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MAJOR RELEASES

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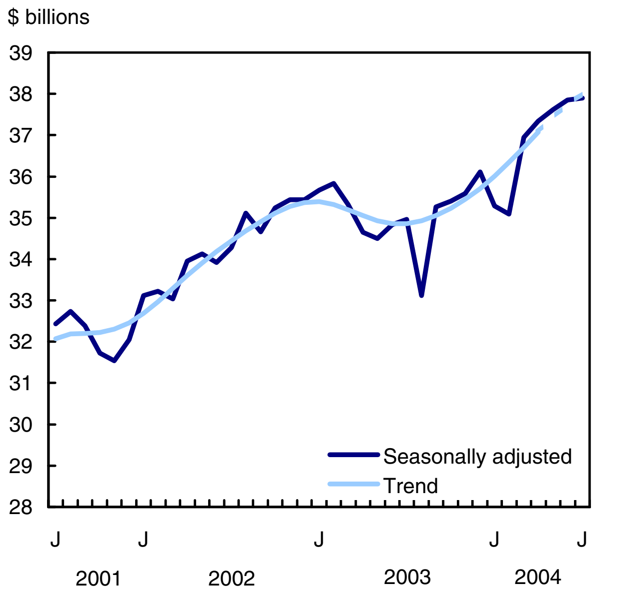
MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale trade

July 2004

Wholesale sales edged up slightly in July (+0.1%), the fifth consecutive monthly increase. This follows a 0.6% increase in June. July's growth was largely curtailed by lower sales in the automotive sector. Excluding this sector, sales rose 1.1%.

Wholesale sales continue upward trend



The building boom continued to spur wholesale sales of building materials in July (+1.7%), while increased sales were also recorded by distributors of food, beverage and tobacco products (+2.0%) and farm products (+1.4%). In contrast, wholesalers in the automotive sector saw their sales drop sharply (-3.5%).

Total wholesale sales have generally increased since September 2003, with an average monthly growth of 1.2%. In part, this robust growth was attributable to strong sales of motor vehicles, goods in the "other products" category, and computers and other electronic equipment, which together account for roughly 35% of wholesale trade. Previously, wholesale sales went through a strong period of decline starting in March 2003.

In constant prices, wholesale sales grew 1.0% in July.

Note to readers

The Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey publishes its estimates based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2002).

Wholesale sales down in the automotive sector

In contrast to the previous month, wholesale sales of motor vehicles declined 4.2%, offsetting the gain in June (+3.7%). The weakness of vehicle exports in July partly explains the contraction of sales in this trade group.

Wholesalers of motor vehicle parts and accessories also saw their sales decline, although more modestly (-0.6%). However, this contraction follows a strong increase in June (+4.5%).

After generally declining from November 2002 to August 2003, sales of motor vehicle parts and accessories picked up in the fourth quarter of 2003. Even so, the increases registered since then have not yet made up for the declines recorded in the previous period.

Construction activity spurs building materials sector

Wholesale sales in the building materials sector rose 1.7%, buoyed by increased sales of lumber (+5.4%) and metal products (+3.6%). Since the start of the year, these two groups have registered solid gains, attributable in part to strong price increases for some materials. For the first seven months of the year, wholesalers of metal products saw a 24% increase over the same period last year. It is estimated that at least half of this increase was generated by price hikes caused by strong demand.

British Columbia and Quebec post the strongest showings

Wholesalers in British Columbia posted a second consecutive gain in July (+3.1%). This increase, the fifth in the past six months, is attributable to the lumber group and the "other products" category. Like the Canadian total, wholesale sales in British Columbia have generally been on the rise since September 2003, following a period of contraction that began in March 2003.

Wholesalers in Quebec registered a third consecutive rise in sales with an advance of 1.6%

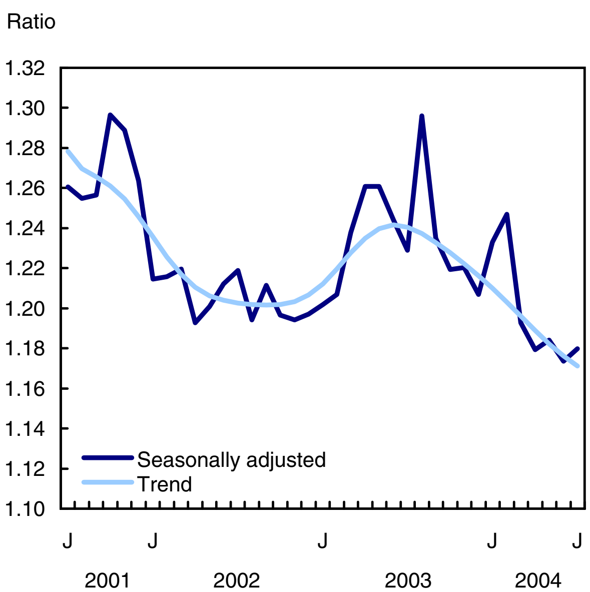
in July. Increases were observed in a number of sectors, notably farm products and food products. Since the start of the year, sales in Quebec are up 6.9% compared with the same period in 2003.

The largest declines were registered in Manitoba (-7.3%) and Prince Edward Island (-4.3%). The decrease in Manitoba was mainly because of weak sales in the "other products" category (including chemical products and other similar supplies). Lacklustre sales of food products were largely responsible for the decline in Prince Edward Island.

Wholesalers build up inventories

Wholesalers' inventories rose 0.6% in July. This increase was almost entirely attributable to wholesalers of motor vehicle parts and accessories, who kept inventories higher than usual for this time of year. The trend in total inventories has generally been upward since November 2003, after a five-month period when wholesalers strove to cut back their inventories.

Inventory-to-sales ratio up slightly



The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.17 in June to 1.18 in July because the increase in inventories outpaced the modest rise in sales. Since September 2003, this ratio has trended slightly downward, following a period of increases that began in December 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0007 to 081-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The July 2004 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-XIE, $15/$150) will soon be available soon.

Wholesale trade estimates for August 2004 will be released on October 20.

For data or general information, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Lebreux (613-951-4907; 613-293-3368; *jean.lebreux@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale merchants' sales

	July 2003	April 2004[r]	May 2004[r]	June 2004[r]	July 2004[p]	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Total, wholesale sales	**34,967**	**37,340**	**37,619**	**37,856**	**37,893**	**0.1**	**8.4**
Farm products	**405**	**447**	**410**	**392**	**398**	**1.4**	**-1.9**
Food, beverages and tobacco products	**7,080**	**6,998**	**7,212**	**7,170**	**7,312**	**2.0**	**3.3**
Food products	6,453	6,334	6,510	6,506	6,630	1.9	2.7
Alcohol and tobacco	627	664	702	664	682	2.8	8.7
Personal and household goods	**4,772**	**5,195**	**5,277**	**5,173**	**5,193**	**0.4**	**8.8**
Apparel	759	700	762	729	667	-8.6	-12.1
Household and personal products	2,090	2,289	2,324	2,311	2,368	2.5	13.3
Pharmaceuticals	1,923	2,205	2,190	2,133	2,158	1.2	12.3
Automotive products	**7,145**	**7,793**	**7,676**	**7,977**	**7,696**	**-3.5**	**7.7**
Motor vehicles	5,795	6,323	6,214	6,445	6,174	-4.2	6.5
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,350	1,470	1,461	1,532	1,522	-0.6	12.7
Building materials	**4,253**	**5,067**	**5,051**	**5,088**	**5,176**	**1.7**	**21.7**
Building supplies	2,560	2,972	2,926	2,903	2,893	-0.4	13.0
Metal products	806	1,019	1,043	1,065	1,104	3.6	36.9
Lumber and millwork	886	1,077	1,083	1,120	1,180	5.4	33.1
Machinery and electronic equipment	**7,494**	**7,394**	**7,609**	**7,583**	**7,629**	**0.6**	**1.8**
Machinery and equipment	3,171	3,175	3,222	3,278	3,280	0.1	3.5
Computer and other electronic equipment	2,635	2,569	2,695	2,629	2,698	2.6	2.4
Office and professional equipment	1,688	1,650	1,692	1,676	1,650	-1.5	-2.3
Other products	**3,818**	**4,447**	**4,385**	**4,472**	**4,489**	**0.4**	**17.6**
Sales, province and territory							
Newfoundland and Labrador	218	215	223	224	216	-3.6	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	50	50	58	53	51	-4.3	1.6
Nova Scotia	533	519	480	498	503	1.0	-5.8
New Brunswick	454	449	454	444	432	-2.6	-4.8
Quebec	6,693	7,102	7,173	7,252	7,368	1.6	10.1
Ontario	18,448	19,649	19,786	19,873	19,805	-0.3	7.4
Manitoba	891	947	962	1,016	942	-7.3	5.6
Saskatchewan	988	964	966	1,007	996	-1.1	0.8
Alberta	3,437	3,814	3,894	3,834	3,812	-0.6	10.9
British Columbia	3,230	3,611	3,602	3,635	3,749	3.1	16.1
Yukon	8	7	7	7	7	1.5	-9.8
Northwest Territories	16	13	14	12	12	-0.6	-27.5
Nunavut	1	1	1	1	1	-35.8	-30.0

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Wholesale merchants' inventories and inventory-to-sales ratio

	July 2003	April 2004[r]	May 2004[r]	June 2004[r]	July 2004[p]	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004	June 2004[r]	July 2004[p]
	Wholesale inventories							Inventory-to-sales ratio	
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions					% change			
Inventories	**42,970**	**44,037**	**44,543**	**44,429**	**44,703**	**0.6**	**4.0**	**1.17**	**1.18**
Farm products	108	139	142	166	153	-7.7	41.3	0.42	0.38
Food products	4,692	4,461	4,496	4,336	4,371	0.8	-6.9	0.67	0.66
Alcohol and tobacco	289	293	304	286	276	-3.6	-4.7	0.43	0.40
Apparel	1,476	1,467	1,405	1,401	1,374	-1.9	-6.9	1.92	2.06
Household and personal products	3,065	3,453	3,498	3,546	3,504	-1.2	14.3	1.53	1.48
Pharmaceuticals	2,195	2,408	2,491	2,571	2,611	1.6	19.0	1.21	1.21
Motor vehicles	4,033	4,265	4,271	4,110	4,020	-2.2	-0.3	0.64	0.65
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,178	2,925	2,972	2,927	3,336	14.0	5.0	1.91	2.19
Building supplies	4,250	4,489	4,490	4,494	4,290	-4.5	0.9	1.55	1.48
Metal products	1,526	1,792	1,916	2,016	2,123	5.3	39.1	1.89	1.92
Lumber and millwork	800	1,007	1,064	1,099	1,143	4.0	42.9	0.98	0.97
Machinery and equipment	8,261	8,255	8,327	8,437	8,324	-1.3	0.8	2.57	2.54
Computer and other electronic equipment	1,536	1,522	1,489	1,466	1,431	-2.4	-6.8	0.56	0.53
Office and professional equipment	2,434	2,432	2,559	2,432	2,563	5.4	5.3	1.45	1.55
Other products	5,126	5,129	5,118	5,143	5,185	0.8	1.2	1.15	1.16

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

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National Survey of Non-profit and Voluntary Organizations

2003

Non-profit and voluntary organizations are an integral part of society, serving as vehicles for engaging the efforts of millions of Canadians to address needs in their communities, according to a new study.

In 2003, Canadians took out 139 million memberships in non-profit and voluntary organizations, an average of four per person. One of the hallmarks of these organizations is their connection to the community through the participation of individual citizens.

Individual Canadians gave generously to organizations, both in terms of money and time. In 2003, Canadians donated more than $8 billion, and organizations reported a combined volunteer complement of more than 19 million who contributed more than 2 billion hours of volunteer time, or the equivalent of more than 1 million full-time jobs.

Nearly all non-profit and voluntary organizations make use of volunteers, and more than half rely solely on volunteers to fulfill their mission. However, most volunteers are concentrated among a relatively small number of organizations. Almost three-quarters (73%) are engaged by the 6% of organizations that have volunteer complements of 200 or more.

A majority of those that participated in this study reported having problems fulfilling their missions and achieving their organization's objectives. Many appear to be reporting significant challenges in providing the public with all the benefits they have the potential to offer, as well as problems recruiting volunteers and obtaining funding, both from individual donors and from other organizations, such as governments, foundations or corporations. Others said they had difficulties being able to plan for the future, or finding suitable people to sit on their boards.

This study is based on data from the National Survey of Non-profit and Voluntary Organizations, which offers the most comprehensive profile of non-profit and voluntary organizations ever done in Canada. For the first time, baseline information is available about the size and attributes of these organizations.

Groups touch on virtually every aspect of Canadian life

Non-profit and voluntary organizations have a major impact on Canadians, touching on virtually every aspect of their life. In 2003, about 161,000 non-profit and voluntary organizations were operating across the country in a wide variety of areas.

The two largest groups of organizations operate in the area of sports and recreation (21%) and in religion (19%), both with about one-fifth of the organizations.

Nearly three-quarters provided services or products directly to people as opposed to other organizations. About 46% reported serving the general public, while children and youth were served by 23% of organizations, the elderly by 11% and people with disabilities by 8%. Other specific populations served include Aboriginal peoples, immigrant populations and religious communities.

About 56% are registered charities, which exempts them from a variety of taxes and enables their donors to claim tax credits. Registered charities are more prevalent among organizations that confer public benefits and depend on the financial contributions of Canadians to provide those benefits.

The vast majority of religious groups (94%) are charities, as are 87% of hospitals. In contrast, only about 27% of sports and recreation groups, 23% of groups working in development and housing, and 7% of business and professional associations and unions are charities.

Note to readers

This release is based on the report Cornerstones of Community: Highlights from the National Survey of Non-profit and Voluntary Organizations*, which analyses results from the National Survey of Non-profit and Voluntary Organizations (NSNVO).*

The survey gathered data from representatives of about 13,000 incorporated non-profit organizations and registered charities in 2003. They were asked to report on the characteristics of their organization and the factors that influenced the capacity of their organization to achieve its mission.

The survey was a collaborative undertaking of Statistics Canada and a consortium of organizations led by the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy.

The other organizations are: l'Alliance de recherche universités-communautés en économie sociale, Université du Québec à Montréal; Canada West Foundation; Canadian Council on Social Development; Capacity Development Network, University of Victoria; Community Services Council, Newfoundland and Labrador; School of Policy Studies, Queen's University; and the Secretariat on Voluntary Sector Sustainability at the Manitoba Voluntary Sector Initiative.

The federal government and the voluntary sector launched the Voluntary Sector Initiative (VSI) in 2000. It formally recognizes the voluntary sector as an important pillar of Canadian society along with the private and public sectors. The VSI provided funding to conduct the NSNVO.

Non-profit and voluntary organizations, by primary activity area
2003

Primary activity area	% of all organizations
Arts and culture	8.5
Sports and recreation	20.9
Education and research	5.1
Universities and colleges	0.3
Health	3.3
Hospitals	0.5
Social services	11.8
Environment	2.7
Development and housing	7.6
Law, advocacy and politics	2.3
Grant-making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion	9.9
International	0.6
Religion	19.0
Business and professional associations and unions	5.3
Organizations not elsewhere classified	2.1
All organizations	**100.0**

Source: *Statistics Canada, Survey of Non-profit and Voluntary Organizations.*

Non-profit and voluntary organizations have just over 2 million paid employees. One-third (34%) of these people are employed by hospitals, universities and colleges.

Small number of organizations get majority of revenues

Non-profit and voluntary organizations posted $112 billion in revenues in 2003, making them a considerable presence in the economy. One-third of these revenues were attributable to a relatively few hospitals, colleges and universities. However, the remaining organizations still reported revenues of $75 billion.

A clear divide is apparent between organizations that have relatively plentiful resources (revenues, paid staff and volunteers) and those that do not.

About 1% of Canadian non-profit and voluntary organizations have annual revenues of $10 million or more. They account for 59% of all revenues.

In contrast, 42% of organizations have annual revenues of less than $30,000 and they account for just 1% of all revenues. Less than 3% of organizations report having no revenue.

On the other side of the divide is a much larger group of small-revenue organizations. Just over one-half of all organizations are operated solely by volunteers, and nearly two-thirds report annual revenues of less than $100,000.

For example, sports and recreation and religious groups comprise 40% of all organizations, but they account for only 11% of total revenues.

Majority of funding from provincial governments

Overall, governments provide 49% of the funds that organizations receive, of which four-fifths comes from provincial governments.

Earned income from non-governmental sources, generated by memberships and sales of goods and services, as well as investment income and charitable gaming, accounts for a further 35% of revenues. Gifts and donations represent 13%. The remaining 3% of revenues come from a myriad of other sources.

Larger organizations, those with annual revenues of $10 million or more, depend on government sources for more than half (58%) of total revenues.

Smaller organizations (those with annual revenues of less than $30,000) depend more on earned income from non-government sources. These account for 51% of total revenues, and include revenues from membership fees and gifts and donations. Government sources account for only 12% of total revenues for smaller organizations.

Governments are a major source of revenues for several organizations. Hospitals get 82% of total revenues from governments, followed by health-related organizations (70%), social services (66%) and universities and colleges (56%). Provincial governments provide the lion's share of funding.

Challenges: Money, volunteers and planning for the future

Non-profit and voluntary organizations appear to be experiencing difficulties fulfilling their missions or achieving their organizational objectives, which may limit their ability to contribute to the community.

Just over one-half reported having problems with planning for the future, recruiting the types of volunteers needed, and obtaining board members.

Just under one-half reported difficulty retaining volunteers, obtaining funding from other organizations such as government, foundations or corporations, and difficulty obtaining funding from individual donors.

Organizations with smaller revenues, that is, less than $30,000, were generally least likely to report problems. These organizations typically use fewer resources, such as paid staff, volunteers and money, to achieve their missions.

Larger organizations, which require more resources to meet their mandates, were more likely to report problems, such as difficulty retaining volunteers and difficulty providing training to volunteers. However, certain problems such as difficulty earning revenues were reported less frequently by organizations with revenues of $10 million or more.

While difficulty obtaining funding from other organizations is a major problem for many, 20% of non-profit and voluntary organizations said it was a serious problem.

Regional variations: Highest proportion of organizations in central Canada

Combined, Quebec (29%) and Ontario (28%) account for more than one-half of all non-profit and voluntary organizations.

Relative to population, Quebec has a 40% higher concentration of organizations than Ontario. Nevertheless, Ontario commands 43% of all revenues, 40% of all volunteers and 47% of all employees.

While government is the major source of funding for organizations in most regions, organizations in Alberta, New Brunswick and the territories rely more on earned income from non-governmental sources.

Organizations in the territories, Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba are more likely than others to report problems relating to their capacity to engage volunteers and obtain funding. Those in New Brunswick and British Columbia are least likely to do so.

More than two-thirds (68%) of all organizations in New Brunswick were registered charities, the highest proportion in Canada, followed by 65% in Nova Scotia and 62% in Manitoba. Quebec and the territories were the only areas in which the incidence of registered charities was below the national average of 56%.

In every province and territory, there are more organizations working in the areas of religion, sports and recreation, and social services than in any other area of activity. Religious organizations account for the highest proportion of organizations in all regions, except British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and the territories.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5023.

The report *Cornerstones of Community: Highlights from the National Survey of Nonprofit and Voluntary Organizations*, 2003 (61-533-SIE, free; 61-533-SWE, free; 61-533-XIE, free; 61-533-XWE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free* then *Business Enterprises*. It can also be purchased in paper format (61-533-SPB, $8; 61-533-XPE, $20). See *How to order products.*

For information about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Chris Johnston (613-951-0875, *chris.johnston@statcan.ca*, Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

For information about the implications of these data for the non-profit and voluntary sector, contact Lisa Hartford (1-800-263-1178, ext. 225; 416-597-2293, ext. 225, *lisah@ccp.ca*) Canadian Centre for Philanthropy. ■

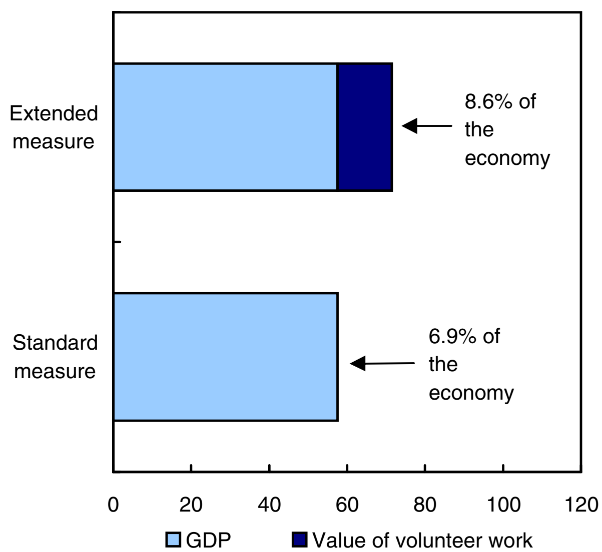
Non-profit institutions and volunteering: Economic contribution

1997 to 1999

The economic contribution of the non-profit sector is larger than many major industries in Canada, and amounted to 6.8% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 1999, according to the first-ever official estimates. The economic contribution of the non-profit sector increases to 8.6% when volunteer work is taken into account.

GDP of the non-profit sector

Billions of dollars, 1997



The non-profit sector includes hospitals, universities and colleges, along with a diverse range of other, typically smaller, organizations. Hospitals, universities and colleges account for the lion's share of non-profit economic activity.

In 1999, the non-profit sector's GDP (the value of the productive activity generated as non-profit organizations undertake their missions) was estimated at $61.8 billion, or 6.8% of the total economy.

Because the non-profit sector relies heavily on volunteers to undertake its activities, standard measures of GDP are extended to include a replacement cost value of volunteer work. This represents the cost to replace volunteer effort if the same services were purchased on the labour market.

Extended measures of the sector's contribution, which take into account the value of volunteer work, were estimated for 1997. In that year, standard GDP was $57.5 billion and accounted for 6.9% of the economy. When the value of volunteer work is added to this figure, the economic contribution of the non-profit sector increases to 8.6%.

Volunteer labour services contribute about $14 billion, accounting for nearly 20% of the total extended value of the non-profit sector's GDP.

Note to readers

Findings presented in this release are drawn from the Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions and Volunteering. *The satellite account is part of the System of National Accounts (SNA), and provides the first-ever official estimates of the economic contribution of the non-profit sector in Canada. The satellite account was funded through the federal Voluntary Sector Initiative (VSI). It is now an ongoing annual program at Statistics Canada.*

This first release of the satellite account includes standard economic accounts covering the production, incomes and outlays of the non-profit sector for three years: 1997, 1998 and 1999.

Separate accounts are presented for hospitals (including residential care facilities), universities and colleges, and for the non-profit sector excluding these groups. GDP and total income are shown by primary area of activity according to the International Classification of Non-profit Organizations (ICNPO).

The non-market extension, to put an economic value on volunteer work, is presented for the years 1997 and 2000, and is also classified according to ICNPO. Estimates are presented in nominal terms.

Analysis presented refers to the year 1999, except in cases where estimates from the standard economic accounts and the value of volunteer work are combined to create "extended" measures. These are shown for the common year, 1997.

Canada's non-profit sector is larger than many major industries

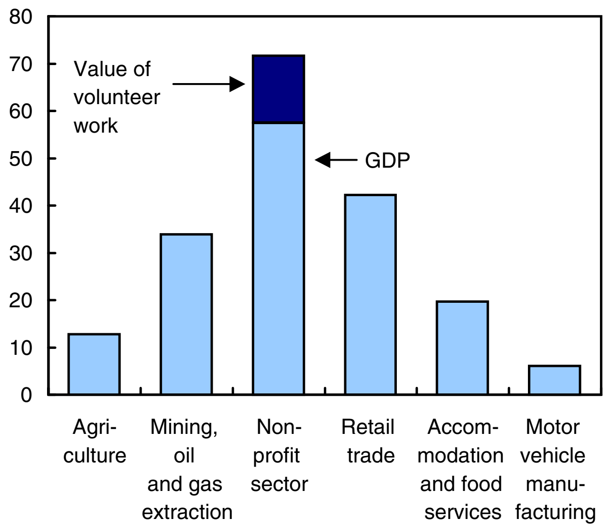
The non-profit sector is not an industry, and non-profit organizations span a range of industry groups. Its GDP can nonetheless be compared with that of major Canadian industries as a point of reference to provide an indication of the scale of its economic activity.

Largely due to the presence of hospitals, universities and colleges, the sector's total economic contribution is larger than many major industries in Canada. The non-profit sector's extended GDP is more than eleven times that of the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, over four times larger than agriculture, and over twice the value of the mining, oil and gas extraction industry. It is more than one and a half times Canada's retail trade industry.

The GDP of the non-profit sector exceeds that of these major industries irrespective of whether volunteer work is included in its value.

GDP of the non-profit sector and selected industries

Billions of dollars, 1997



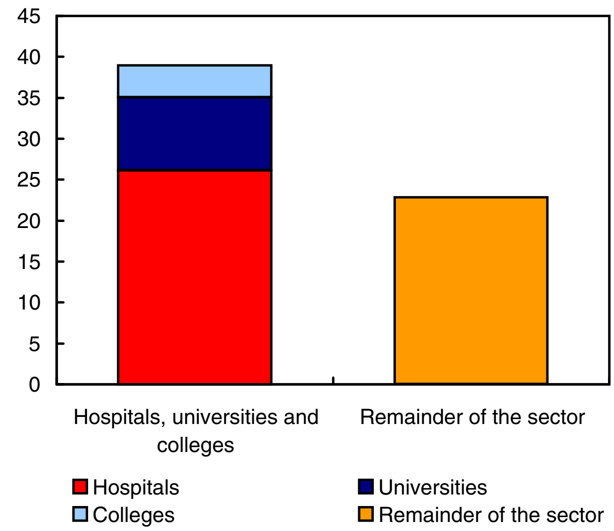
Sector heavyweights: hospitals, universities and colleges

Hospitals (including residential care facilities), universities and colleges accounted for the lion's share of non-profit economic activity in 1999, as their combined GDP reached $39.0 billion, or 63% of the total. Of this $39.0 billion, hospitals generated twice as much value added, $26.1 billion, as universities and colleges, at $12.8 billion.

These primarily large organizations fell mostly into the fields of health and education. As a result, these fields of activity dominate the Canadian non-profit sector's GDP.

GDP of hospitals, universities and colleges and remainder of the non-profit sector

Billions of dollars, 1999



The activity of other organizations spans a broad range of fields

To get a clearer view of the diversity of other organizations in the non-profit sector, the contribution of hospitals, universities and colleges was excluded from GDP. The rest of the sector is generally made up of smaller organizations, functioning in a broad range of fields. In 1999, their GDP was $22.8 billion, or 37% of the total non-profit sector.

Of the $22.8 billion, over 20% was generated in the field of social services, followed by culture and recreation (about 16%), development and housing (15%), religion (11%), business and professional associations and unions (nearly 10%) and health (9%).

These six fields of activity accounted for the bulk (over 80%) of the GDP generated by this group.

Labour compensation the largest expense for non-profit sector

Wages and salaries comprise the largest expense for the non-profit sector, particularly for hospitals, universities and colleges.

In 1999, current spending by non-profit organizations totalled $95.1 billion, 98% of which represented operating expenses incurred to produce goods and services. The remainder consisted of transfers to other sectors of the economy.

Two expenditure categories accounted for nearly 95% of total operating expenses. Compensation of employees was the largest and accounted for 57% of the total. Intermediate purchases, that is, current spending on goods and services used in production represented 37%.

The remaining 6% of operating expenses were depreciation expense and taxes less subsidies on factors of production.

Volunteer activity represents one-quarter of total labour services

Valuations of volunteer activity are approximate and reflect imputations using volunteer hours reported on the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating multiplied by comparable wage rates in the market economy.

When paid labour compensation and the replacement cost value of volunteer work are combined, the result is an extended value of total labour services used by the non-profit sector.

In 1997, the sector paid $48.9 billion in labour compensation and benefited from volunteer effort worth about $14 billion. The value of volunteer work amounted to roughly one-quarter of the total value of labour services provided to the non-profit sector.

The overall value of labour resources employed by the non-profit sector is equivalent to 13.5% of the wage bill for the Canadian economy.

Volunteer time worth more than double the value of donations from individuals

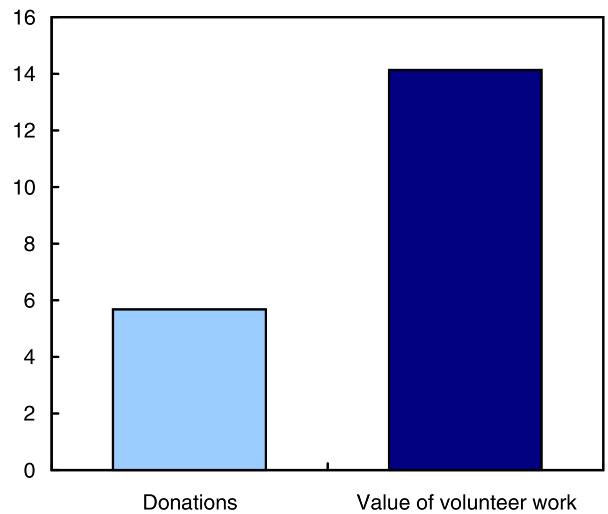
Volunteering is a resource that exceeds, by far, the value of donations from households to the non-profit sector.

In 1997, households donated $5.7 billion to the non-profit sector. The value of volunteer contributions of time was more than double this amount (about $14 billion).

Combining the value of volunteer work with donations from households would triple the importance of households' contribution to overall revenue for the non-profit sector—from 6.5% to nearly 20% of the total.

Donations from households and the value of volunteer work

Billions of dollars, 1997



Culture and recreation organizations use most volunteer effort

Four areas of activity accounted for most of the value of volunteer work. The culture and recreation field drew on $3.6 billion worth of volunteer effort in 1997. It was followed by social services ($3.0 billion), religion ($2.5 billion) and education and research ($1.8 billion).

These four groups collectively accounted for 77% of the value of volunteer work and a much smaller proportion of paid labour compensation (about 38%).

The health field, which is dominated by hospitals, relies far more heavily on paid labour than on volunteer effort. In 1997, the wage bill for the health field, an estimated $23.9 billion, dwarfed all other areas.

Education and research also employed a significant amount of paid labour resources, amounting to over $11 billion.

The health and education fields dominate paid labour services in the non-profit sector, accounting for nearly three-quarters of the overall value. In contrast, they accounted for only 21.5% of the value of volunteer work.

The value of volunteer work fell between 1997 and 2000

The value of volunteer work fell marginally between 1997 and 2000, from an estimated $14.1 billion to about $14.0 billion. The decline in the value was because of a drop in hours volunteered over this period.

In 2000, the value of volunteer work amounted to 1.4% of Canada's GDP—down from 1.7% in 1997.

Patterns in volunteering can be affected by a shifting of resources from the non-market to the market sector that occurs with economic cycles. Between 1997 and 2000, Canada's economy advanced an average of 4.9% per year and the employment rate rose from 59.0% to 61.4%.

The full report for the *Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions and Volunteering*, 1997 to 1999 (13-015-XIE, free) and (13-015-XWE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640, *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*) Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries

July 2004

Travel between Canada and other countries fell across the board in July.

The biggest decline occurred in the number of travellers who visited Canada, which fell 1.4% from June to just under 3.2 million.

In the opposite direction, just over 3.3 million Canadian residents left for destinations abroad, a 0.9% decline. (Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted).

Concerns about border delays may have been one factor influencing travellers as the number of American residents making same-day car trips to Canada plummeted 6.4% to about 1.4 million—the lowest figure in over 25 years.

There was also a 3.1% decline in the number of same-day car trips to the United States as the total fell to 1.7 million, the lowest level in over a year. This also coincided with the second consecutive monthly increase in the exchange rate, as the value of the Canadian dollar rose to its highest level compared with its US counterpart since the beginning of the year.

Overall, travel to Canada from the United States declined 1.4%. Although the number of same-day visits dropped, overnight trips rose 1.9% to 1.3 million—the highest level since December 2002. The number of trips increased in every transportation category with overnight car trips posting the largest gain of 2.2% and recording the highest monthly total since January 2003. Americans also made 1.7% more overnight plane trips, the second highest mark in the last three years.

Canadian travel to the United States dropped 1.1% in July, the fourth consecutive monthly drop. The number of overnight trips by Canadians to the United States remained relatively unchanged. Canadians made 468,000 overseas trips in July, down 0.2% from June. This was the third consecutive monthly decline and the lowest level since the start of the year.

Travel to Canada from overseas countries fell 1.0% in July as 346,000 visitors arrived in Canada. Travel was down in 6 of Canada's top 12 overseas markets. Taiwan led the way with a 26.6% monthly decrease and was followed by Hong Kong (-10.0%). Travel from the United Kingdom, however, rose 9.0% and set a record high in July.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The July 2004 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 20, no. 7 (66-001-PIE, $7/$59) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Élaine Fournier (613-951-5907; *elaine.fournier@statcan.ca*), or Jocelyn Lapierre (613-951-3720; *jocelyn.lapierre@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	June 2004^r	July 2004^p	June to July 2004	July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad[1]	**3,359**	**3,328**	**-0.9**	**4,085**	**3.2**
to the United States	2,890	2,860	-1.1	3,663	2.1
to Other countries	469	468	-0.2	422	13.7
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,742	1,688	-3.1	2,063	-1.4
Total trips, one or more nights	1,587	1,586	-0.1	1,971	8.5
United States[2]	1,119	1,118	-0.1	1,550	7.1
Car	651	651	0.0	1,081	5.5
Plane	375	374	-0.3	304	8.3
Other modes of transportation	93	93	0.1	164	16.9
Other countries[3]	469	468	-0.2	422	13.7
Travel to Canada[1]	**3,239**	**3,194**	**-1.4**	**5,616**	**5.9**
From the United States	2,890	2,848	-1.4	4,977	3.3
From Other countries	349	346	-1.0	640	31.8
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,485	1,391	-6.4	2,106	-7.4
Total trips, one or more nights	1,616	1,638	1.4	3,226	15.9
United States[2]	1,276	1,301	1.9	2,606	12.8
Car	797	814	2.2	1,729	13.4
Plane	327	333	1.7	525	9.5
Other modes of transportation	152	153	1.0	352	14.7
Other countries[3]	340	337	-0.8	621	31.4
Most important overseas markets[4]					
United Kingdom	77	84	9.0	129	34.4
Japan	38	36	-4.8	50	118.4
France	26	27	1.6	53	33.8
Germany	26	27	3.1	54	26.8
Australia	16	16	-0.2	21	24.5
Mexico	14	14	2.6	40	35.8
South Korea	15	14	-4.4	27	18.9
Netherlands	9	10	11.6	25	17.8
Hong Kong	10	9	-10.0	17	22.2
Taiwan	12	9	-26.6	14	48.3
China	8	8	-1.7	12	40.6
Switzerland	7	8	5.5	21	13.9

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
1. *Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.*
2. *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
3. *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
4. *Includes same-day and one or more night trips.*

■

Deliveries of major grains
August 2004

Data on August grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.

The August 2004 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, $12/$120) will be available in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; *sue.anderson@statcan.ca*) or Client Services (1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

September 1, 2004 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage totalled 64,899 metric tonnes on September 1, down 1.1% from a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; *Sandy.Gielfeldt@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

July 2004

Prices for grain futures fell in August as a result of favourable weather in North America and most other major global producing areas.

Data from the July 2004 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries, and supply-disposition analyses.

The August situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the July issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, $12/$120), which will soon be available.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; *les.macartney@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

August 2004

According to the monthly survey of crushing plants, oilseed processors crushed 259,121 metric tonnes of canola in August. Oil production last month totalled 106,562 tonnes while meal production amounted to 161,786 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The August 2004 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, $12/$120) will be available in October.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; *les.macartney@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

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Catalogue number 13-015-XWE
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Cornerstones of Community: Highlights from the National Survey of Non-profit and Voluntary Organizations, 2003
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International Travel, Advance Information, July 2004, Vol. 20, no. 7
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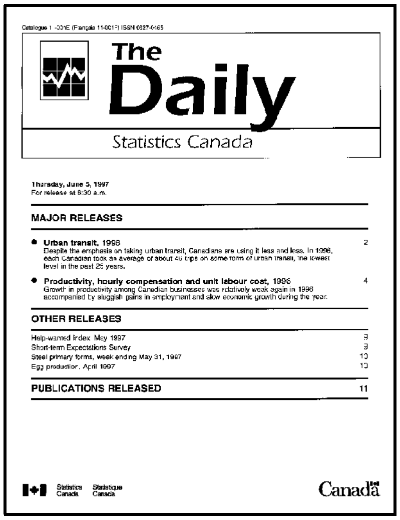

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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