

The Daily

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Releases

Study: Off-farm work by farmers, 1991 to 2006	2
Nearly one-half (48%) of the 327,055 operators of census farms in Canada in 2006 reported that they worked off their holding, an increase from 44% in 2001.	
Software development and computer services, 2007	3
Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2006/2007 and 2007/2008	3
Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey, 2005 and 2006	4
Forage seed usage and seed corn trade, 2008	4

New products	5
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Releases

Study: Off-farm work by farmers

1991 to 2006

Nearly one-half (48%) of the 327,055 operators of census farms in Canada in 2006 reported that they worked off their holding, an increase from 44% in 2001.

As the number of operators has declined, the number reporting off-farm work has increased. Between 1991 and 2006, the number of operators in Canada fell 16%, while the number who worked off the farm rose 9%.

The prevalence of off-farm work by operators increased in each farm size class, as measured by gross revenue. In both 2001 and 2006, more than 60% of operators of census farms with gross revenues below \$10,000 were employed elsewhere.

In contrast, 25% of the operators of farms with gross revenues of more than \$250,000 were employed off-farm in 2006. This was up from 19% in 2001.

For operators of both smaller and larger farms, human capital and the characteristics of farms were significant factors in whether an operator worked elsewhere.

For instance, the typical operator with a university degree was far more likely to work off-farm compared with the average for all operators. Younger operators were more likely to be engaged in off-farm work, as were male operators compared with female operators.

For operators of smaller farms, family characteristics as well as community and regional characteristics were significantly more important factors. For example, operators who lived in communities that experienced rapid growth in employment between 1991 and 2001 were more likely to be engaged in off-farm work.

Note to readers

This study used data from the 2006 Census of Agriculture. Inter-relationships were estimated using data from the 2001 agriculture-population linkage database combined with community-level data from the 2001 Census of Population.

The 2006 agriculture-population linkage database, released in December 2008, was not available when this study was prepared.

Farms referred to in this release are "census farms," specifically, any holding with agricultural products for sale, regardless of size. An operator is an individual who makes the day-to-day decisions in operating the holding.

Contrary to expectations, the proximity to urban centres was not associated with the probability of off-farm work participation. Thus, the performance of rural labour markets is an important factor in the economic well-being of farm operators.

Other factors in off-farm work included the type of farm and the corporate structure. Operators of dairy farms were considerably less likely to report off-farm work, compared with any other type of farm operation. Off-farm work was more likely to occur for operators of unincorporated farms, and for farms where there was more than one operator associated with the farm.

The article "Off-farm work by farmers: The importance of rural labour markets" is now available as part of the *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin*, 1991 to 2006, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-006-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alessandro Alasia (613-951-1204, alessandro.alasia@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Software development and computer services

2007

Operating revenues for software development and computer services reached \$35.3 billion in 2007, up 6.6% from 2006.

Operating expenses reached \$32.7 billion, up 5.6% from 2006. The overall operating profit margin was 7.2%.

Computer systems design and related services, the largest of the three industries in software development and computer services, accounted for 72% of total revenues. These firms provide expertise in information technology such as consulting, customised software programming, Internet page design and local area network system integrators.

Software publishers represented 19% of the total revenues while the remaining 9% of the revenues came

from the data processing, hosting and related services industry.

Note: Industry data for 2007, including revenues, expenses, salaries and wages and profit margins, are available for Canada and the provinces.

All data in this release are expressed in current dollars.

Available on CANSIM: table 354-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2410.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Georgie Zuger (613-951-2595; georgie.zuger@statcan.gc.ca; fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division.

Summary statistics of the software development and computer services

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007 % change
	\$ millions		
Operating revenue			
Computer systems design and related services	23,995	25,365	5.7
Software publishers	6,273	6,857	9.3
Data processing, hosting and related services	2,834	3,047	7.5
Total	33,101	35,269	6.6
Operating expense			
Computer systems design and related services	22,524	23,524	4.4
Software publishers	5,984	6,471	8.1
Data processing, hosting and related services	2,493	2,749	10.3
Total	31,001	32,744	5.6
	%		difference
Operating profit margin			
Computer systems design and related services	6.1	7.3	1.2
Software publishers	4.6	5.6	1.0
Data processing, hosting and related services	12.0	9.8	-2.2
Total	6.3	7.2	0.9

Note: Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities

2006/2007 and 2007/2008

A final set of tables for the academic year 2006/2007, which contain information on the salaries of full-time teaching staff for Canadian universities that have more than 100 staff, are now available. Information on salaries of full-time teaching staff for 2007/2008 is also being released for three additional universities: Dalhousie University, University of Saskatchewan and University of Victoria.

This information was collected annually under the University and College Academic Staff System and has a reference date of October 1. Therefore, the data reflect employment in universities as of that date. Each university must authorize Statistics Canada to release their information.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3101.

The report "Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2006/2007: Final report" is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism*

and the Centre for Education Statistics: *Research Papers* (81-595-MWE2009073, free) series. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *Education, training and learning*.

Also available are special requests from the full dataset of information collected under the University and College Academic Staff System for 2006/2007. Unlike the bulletin, this dataset includes information on all institutions, including those with fewer than 100 staff.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey 2005 and 2006

The file combining microdata from the 2005 and 2006 Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey (CTUMS) is now available. This file provides a larger dataset for researchers to examine sub-groups of the population. The data have been re-weighted to reflect this two-year period. Users should note that variables not common to both years were dropped from the combined file.

Note: The CTUMS, conducted since 1999 by Statistics Canada on behalf of Health Canada, provides timely, reliable and continuous data on tobacco use and related issues. Its objective is to track changes in smoking status and amount smoked, especially among

young people aged 15 to 24, who are most at risk for taking up smoking. This file contains the data for a two-year period collected between February 2005 and December 2006 inclusively.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4440.

Combined 2005 and 2006 data are now available in the *Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey Microdata File*, February 2005 to December 2006 (82M0020XCB, \$2,140). See *How to order products*.

For information on the microdata file, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.gc.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

Forage seed usage and seed corn trade 2008

Data from the Forge Seed Usage Survey and Seed Corn Trade Survey of 2008 are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3442 and 3451.

To obtain these data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dave Burroughs (613-951-5138; daveburroughs@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin:
"Off-farm work by farmers: The importance of rural labour markets", 1991 to 2006, Vol. 8, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-006-XWE
(free).

Aviation, First quarter 2005 to fourth quarter 2006,
Vol. 41, no. 1
Catalogue number 51-004-XWE
(free).

Industry Price Indexes, January 2009, Vol. 35, no. 1
Catalogue number 62-011-XWE
(free).

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers: "Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2006/2007: Final report", no. 73
Catalogue number 81-595-MWE2009073
(free).

Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey Microdata File, February 2005 to December 2006
Catalogue number 82M0020XCB (\$2,140).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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