

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 5, 1988

DEC 5 1988

Major Releases

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Composite Leading Indicator, September 1988

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- The composite leading indicator continued to decelerate, rising by only 0.3% in September.

Federal Government Finance, 1988-89

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- The federal government deficit is estimated to fall to \$25.2 billion on a FMS basis in 1988-89, down from its peak of \$34.5 billion reached in 1984-85.

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Agriculture/Population Linkage Data Base

1986 Census

The data published today as an addendum to *The Daily* are the result of a computer linkage between 1986 Census of Agriculture data and 1986 Census of Population data.

This database features all variables from both censuses. Another major asset is its ability to cross-classify the characteristics of farming operations with the socio-economic characteristics of farm operators, their spouses and their families.

Some of the most important highlights of the database are presented in the addendum. If you require additional information, contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-8711), Agriculture Division.

Postal Code Conversion File

January 1988

The January 1988 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) is now available. This file updates the February 1987 version released last year.

The PCCF provides a link between Canada Post Corporation's six-character postal codes and the standard geographical areas for which Statistics Canada produces data. The file contains over 670,500 postal code records, as of January 1988, linked to the 1986 Standard Geographical Classification and other geostatistical areas of the 1986 Census. The accuracy of postal code to geographic linkage has been estimated to be over 95%.

Improvements to the new file include:

- The addition of 23,000 new postal codes.
- Some 22,000 postal codes which had only a partial geographic link on the February 1987 file are now fully linked on the January 1988 file.
- The new Federal Electoral Districts created under the 1987 Representation Order have been added to the file. The old Federal Electoral Districts created under the 1976 Representation Order have been retained.

The file is available for Canada, the provinces/territories or any standard or non-standard geographic area. Information is available on tape, diskette or paper.

For further information, contact your nearest regional reference centre or the Geography Information Services Unit (613-951-3889), Geography Division.



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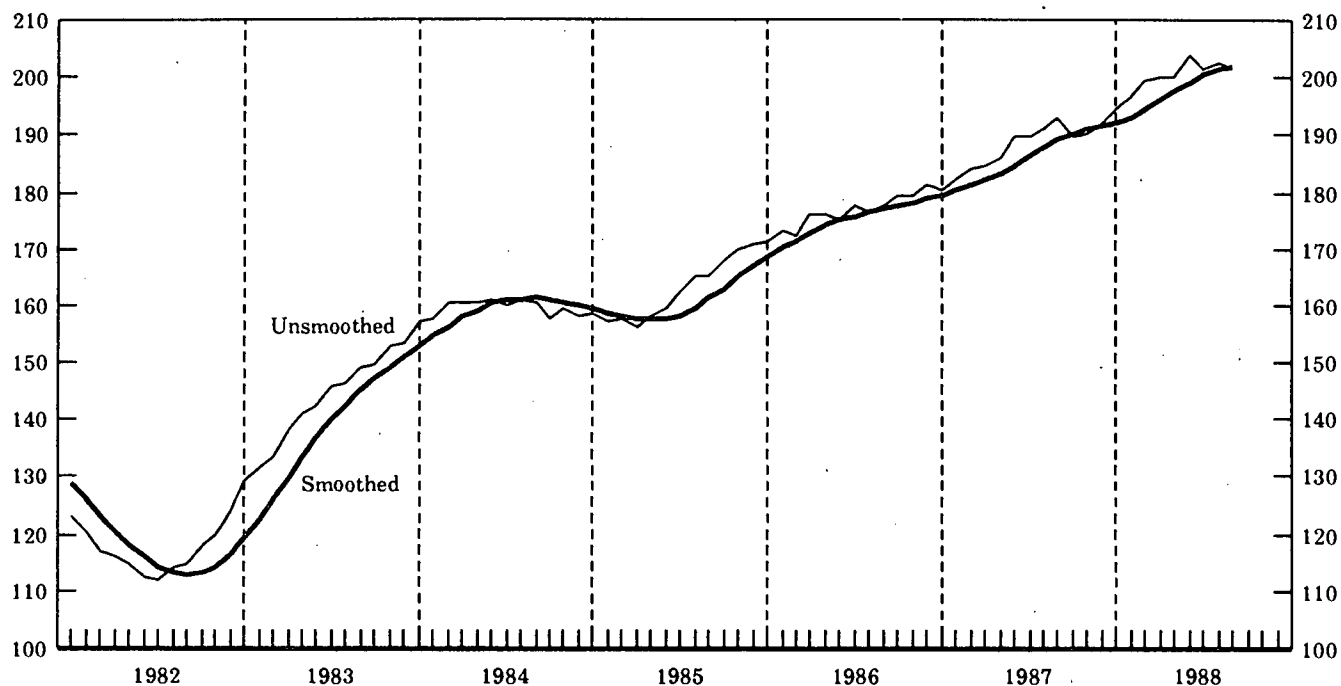
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Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)

January 1982 to September 1988



Composite Leading Indicator September 1988

The Canadian composite leading indicator continued to decelerate in September, rising by only 0.3% after a 0.5% gain in August and a 0.6% increase in July. Three of the four manufacturing indicators posted declines, after leading growth earlier in the year. Seven out of 10 components were up, however, with the largest increases registered for durable goods sales and the stock market index. Demand continued to shift from the export-related sectors to domestic spending.

Sales of automobiles and furniture and appliances rose for the third straight month in September. The residential construction index was flat and house sales declined slightly, but the CPI for housing continued to rise sharply in most cities, reflecting pent-up demand for housing. The vacancy rate continued to be especially low in Toronto (0.2%).

New orders for durable manufactured goods and shipments relative to inventories continued to slow

in response to declining exports. The trend of unfilled orders, however, continued to rise sharply despite ongoing large production increases in investment-related industries. Average weekly hours were up for the first time since January. Industrial prices decelerated slightly, contributing to a marginal decline in the profit margins component.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

For more information on the economy, order the December issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200), available the week of December 12. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	July	August	September	September
Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)				
Smoothed	0.6	0.5	0.3	202.2
Unsmoothed	-1.3	0.6	-0.4	201.7
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	0.2	0.3	0.6	144,819 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	0.5	0.2	0.3	827,100 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	1.0	1.0	0.0	121.4
Manufacturing				
New orders - durable	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	3,849 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods ²)	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	1.79
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.0	0.1	38.7
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	0.07	0.03	-0.00	0.61
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.2	0.2	0.1	192.7
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	1.3	0.8	0.6	3,190
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	0.2	0.2	0.3	11,105 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

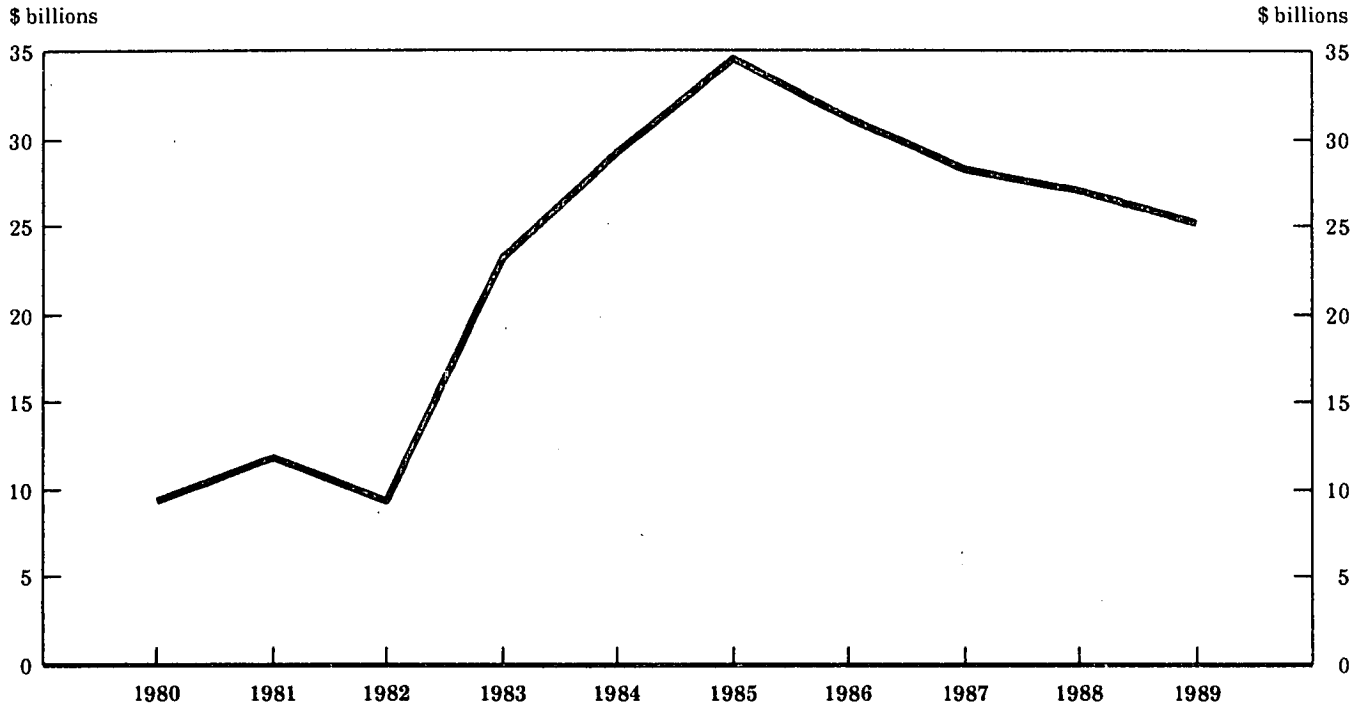
² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Federal Government Deficit on a Financial Management Basis Fiscal Year Ending March 31



Federal Government Finance Financial Management System Basis (FMS) 1988-89

Budgetary plans and estimates for the fiscal year 1988-89 indicate that, on a FMS basis, the federal government deficit will fall for the fourth consecutive year. The deficit is estimated to total \$25.2 billion in 1988-89, down from the peak of \$34.5 billion reached in 1984-85.

Highlights

- **Gross general revenue** is estimated to rise by \$7.8 billion (7.4%) to total \$113.8 billion in 1988-89, the rate of growth slowing from the average increase of 9.5% over the last five years (see table). The principal sources of growth in 1988-89 are expected to be consumption taxes and personal and corporate income taxes.
- Consumption tax receipts are expected to rise by \$4.6 billion (19.9%) in 1988-89. An estimated \$1.6 billion of this increase will come from the acceleration of sales and excise tax remittances announced in the February 1988 budget. Other budget measures which will contribute to the growth in 1988-89 are the one cent per litre increase in the excise tax on gasoline also introduced in the February 1988 budget and the increase in the federal sales tax rate on tobacco products and alcoholic beverages announced on December 16, 1987.
- Personal income tax revenues are estimated to increase at a much slower rate in 1988-89 than the average 13.0% growth experienced between 1982-83 and 1987-88. These revenues will rise by \$1.7 billion (3.7%) in 1988-89 compared to

(continued on next page)

the \$5.7 billion (14.5%) growth in 1987-88 which was largely due to the acceleration of remittances of employee deductions by employers. The restrained growth in 1988-89 can also be attributed to the effects of the first stage of tax reform which will be implemented in 1988-89, and to an expected moderation in the rate of economic growth.

- Revenues from corporate income taxes will rise by \$1.1 billion (10.3%) in 1988-89. The increase in 1988-89 compares to the 1987-88 rise estimated at \$1.0 billion (10.0%) and the average increase of 2.7% between 1984-85 and 1986-87. The recovery from the sluggish growth of 1984-85 to 1986-87 and the continuing growth from 1986-87 through 1988-89 is due to increases in corporate profits since late 1986 and actions taken by the federal government to improve the efficiency of the corporate tax collection system.
- **Gross general expenditure** is also expected to increase at a slower rate in fiscal 1988-89 than it has over the last five years. Expenditure will rise by \$6.0 billion (4.5%) to reach a level of \$139.0 billion in 1988-89 compared to the average 8.0% growth between 1982-83 and 1987-88. Increases in 1988-89 will be mainly in spending on debt charges, social services, protection of persons and property, and regional planning and development.
- Debt charges are expected to rise by \$2.6 billion (9.7%) in 1988-89 compared to the estimated increase in 1987-88 of \$2.4 billion (9.9%). From 1982-83 to 1987-88, debt charges expenditures rose by an average 16.3% per year. The growth in 1987-88 and 1988-89 can be attributed to increases in unmatured debt and rising interest rates.
- Social services expenditures are estimated to rise by \$2.5 billion (5.8%) in 1988-89 after their \$1.3 billion (3.2%) increase in 1987-88. The bulk of the increase will be in social security spending, for the Canada Pension Plan, Quebec Pension Plan and Old Age Security, up \$1.9 billion or 9.4%.

Note to Users

The System of Financial Management Statistics (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because they each reflect the policies and structures of the applicable government. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, inter-governmentally comparable data as well as consistent national aggregates.

Hence, FMS data will not accord precisely with figures released from governments' Public Accounts.

- Spending on the protection of persons and property is expected to increase by \$0.9 billion (7.2%) in 1988-89 compared to the \$0.8 billion (6.9%) rise in 1987-88. Continuing increases in national defence spending and increased expenditures on policing are expected to be responsible for the acceleration.
- Another expenditure item expected to rise significantly in 1988-89 is regional planning and development, up \$0.6 billion (178.9%) due to creation of the Atlantic Canada Opportunity Agency and the Western Diversification Office.
- The estimated advance in expenditures in 1988-89 will be somewhat offset by lower transfers to enterprises, down \$1.6 billion (44.0%), and declining spending on resource conservation and industrial development, down \$0.9 billion (12.0%).

(see table on next page)

Estimated data for 1988-89 fiscal year, along with revised estimates for 1987-88 and actual data for 1986-87 are available on CANSIM: matrices 2777 and 2778.

For further information on this release, contact Dan Finnerty (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Federal Government Revenue, Expenditure, and Deficit Comparison
1982-83 to 1988-89

Fiscal Year	Total Revenue	Absolute Annual Change	Annual Percentage Growth	Total Expen- diture	Absolute Annual Change	Annual Percentage Growth	Surplus/ Deficit	Absolute Annual Change
	(Millions of dollars)		(%)	(Millions of dollars)		(%)	(Millions of dollars)	
1982-83	\$71,923			\$95,130			(\$23,207)	
1983-84	\$75,858	\$3,935	5.5%	\$104,976	\$9,846	10.4%	(\$29,118)	(\$5,911)
1984-85	\$82,853	\$6,995	9.2%	\$117,391	\$12,415	11.8%	(\$34,538)	(\$5,420)
1985-86	\$89,343	\$6,490	7.8%	\$120,440	\$3,049	2.6%	(\$31,097)	\$3,441
1986-87	\$96,758	\$7,415	8.3%	\$125,046	\$4,606	3.8%	(\$28,288)	\$2,809
1987-88	\$105,959	\$9,201	9.5%	\$132,995	\$7,949	6.4%	(\$27,036)	\$1,252
Average Change 1982-83 to 1987-88		\$6,807	9.5%		\$7,573	8.0%		
1988-89	\$113,801	\$7,842	7.4%	\$138,981	\$5,986	4.5%	(\$25,180)	\$1,856

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 21, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.3 million tonnes, an increase of 0.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 5.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period Ending November 21, 1988	Year to date ^r
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Carload Traffic

Tonnes	5 318 861	23 372 311
% change from previous year	0.6	4.5
Cars	76,407	3,342,515
% change from previous year	-1.1	2.4

Piggyback Traffic

Tonnes	275 225	12 260 919
% change from previous year	5.2	7.5
Cars	9,402	412,410
% change from previous year	4.1	1.4

^r Revised figures.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

October 1988

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a significant decrease from October 1987, except marketings of oats which increased by 37%. Deliveries for October 1987 and October 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1987	1988
• Wheat (excluding durum) ^r	2 257.5	1 213.1
• Durum wheat	353.3	215.7
• Total wheat	2 610.8	1 428.8
• Oats	58.3	92.0
• Barley	463.5	256.7
• Rye	33.7	11.4
• Flaxseed	98.3	50.3
• Canola	429.3	302.2
• Total	3 693.9	2 141.4

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The October 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

October 1988

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 151,182 kitchen appliances in October 1988, up 18.5% from the 127,578 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 68,919 in October 1988, an increase of 26.4% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 1,138,459 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1987 totalled 1,083,057 units.

The October 1988 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending September 24, 1988

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending September 24, 1988 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

Publications Released

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, 1976-1987.

Catalogue number 13-201

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 17, No. 3, Pack of Processed Strawberries, 1988.

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

Primary Iron and Steel, September 1988.

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Profiles, Census Tracts - Ottawa-Hull: Part 2, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 95-136

(Canada: \$39; Other Countries: \$41).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

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Addendum to the Daily

Census of Agriculture, 1986

Agriculture - Population Linkage

HIGHLIGHTS

- Between 1981 and 1986, the number of persons in farm operator households declined by 13%.
- In 1986, half of the farm operator spouses reporting agriculture as their main occupation were unpaid family workers.
- Between 1980 and 1985, the number of farm operator spouses contributing to total farm family income increased.
- Between 1980 and 1985, the average farm family income (in 1985 constant dollars) fell 5%.
- In 1985, farm families reporting gross sales of agricultural products between \$10,000 and \$50,000 had the lowest average total family income.
- In 1985, families on farms with less than \$10,000 gross sales of agricultural products had higher total family income due to a higher contribution of off-farm income.
- Between 1980 and 1985, off-farm income increased in importance for farm families.
- In 1985, dairy farm operators had the lowest contribution of off-farm income as a percentage of total income compared to any other type of farmers.

AGRICULTURE - POPULATION LINKAGE DATABASE

The data published today are the result of a computer linkage between the 1986 Census of Agriculture and the 1986 Census of Population data. Linked data are also available for the 1971 and the 1981 censuses.

The Agriculture - Population database is a 20% sample database. The sample data are weighted to produce estimates for all farms and all persons living in a farm operator household.

This database features all Census of Population and all Census of Agriculture variables. A major asset of this database is the ability to cross-classify the characteristics of the farming operation with the socio-economic characteristics of the farm operators, their spouses and their families; for example, this database allows the analysis of data on farm operator's total income for each type of farm.

INTRODUCTION

This Addendum to The Daily presents data on the most important characteristics of persons living in households of farm operators who operated farms with gross sales of \$250 or more in 1985.

Number of Persons in Farm Operator Households

Between 1981 and 1986, the total number of persons in farm operator households declined by 13%, from 1,152,880 to 999,800. This decline is comparable to the 27% decline experienced during the 10 years previous to 1981. The decline can be explained by the decrease in the number of farms (8%) and the drop in the average size of farm households (3.6 persons in 1981 down to 3.4 persons in 1986).

Characteristics of the Farm Population

SEX

In 1986, farm operator households had a higher proportion of males (54%) than females. In the general population males represented 49% of the population.

**Percentage Distribution of Persons in Farm Operator Households
by Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1986**

Age Groups	Sex	
	Male	Female
Less than 15 years	52	48
15-19 years	54	46
20-24 years	61	39
25-34 years	53	47
35-44 years	50	50
45-54 years	52	48
55-64 years	57	43
65 years and over	59	41

In Canada, the number of women in the younger age groups of the farm population (15 to 24) and in the older age groups (55 years and over) is significantly lower than the number of men in these same age groups.

LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

In 1986, the farm population persons 15 years and over averaged 11 years of schooling, 2 years more than the 1971 average and the same as the 1981 average. By comparison, in the general population, the persons 15 years of age and over averaged 12 years of schooling in 1986, 11 in 1981, and 10 in 1971.

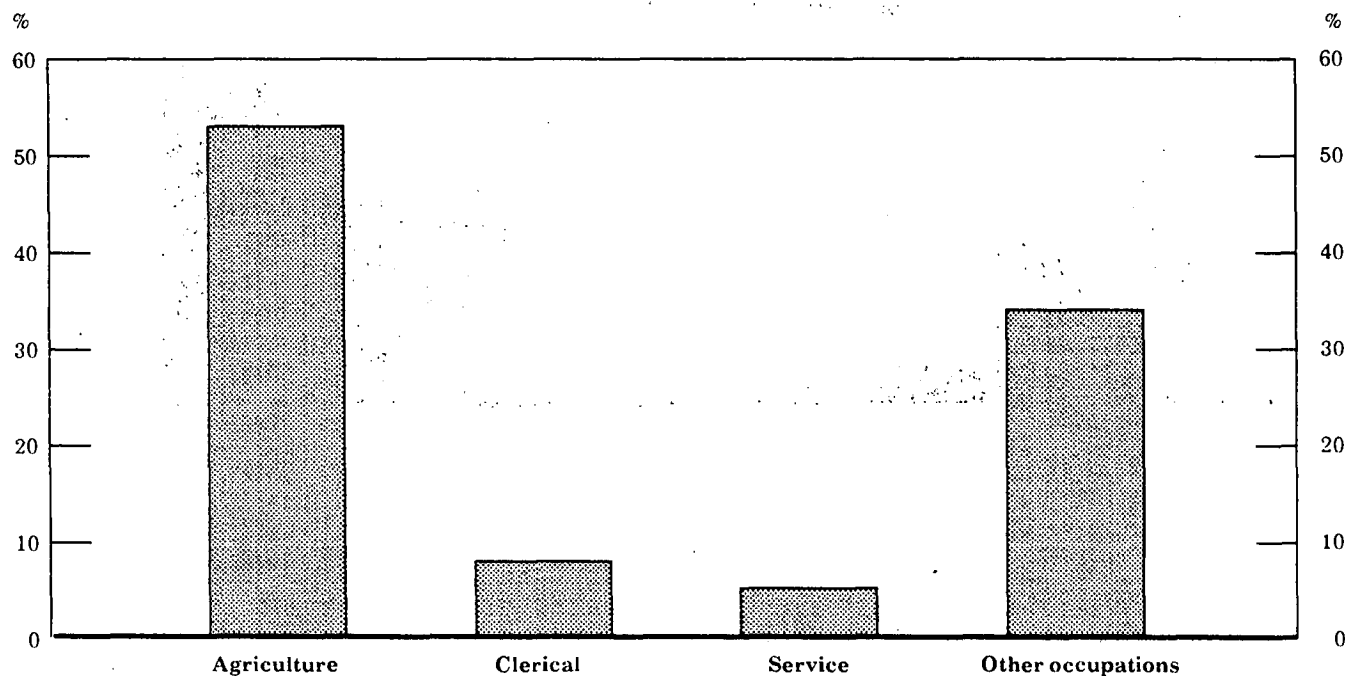
AGE

The farm population is getting older: in 1986 the average age was 32 years compared to 30 years in 1971 and 31 years in 1981. In the general population the average age was 30 years in 1971, 32 years in 1981 and 33 years in 1986.

OCCUPATION

In 1986, 80% of the persons in farm operator households 15 years and over were in the labour force. More than half of them reported agriculture (as either a farm operator or worker) as their main occupation. The remainder reported a variety of other occupations, the largest of which were clerical jobs (8%) and service jobs (5%).

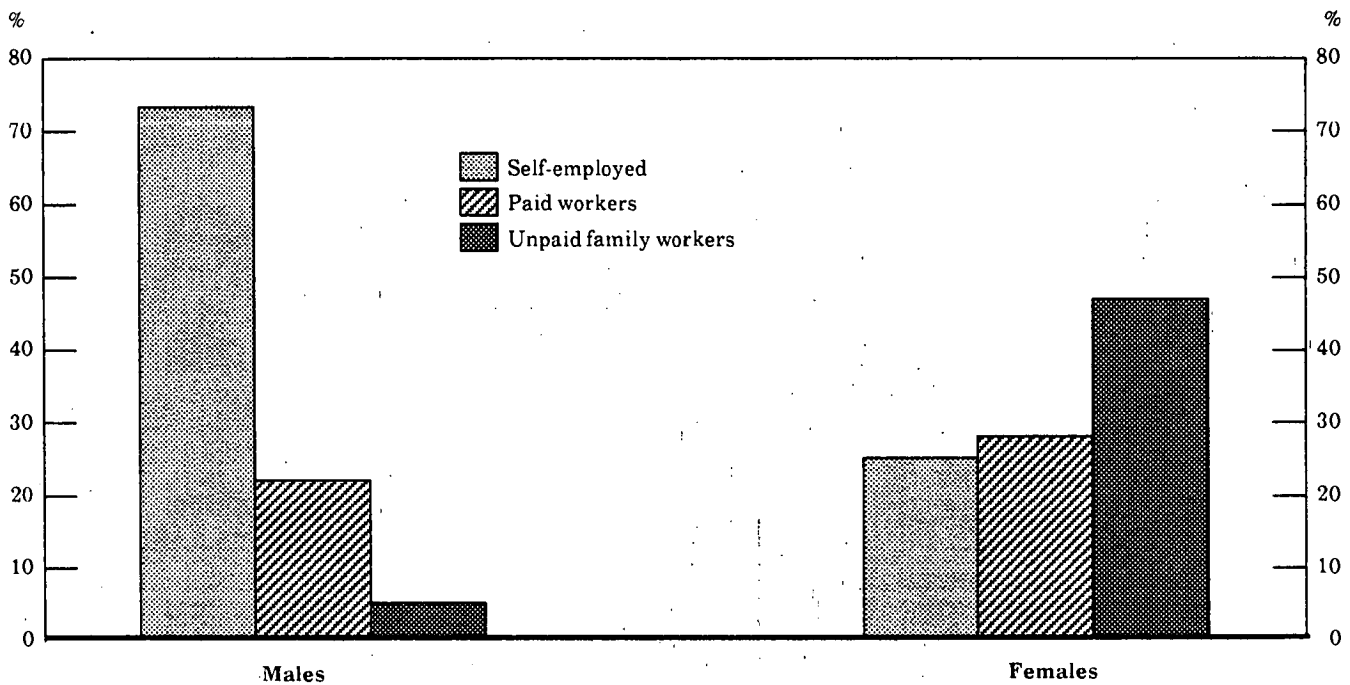
Percentage of Persons in Farm Operator Households, 15 Years of Age and Over and in the Labour Force by Occupation, Canada, 1986



CLASS OF WORKERS

In 1986, 49,860 unpaid family workers, members of farm operator households and in the labour force reported an agricultural occupation. The majority of those workers were women.

Distribution of Persons in Farm Operator Households, 15 Years of Age and Over, in the Labour Force and Reporting Agriculture as Their Main Occupation by Class of Worker and Sex, Canada, 1986



Characteristics of Farm Operators and Spouses

In recent years, there has been considerable interest in the relative participation of the operator and spouse in the operation of the farm. The Agriculture-Population Linkage database offers unique opportunities to develop a complete profile of the operator and the operator's spouse. The following text presents some of the highlights.

Number of operators

Since 1941, the number of farm operators has declined steadily reaching 293,090 operators¹ in 1986. However, the number of female farm operators has increased by 18% since 1981, and its proportion of the total number of operators is up from 3.5% to 4.5%.

**Number and Percentage of Farm Operators by Sex
Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1986**

Sex	1971	1981	1986
Number of operators	367,195	318,360	293,090
Percentage	100	100	100
Male	352,880	307,125	279,785
Percentage	96.1	96.5	95.5
Female	14,315	11,235	13,300
Percentage	3.9	3.5	4.5

AGE

In 1986, the average age of Canadian farm operators was 48 years. In Quebec, farm operators had the lowest average age at 46 and farm operators in British Columbia, the highest at 50.

MARITAL STATUS

Only half the female operators were married compared to 87% of the male farm operators. However, the percentage of married female farm operators has increased significantly since 1971 when only 33% reported married as their marital status. In 1971, 50% of the female farm operators were widowed in comparison with 34% in 1986.

¹ The collection method used by the Census of Agriculture allows the identification of only one operator per farm.

LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Farm operators are better educated than before. Over the 1981-1986 period, the number of farm operators with a postsecondary education increased by 3%. In 1986, 30% of farm operators (86,640) had a postsecondary level education. Almost 90% of these operators had a postsecondary certificate or diploma and over one quarter of these were specialized in agriculture and biological sciences and technologies.

Percentage Change in the Number of Farm Operators by Level of Schooling, Canada, 1986/1981

	Level of Schooling			
	Less than Grade 9	Grades 9 & 10	Grades 11-13	Postsecondary Level
Percentage change	-22	-10	+6	+3

Of all farm producers operating small farms (sales class less than \$10,000), one third did not have a grade 9 level of education in 1986. However, another third reported a postsecondary level of education which was comparable to the proportion of farm producers operating large farms (sales class \$100,000 or more) and having reported a postsecondary level of education.

Percentage of Farm Operators by Level of Schooling (1986) and Sales Classes of Agricultural Products (1985), Canada

Sales Classes of Agricultural Products (\$)	Number of operators	Level of Schooling			
		Less than Grade 9	Grades 9 & 10	Grades 11-13	Postsecon- dary Level
Less than 10,000	83,350	32	17	18	33
10,000 - 24,999	49,705	33	20	20	27
25,000 - 49,999	46,965	32	21	22	25
50,000 - 99,999	55,000	27	23	24	26
100,000 and over	58,080	23	20	24	33
Total	293,090	29	20	21	30

On average, female farm operators are more educated than male operators. In 1986, female farm operators averaged 12 years of schooling compared to 10 years for male farm operators.

OCCUPATION

In 1986, about two thirds of farm operators reported an agricultural occupation while the other third reported an off-farm occupation as the main occupation.

INCOME OF OPERATORS REPORTING SALES OF \$2,500 OR MORE BY FARM PRODUCT TYPES

In 1985, farm producers operating poultry farms reported the highest average total income (\$30,753). However, when comparing the contribution of net farm income to total income, dairy farm operators ranked first with 65% of their total income provided by their net farm income.

Farm Operator Average Total Income and Percentage Contribution of Net Farm Income to Total Income by Farm Product Types, Canada, 1985

Farm Product Types	Average Total Income \$	Contribution of Net Farm Income to Total Income	
		Percentage	Rank
Poultry	30,753	35	6
Miscellaneous Specialties ¹	26,325	10	11
Fruit	25,703	17	9
Wheat	23,750	45	3
Other Types	23,644	15	10
Dairy	23,527	65	1
Vegetable	22,431	29	7
Small Grains	21,704	36	5
Other Field Crop	20,595	35	6
Cattle	20,228	20	8
Pig	20,117	46	2
Livestock Combination	18,411	37	4

¹ Included in this type are greenhouses, nurseries, mushroom houses, sheep farms, horse farms, apiaries, fur and goat farms.

FARM LOSSES

Between 1980 and 1985, the number of farm operators reporting farm losses went up from 48,075 to 57,830, an increase of 20%. However, the losses incurred were considerably lower, declining from an average of \$11,579 in 1980 (in 1985 constant dollars) to \$8,614 in 1985.

The number of farm operators reporting farm losses increased in all sales classes of \$10,000 and over, the largest increase (more than 60%) being in the number of farm operators reporting sales of agriculture products of \$50,000 or more. However, the average amount of farm losses reported has decreased in all sales classes.

**Percentage Change in the Number of Farm Operators
Reporting Farm Losses and
Average Farm Losses by Sales Classes of Agricultural Products,
Canada, 1985/1980**

	Total	Sales Classes (\$)¹				
		Less than 10,000	10,000- 24,999	25,000- 49,999	50,000- 99,999	100,000 and over
% Change in Number of Farm Operators Reporting Losses	+20	-2	+31	+34	+61	+65
Average Farm Loss (\$)¹						
1980	-11,579	-6,382	-9,478	-13,002	-20,234	-39,545
1985	-8,614	-4,916	-7,128	-9,213	-12,642	-21,084

¹ In 1985 constant dollars.

**Percentage Change in the Number of Farm Operators
Reporting Farm Losses and Average
Farm Losses¹ by Province, 1985/1980**

Provinces and Canada	% Change in Number of Farm Operators Reporting Losses	Average Farm Losses (\$)	
		1980	1985
Newfoundland	+42	-7,080	-3,863
Prince Edward Island	+14	-8,398	-8,068
Nova Scotia	-29	-7,412	-4,479
New Brunswick	-15	-11,363	-8,093
Quebec	-6	-11,292	-6,440
Ontario	-1	-11,542	-7,645
Manitoba	+24	-11,861	-8,517
Saskatchewan	+84	-11,467	-9,358
Alberta	+32	-12,380	-10,336
British Columbia	+20	-11,169	-7,760
Canada	+20	-11,579	-8,614

¹ In 1985 constant dollars.

Farm Operator Spouses

AGE AND SEX

The average age of farm operator spouses was 45 years compared to 48 years for the farm operators; 97% of farm operator spouses are women.

LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Farm operator spouses averaged 11 years of schooling, the same number of years as the farm operator average. In Quebec, spouses averaged the lowest number of years of schooling (10 years) compared to 12 years in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In all other provinces, spouses averaged 11 years of schooling.

**Percentage Distribution of Farm Operator Spouses by
Level of Schooling, Canada, 1986**

	Level of Schooling			
	Less than Grade 9	Grades 9-10	Grades 11-13	Postsecon- dary Level
Percentage of All Farm Operator Spouses	18	17	29	36

While more than one third of farm operator spouses reported a post- secondary level education in 1986, only 30% of farm operators have reached that level.

OCCUPATION AND CLASS OF WORKER

In 1986, the participation rate of farm operator spouses in the labour force was 66%, up from 52% in 1981. It was also comparatively higher than the participation rate of women in the general population which was 56% in 1986.

Of all farm operator spouses in the labour force, 40% reported an agricultural occupation. Half of these were unpaid family workers.

Percentage Distribution of Farm Operator Spouses in the Labour Force by Occupation and Class of Worker, Canada, 1986

Class of Worker	Occupation		Total
	Agriculture	All Other Occupations	
	Number		
Number of Spouses	63,820	97,475	161,300
	Percentage		
Unpaid Family Workers	52	8	26
Paid Workers	23	85	60
Self-Employed	25	7	14
Total	100	100	100

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SPOUSE TO THE TOTAL FAMILY INCOME

The spouse's contribution to family income increased between the last two censuses; in 1985, 174,105 spouses contributed to the total family income compared to 163,600 spouses in 1980, an increase of 6%. The percentage of spouses contributing at least half of the total family income also increased over the same period, from 12% in 1980 to 17% in 1985.

Percentage Distribution of Farm Operator Spouses by Class of Worker and Percentage Contribution of Spouse Total Income to Total Family Income, Canada, 1985

Class of Worker	Number of Spouses	Percentage Contribution of Spouse Total Income to Total Family Income				
		0	1-24	25-49	50-74	75 or more
		Percentage				
In the Labour Force						
Paid Workers	97,510	4	31	35	17	13
Unpaid Family Workers	41,275	52	29	13	4	2
Self-Employed	21,750	9	33	37	14	7
Not in the Labour Force and Others	82,950	50	30	14	4	2
Total	243,480	28	30	24	10	7

When farm operator spouses are self-employed or paid workers, their contribution to the total family income is significant: three out of five spouses contributed 25% or more of the total family income in 1985. All spouses contribute to the family net farm self-employment income as a result of any unpaid farm activities.

On miscellaneous specialty farms, 21% of spouses contributed at least 50% of the total family income in 1985. Of all farm product types, this represented the highest proportion. In contrast, 11% of dairy farm operators' spouses contributed at least 50% of the total family income.

**Percentage of Farm Operator Spouses Who
Contributed at least 50% of Total
Family Income by Farm Product Types¹,
Canada, 1985**

Farm Product Type	Percentage
Miscellaneous Specialties	21
Fruit	19
Small Grains	18
Other Types	18
Cattle	17
Other Field Crop	17
Pig	16
Wheat	16
Vegetable	16
Livestock Combination	15
Poultry	14
Dairy	11

¹ Sales of agricultural products of \$2,500 or more.

Number and Size of Farm Families

Between 1981 and 1986, the number of farm families¹ declined by 8% from 284,565 families to 260,310 families. This decrease corresponds to the decline in the number of farms over the same period. The decrease has been most evident for larger families; there was a drop of 31% in the number of families with 6 persons or more since 1981.

Percentage Change in the Number of Farm Families by Size of Family, Canada, 1986/1981

	Number of Persons				
	2	3	4	5	6 and over
Percentage Change	+4	-4	-8	-16	-31

TOTAL FAMILY INCOME

In 1985, the average farm family total income² was \$35,382 compared to \$37,343 in 1980. The drop was greater than for the general population where the average total family income went down from \$39,107 in 1980 to \$38,652 in 1985.

The lowest average total family income occurred in families reporting sales of agricultural products between \$10,000 and \$50,000.

¹ The concept of economic family is used throughout this section of the text. An economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption.

² In 1985 constant dollars.

Percentage of Farm Families and Average Total Family Income by Sales Classes of Agricultural Products¹, Canada, 1980 and 1985

	Sales Classés (\$)							
	Total	Less than 2,500	2,500-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000-24,999	25,000-49,999	50,000-99,999	100,000 and over
<hr/>								
1980								
% of Farm Families	100	15	9	10	18	18	17	12
Avg. Total Family Income (\$)	37,343	36,493	36,306	35,136	33,366	34,029	39,940	47,869
<hr/>								
1985								
% of Farm Families	100	11	8	10	17	16	19	21
Avg. Total Family Income (\$)	35,382	36,474	37,251	35,676	33,206	30,041	33,925	41,153

¹ In 1985 constant dollars.

The average total income for families reporting sales of agricultural products of less than \$10,000 remained stable but decreased significantly for families with sales of \$50,000 or more.

SOURCES OF INCOME

A common trend found in all sales classes of agricultural products is the decreasing share of net farm income to total family income. At the national level, net farm income represented 23% of total family income in 1985, down from 30% in 1980. However, over the same period, the contribution of non-farm employment income increased from 53% to 55% and the share of all other income rose from 17% to 22%.

Families reporting sales of agricultural products of less than \$10,000 get more than 70% of their income from non-farm employment. The contribution of net farm income is almost negligible. Conversely, net farm income represents almost half of the income of families operating large farms (\$100,000 or more gross sales).

**Percentage Share of Income Sources to Total Farm Family Income
by Sales Classes of Agricultural Products¹, Canada, 1980 and 1985**

Sources of Income	Total	Sales Classes (\$)						
		Less than 2,500	2,500- 4,999	5,000- 9,999	10,000- 24,999	25,000- 49,999	50,000- 99,999	100,000 and over
					Percentage			
Net farm income								
1980	30	1	3	7	20	40	54	52
1985	23	*	1	2	9	24	40	46
Non-farm employ- ment income								
1980	53	79	78	73	60	42	31	32
1985	55	76	72	74	66	53	40	36
Other income								
1980	17	19	19	20	19	17	14	15
1985	22	24	26	23	25	23	20	18

* Negative contribution.

¹ In 1985 constant dollars.

Agriculture - Population Linkage Database Products

Database products are available in several media: as a publication, or as summary tabulations or as customized tabulations either on paper, diskette or computer tape.

The Publication

Entitled Socio-Economic Characteristics of Farm Operators (catalogue #96-114) this publication will be published in the second quarter of 1989.

Summary Tabulations

A set of summary tabulations at the Canada, province and agriculture region levels includes the most important variables from the database for the following groups: all farm persons, farm operators, farm operators' spouses, census farm families and economic farm families. These tabulations are available on paper or diskette.

Customized Tabulations

Farm level data and socio-economic data on the farm population can be manipulated and re-aggregated according to user specifications within the constraints imposed by the confidentiality requirements. This service operates on a cost-recovery basis whereby users are billed according to the cost of processing their request.

For more information please contact:

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