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Major Releases

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 1986

- Even though Canada's population growth rate is considered to be low, it is actually near the top among industrialized countries.

Farm Cash Receipts, First Quarter 1987

- Farm cash receipts dropped 15.3% from the previous year's level.

Net Farm Income, 1986

- Realized net farm income increased 24% to \$4.9 billion in 1986.

Trusteed Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1986

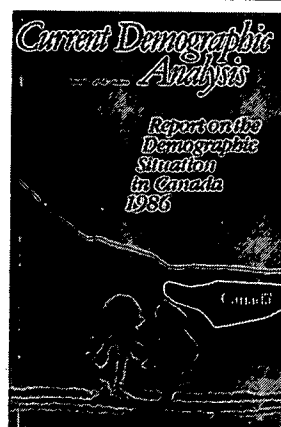
- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds reached \$126.1 billion.

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, March 1987	10
Telephone Statistics, March 1987	10
Steel Ingots, Week Ending May 16, 1987	10

Publications Released

11



The Demographic Situation in Canada 1986

In the three years since the publication of the first edition in 1984, some population trends have been confirmed while others have changed course, and new patterns have emerged. The present report highlights a number of important demographic developments.

(see page 2)



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Major Releases

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1986

Even though the population growth rate in Canada is considered to be low, it is actually near the top among industrialized countries. For the period 1980-84, only Australia had a higher growth rate.

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1986, released today, provides a broad range of information on population growth, migration, health, labour and language use – all important aspects of the changing demographic profile of Canada.

Population Growth

The Census of June 1986 placed Canada's population at 25,354,064. The average annual increase since 1981 is 0.84%, the smallest rate since the slowdown of population growth began 25 years ago. From a high of about 3% in the 1950s, the average annual rate of increase fell gradually to 2% in the 1960s, 1.3% in the 1970s, and to 1% for the period 1981-86. One has to go back to the Great Depression of the 1930s to find such a low rate of increase.

Population Aging

The aging of the Canadian population began later than that in Europe, but aging in this country is proceeding at a more rapid pace. To a low level of fertility, which is the main determinant of aging, is added an increase in life expectancy at retirement age and beyond. The number of people in Canada aged 75 and over has increased by 140% in 10 years, and now stands at more than one million.

The 17-24 age group, which largely represents entrants into the job market, peaked in 1981, and its numbers are expected to continue to diminish until the end of the century.

Population Movements

Population movements, both into and within Canada, have recently hit very low levels by historical standards. The number of immigrants to Canada in 1985 was among the

lowest of any year in the post-war era. The average age of immigrants has increased, and 1984 marked the first time ever that Canada admitted more immigrants at retirement age and over than immigrants under five years of age.

After several years of heavy losses, Quebec has almost reached parity between out- and immigration. Of special note is the fact that British Columbia, for the first time, recently recorded a period of negative net migration.

Since 1971, the English-speaking share of the population has increased in Canada as a whole while the francophone share has diminished. However, in areas where francophones were already a majority of the population they have increased their representative share.

Fertility Patterns

The current pattern of fertility is characterized by stability at the Canada level. The total fertility rate over the first half of the 1980s has hovered around 1.7 births per woman – below the replacement level of 2.1.

With remarkable consistency over time, the average fertility of women (born in the same year) married at age 18 is roughly twice as high as that of women married at age 30. This is important to note since the proportion of women in Canada who marry at a later age has been rising in recent years.

Suicide

The increase in propensity to commit suicide observed in 1984 was part of an overall trend that had been evolving since the 1950s. The trend is reversed for females, though, for whom the standardized rate has tended to decrease (9.6 in 1976, 8.7 in 1981, 8.2 in 1984 and 7.1 in 1985). Suicide rates are declining for women of almost all ages.

Order the report on the *Demographic Situation in Canada, 1986* (91-209E, Canada: now available. Contact Jean Dumas (613-991-2327), Demography Division.

Farm Cash Receipts

\$ billion



Farm Cash Receipts

First Quarter 1987

Farm cash receipts for the first quarter of 1987 decreased 15.3% to \$4.5 billion, compared to the revised level of \$5.3 billion for the same quarter in 1986. Crop receipts dropped 37%, reflecting large declines in cereal and oilseed receipts and Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments. Increases in livestock and animal product receipts and direct program payments did not offset the decline.

Highlights

Crops

Crop receipts fell 37% to \$1.6 billion from the 1986 level of \$2.6 billion, mainly as a result of large declines in cereal and oilseed receipts and Canadian Wheat Board payments.

- Cereal and oilseed receipts, including net advances, net deferments and CWB payments, fell to \$1.2 billion from the 1986 level of \$1.9 billion. This decrease largely resulted from price declines averaging 26%. Marketings during this period were 7% higher than in 1986.

- Canadian Wheat Board payments for wheat, oats and barley totalled \$48.3 million compared to the previous year's level of \$395.1 million.
- Crop insurance payments were \$105.7 million, down from the year-earlier level of \$291.2 million. More favourable growing conditions during 1986 reduced claims under this program.
- Tobacco receipts dropped 41% to \$82.9 million. First quarter marketings of flue-cured tobacco were lower, reflecting both a smaller crop and a return to more normal marketing patterns.

(continued on page 4)

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal product receipts increased 2% to \$2.5 billion as declines in cattle and egg receipts were offset by higher receipts for all other livestock and animal products.

- Hog receipts were 7% higher than in 1986 because marketings increased 2% and prices rose 5%.
- Higher fluid and industrial milk marketings combined with a slight increase in prices were responsible for the 2% increase in dairy receipts.
- Cattle receipts fell 2% to \$807 million. Cattle marketings were down 8%, offsetting higher prices.

Other Cash Receipts

Other cash receipts, which include forest and maple products as well as some direct program payments, totalled \$394 million, up 38% from \$285 million in 1986. The first payment made under the Special Canadian Grains Program was behind the increase.

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal and provincial programs. Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3417-3427.

Order the January-March 1987 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$10/\$36), scheduled for release June 1. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system. Contact Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke or Lambert Gauthier (613-991-2439), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

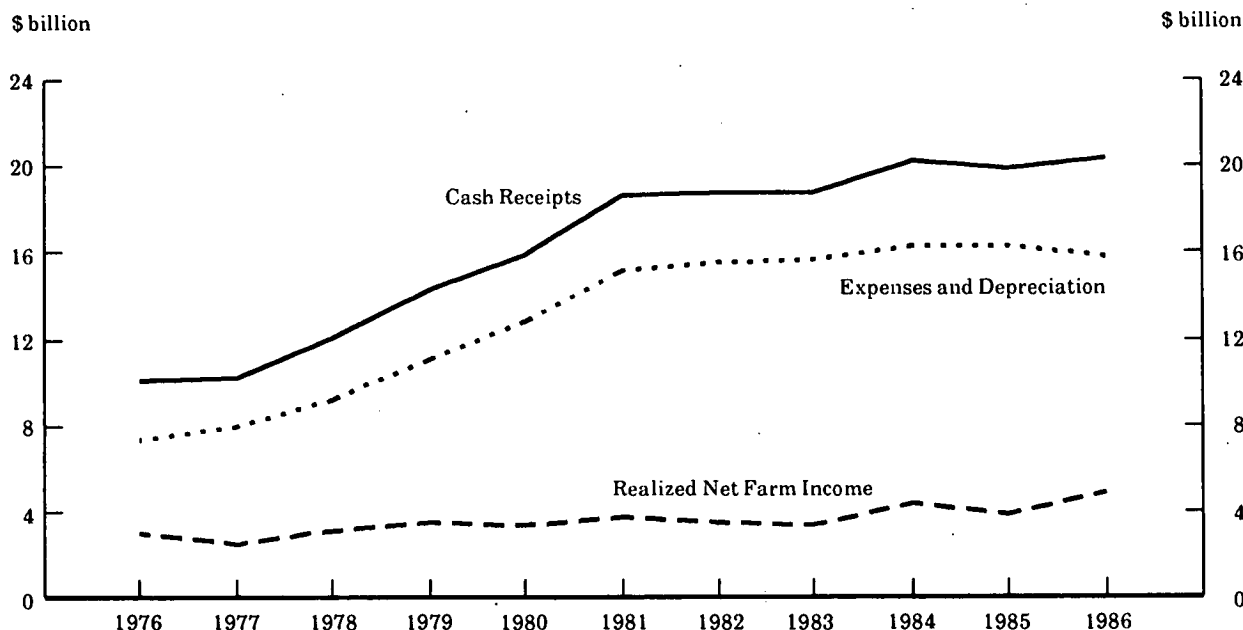
Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

First Quarter

	1986	1987	% change 1987/1986
(millions of dollars)			
Newfoundland	10.4	11.1	6.5
Prince Edward Island	37.2	48.0	29.3
Nova Scotia	61.3	63.6	3.8
New Brunswick	44.4	50.3	13.2
Quebec	650.3	689.5	6.0
Ontario	1,242.4	1,161.9	-6.5
Manitoba	592.2	407.8	-31.1
Saskatchewan	1,323.2	927.3	-29.9
Alberta	1,093.0	897.5	-17.9
British Columbia	231.4	218.7	-5.5
Canada	5,285.7	4,475.9	-15.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Cash Receipts, Expenses and Depreciation, Realized Net Farm Income, 1976-1986



Net Farm Income 1986

Realized net farm income increased 24% in 1986 to \$4.9 billion, following a 10% decline in 1985. Higher farm cash receipts combined with reduced operating expenses and depreciation charges resulted in the increase. Total net farm income, which takes into account the value of inventory change, rose 35% to \$5.8 billion in 1986, following a 28% increase the year before.

- Farm cash receipts were up 2%, led by higher direct program payments and increased livestock and animal product receipts.
- Higher rebates on farm expenses combined with lower feed and fuel prices caused the first decrease in farm operating expenses and depreciation charges since 1957.
- The value of inventory change was +\$974 million due to higher farm inventories of cereal and oilseed crops.

Total Farm Cash Receipts

Total farm cash receipts, including supplementary payments, were up 2% in 1986 to \$20.4 billion. The increase was entirely due to higher direct program payments and increased livestock and animal product receipts.

- Direct program payments made under various federal and provincial programs totalled \$2.3 billion in 1986, up 30% from the previous year. A large part of this increase resulted from a record \$859 million in Western Grain Stabilization Program (WGSP) payments and 1985 drought relief payments paid in 1986.
- Livestock and animal product receipts rose 4% to \$10.2 billion. Hog receipts accounted for over two-thirds of the increase. Hog prices averaged 20% above year-earlier levels. Virtually all other livestock and animal product receipts increased, with eggs being the only notable exception.
(continued on page 6)

- Crop receipts totalled \$9.2 billion in 1986 compared to \$9.4 billion the previous year. However, crop receipts excluding WGSP and Crop Insurance payments dropped 6%. Higher marketings of all major cereal and oilseed crops did not offset lower prices which were approximately 22% below year-earlier levels. The decrease in crop receipts occurred despite the fact that Ontario tobacco receipts increased \$304 million as all of the 1985 flue-cured tobacco crop was sold in 1986 in addition to the usual proportion of the 1986 crop.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were \$15.8 billion in 1986, down 3% from 1985. The decrease was the first decline since 1957 and dropped expenses to a level approximately equal to that of 1983.

- Direct rebates to farmers on farm expenses through various federal and provincial programs increased 51% to \$510 million. Higher direct rebates were responsible for one-third of the decrease in overall farm expenses.
- Major expense categories which decreased were commercial feed, machinery fuel, rent, fertilizer, pesticides and interest charges. Lower feed grain prices were responsible for the drop in feed expenses. Machinery fuel expenses were down 23%, due mainly to lower prices for gasoline and diesel fuels.
- Major expense categories which increased were wages, machinery repairs, insurance expenses and property taxes. Wage expenses rose 5% as wage rates paid to hired labour increased 3%. Machinery repair expenses were up, reflecting higher prices for repair parts and labour. Increases in both the area covered and the coverage per hectare under crop insurance resulted in an 18% increase in insurance expenses.

Value of Inventory Change

The value of inventory change was +\$974 million in 1986 compared to +\$420 million for the previous year.

- The value of inventory change for crops was +\$1,002 million, as stocks on farms increased for all major cereal and oilseed crops except soybeans. A record cereal and oilseed crop was harvested in 1986 and despite higher marketings, year-end farm stocks were 35% higher than the previous year's level.
- The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry on farms was -\$28 million, a relatively small decline compared to the 1985 estimate of -\$268 million. This was the sixth consecutive year the value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was negative.

Note to Users:

Realized net farm income is equal to farm cash receipts (including supplementary payments), plus income-in-kind less operating expenses and depreciation charges. A 1% change in either cash receipts or expenses results in a 4% to 5% change in realized net farm income.

Preliminary 1986 and revised 1983 to 1985 estimates are available on CANSIM: matrices 171, 172, 208-217, 220, 225, 229-235, 238, 244, 263-272 and 450-459.

Order Supplement I of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603, series 87-001, \$5), scheduled for release in mid-June. Contact: Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or George Beelen (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Net Farm Income
1986 and 1985

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
(millions of dollars)											
1986											
(Preliminary)											
Farm cash receipts	44.9	183.8	267.6	226.4	3,223.6	5,457.9	2,067.8	3,999.9	3,546.5	994.8	20,013.3
Income-in-kind	0.6	2.3	5.8	3.6	65.1	66.9	17.5	45.5	37.6	20.5	265.3
Supplementary payments	0.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	5.7	130.3	212.4	8.3	366.3
Realized gross income	45.8	192.2	273.4	230.1	3,291.8	5,524.7	2,091.1	4,175.8	3,796.4	1,023.6	20,644.9
Expenses and depreciation charges	35.9	141.6	193.6	168.9	2,225.4	4,103.2	1,587.9	3,436.9	3,076.3	809.0	15,778.8
Realized net income	9.9	50.6	79.8	61.2	1,066.4	1,421.6	503.1	738.8	720.1	214.6	4,866.1
Value of inventory change	0.1	-4.3	0.2	-16.4	-15.2	-207.9	-37.6	695.9	523.9	35.6	974.1
Total gross income	45.9	187.9	273.6	213.6	3,276.6	5,316.8	2,053.5	4,871.6	4,320.3	1,059.2	21,619.1
Total net income	10.0	46.3	80.0	44.7	1,051.2	1,213.6	465.5	1,434.7	1,244.0	250.2	5,840.2
1985 (Revised)											
Farm cash receipts	42.5	177.4	258.3	224.0	3,073.6	5,156.9	1,991.3	4,056.3	3,783.5	1,021.8	19,785.7
Income-in-kind	0.6	2.7	6.1	3.8	59.7	65.6	16.6	40.5	35.5	19.9	251.0
Supplementary payments	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	4.0	45.0	63.9	4.0	149.3
Realized gross income	43.7	180.5	264.4	227.9	3,164.6	5,222.5	2,011.9	4,141.8	3,882.9	1,045.7	20,186.0
Expenses and depreciation charges	33.4	144.4	194.0	175.0	2,237.5	4,245.3	1,646.6	3,442.3	3,341.7	814.1	16,274.5
Realized net income	10.3	36.1	70.4	52.9	927.0	977.2	365.3	699.5	541.2	231.6	3,911.5
Value of inventory change	0.0	-3.2	-3.2	13.7	-13.6	75.6	291.6	178.3	-90.9	-28.7	419.6
Total gross income	43.7	177.3	261.2	241.6	3,150.9	5,298.1	2,303.5	4,320.1	3,792.0	1,017.0	20,605.6
Total net income	10.3	32.9	67.2	66.6	913.4	1,052.8	656.9	877.8	450.3	202.9	4,331.1

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Trusted Pension Funds

Fourth Quarter 1986

Highlights

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds at the end of 1986 amounted to \$126.1 billion, up 3.8% from the previous quarter and 14.0% from the amount held one year earlier. Year-to-year increases were at a peak of 21.2% in 1979, and have generally been decreasing since that time.
- From 1975 to 1986, assets have grown nearly 500% when viewed in current dollars and almost 170% when viewed in constant 1971 dollars (i.e. taking inflation into consideration).
- Investment patterns of these funds have remained relatively unchanged over the past few years. The two most prominent investment vehicles continued to be bonds, (accounting for 47.5% of total assets) and stocks (27.1%). Cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables represented 11.9% of the total while mortgage holdings accounted for another 5.4%. The remaining 8.2% was divided between investments in real estate and in pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

Income and expenditures

- The total income of these funds for the fourth quarter of 1986 amounted to \$6.0 billion, while total expenditures were \$1.6

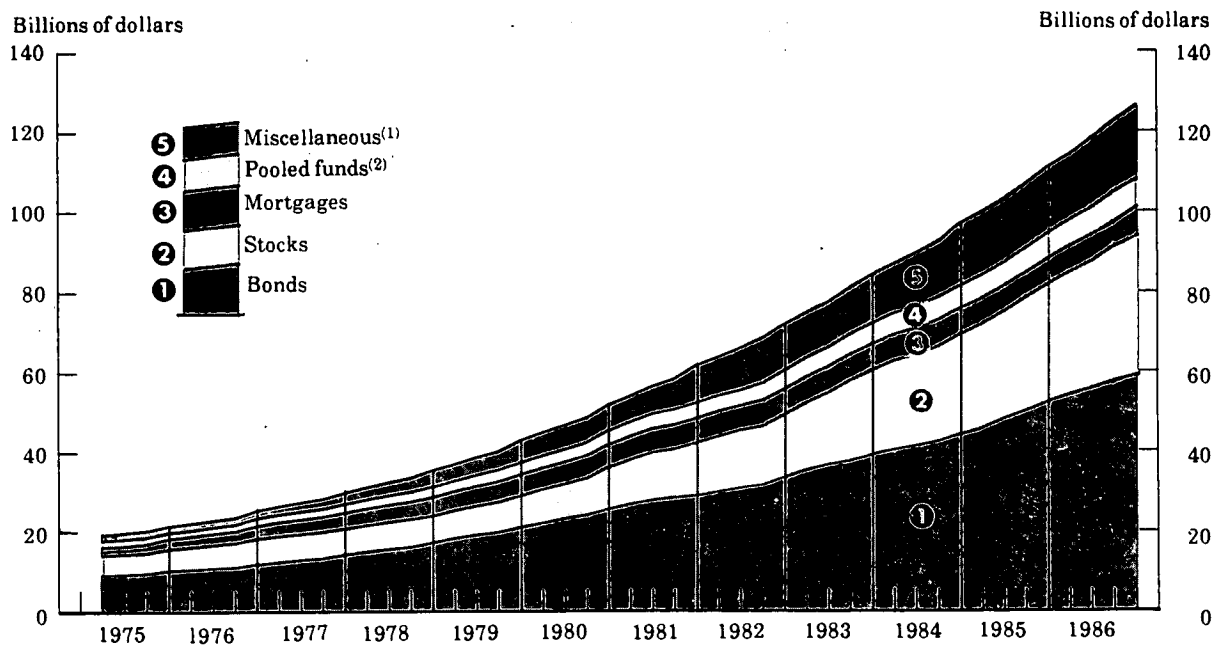
billion. Net cash flow, the difference between income and expenditures, was 2.9% lower than for the same quarter of 1985. This is the second time since the survey began in 1970 that fourth quarter net cash flow has decreased relative to the same quarter of the previous year. This decrease was largely because one component of income, employer contributions, was 22.4% lower than one year earlier, following increases of 8.8% and 27.5% in the fourth quarters of 1984 and 1985, respectively.

- Between 1975 and 1986, there has been a gradual reversal in the relative importance of several important components of income. For the fourth quarter of 1975, contributions by both the employer and the employee represented 70.1% of the fund's income, while investment income and profit on the sale of securities amounted to 29.6%. By the current quarter, these proportions had changed to 35.1% and 64.4%, respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusted Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10/\$40), available in June. Contact Jessica Dunn (613-991-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-991-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1975-1986



(1) Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

(2) Includes mutual and segregated funds.

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

March 1987

In March 1987, a total of 68 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 138,322,142 fare passengers, an increase of 12.2% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$89,507,771 – up 9.4% from February 1987.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,786,138 fare passengers, up 12.9% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$17,588,148 – a 19.3% increase from February 1987 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the March 1987 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the first week of June. Contact Angus MacLean (613-991-2484), Transportation Division.

Telephone Statistics

March 1987

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$917.0 million in March 1987, up 8.1% from March 1986. Operating expenses were \$651.3 million, an increase of 13.7%. Net operating revenue was \$265.8 million, a decrease of 3.4% from March 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the March 1987 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of May 25. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending May 16, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending May 16, 1987 totalled 288 970 tonnes, a decrease of 1.8% from the preceding week's total of 294 177 tonnes but up 6.1% from the year-earlier level of 272 367 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1987 was 5 672 223 tonnes, an increase of 3.9% from 5 460 238 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Production, May 1987.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: \$8/\$60; Other Countries: \$9/\$68).

List of Canadian Hospitals, 1986.
Catalogue number 83-201
(Canada: \$18; Other Countries: \$19).

Merchandising Inventories, January 1987.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries:
\$13/\$130).

**Report on the Demographic Situation in
Canada, 1986 Catalogue number 91-209E**
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16.50).

**Security Transactions with Non-residents,
January 1987. Catalogue number 67-002**
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

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1 - 2

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