



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 24, 1992

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MAJOR RELEASES

- Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1992** 3
 Farm cash receipts rose 8.0% to \$16.7 billion due to a sharp increase in direct program payments.
- Net Farm Income, 1991** 5
 Total net farm income in Canada fell 31% to \$3.1 billion in 1991 due to a large drop in the value of inventory change. Realized net farm income decreased 4.7% to \$3.0 billion.

(Major releases continued on page 2)

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Census division and subdivision profiles are now available for each province and territory. Each publication provides basic demographic, mother tongue, dwelling, household and family data, collected on a 100% basis, from the 1991 Census of Canada.

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- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Prince Edward Island - Part A (95-308, \$35)*
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Nova Scotia - Part A (95-312, \$35)*
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in New Brunswick - Part A (95-319, \$40)*
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Quebec - Part A (95-325, \$115)*
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- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Manitoba - Part A (95-358, \$45)*
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Saskatchewan - Part A (95-365, \$75)*
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Alberta - Part A (95-372, \$50)*
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in British Columbia - Part A (95-384, \$50)*
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Yukon - Part A (95-395, \$30)*
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in the Northwest Territories - Part A (95-397, \$30)*

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MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

- **Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector as at December 31, 1991** 8
As at December 31, 1991, equity for the agricultural sector was down 2% to \$95.2 billion, representing 81.6% of the value of total assets.
 - **Farm Debt Outstanding as of December 31, 1991** 9
Canadian farm debt outstanding at December 31, 1991 remained virtually unchanged from 1990.
 - **Agriculture Production Account, 1991** 10
Gross value added by the primary agriculture sector decreased 13.4% to \$10.4 billion in 1991.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture, 1991	11
Farm Business Cash Flow Summary, 1981-1991	11
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, September 1992	11
Construction Type Plywood, September 1992	11
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, October 1992	11
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, September 1992	12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 14

MAJOR RELEASES

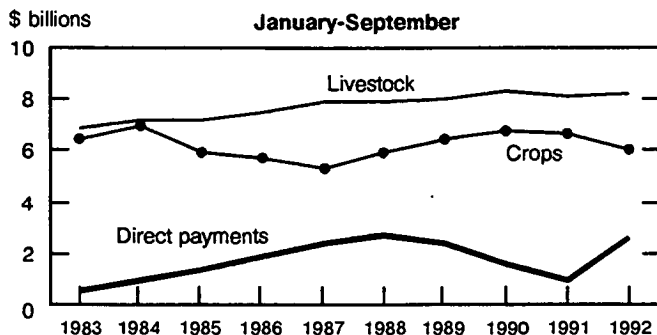
Farm Cash Receipts

January-September 1992

Farm cash receipts for January to September 1992 reached \$16.7 billion, an increase of 8.0% from the same period a year earlier. This was largely the result of an increase in direct program payments to \$2.5 billion from the previous year's level of \$813 million. The strong increase in direct payments, combined with a 1.7% rise in livestock receipts, more than offset an 8.3% decrease in crops receipts.

Provincially, Alberta (+16%), Ontario (+8.5%) and Saskatchewan (+7.8%) recorded the largest gains in farm cash receipts for the first three quarters of 1992. Higher direct payments and cattle receipts were mainly responsible for the increases in all three provinces, however, Ontario also benefited from a rise in wheat receipts. Three provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, registered declines in cash receipts.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments more than tripled, from \$813 million for the first three quarters of 1991 to \$2.5 billion for the same period of 1992. Payments under the new safety net programs and sharp increases in both other (ad hoc) and tripartite payments were responsible for the increase.

- Payments for the 1991-92 crop year under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) totalled \$632 million through the first three quarters of 1992. During the same period Net Income

Note to Users

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, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603E, \$21/\$42).

Stabilization Account (NISA) payments based on producers' 1990 and 1991 incomes were \$322 million. Payments under these two new safety net programs began in September 1991.

- Other (ad hoc) payments reached \$586 million for January to September 1992. Most of this was delivered during the first half of the year under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II (FSAM II) program. The main thrust of FSAM II was to provide emergency support to grain and oilseed producers caught in the international grain trade war between the United States and the European Community.
- Tripartite payments totalled \$320 million during the first three quarters of 1992 compared to \$15 million during the same period last year. The increase can be attributed to payments of \$146 million on hogs and \$130 million on slaughter cattle, both of which were triggered by lower market prices.

Livestock And Animal Product Receipts

Livestock and animal product receipts for the first nine months of 1992 reached \$8.2 billion, 1.7% above the year-earlier level. The increase was due to higher cattle receipts, which were partially offset by lower hog and dairy receipts. Calf and egg receipts also increased, while poultry receipts declined.

- Cattle receipts for January to September 1992 were a record \$3.0 billion, 14% above the previous year's level of \$2.6 billion. The increase was due to a \$320 million rise in the value of live animal exports. The number of animals exported was 892,000 for the period compared to 614,000

in 1991, while prices received also increased 13%. Both the value and the number of cattle exported were record highs and were more than four times the 1986 levels.

- January to September 1992 hog receipts fell 13% to \$1.3 billion, their lowest level since 1981. A sharp drop in prices (-15%) more than offset increased marketings. Expansion of North American hog output over the past year has put downward pressure on prices. Hog slaughter during the first half of 1992 was considerably above year-earlier levels in both Canada (+3.1%) and the United States (+8.4%).

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for the first three quarters of 1992 totalled \$6.0 billion, a drop of 8.3% from the 1991 level of \$6.6 billion. Lower receipts for wheat and barley, fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts and lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments were responsible for the decline.

- January to September 1992 cash receipts for wheat and barley fell 19% and 20%, respectively. Wheat receipts fell to \$1.8 billion from the year-earlier level of \$2.2 billion. Producer deliveries rose 4.7% due to strong export demand, but did not offset a 23% drop in prices. Barley receipts fell to \$307 million from the 1991 level of \$385

million as producer deliveries fell 18% in response to a decline in exports to Russia.

- Grain receipts redeemed in the first nine months of 1992 for grain marketed in 1991 were \$326 million compared to \$430 million liquidated the previous year.
- CWB payments issued during January to September 1992 totalled \$214 million compared to \$315 million for the year-earlier period. The only final payment made in 1992 was on the 1990-91 designated barley pool. The other three CWB accounts (durum wheat, wheat excluding durum and regular barley) reported deficits in the 1990-91 pools as international grain prices collapsed at the beginning of the crop year. In contrast, there were final payments made on each of the 1989-90 pool accounts in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592

The January-September 1992 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$11/\$44) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January - September

	1991	1992	1992/1991
	Millions of Dollars		% change
Newfoundland	45.7	46.4	1.6
Prince Edward Island	162.0	155.8	-3.8
Nova Scotia	229.2	224.8	-1.9
New Brunswick	189.7	186.9	-1.5
Quebec	2,652.1	2,709.8	2.2
Ontario	3,910.7	4,244.5	8.5
Manitoba	1,425.6	1,509.8	5.9
Saskatchewan	2,921.1	3,150.2	7.8
Alberta	3,040.7	3,541.1	16.5
British Columbia	896.5	946.8	5.6
Canada	15,473.3	16,716.0	8.0

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Net Farm Income

1991

Highlights

Total net farm income in Canada fell to \$3.1 billion in 1991 from the year-earlier level of \$4.5 billion as the value of inventory change dropped from \$1.3 billion to \$95 million. This represented the lowest level of total net income since 1984.

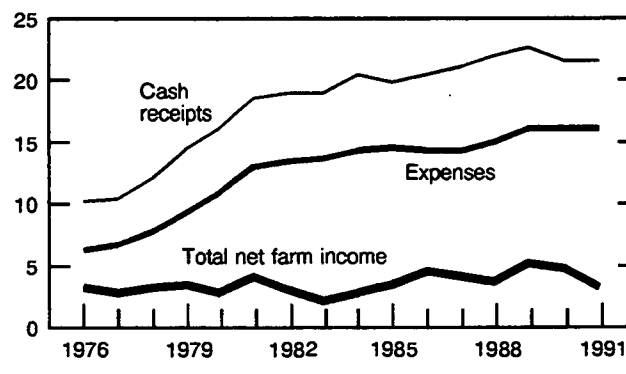
- Value of inventory change in 1990 was \$1.3 billion. Following a record grain harvest, farm-held grain stocks rose from 33.6 million tonnes at January 1 to 44.5 million tonnes at December 31. Another substantial harvest in 1991 led to little change in farm stocks. By year-end, stocks had dropped by only 0.4 million tonnes, resulting in a -\$4 million value of inventory change for crops. Livestock contributed \$99 million to 1991 value of inventory change as numbers on farms increased.
- Total net farm income declined in all provinces in 1991 except Newfoundland and British Columbia. In the Prairie provinces total income dropped 58%, from \$2.2 billion in 1990 to \$930 million in 1991. The declines in the other provinces ranged from 22% in New Brunswick to 5.3% in Quebec. Higher cash receipts and lower expenses combined to increase total net income in Newfoundland and British Columbia by 47% and 21%, respectively.

Realized net income decreased 4.7% to \$3.0 billion in 1991 as farm cash receipts recorded a 0.8% drop. Realized net income was at the lowest level since 1985 following a third consecutive decline.

- Realized net income, which does not account for the value of inventory change, fell to \$3.0 billion in 1991 from the year-earlier level of \$3.2 billion. The decrease was due to a fall of \$162 million in farm cash receipts, as operating expenses and depreciation charges were virtually unchanged. After eliminating the effect of inflation in the general economy, realized net income fell 6.4%.
- Realized net income declined in six provinces, with the largest decreases observed in Alberta (-29%) and New Brunswick (-26%). The four provinces that registered increases were

Cash Receipts, Expenses, Total Net Income, Canada

Billions of dollars



Newfoundland (+42%), British Columbia (+15%), Manitoba (+9.7%) and Saskatchewan (+4.7%).

Farm Cash Receipts, 1991

Farm cash receipts fell 0.8% to \$21.4 billion as both livestock and crops receipts declined.

- Farm cash receipts fell 0.8% to \$21.4 billion in 1991, the second consecutive decline in receipts from the record level of \$22.5 billion reached in 1989. Decreases of 3.3% in livestock and 2.7% in crop receipts more than offset a 23% increase in direct program payments.
- New Brunswick recorded the largest drop (-8.7%) in cash receipts, mainly as a result of lower potato receipts. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta also registered declines. Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported small gains, while Newfoundland (+4.1%) experienced the strongest increase in cash receipts.

Livestock and Animal Product Receipts

Livestock and animal product receipts fell to \$10.8 billion in 1991, 3.3% below the record level of \$11.1 billion reported in 1990. Despite the first decline since 1985, livestock receipts stood at their third highest level ever. The decrease was primarily due to lower hog, cattle and poultry receipts.

- Hog receipts in 1991 dropped 10% to \$1.8 billion as prices fell 11%. Increased hog slaughter in the United States put downward pressure on prices. The 1991 hog receipts also included a \$13 million refund of levies collected from producers in late 1989 and early 1990 in anticipation of increased U.S. countervailing duties on pork exports.
- Cattle receipts were \$3.5 billion in 1991, 3.4% below the previous year's record level of \$3.6 billion. Lower prices and marketings were responsible for the first decline in cattle receipts since 1986. Although total receipts fell, the value of live exports increased 2.8%. International exports accounted for 20% of cattle receipts in 1991, significantly higher than the average of 12% that prevailed over the previous five years.
- Poultry (hens, chickens and turkeys) receipts fell for the first time since 1983. At \$1.17 billion, 1991 receipts were 3.2% below the 1990 level of \$1.20 billion. Lower feed costs resulted in price declines of 3.6% for chickens and 5.1% for turkeys.

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for 1991 dropped 2.7% to \$8.3 billion from the 1990 level of \$8.5 billion. Lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, lower grain and oilseed receipts and fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts were responsible for the decline.

- In 1991, CWB payments were \$332 million, a drop of \$149 million from 1990. The final payment made in January 1991 for the 1989-1990 wheat (excluding durum) crop was \$59 million lower than that for the previous year. Falling export prices for wheat during the 1990-91 crop year also prevented an increase in CWB initial prices. Higher export prices during the 1989-1990 crop year had resulted in a \$71 million adjustment payment to producers in February 1990.
- Grain receipts redeemed in 1991 for grain marketed the previous year dropped 15% to \$430 million. The value of deferred grain receipts has followed a downward trend as indicated by the five-and 10-year averages of \$496 million and \$628 million, respectively.
- Grain and oilseed receipts fell 1.0% from \$5.02 billion in 1990 to \$4.97 billion in 1991. Lower prices for all of the grains and oilseeds more than

offset a 21% increase in total producer marketings. The price declines reflected the lower export prices that prevailed during much of 1991. Particularly sharp drops in prices were recorded for flaxseed (-41%) and all wheat (-22%).

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments rose sharply (+23%) from \$1.9 billion in 1990 to \$2.3 billion in 1991. Payments under the new safety net programs, the Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA) and provincial income stabilization programs more than offset lower other (ad hoc) and crop insurance payments.

- The first payments under the new safety net programs, the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) and the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), reached producers near the end of 1991. GRIP payments totalled \$795 million while NISA payments amounted to \$37 million during 1991.
- The last payment of \$158 million under the WGSA was made in January 1991. This program was dropped as the new safety net programs were put in place. No payments under the WGSA were received by producers during 1990.
- Payments under provincial income stabilization programs increased from \$286 million in 1990 to \$390 million in 1991. Most of the increase occurred in Quebec, where GRIP payments were made through the provincial income stabilization program.
- Other (ad hoc) payments fell 57% to \$237 million in 1991. Most of the drop was accounted for by the Farm Income Assistance Program, which paid \$47 million in 1991 compared to \$471 million in 1990. Crop insurance payments dropped by \$303 million as a result of both improved growing conditions and the availability of yield protection under GRIP.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges, 1991

Farm expenses for 1991 fell marginally as decreases in interest and feed expenses were partially offset by increased stabilization premiums.

- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were \$18.59 billion in 1991, a 0.1% decrease compared with 1990.

- Falling interest rates resulted in a 9.6% decline in interest costs.
- Stabilization premiums more than doubled, partially offsetting the overall decrease in 1991 expenses.

The largest contributors to the decrease in farm expenses were interest and commercial feed. Interest charges dropped by 9.6% to a level of \$1.9 billion in 1991 due to falling interest rates. Commercial feed fell 7.2% to \$2.1 billion in 1991 as feed grain prices moved in a downward direction. The price decreases ranged from 4% to 11%, varying from province to province and by commodity.

The overall decrease in farm expenses was offset by an increase in stabilization premiums, in large part due to the inception of the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan. Stabilization premiums more than doubled between 1990 and 1991, from \$295 million to \$606 million. Collectively, Prairie farmers contributed more than two-thirds of the additional \$312 million in stabilization premiums. Saskatchewan's contribution rose to \$204 million, more than two and a half times the 1990 level.

Every province, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Alberta, experienced a decrease in total expenses. Several expenses, but particularly stabilization premiums, contributed to Saskatchewan's overall increase. In Alberta, stabilization premiums, livestock purchases, property taxes and interest

expenses increased.

Value of Inventory Change, 1991

The value of inventory change in 1991 was \$95 million, much smaller than the record change of \$1.3 billion in 1990.

- The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was \$99 million in 1991, as year-end inventories on farms increased for all categories except lambs and turkeys. Cattle and calf inventories rose for the fifth straight year in 1991.
- The value of the change in crop inventories was -\$4 million in 1991. Farmer-owned stocks of grains and oilseeds decreased slightly (0.4 million tonnes) during the year. Stocks remained high as farmers harvested a large grain crop following the record crop produced in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 255, 263-272.

Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement II (21-603E, series 92-002, \$21/\$42) will be released in late December 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division.

Net Farm Income

	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
	millions of \$										
1990											
Total Cash Receipts	60	246	321	278	3,747	5,512	1,959	4,003	4,238	1,213	21,578
Operating Expenses After Rebates	46	166	214	187	2,505	4,133	1,555	3,007	3,221	933	15,967
Net Cash Income (1-2)	14	80	107	91	1,242	1,380	404	996	1,017	280	5,610
Income in Kind	0	3	4	3	59	57	14	22	25	8	195
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	20	282	616	274	622	694	92	2,646
Realized Net Income(3 + 4-5)	12	65	87	74	1,019	820	144	395	347	197	3,160
Value of Inventory Change	0	-6	-2	-7	1	5	326	794	220	3	1,334
Total Net Income (6 + 7)	12	59	85	67	1,020	825	470	1,190	567	200	4,494
1991											
Total Cash Receipts	62	240	311	254	3,693	5,414	1,950	4,058	4,204	1,231	21,415
Operating Expenses After Rebates	43	164	208	182	2,496	4,065	1,538	3,058	3,306	920	15,980
Net Cash Income (1-2)	19	75	102	72	1,197	1,348	412	1,000	898	311	5,436
Income in Kind	0	3	4	3	58	56	14	21	24	8	191
Depreciation Charges	2	18	25	20	285	622	268	607	675	92	2,615
Realized Net Income(3 + 4-5)	17	60	81	55	971	782	158	414	247	227	3,011
Value of Inventory Change	0	-9	-3	-2	-5	-12	-12	46	78	15	95
Total Net Income (6 + 7)	17	50	78	52	966	770	146	460	324	242	3,106

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector as at December 31, 1991

As at December 31, 1991, equity for the agricultural sector was down 2% to \$95.2 billion, representing 81.6% of the value of total assets.

- The value of total assets of the agricultural sector for 1991 was \$116.6 billion, down 2% from the 1990 level.
- Total liabilities of the agricultural sector for 1991 were valued at \$21.4 billion, virtually unchanged from 1990.

The agricultural sector includes the assets and liabilities of farm businesses and non-operator landlords, but excludes the personal portion of assets and liabilities of farm households.

The value of equity fell annually from a high of \$114.3 billion in 1981 to a low of \$88.0 billion in 1987, then climbed back past the 1985 level to \$97.3 billion in 1990. The decline in 1991 returned equity to below the 1985 level. The return on equity has varied from a low of 2.0% in 1983 to a high of 5.4% in 1989 and was 3.3% in 1991.

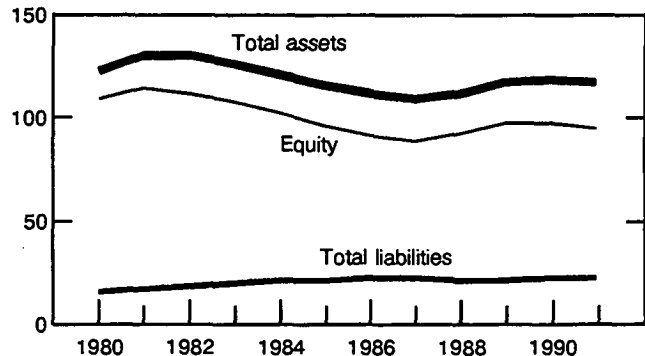
The value of total assets fell annually from a high of \$130.5 billion in 1981 to \$108.7 billion in 1987, climbed steadily up to \$118.7 billion in 1990 and fell back to the 1985 level in 1991. The return on assets has varied from a low of 3.7% in 1983 to a high of 6.8% in 1989 and was 5.0% in 1991.

The pattern of the values of equity and total assets is mainly a reflection of the changes in farm real estate values, which account for 61% of the value of total assets. Farm real estate values have been strongly influenced by trends in crop prices over the last decade. In 1991, the value of farm real estate fell by 1% (to \$71.2 billion), the value of machinery fell by 1% (to \$18.4 billion) and the value of current assets fell by 7% (to \$12.8 billion).

The value of total liabilities increased steadily from a low of \$14.0 billion in 1980 to \$21.1 billion in 1986, decreased slightly to \$20.1 billion in 1989, then resumed its upward trend to \$21.4 billion in 1990 and 1991. The debt ratio has followed this pattern, rising from 11.4% in 1980 to 19.1% in 1987. The debt ratio was 18.4% in 1991, the highest level since 1987. The decrease in the debt structure ratio from 19% in 1980 to 17.2% in 1991 indicates a slight shift towards long-term, rather than short-term, debt.

Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector Canada

Billions of dollars



Liquidity ratios can be an indicator of the financial health of an industry. The current ratio has fallen from a high of 4.45 in 1980 to a low of 3.20 in 1987, but has recovered somewhat to 3.48 in 1991. However, most of the current assets are tied up in inventories. The acid-test ratio has improved from a low of 0.63 in 1983 to a high of 1.12 in 1989. The acid-test ratio was 1.06 in 1991, indicating that current liabilities could be met through the liquidation of cash, bonds, savings and accounts receivables.

Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement II (21-603E, series 92-002, \$21/\$42) will be released in late December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172) or Wanda Wiebe (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm Debt Outstanding as of December 31, 1991

At December 31, 1991, Canadian farm debt outstanding at \$23.99 billion remained virtually unchanged from the 1990 level (\$23.98 billion).

- Mortgage debt outstanding increased by less than 0.5% to \$11.2 billion.
- Non-mortgage debt outstanding decreased by 0.25% to \$12.73 billion.

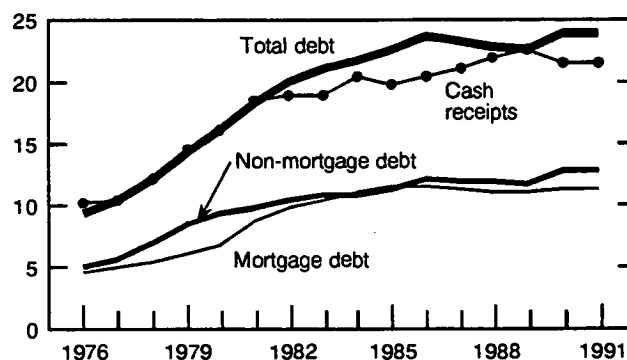
Mortgage debt outstanding increased \$43 million since 1990 as a decrease of \$108 million in debt to federal government agencies was more than offset by increases in debt to chartered banks (+\$139 million) and provincial government agencies (+\$92 million). However, a decrease of \$166 million in non-mortgage debt outstanding to chartered banks led to a decrease of \$32 million in total non-mortgage debt.

The interest-free provision of the cash advance programs under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments and Advance Payments for Crops Acts was continued in the 1991-1992 crop year. As a result, advances outstanding remained high and increased slightly between 1990 and 1991 from \$1.29 billion to \$1.33 billion.

In 1991, the total farm debt outstanding decreased in Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In Ontario and Manitoba, the drop was partly due to a decrease in non-mortgage debt outstanding to chartered banks. In Manitoba, the decline in debt outstanding under the Advance Payment Programs contributed to the decline in total debt outstanding. In Saskatchewan, overall both the mortgage and non-

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31 Canada

Billions of dollars



mortgage debt outstanding declined. In all other provinces with the exception of British Columbia, both the mortgage and non-mortgage debt outstanding increased.

In 1991, total farm debt outstanding remained virtually unchanged from the 1990 level while total net farm income fell by 31% from \$4.5 billion in 1990 to \$3.1 billion in 1991. Farm cash receipts declined slightly from \$21.6 billion in 1990 to \$21.4 billion in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economics Statistics – Supplement II (21-603E, series 92-002, \$21/\$42) will be released in late December 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division.

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31

	Canada		
	1990	1991	1991/1990
	millions of \$		%
Chartered Banks	9,132	9,106	-0.3
Federal Government Agencies	3,599	3,496	-2.9
Provincial Government Agencies	3,486	3,538	1.5
Credit Unions	3,015	3,066	1.7
Insurance, Trust & Loan Companies	129	129	0.0
Private Individuals and Others	3,324	3,324	0.0
Advance Payment Programs	1,293	1,330	2.9
Total	23,978	23,989	0.0

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Agriculture Production Account 1991

Gross value added by the primary agriculture sector decreased 13.4% to \$10.4 billion in 1991.

- Gross value added, the agriculture industry's contribution to gross domestic product, fell to \$10.4 billion from the 1990 level of \$12.0 billion.
- Net value added, which measures the income received by factors of production, registered a 16.9% drop to \$7.8 billion.

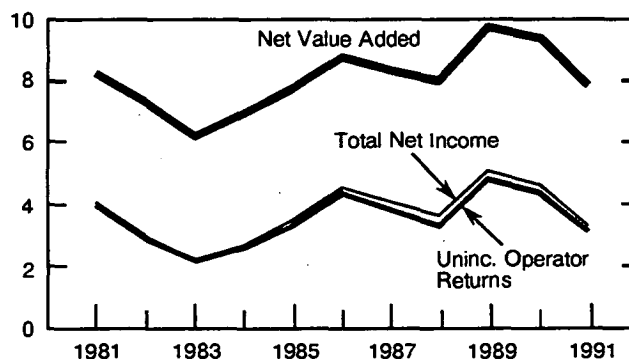
Sales to other sectors decreased by 3% and accounted for 86% of the total value of agricultural production. This decrease was due to a 3% decline in livestock and crop receipts. Much of the change in gross value added could also be attributed to the value of inventory change, which fell from \$1.3 billion to \$95 million.

The 23% overall increase of government payments contributed to the 14% growth in income from other sources. This augmentation in income from government payments occurred in most provinces and ranged from 68% in New Brunswick to Saskatchewan's 7%, largely as a result of payments under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan. The government payments of \$2.3 billion were 31% below the 1988 record (\$3.4 billion) when the \$1.1 billion Special Canadian Grains Program was in place. Decreases were experienced in 1991 by both Nova Scotia (-34%) and British Columbia (-2%).

In examining the distribution of net value added, unincorporated operator family returns at the national level dropped 25.9% in 1991. This component follows the total net income figure for agriculture the

Net Value Added Versus Total Net Income Canada

Billions of dollars



most closely. As interest rates fell throughout 1991, interest payments dropped by 9.6% to \$2.1 billion, a level comparable to those of the mid-1980s. Non-family wages rose 1% to \$1.3 billion in 1991.

After removing the impact of inflation in the general economy, gross value added fell by 15.8%. In real terms, unincorporated operator returns dropped 27.9% to \$3.0 billion in 1986 dollars.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3380-3390

Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement II (21-603E, series 92-002, \$21/\$42) will be released in late December, 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172) or Robin Chiponski (613-951-0373), Agriculture Division.

Production Account (Value Added) for the Agriculture Sector, Canada

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
millions of \$										
Total Value of Production	21,966	21,127	22,883	23,879	25,083	25,409	25,032	27,618	27,360	25,882
Gross Value Added (Factor Cost)	9,974	8,906	9,669	10,359	11,473	10,977	10,607	12,360	12,031	10,421
Net Value Added (Factor Cost)	7,246	6,154	6,937	7,702	8,813	8,360	8,010	9,730	9,390	7,806
Distribution of Net Value Added										
Wages, Non-family	951	986	1,051	1,152	1,110	1,156	1,197	1,228	1,244	1,259
Rent to Non-operators	582	618	622	617	606	549	565	621	624	622
Interest	2,403	1,998	2,099	2,002	2,006	1,963	2,030	2,176	2,261	2,054
Corporation Profits	151	104	235	262	213	378	412	346	270	174
Uninc. Operator Family Returns	3,160	2,449	2,930	3,670	4,878	4,314	3,807	5,359	4,986	3,698
Less: Wages, Family	310	370	382	442	543	568	563	646	654	664
Unincorporated Operator Returns	2,850	2,078	2,547	3,228	4,335	3,746	3,244	4,713	4,332	3,034

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture 1991

Total net direct payments received by farmers in 1991 were \$1.8 billion, an 10% increase from the year-earlier level of \$1.7 billion. Payments to producers rose \$406 million while premiums paid increased \$236 million.

The direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement II (21-603E, series 92-002, \$21/\$42) will be released in late December 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm Business Cash Flow Summary 1981-1991

Provincial and national cash flow summaries for farm businesses for the years 1981 to 1991 are available upon request.

For further information, please contact Marcelle Dion (619-951-3172) or David Aldridge (613-951-3166), Agriculture Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia September 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 837 135 cubic metres of lumber and ties in September 1992, an increase of 9.0% from the 2 602 556 cubic metres produced in September 1991.

January to September 1992 production was 24 862 430 cubic metres, an increase of 4.6% from the 23 776 632 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The September 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604) 666-3694, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood September 1992

Canadian firms produced 156 984 cubic metres of construction type plywood during September 1992, an increase of 3.6% from the 151 593 cubic metres produced during September 1991.

January to September 1992 production totalled 1 383 321 cubic metres, an increase of 8.7% from the 1 272 102 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation October 1992

Manufacturers shipped 3 423 352 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in October 1992, down 13.5% from the 3 956 759 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 22.3% from the 2 799 413 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1992 totalled 26 163 373 square metres, an increase of 3.6% from the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The October 1992 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,\$5.00/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns September 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,565 million for September 1992, an increase of 4.7% over the \$1,494 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The September 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$6.10/\$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

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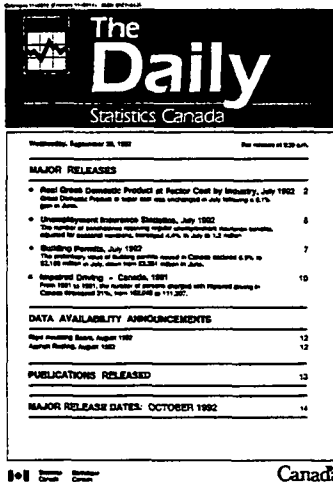
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