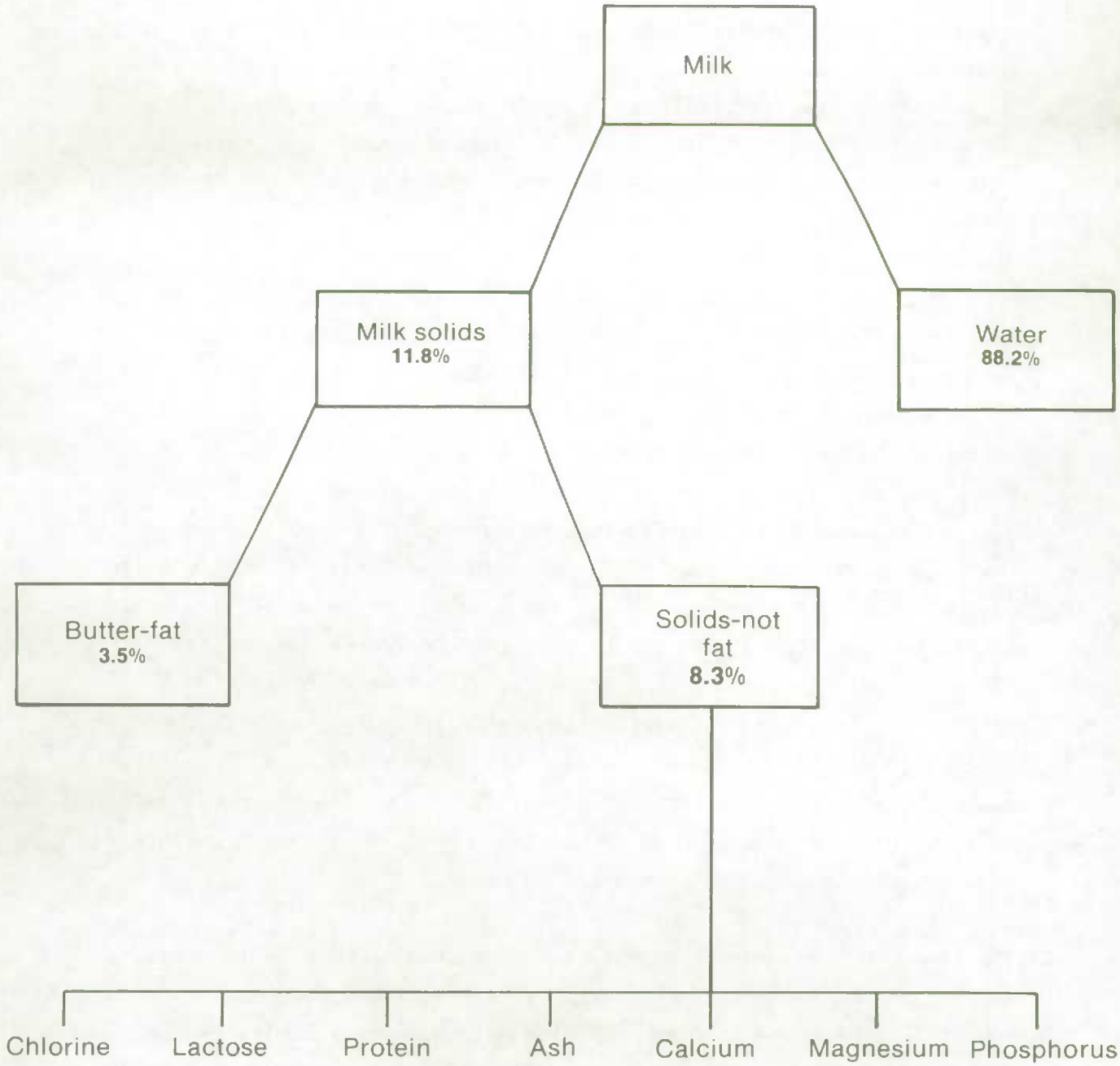
The information contained in these matrices comes from surveys conducted by the Dairy Unit, in conjunction with provincial milk marketing agencies, provincial departments of agriculture, or other government organizations, depending on the province. Production and stocks are reported on a monthly or quarterly basis. Import and export data are obtained from the International Trade Division. Traditionally, process and variety cheeses are the only dairy products which are imported. Exports are mainly powdered skim, evaporated whole and evaporated partly skimmed (4%) milk and various cheeses.

Manufacturing data are not reported for milk and milk products, as each category in this section is composed of final products, for which no further processing is required. As previously mentioned, a waste figure is incorporated in the production figure for milk, so for all dairy products, the net supply essentially becomes the food net value from which per capita disappearance is calculated. The per capita disappearance value is also expressed in terms of milk solids, that proportion of the product which comprises butterfat and non-fat solids (nutrients such as protein, calcium and so on). The butterfat component of milk solids is not to be confused with the butterfat content of milk itself. As the illustration on page 30 demonstrates, butterfat is consistently 3.5% of milk solids. As the butterfat content of milk varies, so will the milk solids value. So standard 3.25% milk will have a higher milk solid value (0.120) than partly skimmed 2% milk (0.108). The milk solid values for various dairy products are listed in the appendix. They are calculated on a weight basis rather than a volume basis.

The flow chart on page 31 depicts the distribution of milk to other sectors of the dairy industry. Butter is essentially a dairy product, but it is included with Oils and Fats in apparent per capita consumption data. There are no data for casein after 1980. Newfoundland is included in Canadian totals of dairy data for fluid products only. Newfoundland data from January 1982 to date are presently being incorporated into the CANSIM base, matrix number 5652. Historically, annual data for Newfoundland appear in the Dairy Review in the spring of the following year.

Figure 1

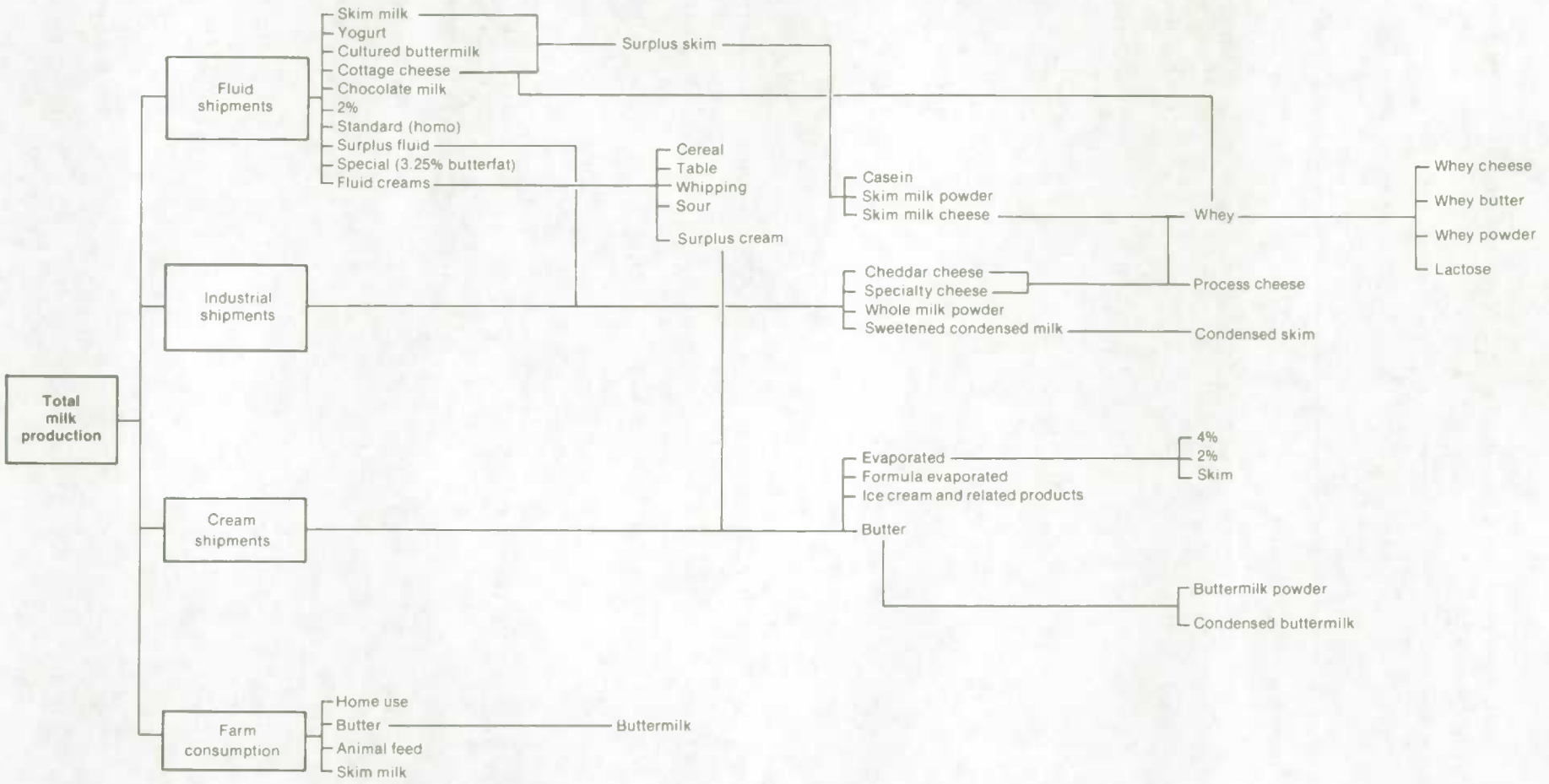
Nutrient Composition of Milk



Source: Health & Welfare Canada

Figure 2

Some Uses of Milk Produced in Canada*



* Relates only to those products included in catalogue 32-229.

Source: Agriculture Canada

TABLE 5. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Dairy Products and By-Products

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Cheddar cheese	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review", Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada or CANSIM matrix 5633 (series 1.2)
	Stocks	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5633 (series 1.1 & 2)
	Exports	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5633 (series 3.1)
	Manufacturing		Industry Division, special computer run.
Process cheese	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5634 (series 1.2)
	Stocks	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5634 (series 1.1 & 2)
	Imports	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5634 (series 1.3)
	Exports	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5634 (series 3.1)
Variety cheese (also referred to as "other")	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 1358 (series 1.2)
	Stocks	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 1358 (series 1.1)

TABLE 5. **Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Dairy Products and By-Products** - Continued

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Ice cream	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5660 (series 1)
Sherbet(1)	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5661 (series 2)
	Imports	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 1358 (series 1.3)
	Exports	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 1358 (series 2)
Cottage cheese	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 1343 (series 9)
Skim milk cheese	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 1343 (series 7)
Whey cheese	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 1343 (series 8)
Cereal cream (10%)	Production		CANSIM matrix 5652 (series 6)
Table cream (18%)	Production		CANSIM matrix 5652 (series 7)
Whipping cream (33%)	Production		CANSIM matrix 5652 (series 8)
Sour cream	Production		CANSIM matrix 5652 (series 9)
Yogurt	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 1343 (series 11)
Milkshake mix(1)	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5661 (series 1)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 5. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Dairy Products and By-Products - Continued

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Ice milk(1)	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5661 (series 4)
Standard milk (3.25%)(2)	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5652 (series 1)
Fluid butter-milk(2)	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5652 (series 4)
Fluid partly skim milk (2%)(2)	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5652 (series 2)
Fluid skim milk(2)	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5652 (series 3)
Chocolate drink	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5652 (series 5)
Evaporated whole milk	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5658 (series 2)
	Stocks	23-001	"The Dairy Review"
		32-217	"Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses", Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 5. **Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Dairy Products and By-Products** - Continued

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
	Exports	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5636 (series 3.1)
Condensed whole milk	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5658 (series 1)
	Stocks	32-217	"Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses"
Evaporated partly skimmed milk	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5666 (series 1.2)
	Stocks		CANSIM matrix 5666 (series 1.1 & 2)
	Exports		CANSIM matrix 5666 (series 3.1)
Evaporated skim milk	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5659 (series 2)
	Stocks	23-001	"The Dairy Review"
Condensed skim milk	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5659 (series 1)
	Stocks	23-001	"The Dairy Review"
Powdered skim milk(3)	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5638 (series 1.2)
	Stocks	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5638 (series 1.1 & 2)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 5. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Dairy Products and By-Products - Concluded

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
	Exports		CANSIM matrix 5638 (series 3.1)
Powdered buttermilk	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5659 (series 4)
	Stocks	23-001	"The Dairy Review"
		32-217	"Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses"
Powdered whey(3)	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5659 (series 5)
	Stocks	23-001	"The Dairy Review"
		32-217	"Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses"
	Exports	65-004	"Exports by Commodities" Classification code: 51-59
Other whole milk products	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5658 (series 4)
	Stocks	23-001	"The Dairy Review"
Miscellaneous milk by-products	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review" or CANSIM matrix 5659 (series 6)

(1) Newfoundland excluded; there is no such manufacturing activity reported in this province.
(2) Newfoundland data are included as of January, 1982.
(3) Includes product fed to animals.

10.0 MEATS

The procedure used to calculate the apparent per capita consumption of beef, veal, pork and mutton and lamb is basically the same. Conversion factors not presented below are listed in the appendix.

Animals slaughtered include federally inspected slaughterings reported by Agriculture Canada and estimates for those slaughtered in commercial establishments not under federal inspection as well as on-farm slaughterings. The total warm dressed carcass weight is obtained from information collected by Agriculture Canada on animals slaughtered under federal inspection. Commercial slaughter not covered by federal inspection is covered by a quarterly slaughter survey in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, data are obtained through provincial departments of agriculture. Questions carried periodically on the National Livestock Survey and the National Farm Survey cover farm slaughter for sale and for home consumption. Information sources are listed in Table 6.

Production is calculated on a cold dressed weight basis as follows: **beef** is reduced by 3% to allow for shrinkage and 2.04 kg per carcass are added to account for head meat recovery. **Veal** is reduced by 15% to allow for shrinkage and removal of the hide, 0.23 kg per carcass is subtracted to account for kidney which is weighted in the carcass and 0.36 kg per carcass is added to account for head meat recovery.

Mutton and **lamb** are reduced by 3% for shrinkage, 0.09 kg per carcass is subtracted for kidney and 0.18 kg per carcass is added to account for head meat recovery.

Pork is reduced by 3% for shrinkage and 17% to account for larding fat, 0.68 kg per carcass is deducted for kidney and tongue which are left in the carcass.

The average cold dressed weight is obtained by dividing the cold dressed weight for federally inspected slaughter by the number of animals slaughtered under federal inspection. Calculated average weights for cattle, calves, sheep and lambs, and pigs are multiplied by the total number slaughtered to arrive at total domestic production of beef, veal, mutton and lamb and pork. All figures are expressed in cold dressed carcass weight.

To arrive at total supply, the cold dressed carcass weight is added to the stocks at the beginning of the year, as published by Statistics Canada in, "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses", catalogue 32-217, and to imports of meats published by the International Trade Division, catalogue 65-007. Imported meats are converted from product weight to a cold dressed carcass basis after re-exports have been subtracted. Only meat imports are considered when calculating apparent disappearance. Imports of live animals are accounted for when they go to slaughter. Statistics on meat stocks are calculated in product weight but no attempt is made to convert to carcass weight as all conversion factors from product weight to cold carcass weight are close to one.

Per capita values for meats include features such as bone in and fat weight as well as the amounts of meat used in canned goods and pet foods. Thus, there are no manufacturing data for meats.

Offal, also referred to as fancy meats, includes variety meats such as liver, heart, kidney, tongue, sweetbreads, oxtail and edible tripe and is calculated on a specific poundage per carcass basis. The procedure for calculating the per capita consumption of offal is basically the same as described for other meats.

The domestic production of canned meats is not available. A survey which supplied the data on canned meats from 1935 was discontinued in 1970. Comparable information is not now available, and per capita disappearance is not calculated.

TABLE 6. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Meats

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Beef	Production		Agriculture Canada, "Livestock and Meat Trade Report" plus unpublished survey data for other commercial slaughter.
	Stocks	32-217	Statistics Canada, "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses".
	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1101; 1103; 1105; 1309; 1519; 1703; 1709.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1101; 1103; 1105; 1309; 1509; 1518.
Veal	Production		Agriculture Canada, "Livestock and Meat Trade Report" plus unpublished survey data for other commercial slaughter.
	Stocks	32-217	Statistics Canada, "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses".

TABLE 6. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Meats - Continued

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1107; 1108.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1107; 1108.
Mutton and lamb	Production		Agriculture Canada, "Livestock and Meat Trade Report" plus unpublished survey data for other commercial slaughter.
	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1114; 1115; 1118.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1119.
Pork	Production		Agriculture Canada, "Livestock and Meat Trade Report" plus unpublished survey data for other commercial slaughter.
	Stocks	32-217	Statistics Canada, "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses".

TABLE 6. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Meats - Continued

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1122; 1124; 1125; 1128; 1129; 1320; 1323; 1325; 1329; 1519; 1724; 1731.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1122; 1124; 1128; 1129; 1323; 1324; 1329; 1524; 1509; 1518; 1724; 1729; 1769.
Offal	Production		Agriculture Canada, "Livestock and Meat Trade Report" plus unpublished survey data for other commercial slaughter.
	Stocks	32-217	Statistics Canada, "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses".
	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, "Imports Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1155.

TABLE 6. Data Sources for the Supply Disposition of Meats - Concluded

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1151; 1152; 1154; 1355.
Canned Meats	Imports	65-207	Statistics Canada, "Imports, Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail". Classification code: 1709; 1703; 1799; 1724; 1731.
	Exports	65-202	Statistics Canada, "Exports, Merchandise Trade". Classification code: 1724; 1729; 1769; 1799.

11.0 OILS AND FATS

This section contains supply disposition information on **animal and vegetable oils and fats,** excluding lard. The lard series was discontinued in 1981 because a major information source became unavailable. The Livestock and Animal Products Section provides the information on butter and the Industry Division provides the remaining data. Import and export data are provided by the International Trade Division. Table 7 contains the data sources consulted for supply disposition information.

Monthly reports of **butter** manufacturers to the Livestock and Animal Products Section provide information on production and inventories. The production figure for other oils and fats is based on sales to retail and commercial outlets and estimated on a yearly basis. Because the data are based on sales, no stocks figures are provided. This method of data collection has been in effect since 1978, when a monthly producer survey was cancelled due to budgetary restrictions.

Products in this section are manufactured goods so there is no manufacturing involved and no waste factor deducted, since waste encountered through production has already been accounted for. The net supply therefore becomes the food net quantity from which per capita disappearance is calculated. The disappearance figure is given in terms of retail weight and fat content, conversion factors for which are provided in the appendix.

TABLE 7. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Oils and Fats

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Margarine	Production	32-006	"Oils and Fats", the Industry Division
Shortening and and shortening oils	Production	32-006	"Oils and Fats", the Industry Division
	Stocks(1)	32-006	"Oils and Fats", the Industry Division
	Imports	65-007	"Imports by Commodities", classification code 120-49 International Trade Division
Salad oils	Production	32-006	"Oils and Fats", the Industry Division
	Stocks(1)	32-006	"Oils and Fats", the Industry Division
	Imports	65-007	"Imports by Commodities", classification code 393-85 International Trade Division
Butter	Production	23-001	"The Dairy Review," Agriculture Division
	Stocks	23-001	
	Imports	65-007	"Imports by Commodities", classification code 51-09 International Trade Division
	Exports	65-004	"Exports by Commodities", classification code 51-09 International Trade Division

(1) Stocks portion discontinued after 1978.

12.0 FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The information sources and procedures used in calculating per capita disappearance of fruits and vegetables are essentially the same for each product. Data sources for the supply disposition of these commodities are listed in Table 8.

Production of fresh fruits and vegetables is reported to the Horticultural Crops Unit of the Agriculture Division. Information is gathered through producer surveys, or directly from provincial agricultural authorities. Production of processed fruit and vegetable products is reported by manufacturers to the Industry Division. The amount of fresh product used by processors is either reported as acquirements for processing or to the Industry Division as manufacturing inputs.

Stocks of fresh fruits and vegetables are reported on a monthly basis. These commodities include apples, cabbage, carrots, rutabagas and potatoes. A monthly survey of warehouses generates information on stocks of canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. The beginning stocks are as of January 1 and ending stocks as of December 31 each year.

Import and export data are based on a calendar year. The imports are added to production and beginning stocks to form gross supply, from which ending stocks and exports are subtracted, resulting in net supply. In some cases the total supply of a commodity is imported, an obvious example being citrus fruit. Canned fruits and vegetables (imports only) are adjusted by a factor to account for the weight of the can. The product weight is then 90% of the weight of the imported good (appendix).

The quantity of each commodity used for processing is reported under manufacturing. This may be the amount reported as acquirements by processors or may include seed and animal feed requirements. Manufacturing inputs are removed from the fresh net supply figure only, to avoid double counting. Each subsequent category of the same commodity (for example apple sauce and apple pie filling) are considered end products in themselves so there is no further manufacturing.

Manufacturing inputs are removed from the net supply to obtain the food gross, and from this figure the waste factor is removed. Again, this estimate of spoilage is applied to the fresh product only, as the disposition of foodstuffs is completed up to the wholesale level. There is no record of spoilage in warehouses of processed goods. The waste factor, therefore, accounts for losses incurred through processing but not in retailing the product.

Per capita disappearance of each commodity is measured in retail weight and in fresh equivalent, conversion factors for which are supplied in the appendix.

TABLE 8. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Fruits and Vegetables

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Fruits and vegetables	Production	22-003	"Fruit and Vegetable Production", Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada
		BC Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries - apricots	
		Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food - melons	
	Stocks - fresh	32-217	"Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses", Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada
	- canned & frozen	32-011	"Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables", the Industry Division Statistics Canada
	Imports	65-007	"Imports by Commodities",(1) International Trade Division, Statistics Canada
	Exports	65-004	"Exports by Commodities",(1) International Trade Division, Statistics Canada
	Manufacturing	22-003	"Fruit and Vegetable Production", Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada
		32-023	"Fruit and Vegetable Preservation", the Industry Division, Statistics Canada

(1) Fruit and vegetable products with the corresponding import and/or export classification code are listed in appendix.

13.0 POULTRY & EGGS

13.1 Poultry

Production and beginning stocks are added to imports to derive total supply. Live imports are converted to eviscerated (dressed, ready for sale) weight to make the trade data comparable to the other figures. All poultry conversion factors are supplied in the appendix. From total supply, exports and ending stocks are deducted to form net supply. Live exports are also converted to an eviscerated weight basis. All trade data are supplied by the International Trade Division. As of 1981 Newfoundland is included in the supply disposition for chicken and fowl. As the supply disposition for poultry products is calculated on an eviscerated weight basis no further manufacturing is applicable. There is no waste factor for the same reason. The per capita disappearance figure is expressed in terms of eviscerated weight for poultry products. Per capita disappearance information for duck and goose have been unavailable since 1976 when the series were discontinued due to a lack of data. Historical data are available from the Livestock and Animal Products Section or on CANSIM.

13.2 Eggs

Information on egg production is gathered through producer surveys conducted by the Livestock and Animal Products Section and combined with data from Agriculture Canada and from the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency. Stocks are reported to the Livestock and Animal Products Section on a monthly basis. Imports consist of: hatching eggs; eggs in the shell, not elsewhere specified (dozens); dried powdered eggs; and eggs-whole, yolk or albumen. Imported hatching eggs are not included in the disposition of eggs for human consumption. All exports are deducted and they include: hatching eggs; eggs in the shell (dozens); and eggs, frozen-whole, yolk, albumen. The manufacturing figure represents domestically produced eggs used for hatching (i.e., not consumed). Processed eggs are not reported under "manufacturing", they are converted to dozens and then to kilograms

and incorporated in the supply disposition with shell eggs. A dozen eggs converts to 0.68 kg. Other conversion factors are supplied in the appendix.

TABLE 9. Data Sources for the Supply and Disposition of Poultry and Eggs

Commodity	Supply and Disposition	Catalogue Number	Sources and Comments
Chicken Fowl Turkey Duck & Geese (Discontinued in 1976) Eggs		23-202	"Production of Poultry and Eggs", Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada.

14.0 FISH

The supply disposition of fish is calculated by the Economic Policy Branch of the Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans. Traditionally, the only figures available have been the per capita disappearance figures. The 1981 publication is the first one to contain supply disposition figures for all types of fish except freshwater. Since 1978, data are supplied for the preceding year only. Supply disposition data dating back to 1960 have recently been added to the CANSIM data base and may be accessed.

Per capita disappearance is expressed in terms of retail and edible weight. Conversion factors for many fish products are provided in the appendix.

The conversion factors listed are for reference purposes only. The department of Fisheries and Oceans converts each species of fish (eg. fresh cod), then presents the supply disposition by category (eg. fresh and frozen). This aggregation of the fish data does not allow for an examination of supply disposition for any given species of fish.

APPENDIX

CONVERSION FACTORS USED IN CALCULATING PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE DATA.

In cases where a product is referred to as "not elsewhere specified" (n.e.s.), this is in reference to the International Trade catalogues. This indicates that the product does not fit in any of the classifications given for that commodity.

Conversion Factors for Cereals

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Rice	Uncleaned to cleaned	multiply by 0.64
Wild rice	Seed (reported under manufacturing)	multiply production by 0.80
	Waste	multiply net production(1) by 0.50

(1) Net production refers to the total production minus the seed requirement.

Conversion Factors for Sugar and Syrups

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Maple syrup	Litre of Maple Syrup to kg of maple sugar	multiply by 0.1
Maple sugar	Kilogram of maple sugar to sugar content	multiply by 0.87
Honey	Kilogram of honey to sugar content	multiply by 0.78

Conversion Factors for Pulses and Nuts

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
	Product to edible weight(1)	
Beans, dried, n.e.s.		
Beans baked, canned		multiply by 0.31
White pea beans		multiply by 0.31
Peas, dried, n.e.s.		
Peas split		multiply by 1.22
Peas whole, n.e.s.		
Peas green fresh		
Peas lentil fresh		
Peanuts, green not shelled		multiply by 0.66
Peanuts green shelled		
Almonds shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.3
Brazil nuts shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.5
Cashew nuts shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.22
Filberts shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.45
Pecans shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.4
Walnuts shelled or roasted not shelled		multiply by 0.35
Other nuts shelled not shelled		multiply by 0.4
Nuts not shelled excluding oil nuts		multiply by 0.6
Nuts kernels		multiply by 0.4
Dry beans	waste	2 percent of production
	seed rate	45 kg/hectare
Dry peas	waste	2 percent of production
	feed	8 percent of production
	seed rate	168 kg/hectare

(1) Factors for peas and beans are used to convert product weight to dry edible weight. Factors for peanuts and nuts are used to convert non-shelled weight to shelled weight.

Conversion Factors for Beverages

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Tea preparations, n.e.s.	Retail weight to primary weight(1)	multiply by 3.0
Coffee, green		multiply by 1.19
Coffee, roasted or ground		multiply by 1.19
Coffee, roasted and substitutes		multiply by 3.0
Coffee, instant		multiply by 3.0
Instant coffee powders		multiply by 5.4
Coffee and coffee preparations		multiply by 2.7
Coffee, extract of n.e.s.		multiply by 2.7
Coffee, preparation, n.e.s.		multiply by 2.7
Coffee and imitations of		multiply by 2.7
Coffee and products of		multiply by 2.7
Coffee, exports		multiply by 1.25
Cocoa beans, not roasted		multiply by 0.73
Cocoa unsweetened, blocks and cakes		multiply by 1.33
Cocoa sweetened, blocks and cakes		multiply by 1.18
Cocoa and chocolate		multiply by 1.25
Cocoa or chocolate, in powder form		
Cocoa or chocolate and preparations n.e.s		
Tea, green	Retail weight to fresh equivalent(2)	-
Tea, black		-
Tea and tea preparations		-
Tea preparations, n.e.s.		3.0
Coffee, green		-
Coffee, roasted or ground		
Coffee, roasted and substitutes		
Coffee, instant		3.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Conversion Factors for Beverages - Concluded

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Instant coffee powders	Retail weight to fresh equivalent weight(2)	3.0
Coffee and coffee preparations		-
Coffee, extract of		5.4
Coffee preparations, n.e.s.		2.7
Coffee and imitations of		2.7
Coffee and products of		2.7
Coffee, exports		2.7
Cocoa beans, not roasted		-
Cocoa unsweetened, blocks and cakes		1.25
Cocoa sweetened, blocks and cakes		0.73
Cocoa and chocolate		1.33
Cocoa or chocolate, in powder form		1.18
Cocoa or chocolate and preparations		-
Cocoa and chocolate preparations		1.25

(1) These factors are used to convert retail weight to primary distribution weight for tea and to green bean equivalent for coffee and cocoa.
(2) Retail weight multiplied by the factor equals fresh equivalent weight.

Conversion Factors for Dairy Products & By-Products

Product	Volume to Weight(1)	Retail Weight to Milk Solids(2)
Cheddar cheese	-	.63
Process cheese	-	.61
Variety cheese	-	.50
Cottage cheese	-	.22
Skim milk cheese	-	.26
Whey cheese	-	.26
Powdered skim milk	-	.96
Powdered buttermilk	-	.97
Powdered Whey	-	.97
Miscellaneous milk by-products(3)	-	.28
Evaporated whole milk	1.06663	.26
Condensed whole milk	1.06663	.28
Evaporated partly skimmed milk (4%)	1.07960	.32
Evaporated skim milk	1.07960	.21
Condensed skim milk	1.07960	.23
Milkshake mix	1.08848	.318
Ice cream	0.58570	.21
Sherbet	0.7256	.04
Ice milk	0.54429	.16
Standard milk (3.25%)	1.02971	.120
Fluid buttermilk	1.03370	.099
Fluid partly skimmed milk (2%)	1.02971	.108
Fluid skim milk	1.03370	.094
Chocolate drink (2%)	1.03370	.105
Cereal cream (10%)	1.02173	.194
Table cream (18%)	1.01375	.262
Whipping cream (33%)	0.99778	.381
Sour cream	1.02173	.199
Yogurt	1.06763	.11

(1) Multiply retail weight by this figure to convert from litres to kilograms. If there is no figure given, retail weight is already expressed in kilograms.

(2) Multiply retail weight (kilograms) by this figure to derive the quantity of milk solids in a given product.

(3) Includes sugar of milk (lactose), special formula skim milk products and concentrated liquid skim milk. Prior to 1980, casein is also included.

Conversion Factors for Meats

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Pork		
Production(1)	Warm dressed carcass weight to cold dressed carcass	multiply by .805
Exports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Pork bellies, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Hams, not cured or cooked		multiply by 1.0
Pork spare ribs, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Pork, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Bacon, cured		multiply by 1.1
Hams, cured		multiply by 1.1
Pork, cured, n.e.s.		multiply by 0.93
Boiled ham, cooked		multiply by 1.37
Sausage, fresh, inc. frozen		multiply by 0.71
Sausage, cured, inc. frozen		multiply by 0.71
Hams, canned		multiply by 1.37
Pork, canned, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.18
Sausage, canned		multiply by 1.0
Imports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Pork bellies, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Hams, not cured or cooked		multiply by 1.0
Pork shoulders, picnic butts, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Pork spare ribs, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Pork, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Pork backs, cured		multiply by 1.10
Bacon & sides, cured		multiply by 1.10
Pork shoulders, picnic butts, cured		multiply by 1.10
Pork, cured, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.10
Sausage, fresh or cured		multiply by 0.71
Canned hams & luncheon meat		multiply by 1.37

See footnote(s) at end of table

Conversion Factors for Meats - Continued

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Beef		
Production(2)	Warm dressed carcass weight to cold dressed carcass weight	multiply by .97
Exports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Beef, fresh or chilled, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Beef, frozen, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Beef, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Beef, cured		multiply by 1.18
Sausage, fresh, inc. frozen		multiply by 0.52
Sausage, cured, inc. frozen		multiply by 0.52
Imports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Beef, fresh, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Beef, fresh or frozen boneless		multiply by 1.4
Beef, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Beef, cured		multiply by 1.18
Sausage, fresh or cured		multiply by 0.52
Beef and veal, canned & corned beef, canned		multiply by 1.98
Veal		
Production(3)	Warm dressed carcass weight to cold dressed carcass weight	multiply by .85
Exports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Veal, fresh or frozen, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Veal, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Conversion Factors for Meats - Continued

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Veal - Concluded		
Imports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Veal, fresh or frozen, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Veal, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Mutton and Lamb		
Production(4)	Warm dressed carcass weight to cold dressed carcass weight	multiply by .97
Exports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0
Imports	Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight	
Mutton, fresh or frozen, boneless		multiply by 1.4
Mutton, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		multiply by 1.0
Lamb, fresh or frozen		multiply by 1.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Conversion Factors for Meats - Continued

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Offal		Offal weight per carcass
Beef:	inspected slaughter	9.52 kg
	uninspected slaughter	8.50 kg
Veal:	total slaughter	2.04 kg
Pork:	total slaughter	2.27 kg
Mutton:	total slaughter	0.77 kg
Exports		Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight
Fancy meats, bovine, fresh or frozen		1.0
Fancy meats, pork, fresh or frozen		1.0
Fancy meats, fresh or frozen, n.e.s.		1.0
Fancy meats, edible offal, cured		1.0
Canned Meats		Product weight to cold dressed carcass weight
Exports		
Hams, canned		0.9
Pork, canned, n.e.s.		0.9
Sausage, canned		0.9
Meat & meat preparations, canned, n.e.s.		0.9

Crate weight

Conversion Factors for Meats - Concluded

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Imports		
Beef & veal, n.e.s.		1.0
Corned beef		1.0
Meat & meat preparations, n.e.s.		1.0
Hams canned		1.0
Luncheon meat, canned		1.0

(1) A weight of 0.68 kg per animal is deducted from the warm dressed carcass weight to account for the tongue and kidneys.
(2) A weight of 2.04 kg per animal is added to the warm dressed carcass weight to account for head meat recovery.
(3) A weight of 0.227 kg per animal is deducted from the warm dressed carcass weight to account for kidney, while 0.3 kg is added to account for head meat recovery.
(4) A weight of .09 kg per animal is deducted from the warm dressed carcass weight to account for kidneys while 0.18 kg is added to account for head meat.

Conversion Factors for Oils and Fats

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Animal oils	Retail weight	1.00
Lard	to fat content	1.00
Oleo, all types	weight(1)	1.00
Tallow, edible		1.00
Shortening		1.00
Salad oil		1.00
Margarine		0.81
Butter		0.81

(1) Retail weight multiplied by factor equals fat content.
Source: U.S.D.A. publication No. 362.

Conversion Factors for Fruits

Commodity	Item Converted	1970-71	1972 and after
Apples, canned	Retail weight	1.64	1.87
Apples, frozen	to fresh	1.60	1.67
Apple juice, concentrated	equivalent weight(1)	-	-
Apple juice, not concentrated		1.38	1.38
Apple sauce		1.35	1.29
Apple pie filling		1.50	1.50
Apples, dried		8.00	8.00
Apricots, canned		.62	.72
Apricots, frozen		1.28	1.10
Apricots, dried		6.00	6.00
Bananas, dried		6.45	6.45
Blueberries, canned		.92	.92
Blueberries, frozen		1.03	1.03
Cherries, canned		1.00	1.00
Cherries, frozen		1.00	1.00
Cherries, dried		6.60	6.60
Currants, dried		4.29	4.29
Dates, dried		1.00	1.00
Figs, dried		3.00	3.00
Grapefruit, excl. concentrated		2.07	2.07

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Conversion Factors for Fruits - Continued

Commodity	Item Converted	1970-71	1972 and after
Grape juice, single strength	Retail weight to fresh equivalent weight(1)	1.24	1.24
Grape juice, frozen concentrate		3.88	3.88
Grapes, dried (raisins)		4.29	4.30
Loganberries, canned		0.63	0.65
Oranges, concentrate		1.84	1.84
Oranges, concentrate frozen		6.06	6.06
Oranges, concentrate not frozen		-	-
Peaches, canned		1.02	1.02
Peaches, frozen		1.12	1.25
Peaches, dried		-	-
Pears, canned		1.12	1.00
Pineapples, canned		1.71	1.71
Pineapple, juice		1.70	1.70
Plums (prunes), dried		2.60	2.60
Plums (prunes), canned		0.63	0.66
Plums (prunes), frozen		1.18	1.18
Raspberries, canned		0.58	0.64
Raspberries, frozen		1.05	1.05
Strawberries, canned		0.65	0.73
Strawberries, frozen		0.85	0.89
Tomatoes, canned		1.70	1.56
Tomato juice, canned		1.11	1.53
Tomato, ketchup		2.65	2.47
Tomato, paste		5.75	5.75
Tomato, purée		3.19	3.19
Tomato, sauce		3.10	3.10
Tomato, paste and purée		5.75	5.75
Tomato, pulp		3.19	3.19
Tomato, pulp, past and purée		5.43	5.43
Tomato soup		1.88	1.88
Fruit and produce, canned		0.93	0.93
Fruit and berries, frozen n.e.s.		-	-
Fruit and berries, dried		5.80	5.80
Fruit citrus, canned (citrus salad)		2.08	2.10
Fruit unsp., canned		0.93	0.93
Fruit unsp., frozen		1.28	1.28
Fruit unsp., pie fillings		0.93	0.93
Fruit unsp., jam canned		0.33	0.33
Fruit unsp., jelly canned		0.33	0.33

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Conversion Factors for Fruits - Concluded

Commodity	Item Converted	1970-71	1972 and after
Fruit unsp., marmalade canned	Retail weight to fresh equivalent weight(1)	0.35	0.35
Fruit unsp., jams and jellies preserved canned		0.33	0.33
Fruit unsp., dried (pre. not canned)		5.80	5.80
Fruit unsp., juices not concentrated		1.66	1.66
Fruit mixed, canned		0.93	1.03

(1) Retail weight multiplied by factor equals fresh equivalent weight.
Source: U.S.D.A. publication No. 362.

Conversion Factors for Fruit Juices(1)

Juices	Litres to kilograms	Concentrates to single strength	Single strength to fresh equivalent weight
Orange juice, concentrates frozen	1.092	3.3	1.84
Orange juice, concentrates not frozen	1.092	5.6	1.84
Orange juice, not concentrated	1.036	-	1.84
Lemon juice, concentrates frozen	1.092	3.3	2.99
Lemon juice, concentrates not frozen	1.092	5.0	2.99
Lemon juice, not concentrated	1.036	-	2.99
Grapefruit juice, concentrates not frozen	1.092	3.7	2.07
Grapefruit juice, not concentrated	1.036	-	2.07

See footnote(s) at end table.

Conversion Factors for Fruit Juices(1) - Concluded

Juices	Litres to kilograms	Concentrates to single strength	Single strength to fresh equivalent weight
Blended fruit juices, not concentrated	1.036	-	1.73
Fruit juice, concentrates frozen n.e.s.	1.092	3.6	1.73
Fruit juice, concentrates not frozen n.e.s.	1.092	3.6	1.73
Fruit juice, not concentrated n.e.s.	1.036	-	1.73
Pineapple juice, not concentrated	10.36	-	1.70
Grape juice, concentrates not frozen	1.092	3.1	1.24
Apple juice, not concentrated	1.044	-	1.38
Apple juice, concentrates	1.098	6.1	1.38
Fruit juices, not concentrated n.e.s.	1.044	-	1.73
Fruit juices, concentrates n.e.s.	1.098	3.6	1.73

(1) Fruit juices are measured in terms of weight, not volume. Once converted to kilograms (using the first column of factors) concentrates are converted to a single strength basis (second column). Then all juice products can be referred to in terms of single strength juice, which can be converted to a fresh equivalent weight (third column).

Note: The fresh equivalent weight conversion factor for Fruit Juices n.e.s. and Blended Fruit Juices is an average of the fresh equivalent weight factors for apple and grapefruit juices. These two juices predominate the n.e.s. category.

Source: Litres to kilograms - International Trade Division, Statistics Canada. Concentrates to single strength to fresh equivalent weight - Economics Branch Agriculture Canada. Technical conversion factors for Agricultural Commodities - FAO - Rome 1972.

Conversion Factors for Imported Processed Fruits

Commodity	Item Converted	1970-1973	1974 on
Apples, canned	Gross import to	.84	.90
Apples, juice conc.	net import	.84	.90
Apples, juice not conc.	weight(1)	.84	.90
Apple, sauce		.84	.90
Apple, pie filling		.84	.90
Apricots, canned		.84	.90
Blueberries, canned		.84	.90
Cherries, canned		.84	.90
Grapefruits, juice excl. conc.		.84	.90
Grapefruits, juice conc.		.84	.90
Grapes, juice conc. not frozen		.84	.90
Grapes, juice		.84	.90
Lemons, juice excl. conc		.84	.90
Lemons, juice conc. not frozen		.84	.90
Lemons, conc. for lemonade		.84	.90
Loganberries, canned		.84	.90
Oranges, juice excl. conc.		.84	.90
Oranges, conc. not frozen		.84	.90
Peaches, canned		.84	.90
Pears, canned		.84	.90
Pineapples, canned		.84	.90
Plums, (prunes) canned		.84	.90
Raspberries, canned		.84	.90
Strawberries, canned		.84	.90
Tomato juice		.84	.90
Tomato paste, canned		.89	.90
Tomato ketchup		.89	.90
Tomatoes, canned		.84	.90
Tomato paste in glass		.80	.90
Citrus juice		.84	.90
Fruit and produce, canned		.84	.90
Fruit citrus, canned		.84	.90
Fruit unsp. canned		.84	.90
Fruit unsp. pie filling		.84	.90
Fruit unsp. jam canned		.85	.90
Fruit unsp. jelly canned		.85	.90
Fruit unsp. marmalade canned		.85	.90
Fruit unsp. juices conc. not frozen		.84	.90
Fruit unsp. juices not conc.		.84	.90
Fruit unsp. blended excl. conc.		.84	.90
Fruit unsp. juices conc., n.e.s.		.84	.90
Fruit mixed, canned		.84	.90
Fruit mixed, juices n.e.s.		.84	.90

(1) Import weight multiplied by conversion factor equals net import weight.
Source: International Trade Division, Statistics Canada

Waste Factors for Fruits

Commodity	Item Converted	Waste Factor	
		1964	1965 and after
Apples	Farm level up	.047	.040
Apricots	to retail	.09	.09
Bananas	level for fresh	.002	-
Blueberries	products(1)	.03	.03
Cherries		.082	.08
Cranberries		.04	.04
Grapefruits		.031	.03
Grapes		.09	.09
Lemons		.04	.04
Limes		.04	.04
Loganberries		.136	.136
Nectarines		.05	.05
Oranges (mandarines)		.03	.03
Pineapples		.05	.05
Plums, (prunes)		.056	.05
Peaches		.065	.06
Pears		.056	.05
Raspberries		.086	.08
Strawberries		.081	.08
Tomatoes		.16	.15
Cantaloupes (and watermelons)		.100	.098
Watermelons		.100	.098
Berries, n.e.s.		-	-
Fruits, n.e.s.		.062	.062
Citrus juice		-	-

(1) The quantity of fresh product available (food gross) multiplied by the waste factor equals the amount of waste.

Source: U.S.D.A. publications No. 362, 364 and 365.

Conversion Factors for Vegetables

Commodity	Item Converted	1970-71	1972 and after
Asparagus, canned	Retail weight	1.32	1.19
Asparagus, frozen	to fresh	2.17	1.92
Beans, snap canned	equivalent	.73	.69
Beans, snap frozen	weight(1)	1.18	1.18
Beans, lima canned		.70	.64
Beans, lima frozen		1.11	1.05
Beets, canned		1.21	1.19
Broccoli frozen		1.33	1.33
Brussels sprouts, frozen		1.33	1.33
Cabbage, canned		1.30	1.30
Carrots, canned		1.21	1.28
Carrots, frozen		1.82	1.82
Carrots and peas, 50% canned		.94	1.00
Cauliflower, frozen		1.43	1.43
Corn, canned		2.40	2.40
Corn, frozen		3.33	3.33
Corn, whole kernel canned		2.60	2.60
Corn, cream style canned		2.25	2.25
Corn on the cob, canned		2.53	2.53
Cucumbers, canned		.74	.74
Mushrooms, canned		1.48	.83
Mushrooms, frozen		-	1.05
Peas, canned		.67	.73
Peas, frozen		1.05	1.09
Peppers, frozen		1.43	1.43
Pickles and relishes		.74	.74
Pickles packed for retail		.74	.74
Pickles, n.e.s.		.74	.74
Pimento, canned		2.45	2.45
Pumpkin, canned		2.67	2.78
Pumpkin and squash, canned		2.67	2.78
Rhubarb, frozen		1.18	1.18
Sauerkraut		1.59	1.59
Spinach, canned		.93	.81
Spinach, frozen		1.82	1.43
Squash, canned		2.67	2.78
Squash, frozen		1.82	1.82
Turnips, frozen		1.82	1.82
Vegetable (unsp.), vegetable juices canned		1.30	1.30
Vegetable (unsp.), vegetable juices frozen		1.45	1.33

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Conversion Factors for Vegetables - Concluded

Commodity	Item Converted	1970-71	1972 and after
Vegetable (unsp.), vegetable juices dried	Retail weight to fresh equivalent weight(1)	1.12	1.12
Potato chips		4.08	4.08
Potatoes, canned		1.11	1.11
Potatoes, frozen		2.77	2.50
Potatoes, dried		7.50	7.50
Potato, flour		7.60	7.60
Potato, starch		9.00	9.00
Potatoes, sweet canned		1.14	1.14
Potatoes, sweet frozen		2.00	2.00

(1) Retail weight multiplied by factor equals fresh equivalent weight.
Source: U.S.D.A. publication No. 362.

Conversion Factors for Imported Processed Vegetables

Commodity	Item Converted	1970-1973	1974 on
Asparagus, canned	Gross import to net import weight(1)	.84	.90
Beans, lima canned		.84	.90
Beans, snap canned		.84	.90
Beets, canned		.84	.90
Cabbage, canned		.84	.90
Carrots, canned		.84	.90
Cauliflower, canned		.84	.90
Corn, canned		.84	.90
Corn, whole kernel canned		.84	.90
Corn, cream style canned		.84	.90
Corn, on the cob canned		.84	.90
Cucumbers, canned		.84	.90
Cucumbers, bottled canned		.90	.90
Mushrooms		.84	.90
Peas, canned		.84	.90
Pickles and relishes		.84	.90
Pickles, n.e.s.		.90	.90
Pimento, canned		.84	.90

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Conversion Factors for Imported Processed Vegetables - Concluded

Commodity	Item Converted	1970-1973	1974 on
Pumpkin, canned	Gross import	.84	.90
Pumpkin and squash, canned	to net import	.84	.90
Spinach, canned	weight(1)	.84	.90
Squash, canned		.84	.90
Vegetables and vegetable juices, unsp. canned		.84	.90
Mixed vegetables		.935	.90
Potatoes, canned		.84	.90
Sweet potatoes, canned		.84	.90

(1) Import weight multiplied by conversion factor equals net import weight.
Source: International Trade Division, Statistics Canada.

Waste Factors for Vegetables

Commodity	Item Converted	Waste Factor	
		1961	1962 on
Asparagus	Farm level up	.09	.09
Beans, snap	to retail level	.065	.06
Beans, lima	for fresh	.08	.08
Beets	products(1)	.073	.07
Broccoli		.085	.08
Brussels sprouts		.085	.08
Cabbage		.078	.07
Carrots		.037	.03
Cauliflower		.086	.08
Celery		.077	.07
Corn		.096	.08
Cucumbers		.096	.08
Lettuce		.082	.07
Onions		.068	.06
Parsnips		.11	.11
Peas		.05	.05

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Waste Factors for Vegetables - Concluded

Commodity	Item Converted	Waste Factor	
		1961	1962 on
Peppers	Farm level up	.085	.08
Radishes	to retail level	.11	.11
Rhubarb	for fresh	.19	.19
Rutabagas	products(1)	.12	.12
Spinach		.127	.12
Vegetables, unspecified		.078	.07
Potatoes		.20	.20
Sweet potatoes		.104	.04

(1) The quantity of fresh product available (food gross) multiplied by the waste factor equals the amount of waste. For potatoes, the waste factor is multiplied by production.

Source: U.S.D.A. Handbook No. 362.

Conversion Factors for Poultry

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Chicken	Live weight to	.75
Fowl	eviscerated	.70
Turkey	weight(1)	.81
Duck		.71
Goose		.72

(1) Live weight X factor = eviscerated weight.

Source: Publication 1155: "Weights and Conversion Factors for Canadian Agriculture Products", Canada Department of Agriculture, 1962.

Conversion Factors for Eggs

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Dried (powdered)	Product weight to fresh (in shell) weight(1)	6.98
Liquid (whole, yolk, albumen)		1.65

(1) Product weight X factor = fresh egg equivalent (eggs in shell). 1 dozen fresh eggs = 0.68 kg.

Source: Publication 1155: "Weights and Conversion Factors for Canadian Agriculture Products", Canada Department of Agriculture, 1962.

Conversion Factors for Fish

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Round or dressed fish (fresh & frozen)	Live weight to edible weight(1)	
Cod, haddock, pollock, hake, cusk, ocean perch		.45
Halibut		.60
Salmon		.65
Herring, sardine, mackerel, tuna, smelt, other fish		.50
Fillets & blocks (fresh & frozen)		
All species		1.00
Smoked, round or dressed		
Haddock		.64
Herring, salmon, other fish		1.00
Smoked fillets		
Cod, haddock, pollock, hake, cusk, other fish		1.13

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Conversion Factors for Fish - Concluded

Commodity	Item Converted	Conversion Factor
Pickled & cured fish	Live weight to edible weight(1)	
Alewife, herring (whole or dressed), mackerel (whole or dressed), other fish		.93
Salmon		.75
Herring fillets, mackerel fillets		1.00
Salted fish (dried basis)		
Cod, haddock, pollock, hake, cusk, other fish		1.25
Canned fish		
Groundfish, herring, sardine, salmon, tuna, other fish		1.00
Shellfish, fresh and frozen-in shell		
Clams, oyster		.13
Lobster		.28
Crab, shrimp		.20
Squid, other shellfish		.15
Shellfish, fresh and frozen-meat		
All species		1.00
Canned shellfish		
All species		1.00

(1) Live weight is multiplied by the appropriate factor to derive edible weight.

Source: Fisheries & Oceans Economic Policy Branch

IMPORT & EXPORT CLASSIFICATION CODES (INTERNATIONAL TRADE)

FRUITS

ITEMS		IMPORT CODE	EXPORT CODE
TOMATOES	-FRESH	91-90	91-90
	-CANNED	95-93	
	-JUICE	95-90	95-90
	-PULP/PASTE/PUREE	94-91, 95-91	
	-KETCHUP	99-40	
APPLES	-FRESH	71-03	71-03
	-CANNED	78-03	78-03
	-JUICE		74-03, 75-03
	-FROZEN		
	-DRIED	73-03	
	-SAUCE		
	-PIE FILLING		
	-OTHERWISE USED		
CITRUS FRUITS			
ORANGES	-FRESH	71-39	
	-JUICE	74-39, 75-39, 75-38	
LEMONS	-FRESH	71-24	
	-JUICE	74-24, 75-23, 75-24	
GRAPEFRUIT	-FRESH	71-15	
	-JUICE	74-15, 75-15	
CITRUS FRUITS	-CANNED	78-56	
APRICOTS	-FRESH	71-06	
	-CANNED	78-06	
BANANAS	-FRESH	71-09	
BLUEBERRIES	-FRESH	71-63	71-63
	-FROZEN		72-26
CHERRIES	-FRESH	71-12	
	-CANNED		78-12
	-FROZEN	72-12	
CRANBERRIES	-FRESH	71-66	
GRAPES	-FRESH	71-18	71-18
	-FROZEN	75-18	
MELONS	-FRESH	71-30, 71-35	
PEACHES	-FRESH	71-42	
	-CANNED	78-42	

Import and export classification codes - Continued

FRUITS

ITEMS	IMPORT CODE	EXPORT CODE
PEARS -FRESH	71-45	71-45
-CANNED	78-45	78-45
PINEAPPLE -FRESH	71-48	
-CANNED	78-48	
-JUICE	74-48	
PLUMS -FRESH	71-51	
RASPBERRIES -FRESH	71-89-20	71-75
-CANNED	78-99-31	
-FROZEN	72-99-32	
STRAWBERRIES -FRESH	71-78	
-FROZEN	72-78	
UNSPECIFIED -FRESH	71-36, 71-59, 71-89	71-59, 71-89
-CANNED	78-58, 78-99	78-99
-FROZEN	72-99	72-99
-JUICE	75-58, 75-59, 74-59	75-59, 74-59
-DRIED	73-06, 73-13, 73-14, 73-18, 73-51, 73-69	
	73-99	79-79
JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES	78-92, 78-94	78-90
OTHERS (OTHER PIE FILLING)	76-12, 76-59, 76-99	78-95

VEGETABLES

ITEM	IMPORT CODE	EXPORT CODE
CABBAGE -FRESH	91-30	
LETTUCE -FRESH	91-60	
SPINACH -FRESH	91-88	
-FROZEN	92-88	
ASPARAGUS -FRESH	91-05	
-CANNED	95-05	95-05
BEANS (GREEN & WAX) -FRESH	91-10	
-CANNED	95-13	95-09, 95-10
-FROZEN	92-10	92-10
LIMA BEANS -FROZEN	92-11	
BROCCOLI -FRESH	91-20	
-FROZEN	92-20	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS -FRESH	91-25	
CARROTS -FRESH	91-35	91-35
-CANNED	95-35	
-FROZEN	92-35	
CAULIFLOWER -FRESH	91-40	
CELERY -FRESH	91-45	
CORN -FRESH	91-50	
-CANNED	95-50	95-50
-FROZEN		92-50
CUCUMBERS -FRESH	91-55	
MUSHROOMS -FRESH	91-65	
-CANNED	95-65	
ONIONS, DRY - FRESH	91-68, 91-70	91-70
PARSNIPS -FRESH	91-73	
PEAS -FRESH	91-75	
-CANNED		95-75
-FROZEN	92-75	92-75

Import and export classification codes - Concluded

VEGETABLES

ITEM	IMPORT CODE	EXPORT CODE
PEPPERS -FRESH	91-78	
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RUTABAGAS -FRESH		91-95
UNSPECIFIED -FRESH	91-03, 91-87, 91-99	91-99
-CANNED	95-99	95-84, 95-99
-FROZEN	92-99	92-99
-OTHERWISE USED	93-99, 94-99	93-99, 94-99, 93-78
POTATOES (WHITE) -FRESH	91-82	91-82
-PROCESSED	95-82, 93-82, 93-80, 92-82	95-82, 92-82
-SEED	91-80	91-80
POTATOES (SWEET)	91-81	

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