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Releases

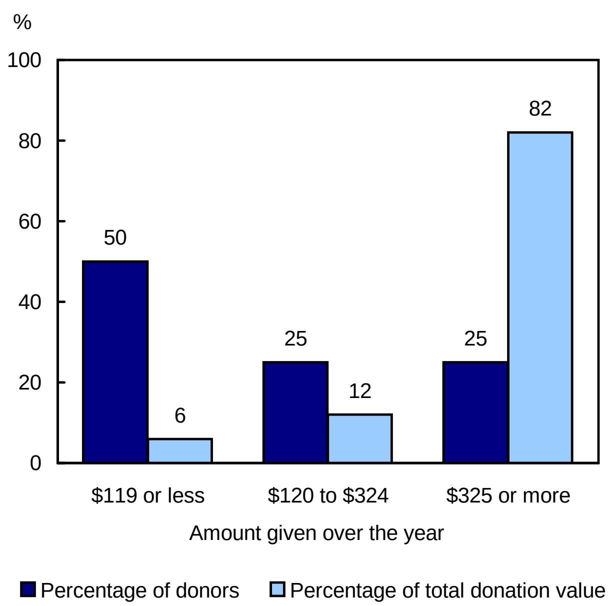
Releases

Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating
2004

Canadians are extremely generous with the money and time they give to charitable and other nonprofit organizations. But it is a relatively small proportion of the population that provides the bulk of the help, according to the latest survey on giving and volunteering.

Although many Canadians give money, charitable and other nonprofit organizations rely on a relatively small group of donors for the majority of their support. The top one-quarter of donors (21% of Canadians) who gave $325 or more during 2004 provided 82% of the value of all donations, the survey showed.

A few donate the most money



These top donors tended to be older, to have higher levels of household income, and to have higher levels of formal education. People who are employed or widowed, or attend religious services on a weekly basis, also tended to be in this top group of donors.

Note to readers

The Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating is the latest iteration of a series of surveys that began with the National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating. It was conducted by Statistics Canada in 1997 as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey, and was repeated in the fall of 2000.

In 2001, the federal government provided funding to establish a permanent survey program on charitable giving, volunteering and participating within Statistics Canada. The survey itself was renamed the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (CSGVP).

The CSGVP was developed through a partnership of federal government departments and voluntary sector organizations. These include Canadian Heritage, Health Canada, Human Resources and Social Development Canada, Imagine Canada, the Public Health Agency of Canada, Statistics Canada and Volunteer Canada.

Because the 2004 CSGVP employs a different survey approach and because it uses a somewhat different questionnaire than did the previous surveys, it is not appropriate to compare results from the 2004 CSGVP with the two previous surveys. The CSGVP surveyed just over 22,000 Canadians aged 15 and over.

Definitions

Donors *are people who made at least one donation of money to a charitable or other nonprofit organization in the 12-month reference period preceding the survey. This definition excludes those who made donations of loose change to coin collection boxes located beside cash registers at store check-outs.*

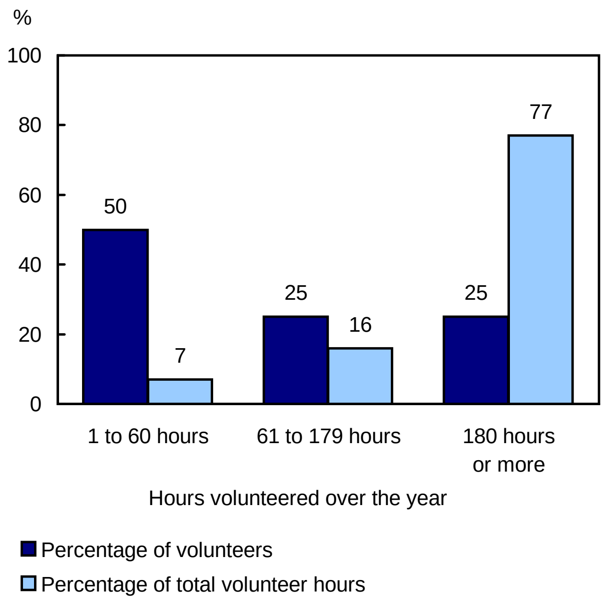
Participants *are people who reported membership or participation in at least one group, organization or association in the 12-month reference period preceding the survey.*

Volunteers *are people who volunteered, that is, who performed a service without pay, on behalf of a charitable or other nonprofit organization, at least once in the 12-month reference period preceding the survey. This includes any unpaid help provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations.*

Charitable and other nonprofit organizations also depend heavily on a relatively small group of volunteers for unpaid help. In 2004, the top one-quarter of volunteers (11% of Canadians) who contributed 180 hours or more accounted for 77% of total volunteer hours.

These top volunteers were broadly distributed throughout the population. However, those who attend religious services on a weekly basis and those who have university degrees were much more likely than others to be top volunteers.

A few volunteer the most time



Nationally, more than 22 million Canadians — 85% of the population aged 15 and over — made a financial donation to a charitable or other nonprofit organization during the 12-month period covered by the survey. They donated an estimated $8.9 billion, an average of $400 each.

During the same one-year period, nearly 12 million Canadians, or 45% of the population aged 15 and over, did some volunteering through a group or organization. Their contributions totalled almost 2 billion hours, which was equivalent to one million full-time jobs. On average, volunteers contributed 168 hours each.

Rates of donating and volunteering in 2004 are higher than those found in two similar surveys in 1997 and 2000. However, the results cannot be compared because the 2004 survey used a somewhat different questionnaire than the earlier two, as well as a different survey design.

Charitable giving: Religious organizations largest beneficiaries

Religious organizations got the highest proportion of total donations in 2004, about 45%, or nearly $4.0 billion. Donors to religious organizations made the largest average donations, about $395. Health organizations were second, receiving more than $1.2 billion, or 14% of the total.

Although religious organizations were given more money than other organizations, other organizations have a wider base of support in the population. Almost 6 out of 10 Canadians (57%) made donations to health organizations, 43% donated to social services organizations, and 38% donated to religious organizations.

Volunteering: Nearly one fifth of hours directed to sports and recreation

Most volunteering was directed towards four types of organizations in 2004. About 11% of Canadians devoted their time to each of sports and recreation; social services; and education and research organizations. About 1 in 10 gave their time to religious organizations.

In terms of the number of hours contributed, 18% of all volunteer hours were contributed to sports and recreation and 17% to social services organizations. About 16% went to religious organizations and 11% to education and research organizations.

Youth had the highest rate of volunteering

The percentage of Canadians who volunteer generally decreases with age. Over half (55%) of all young people aged 15 to 24 volunteered through a group or organization, compared to one-third (32%) of seniors aged 65 and older.

It is important to note, however, that older volunteers tend to give more time. The average number of hours volunteered generally rises with age, from 139 hours for youth volunteers to a high of 245 hours for senior volunteers.

People who attended religious services weekly were also more likely to volunteer their time. About 62% of them did so, compared with only 43% of individuals who did not attend services on a weekly basis.

Through the course of the year, they also tended to volunteer more time on average, 229 hours compared with 147 hours for those who did not attend services weekly. It is worth noting that those who attended services weekly volunteered more than half (57%) of their hours to non-religious causes.

Provinces: High donor rates in Atlantic Canada

Five provinces had donor rates higher than the national average of 85%: Newfoundland and Labrador, where 93% of the population aged 15 and over made donations; Prince Edward Island (93%), Nova Scotia (90%), Ontario (90%) and New Brunswick (88%).

The remaining provinces and all of the territories had rates lower than the national average. The lowest was 63% in Nunavut.

There was a different pattern for average donations. They ranged from a high of $500 in Alberta to a low of $176 in Quebec. All four Atlantic provinces had a higher percentage of donors than the national rate. However, the average annual amount in these provinces was lower than the national average ($400).

Average donations for all provinces west of Quebec exceeded the national average.

In terms of volunteering through a group or organization, Saskatchewan had the highest volunteer rate (54%), followed by the Northwest Territories (53%), and the Yukon (52%). The lowest, 34%, was in Quebec.

With respect to hours per year, volunteers in British Columbia contributed an average of 199 hours, the highest, followed by volunteers in the Yukon (196) and Nova Scotia (195). Volunteers reported the fewest hours in Nunavut (132) and Quebec (146).

Volunteering and donating, by province and territory

	Number of volunteers	Volunteer rate	Number of donors	Donor rate
	thousands	%	thousands	%
Canada	**11,809**	**45**	**22,193**	**85**
Newfoundland and Labrador	187	42	411	93
Prince Edward Island	54	47	107	93
Nova Scotia	377	48	701	90
New Brunswick	273	44	547	88
Quebec	2,114	34	5,172	83
Ontario	5,075	50	9,043	90
Manitoba	459	50	770	84
Saskatchewan	428	54	651	82
Alberta	1,227	48	2,045	79
British Columbia	1,580	45	2,695	77
Yukon	11	52	16	76
Northwest Territories	16	53	24	79
Nunavut	8	42	12	63

Note: *Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.*

More than 8 in 10 Canadians helped others directly

Canadians provide substantial help to others directly, without a formal organization or group being involved. More than 8 in 10 (83%) reported that they had helped others directly in the previous year. This does not include help given to individuals living in the same household.

About 60% provided help at an individual's home, the most common activity, while 50% provided health-related or personal care, including unpaid babysitting or visiting an elderly person.

Participation: Two-thirds of the population belonged to a group, organization or association

The third component of the survey asked questions about other forms of involvement in society. Respondents were asked whether they belonged to a variety of community organizations and groups, as well as about the extent to which they attended meetings, social functions or other activities.

Two-thirds (66%) of Canadians aged 15 and over were members of, or participants in, at least one community organization, such as a community association, service club or union.

They belonged to four main types of organizations: sports and recreation; professional associations and unions; religious organizations or groups; and cultural, education or hobby organizations.

Participation rates were highest in Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Ontario, and lowest in Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4430.

The publication *Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating*, 2004 (71-542-XIE, free) is now available online from the *Our products and services* page of our website. A paper version of the publication (71-542-XPE, $20) is also available. See *How to order products*.

Data from the 2004 Follow-up Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating are also now available.

For more information about the analysis contained in this release, contact Lisa Hartford (416-597-2293, ext. 225), Imagine Canada.

For information on the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; *ssd@statcan.ca*), Special Surveys Division. ■

Study: Canadian agriculture year-end review

2005

On the whole, Canadian farmers faced some tough going in 2005, but the agriculture and food industry was not without some bright spots, according to a new study.

For many farmers, the major challenge was the sharp drop in realized net income, which fell to its lowest level since 2003. Crop receipts alone tumbled 7%.

Record-breaking production of canola, corn and soybeans in Canada came at a time when world production and inventories were also at high levels but rock bottom prices.

Individual groups also had a difficult year. Spring floods in parts of Manitoba devastated crop production for many of the province's farmers.

A spring frost decimated the grape crop in Ontario. A combination of market conditions and bad weather forced vegetable growers to cut back their cultivated area by some 12%. In addition, sales of greenhouse products fell for the first time.

On the flip side, a major event for Canada's livestock sector was the opening of the US border to imports of Canadian cattle and calves under 30 months of age in July, following the 26-month ban due to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). This helped bolster the price for cattle and calves marketed domestically.

In addition, the food processing sector kept up a relatively strong performance last year. And the nation recorded another strong surplus in the international trade of agriculture and fish products.

Crop prices drop sharply

Prices paid to Canadian farmers for a number of crops continued to be under pressure due to high North American production levels in 2005 and large world supplies.

In addition, the significant rise in the value of the Canadian dollar against the American greenback lowered returns on Canadian agricultural exports that sell in US dollars.

In December 2005, producers received prices for crops that were 15% below levels of a year earlier, according to Statistics Canada's Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). This continued the downward trend in year-over-year price changes that started in the summer of 2003.

Near-record grain and oilseed production in both Canada and the United States in 2005 added to already large supplies. In addition, growing conditions in many parts of Canada were detrimental to the quality of some crops.

The price index for total crops in 2005 was at its lowest level since the early 1990s. As a result, farmers approached the federal government to seek special assistance for the crops sector.

On the Prairies, production of canola, used to make margarine and cooking oils, jumped 26% to 9.5 million tonnes, the result of a record yield. Flaxseed production nearly doubled.

In Eastern Canada, favourable crop conditions resulted in record corn and soybean production.

Beef markets recover after the US border reopens to Canadian cattle exports

Canadian exports of live cattle and calves under 30 months of age resumed to the United States on July 18, 2005. Breeding cattle, cull cattle and meat from older animals were still not permitted to enter the US market.

The resiliency of the North American beef cattle market became apparent as exports of live cattle neared pre-BSE levels by October 2005. This rebound was significant, especially in the context of the no-trade policy for breeding or cull animals.

Partially offsetting the increase in live cattle exports was a drop in beef meat exports during the second half of 2005. Part of this decline can be attributed to the three-week labour strike at a packing plant in Alberta in late October and early November.

By the end of the year, cattle markets began to recover and prices for livestock and animal products were 5% above levels of a year earlier.

Average 2005 slaughter prices for cattle rose 8%, while the average price for feeder animals increased 32% from 2004.

Huge trade surplus in agricultural products

Canadians export about half of the food they produce and import about half the food they eat. This makes Canada one of the world's most agriculturally trade dependent nations.

For some farm enterprises, such as cattle, hogs and greenhouse vegetables, trade with the United States and other countries has brought opportunities to expand into large new markets. But a trade "shock" can be devastating, as was demonstrated when the Canadian border was closed to exports of live cattle and beef products in the spring of 2003 due to BSE.

In 2005, Canada exported $30.2 billion of agricultural and fish products, down 1.7% from the previous year and 0.9% above the previous five year average.

At the same time, the nation imported $22.0 billion of agricultural and fish products, up 3.1% from 2004 and 6.1% above the previous five year average.

This gave the country a trade surplus in agricultural and fish products of about $8.2 billion.

About 38% of Canada’s exports consisted of meat, fish, and live animals; 28% were grains and oilseeds and their products; and the remaining 34% were alcoholic beverages and other food, feed, beverages and tobacco.

Exports of live animals increased nearly 77% from 2004 levels as a result of the reopening of the US border. Wheat exports dropped 23% mainly due to lower demands by China.

In terms of imports, about 29% consisted of fruits and vegetables; an additional 29% were beverages, cocoa, coffee, tea and other prepared foods; 18% were fish, meat and live animals; and the remaining 24% were mainly cereal products, sugar, fodder and feed.

Food processing industry remains strong

Canada’s food processing industry held steady last year. Shipments of Canadian manufactured food products totalled $68 billion in 2005, down only a marginal 0.3% from the previous year.

Shipments of beverages and tobacco products amounted to an additional $12 billion, up 0.5%. An increase in beverages more than offset a decline in tobacco.

Food manufacturers used 84% of their capacity in the final quarter of 2004, the highest level over the past decade. Last year, capacity utilization in the sector declined slightly, but was still strong at around 82%.

The article "Canadian agriculture in 2005: A tough year in review" is now available in the June 2006 edition of the newsletter *Vista on the Agri-food Industry and the Farm Community* (21-004-XIE, free) from the *Our products and services* page of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Verna Mitura (613-951-8718; *verna.mitura@statcan.ca*) or Mike Trant (613-951-2859; *mike.trant@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Foreign affiliate trade statistics

2004

Sales of goods and services and employment by foreign affiliates of Canadian businesses rose in 2004, due largely to growth in the manufacturing and retail trade sectors in the United States.

Total sales increased by $39 billion to $372 billion, up 12% from 2003 and the first increase in sales in three years.

The manufacturing (+$22 billion), mining and oil and gas extraction (+$8 billion) and retail trade (+$4 billion) sectors were largely responsible for higher sales.

This increase in sales was due mainly to the strength of consumer spending and price increases in the United States, which more than offset the negative impact of the rise in the Canadian dollar.

Consumer expenditures as well as consumer prices and producer prices in the United States — particularly in the manufacturing and raw materials sectors such as metal products, oil and natural gas — significantly increased in 2004.

Canadian-owned foreign affiliates employed an additional 73,000 persons in 2004, bringing employment to 942,000, an increase of 8% over the previous year. The manufacturing (+34,000) and retail trade (+32,000) sectors contributed to the rise in employment.

This increase in employment was due mainly to the acquisition of new foreign affiliates.

Indeed, the number of foreign affiliates in operation rose by 2%. On average, each affiliate generated $99 million in sales and had 250 employees in 2004, a significant increase compared to averages of $91 million in sales and 236 employees the previous year.

Sales rose twice as much among foreign affiliate goods-producers than service-providers. In contrast, the rise in employment was twice as strong for service-providers than for goods-producers.

Sales by service-providers rose 7% to $122 billion. The strongest growth was recorded in the retail trade and management of companies and enterprises sectors. Among foreign affiliates that produced goods, sales climbed to $250 billion, up 14% from 2003. The sharpest increases occurred in the utilities and construction, mining and oil and gas extraction, and manufacturing sectors.

Service-providers employed 345,000 people in 2004, up 12% from a year earlier and the strongest growth recorded since 1999, the first year that estimates were released. This growth was driven mainly by the retail trade sector where the number of jobs quadrupled as a result of major acquisitions south of the border. For their part, foreign affiliate goods-producers had 597,000 employees, an increase of 6%. This increase occurred almost exclusively in the manufacturing sector.

Higher sales and employment in the manufacturing sector resulted from strength in food manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing, printing, paper manufacturing and the manufacturing of metal products.

The share of sales by foreign affiliates in the United States remained stable at 59%. Sales in countries in the "Other countries" category caught up to sales in the European Union following growth of 21%. These two regions accounted for about one-fifth of total sales in 2004.

The share of employment held by foreign affiliates in the United States grew only slightly to 56%. The share of employment held by countries in the European Union and in the "Other countries" category fell moderately to account for slightly more than one-fifth of employment.

Note: To be consistent with the international practice for measuring foreign affiliate trade statistics, only the data for majority-owned foreign affiliates are included. For operational reasons, depository institutions and foreign branches of firms were excluded from the estimates. Sales and employment figures of non-bank majority-owned foreign affiliates represent 100% of the sales and employment, even if the Canadian ownership is less than 100%.

Foreign affiliate operations

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Sales ($ billions)				
Goods-producers	227	221	219	220	250
Service-producers	140	143	135	114	122
Total	**367**	**365**	**355**	**333**	**372**
United States	237	224	218	197	219
European Union	67	75	73	73	77
Other countries	62	66	64	63	77
Total	**367**	**365**	**355**	**333**	**372**
	Employment (thousands)				
Goods-producers	566	540	562	562	597
Service-producers	322	346	336	307	345
Total	**888**	**886**	**898**	**869**	**942**
United States	553	524	507	473	527
European Union	157	175	186	184	199
Other countries	178	187	205	212	216
Total	**888**	**886**	**898**	**869**	**942**

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0060, 376-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1529.

Additional analysis of these foreign affiliate trade statistics data will be available soon in the publication

Canada's International Trade in Services (67-203-XIE, free).

For additional information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; *infobalance@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact François Lavoie (613-951-5416; *francois.lavoie@statcan.ca*), Balance of Payments Division. ■

Farm Product Price Index

March 2006

Prices farmers received for their commodities fell 2.4% in March from the same month a year earlier, in the wake of a decline in crop and livestock prices.

Prices for crops were 3.1% lower in March than they were a year earlier. Except for a few months in the fall of 2004, crop prices have been trending down since July 2003. Farmers received lower prices for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops and fruits.

Prices for livestock and animal products were 0.5% lower in March than they were a year earlier. This was the second consecutive month of year-over-year decreases. Prices fell in March for hogs and poultry.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 95.4 in March, unchanged from a revised February index.

Prices for livestock and animal products slid 0.6% in March from the revised February index, as cattle and calves, poultry and dairy all recorded a decline. There were no large changes from February, which ranged from a 1.5% decline for dairy to a 1.6% increase for hogs.

Cattle and calf prices were down 0.9% in March. After increasing 14.5% last July, when the border reopened to trade of live animals (under 30 months of age), the month-to-month index changes have ranged from a decline of 1.9% to an increase of 2.7%.

Following seven declines in nine months, hog prices edged up for the second consecutive month. The downward pressure had come from large North American supplies and the strong Canadian dollar.

Prices farmers received for crops were up 1.1% in March as all major categories recorded increases except grains and fruit.

Potato prices rose in March, the fifth consecutive monthly increase; supported by an 18% drop in production last fall. Fewer contracts for processing potatoes and poor prices in 2004 led to an 8% drop in seeded acres. However poor growing conditions last season further curtailed production.

Prices for oilseeds were up 2.4% in March from the low reached in February, which was the lowest level since February 2001. After increasing in the spring of 2005, oilseed prices have trended downward, reflecting burdensome supplies and a strong Canadian dollar.

The grains index also slipped 2.2% as grain prices have been plagued by record production, a strong Canadian dollar and quality-reducing growing and harvest conditions. However, as the new crop year approaches, crop prices start to react to weather conditions and their impact on this year's production.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The March 2006 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 6, no. 3 (21-007-XIE, free) is now available online from the *Our products and services* page of our website.

For general information or to order data, call (1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; *gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. □

Farm Product Price Index
(1997=100)

	March 2005[r]	February 2006[r]	March 2006[p]	March 2005 to March 2006	February 2006 to March 2006
				% change	
Farm Product Price Index	**97.7**	**95.4**	**95.4**	**-2.4**	**0.0**
Crops	**86.5**	**82.9**	**83.8**	**-3.1**	**1.1**
Grains	77.6	67.7	66.2	-14.7	-2.2
Oilseeds	78.4	66.6	68.2	-13.0	2.4
Specialty crops	88.7	71.8	72.5	-18.3	1.0
Fruit	106.2	104.7	103.5	-2.5	-1.1
Vegetables	108.9	116.0	119.8	10.0	3.3
Potatoes	113.8	155.5	160.5	41.0	3.2
Livestock and animal products	**105.8**	**105.9**	**105.3**	**-0.5**	**-0.6**
Cattle and calves	104.1	115.9	114.8	10.3	-0.9
Hogs	87.2	69.1	70.2	-19.5	1.6
Poultry	100.4	100.3	99.0	-1.4	-1.3
Eggs	95.6	97.2	97.6	2.1	0.4
Dairy	127.8	131.3	129.3	1.2	-1.5

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

■

Electric power selling price indexes
January to April 2006

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for January to April.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

The April 2006 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, free; 62-011-XPE, $24/$233) will be available shortly.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; *adrian.fisher@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products
April 2006 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 399 300 cubic metres in April, down 2.7% from April 2005. Sales decreased in six of the seven major product groups, with diesel fuel oil down 76 400 cubic metres or 4.0%. Petro-chemical feedstocks sales rose 46 900 cubic metres or 14.4%, while motor gasoline sales decreased 45 500 cubic metres or 1.4%.

Sales of premium (-6.7%) and sales of regular non-leaded gasoline (-1.2%) fell while mid-grade gasoline (+7.8%) rose from April 2005.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of April reached 31 432 400 cubic metres, down 4.1% from the same period of 2005. Sales fell in six of the seven major product groups, with the largest decrease in heavy fuel oil (-548 500 cubic metres or 19.7%).

Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are no longer available on CANSIM.

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 toll free (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Sales of refined petroleum products

	April 2005[r]	April 2006[p]	April 2005 to April 2006
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**7 605.0**	**7 399.3**	**-2.7**
Motor gasoline	3 256.3	3 210.8	-1.4
Diesel fuel oil	1 932.1	1 855.7	-4.0
Light fuel oil	336.7	299.7	-11.0
Heavy fuel oil	600.8	582.2	-3.1
Aviation turbo fuels	437.6	416.9	-4.7
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	325.8	372.7	14.4
All other refined products	715.7	661.3	-7.6

	January 2005 to April 2005[r]	January 2006 to April 2006[p]	January–April 2005 to January–April 2006
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**32 783.4**	**31 432.4**	**-4.1**
Motor gasoline	12 920.1	12 724.0	-1.5
Diesel fuel oil	8 290.5	8 163.9	-1.5
Light fuel oil	2 284.0	1 946.9	-14.8
Heavy fuel oil	2 780.3	2 231.8	-19.7
Aviation turbo fuels	1 911.5	1 915.5	0.2
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	1 519.0	1 444.1	-4.9
All other refined products	3 078.0	3 006.3	-2.3

r *revised.*
p *preliminary*
1. *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.*

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Pension plans in Canada
January 1, 2005

Data on registered pension plans at January 1, 2005 are now available from the Pension Plans in Canada survey. The survey is a census of employer-sponsored pension plans and collects information on terms, conditions and membership. Information is derived from data primarily provided by the provincial and federal pension supervisory authorities.

Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0008 to 280-0026.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2609.

To obtain statistical tables providing key information, custom tabulations (74C0002, various prices) or further information about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; *income@statcan.ca*), Income Statistics Division. ■

New products

VISTA on the Agri-food Industry and the Farm Community, June 2006
Catalogue number 21-004-XIE
(free).

Farm Product Price Index, March 2006, Vol. 6, no. 3
Catalogue number 21-007-XIE
(free).

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, June 2006
Catalogue number 62-013-XIE
(free).

Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2004
Catalogue number 71-542-XIE
(free).

Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2004
Catalogue number 71-542-XPE ($20).

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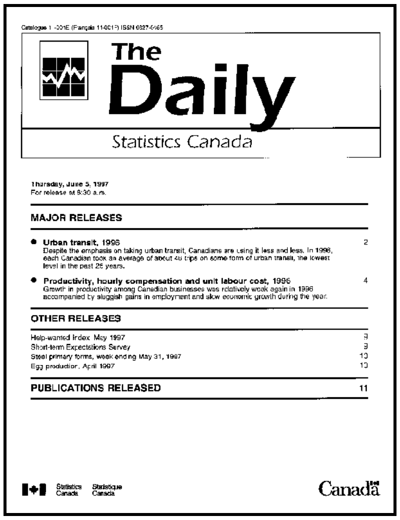

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **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.

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