

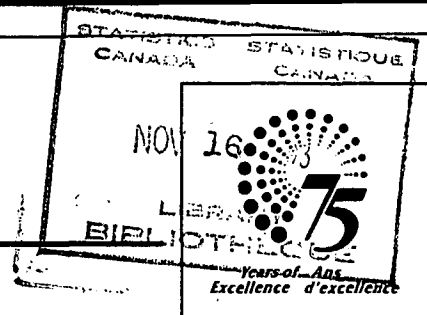
The Daily

Statistics Canada

NOT FOR LOAN
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

Tuesday, November 16, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1992** 2
 Total assets on the national balance sheet (the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets) amounted to just over \$6.0 trillion at the end of 1992, about nine times Gross Domestic Product.
- Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Universities, 1993-94** 7
 Tuition for the undergraduate arts programs at universities increased by an average of 9% for 1993-94 over the previous year.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Deliveries of Major Grains, September 1993 8
- Soft Drinks, October 1993 8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

9

1991 Agriculture-Population Linkage Database

Addendum to today's *Daily*

New data from the 1991 Agriculture-Population linkage database are released today in an addendum to *The Daily*. These findings provide the most in-depth look ever at Canadian farm operators.

As well as presenting information on occupation, education, mobility and place of birth of farm operators, the addendum provides comparisons between the farm operators and the general working population.

To learn more about Census of Agriculture's products and services, contact the User Services Unit, Census of Agriculture (613-951-8711 or toll-free in Canada: 1-800-465-1991).



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

National Balance Sheet Accounts

1992 (Revised)

Total assets on the national balance sheet (the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets) amounted to just over \$6.0 trillion at the end of 1992, about nine times Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

National wealth

National net worth (total assets less liabilities) grew a modest 2% in 1992 (see Chart 1). This amounted to \$78,200 on a per capita basis, up from \$77,300 at the end of 1991. The growth in net worth was much slower in 1991 and 1992 than in the previous few years, due mainly to weak growth in tangible assets.

National wealth, defined as the value of the economy's tangible assets, was \$2.5 trillion at the end of 1992. Reproducible assets (such as buildings, roads, dams, machinery and equipment) totalled \$2.0 trillion and land surrounding structures accounted for the remainder. National wealth as currently defined excludes natural resources such as subsoil metal and mineral assets, freestanding timber and public land. Of the \$2.5 trillion of national wealth, \$0.3 trillion was accounted for by non-resident claims and the remainder, \$2.2 trillion, represented Canada's net worth.

Credit market summary

For 1992 as a whole, there was a further softening in the demand for funds that reflected the very slow pace of economic recovery during the year, despite declines in interest rates. Credit market debt (consumer credit, mortgages, loans, short-term paper and bonds) of domestic non-financial sectors totalled \$1.5 trillion by year-end 1992. The ratio of such debt to GDP rose to 214% (see Chart 2). Even so, debt outstanding of domestic non-financial sectors grew by 7% annually on average over the last three years, down from 10% for 1989. Governments accounted for the largest share of net new borrowings during the year, while demand by non-financial corporations continued to weaken as in the previous two years. A notable development was the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, which accounted for some of the increase in indebtedness of Canadian sectors, with a significant impact on foreign-currency denominated issues.

Note to users

Preliminary data for 1992 were released in *The Daily* on April 15, 1993. In today's release, the estimates for 1992 and earlier years have been revised, in some cases back to 1961.

The revisions are in four areas. First, the value of residential land has been revised, reflecting improved methodology and source data. Second, the estimates of capital stock have been revised for some sectors, also back to 1961. Third, the balance sheets for "non-financial private corporations" and "other financial institutions, n.e.i." (largely holding companies) have been revised from 1980 forward. The estimates for the latter two sectors are now derived using consolidated enterprise survey data as the source rather than tax data. Fourth, the balance sheet estimates for the non-resident sector are revised from 1961 forward.

Personal sector

Credit market debt of the personal sector reached \$461 billion at the end of 1992, growing 5%. This rate of increase was similar to that of 1991, but still relatively weak when compared to the 11% growth of 1989 (see Chart 3). Interest-sensitive mortgage demand was up somewhat, although the long-term decline in mortgage rates did not appear to have had a major impact on the demand for mortgage credit. Consumer credit debt was repaid, on balance, in 1992. Nevertheless, household debt (consumer credit plus mortgage credit) continued to grow more rapidly than disposable income as the ratio of the former to the latter reached over 86% of personal disposable income at the end of 1992—21% representing consumer debt and 66% being mortgage debt.

Non-financial corporations

Non-financial private corporations accounted for \$346 billion of credit market debt by year-end 1992, an increase of less than 2% over the previous year (see Chart 4). This was the smallest percentage increase since 1983, when corporations moved to reduce their debt as they emerged from the 1981-82 recession. Weak demand for borrowed funds was consistent with the sharp declines in capital expenditure and continued low profits picture for the year. Financial activity was confined to restructuring balance sheets in the sector, as shorter-term borrowings were replaced with longer-term debt and

Chart 1
National net worth

% change

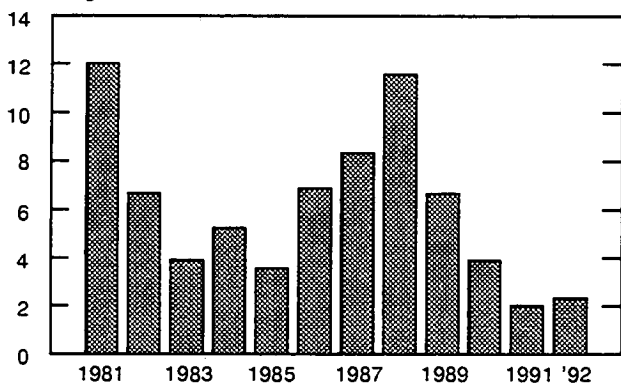
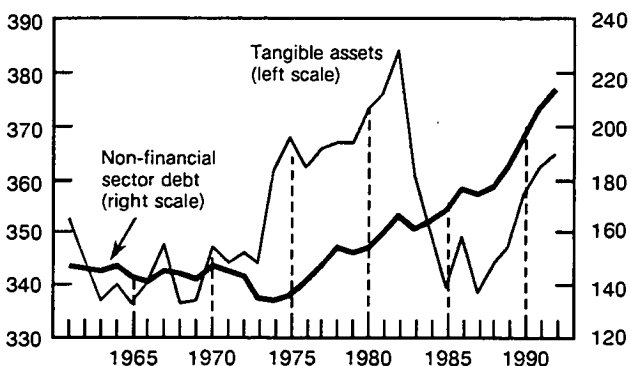


Chart 2
National wealth¹ and credit market debt²

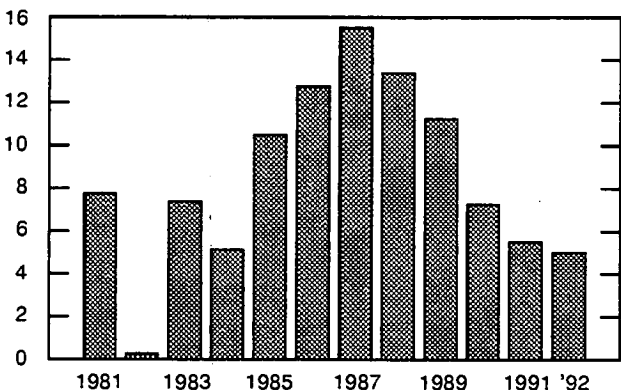
% of GDP



1. Tangible assets, national balance sheet.
2. Non-financial sectors.

Chart 3
Personal sector debt

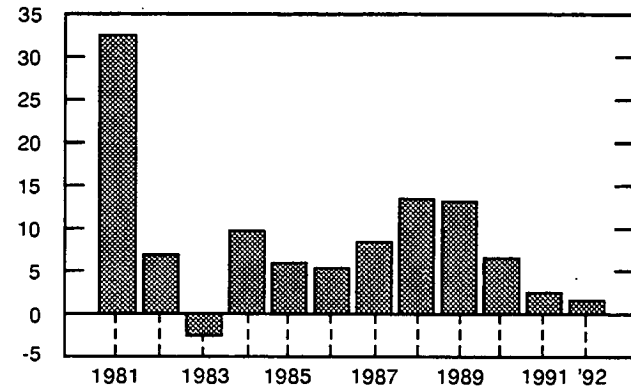
% change



Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 4
Debt of non-financial private corporations

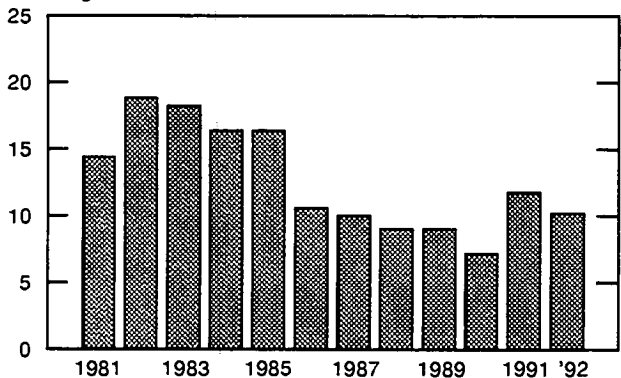
% change



Note: Credit Market Debt.

Chart 5
Government debt

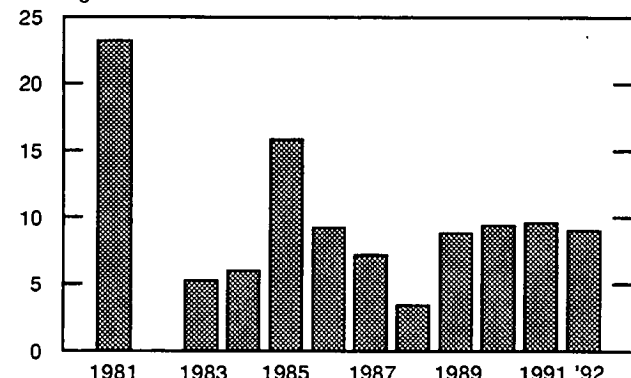
% change



Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 6
Net worth, non-resident sector¹

% change



1. Canada's net indebtedness position.

equity. Share issues remained relatively strong in 1992, as in the previous year, acting to further reduce the debt-to-equity ratio. The level of short-term paper liabilities was reduced again in 1992 by \$15 billion (about one-third), as funds raised through loans recovered somewhat.

Government sector

The federal government's credit market debt rose to \$372 billion by the end of 1992. The growth in indebtedness slowed, as total funds raised on financial markets were about 80% of what had been raised in 1991. Still, debt continued to grow at a faster pace than GDP, reaching 53% of this aggregate, up from 51% at the end of 1991. On a national accounts basis (excluding the public service superannuation account), total liabilities of the federal government were \$409 billion at the end of 1992, \$37 billion higher than total credit market debt; net debt (total liabilities less financial assets) stood at \$344 billion.

Other levels of government (provincial and local governments and hospitals) accounted for \$217 billion of credit-market debt at year-end 1992, or 31% of GDP. This represented an annual growth of 15%, compared to 16% in 1991. At the provincial level, borrowing was not much changed from the previous year, despite higher deficits; however, provinces accumulated financial assets at a considerably slower rate than in 1991, thereby reducing their demand for borrowed funds.

Financial institutions

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by financial institutions (the financial intermediation ratio) rose marginally in 1992. In aggregate, financial institutions increased financial assets at 8%, the same percentage as in 1991. The growth of mutual funds was considerably above this average, in excess of 40%. The assets of life insurance companies and segregated funds of life insurance companies (largely longer-term, retirement-oriented investment assets) rose by 7%, compared to 8% for trustee pension plans. The growth of the assets of chartered banks was up from 1991 as the market for negotiated loans strengthened somewhat, while that of near-banks weakened—largely the result of difficulties in the trust companies sector.

Non-residents

Liabilities of domestic sectors held as assets by non-residents totalled \$595 billion by year-end 1992. Of this amount, \$101 billion was in the form of provincial government direct plus guaranteed bonds, as foreigners acquired \$11 billion of such bonds in the year. This pushed the sector's share of provincial government plus enterprise long-term debt up to 46%. Non-residents also held a significant proportion of federal government securities at the end of 1992. The sector's share of federal short-term paper and bonds combined has grown steadily over the last seven years, and at year-end 1992 stood at 23%—more than double what it registered at year-end 1985.

With Canada's external assets at \$294 billion, Canada's net indebtedness (net investment position) with non-residents was \$301 billion at the end of 1992, up 9% from 1991 (see Chart 6). The nation's net debt to the rest of the world has trended upwards since the mid-1970s, expressed relative to both GDP and national wealth. Although Canada's economy is currently about one-ninth the size of the U.S. economy, its foreign debt is currently about one-third that of the United States, down from 39% for 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-795.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3789 and ask for the information officer.

National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1983-92 (13-214, \$35), containing an overview of the year plus approximately 50 tables covering the sectors and subsectors of the economy, is scheduled for release in December.

A computer printout containing the detailed national balance sheet matrices is also available from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of \$50. Users can purchase the balance sheet data on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for \$300. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date for \$60 per year.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer. □

National balance sheet accounts: principal aggregates and ratios

	1982	1989	1990	1991	1992	1982 to 1992	1991 to 1992
	\$ billions					% change	
National wealth	1,458.1	2,296.5	2,395.6	2,462.6	2,537.8	74.0	3.1
Total credit market debt	628.6	1,219.1	1,308.1	1,402.7	1,490.4	137.1	6.3
Persons and unincorporated business							
Net worth	1,024.5	1,796.9	1,874.9	1,990.2	2,094.8	104.5	5.3
Consumer credit	46.0	92.4	97.6	98.9	98.0	113.0	-0.9
Mortgage debt	116.3	248.6	269.0	290.5	314.7	170.6	8.3
Other debt	26.8	46.6	49.2	49.1	48.0	79.1	-2.2
Total debt	189.2	387.6	415.8	438.5	460.7	143.5	5.1
Non-financial private corporations							
Equity	206.4	372.8	385.3	396.3	405.4	96.4	2.3
Debt	188.2	312.2	332.5	340.8	346.1	83.9	1.6
Non-financial government business enterprises							
Debt	59.1	73.6	82.1	89.1	94.8	60.4	6.4
Federal government debt	112.4	292.8	314.6	345.8	372.0	231.0	7.6
Other levels of government debt	79.7	152.8	163.2	188.5	216.8	172.0	15.0
Non-residents net assets held in Canada	135.6	230.4	252.1	276.4	301.3	122.2	9.0
GDP	379.9	662.0	670.7	680.6	696.5	83.3	2.3
Personal disposable income (PDI)	264.9	432.1	453.6	466.0	476.9	80.0	2.3
Ratios							
National wealth/GDP	383.8	346.9	357.2	361.8	364.4	-5.1	0.7
Total credit market							
Debt/GDP	165.5	184.1	195.0	206.1	214.0	29.3	3.8
Debt/wealth	43.1	53.1	54.6	57.0	58.7	36.2	3.0
Persons and unincorporated business							
Net worth/PDI	386.7	415.9	413.3	427.1	439.3	13.6	2.9
Consumer credit/PDI	17.4	21.4	21.5	21.2	20.5	17.8	-3.3
Mortgage credit/PDI	43.9	57.5	59.3	62.3	66.0	50.3	5.9
Total debt/GDP	49.8	58.5	62.0	64.4	66.1	32.7	2.6
Total debt/net worth	18.5	21.6	22.2	22.0	22.0	18.9	0.0
Non-financial private corporations							
Debt/equity	91.2	83.7	86.3	86.0	85.4	-6.4	-0.7
Debt/GDP	49.5	47.2	49.6	50.1	49.7	0.4	-0.8
Non-financial government business enterprises							
Debt/GDP	15.5	11.1	12.2	13.1	13.6	-12.3	3.8
Federal government							
Debt/GDP	29.6	44.2	46.9	50.8	53.4	80.4	5.1
Other levels of government							
Debt/GDP	21.0	23.1	24.3	27.7	31.1	48.1	12.3
Non-residents							
Net assets held in Canada/GDP	35.7	34.8	37.6	40.6	43.3	21.3	6.7
Net assets held in Canada/wealth	9.3	10.0	10.5	11.2	11.9	28.0	6.3

National balance sheet accounts, principal aggregates: per capita estimates

	1982	1989	1990	1991	1992	1982 to 1992	1991 to 1992
	\$					% change	
National assets	120,200	191,700	199,100	206,400	213,900	78.0	3.6
National wealth	57,600	83,300	85,700	87,100	88,800	54.2	2.0
National net worth	52,200	74,900	76,700	77,300	78,200	49.8	1.2
Household debt							
Consumer credit	1,800	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,400	88.9	-2.9
Mortgages	4,600	9,000	9,600	10,300	11,000	139.1	6.8
Total	6,400	12,400	13,100	13,800	14,400	125.0	4.3
Government debt							
Federal	4,400	10,600	11,300	12,200	13,000	195.5	6.6
Provincial	3,000	5,400	5,700	6,500	7,300	143.3	12.3
Local	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	40.0	0.0
Total	8,400	17,300	18,300	20,100	21,700	158.3	8.0
International indebtedness position	5,400	8,400	9,000	9,800	10,500	94.4	7.1

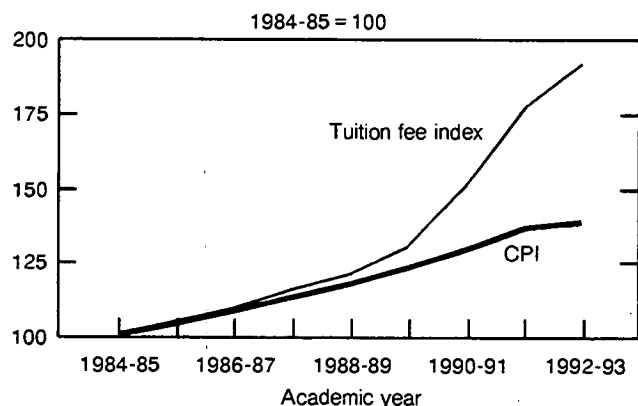
Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Universities

1993-94

Tuition for the undergraduate arts programs at universities increased by an average of 9% for 1993-94 over the previous year.

Over a five-year period from 1988-89 to 1992-93, the University Tuition Fee Price Index for Canadian students has increased by 58%, compared with a 16% increase for the Consumer Price Index during the same period.

University Tuition Fee Price Index and the Consumer Price Index for all-items



For the 1993-94 academic year, university tuition fees in Quebec and Ontario are still lower than in the other provinces, with most undergraduate arts students paying around \$1,500 and \$2,000 respectively per academic year. Alberta has the highest tuition fees for the undergraduate arts programs, with half its universities charging between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Full-time students this academic year are paying \$220 on average in additional fees, which include fees for athletics, health services, student societies and other fees. Additional fees can range from \$20 to \$1,000, depending on the university and the program.

Except at a few universities, accommodation costs in 1993-94 are virtually unchanged from the previous academic year. At most universities, room and board for single students costs between \$4,000 and \$5,000 for the academic year.

Non-resident students are charged substantially higher tuition fees than Canadian students. For example, in 1993-94, non-resident students in Ontario's undergraduate arts programs are paying between \$7,000 and \$8,000 per academic year, about three times the tuition fees paid by Canadian students.

Tuition and living accommodation costs at Canadian universities, 1993-94 (81-219, \$22) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Michel Cormier (613-951-0608, fax: 613-951-9040), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Tuition and living accommodation costs for full-time students at selected universities (those with the largest provincial enrolment)

1993-94 academic year

	Undergraduate arts tuition	Additional fees	Room and board for single students	Total tuition, fees, room and board
			\$	
Memorial University	2,000	30-798	3,184-3,664	5,214-6,462
University of Prince Edward Island	2,490	292	4,913-5,016	7,695-7,798
Dalhousie University	2,655	201-261	4,285-4,750	7,141-7,666
University of New Brunswick	2,470	197-317	3,955-4,610	6,622-7,397
University of Quebec	1,528	120	1,760-2,640*	3,408-4,288*
University of Toronto	2,025	109-1,014	2,597-5,581	4,731-8,620
University of Manitoba	2,156	58-460	4,141-4,637	6,355-7,253
University of Saskatchewan	2,280	75	3,645-3,888	6,000-6,243
University of Alberta	2,038	350	3,261-4,457	5,649-6,845
University of British Columbia	2,232	169-176	4,035-4,266	6,436-6,674

* Excluding board.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains

September 1993

Except for oats, rye and canola, deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers in September 1993 decreased from September 1992.

Deliveries of major grains

	September 1992	September 1993
	thousand tonnes	
Wheat (excluding durum)	2 790.8	872.5
Durum wheat	385.5	177.0
Total wheat	3 176.3	1 049.5
Oats	153.8	175.9
Barley	508.1	260.0
Rye	48.9	51.9
Flaxseed	40.6	28.7
Canola	638.8	694.0
Total	4 566.5	2 260.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The September 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks

October 1993

Data on soft drink production for October 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, \$2.70/\$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Touriscope: International Travel, Advance Information, September 1993. Vol. 9, No. 9.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73; Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, September 1993.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85; Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, September 1993.

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, September 1993.

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

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

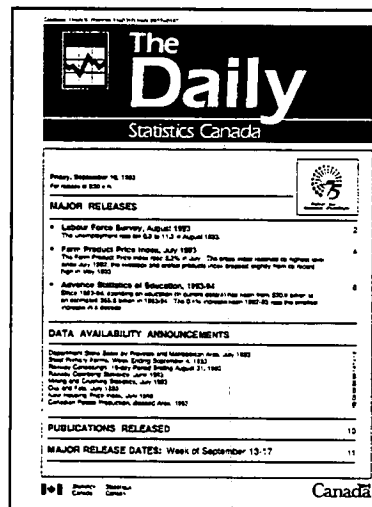
Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1993. Using the keyword index, you'll find sources for statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. For easy access to over 900 Statistics Canada products and services, order the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1993 (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; Other Countries: US\$20).

You may order Statistics Canada products and services by telephone. From Canada and the United States, call toll-free 1-800-267-6677. From all other locations, call 613-951-7277 (not toll-free).

You may purchase Statistics Canada publications by writing to Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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.

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



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$120; United States: US\$144; Other Countries: US\$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1993. 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 Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.



HIRE OUR TEAM OF RESEARCHERS FOR \$53 A YEAR

Subscribing to **Perspectives on Labour and Income** is like having a complete research department at your disposal. Solid facts. Unbiased analysis. Reliable statistics.

But **Perspectives** is more than just facts and figures. It offers authoritative insights into complex labour and income issues, analysing the statistics to bring you simple, clear summaries of where the labour market and income distributions are headed.

Our team of experts is working to bring you the latest labour and income data. Each quarterly issue has:

- topical articles on current labour and income trends
- more than 50 key labour and income indicators
- a review of ongoing research projects
- information on new survey results

As a special bonus, twice a year you will also receive a Labour Market Review, giving you up-to-the-minute analysis and data of how the labour market has performed over the last six months or year.

And all for only \$53.00.

Thousands of Canadian professionals turn to **Perspectives** to discover new trends in labour and income and to stay up-to-date on the latest research findings.

As a subscriber, you will get the inside story.

We know you'll find **Perspectives** indispensable. **GUARANTEED**. If you aren't convinced after reading your first issue, we'll give you a **FULL REFUND** on all outstanding issues.

Order your subscription to **Perspectives** today.



ORDER NOW!

For only \$53 (plus \$3.71 GST) you will receive the latest labour and income research (4 issues per year). Subscription rates are US\$64 for U.S. customers and US\$74 for customers outside North America.

Fax your Visa or MasterCard order to:
(613) 951-1584

Call toll free:

1-800-267-6677

Or mail to:

Publication Sales and Service
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
Or contact your nearest Statistics
Canada Reference Centre listed
in this publication.



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 16, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.



Years of *Ans*
Excellence *d'excellence*

ADDENDUM

1991 AGRICULTURE-POPULATION LINKAGE DATABASE

HIGHLIGHTS

- For 38% of Canada's 390,725 farm operators, farming is actually their secondary occupation – their main occupation is non-agricultural.
- Between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Agriculture, the percentage of primary farmers – those who reported agriculture as their principal occupation – declined, from 68% to 65%.
- In 1991, approximately two-thirds of male farm operators reported being primary farmers compared to fewer than half of female farm operators.
- With an average 11.1 years of schooling, farm operators show an increased level of education, consistent with the trend in the general working population.
- In 1991, primary farmers reported an average \$124,935 in gross farm receipts compared to an average \$47,676 for secondary farmers.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

The Canadian Farmer – A New Look

Who is running Canada's farms?

In the 1991 Census of Agriculture, about 62% of farm operators reported their principal occupation was agricultural, usually farmer/farm manager. For the other 38%, farming was a secondary occupation, part-time occupation or hobby, and their principal occupation was non-agricultural.

Today's release from the 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population linkage database is the most in-depth look at Canadian farm operators ever, comparing them with the general labour force, based on their occupation and sex.

The analysis is in two parts. Part 1 focuses on all 390,725 farm operators (up to three per farm) reported in the 1991 Census of Agriculture. This is a significant change, because censuses of agriculture prior to 1991 allowed only one operator to be reported per farm.

Part 2 provides a historical perspective. To do so however, second and subsequent operators from the 1991 Census of Agriculture must be omitted. Only the first operator listed for each farm on the 1991 Census of Agriculture (278,095) can be compared with single operators listed in 1986 (293,090).

Women represented one-quarter of all farm operators in 1991

	Total	Male	Female
	Number	%	
Canada	390,725	74.2	25.8
Nfld.	900	81.1	18.9
P.E.I.	3,130	85.3	14.5
N.S.	5,165	79.0	21.1
N.B.	4,235	81.8	18.2
Que.	53,300	75.2	24.8
Ont.	100,865	71.3	28.7
Man.	34,780	77.4	22.6
Sask.	78,015	79.1	20.9
Alta.	81,380	73.2	26.8
B.C.	28,955	65.3	34.7

Principal Occupation

Like other Canadians, farm operators reported their principal occupation for the week prior to Census day on the Census of Population questionnaire. Respondents were requested to report only one occupation.

For the purposes of *The Daily*, those operators who reported an agricultural principal occupation will be referred to as **primary farmers**. Those operators reporting a non-agricultural occupation are denoted as **secondary farmers**.

Occupations of farm operators in Canada in 1991

	Number	Percent of total
Farm operators with an agricultural occupation (primary farmers)		
Farmer / farm manager	201,635	83.6
Other agricultural occupations	39,665	16.4
Total	241,305	100.0
Farm operators with a non-agricultural occupation (secondary farmers)		
Construction trades	15,855	10.6
Managers and administrators	12,530	8.4
Sales	11,890	8.0
Clerical	11,855	7.9
Motor transport operators	10,385	7.0
Bookkeepers / account recording	9,555	6.4
Teachers	8,630	5.8
Medical and health	7,775	5.2
Mechanics and repairers	5,955	4.0
Other non-agricultural occupations	54,980	36.8
Total	149,415	100.0
All farm operators	390,725	100.0

Part 1

Farm Operator Profiles, 1991 – All Farm Operators

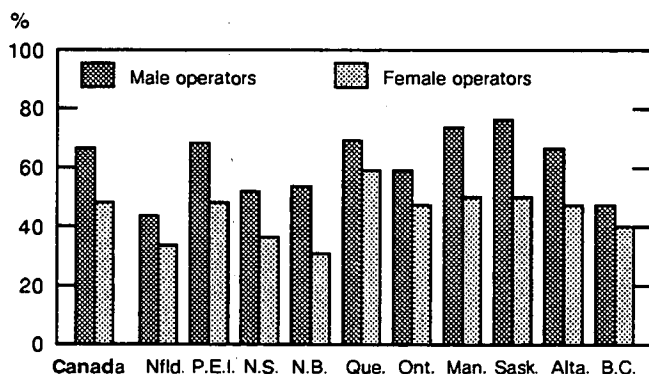
Changes to the 1991 Census of Agriculture: A more complete profile of the people who manage farms!

By reporting up to three operators per farm in the 1991 Census of Agriculture, respondents have provided a more complete account of who is involved in Canadian agriculture. This allows us to examine the characteristics of all 390,725 farm operators, but it limits us to a profile for 1991; previous censuses of agriculture recorded only one operator per farm.

Of the 390,725 operators identified in the 1991 Census of Agriculture, 149,415 (38%) were secondary farmers. For these operators, farming was a secondary occupation, perhaps a part-time endeavour or a hobby. Farmers also drove trucks, taught school, worked at construction or practiced medicine, virtually every occupation.

The rest of Canada's farm operators, 241,305 or 62%, were primary farmers – usually farmers or farm managers.

Male farm operators more likely to report an agricultural occupation in 1991 than females



About two-thirds of male farm operators in Canada were primary farmers in 1991, compared to fewer than half of females

At the national level, 66% of male operators were primary farmers, as were 49% of women. Over half of male operators in all provinces except Newfoundland (44%) and British Columbia (48%) were primary farmers in 1991. In most provinces, female farm operators were more likely to be secondary farmers. Exceptions were Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where half of female farm operators were primary farmers, and Quebec where 59% were primary farmers.

Saskatchewan (77%), Manitoba (74%) and Quebec (69%) were the provinces with the largest concentration of male farm operators as primary farmers.

Most female farm operators ran a farm with someone else in 1991 (90% at the national level). Typically, these women operated farms with their husbands. They often also held full- or part-time jobs away from the farm and reported farm work as their secondary occupation. In many cases, their husbands reported managing the farm as a principal occupation.

Female secondary farmers associated with larger farms than male secondary farmers

Not surprisingly, average gross farm receipts, farm area and farm capital were all higher for primary farmers than secondary farmers in the 1991 Census of Agriculture. Of primary farmers, males consistently reported higher average values than females for gross farm receipts, farm area and farm capital.

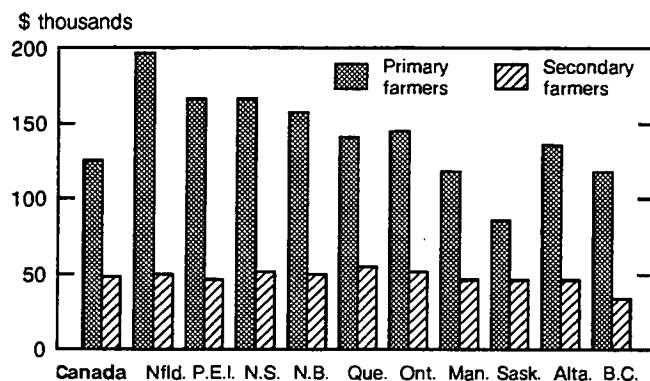
Interestingly however, for secondary farmers, females were associated with farms which had higher average gross farm receipts, farm areas (except in British Columbia) and farm capital.

Many female secondary farmers actually ran the farm with their husbands and held off-farm jobs. In these cases, the male operators were often primary farmers while their wives were secondary farmers. Therefore, female secondary farmers were generally associated with larger operations (in size, gross farm receipts and farm capital) than male secondary farmers. Where female primary farmers operated farms on their own, they were typically smaller than farms run by male primary farmers.

Part 1

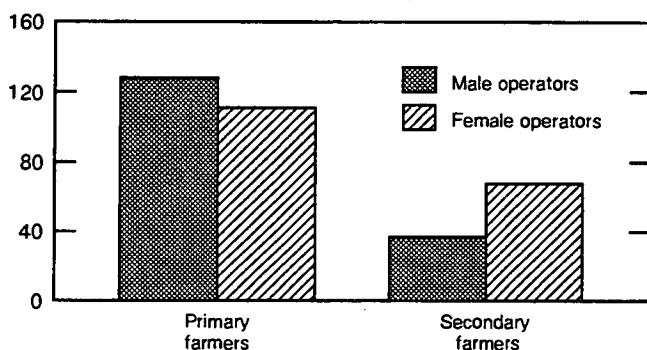
Farm Operator Profiles, 1991

1990 average gross farm receipts higher for primary farmers



Gross farm receipts of Canadian female secondary farmers were higher than those of their male counterparts in 1990

Average gross farm receipts (\$ thousands)

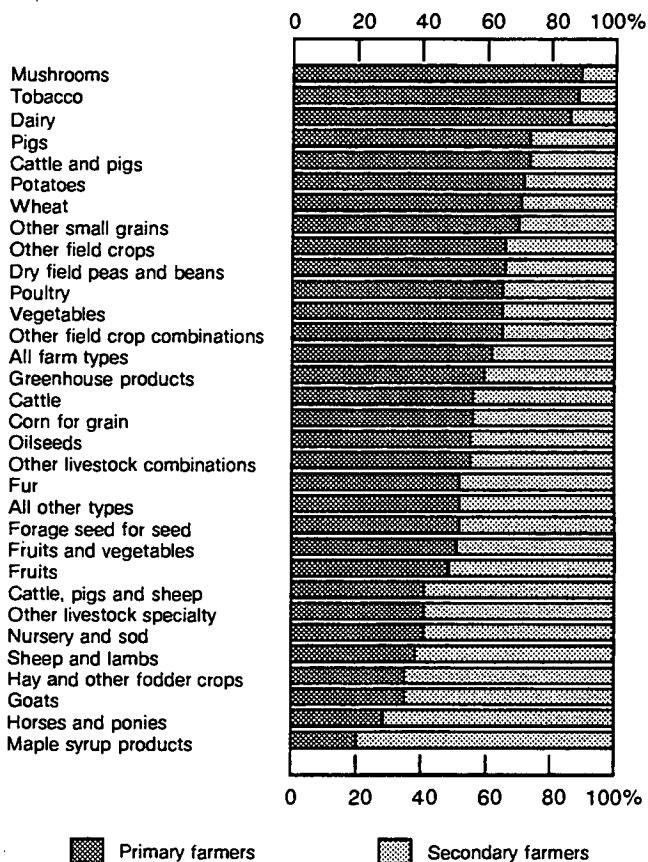


Secondary farmers operate different types of farms than primary farmers

Certain types of farms were likely to be run by secondary farmers. These include maple (80%), horse (72%), goat (65%), hay (65%) and sheep (62%) farms.

Types of farms more likely to be managed by primary farmers were mushroom (89%), tobacco (88%), dairy (86%) and pig (73%) farms.

In 1991, 89% of Canadian mushroom farm operators were primary farmers



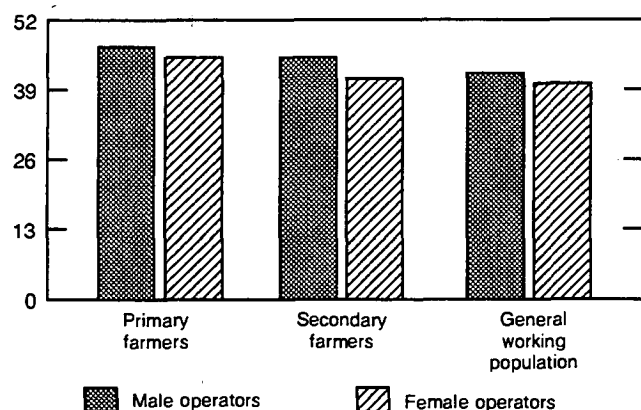
Primary farmers worked more weeks per year and hours per week

Canadian primary farmers worked more weeks in 1990 (47 vs. 44) and more hours for the week prior to Census day (57 vs. 41) than secondary farmers. The averages for the general working population were lower than either: 41 weeks per year and 33 hours per week.

In all cases, male operators reported an equal or greater number of weeks per year and hours per week than females. However, these figures included only farm work or paid work, and did not include volunteer work, housework, maintenance or home repairs.

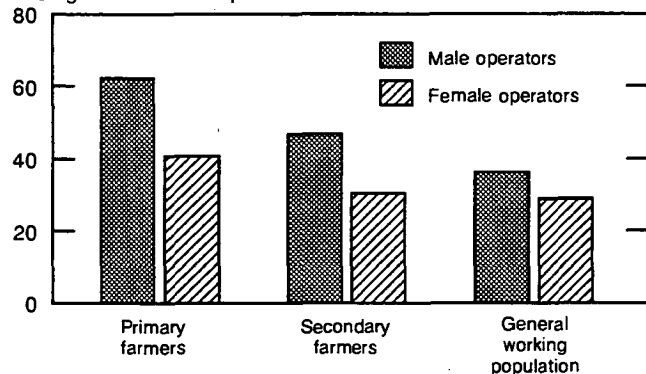
Primary farmers worked the most weeks per year in Canada in 1990

Average weeks worked per year



Canadian male primary farmers reported the highest number of hours worked during the week prior to Census day 1991

Average hours worked per week

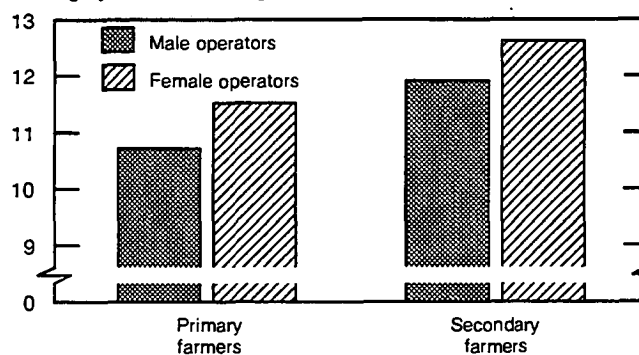


Female farm operators more highly educated than their male counterparts

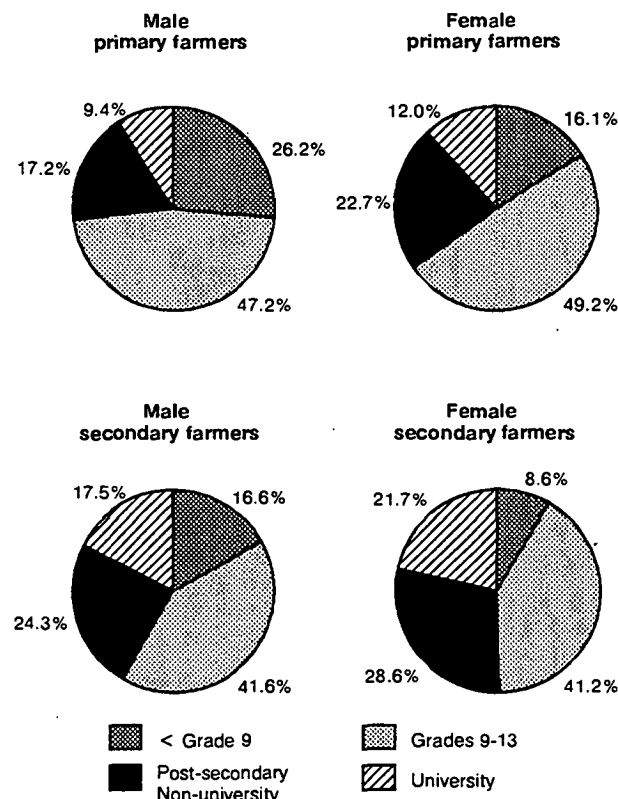
Education levels of farm operators varied with sex and occupation. Generally, female operators had a higher average number of years of schooling than males. Nationally, female farm operators averaged 12.0 years of schooling, compared to 11.1 years for male operators. This compared to 13.0 years of schooling for females and 12.8 years for males among the general working population.

Canadian secondary farmers reported more years of schooling on average in 1991

Average years of schooling



Canadian female secondary farmers had the highest rate of post-secondary and university education in 1991



Part 1

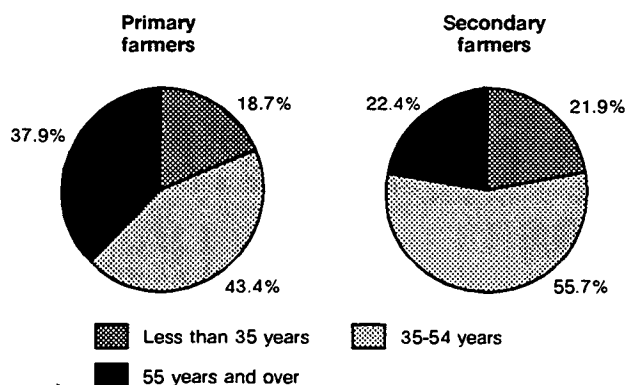
Farm Operator Profiles, 1991

A higher proportion of women farm operators than men had university level educations (17% compared to 12%) in 1991. This held true for both primary and secondary farmers in all provinces, except in Newfoundland and New Brunswick for primary farmers. In the general working population, 26% of women and 25% of men attained university level education. The highest level of university education attainment was among female primary farmers in Prince Edward Island (36%).

Most male primary farmers in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were 55 years and over

The largest age category of farm operators at the national level and in the provinces was the 35 to 54 age group, regardless of occupation or gender (48% of all operators at the national level). Exceptions were male primary farmers in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In these cases, the largest proportion of operators were 55 years or older.

In 1991 a smaller proportion of Canadian primary farmers than secondary farmers were in the under 35 year age category



In general, a higher proportion of secondary farmers were under 35, while a smaller proportion were in the 55 and over category when the groups were compared to primary farmers.

On average, secondary farmers were younger than primary farmers (45 years vs. 49 years at the national level) in 1991.

Quebec was the exception with primary farmers being younger on average than secondary farmers (44 vs. 45 years). Quebec also had the lowest overall average age in 1991, at 44 years.

As well as being affected by occupation, the age of farm operators varied by sex. Female operators averaged 46 years of age in Canada in 1991, compared to 48 years for males. Female operators were older than males on average only in Prince Edward Island (49 vs. 48 years).

Age differences were observed for farm operators based on the sequence in which they were reported on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Average age of Canada's farm operators, 1991

	Total	First-listed	Second-listed	Third-listed
Years				
Male				
Total	48	49	42	31
Primary farmers	49	50	43	32
Secondary farmers	45	46	42	30
Female				
Total	46	50	45	43
Primary farmers	48	52	47	46
Secondary farmers	44	49	43	39
All operators				
Total	47	49	45	34
Primary farmers	49	51	46	35
Secondary farmers	45	46	43	34

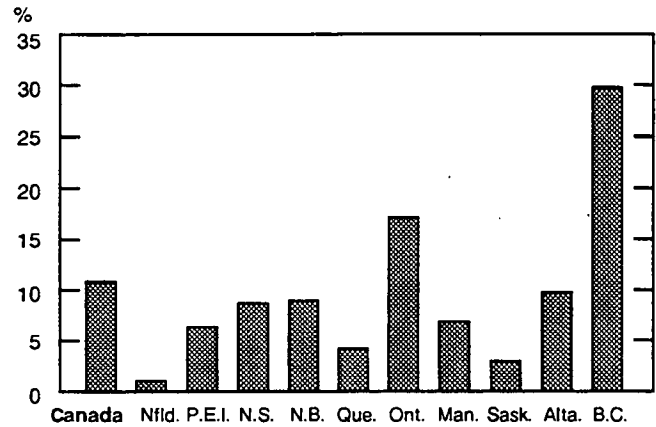
At the national level, operators listed first on the questionnaire were older on average (49 years) than those listed second (45 years). Third-listed farm operators were the youngest, with an average age of 34 years. This situation held true at the national level regardless of sex or occupation.

Thirty percent of British Columbia operators born outside Canada

Results of the 1991 Census indicated that approximately 11% of Canadian farm operators were born outside of Canada. Primary and secondary farmers reported similar percentages.

However, there were significant provincial differences in 1991. Notably in British Columbia, 30% of all farm operators and 35% of primary farmers were born outside Canada. Reporting the lowest percentages of operators born outside of Canada were Newfoundland (1%), Saskatchewan (3%) and Quebec (4%).

The 1991 Census indicated that 11% of Canadian farm operators were born outside of Canada



Profile of general working population¹ and all farm operators² by occupation, 1991

Characteristics	Units	Farm Operators											
		General working population			All operators			Primary farmers ³			Secondary farmers ⁴		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Canada													
Number of persons	no.	14,429,705	7,932,640	6,497,065	390,725	290,020	100,705	241,305	192,370	48,930	149,415	97,650	51,770
Percent of total	%	100.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	74.2	25.8	100.0	79.7	20.3	100.0	65.4	34.6
Education													
Under Grade 9	%	7.7	9.2	5.8	20.2	22.9	12.2	24.1	26.2	16.1	13.8	16.6	8.6
Grades 9-13	%	40.1	40.4	39.7	45.3	45.3	45.1	47.6	47.2	49.2	41.5	41.6	41.2
Post-secondary non-university	%	26.4	25.1	28.2	21.2	19.6	25.7	18.3	17.2	22.7	25.8	24.3	28.6
University	%	25.8	25.4	26.3	13.4	12.2	17.0	9.9	9.4	12.0	19.0	17.5	21.7
Average years of schooling	years	12.9	12.8	13.0	11.3	11.1	12.0	10.8	10.7	11.5	12.1	11.9	12.6
Work activity													
Average weeks/year worked ⁵	weeks	41	42	40	46	46	43	47	47	45	44	45	41
Average hours/week worked ⁶	hours	33	36	29	51	57	35	57	62	41	41	47	30
Age													
Under 35 years	%	46.5	45.2	48.1	19.9	19.3	21.7	18.7	18.6	18.8	21.9	20.6	24.4
35 - 54 years	%	42.9	42.7	43.1	48.1	46.7	52.2	43.4	41.9	49.3	55.7	56.1	54.9
55 years and over	%	10.6	12.1	8.8	32.0	34.0	26.2	37.9	39.4	31.9	22.4	23.3	20.7
Average age	years	37	38	36	47	48	46	49	49	48	45	45	44
Birthplace/ Mobility													
Not born in Canada	%	19.6	19.9	19.3	10.7	10.0	12.7	11.0	10.0	14.9	10.2	9.9	10.7
Moved in the past 5 years	%	50.5	49.5	51.7	16.2	14.9	19.8	11.7	10.8	14.9	23.5	23.0	24.4
Farm characteristics													
Average gross farm receipts in 1990 ⁵	\$	...	...	...	95,390	97,728	88,658	124,935	128,460	111,074	47,676	37,183	67,470
Average total farm area	acres	...	...	...	608	636	530	771	807	630	346	299	435
Average total farm capital	\$	...	...	...	498,997	507,605	474,206	590,553	604,056	537,468	351,137	317,593	414,410

¹ Includes persons aged 15 years and over participating in the labour force.² Data relate to up to three operators per farm as recorded on the 1991 Census of Agriculture questionnaire.³ Refers to farm operators with an agricultural occupation.⁴ Refers to farm operators with a non-agricultural occupation.⁵ The data are reported for the year preceeding the Census year.⁶ Refers to the week prior to Census day.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Source: 1991 Agriculture-Population linkage database, 1991 Census of Population database

Part 2

Historical Farm Operator Profiles, 1986-1991 – First-listed Operators

Although 37% of Canadian farms reported more than one operator in the 1991 Census of Agriculture, this section refers only to the person reported in the first position on the questionnaire. This allows comparison with previous censuses, when only one farm operator was reported per farm.

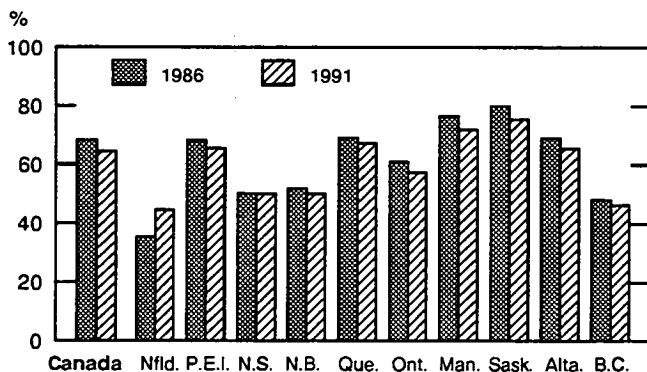
Unlike the previous section, no analysis by sex is presented. Because most female operators were listed in the second and third positions on the 1991 Census of Agriculture questionnaire, an analysis of first-listed operators reveals little about women who operate farms. The first complete comparison of farm operator characteristics over time by sex will only be possible when results of the next Census of Agriculture are compared to those from 1991.

Share of farm operators reporting an agricultural occupation declined

Between 1986 and 1991, the percentage of Canadian primary farmers declined from 68% to 65%.

All provinces registered declines except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Percentage of primary farmers declined in Canada except in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia



Seventy-six percent of Saskatchewan farm operators reported an agricultural occupation in 1991, the highest of any province. Newfoundland at 45% and British Columbia at 46% of farm operators, reported the lowest shares in 1991.

Primary farmers operated larger farms

Primary farmers operated much larger farms than secondary farmers – larger in total farm area, gross farm receipts and total farm capital. In fact, average gross farm receipts in 1990 reported by primary farmers (\$114,220) were 231% higher than for secondary farmers. The average farm area, at 758 acres, was 162% larger and farm capital, at \$553,419, was 82% higher.

The increase in gross farm receipts since 1985 was 26% for primary farmers and 4% for secondary farmers.

The contrast in average gross farm receipts between the agricultural and non-agricultural occupational groups was most pronounced in Atlantic Canada and much less pronounced in the Prairies. This was because farms operated by primary farmers in Atlantic Canada had higher average gross farm receipts than in the Prairies. In all provinces except Saskatchewan, the average gross farm receipts of primary farmers exceeded \$100,000; in most of Eastern Canada they exceeded \$125,000. The average gross farm receipts for secondary farmers were all less than \$45,000 in 1990 in all provinces.

Characteristics of farms operated by primary and secondary farmers

	Primary farmers	Secondary farmers
Total farm area (acres)		
1986	691	262
1991	758	289
% change	9.7	10.3
Gross farm receipts (in 1990 \$)		
1985	90,778	33,113
1990	114,220	34,510
% change	25.8	4.2
Total farm capital (\$)		
1986	441,278	215,868
1991	553,419	303,627
% change	25.4	40.6

Farm operators and general population show increases in average years of schooling between 1986 and 1991

Farm operators had, on average, 11.1 years of schooling in 1991, or 5% more than in 1986. Secondary farmers had 11.9 years, while primary farmers had 10.6 years. By comparison, the general working population averaged 12.9 years of schooling in 1991 or 4% higher than in 1986.

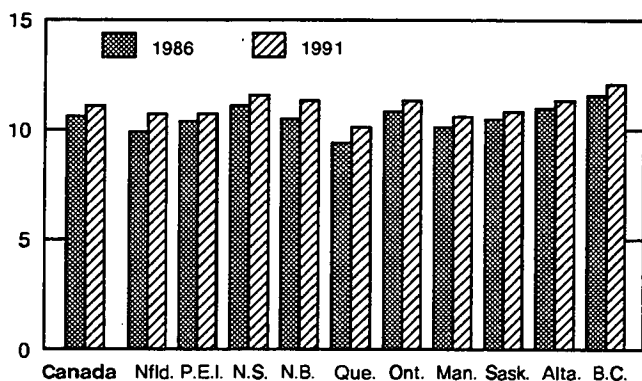
In 1991, British Columbia farm operators averaged 12.1 years of schooling, the highest of all provinces. Quebec (at 10.1 years) and Manitoba (at 10.6 years) had the lowest average years of schooling.

Average years of schooling in Canada

	1986	1991	% change
General working population	12.4	12.9	4.0
All operators	10.6	11.1	4.7
Primary farmers	10.2	10.6	3.9
Secondary farmers	11.4	11.9	4.4

Operators in all provinces showed higher number of years of schooling

Average number of years of schooling



In all provinces, the average years of schooling for farm operators climbed between 1986 and 1991, consistent with the trend towards higher education in the general working population.

As well, the percentage of operators reporting less than a Grade 9 education dropped from 29% in 1986 to 23% in 1991, a 21% decline.

Farm operators getting older

Most operators (48%) were between 35 and 54 years old at the time of the 1991 Census. The share of operators in this age category has remained in the 46% to 52% range for a number of censuses. In 1991, 43% of primary farmers fell in this middle age category compared to 57% of the secondary farmers.

The significant story is that changes are taking place in the younger (under 35 years) and the older (55 years and over) age groups.

The share of operators under 35 years declined from 20% in 1986 to 16% in 1991 – a decline of 20%. The decline was slightly less for secondary farmers.

For older operators (55 years and over), the change from 1986 to 1991 for primary farmers was a 10% increase (from 38% in 1986 to 42% in 1991). Secondary farmers remained unchanged at 25%.

Age categories of farm operators in Canada

	Percentage of all farm operators in Canada					
	< 35 years		35-54 years		55 years +	
	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991
All operators	19.7	16.2	46.3	48.1	34.0	35.7
Primary farmers	19.5	15.1	42.4	43.3	38.1	41.6
Secondary farmers	20.2	18.2	54.5	56.9	25.2	24.9

Long-term trend or short-term fluctuation?

This phenomenon of a decline in the share of younger farm operators and the increase in the share of older farm operators between 1986 and 1991 was also observed between 1981 and 1986. In the 1966 and 1971 Censuses the share of younger operators was only 15% (slightly less than the 16% in 1991) while the share of older operators was 32% and 33% (compared to 36% in 1991).

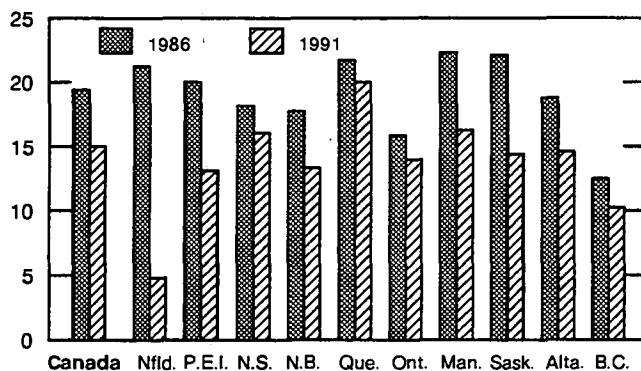
Part 2

Historical Farm Operator Profiles, 1986-1991

A decrease in the proportion of younger farm operators occurred in all provinces. British Columbia had the highest proportion of older primary farmers with 49% at 55 years and older and only 10% under 35 years. The decline in the share of farm operators under 35 years since 1986 was most pronounced in Newfoundland at 78% for primary farmers; those in Quebec were the youngest in 1991 with 20% under 35 years. However, this is a decline of 8% since 1986.

Percentage of youngest primary farmers (< 35 years) showed sharp decline

% of primary farmers under 35 years of age



Primary farmers least mobile

Primary farmers were not a highly mobile occupational group; only 11% moved between 1986 and 1991. By contrast during the same five-year span, 50% of the general population moved, and 23% of secondary farmers moved.

British Columbia's primary farmers were the most mobile, with 20% moving. Primary farmers in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island

were the least mobile. In each of these provinces, fewer than 8% of these farmers reported moving between 1986 and 1991.

Percent moving during 5 years prior to Census, Canada

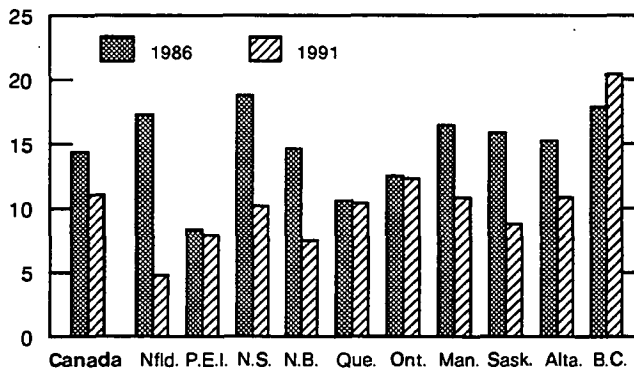
	1981-1986	1986-1991	% change
General working population	48.6%	50.5%	3.9
All operators	16.9%	15.3%	-9.5
Primary farmers	14.3%	11.0%	-23.1
Secondary farmers	22.6%	23.1%	2.2

Generally, primary farmers were even less mobile in 1991 than in 1986. Only 11% moved between 1986 and 1991 compared to 14% between 1981 and 1986.

However, at the provincial level, British Columbia primary farmers were more mobile (20% moved between 1986 and 1991 and 18% between 1981 and 1986.)

B.C. primary farmers increasingly mobile

% of primary farmers moved in the previous 5 years



Data Sources

Data in today's addendum to *The Daily* originate from the 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Agriculture-Population linkage databases. The data on the general Canadian population come from the 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Population databases.

Confidentiality and Random Rounding

The figures shown in the tables have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding. This is done to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5 or 10. While protecting the data from disclosure, this technique does not add significant error to the census data. However, there are some consequences for users. Since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individually rounded figures in distributions. Minor differences can also be expected in corresponding total and cell values in various census tabulations. Percentages, percentage distributions, rates and averages for the most part are based on unrounded data.

Upcoming Releases

In December 1993, the Census of Agriculture will be releasing the second segment of *Trends and Highlights of Canadian Agriculture and Its People* (10-545E, \$29).

Canadian Agriculture at a Glance (96-301, \$49) will be available in June 1994.

Income data for farm operators and their families will be released when data validation is completed, planned for the spring of 1994. This will mark the final release of variables from the 1991 Census of Agriculture and the Agriculture - Population linkage database.

Further Information

This issue of *The Daily* outlines only a sample of highlights from the 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population linkage database. The User Services Unit of the Census of Agriculture also produces customized tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For more information on our products and services, contact the User Services Unit, Census of Agriculture, at (613) 951-8711; or call toll-free in Canada at 1-800-465-1991.

Please address other inquiries to:

Mel Jones
Manager
Census of Agriculture
(613) 951-8712 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-465-1991

Lynda Kemp
Communications
Census of Agriculture
(613) 951-3841 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-465-1991

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 1993. Using the keyword index, you'll find sources for statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. For easy access to over 900 Statistics Canada products and services, order the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1993 (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; Other Countries: US\$20).

You may order Statistics Canada products and services by telephone. From Canada and the United States, call toll-free 1-800-267-6677. From all other locations, call 613-951-7277 (not toll-free).

You may purchase Statistics Canada publications by writing to Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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.

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

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for more information.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2
Toll free: 1-800-565-7192
Fax: 1-709-772-6433

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3
Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1-800-565-7192
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Suite 412, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Local calls: (514) 283-5725
Toll free: 1-800-361-2831
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

National Capital Region

Advisory Services
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
R.H. Coats Building Lobby
Holland Avenue
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Local calls: (613) 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please dial
the toll free number for your province.
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4
Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
MacDonald Building
Suite 300
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9
Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7
Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6
Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza, Room 401
138-4th Avenue Southeast
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6
Local calls: (403) 292-4181
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Sinclair Centre, Suite 440F
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9
Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1-800-663-1551
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629

**Now
More Than Ever,
Strategic Planning
Requires Reliable
Trade Information...**

**Put Our Data
To Work For You!**

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010153101

... And We've Got It

At the International Trade Division, Statistics Canada, we edit, compile and analyse data from hundreds of thousands of Customs documents each month. Available on tape, printouts, microfiche, diskettes or publications, these statistics can serve to:

- ✓ determine market shares
- ✓ identify domestic and foreign market trends
- ✓ forecast inventory and plan production
- ✓ describe merchandise trade

**Do You Need A Special Report
Designed To Meet Your Specific Needs?
We've Got It!**

If you are interested in one commodity or a certain country, you may wish a monthly, quarterly or annual report on exports/imports. We can tailor a report just for you. Data variables include:

- ✓ U.S. state of destination
- ✓ quantity shipped
- ✓ mode of transport
- ✓ HS class
- ✓ country origin/destination
- ✓ value of commodity shipped

**Do You Need Comprehensive World Trade Data?
We've Got It!**

Our World Trade Database presents a complete matrix of country to country trade flows for 160 countries, 600 commodities and 300 industries. That's the most comprehensive database of comparable trade data available today.

**Do You Need a Complete Database
of Timely Trade Statistics?**

We've Got It!

TIERS, our new software package provides data on over 15,000 commodities for 200 countries at the most detailed level for imports and exports. It is updated monthly, just 48 hours after the data are released and allows you immediate access to quantity, value, province, year and U.S. state code variables.

To receive a free copy of the Catalogue of Products and Services available from the International Trade Division or to talk with a technical consultant about how we can help you, please contact:

Trade Information Unit,
International Trade Division,
9-B2 Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6,
Tel: (613) 951-9647, Fax: (613) 951-0117