Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

2017 Canadian Agricultural Outlook

Canada

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Executive Summary

This publication presents the results of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's farm income forecast and represents a consensus view developed jointly with the provinces and Statistics Canada on aggregate and farm-level financial indicators in 2016 and 2017. It also includes discussion of the macro-economic and international context faced by Canadian agriculture, which draws from the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook.

Farm income is forecast to decline modestly in 2016 and 2017, mostly due to lower livestock prices resulting from increased meat production in the U.S. Net Cash Income is forecast to decline to $14.8 billion in 2016, 2 per cent below 2015 levels, and to fall by a further 7 per cent to $13.8 billion in 2017. In 2015, declining commodity prices in the U.S. did not impact Canadian producers, due to a large depreciation in the Canadian dollar. For 2016 and 2017, however, the exchange rate is expected to be generally stable and Canadian farmers will be more exposed to international price fluctuations.

Crop receipts are forecast to increase slightly. Prices are expected to weaken because of abundant world production and resulting high global stocks and because of the lower crop quality in some areas of Western Canada. However, the large 2016 harvest and increased marketings into 2017 will help offset the impact of lower prices. Total direct program payments to producers (see first chart on page 7) will increase by 24 per cent in 2016 and by another 22 per cent in 2017 and this is expected to offset part of the decline in market receipts. Total operating expenses are forecast to decline slightly in 2016 and increase modestly in 2017.

Despite a stable macroeconomic outlook for the forecast period, risks include a large change in the price of oil and/or the exchange rate. An event of this sort could impact significantly on receipts and/or operating costs. Weather conditions in Canada and in other crop exporting regions are also a major source of uncertainty with potential impacts on farm income.

Over the longer-term, there are a number of international trends that suggest an encouraging future for Canadian farmers. These include growing population and rising incomes in developing economies, which would increase demand for agricultural products. This will lead to continued growth in trade, although the rate of increase will be lower than in the previous decade. Canada's agricultural resources place the country in a good positon to take advantage of these opportunities, but our producers will have to compete for market share with current and emerging exporters.

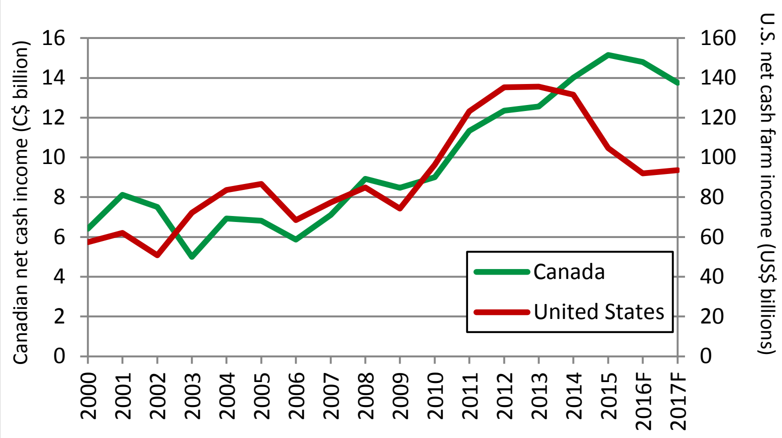
Despite a very strong harvest in 2016, farm income is forecast to weaken modestly in 2016 and 2017 due primarily to lower livestock prices

Farm income is expected to decline modestly in 2016 and 2017, as expansion in U.S. cattle and hog herds puts downward pressure on livestock prices, more than offsetting modest increases in crop receipts. Net Cash Income (NCI) is the most tangible measure of sector-level performance for the year and represents the cash that farmers have available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal for personal expenditures. NCI is forecast to fall by 2 per cent in 2016 to $14.8 billion and to decline by a further 7 per cent in 2017 to $13.8 billion. However, even after these declines, 2016 and 2017 are expected to be the second and fourth best years on record, respectively.

As there is a high degree of trade integration between Canada and the U.S. and the two countries produce many of the same agricultural commodities, American and Canadian net cash incomes followed a similar trajectory for most of the past fifteen years. However, a divergence occurred in 2014-2015, when NCI in the U.S. declined significantly because of weakening grain and livestock prices. At the same time, Canada's NCI reached a new record as a result of a depreciation of our dollar, which helped to counterbalance the falling U.S. dollar prices for most major commodities.

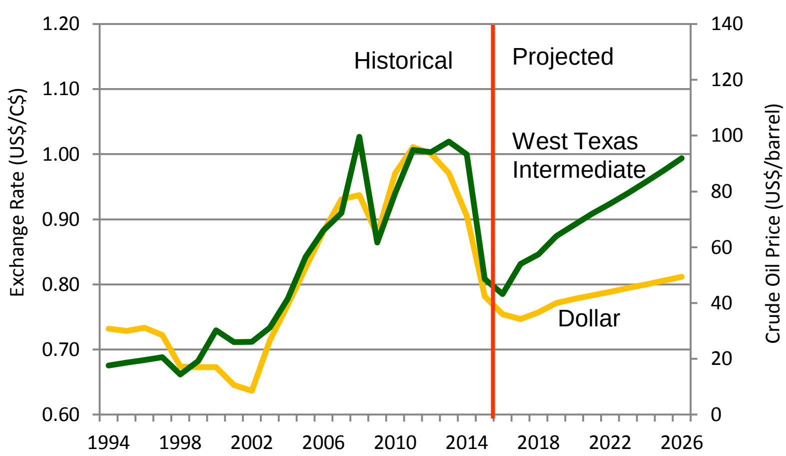
With a relatively stable exchange rate expected over the forecast period (2016 and 2017), further livestock price declines in the U.S will be felt here, as producers will not see an offsetting depreciation in the Canadian dollar, and the resulting drop in livestock receipts will lead to forecast declines in NCI.

Net Cash Income , Canada and the U.S. , 2000 – 2017F



Source: Statistics Canada; USDA; AAFC Calculations.

Exchange Rate and Crude Oil Price, 1994 – 2026



Source: Conference Board of Canada, AAFC Calculations.

The strong harvest of 2016 is expected to help offset weaker crop prices and crop receipts will increase slightly in both 2016 and 2017

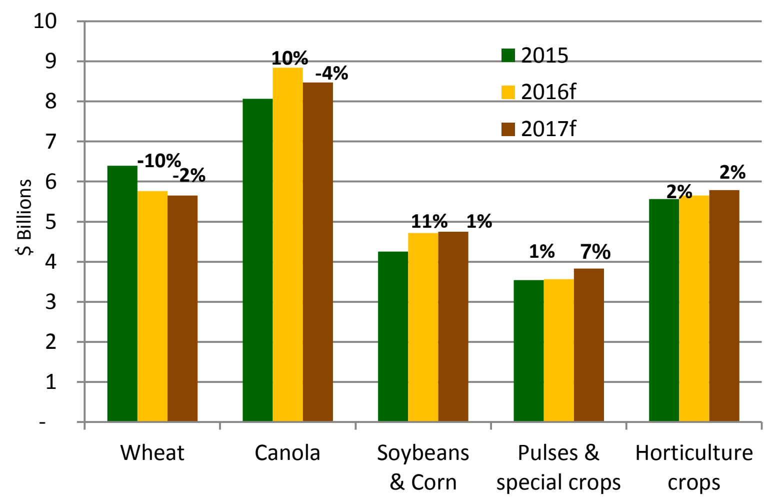
Successive record levels of production in major grain producing regions of the world and consequently higher stocks are putting downward pressure on prices, especially for wheat and coarse grains. Weaker prices have been offset, however, by the large Canadian harvest in 2016. Canadian crop receipts are forecast to edge up by 2 per cent in 2016 to $32.6 billion and by a further 1 per cent in 2017 to $32.9 billion.

Production of principal field crops in 2016 is estimated to be 91.7 million tonnes, which is the second highest on record, surpassed only by the 97.8 million tonnes harvested in 2013, as many regions saw close to or record yields. Production plus beginning stocks totalled 104.4 metric tonnes in 2016. While overall marketings are down in 2016, those for canola are forecast to be very strong and increased canola receipts should more than offset declines in other crops. Marketings in 2017 are forecast to increase, as much of the large 2016 harvest will be marketed in the 2017 calendar year.

Among grain crops, durum output was the highest ever. There was also some shift in the production mix among oilseed crops in Western Canada other than canola. While flaxseed production declined in 2016, soybeans continued their expansion in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan, driven by newer cool-weather varieties. Pulses and special crops are also growing in importance. In particular, lentil acreage has risen to record levels.

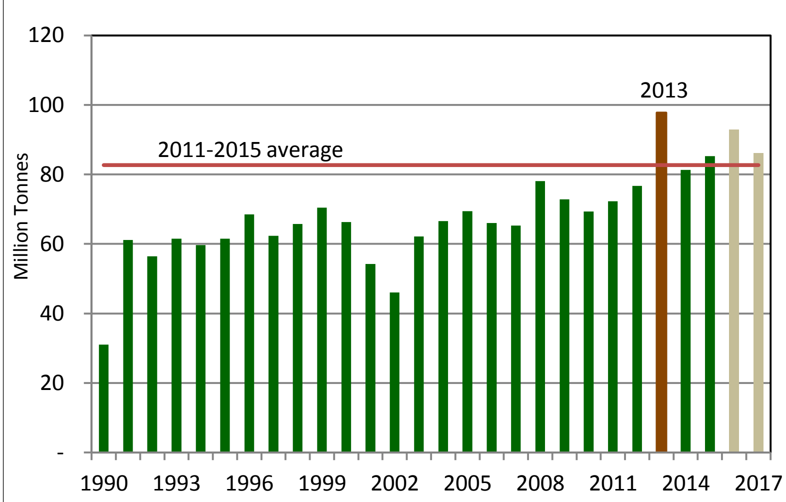
While production was very strong, there were significant difficulties in harvesting the 2016 crop due to excess moisture in parts of Western Canada. Crop abandonment levels in Alberta and Saskatchewan were well above normal and some crops have

Farm Cash Receipts for Major Crops, Canada, 2015 – 2017F



Source: Statistics Canada, AAFC Calculations.

Production of Grains, Oilseeds and Special Crops, Canada, 1990 – 2017F



Source: Statistics Canada; AAFC Calculations.

Crop prices are lower than the peaks seen several years ago, but still above historical averages

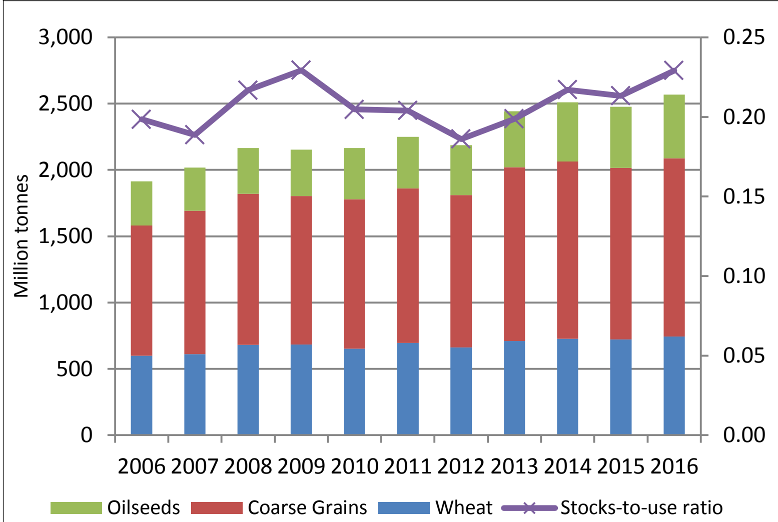
seen significant impact on quality due to the difficult conditions at the end of the year. This is expected to reduce the average price that producers receive in 2017. Depending on the severity of the winter, some crops may be harvested in the spring.

In 2017, Canadian crop sector receipts are expected to increase again as marketings surge due to the large 2016 crop, more than outweighing forecasted declines in 2017 prices. While prices are forecast to be lower, they would still be above levels seen in the 1990's and early 2000's. The 2017 harvest is expected to see a return to trend yields.

World prices are not expected to increase beyond current levels in 2017, as preliminary projections indicate that global carryout stocks for the 2016-17 crop year for many grains will increase. Since the major drought of 2012 in the U.S. Corn Belt, world stocks of grains and oilseeds have increased significantly worldwide thanks to favorable weather conditions in major producing countries coupled with low input and energy costs. Other factors include China's cereal policy, which maintained corn prices well above world levels, resulting in higher production, lower consumption, and stockpiling.

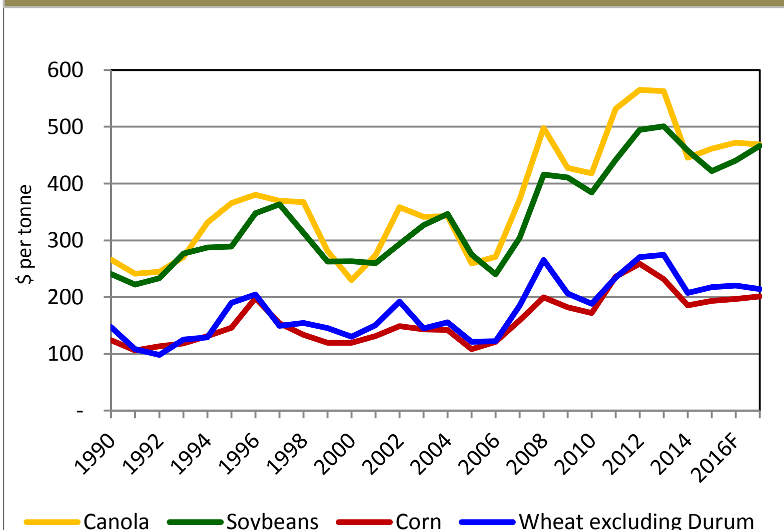
The stocks-to-use ratio has also increased since 2012, due to a moderate slowing of high-growth developing economies, which resulted in slower expansion in both feed and food consumption compared to production growth. As a result, world prices for most grains and oilseeds have dropped in recent years and should, in the short term, remain below their peaks observed in 2012-13.

World Grain and Oilseed Production versus Stocks-to-Use Ratio, 2006 – 2016



Source: OECD-FAO, AAFC Calculations.

Weighted Average Farm Prices by Major Crop, Canada 1990 – 2017F



Source: Statistics Canada; AAFC Calculations.

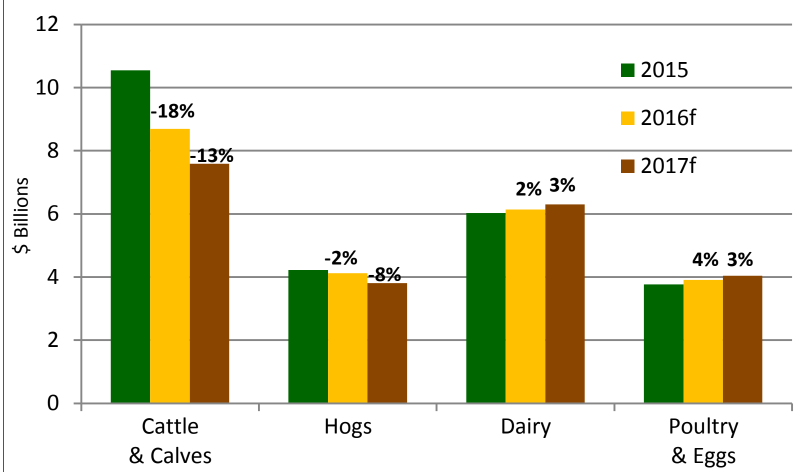
Expanding meat production in the U.S. is leading to weaker prices for cattle and hog farmers on both sides of the border

Declining livestock receipts are the biggest driver of the fall in NCI, and are forecast to decrease by 7 per cent in 2016 to $23.9 billion and by another 4 per cent in 2017 to $22.8 billion. This is because North American red meat prices are under downward pressure from growing meat supplies in the U.S., where cattle inventories have begun to expand after many years of decline.

Meat production in the U.S. in 2016 is expected to increase in all three major categories, with a 6 per cent increase for beef, 2 per cent for pork and 2 per cent for poultry. Large supplies of meat, along with generally weak wholesale prices, have led to softer slaughter prices on both sides of the border, particularly for cattle. This dynamic is expected to continue through the end of 2017. Cattle and calf prices together are forecast to decline by 21 per cent in 2016. Although there will be a modest increase in Canadian marketings, receipts are still expected to fall by 18 per cent. Cattle receipts in 2017 are forecast to decline by 13 per cent, in spite of slight production gains.

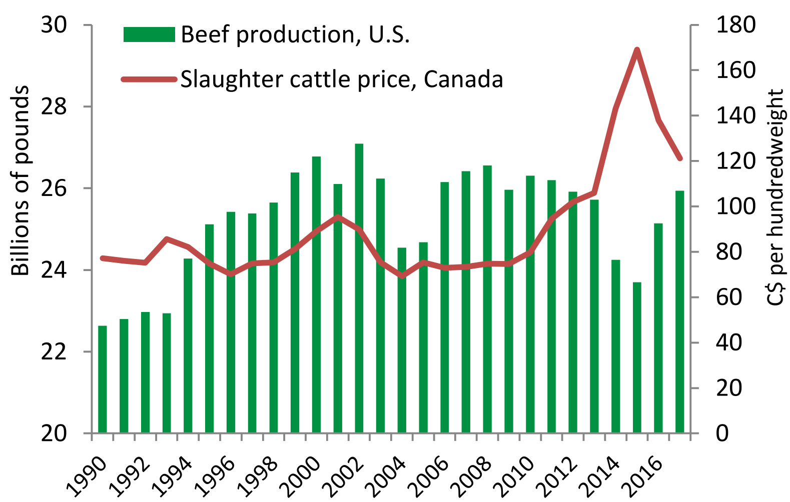
Hog prices, which started to decline earlier than cattle prices, are expected to be 8 per cent lower than the 2011-2015 average in 2016 and to decline an additional 14 per cent in 2017 relative to the average. North American production has increased following the very high prices observed during the Porcine Epidemic Virus (PEDv) outbreak that occurred in 2014. Over the short-term, hog prices will continue to reflect very large supplies. Lower prices in both 2016 and 2017 will lead to forecast declines in hog receipts of nearly 2 per cent in 2016, followed by another 8 per cent in 2017.

Livestock Market Receipts, Canada, 2015 – 2017F



Source: Statistics Canada, AAFC Calculations.

U.S. Beef Production and Canadian Weighted Annual Average Slaughter Cattle Prices, 1990 – 2017F



Source: Statistics Canada, USDA, AAFC Calculations.

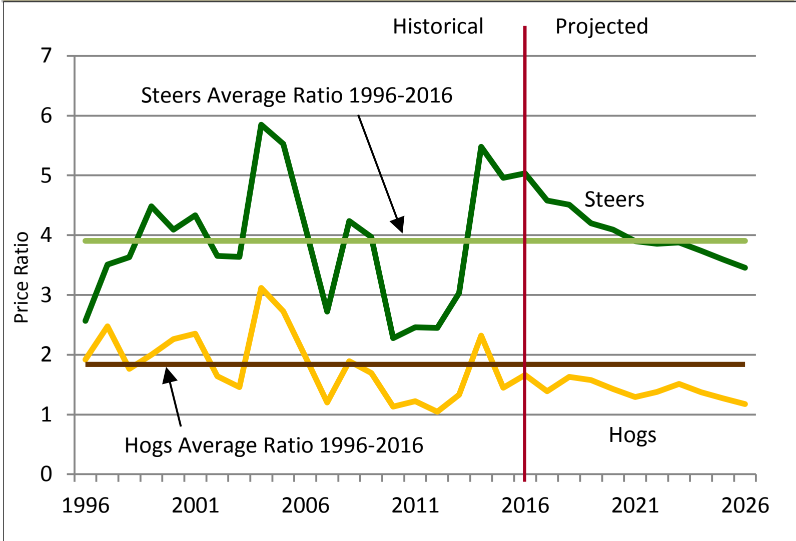
Livestock prices have declined relative to feed prices and this has affected average producer returns for cattle and hog farms

A simple, but useful measure of the economic health of the livestock sector is the ratio of the price of slaughter animals to the price of feed grains. Hog prices have fallen faster than feed grain prices in the last several years and the ratio between the two is expected to be below its historical average during the forecast period. Although cattle prices have also fallen in relation to feed prices, the ratio is still expected to remain above its historical average in 2016 and 2017.

Average Net Operating Income (NOI) by farm type shows how declining animal prices are expected to impact producer returns at the farm-level. Average NOI for cattle farms is forecast to fall by 35 per cent in 2016 and by another 15 per cent to $17,122 in 2017. Although these declines are significant, NOI will remain close to the 2011-2015 average. Hog farms, however, work on tight margins, and moderate price declines can cause very large drops in net operating incomes. In 2016, average NOI is forecast to be down by 10 per cent and will decrease by a further 67 per cent in 2017 to $33,014. This compares to a 2011-2015 average of $141,161.

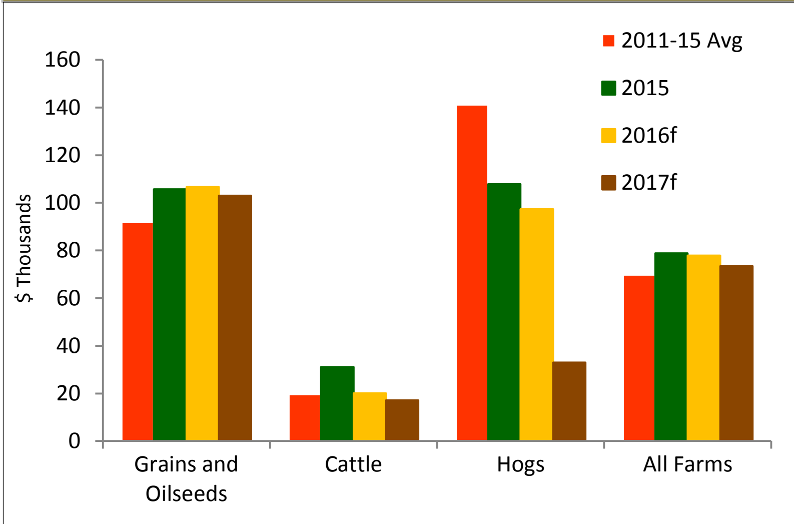
Receipts for supply managed commodities are forecast to grow marginally. Dairy receipts, driven by relatively strong domestic demand, are forecast to increase 2 per cent in 2016 to reach $6.1 billion and by a further 4 per cent in 2017. Poultry and egg receipts are expected to climb 3 per cent to reach $3.9 billion in 2016 and by a further 3 per cent in 2017, mostly due to higher demand.

U.S. Livestock to Feed Grain Price Ratio, 1996 – 2026



Source: OECD-FAO, IMF, AAFC Calculations.

Average Net Operating Income by Farm Type, Canada 2011 – 2017F



Source: Statistics Canada; AAFC Calculations.

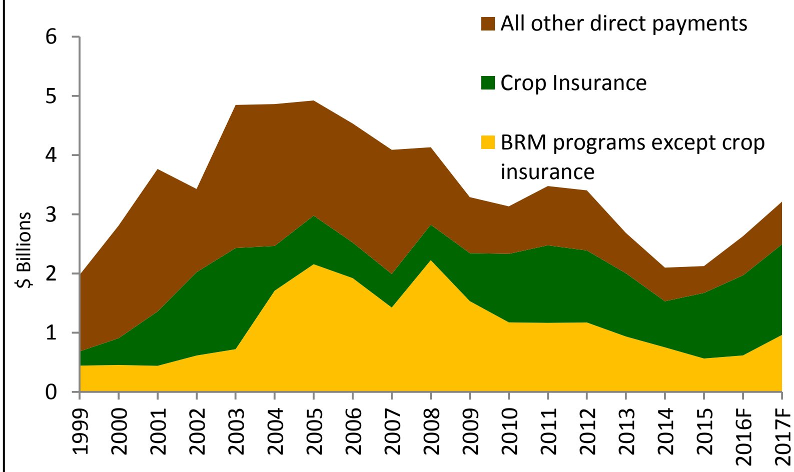
Total direct program payments are forecast to increase, driven by crop quality issues in 2016 and lower margins for cattle and hogs in 2017

As lower market receipts are anticipated in both forecast years, total direct program payments to producers are expected to make up some of the shortfall, increasing by 24 per cent in 2016 to $2.6 billion and by a further 22 per cent in 2017 to reach $3.2 billion.

Crop Insurance payments alone have grown to account for half of all payments, and are forecast to climb by 22 per cent in 2016 due to the impact of excess moisture on crop quality in parts of Western Canada. Also, the crop mix has recently shifted to higher value pulse crops, due to strong export demand. With harvested quality lower than originally expected, the insured value of the higher-priced crop mix has led to larger payments for crop insurance in 2016. Payments are expected to increase again in 2017, due to relatively high expected seeded areas for pulses, canola and wheat, the largest contributors to crop cash receipts. Payments for other Business Risk Management Programs including AgriStability are expected to increase modestly in 2016, but jump by 56 per cent in 2017, as declining red meat prices significantly affect farm margins.

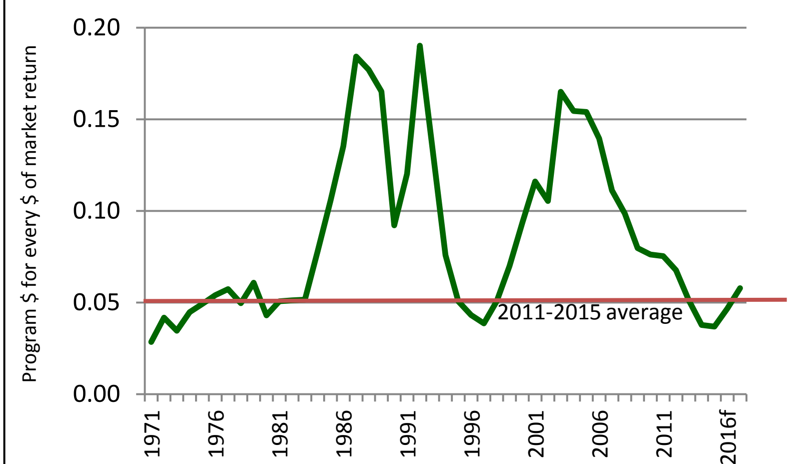
The ratio of total direct program payments to market receipts is expected to rise slightly above the 2011–2015 average by 2017. On average, payments have accounted for about 5 cents of every dollar of market receipts between 2011 and 2015. This ratio will be closer to 6 cents per dollar of market receipts in 2017. Nonetheless, this level is relatively low compared to earlier periods and reflects healthy returns among large segments of the farm sector.

Evolution of Program Payments - Crop Insurance and Other Business Risk Management, 1999 – 2017F



Source: AAFC, historical and forecasts. BRM Programs include: AgriStability. Agrinvest-Kickstart as of 2007/08 , NISA as of 1999, and CAIS as of 2004. All other direct payments include provincial programs.

Ratio of Program Payments to Market Receipts, Canada, Historical and Forecasts, 1971 – 2017F



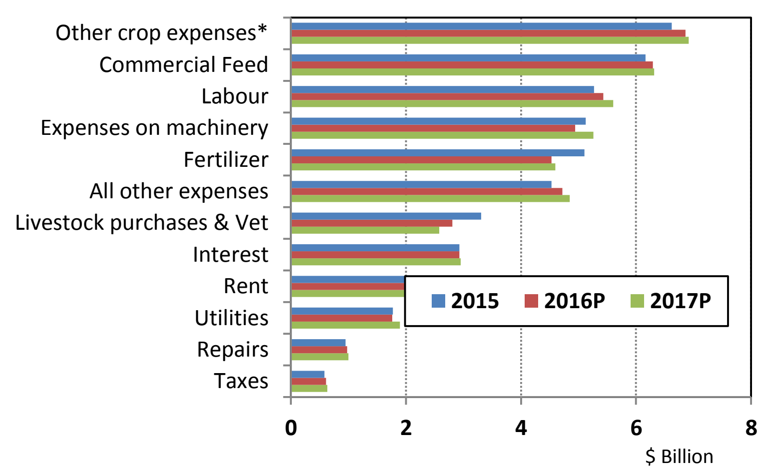
Source: Statistics Canada; AAFC Calculations. AAFC forecasts for 2016 and 2017.

Net worth of the average farm is forecast to continue to increase

Farm operating expenses are forecast to decline by about 1 per cent in 2016 to $44.2 billion and increase by 2 per cent in 2017 to $45.1 billion. In 2016, lower spending on fuel, fertilizer and livestock purchases is expected to offset higher costs for labour and commercial feed. Machinery fuel prices are expected to decline 11 per cent for the second consecutive year due to abundant global oil supplies, but rebound in 2017 due to reductions in the U.S. oil supply and increasing global energy consumption. Fertilizer prices are expected to fall by 10 per cent in 2016 as a result of sluggish international demand and expansion in global fertilizer capacity, but remain unchanged in 2017. Livestock purchase expenses are forecast to decrease by 20 per cent in 2016 due to significantly lower prices for feeder animals, followed by a further decline of 12 per cent in 2017. Commercial feed expenses are forecast to increase in 2016 and 2017 due to more robust feed usage, as livestock herds expand. Labour expenses are expected to increase in both 2016 and 2017 as wage rate increases in the general economy put upward pressure on remuneration for farm workers.

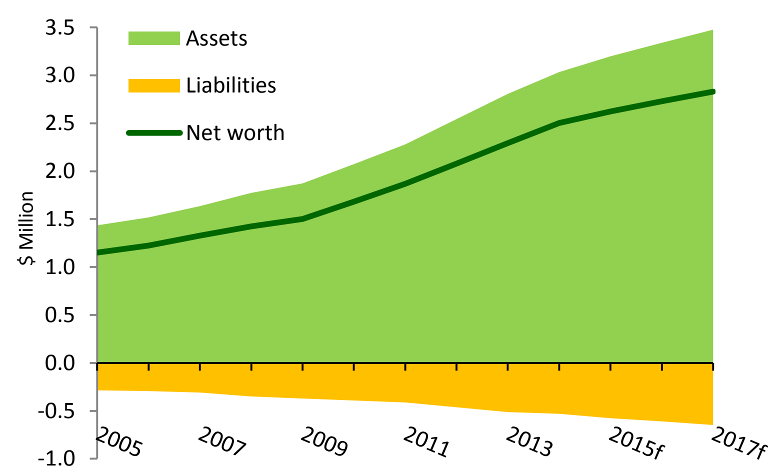
Net worth of the average farm is forecast to reach $2.8 million by 2017. This figure has risen steadily for an extended period, as assets have increased more than liabilities. The main driver of asset growth over the years has been land values, which, in turn, have been driven by increasing farm income and commodity prices. This upward trend has been facilitated by low borrowing costs that have prevailed since 2009. While overall farm income is forecast to decline in 2016 and 2017, the crop sector, which accounts for most of the demand for farmland, is expected to maintain strong revenues.

Total Net Operating Farm Expenses in Canada, by Major Category, 2015 – 2017F ($ Billion)



Source: Statistics Canada and AAFC calculations. AAFC forecasts for 2016 and 2017.
*Other crop expenses include chemicals, seed, irrigation and twine.

Average Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth of Canadian Farms, 2005 – 2017F



Source: Statistics Canada; AAFC Calculations.

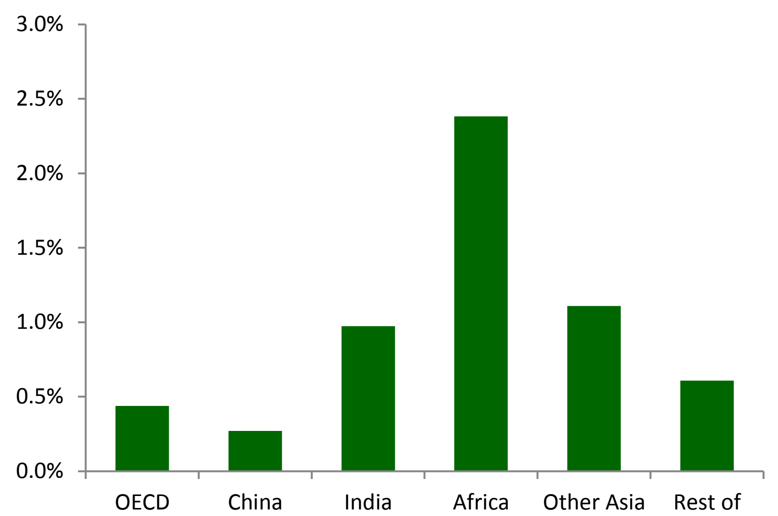
Increasing population and personal incomes in developing economies will help grow world demand for farm products in the coming years

Longer term international trends provide a generally positive outlook for the sector looking beyond 2017. These include a projected increase in world population, expansion in personal incomes, and growth in trade of farm commodities. At the same time, however, Canada needs to be ready to respond to these opportunities.

Global food demand will increase as the world's population is projected to expand by 9-10 per cent between 2017 and 2025 to reach 8.1 billion. Roughly 41 per cent of this population growth is projected to take place in Africa, with India accounting for another 17 per cent and 26 per cent in other Asian countries (not including China, Japan, and Korea). China's annual population growth rate of 0.3 per cent is projected to be the lowest among major areas and is not expected to see a significant boost before 2026 from the new policy allowing more families to have two children.

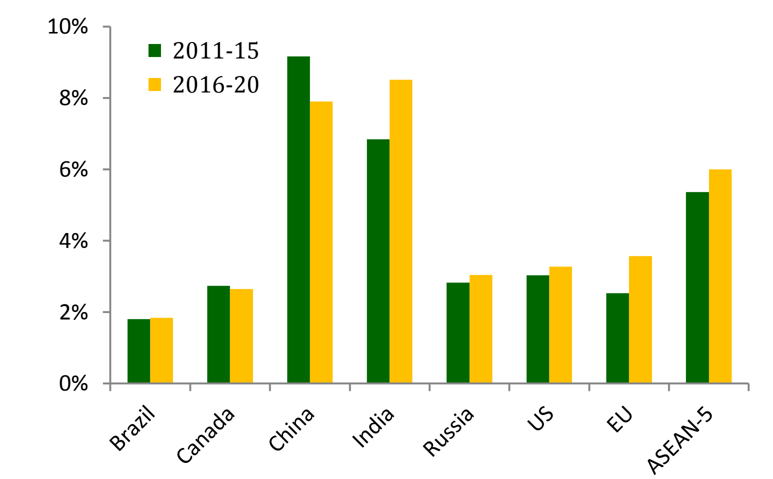
Long-term demand for agricultural and food products should also expand in the coming years as a result of projected increases in personal incomes. The highest rates of income growth will be in developing economies such as India, China, and the ASEAN-5. In those countries consumers tend to spend a large portion of increased earnings on food, in particular meat and dairy products. In contrast, some formerly high-income-growth economies such as Brazil and Russia are currently projected to expand only modestly in the coming years. Although the currently-high-income economies such as Canada, U.S. and the EU will see the largest increases in personal incomes in dollar terms, only a small portion of that growth is expected to be spent on food.

Projected Population Growth, 2017 – 2026
(annual per cent growth)



Source: OECD

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita Growth, 2011 – 2020
(annual average, per cent)



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook.
ASEAN-5: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

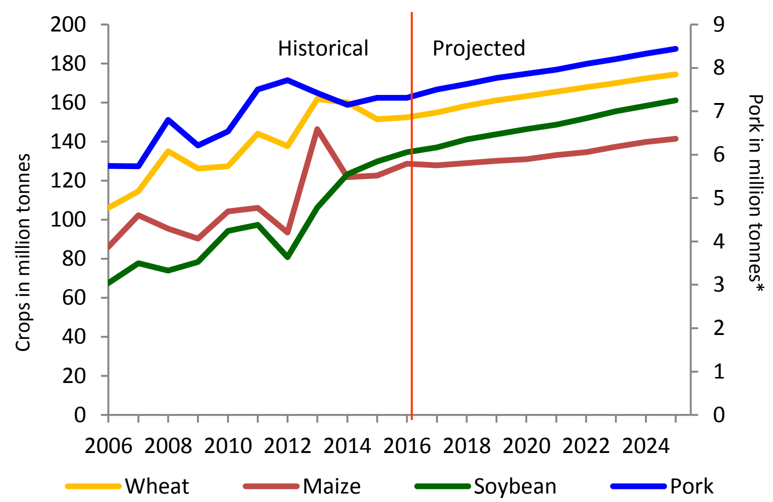
Resource-rich countries like Canada will be well placed to meet increased demand

Growth in trade of key agricultural commodities is projected to average 1-2 per cent annually between 2016 and 2025. This would be a more modest expansion than in the previous decade, largely as a result of slowing economic growth in developing markets including China. Soybeans and possibly other oilseeds should see larger gains compared to major grains, driven by robust demand for protein meal for raising livestock and vegetable oil for human consumption. While a portion of increased world food requirements could be met by higher local production in countries where demand growth is highest, resource constraints in the long-run, in particular land and water, should lead to a part of increased demand being met by well-endowed exporters, including Canada.

Despite lower prices for major crops and red meats in 2016 and 2017, real prices for internationally-traded agricultural products overall are not projected to change significantly between 2016 and 2025. However, there could be some shifts in relative prices among commodities based on divergences in supply and demand growth.

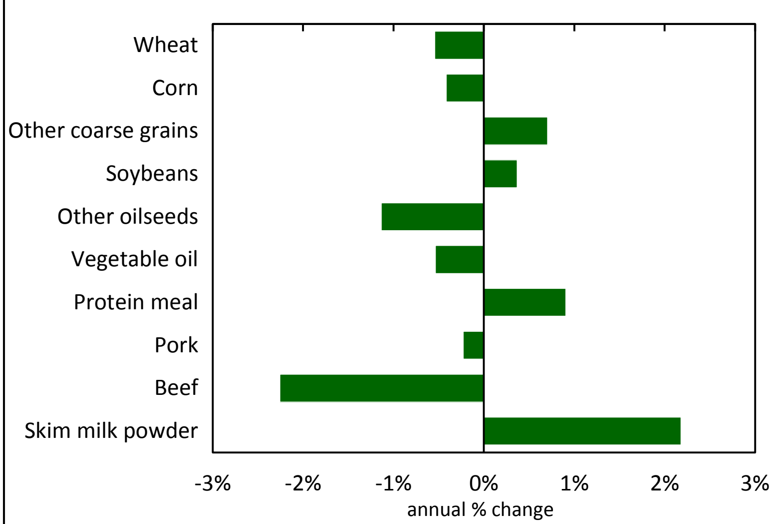
For example, the price of soybeans, a protein-rich oilseed, is projected to rise at an annual rate of 0.4 per cent whereas price of corn is projected to decline by 0.4 per cent. This is explained in part by the increasing share of protein meal in animal diets in developing economies and by slowing growth in demand for corn as a feedstock for ethanol. The price of soybeans is also projected to be more robust compared to prices of other, more oil-rich oilseeds as expansion in palm oil production should put downward pressure on the price of vegetable oil. These changing relative prices could act as an incentive for Canadian producers to adjust their crop mix.

Growth in World Trade for Selected Commodities 2006 – 2025 (in units of production)



Source: OECD; FAO (2016). * Pork expressed in carcass weight equivalent

Annual Price Change for Selected Commodities, 2016 – 2025 (annual per cent change, real US dollar prices)



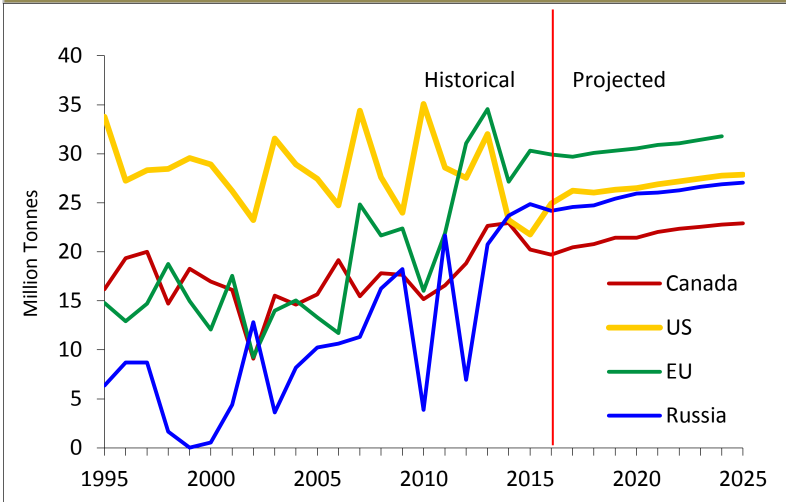
Source: OECD; FAO (2016).

Canada could face increasing competition in wheat and oilseeds while pulses are a growth opportunity to which we are successfully responding

Although growing world demand will create opportunities for exporters overall, Canadian farmers could be challenged to maintain or increase market share in the face of growing competition. A case in point is the re-emergence of Russia as a major wheat exporter. In the last 15 years, it has achieved a turnaround in its grain sector and has gone from being a large wheat importer during the Soviet era to becoming one of the world's biggest exporters. Russia has a good climate and soils for growing grain, a large land base, and close proximity to markets, with access to ports on the Black Sea. South American oilseeds are another example of growing competition. It is projected that Brazil will continue to increase soybean acreage so that by 2025, it will be both the world's biggest producer and exporter. Argentina is also expected to increase soybean acreage, helped by policy reforms, including the reduction of its export tax.

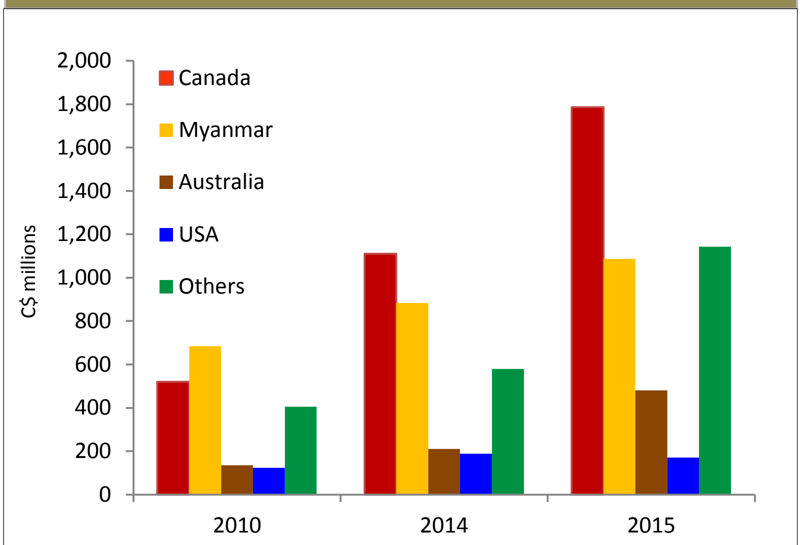
At the same time, Canada has shown that it can respond to trade opportunities, with our growing pulse exports to India, in particular yellow peas and lentils. As India has relatively low per-capita meat consumption, a significant proportion of its protein requirements come from pulses. Domestic production totals 17 million tonnes while consumption is nearly 22 million tonnes. This leaves a large deficit that is supplied through imports. Canada has increased its share of India's import market since 2010, reaching a total of C$1.8 billion in sales in 2015. Demand for pulses in India is on the rise due to continued economic and population growth.

Wheat exports, major exporting countries, 1995 – 2025



Source: OECD/FAO (2016).

Growth in Canadian Pulse Exports to India, 2010 – 2015
(India pulse imports, by major supplier)



Source: Global Trade Tracker.

Takeaway points

Although Canada's producers are forecast to see declines in farm income in 2016 and 2017, these reduced levels follow the record set in 2015 and are above the 2011-2015 average. Most measures in the forecast suggest a continuing positive economic situation for the sector in the short-term while longer-term international trends will set the stage for continued demand growth for Canadian agri-food products.

Key points include:

- Net Cash Income is forecast to decline by 2 per cent $14.8 billion in 2016 and by another 7 per cent in 2017 to $13.8 billion.
- Crop Receipts are expected to edge up by 2 per cent in 2016 to $32.6 billion and by a further 1 per cent in 2017 to $32.9 billion.
- Livestock receipts are the biggest driver of the decline in NCI, and are forecast to decline by 7 per cent in 2016 to $23.9 billion and by another 4 per cent in 2017 to $22.8 billion.
- Total direct program payments are forecast to increase by 24 per cent in 2016 to $2.6 billion and by a further 22 per cent in 2017 to reach $3.2 billion.
- Farm operating expenses are forecast to decline by 1 per cent in 2016 to $44.2 billion and increase by 2 per cent in 2017 to $45.1 billion.
- Net worth of the average farm is forecast to reach $2.8 million by 2017.
- Population and income growth rates are projected to be high in developing economies over the next decade, leading to increased demand for farm products.
- Trade in agricultural commodities will also grow, but at a slower rate than in the previous decade.
- Canada, along with other well-endowed exporters will be well placed to meet part of the growing international demand.

While macroeconomic conditions are expected to be generally stable in 2016 and 2017, risks include a sudden rise in the price of oil and/or the value of the Canadian dollar that could increase farm expenses and/or the have a negative impact on the prices received by Canadian farmers. Weather-related risk is also a source of uncertainty, both in Canada and for other major grain producing countries.

Canadian Situation

Provincial Situation

Table A.1: Farm Financial Situation, Canada, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	* Percent change 16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	* Percent change 17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------ $ million	------------------		%	%	- $ million-	%	%
Crop Receipts	31,946.7	29,673.9	32,577.5	2	10	32,868.9	1	11
Livestock Receipts	25,692.8	22,826.3	23,871.1	-7	5	22,800.2	-4	0
Total Market Receipts	57,639.5	52,500.3	56,448.5	-2	8	55,669.1	-1	6
Program Payments	2,126.1	2,758.9	2,630.7	24	-5	3,214.2	22	17
Total Cash Receipts	59,765.5	55,259.1	59,079.2	-1	7	58,883.3	0	7
Net Operating Expenses	44,612.5	42,176.0	44,245.3	-1	5	45,072.6	2	7
Net Cash Income	15,153.0	13,083.1	14,834.0	-2	13	13,810.7	-7	6
Realized Net Income	8,268.1	6,762.5	7,715.6	-7	14	6,696.3	-13	-1
Total Net Income	8,271.8	7,582.2	9,894.1	20	30	5,776.4	-42	-24
Average Net Operating Income								
	--------------- $ per farm	-----------------		%	%	- $ per farm-	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	427,044	379,135	422,679	-1	11	421,808	0	11
Program Payments	13,313	16,082	16,514	24	3	20,985	27	30
Farm Expenses	361,562	325,353	361,271	0	11	369,307	2	14
Net Operating Income	78,795	69,865	77,923	-1	12	73,486	-6	5
Average Balance Sheet								
Total Assets	3,198,602	2,835,706	3,339,154	4	18	3,476,365	4	23
Total Liabilities	576,995	509,019	609,843	6	20	647,771	6	27
Net Worth	2,621,607	2,326,687	2,729,311	4	17	2,828,594	4	22
Average Total Family Income								
	-------------- $ per family	-----------------		%	%	- $ per family-	%	%
Net Operating Income	30,960	28,255	30,617	-1	8	28,874	-6	2
Other Family Income	98,761	91,704	102,050	3	11	107,053	5	17
Total Family Income	129,721	119,959	132,667	2	11	135,927	2	13

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income, with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

Note: Due to differences in concepts, the trends in the aggregate and farm level performance indicators may differ.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.

Table A.2: Net Operating Income per farm by farm type, Canada, 2015 to 2017

Farm Type	Farm Market Receipts	Program Payments	Farm Expenses	Net Operating Income
		Average per farm 2011-2015 average ($)		
Grains and oilseeds	328,188	22,036	258,328	91,897
Potato	1,276,015	78,159	1,121,062	233,113
Vegetable	482,709	21,281	431,071	72,919
Fruit	245,348	15,874	222,631	38,592
Greenhouse	1,188,515	27,503	1,089,859	126,159
Cattle	294,493	8,072	282,884	19,681
Dairy	602,852	8,514	468,665	142,701
Hogs	1,893,014	85,881	1,837,733	141,163
Poultry & Eggs	1,200,836	8,098	1,025,580	183,355
All Farms	379,135	16,082	325,353	69,865
		Average per farm in 2015 ($)		
Grains and oilseeds	374,844	20,849	290,044	105,648
Potato	1,410,509	68,161	1,194,899	283,771
Vegetable	548,649	18,623	481,558	85,714
Fruit	258,884	14,455	229,197	44,141
Greenhouse	1,389,382	22,243	1,266,607	145,017
Cattle	358,993	4,869	332,760	31,102
Dairy	648,324	5,509	506,844	146,989
Hogs	2,032,816	38,595	1,963,604	107,806
Poultry & Eggs	1,261,332	4,379	1,090,450	175,260
All Farms	427,044	13,313	361,562	78,795
		Average per farm in 2016 ($)		
Grains and oilseeds	383,435	24,689	301,442	106,682
Potato	1,518,812	81,967	1,239,181	361,599
Vegetable	565,574	21,559	487,506	99,627
Fruit	263,349	17,841	232,618	48,572
Greenhouse	1,427,200	25,237	1,302,739	149,699
Cattle	315,010	6,652	301,523	20,139
Dairy	660,587	8,270	512,932	155,925
Hogs	2,034,700	84,987	2,022,301	97,386
Poultry & Eggs	1,327,362	5,425	1,148,223	184,564
All Farms	422,679	16,514	361,271	77,923
		Average per farm in 2017 ($)		
Grains and oilseeds	389,913	27,161	314,062	103,012
Potato	1,585,353	93,482	1,323,954	354,881
Vegetable	582,692	25,420	517,979	90,134
Fruit	283,363	23,284	252,100	54,546
Greenhouse	1,472,701	26,799	1,377,072	122,428
Cattle	290,210	13,754	286,842	17,122
Dairy	677,227	9,264	533,999	152,492
Hogs	1,930,731	138,923	2,036,640	33,014
Poultry & Eggs	1,383,668	10,308	1,216,369	177,607
All Farms	421,808	20,985	369,307	73,486

Source: Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project, AAFC 2015-2017 forecasts.

Table A.3: Total Family Income per family by farm type, Canada, 2015 to 2017

Farm Type	Net Operating Income	Other Family Income	Total Family Income
	Average per family in 2011-2015 average ($)		
Grains and oilseeds	43,357	96,070	139,426
Potato	56,846	60,411	117,257
Vegetable	22,804	63,878	86,682
Fruit	12,202	90,784	102,986
Greenhouse	20,933	73,603	94,536
Cattle	13,466	93,573	107,039
Dairy	83,165	44,281	127,446
Hogs	62,628	64,576	127,204
Poultry & Eggs	50,461	78,354	128,816
All Farms	28,255	91,704	119,959
	Average per family in 2015 ($)		
Grains and oilseeds	48,658	103,043	151,702
Potato	70,796	66,960	137,756
Vegetable	24,426	68,149	92,575
Fruit	14,290	98,574	112,864
Greenhouse	23,302	79,523	102,824
Cattle	20,883	100,710	121,593
Dairy	83,763	48,371	132,134
Hogs	42,302	69,782	112,084
Poultry & Eggs	46,262	83,499	129,761
All Farms	30,960	98,761	129,721
	Average per family in 2016 ($)		
Grains and oilseeds	49,134	106,461	155,596
Potato	90,212	69,298	159,510
Vegetable	28,391	70,482	98,873
Fruit	15,724	101,879	117,604
Greenhouse	24,054	82,193	106,247
Cattle	13,522	104,062	117,584
Dairy	88,856	49,982	138,838
Hogs	38,213	72,162	110,375
Poultry & Eggs	48,718	86,344	135,062
All Farms	30,617	102,050	132,667
	Average per family in 2017 ($)		
Grains and oilseeds	47,444	111,674	159,118
Potato	88,536	72,830	161,366
Vegetable	25,685	73,951	99,637
Fruit	17,659	106,875	124,534
Greenhouse	19,672	86,202	105,874
Cattle	11,496	109,165	120,661
Dairy	86,899	52,438	139,337
Hogs	12,954	75,800	88,755
Poultry & Eggs	46,881	90,593	137,474
All Farms	28,874	107,053	135,927

Source: Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project; AAFC 2015-2017 forecasts.

Table B.1: Farm Financial Situation, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	* Percent change 16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	* Percent change 17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------- $ million -------------------			%	%	- $ million-	%	%
Crop Receipts	16.7	16.9	17.4	5	3	17.5	0	4
Livestock Receipts	113.1	111.0	109.6	-3	-1	114.3	4	3
Total Market Receipts	129.8	127.9	127.0	-2	-1	131.8	4	3
Program Payments	0.3	0.6	2.3	784	260	1.6	-30	152
Total Cash Receipts	130.1	128.5	129.3	-1	1	133.4	3	4
Net Operating Expenses	119.4	116.2	120.4	1	4	124.4	3	7
Net Cash Income	10.6	12.3	8.9	-16	-28	9.0	1	-27
Realized Net Income	1.5	3.6	-0.6	-139	-116	-0.6	**	-116
Total Net Income	1.8	3.4	-0.5	-130	-116	-0.7	**	-121
Average Net Operating Income								
	--------------- $ per farm -----------------			%	%	- $ per farm-	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	728,087	592,057	753,531	3	27	774,890	3	31
Program Payments	1,159	11,921	10,479	804	-12	7,513	-28	-37
Farm Expenses	639,066	522,733	679,816	6	30	695,911	2	33
Net Operating Income	90,180	81,244	84,193	-7	4	86,492	3	6
Average Total Family Income								
	-------------- $ per family -----------------			%	%	- $ per family-	%	%
Net Operating Income	23,456	21,956	21,899	-7	0	22,497	3	2
Other Family Income	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total Family Income	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income, with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.
** The calculation of percent change involving a negative number yields a counter-intuitive, though arithmetically correct result.

x Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

Table B.2: Farm Financial Situation, Prince Edward Island, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	* Percent change 16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	* Percent change 17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------ $ million	------------------		%	%	- $ million-	%	%
Crop Receipts	301.9	313.7	312.4	3	0	322.7	3	3
Livestock Receipts	150.5	143.4	138.2	-8	-4	135.5	-2	-5
Total Market Receipts	452.4	457.1	450.6	0	-1	458.2	2	0
Program Payments	23.1	26.0	24.0	4	-8	25.6	7	-2
Total Cash Receipts	475.5	483.2	474.6	0	-2	483.8	2	0
Net Operating Expenses	390.2	382.8	381.1	-2	0	392.5	3	3
Net Cash Income	85.4	100.3	93.5	10	-7	91.3	-2	-9
Realized Net Income	35.5	54.2	42.2	19	-22	39.7	-6	-27
Total Net Income	42.2	55.5	53.9	28	-3	29.6	-45	-47
Average Net Operating Income								
	---------------- $ per farm	-----------------		%	%	- $ per farm-	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	478,427	467,203	482,003	1	3	498,141	3	7
Program Payments	20,840	25,558	21,997	6	-14	23,847	8	-7
Farm Expenses	424,007	416,228	420,437	-1	1	438,901	4	5
Net Operating Income	75,260	76,533	83,563	11	9	83,087	-1	9
Average Total Family Income								
	--------------- $ per family	-----------------		%	%	- $ per family-	%	%
Net Operating Income	22,038	22,646	24,469	11	8	24,330	-1	7
Other Family Income	77,406	71,993	80,535	4	12	83,612	4	16
Total Family Income	99,443	94,639	105,004	6	11	107,941	3	14

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income, with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.

Note: Due to differences in concepts, the trends in the aggregate and farm level performance indicators may differ.

Table B.3: Farm Financial Situation, Nova Scotia, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	* Percent change 16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	* Percent change 17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------ $ million	------------------		%	%	- $ million-	%	%
Crop Receipts	172.5	159.7	166.3	-4	4	174.2	5	9
Livestock Receipts	399.8	396.2	367.1	-8	-7	380.8	4	-4
Total Market Receipts	572.3	555.9	533.3	-7	-4	555.0	4	0
Program Payments	10.1	17.8	22.1	120	25	26.2	18	47
Total Cash Receipts	582.4	573.6	555.4	-5	-3	581.2	5	1
Net Operating Expenses	509.4	483.1	513.8	1	6	530.5	3	10
Net Cash Income	73.0	90.5	41.6	-43	-54	50.7	22	-44
Realized Net Income	6.3	27.3	-26.4	-516	-197	-17.6	**	-164
Total Net Income	6.7	28.0	-26.1	-489	-193	-17.8	**	-163
Average Net Operating Income								
	---------------- $ per farm	------------------		%	%	- $ per farm-	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	404,596	373,779	379,117	-6	1	400,850	6	7
Program Payments	3,930	9,736	8,771	123	-10	10,547	20	8
Farm Expenses	352,022	324,150	349,125	-1	8	367,774	5	13
Net Operating Income	56,504	59,365	38,762	-31	-35	43,623	13	-27
Average Total Family Income								
	--------------- $ per family	------------------		%	%	- $ per family-	%	%
Net Operating Income	11,776	13,333	8,078	-31	-39	9,091	13	-32
Other Family Income	81,223	75,065	83,414	3	11	86,478	4	15
Total Family Income	92,998	88,398	91,493	-2	4	95,569	4	8

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income, with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.

Note: Due to differences in concepts, the trends in the aggregate and farm level performance indicators may differ.

Table B.4: Farm Financial Situation, New Brunswick, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	* Percent change 16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	* Percent change 17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------ $ million ------------------			%	%	- $ million-	%	%
Crop Receipts	295.3	279.9	298.1	1	6	299.0	0	7
Livestock Receipts	269.9	257.6	263.6	-2	2	260.7	-1	1
Total Market Receipts	565.2	537.5	561.7	-1	4	559.7	0	4
Program Payments	5.7	19.6	8.7	52	-56	12.4	43	-37
Total Cash Receipts	570.9	557.1	570.3	0	2	572.1	0	3
Net Operating Expenses	441.8	438.2	442.6	0	1	452.2	2	3
Net Cash Income	129.1	118.9	127.7	-1	7	119.9	-6	1
Realized Net Income	72.8	64.2	70.4	-3	10	62.2	-12	-3
Total Net Income	87.5	62.5	59.5	-32	-5	58.8	-1	-6
Average Net Operating Income								
	--------------- $ per farm -----------------			%	%	- $ per farm-	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	415,799	401,279	424,035	2	6	426,399	1	6
Program Payments	5,464	15,343	8,434	54	-45	12,250	45	-20
Farm Expenses	348,985	350,354	360,320	3	3	369,960	3	6
Net Operating Income	72,278	66,268	72,149	0	9	68,689	-5	4
Average Total Family Income								
	-------------- $ per family -----------------			%	%	- $ per family-	%	%
Net Operating Income	18,764	17,786	18,731	0	5	17,833	-5	0
Other Family Income	76,607	71,155	80,214	5	13	83,414	4	17
Total Family Income	95,371	88,941	98,945	4	11	101,246	2	14

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income, with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.

Note: Due to differences in concepts, the trends in the aggregate and farm level performance indicators may differ.

Table B.5: Farm Financial Situation, Quebec, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	* Percent change 16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	* Percent change 17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------ $ million -----------------			%	%	- $ million-	%	%
Crop Receipts	2,712.6	2,632.8	3,012.8	11	14	2,845.2	-6	8
Livestock Receipts	5,282.7	5,129.9	5,182.4	-2	1	5,099.0	-2	-1
Total Market Receipts	7,995.3	7,762.7	8,195.2	3	6	7,944.2	-3	2
Program Payments	201.4	490.6	357.4	77	-27	610.3	71	24
Total Cash Receipts	8,196.6	8,253.3	8,552.6	4	4	8,554.6	0	4
Net Operating Expenses	6,540.2	6,353.0	6,576.6	1	4	6,711.0	2	6
Net Cash Income	1,656.5	1,900.3	1,976.0	19	4	1,843.6	-7	-3
Realized Net Income	784.8	1,064.2	1,080.7	38	2	943.2	-13	-11
Total Net Income	987.7	1,107.4	1,133.7	15	2	865.0	-24	-22
Average Net Operating Income								
	--------------- $ per farm ----------------			%	%	- $ per farm-	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	444,628	417,318	457,702	3	10	452,879	-1	9
Program Payments	10,158	20,056	18,271	80	-9	31,617	73	58
Farm Expenses	393,083	368,448	398,314	1	8	409,778	3	11
Net Operating Income	61,703	68,926	77,659	26	13	74,718	-4	8
Average Total Family Income								
	-------------- $ per family ----------------			%	%	- $ per family-	%	%
Net Operating Income	26,199	30,516	32,974	26	8	31,725	-4	4
Other Family Income	66,074	62,125	68,907	4	11	72,285	5	16
Total Family Income	92,273	92,641	101,880	10	10	104,010	2	12

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income, with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.

Note: Due to differences in concepts, the trends in the aggregate and farm level performance indicators may differ.

Table B.6: Farm Financial Situation, Ontario, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	* Percent change 16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	* Percent change 17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------- $ million -----------------			%	%	- $ million-	%	%
Crop Receipts	6,286.9	6,191.6	6,279.6	0	1	6,399.4	2	3
Livestock Receipts	6,158.3	5,704.2	6,016.1	-2	5	5,772.0	-4	1
Total Market Receipts	12,445.2	11,895.8	12,295.7	-1	3	12,171.5	-1	2
Program Payments	306.3	305.0	414.2	35	36	522.7	26	71
Total Cash Receipts	12,751.5	12,200.8	12,709.9	0	4	12,694.1	0	4
Net Operating Expenses	10,289.9	9,681.1	10,313.5	0	7	10,627.9	3	10
Net Cash Income	2,461.6	2,519.6	2,396.3	-3	-5	2,066.2	-14	-18
Realized Net Income	1,004.3	1,154.5	899.6	-10	-22	565.1	-37	-51
Total Net Income	1,204.6	1,254.4	903.1	-25	-28	508.5	-44	-59
Average Net Operating Income								
	---------------- $ per farm -----------------			%	%	- $ per farm-	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	374,082	354,046	378,087	1	7	379,209	0	7
Program Payments	10,135	9,092	13,888	37	53	17,759	28	95
Farm Expenses	328,756	305,112	336,225	2	10	347,235	3	14
Net Operating Income	55,461	58,026	55,750	1	-4	49,734	-11	-14
Average Total Family Income								
	--------------- $ per family -----------------			%	%	- $ per family-	%	%
Net Operating Income	22,305	23,655	22,421	1	-5	20,002	-11	-15
Other Family Income	100,493	93,486	105,366	5	13	110,920	5	19
Total Family Income	122,799	117,142	127,787	4	9	130,922	2	12

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income,
with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.

Note: Due to differences in concepts, the trends in the aggregate and farm level performance indicators may differ.

Table B.7: Farm Financial Situation, Manitoba, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	* Percent change 16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	* Percent change 17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------ $ million		------------------	%	%	- $ million-	%	%
Crop Receipts	3,210.8	3,040.0	3,663.7	14	21	3,648.6	0	20
Livestock Receipts	2,334.1	2,135.0	2,114.1	-9	-1	2,028.1	-4	-5
Total Market Receipts	5,544.9	5,175.0	5,777.8	4	12	5,676.8	-2	10
Program Payments	304.5	380.4	214.4	-30	-44	343.0	60	-10
Total Cash Receipts	5,849.4	5,555.4	5,992.2	2	8	6,019.8	0	8
Net Operating Expenses	4,663.1	4,424.7	4,605.0	-1	4	4,739.0	3	7
Net Cash Income	1,186.3	1,130.7	1,387.2	17	23	1,280.8	-8	13
Realized Net Income	514.8	519.7	690.9	34	33	585.8	-15	13
Total Net Income	818.8	720.6	782.2	-4	9	612.3	-22	-15
Average Net Operating Income								
	---------------- $ per farm		-----------------	%	%	- $ per farm-	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	458,874	415,298	479,849	5	16	483,568	1	16
Program Payments	25,667	29,315	18,315	-29	-38	29,697	62	1
Farm Expenses	408,543	365,999	408,446	0	12	427,901	5	17
Net Operating Income	75,998	78,614	89,718	18	14	85,364	-5	9
Average Total Family Income								
	--------------- $ per family		-----------------	%	%	- $ per family-	%	%
Net Operating Income	27,806	31,197	32,826	18	5	31,233	-5	0
Other Family Income	79,923	73,554	82,695	3	12	86,631	5	18
Total Family Income	107,729	104,751	115,521	7	10	117,864	2	13

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income, with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.

Note: Due to differences in concepts, the trends in the aggregate and farm level performance indicators may differ.

Table B.8: Farm Financial Situation, Saskatchewan, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	* Percent change 16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	* Percent change 17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------ $ million ------------------			%	%	- $ million -	%	%
Crop Receipts	11,196.6	9,616.4	10,573.5	-6	10	10,745.6	2	12
Livestock Receipts	2,643.9	2,114.7	2,148.5	-19	2	1,960.9	-9	-7
Total Market Receipts	13,840.5	11,731.2	12,722.0	-8	8	12,706.4	0	8
Program Payments	585.5	803.7	816.7	39	2	844.0	3	5
Total Cash Receipts	14,425.9	12,534.8	13,538.7	-6	8	13,550.4	0	8
Net Operating Expenses	8,675.7	8,202.8	8,616.6	-1	5	8,781.7	2	7
Net Cash Income	5,750.2	4,332.1	4,922.1	-14	14	4,768.7	-3	10
Realized Net Income	4,154.8	2,910.7	3,260.2	-22	12	3,112.9	-5	7
Total Net Income	3,682.9	3,232.4	4,578.3	24	42	2,690.7	-41	-17
Average Net Operating Income								
	--------------- $ per farm ----------------			%	%	- $ per farm -	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	390,670	314,043	365,094	-7	16	362,270	-1	15
Program Payments	13,291	18,299	18,787	41	3	19,687	5	8
Farm Expenses	285,908	249,770	289,603	1	16	291,074	1	17
Net Operating Income	118,053	82,572	94,278	-20	14	90,883	-4	10
Average Total Family Income								
	-------------- $ per family ----------------			%	%	- $ per family -	%	%
Net Operating Income	52,641	37,989	42,040	-20	11	40,526	-4	7
Other Family Income	94,890	88,186	96,265	1	9	100,422	4	14
Total Family Income	147,531	126,175	138,305	-6	10	140,948	2	12

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income, with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.

Note: Due to differences in concepts, the trends in the aggregate and farm level performance indicators may differ.

Table B.9: Farm Financial Situation, Alberta, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	* Percent change 16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	* Percent change 17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------ $ million ------------------			%	%	- $ million-	%	%
Crop Receipts	6,229.9	6,040.6	6,662.0	7	10	6,746.5	1	12
Livestock Receipts	6,781.0	5,416.9	6,070.8	-10	12	5,596.7	-8	3
Total Market Receipts	13,010.9	11,457.5	12,732.8	-2	11	12,343.3	-3	8
Program Payments	652.6	670.2	739.5	13	10	781.4	6	17
Total Cash Receipts	13,663.6	12,127.8	13,472.3	-1	11	13,124.7	-3	8
Net Operating Expenses	10,340.6	9,560.3	10,022.3	-3	5	9,961.3	-1	4
Net Cash Income	3,323.0	2,567.5	3,450.0	4	34	3,163.4	-8	23
Realized Net Income	1,618.8	1,038.8	1,679.4	4	62	1,399.8	-17	35
Total Net Income	1,336.4	1,173.9	2,314.4	73	97	990.9	-57	-16
Average Net Operating Income								
	---------------- $ per farm ------------------			%	%	- $ per farm-	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	489,764	418,287	478,060	-2	14	472,623	-1	13
Program Payments	16,758	16,900	19,242	15	14	20,602	7	22
Farm Expenses	422,111	362,593	408,470	-3	13	410,690	1	13
Net Operating Income	84,410	72,594	88,832	5	22	82,535	-7	14
Average Total Family Income								
	--------------- $ per family ------------------			%	%	- $ per family-	%	%
Net Operating Income	33,928	29,515	35,705	5	21	33,174	-7	12
Other Family Income	123,547	114,761	120,650	-2	5	124,937	4	9
Total Family Income	157,475	144,276	156,355	-1	8	158,112	1	10

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income, with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.

Note: Due to differences in concepts, the trends in the aggregate and farm level performance indicators may differ.

Table B.10: Farm Financial Situation, British Columbia, 2015 to 2017

	2015	Average 2011-2015	2016	* Percent change 16/15	16/11-15	2017	* Percent change 17/16	17/11-15
Aggregate Farm Cash Receipts, Expenses and Income								
	------------------ $ million	------------------		%	%	- $ million-	%	%
Crop Receipts	1,523.4	1,382.4	1,591.6	4	15	1,670.2	5	21
Livestock Receipts	1,559.5	1,417.3	1,460.8	-6	3	1,452.0	-1	2
Total Market Receipts	3,082.9	2,799.7	3,052.5	-1	9	3,122.2	2	12
Program Payments	36.7	45.0	31.5	-14	-30	47.1	50	5
Total Cash Receipts	3,119.6	2,844.7	3,083.9	-1	8	3,169.3	3	11
Net Operating Expenses	2,642.2	2,533.8	2,653.4	0	5	2,752.2	4	9
Net Cash Income	477.4	310.9	430.5	-10	38	417.1	-3	34
Realized Net Income	74.4	-74.7	19.1	-74	**	5.8	-70	**
Total Net Income	103.2	-56.0	84.2	-18	**	24.0	-71	**
Average Net Operating Income								
	--------------- $ per farm	----------------		%	%	- $ per farm-	%	%
Farm Market Receipts	444,462	410,132	432,412	-3	5	444,799	3	8
Program Payments	5,288	6,220	4,594	-13	-26	6,976	52	12
Farm Expenses	380,591	362,551	371,961	-2	3	386,553	4	7
Net Operating Income	69,158	53,800	65,044	-6	21	65,222	0	21
Average Total Family Income								
	-------------- $ per family	----------------		%	%	- $ per family-	%	%
Net Operating Income	11,349	9,329	10,674	-6	14	10,703	0	15
Other Family Income	112,868	102,950	119,211	6	16	126,670	6	23
Total Family Income	124,216	112,279	129,885	5	16	137,373	6	22

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 002-0001 and 002-0009.
Statistics Canada Whole Farm Data Project: Net Operating Income for 2015.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: forecast figures for 2016 and 2017, except for Other Family Income and Total Family Income, with forecast figures for 2015 to 2017.

* The percent change calculation may not be exact due to rounding.
** The calculation of percent change involving a negative number yields a counter-intuitive, though arithmetically correct result.

Note: Due to differences in concepts, the trends in the aggregate and farm level performance indicators may differ.