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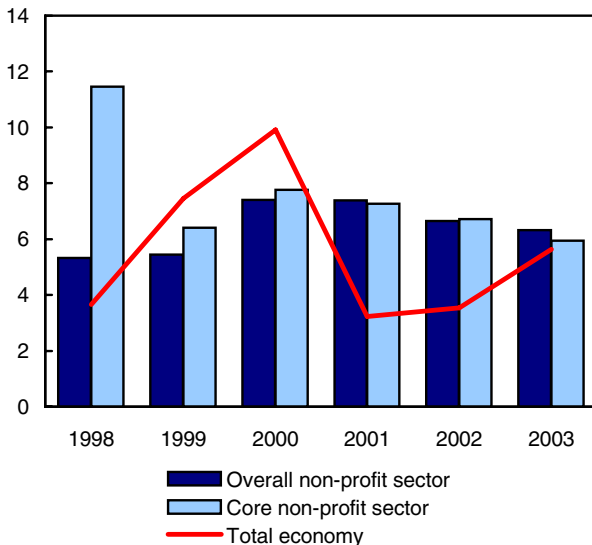
Satellite account of non-profit institutions and volunteering

1997 to 2003

Economic activity in the non-profit sector, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), outpaced that of the economy as a whole between 1997 and 2003, according to data on the economic contribution of non-profit institutions and volunteering.

Growth of gross domestic product

annual % change, current prices



During this seven-year period, GDP for the non-profit sector grew at an annual average rate of 6.4%, faster than the average of 5.6% for the total economy.

For 2003 alone, GDP for the overall non-profit sector increased 6.3%, topping \$80.3 billion. Again, this rate of growth outpaced the total economy, which rose 5.6% for the year.

For the purposes of this analysis, the overall non-profit sector is split into two groups. The first consists of hospitals (including residential care facilities), universities and colleges, which account for the lion's share of non-profit economic activity.

The second consists of a diverse range of other generally smaller organizations, known as the "core non-profit sector". They operate in numerous fields and play an increasingly important role in society.

Note to readers

Statistics Canada is among the first statistical agencies in the world to have carved out a new sector for non-profit organizations through the development of the Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions and Volunteering. This account, part of the System of National Accounts, provides estimates of the economic contribution of Canada's non-profit sector.

This third edition of the satellite account adds two additional reference years for the standard accounts, and revises existing estimates back to 1997. The standard economic accounts cover the production, incomes and outlays of the Canadian non-profit sector. The non-market extension, which puts an economic value on volunteer work, is presented for the years 1997 and 2000.

Separate estimates (for both the standard economic accounts and the nonmarket extension) are available for (i) the overall non-profit sector including hospitals, universities and colleges, and (ii) the core non-profit sector excluding these groups. Gross domestic product, total income and the non-market extension are shown by primary area of activity according to the International Classification of Non-profit Organizations.

Analysis presented covers the period 1997 to 2003, with a focus on 2003. The standard economic accounts and the value of volunteer work are combined to create "extended" measures. These are shown for the two common years, 1997 and 2000.

Estimates are presented in nominal terms. All growth rates are calculated using nominal values, that is, not adjusted for inflation.

Between 1997 and 2003, economic activity in the core non-profit sector grew 7.6%, significantly faster on average than the 5.8% gain for hospitals, universities and colleges. As a result, the core non-profit sector saw its share of GDP in the overall sector rise from 34% in 1997 to 36% in 2003.

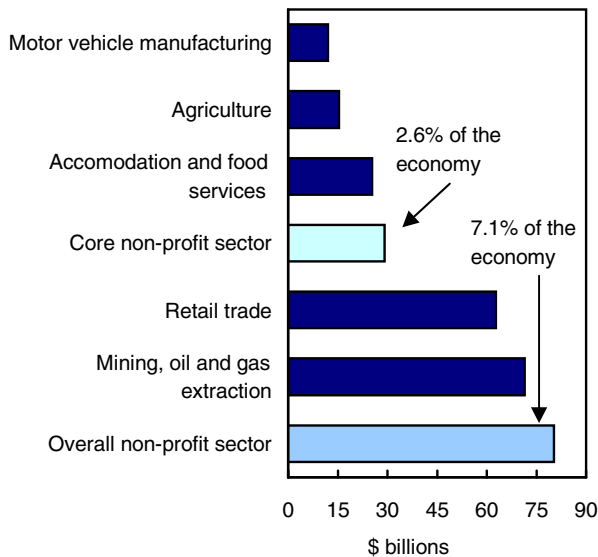
Non-profit organizations not only play an important role in the well-being of Canadians, they also constitute an economic force.

The GDP of the core non-profit sector amounted to \$29.1 billion in 2003, representing 2.6% of the total economy. When hospitals, universities and colleges were included, this share nearly tripled to 7.1%.

Economic activity generated in the overall non-profit sector in 2003 was larger than the mining, oil and gas extraction industry, and retail trade industry.

The significantly smaller core non-profit sector was roughly twice the size of Canada's agricultural industry, and was larger than the entire accommodation and food services industry.

Gross domestic product: non-profit sector and selected industries, 2003



Hospitals, universities and colleges are the sector's heavyweights, core non-profit organizations span myriad activities

Hospitals, universities and colleges accounted for nearly two-thirds of economic activity in the overall non-profit sector between 1997 and 2003. The generally smaller organizations in the core sector accounted for the remaining third.

Hospitals generated \$34 billion in economic activity, twice as much as the \$17.2 billion generated by universities and colleges.

In the core non-profit sector, the share of GDP generated by each field changed little during the seven-year period. The social services group, which led all fields during the period, accounted for nearly 26% of GDP for the core segment in 2003.

The development and housing field has consistently held second place, followed by culture and recreation; religion; business and professional associations; and health (other than hospitals). Combined, these six areas of activity accounted for 81% of GDP in the core segment in 2003.

Between 1997 and 2003, economic activity increased at the fastest pace in the large social services group, after education and research (other than universities and colleges). It also rose at a strong pace in all the others, except for the health field (other than hospitals), which experienced sluggish annual average growth of 2.2%.

Core non-profit organizations rely on diverse sources of revenues

Between 1997 and 2003, revenues for core non-profit organizations increased at an annual average rate of 7.4%. This was slightly faster than the gain of 5.9% in revenues for hospitals, universities and colleges. The composition of revenue sources was notably stable over the period.

Hospitals, universities and colleges received the vast majority (95%) of their revenue from government transfers and sales of goods and services between 1997 and 2003.

However, organizations in the core non-profit sector relied on a significantly broader set of revenue sources.

As they did in the six previous years, sales of goods and services accounted for 42% of total revenue for the core non-profit sector in 2003. This was followed by government transfers, which contributed a further 20%, membership fees, 17%, and individual donations, nearly 13%.

Membership fees, donations from households and investment income combined accounted for 37% of total revenue for the core segment in 2003. In contrast, hospitals, universities and colleges derived only 2.3% of their revenue from these sources.

The core non-profit sector received the vast majority of individual or household donations — on average over 90% for the period. However, the share of these individual donations received by hospitals, universities and colleges has risen steadily, from only 6.3% in 1997 to 10.1% in 2003.

Provincial governments remained, by far, the main providers of public funds to both hospitals, universities and colleges as well as core non-profit organizations between 1997 and 2003. They provided nearly one-half of all revenue to the overall non-profit sector.

However, the federal share of government transfers to the core non-profit sector rose from 17% to 23% during the period. In 2003, the core segment received over 70% of total federal transfers destined to the overall non-profit sector, up from 67% in 1997.

Value of volunteer work: More important than individual donations

Because non-profit groups rely heavily on volunteers, in this analysis the standard measure of GDP is extended to include an imputed replacement cost value of volunteer work. This represents the cost to replace volunteer effort if the same services were purchased on the paid labour market.

Extended measures were estimated for 1997 and 2000, the common years for which both

the standard economic accounts and the value of volunteer work are available.

In 2000, the replacement cost value of volunteering was estimated at \$14.0 billion in other "in-kind" revenue offered to the overall non-profit sector. This was more than double the \$6.6 billion in donations received from households.

Core non-profit organizations mobilized \$12.1 billion, or 86%, of this total, reflecting the importance of this resource to this group. This was twice the level of the \$5.9 billion in household donations to core non-profit groups in 2000.

If the value of volunteering were included for 2000, the non-profit sector's economic activity would have increased by more than 21%. The value of GDP for the core segment alone would have increased by over 50%. Similarly, the core segment would have accounted for 3.6% of total economy activity in 2000, instead of 2.4%.

Majority of volunteering in culture and recreation, social services, religion

The bulk of volunteering was concentrated in three main activities in 2000. Culture and recreation had \$3.6 billion worth of volunteer effort, followed by social services (\$2.9 billion) and religion (\$2.3 billion).

These three combined accounted for 73% of the value of the volunteer work and nearly 48% of paid labour compensation in the core non-profit sector.

The large field of culture and recreation relied more heavily on volunteer labour than paid labour. Conversely, the health field, essentially dominated by hospitals both in terms of GDP and labour income, made use of substantially less volunteer effort relative to paid labour. Religion was almost evenly balanced between the two.

Employees and volunteers are the building blocks of the sector's activity

In 2000, the value of volunteer work accounted for about one-fifth of the total value of labour resources used by the overall non-profit sector. In the core sector alone, however, volunteer work accounted for 39%, reflecting the greater involvement of volunteering in this segment.

The extended value of labour resources employed by the generally smaller core organizations represented 5.7% of the wage bill for the Canadian economy in 2000. This compares with 13.2% for the non-profit sector as a whole.

In 2003, compensation of employees in the overall non-profit sector hit \$70 billion, up 45.0% from 1997. Between 1997 and 2003, compensation accounted for 87% on average of the overall sector's GDP.

In 2003, labour compensation was the biggest expense for hospitals, universities and colleges (\$46.7 billion). In contrast, core non-profit organizations spent much more on goods and services (\$25.8 billion) used in the production process than paid labour (\$23.3 billion).

Available on CANSIM: tables 388-0001 to 388-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1901.

The full report for the *Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions and Volunteering, 1997 to 2003* (13-015-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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. ■

Air charter statistics

2004

International air charter passenger trips declined in 2004 compared to 2003, continuing the trend observed since the last peak recorded in 1994. In 2004, over 3.4 million passengers travelled on charter flights between Canada and another country, down 7% compared to 2003 (3.7 million passengers).

The southern region (composed of the Caribbean Islands — except Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands — Mexico, Central America and South America) has emerged as the main charter market for international charter flights, representing almost 70% of international air charter passenger trips. Europe (20%) and the United States (12%) held lesser market shares.

Dominican Republic (711,408 passengers), Mexico (688,253 passengers) and Cuba (607,306 passengers) were the most popular markets in the southern region in 2004. All three, however, showed declines compared to 2003.

United Kingdom (272,329 passengers) was the most popular market in Europe in 2004, with France (110,052 passengers) placing second.

Florida (219,647 passengers) and Nevada (146,081 passengers) were the most popular charter markets for the United States in 2004. Arizona (5,125 passengers) was the third most popular US market.

The publication *Air Charter Statistics, 2004* (51-207-XIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2705.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Study: Wage differences between male and female university professors

1970 to 2001

More women are teaching full-time in Canadian universities, and although they still earn less on average than their male counterparts, the difference in salaries has narrowed, according to a new study.

Among full-time professors who began their jobs in the 1960s, men earned approximately \$10,000 to \$15,000 more per year than women depending on their age. Among more recent cohorts starting work since the mid-1980s, men were earning approximately \$5,000 more than women.

The difference in salaries narrowed because successive cohorts of male faculty earned less throughout their career than their predecessors did.

In other words, female professors gained ground relative to male professors because new male faculty members were earning less. The earnings profiles of men for each birth cohort studied were lower because entry salaries, adjusted for inflation, were falling.

In contrast, the earnings profile of female academics born between 1930 and 1934 did not differ greatly from that of women born between 1965 and 1969.

The study also found that the male-female differences were smaller in schools with seniority-based pay systems than in those with merit-based pay systems. Salary differences between men and women were larger for faculty up to 50 years of age in schools with a merit-based pay system.

Differences between men and women in areas such as rank, country in which their degrees were obtained, and the fields in which they teach, accounted for most of the difference in average salaries. But not all of it.

These differences accounted for less of the salary difference for more recent birth cohorts, although the earnings gaps among these cohorts were smaller.

The study also noted that the number of women teaching full-time in Canadian universities has increased. Between 1970 and 2001, the percentage of women teaching full-time at Canadian universities more than doubled from 13% to 29%.

The study "The evolution of male-female wage differentials in Canadian universities: 1970 to 2001" was prepared by Casey Warman (Queen's University and Statistics Canada) and Frances Woolley and Chris Worswick (Carleton University). The study is part of the NewRealitiesof Gender in Canadian Society project, organized by the Family and Labour Studies Division, and featuring work conducted in Statistics Canada's Research Data Centres and is available for free online (http://www.econ.queensu.ca/working_papers/papers/).

For more information about this study, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gustave Goldmann (613-951-1472), Research Data Centres program. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending December 2, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 2 totalled 295 186 metric tonnes, up 4.5% from 282 544 tonnes a week earlier and up 7.2% from 275 401 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of December 2 was 14 429 507 tonnes, up 2.2% from 14 125 126 tonnes in the same period of 2005.

Note: The release of the data for the week ending December 2, 2006 is the last for this survey, which was discontinued.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

Users will find the steel production data on a monthly and year-to-date basis in the monthly publication *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) from the *Publications* module of our website. This publication presents the results of four monthly surveys that measure selected outputs of the Canadian steel manufacturing industry. These surveys cover steel primary forms, steel castings and pig iron; ingots and rolled steel products; steel pipe and tubing; and steel wire and specified wire products.

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

Natural gas transportation and distribution

August 2006

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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

Refined petroleum products

September 2006 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for September. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

New products

Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions and Volunteering, 1997 to 2003
Catalogue number 13-015-XWE
(free).

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, August 2006, Vol. 61, no. 8
Catalogue number 45-004-XWE
(free).

Air Charter Statistics, 2004
Catalogue number 51-207-XIE
(free).

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

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (if applicable) 11-001-XIE/001-001-001

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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 getting it less and less. In 1996, about 1.4 billion trips, an average of about 4.5 per person, were taken 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

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 8
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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The Daily, December 8, 2006

Release dates: December 11 to 15, 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Third quarter 2006
11	National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses	2005
11	New Housing Price Index	October 2006
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	October 2006
12	Household spending	2005
13	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2006
13	New motor vehicle sales	October 2006
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 2006
14	Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2006
15	National balance sheet accounts	Third quarter 2006
15	Outcomes of probation and conditional sentence supervision	2003/2004 to 2004/2005
