

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Farm income, 2009	2
Realized net farm income amounted to \$3.6 billion in 2009, down \$10 million (-0.3%) from 2008, as both receipts and operating costs declined. The slight drop in 2009 followed increases in both 2007 and 2008.	
Farm cash receipts, first quarter 2010	5
Pension plans in Canada, as of January 1, 2009	6
Machinery and equipment price indexes, first quarter 2010	8
Natural gas sales, March 2010	9
Film, television and video production, 2008	9

New products and studies	10
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Releases

Farm income

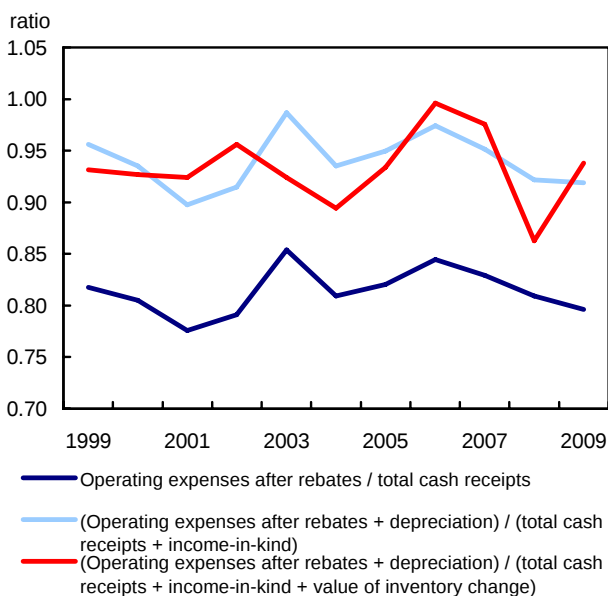
2009

Realized net farm income amounted to \$3.6 billion in 2009, down \$10 million (-0.3%) from 2008, as both receipts and operating costs declined. Realized net farm income is the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses, minus depreciation plus income in kind.

The slight drop in 2009 followed increases in both 2007 and 2008.

Realized net income fell in four provinces: Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. In all four, declines in receipts exceeded declines in expenses. Realized net income increased in the remaining provinces.

Expenses-to-receipts ratios, 1999 to 2009



Nationally, farmers last year paid roughly 80 cents in operating expenses for every \$1 in receipts they earned, down from 81 cents in 2008. During the past decade, this expenses-to-receipts ratio has fluctuated between about 78 cents in 2001 and 85 cents in 2003. (The ratio is calculated by dividing operating expenses by total farm cash receipts.)

When depreciation charges are taken into account, the 2009 ratio rises to 92 cents for every \$1 of receipts.

Note to readers

Preliminary farm income data for the previous calendar year are first released in May of each year (five months after the reference period), providing timely information on the performance of the agriculture sector. Revised data are then released in November of each year, incorporating data received too late to be included in the first release.

Realized net income can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, prices, weather and economies of scale. This and other aggregate measures of farm income are calculated on a provincial basis employing the same concepts used in measuring the performance of the overall Canadian economy. They are a measure of farm business income, not farm household income.

Financial data for 2009 collected at the individual farm business level using surveys and other administrative sources, will be available later in 2010. These data will help explain differences in performance of various types and sizes of farms.

For details on farm cash receipts for the first quarter of 2010, see today's "Farm cash receipts" release.

Farm cash receipts

Market receipts (revenues from the sale of crops and livestock) declined by \$883 million to \$40.9 billion in 2009.

Livestock receipts fell \$900 million to \$17.9 billion, while crop receipts remained virtually unchanged from 2008 levels and amounted to \$23.0 billion.

The 4.8% drop in livestock receipts was due largely to a sharp decline in the number of animals exported as the Country of Origin Labeling legislation came into effect in the United States. Another factor was lower demand for livestock products resulting from the global recession. The number of cattle (-33.3%) and hogs (-31.7%) shipped across the border in 2009 were down from 2008 levels.

While slaughter cattle prices were relatively stable, slaughter hog prices resumed their decline after increasing slightly in 2008. In 2009, slaughter hog prices fell 4.7%. Since 2004, they have declined by 28.8%.

A 1.6% rise in receipts in the supply-managed sector (dairy, poultry and eggs) cushioned the decline in livestock receipts.

The slight rise in crop receipts in 2009 (+0.1%) followed increases of 24.7% in 2008 and 25.4% in 2007.

Grain and oilseed prices have fallen from their peak in 2008, in part because of above-average world production in 2008 and resulting high stock levels. The decline in prices was offset by an increase in the quantities sold of most of the major grains and oilseeds in 2009, as producers drew down their stocks from the bumper crop in 2008.

In the case of potatoes, the reverse occurred. A decline in North American potato production in 2008 pushed prices up 22.8% in 2009, resulting in a 16.4% increase in potato receipts.

Farm cash receipts, including both market receipts and program payments, fell by \$1.7 billion (-3.7%) to \$44.2 billion in 2009.

A 20.1% decline in program payments accounted for almost half the decrease in total receipts. The decline largely reflected lower payments from the AgriStability program due to the strength of the grain and oilseeds sector, and the winding down of several programs.

Farm expenses

Farm expenses fell 4.0% in 2009 to \$40.6 billion, the first decrease since 1986. This decline followed increases of 9.1% in 2008 and 7.6% in 2007.

Strong decreases in machinery fuel, interest, and fertilizer expenses more than offset a moderate increase in depreciation charges. Prices of several important inputs fell after spiking in 2008 during the latter stages of the boom in commodity prices.

Depreciation charges were up 5.1%. Both building and machinery depreciation increased at similar rates.

Farm expenses were down in all provinces in 2009, with the largest decline in Saskatchewan (-6.6%). In 2008, Saskatchewan (+13.5%) farmers had the strongest increase in expenses.

Total net income

Total net income amounted to \$2.7 billion in 2009, down \$4.1 billion from 2008.

Total net income adjusts realized net income for changes in farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, and management and risk.

Although farmer-owned inventories of crops remained at high levels at the end of 2009, they were below the 2008 levels. This decrease, together with the continuing decline in livestock inventories, helped push the value of inventories down \$918 million.

Net value added

Agriculture's net value added fell \$4.6 billion to \$11.1 billion in 2009, primarily as a result of a drop in the total value of production. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia were the only provinces to record increases in net value added in 2009.

Net value added measures agriculture's contribution to the national economy's production of goods and services. It is derived by calculating the total value of agricultural sector production, including program payments, and subtracting the related costs of production (expenses on inputs, business taxes and depreciation).

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003 to 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474 and 5030.

Additional data tables are available free from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The May 2010 issue of the publications *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-010-X, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-011-X, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-012-X, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-013-X, free), *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-014-X, free), *Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-015-X, free) and *Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-017-X, free) are now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Agriculture*.

Revised farm income data will be released on November 24.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stephen Boyd (613-951-1875; stephen.boyd@statcan.gc.ca) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

□

Net farm income

	2007	2008 ^r	2009 ^p	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009
	\$ millions			% change	
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	40,745	45,888	44,173	12.6	-3.7
- Total operating expenses after rebates	33,787	37,134	35,161	9.9	-5.3
= Net cash income	6,958	8,754	9,012	25.8	2.9
+ Income-in-kind	41	41	38	0.7	-8.2
- Depreciation	5,012	5,191	5,455	3.6	5.1
= Realized net income	1,987	3,604	3,594	81.4	-0.3
+ Value of inventory change	-1,011	3,138	-918	...	...
= Total net income	976	6,742	2,676	...	...

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

Net farm income

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
2008^r											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	45,888	110	392	478	472	7,503	10,100	4,789	9,392	10,157	2,495
- Total operating expenses after rebates	37,134	103	361	431	410	5,896	8,625	3,963	6,766	8,164	2,416
= Net cash income	8,754	7	31	47	62	1,607	1,475	826	2,626	1,994	79
+ Income-in-kind	41	0	1	1	1	11	8	3	4	8	3
- Depreciation	5,191	8	41	57	52	691	1,189	495	1,031	1,302	325
= Realized net income	3,604	-1	-9	-9	11	927	294	335	1,600	700	-243
+ Value of inventory change	3,138	-1	-26	-3	-21	-158	-28	490	2,171	751	-37
= Total net income	6,742	-2	-35	-12	-11	769	266	825	3,771	1,451	-280
2009^p											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	44,173	110	396	442	483	7,372	9,651	4,763	9,197	9,339	2,422
- Total operating expenses after rebates	35,161	102	348	410	397	5,811	8,368	3,683	6,179	7,584	2,278
= Net cash income	9,012	8	48	32	85	1,561	1,283	1,080	3,018	1,755	143
+ Income-in-kind	38	0	0	1	1	10	8	3	4	7	4
- Depreciation	5,455	8	41	60	55	734	1,227	521	1,105	1,362	342
= Realized net income	3,594	0	7	-27	32	837	63	562	1,917	399	-195
+ Value of inventory change	-918	-2	1	-14	5	-131	-114	-9	179	-802	-31
= Total net income	2,676	-2	8	-41	37	706	-51	553	2,096	-403	-226

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

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Farm cash receipts

First quarter 2010

Farm cash receipts for Canadian farmers totalled \$10.5 billion during the first quarter, down 12.3% from the same period in 2009.

Farm cash receipts, which include crop and livestock revenues plus program payments, declined in every province. The biggest decline occurred in Alberta, where receipts fell 17.3%.

Market receipts from the sale of crops and livestock amounted to \$9.8 billion, down 11.9% from the first quarter of 2009. Crop receipts fell 17.4% to \$5.3 billion, the first decrease since 2006, while livestock receipts declined 4.4% to \$4.5 billion.

The decrease in crop receipts was due primarily to lower prices for the major grains and oilseeds, coupled with reduced sales of canola, soybeans and corn. The slide in grain and oilseed prices has persisted since they peaked in 2008, as world grain and oilseed supplies continued to grow.

As prices continued to decline, producers chose to receive payment for more of their grains and oilseed crop in 2009 rather than defer payment into the first quarter of 2010. This was a reversal of the situation in 2008 when prices were stronger. Farmers deferred about \$520 million less in receipts into the first quarter of 2010 than they did into the first quarter of 2009.

On the livestock side, both the number of animals sold and the prices received for cattle and hogs were lower. During the first quarter, Canadian farmers exported 9.2% fewer cattle and 18.0% fewer hogs compared with the same quarter in 2009. Livestock receipts declined in every province, ranging from 0.6% in Prince Edward Island to 11.5% in Saskatchewan.

In the supply-managed sector (dairy, poultry, eggs), farm cash receipts rose 0.9% in the first quarter, as prices for milk and eggs rose. Poultry receipts fell 2.5%. Supply-managed commodities accounted for more than 45% of total livestock receipts.

Program payments amounted to \$703.1 million in the first quarter, down 17.9% from the same quarter in 2009. Farmers were required to make their final withdrawals from the Net Income Stabilization Account by the end of the first quarter of 2009. Program payments fell in every province except Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Alberta.

Note: Farm cash receipts measure gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not represent their bottom line as farmers have to pay expenses and loans and cover depreciation. Preliminary information on net farm income for 2009 is available in today's "Farm income" release.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001 and 002-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3437 and 3473.

Data tables are available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The May 2010 issue of the publications *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-011-X, free), *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-010-X, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-012-X, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-013-X, free), *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-014-X, free), *Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-015-X, free), and *Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-017-X, free) are now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Agriculture*.

Revised farm cash receipts data will be released on November 24.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2306; bernie.rosien@statcan.gc.ca) or Chanchoura Schmoll (613-951-0486; chanchoura.schmoll@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

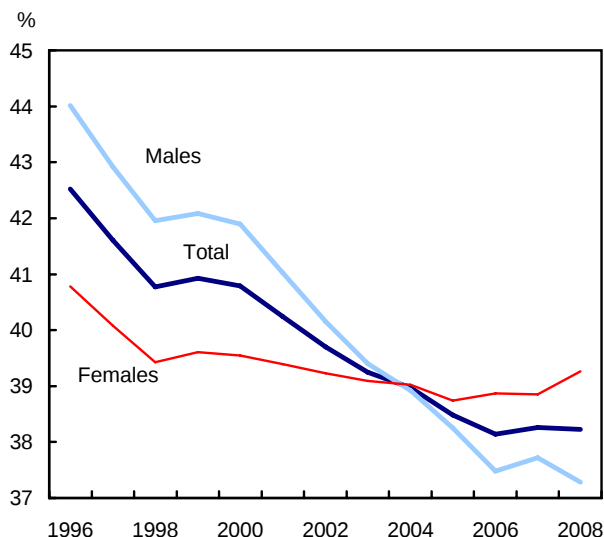
Pension plans in Canada

As of January 1, 2009

Membership in registered pension plans (RPPs) increased 1.7% in 2008 to just over 6.0 million, the first time the number of active participants has surpassed that level.

The number of registered pension plans as of January 1, 2009 remained virtually unchanged at 19,200.

Percentage of employees covered by a registered pension plan



Women accounted for 83% of the growth in RPP membership. In 2008, they represented 49.1% of total membership, a slight increase over 2007.

In addition, all the growth came from the public sector, where RPP membership increased 4.3% compared with a 0.7% decline in the private sector. Again, women accounted for 86% of the growth in RPP membership in the public sector.

Membership in private sector plans still represents more than one-half of total RPP membership, but its share has continued to decline. In 2008, private sector plans accounted for 51% of total membership, down from 52% in 2007.

About 4.5 million people, or 75% of those with a RPP, were in a defined benefit pension plan. The rate of participation in these plans has declined constantly from more than 85% a decade earlier.

Membership in the other most frequent type of plan, defined contribution, remained virtually unchanged at 939,200, about 16% of the total.

Membership in other types of pension plans, including hybrids and combinations, accounted for almost 10% of total membership. This type of membership showed high gains, increasing by 29.9% to 565,400 in 2008. This growth came mainly from sponsors in the private sector who added a defined contribution component to their defined benefit plans for new entrants.

About 38% of employees had a registered pension plan in 2008, roughly the same as the previous three years. However, the rate of participation in pension plans continued to increase for women, while men registered a small decline.

In the public sector, the coverage rate was 84%; in the private sector, it was just over 25%, down slightly from 2007.

Total employee and employer contributions to RPPs in 2008 exceeded \$40 billion for a third consecutive year. Employers contributed 67% of the total in 2008 compared with 68% in 2007. More than 20%, or \$6 billion, of the employer contributions were for unfunded liabilities.

The economic downturn that started in the fall of 2008 had an impact on market assets in RPPs. At the end of 2008, the market value was \$1,016 billion, down 12% from the previous year. This also had a significant impact on the funding situation of RPPs.

In terms of solvency, the latest results, for the three-year period ending in 2008, show that about 75% of RPPs had a solvency deficiency. This means their liabilities were greater than their assets.

Note: Registered pension plans (RPPs) are established by employers or unions for employees. These data come from the Pension Plans in Canada Survey at January 1, 2009.

A defined benefit plan defines the benefits to be paid according to a formula stipulated in the plan text. The employer's contributions are not predetermined, but are a function of the cost of providing the promised pension. A defined contribution plan specifies the contributions made by the employee, if the plan is contributory, as well as by the employer.

Pension benefits paid are a function of accumulated contributions and investment returns. Membership is defined as active members of the pension plan currently making contributions to the pension plan or for whom contributions are being made.

A plan has a solvency deficiency when its assets divided by its liabilities (values determined as if the plan had terminated) is less than 1.

Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0008 to 280-0014 and 280-0016 to 280-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2609.

more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.

To obtain statistical tables providing key information, custom tabulations (74C0002, various prices), or

Registered pension plan membership by sector and type of plan

	2007	2008	2007 to 2008	
	number		change in number	% change
Total				
Members	5,908,633	6,009,721	101,088	1.7
Males	3,039,988	3,057,299	17,311	0.6
Females	2,868,645	2,952,422	83,777	2.9
Defined benefit plans				
Members	4,538,192	4,505,211	-32,981	-0.7
Males	2,251,795	2,192,403	-59,392	-2.6
Females	2,286,397	2,312,808	26,411	1.2
Defined contribution plans				
Members	935,236	939,157	3,921	0.4
Males	553,361	554,462	1,101	0.2
Females	381,875	384,695	2,820	0.7
Other¹				
Members	435,205	565,353	130,148	29.9
Males	234,832	310,434	75,602	32.2
Females	200,373	254,919	54,546	27.2
Public sector				
Members	2,827,225	2,948,907	121,682	4.3
Males	1,121,550	1,139,163	17,613	1.6
Females	1,705,675	1,809,744	104,069	6.1
Defined benefit plans				
Members	2,637,832	2,753,625	115,793	4.4
Males	1,038,309	1,056,070	17,761	1.7
Females	1,599,523	1,697,555	98,032	6.1
Defined contribution plans				
Members	130,226	134,857	4,631	3.6
Males	55,003	56,040	1,037	1.9
Females	75,223	78,817	3,594	4.8
Other¹				
Members	59,167	60,425	1,258	2.1
Males	28,238	27,053	-1,185	-4.2
Females	30,929	33,372	2,443	7.9
Private sector				
Members	3,081,408	3,060,814	-20,594	-0.7
Males	1,918,438	1,918,136	-302	0.0
Females	1,162,970	1,142,678	-20,292	-1.7
Defined benefit plans				
Members	1,900,360	1,751,586	-148,774	-7.8
Males	1,213,486	1,136,333	-77,153	-6.4
Females	686,874	615,253	-71,621	-10.4
Defined contribution plans				
Members	805,010	804,300	-710	-0.1
Males	498,358	498,422	64	0.0
Females	306,652	305,878	-774	-0.3
Other¹				
Members	376,038	504,928	128,890	34.3
Males	206,594	283,381	76,787	37.2
Females	169,444	221,547	52,103	30.7

1. Other is comprised of hybrid, composite plans and other.

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Machinery and equipment price indexes

First quarter 2010

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) fell by 1.0% in the first quarter. The import component fell by 1.6% over this period, while the domestic component remained unchanged. Compared with the first quarter of 2009, the total MEPI was down by 11.6%, the import component fell by 16.7% and the domestic component decreased by 1.7%.

Except for transportation (excluding pipeline transportation), all other industries recorded decreases in prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the first quarter. The manufacturing industry (-1.2%) contributed the most to the total MEPI quarterly decline. Among the sector's subcomponents, the largest contributors to the quarterly decrease were transportation equipment manufacturing (-1.4%), primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing (-1.1%) and plastic and rubber products manufacturing (-2.5%). The second largest contributor to the total quarterly decrease was finance, insurance and real estate with a quarterly decline of 1.2%.

Among commodities, price decreases for other industry specific machinery (-1.9%) and automobiles,

excluding passenger vans (-2.2%) were the largest contributors to the quarterly decrease.

The Canadian dollar appreciated by 1.5% against the US dollar in the first quarter, while, year over year, it gained 19.6% against its US counterpart. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the MEPI given the high weight that imported machinery and equipment has on the index.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The first quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Industries	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009 ^p	First quarter 2010 ^p	Fourth quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010	First quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010
		(1997=100)			% change	
Total Machinery and Equipment Price Index	100.00	102.0	91.1	90.2	-1.0	-11.6
Domestic	32.03	109.7	107.8	107.8	0.0	-1.7
Imported	67.97	98.4	83.3	82.0	-1.6	-16.7
Crop and animal production	4.07	116.5	103.2	102.6	-0.6	-11.9
Forestry and logging	0.27	114.8	100.7	99.0	-1.7	-13.8
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	118.6	112.0	111.9	-0.1	-5.6
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	112.8	101.1	100.5	-0.6	-10.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	122.8	108.6	107.3	-1.2	-12.6
Utilities	3.55	114.3	100.9	100.0	-0.9	-12.5
Construction	3.54	112.1	98.3	96.8	-1.5	-13.6
All manufacturing	22.34	110.2	97.4	96.2	-1.2	-12.7
Trade	8.38	96.8	88.2	87.7	-0.6	-9.4
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	117.2	103.9	103.9	0.0	-11.3
Pipeline transportation	1.18	118.8	106.3	105.6	-0.7	-11.1
Warehousing and storage	0.26	117.8	107.8	106.9	-0.8	-9.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	92.9	83.3	82.3	-1.2	-11.4
Private education services	0.12	86.1	75.1	74.1	-1.3	-13.9
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	95.5	85.8	85.2	-0.7	-10.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	86.5	77.9	77.2	-0.9	-10.8
Public administration	5.81	92.2	84.1	83.5	-0.7	-9.4

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance in the Machinery and Equipment Price Index represents shares of capital investment by industry for year 1997. They are derived from the final demand matrix of the input-output table, compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Natural gas sales

March 2010 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 7 793 million cubic metres in March, down 5.3% compared with March 2009.

The volume of sales to the residential (-15.1%) and industrial (-2.0%) sectors were down in March compared with March 2009. The volume of sales to the commercial sector (+0.7%) was up in March compared with March 2009.

Total sales in March were 8.6% lower compared with February.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Natural gas sales

	March 2009	February 2010	March 2010 ^p	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	8 229 054	8 525 115	7 793 449	-8.6	-5.3
Residential ¹	2 422 161	2 827 442	2 056 386	-27.3	-15.1
Commercial ²	1 719 036	1 796 770	1 731 222	-3.6	0.7
Industrial ³	4 087 857	3 900 903	4 005 841	2.7	-2.0

^p preliminary

1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.

2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.

3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.

Film, television and video production 2008

Data on the film, television and video production industry are now available for 2008.

Available on CANSIM: table 361-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2413.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Film, Television and Video Production*, 2008 (87-010-X, free) will be available in June.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gabrielle Zboril (613-951-7001; gabrielle.zboril@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

New products and studies

Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2010, Vol. 9, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-010-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2010, Vol. 9, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-011-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2010, Vol. 9, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-012-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2010, Vol. 9, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-013-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2010, Vol. 9, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-014-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2010, Vol. 8, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-015-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2010, Vol. 9, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-017-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Retail Trade, March 2010, Vol. 82, no. 3
Catalogue number 63-005-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Study: Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division Working Papers: "Characteristics of Canadian Manufacturing Firms That Undertake Design Activities: An Empirical Analysis of Results of the Survey of Advanced Technology, 2007", no. 3
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