

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 28, 1992

NOT FOR LOAN  
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

STATISTICS CANADA STATISTIQUE CANADA

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAY 28 1992

LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1992** 3  
Farm cash receipts rose 4% to \$5.9 billion due to a sharp increase in direct program payments.
- **Net Farm Income, 1991** 5  
Total net farm income in Canada declined 27% in 1991 due to an 86% decrease in the value of inventory changes. Realized net farm income fell 3% to \$3.1 billion in 1991.
- **Farm Debt Outstanding, December 31, 1991** 8  
Canadian farm debt outstanding at December 31, 1991 remained virtually unchanged from the 1990 year-end figure.
- **Farm Capital Value, July 1, 1991** 9  
The value of farm capital in Canada fell to \$112.1 billion in 1991, reversing a recent uptrend.
- **Agriculture Production Account, 1991** 11  
Gross value added by the primary agriculture sector decreased 12.4% to \$10.6 billion in 1991.
- **Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector, December 31, 1991** 12  
The value of the total equity of the agricultural sector for 1991 was \$95.1 billion or 81.6% of the value of total assets.
- **Female Young Offenders, 1990-91** 13  
In 1990, female youths accounted for 23,610 or 18% of all youths charged by police with *Criminal Code* and other federal offences in Canada.

(Continued on page 2)



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

---

## **DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

---

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture, 1991	14
Farm Business Cash Flow Summary, 1981-1991	14
Wool Production and Supply, 1991	14
Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending May 23, 1992	14

---

<b>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</b>	<b>15</b>
------------------------------	-----------

---

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Farm Cash Receipts

January-March 1992

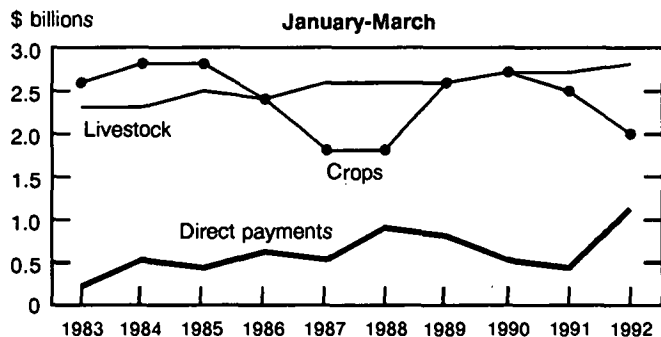
Farm cash receipts for January to March 1992 were \$5.9 billion, up 4% from the same period a year earlier. Direct program payments increased to almost \$1.1 billion from the year-earlier \$443 million. The strong increase in direct payments, combined with a 3% rise in livestock receipts, more than offset a 19% drop in crop receipts.

Provincially, Prince Edward Island (+18%) and Ontario (+12%) recorded the largest gains in farm cash receipts for the first quarter of 1992. Higher potato receipts and direct payments were responsible for the increase in Prince Edward Island, while Ontario showed increases in corn, soybeans, cattle and dairy receipts and in direct payments. Only three provinces, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta, registered declines in first quarter 1992 receipts.

#### Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for the first three months of 1992 were \$2.0 billion, 19% below the previous year's \$2.5 billion. The sharp drop in crop receipts can be attributed to lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts and lower receipts for wheat and barley.

#### Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



#### 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/\$142).

- Payments issued by the CWB in the first quarter of 1992 totalled \$78 million compared to the year-earlier \$315 million. Final payments for 1990-91 crops, paid in January 1992, amounted to just \$15 million on designated barley as the wheat (excluding durum), durum wheat and feed barley pools all reported deficits. International grain prices collapsed at the beginning of the 1990-91 crop year as the major exporting and importing countries all harvested large crops.
- Deferred grain receipts cashed in the first three months of 1992 fell 24% to \$326 million. This followed declines of 15% in 1991 and 17% in 1990 and represented the second lowest level of liquidations since 1974.
- First quarter 1992 farm cash receipts for wheat and barley recorded sharp declines of 27% and 25%, respectively. The drop in wheat receipts was mainly the result of lower prices. The CWB initial price for No.1 Canada Western Red Spring wheat was \$101/tonne during the quarter, compared to the year-earlier level of \$135/tonne. In the case of barley, sluggish export demand resulted in a 22% fall in producer deliveries.

#### Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments more than doubled, from \$443 million in the first three months of 1991 to almost \$1.1 billion in the same period of 1992. Payments under the new safety net programs and sharp increases in other (ad hoc) and tripartite payments were responsible for the increase.

- Interim payments for the 1991-92 crop year under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) totalled \$316 million in the first quarter of 1992. Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) payments based on producers' 1990 income were \$175 million. Payments under these new safety net programs began in late 1991.
- Other (ad hoc) payments reached \$195 million for the period from January to March 1992. Payments of \$183 million under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II (FSAM II) program in the Prairie provinces accounted for the bulk of these payments.
- Tripartite payments were \$123 million during the first quarter of 1992 compared to \$12 million during the same period in 1991. The increase can be attributed to a \$67 million payment on hogs and a \$49 million payment on slaughter cattle, both payments were triggered by lower market prices.
- Cattle receipts for January to March 1992 were \$1.0 billion, 14% above the year-earlier \$902 million despite the lowest first quarter average price since 1986. Marketings increased 17% over the year-earlier level as both slaughter numbers and international exports of live animals showed strong increases. January to March export numbers have increased five years in a row and in 1992 were almost four times the 1988 level.
- Dairy receipts rose 5% to \$813 million in the first quarter of 1992, continuing an uptrend broken only once since 1978. Both higher marketings (+3%) and prices (+2%) were responsible for the increase in cash receipts.
- January to March 1992 hog receipts fell 19% to \$399 million, their lowest level since the first quarter of 1981, as a sharp drop in prices (-24%) more than offset increased marketings. Expansion of North American hog output over the past year has put downward pressure on prices. First quarter hog slaughter in both Canada (+4%) and the United States (+9%) was significantly above year-earlier levels.

### Livestock and Animal Products Receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts for the first three months of 1992 reached a record \$2.8 billion, a 3% increase from the year-earlier level. This increase reflected the 3% average first quarter increase that livestock receipts have recorded over the past 10 years. The 1992 increase was primarily due to higher cattle and dairy receipts, which were partially offset by a decline in hog receipts.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

The January-March 1992 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$11/\$44) will be available the first week in June. 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-March, 1991-92

	1991	1992	1992/1991
	(millions of dollars)		%
Newfoundland	14.6	15.5	6.2
Prince Edward Island	52.6	61.8	17.5
Nova Scotia	72.8	68.3	-6.2
New Brunswick	57.9	62.5	7.9
Quebec	819.4	851.3	3.9
Ontario	1,262.7	1,415.5	12.1
Manitoba	543.3	502.3	-7.5
Saskatchewan	1,298.2	1,391.6	7.2
Alberta	1,200.5	1,184.6	-1.3
British Columbia	309.7	315.3	1.8
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,631.7</b>	<b>5,868.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

## Net Farm Income

1991

### Highlights

Total net farm income fell from \$4.5 billion in 1990 to \$3.3 billion in 1991 due to an 86% drop in value of inventory changes. Realized net income decreased from \$3.2 billion in 1990 to \$3.1 billion in 1991.

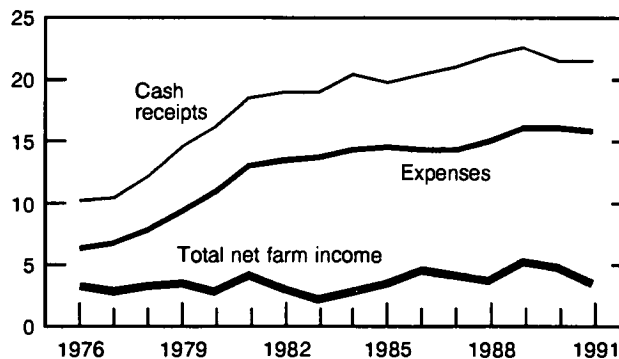
- Total net farm income decreased from \$4.5 billion in 1990 to \$3.3 billion in 1991 due to a \$1.1 billion drop in the value of inventory changes.
- Total net farm income declined in all provinces except for Newfoundland and British Columbia. In the Prairie provinces, total net farm income decreased 49%, from \$2.2 billion in 1990 to \$1.1 billion in 1991. In all other provinces that experienced a decline, the total net farm income decreases ranged from 33% in Prince Edward Island, 26% in New Brunswick, 16% in Nova Scotia, and 14% in Ontario to 2% in Quebec. By contrast, in Newfoundland and British Columbia, total net farm income increased 35% and 20%, respectively.
- Realized net income (which does not account for the value of inventory changes) fell to \$3.1 billion in 1991, a 3% decrease from the year-earlier \$3.2 billion. The decrease was primarily due to a \$158 million decline in farm cash receipts that was partially offset by falling expenses (down \$68 million). After eliminating the effect of inflation in the general economy, realized net income fell 5%.
- At the provincial level, realized net income declined in six provinces with the largest decreases being observed in New Brunswick (30%) and Alberta (26%). In the four provinces where realized net income rose, Newfoundland and Manitoba experienced the largest increases at 32% and 25%, respectively.

### Farm Cash Receipts, 1991

Farm cash receipts fell 1% to \$21.4 billion as both livestock and crops receipts declined.

## Cash Receipts, Expenses, Total Net Income, Canada

Billions of dollars



- Farm cash receipts fell 1% to \$21.4 billion in 1991, the second consecutive decline in receipts from the record \$22.5 billion that was reached in 1989. Decreases of 3% in both livestock and crop receipts more than offset a 23% increase in direct program payments.
- New Brunswick recorded the largest drop (-8%) in cash receipts, mainly as a result of lower potato receipts. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta also registered declines. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported small gains, while Newfoundland (+4%) experienced the strongest increase in cash receipts.

### Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments rose sharply (+23%) from \$1.9 billion in 1990 to well over \$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) payments" and lower 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 and 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 \$288 million in 1990 to \$402 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 \$303 million, a result of both improved growing conditions and the availability of yield protection under GRIP.

#### Livestock and Animal Products Receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts fell in 1991 to \$10.8 billion, 3% below the record \$11.1 billion reported in 1990. Despite the first decline recorded since 1985, livestock receipts stood at the 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 in 1991 were \$3.5 billion, 4% below the previous year's record \$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 3%. 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% below the 1990 level of \$1.20 billion. Lower feed costs resulted in price declines of 3% for chickens and 6% for turkeys.

#### Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for 1991 dropped 3% to \$8.3 billion from \$8.6 billion in 1990. 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 \$158 million drop from 1990. The final payment made in January 1991 for the 1989-90 wheat (excluding durum) crop was \$59 million lower than in 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 1989-90 crop year resulted in a \$71 million adjustment payment to producers in February 1990.
- Grain and oilseed receipts fell 2% from \$5.0 billion in 1990 to \$4.9 billion in 1991. Lower prices for all of the grains and oilseeds more than offset a 19% 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%).
- 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 downtrend, as indicated by the five- and 10-year averages of \$496 million and \$628 million, respectively.

#### Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges, 1991

Canadian farm expenses for 1991 fell marginally as decreases in interest, rent and feed expenses were partially offset by increased stabilization premiums.

- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were \$18.5 billion in 1991, less than a 1% decrease in expenses compared to 1990.
- Falling interest rates resulted in a 9% decline in interest costs.
- Stabilization premiums rose 92.5%, partially offsetting the overall decrease in 1991 expenses.

- The largest contributors to the decrease in farm expenses were interest, rent and commercial feed. Interest charges dropped 9% to \$1.9 billion in 1991 because of falling interest rates. Rent expenses declined 7% to \$682 million and commercial feed fell 6% to \$2.1 billion in 1991. In 1991, grain feed price declines varied from province to province. Oat prices decreased 5-11%, barley prices decreased 4-15%, and corn prices dropped as much as 10%.
- The overall decrease in farm expenses was offset by the increase in stabilization premiums, in large part due to the inception of the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan. Stabilization premiums jumped from \$295 million to \$567 million, a 92.5% increase. Collectively, the prairie provinces farmers contributed two-thirds of the additional \$273 million in stabilization premiums. Saskatchewan's input of \$89 million was a two-fold increase over 1990.
- Every province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Alberta, experienced a decrease in total expenses. Many expenses contributed to Prince Edward Island's increase in operating expenses including property taxes, electricity and heating fuel. In Alberta, livestock purchases, interest and pesticide expenses were up.

**Value of Inventory Change, 1991**

The value of inventory change in 1991 was \$189 million, down from the record \$1.3 billion in 1990 and the lowest level, in absolute terms, since 1982.

- The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was \$133 million in 1991, as increased cattle, calf and hog inventories more than offset a small decline in poultry inventories. Cattle and calf inventories rose for the fifth consecutive year in 1991.
- The value of the change in crop inventories was \$56 million in 1991. Farmer-owned stocks of grains and oilseeds increased from 44.5 million tonnes at the beginning of the year to 46.6 million tonnes at year-end. 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 1* (21-603E, series 92-001, \$21/\$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

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

**Net Farm Income**

1990-1991

	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
(millions of dollars)											
<b>1990</b>											
Total Cash Receipts	59	246	322	277	3,745	5,525	1,967	3,989	4,237	1,211	21,577
Operating Expenses After Rebates	46	166	214	187	2,496	4,117	1,549	3,007	3,219	930	15,932
Net Cash Income (1-2)	14	80	109	90	1,249	1,408	418	981	1,017	281	5,646
Income in Kind	0	3	4	4	59	58	14	22	26	8	198
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	20	282	616	274	622	694	92	2,646
Realized Net Income(3 + 4-5)	12	65	88	73	1,026	850	158	382	349	197	3,198
Value of Inventory Change	0	-6	-2	-7	-1	4	327	794	220	3	1,331
Total Net Income (6 + 7)	12	58	86	66	1,025	854	484	1,176	568	200	4,529
<b>1991</b>											
Total Cash Receipts	62	239	308	254	3,719	5,401	1,978	4,009	4,208	1,229	21,419
Operating Expenses After Rebates	44	168	211	186	2,490	4,074	1,530	2,979	3,297	916	15,894
Net Cash Income (1-2)	17	71	97	68	1,229	1,327	448	1,030	912	314	5,526
Income in Kind	0	3	4	4	58	58	14	22	26	8	196
Depreciation Charges	2	19	24	20	284	622	267	604	680	93	2,615
Realized Net Income(3 + 4-5)	16	55	76	51	1,004	762	195	448	257	229	3,106
Value of Inventory Change	0	-16	-3	-2	-7	-29	-4	120	122	9	189
Total Net Income (6 + 7)	16	39	73	49	996	733	191	568	379	238	3,295

## Farm Debt Outstanding

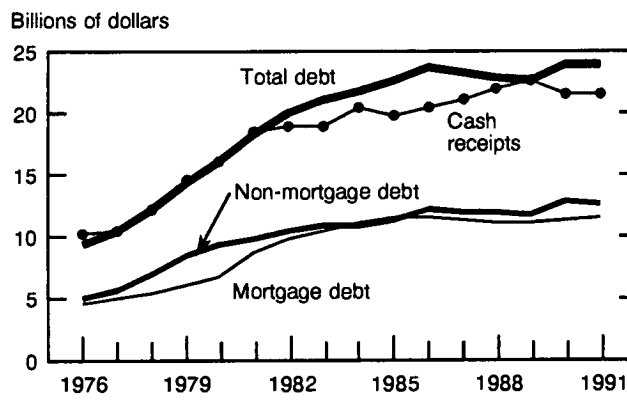
December 31, 1991

### Highlights

At December 31, 1991, farm debt outstanding of \$23.98 billion remained virtually unchanged from \$23.97 billion posted at 1990 year-end.

- Mortgage debt outstanding increased 1.5% to \$11.4 billion at 1991 year-end.
- Non-mortgage debt outstanding decreased 1.3% to \$12.6 billion at 1991 year-end.
- Mortgage debt outstanding increased \$165 million over 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 credit unions (+\$87 million). However, a \$225 million decrease in non-mortgage debt outstanding to chartered banks led to a \$160 million decrease 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 from \$1.29 billion in 1990 to \$1.33 billion in 1991.
- In 1991, the total farm debt outstanding decreased in Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, due mainly to a decrease in non-mortgage debt outstanding to chartered banks. In Manitoba, the decline in debt outstanding under the Advance Payment

## Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31, Canada



Programs also contributed to the decline in total debt outstanding. In all other provinces, however, both the mortgage and non-mortgage debt outstanding increased.

- In 1991, total farm debt outstanding remained virtually unchanged from 1990, but total net farm income fell 27% from \$4.5 billion in 1990 to \$3.3 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 1* (21-603E, series 92-001, \$21/\$42) will be released in mid-June. 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 dollars)		%
Chartered Banks	9,132	9,047	- 0.9
Federal Government Agencies	3,599	3,496	- 2.9
Provincial Government Agencies	3,487	3,538	1.5
Credit Unions	3,015	3,119	3.4
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,979</b>	<b>23,983</b>	<b>0.0</b>



## Farm Capital Value

July 1, 1991

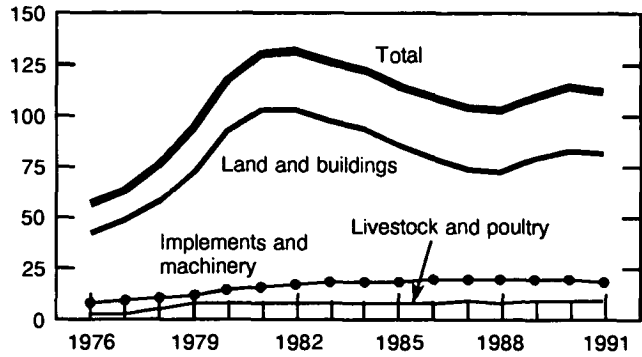
### Highlights

Canadian farm capital value decreased 2% in 1991 to \$112.1 billion, following a 4% rise in 1990.

- The value of land and buildings was down 2% from 1990 levels.
- The value of machinery and of livestock each fell 1% from 1990 levels.
- The decrease in farm capital value was caused mainly by a 2% decrease in the value of farm land and buildings, which were valued at \$82.0 billion on July 1, 1991. The fall in values coincides with a slowing in the general economy and a drop in agricultural net income.
- After adjusting for the effect of inflation in the general economy, the real value of farm capital (in constant 1986 dollars) decreased 5.1% in 1991. Land and buildings accounted for 73% of the total value of farm capital.
- One-half of the provinces experienced small decreases in the value of farm capital, but the other half experienced small increases. Saskatchewan reported an 8% decrease.
- In 1991, the value of implements and machinery fell 1% to \$20.0 billion. The value of automobiles and of trucks each decreased by 3%, while the value of all other machinery fell 1%. The value of machinery declined because purchases of new machinery failed to keep pace with depreciation. In 1991, the value of all other machinery represented 77% of the total value of implements and machinery, while automobiles and trucks represented 6% and 18%, respectively.

### Value of Farm Capital, July 1, Canada

Billions of dollars



- The value of livestock decreased 1% to \$9.8 billion in 1991. The value of pigs fell 11% with the majority of the decline due to a 14% decrease in the value per head of non-breeding pigs. The value of cattle and calves remained relatively unchanged, dropping less than 1%. The value of sheep and lambs fell 7%, while the value per head decreased for breeding lambs (-16.4%) and for ewes and whethers (-10.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259 and 5631.

*Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement 1* (21-603E, series 92-001, \$21/\$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

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

**Current Values of Farm Capital**

July 1, 1990-91

	Livestock and Poultry	Land and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Total
(\$ thousands)				
<b>1990</b>				
Newfoundland	15,277	84,184	14,960	114,421
Prince Edward Island	80,610	585,855	160,060	826,525
Nova Scotia	131,390	698,305	181,434	1,011,129
New Brunswick	97,899	502,565	180,891	781,355
Quebec	1,653,851	6,582,941	2,188,674	10,425,466
Ontario	2,172,992	24,118,382	3,624,882	29,916,256
Manitoba	942,025	6,437,301	2,290,688	9,670,014
Saskatchewan	1,580,943	17,058,336	5,404,525	24,043,804
Alberta	2,994,529	22,502,573	5,561,383	31,058,485
British Columbia	607,249	5,030,357	696,701	6,334,307
<b>Canada</b>	<b>10,276,765</b>	<b>83,600,799</b>	<b>20,304,198</b>	<b>114,181,762</b>
<b>1991</b>				
Newfoundland	15,149	86,289	14,773	116,211
Prince Edward Island	76,528	581,168	164,578	822,274
Nova Scotia	124,609	662,691	186,310	973,610
New Brunswick	94,380	520,657	182,110	797,147
Quebec	1,638,701	6,760,680	2,176,270	10,575,651
Ontario	2,064,120	24,504,276	3,637,136	30,205,532
Manitoba	928,522	6,289,243	2,227,032	9,444,797
Saskatchewan	1,611,655	15,710,727	5,270,123	22,592,505
Alberta	2,975,341	21,692,480	5,463,098	30,130,919
British Columbia	598,687	5,196,359	692,195	6,487,241
<b>Canada</b>	<b>10,127,692</b>	<b>82,004,570</b>	<b>20,013,625</b>	<b>112,145,887</b>

## Agriculture Production Account

1991

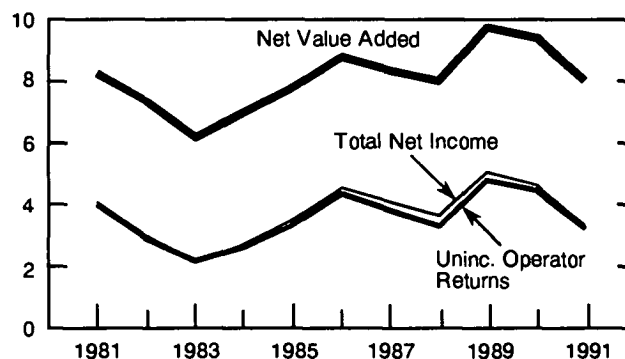
### Highlights

The agriculture industry's contribution to gross domestic product (gross value added), fell to \$10.6 billion from \$12.1 billion in 1990.

- The income received by factors of production (net value added) dropped 15.5% to \$8.0 billion.
- Sales to other sectors decreased 3% and accounted for 73% of the total value of agricultural production. This decrease was due to a 3% decline in both livestock and crop receipts. Much of the change in gross value added was attributable to the value of inventory change, which fell from \$1.3 billion to \$0.2 billion.
- The 23% overall increase of government payments contributed to the 14% growth in income from other sources. This augmentation occurred in most provinces and ranged from 67% in New Brunswick to 7% in Saskatchewan, largely as a result of payments under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan. The government payments of \$2.3 billion were 30% below the record \$3.4 billion in 1988, 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 returns at the national level dropped 26.4% in 1991. This component follows the total net income figure for agriculture

### Net Value Added Versus Total Net Income Canada

Billions of dollars



the most closely. As interest rates fell throughout 1991, interest payments dropped 9.0% to \$2 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 14.7%. In real terms, unincorporated operator returns dropped 28.3% to \$2.6 billion in 1986 dollars.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3380-3390.

*Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement 1* (21-603E, series 92-001, \$21/\$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

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

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

1982-1991

	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	27,312	25,898
Gross Value Added (Factor Cost)	9,974	8,906	9,669	10,359	11,473	10,977	10,607	12,360	12,066	10,575
Net Value Added (Factor Cost)	7,246	6,154	6,937	7,702	8,813	8,360	8,010	9,730	9,421	7,960
<b>Distribution of Net Value Added</b>										
Wages, Non-family	951	986	1,051	1,152	1,110	1,156	1,197	1,228	1,244	1,260
Rent to Non-operators	582	618	622	617	606	549	565	621	624	589
Interest	2,403	1,998	2,099	2,002	2,006	1,963	2,030	2,176	2,261	2,059
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	5,021	3,878
Less: Wages, Family	310	370	382	442	543	568	563	646	654	663
Unincorporated Operator Returns	2,850	2,078	2,547	3,228	4,335	3,746	3,244	4,713	4,367	3,215

## Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector

December 31, 1991

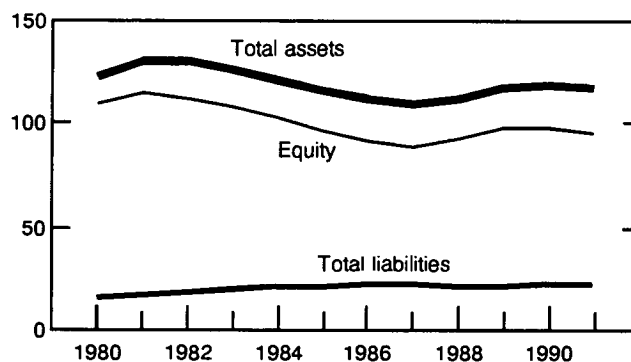
### Highlights

The value of total assets of the agricultural sector for 1991 was \$116.5 billion, down 2% from the 1990 level. Total liabilities of the agricultural sector for 1991 were \$21.4 billion, virtually unchanged from 1990.

- The 1991 value of total equity of the agricultural sector was \$95.1 billion, down 2% from the 1990 level. This value includes the values of assets and liabilities of non-operator landlords, but excludes the personal portion of farm households' assets and liabilities. From a \$114.3 billion high in 1981, the value of equity fell annually to a \$88.0 billion low in 1987, then climbed for three years to \$97.4 billion in 1990, and fell again in 1991 to the 1985-86 level. This pattern reflected changes in farm real estate values, which in turn mirrored crop price trends. The return on equity was 3.5%.
- For 1991, total assets of the agricultural sector were valued at \$116.5 billion, down 2% from the previous year. The value of total assets fell annually from a \$130.5 billion high in 1981 to \$108.7 billion in 1987, then climbed steadily to \$118.8 billion in 1990, and again fell to the 1985 level in 1991. Farm real estate, at 61% of the value of total assets, has been strongly influenced by trends in crop prices over the last decade. For 1991, the value of farm real estate fell 1% (\$71.2

## Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector Canada

Billions of dollars



billion), the value of machinery fell 1% (\$18.4 billion) and the value of current assets fell 8% (\$12.8 billion). The 1991 return on assets was 5.1%.

- Total liabilities of the agricultural sector for 1991 were \$21.4 billion, up marginally from the 1990 level. The debt ratio for 1991 was 18.4%.

*Agriculture Economics Statistics - Supplement 1* (21-603E, series 92-001, \$21/\$42) is scheduled for release in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact May Holmes (613-951-2442) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. ■

## Female Young Offenders

1990-91

### Highlights

- In 1990, female youths accounted for 23,610 or 18% of all youths charged by police with *Criminal Code* and other federal statute offences in Canada.
- In 1990, female youths were charged by police at a rate of 22 per 1,000 female youth population, less than one-quarter of the rate for male youths (97 per 1,000).
- Since 1986, the number of female youths charged by police increased 29% (from 18,336 charged in 1986 to 23,610 in 1990), double the 14% increase for male youths (from 94,691 to 107,813).
- In 1990, almost half the police charges against female youths involving *Criminal Code* and other federal statute offences were for theft under \$1,000 (86% involved shoplifting). Minor assaults (9%), break and enter (7%) and bail violations (5%) were the next largest categories.
- During 1990-91 in Canada (excluding Ontario), 6,447 or 69% of the court cases that involved female youths resulted in a conviction – similar to the percentage for male youths (71%).

### Note to Users

*This Juristat was prepared by the Youth Justice Program at the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It profiles female youths who came in contact with the justice system in Canada in 1990-91. In particular, it describes charges against female youths that were reported by police forces and the offences with which they were charged, based on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey data. The UCR Survey data are available for all provinces and territories in Canada and are reported on a calendar year basis (1990 in this report).*

*Based on Youth Court Survey (YCS) data, this Juristat also looks at the characteristics of youth court cases that involved female youths, the decisions and the dispositions received, and how the cases differed from those involving male youths. The YCS data are available for all provinces and territories with the exception of Ontario, where only partial data are available for 1990-91. Consequently, YCS data for Ontario are excluded from Canada totals.*

- Female young offenders in 1990-91 were more likely to receive non-custodial dispositions such as probation (53%), community service orders (12%) and fines (12%) than custodial dispositions such as open custody (9%) and secure custody (5%).

*Juristat Service Bulletin: Female Young Offenders, 1990-91, Vol. 12, No. 11 (cat. 85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".*

For further information, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231). ■

---

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

---

### Direct Program Payments in Agriculture 1991

Total net direct payments received by farmers in 1991 were \$1.9 billion, a 13% increase from the year-earlier \$1.7 billion. Payments to producers rose \$425 million, while premiums paid increased \$197 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 I* (21-603E, series 92-001, \$21/\$42) will be released in mid-June. 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

The Farm Business Cash Flow Summary is released for the first time today. Data are available for Canada and each province for 1981-1991.

Provincial and national cash flow summaries for farm businesses are available upon request.

For further information, please contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. ■

### Wool Production and Supply 1991

Wool production in Canada in 1991 was estimated at 1 439 000 kilograms, up 4% from the 1990 production of 1 378 300 kilograms. Wool prices decreased 22% from \$.85 per kilogram in 1990 to \$.66 per kilogram in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1184-1186.

The 1991 issue of *Wool Production and Supply* (\$15), a statistical bulletin, is available by contacting Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

### Steel Primary Forms Week Ending May 23, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 23, 1992 totalled 274 649 tonnes, a 0.3% increase from the preceding week's total of 273 908 tonnes and up 18.4% from the year-earlier level of 231 863 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 5 438 790 tonnes, a 4.6% increase from 5 198 509 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January 1992.**

**Catalogue number 26-006**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Refined Petroleum Products, February 1992.**

**Catalogue number 45-004**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States:  
US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries:  
US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Electric Power Statistics, 1990. Volume II.**

**Catalogue number 57-202**

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$38).

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Female Young Offenders, 1990-91. Vol. 12, No. 11.**

**Catalogue number 85-002**

(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108;  
Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



### How to Order Publications

*Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992. It includes sources for key statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. Using the keyword index, you'll find what you need in seconds. For easy access to over 800 Statistics Canada products and services, order the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992 (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; Other Countries: US\$20).*

*You may purchase Statistics Canada publications by writing to Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or by calling 613-951-7277.*

*Please enclose a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications. Provide full information on each publication order (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please add 7% GST to your order.*

*To order Statistics Canada products and services toll-free, dial 1-800-267-6677 from within Canada. For orders from outside Canada, dial 613-951-7277.*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. • Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1992. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Chief, Author Services, Publications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

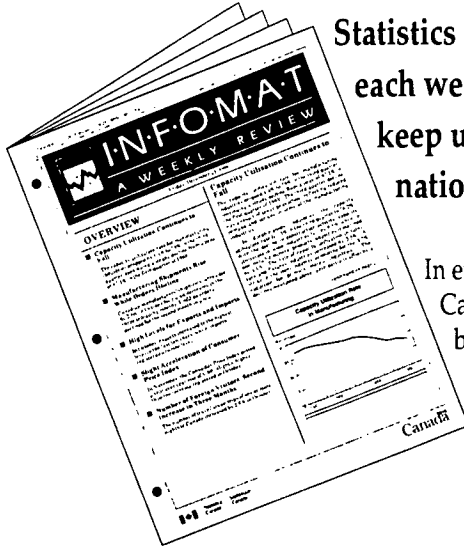


1010091768

# I·N·F·O·M·A·T

## Don't start your week without it

Get a jump on your work week by making sure you have the most current economic and social information in Canada. Travelling by first class mail or courier, Statistics Canada's digest, Infomat, arrives at the beginning of each week to help you monitor key economic indicators and keep up with the most current data releases from Canada's national statistical agency.



In eight fact-filled pages, Infomat highlights the findings of Statistics Canada surveys and brings them to your desk each week, often long before detailed reports are published. Throughout the year you'll get the first results of over 100 ongoing surveys and many special surveys—from manufacturing shipments to the health of Canadians or post graduate employment to part-time workers.

### Each week, Infomat presents you with,

- concise summaries of fresh facts from over 100 ongoing surveys
- charts and graphs that let you instantly scan the trends
- Overview - an outline of the subjects covered in each issue that you can scan in 30 seconds
- guidance on how to obtain special reports to assist you in your more detailed research.
- Current Trends and Latest Monthly Statistics sections that bring you up to date on the Consumer Price Index, Gross Domestic Product and 21 other key monthly series

Managers, analysts and researchers who are responsible for keeping up to date on changes in Canada's economic and social climate can count on Infomat — as a quick overview of the latest trends and as a weekly reminder of key indicators and data releases. Many subscribers use Infomat's highlights to add authority to their industry analyses, investment plans or corporate reports.

To order Infomat (11-002E), 50 issues annually for \$125 in Canada, US\$150 in the U.S. and US\$175 in other countries, write to Publications Sales and Service, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0T6. For faster service, use your VISA or MasterCard and call toll-free in Canada, 1-800-267-6677.