



in record wheat and barley marketings in 1983 and combined receipts for wheat, oats and barley reached record levels. By 1986, lower prices had reduced wheat cash receipts to their lowest level, \$2.45 billion in the 1980-86 period. In response to lower prices for grains and oilseeds and higher production costs for producing these crops, payments were made to producers under the Western Grain Stabilization Program over the period, including a record \$859 million in 1986.

Livestock receipts. Livestock receipts increased from \$8.3 billion in 1980 to a high of \$10.2 billion in 1986. The steady increase over the seven-year period has been mainly due to higher receipts for dairy products, hogs and poultry. During the 1980-86 period, the percentage of receipts accounted for by livestock and livestock products ranged from a high of 52% in 1980, compared to a low of 47% in 1981. In 1986, livestock receipts were 50% of total cash receipts.

Cash receipts for dairy products increased 39% over the 1980-86 period and reached \$2.8 billion in 1986. The increase was due for the most part to rising prices, as milk production increased 2%. Although hog receipts did not increase every year, they reached an all-time high of \$2.1 billion in 1986, mostly because of a sharp rise in prices that year.

Poultry receipts, meanwhile, have increased steadily during the 1980s. Rising consumer demand has led to higher marketings over the period. Poultry receipts increased 41% or \$272 million between 1980 and 1986.

Other cash receipts. Until 1985, other cash receipts, which includes forest and maple products receipts, dairy supplementary payments, provincial income stabilization payments, deficiency payments and other supplementary payments, accounted for a small proportion of total cash receipts. In 1980, other cash receipts accounted for 3% of total cash receipts and were \$458 million; however, by 1986 they accounted for 5% and totalled \$1.0 billion. The increase in other cash receipts was primarily attributable to a rise in supplementary payments. Included in supplementary payments were program payments made under various ad-hoc federal and/or provincial programs established to deal with unusual economic or climatic conditions. The high level of supplementary payments in 1986 reflected payments made to producers as a result of drought conditions which prevailed in Western Canada in 1985.

9.4.5 Farm expenses

Total farm-operating expenses and depreciation charges increased 23% between 1980 and 1986.