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Releases

Releases

General Social Survey: Time use patterns of older Canadians

2005

More individuals aged 55 to 64 were working later in life and spending less time in leisure activities in 2005. Both men and women were spending roughly an hour a day more in paid work than they were in 1998.

In fact, during the past decade or so, time use patterns of these older Canadians have shifted, in some cases significantly. The study, based on data from the 2005 General Social Survey (GSS) on time use, showed that older men and women have adjusted their time patterns in different ways over time.

For example, among men aged 55 to 64, this increase in paid work from 3.2 to 4.4 hours a day on average was accompanied by a decline in the time they devoted to both unpaid work and active leisure. In 2005, these men spent 3.5 hours a day on average in active leisure, half an hour less than they did in 1998. During this period, the time spent on unpaid work declined from 3.4 to 3.1 hours a day on average.

Among women of the same age, the biggest impact was a decline of more than half an hour a day in the time they devoted to active leisure. They spent most of their time (about 4.8 hours a day on average) on unpaid work, exactly the same as in both 1998 and 1992. In 2005, they spent 2.4 hours a day on average on paid work, up about an hour from 1992. But their time for active leisure fell from 4.3 hours to 3.6 hours.

Time-use estimates in the study were based on information collected last year in the GSS. Approximately 6,550 respondents aged 55 and over recorded in a diary a comprehensive account of all their activities in the day before they were interviewed as part of the survey. Time spent on various activities are averaged over a seven-day week period.

Findings from the time use survey reflected data from the Labour Force Survey showing that employment for older workers aged 55 and over has increased.

In 2005, two-thirds (68%) of men aged 55 to 64 had jobs, up from 59% in 1998. Among their female counterparts, 51% had jobs in 2005, compared with 41% six years earlier.

Individuals aged 65 to 74: Demands on their days change

As men and women move into retirement, the demands on their days change. For example, people aged 65 to 74 devote much less time to paid work than they did when they were 55 to 64. This translates into more time spent on both unpaid work around the house and leisure time.

In 2005, men in this age group devoted about an hour a day on average to paid work, well below the 4.4 hours for the age group 55 to 64. At the same time, they spent 3.9 hours on average on unpaid work in 2005, up from 3.1 hours for the younger group.

Men in the older age group devoted 4.1 hours on average to active leisure last year, up from 3.5 hours in the younger group. They also devoted a full hour a day more to "passive leisure" time, such as reading and watching television, than the younger group.

Among women, on the other hand, the time devoted to paid work fell to less than half an hour on average. With this extra time, women in the older age group found half an hour extra each day for active leisure pursuits, and nearly a full hour extra for passive leisure time. The amount of time doing unpaid work in 2005 remained the same from one cohort to the other, at 4.8 hours on average.

The survey showed that time use patterns within the age group of 65 to 74 alone did not change substantially between 1992 and 2005. There was a small increase in the amount of paid work for these people and a corresponding small decline in leisure.

Satisfaction with life among seniors

Health is recognized as a key resource to the concept of aging well. It has also been found to be a strong predictor of the type and level of activity people engage in.

Note to readers

This release is the third in a series of four on time use based on data from Cycle 19 of the General Social Survey conducted in 2005. Previous such surveys were conducted in 1998, 1992 and 1986.

Today's article analyzes the time spent in both leisure and work by Canadians aged 55 and over.

Previous articles analyzed the time that Canadians spent commuting from home to work and back (July 12) and paid and unpaid work done by men and women (July 19). The fourth article in the series analyzes the impact of the Internet on how Canadians spend their time (August 2).

In this survey, nearly 20,000 individuals aged 15 and over were asked to report in a daily journal details on the time they participated in various activities on a given day, everything from child care to participating in cultural or sporting activities, or running errands on the way home from work. The survey covered all the provinces.

Consequently, the GSS asked respondents to indicate how healthy they felt on a scale of one to five. They were also asked to rate how satisfied they were with their life overall.

The study found that about one-fifth of men and women aged 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 reported that they were both satisfied with their life, and that they were in good health. At the other end of the scale, 4 out of every 10 men and women aged 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 reported that they were not satisfied with their life overall, and that they did not feel healthy.

Another 40% of these older Canadians reported something in between. That is, some reported they were healthy, but felt less satisfied with their life. Others said they were satisfied with their life but did not feel healthy. Thus, individuals do not necessarily require good health to be satisfied with their life, and good health does not guarantee a high level of life satisfaction.

Based on people's ratings of their life satisfaction, the study showed there is no optimal set of activities for everyone. Generally, the fit or balance of activities for healthy, satisfied women included less time on paid work for working age women than their healthy, less satisfied counterparts, and more time on active leisure like cognitive and physical activities. For healthy, satisfied men there was no consistent set of activities across the age groups.

Less healthy and less satisfied men and women for all age groups consistently spent the most time on passive leisure.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4503.

The report *General Social Survey on Time Use, Cycle 19: Aging Well: Time Use Patterns of Older Canadians* (89-622-XIE2006002, free) is now available online from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website.

For more information about the analysis contained in this report, contact Susan Stobert (613-951-6496; *susan.stobert@stacan.ca*), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. To enquire about concepts, methods or data quality pertaining to the General Social Survey on time use, contact Marcel Béchard (613-951-6115; *marcel.béchard@statcan.ca*), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Heritage institutions

2004

Canada's heritage institutions, everything from zoos to art galleries to museums, were more popular than ever in 2004 as more than 35 million visitors passed through the turnstiles.

In addition, their revenues exceeded the $1-billion mark, according to data from the Survey of Heritage Institutions, which covered approximately 1,300 for-profit and not-for-profit organizations.

While total industry revenue grew by 12.5% over 2002, expenses grew at a slightly higher rate (+12.8%), pushing the deficit to about 1.0% of total revenue.

Much of the deficit was due to the not-for-profit institutions, which recorded a shortfall of $21.3 million — despite an 11.9% increase in revenue from 2002. For-profit heritage institutions, on the other hand, had revenue growth of 19.2% and a profit of $9.8 million.

Note to readers

Data for 2004 should not be compared with previously published data for Heritage Institutions since significant changes were made to the survey. Key trends can still be determined as this release includes data for the two previous survey years, 1999 and 2002, using the 2004 methodology.

The new Survey of Heritage Institutions collects data on for-profit as well as not-for-profit heritage institutions in Canada. The data are collected using a sample, which represents 95% of total revenue earned by heritage institutions. It also includes a limited set of financial data from administrative sources for institutions whose combined revenues represent the remaining 5% of total industry revenues.

Data are collected using the Business Register, a central Statistics Canada database of businesses that have been classified using the North American Industry Classification System. This industry-based classification is a departure from the activity-based classification used previously by the Culture Statistics Program. Some heritage institution activity which was previously included in the survey is now excluded if this represents secondary activity within a non-heritage organization. An example might be an art gallery that is part of a university.

Heritage institutions include museums, historic sites and other related institutions such as exhibition centres, planetariums, and observatories, aquariums and zoos, and botanical gardens, arboretums and conservatories. Nature parks and archives are excluded from this release due to low data quality.

Unless otherwise stated, revenues are in current dollars.

Attendance higher at museums, exhibition centres and planetariums

In 2004, more than 35 million visitors passed through the turnstiles of the surveyed heritage institutions, compared with 31.6 million in 2002. Not-for-profit institutions accounted for the vast majority (86%) of these visits.

Museums of all types, including exhibition centres, planetariums and observatories drew the most visitors. Combined, they accounted for 45% of the total attendance, the highest proportion.

The average admission fee for adults to all heritage institutions surveyed rose from $3.60 in 1999 to $4.62 in 2004, a 28.5% increase without taking inflation into account.

Unless otherwise indicated, the survey data presented in the rest of this release are based on establishments whose combined revenues account for approximately 95% of the industry's total revenues. This survey portion represents about 50 for-profit and over 600 not-for-profit heritage institutions.

Revenue mix differs by type of institution

Operating revenue for heritage institutions consists of government and private contributions, admission receipts, membership dues and sales, and some miscellaneous sources.

For the not-for-profit heritage institutions surveyed, total revenues amounted to $911.5 million in 2004, up 11.9% from 2002.

For every $100 in revenue for these institutions, $51 came from the three levels of government in 2004, down slightly from $53 two years earlier. In contrast, admission receipts accounted for about $15 and donations from private sources represented just over $12.

Total revenue for institutions in the for-profit sector was up 19.2% from 2002. Of every $100 in revenue, admission receipts accounted for $88.

Admission receipts for for-profit institutions amounted to $78.4 million, up more than 20% from 2002.

Government funding key for not-for-profit institutions

The various levels of government continued their support of not-for-profit institutions, which were the primary (99%) beneficiaries of government grants and subsidies.

Most of the government support came from federal government funding, which accounted for 43% of the total. Provincial governments contributed 41% of grants and subsidies while other governments, including municipal and regional as well as foreign, provided the remaining 16%.

More than one-quarter of the total grants and subsidies received by the not-for-profit institutions went to art museums and non-commercial galleries. Other types of museums, including human history museums, science and technology museums, exhibition centres, planetariums and observatories, together received 56% of the government funding.

While historic sites received 9% of total public support, this amount accounted for almost 45% of their total revenue. Zoos, botanical gardens, arboretums and conservatories benefited from about 7% of government support. Still, government funding represented 23% of their total revenue.

Arts museums and galleries rely heavily on volunteers

Part-time employees continued to out-number full-time workers in not-for-profit heritage institutions. Even more striking was the continued reliance of these companies on volunteers as an integral component of their work force. Art museums and galleries relied on them the most.

In 2004, the surveyed art museums and galleries indicated that over 85% of their total work forces were volunteers. This was the highest ratio of volunteers of any heritage industry.

Reliance on volunteers was also high for historic sites, with almost 74% of the work force not working for pay while at zoos, botanical gardens and arboretums, this ratio stood at 62%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3107.

Selected details from the 2004 Survey of Service Industries: Heritage Institutions are now available the publication *Heritage Institutions: Data Tables* (87F0002XIE, free) from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website. These tables include breakdowns of data by province and industry. Researchers can request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For more information about the survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Evelyn Park (613-951-3506; fax: 613-951-6696) Service Industries Division or Fidel Ifedi (613-951-1569; fax: 613-951-1333; *culture@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division

□

Selected financial statistics of heritage institutions

	1999	2002	2004
Industry estimate			
Total revenue ($ millions)	799.8	931.5	1,047.9
Total expenses ($ millions)	777.6	939.5	1,059.4
Total profit ($ million)	22.2	-8.0	-11.5
Surveyed potion only			
Number of visits (millions)	30.5	31.6	35 .0
Admission ($ millions)	154.9	180.9	213.0
Membership ($ millions)	10.8	13.2	15.0
Government support ($ millions)	370.7	430.2	469.2
Private sector support ($ million)	77.2	89.8	114.4
Other revenue ($ millions)	150.1	175.3	189.0
Total revenue ($ millions)	**763.7**	**889.4**	**1,000.6**

Note: *Due to rounding, components may not add to total*

Selected financial statistics of heritage institutions

	1999	2002	2004
Not-for-profit heritage institutions			
Industry estimate			
Total revenue ($ millions)	728.0	845.3	945.7
Total expenses ($ millions)	713.6	860.8	967.0
Total profit ($ millions)	14.4	-15.5	-21.3
Surveyed potion only			
Number of visits (millions)	27.2	27.8	30.0
Admission ($ millions)	100.4	115.6	134.5
Membership ($ millions)	10.6	12.9	14.7
Government support ($ millions)	370.5	430.2	469.1
Private sector support ($ millions)	76.0	88.4	112.8
Other revenue ($ millions)	144.2	167.6	180.5
Total revenue ($ millions)	**701.7**	**814.8**	**911.5**
For-profit heritage institutions			
Industry estimate			
Total revenue ($ millions)	71.2	85.7	102.2
Total expenses ($ millions)	63.6	78.3	92.4
Total profit ($ millions)	7.6	7.4	9.8
Surveyed potion only			
Number of visits (millions)	3.3	3.8	4.8
Admission ($ millions)	54.5	65.3	78.4
Membership ($ millions)	0.2	0.3	0.3
Government support ($ millions)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private sector support ($ millions)	1.1	1.4	1.6
Other revenue ($ millions)	6.0	7.6	8.5
Total revenue ($ millions)	**61.9**	**74.7**	**88.9**

Note: *Due to rounding, components may not add to total.*

Profile of heritage institutions in Canada (not-for-profit survey portion), 2004

	Total	Museums	Arts museums and galleries	Historic and heritage sites	Zoo and botanical gardens
Number of institutions	**613**	**299**	**109**	**173**	**33**
	thousands of dollars				
Unearned operating revenues					
Federal government	202,283	126,702	x	x	1,146
Provincial government	192,706	109,126	60,439	14,270	8,871
Other government	74,074	24,863	x	x	21,427
Institutional/private	112,788	52,769	x	x	13,052
Total unearned revenues	**581,851**	**313,460**	**172,535**	**51,360**	**44,496**
Earned operating revenues					
Admissions	134,547	56,546	12,609	14,610	50,782
Memberships	14,680	6,013	4,320	589	3,759
Other earned revenues	180,456	70,422	48,001	24,716	37,317
Total earned revenues	**329,683**	**132,981**	**64,930**	**39,915**	**91,858**
Total operating revenues	**897,402**	**435,485**	**235,335**	**90,755**	**135,827**
Operating expenditures					
Wages	431,674	206,362	105,190	50,717	69,405
Artifacts	26,081	6,247	19,027	711	96
Other operating expenses	463,765	237,453	119,374	42,108	64,830
Total operating expenditures	**921,519**	**450,063**	**243,591**	**93,535**	**134,330**
Operating profit	**-24,117**	**-14,578**	**-8,256**	**-2,780**	**1,497**
	number				
Employment					
Full-time	6,466	3,231	1,557	640	1,038
Part-time	9,384	3,156	1,350	3,053	1,826
Volunteers	47,856	15,771	17,033	10,310	4,743

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
Note: *Due to rounding, components may not add to total.*

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Farm Product Price Index

May 2006

Prices farmers received for their commodities fell 1.4% in May from the same month a year earlier, as crop and livestock prices both declined slightly.

Prices for livestock and animal products slumped 0.3% in May from their levels a year earlier. The fourth consecutive month of year-over-year decreases in this index is largely attributable to lower hog prices.

Prices for crops showed little change overall, dropping a marginal 0.1% from May 2005. As has been the case for most of the past year, stronger prices for potatoes, fruit and vegetables were unable to completely offset lower prices for grains, oilseeds and speciality crops.

The Farm Product Price Index stood at 96.7 (1997=100) in May, up 0.9% from the revised April index of 95.8.

On a monthly basis, prices farmers received for crops edged up 0.2% in May compared to April as oilseed, speciality crop and fruit prices rose.

Prices for oilseeds continued to struggle upwards as prices rose 3.1% in May — the third consecutive monthly increase. However, grain prices slid 0.8% from April to May. Grain prices have been plagued by record production, adverse weather conditions that have reduced grain quality and a strong Canadian dollar.

The value of the Canadian dollar continued to increase relative to the value of the US dollar, jumping 3.1% between April and May. Compared to May 2005, the value of the Canadian dollar has soared 13.2%.

Potato prices fell in May for the first time in seven months, dropping 4.1% from their April level. Reduced production in 2005 had helped boost prices over the winter and early spring.

Prices for livestock and animal products increased 1.4% in May from the revised April index as hog prices rose 12.3% — the largest month-to-month increase in two years. This jump in hog prices more than offset a 1.3% decline in cattle and calve prices. There were only marginal changes in the prices of supply-managed commodities in May.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The May 2006 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 6, no. 5 (21-007-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our Products and Services* page, under *Browse our free internet publications* choose *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call (toll-free 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)

	May 2005[r]	April 2006[r]	May 2006[p]	May 2005 to May 2006	April to May 2006
				% change	
Farm Product Price Index	**98.1**	**95.8**	**96.7**	**-1.4**	**0.9**
Crops	**87.1**	**86.8**	**87.0**	**-0.1**	**0.2**
Grains	75.4	66.2	65.7	-12.9	-0.8
Oilseeds	82.7	68.3	70.4	-14.9	3.1
Specialty crops	85.6	74.6	75.8	-11.4	1.6
Fruit	90.7	105.3	106.6	17.5	1.2
Vegetables	108.8	121.9	120.6	10.8	-1.1
Potatoes	110.9	164.8	158.1	42.6	-4.1
Livestock and animal products	**105.7**	**103.9**	**105.4**	**-0.3**	**1.4**
Cattle and calves	100.1	112.3	110.8	10.7	-1.3
Hogs	96.1	66.8	75.0	-22.0	12.3
Poultry	99.9	99.8	99.9	0.0	0.1
Eggs	95.6	97.8	97.9	2.4	0.1
Dairy	124.2	129.5	128.6	3.5	-0.7

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

■

Sales of technologies and services to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

2004 (preliminary) and 2002 (revised)

Two groups of technologies (those used in energy conservation, and solar and wind energy production) accounted for two-thirds of total revenues from sales of technologies and services in 2004 that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, according to data from the Environment Industry Survey.

Technologies covered by the survey can have an impact on cutting greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. They include those used in energy conservation, renewable energy systems and the capture and conversion of gases from landfills and agricultural sources. The category energy conservation covers, for example, systems which optimize energy use in manufacturing processes

In total, Canadian businesses earned $737.3 million from the sales of such technologies and services in 2004, up 16.6% from a revised $632.3 million for 2002.

Technologies to conserve energy and improve efficiency accounted for 43% of total revenue, while those for production of solar and wind energy accounted for 23%.

Revenues from renewable energy systems (solar and wind energy systems and small-scale hydro systems) totalled $169.0 million, up 19.7%.

Technologies that result in energy savings contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, even though the use of these technologies may be driven by economic rather than environmental considerations.

Solar and wind energy systems and small-scale hydro systems are examples of technologies that harness renewable energy sources, the consumption of which results in little or no greenhouse gas emissions.

In other areas, revenue from sales of fuel cells and alternative fuel technologies amounted to $95.2 million, down 19.1%.

The provision of services to reduce greenhouse gas emissions contributed $104.1 million in revenues. Product installation, maintenance and consulting in the area of energy efficiency and renewable energy represented most of these revenues.

Construction of renewable energy facilities added $17.2 million.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1209.

Tables from this data release are now available upon request. Information on research and development activities aimed at developing goods and services related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are also available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Carol Gudz (613-951-2752) or the information officer (613-951-0297; *environ@statcan.ca*), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

Revenues from sales of technologies and services to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

	2002 (revised)	2004 (preliminary)	2002 to 2004
	$ millions		% change
Technologies for:			
Energy conservation and efficiency	240.8	318.0	32.0
Solar and wind energy production and small-scale hydroelectricity production	141.2	169.0	19.7
Other renewable energy production	5.6	6.9	22.4
Cogeneration, methane capture, waste-to-energy conversion	8.6	23.3	170.8
Fuel cells and alternative fuel production	117.8	95.2	-19.1
Other	13.1	3.7	-71.8
Subtotal	**527.1**	**616.1**	**16.9**
All services for reducing greenhouse gas emissions	103.0	104.1	1.1
Construction of renewable energy production facilities	2.2	17.2	681.2
Total	**632.3**	**737.3**	**16.6**

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Housing data in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

The new publication *Housing Data in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics*, summarizes what kind of information is available from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) on housing characteristics and shelter costs, with a special focus on imputation methods.

From 1994 to 2001, the survey covered only a few housing characteristics, primarily ownership status and dwelling type. In 2002, thanks to the sponsorship of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, several other characteristics and detailed shelter costs were added to the survey.

Improvements in the imputation methods have been introduced for 2004 and applied to previous years. These methods take advantage of SLID's longitudinal design and also use data from other sources such as the Labour Force Survey and the census.

As a result, data on full housing content have been revised for 2002 to 2004, and data on limited housing content have been revised for 1999 to 2001. Remaining data are identical to those released on March 30, 2006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3889.

The publication *Housing Data in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics* (75F0002MIE2006007, free) is now available. From the *Our Products and Services* page, under *Browse our free internet publications,* choose *Personal finance and household finance*, then *Income Research Paper Series*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; *income@statcan.ca*), Income Statistics Division. ■

Research and development in the field of advanced materials

2001 to 2003

Research and development activities in the advanced materials sector are clearly dominated by large businesses, according to a new report.

In 2003, the leading companies in the advanced materials field were those with more than 500 employees. In fact, large businesses under foreign control accounted for most of the research and development spending on advanced materials.

The study *Research and Development in the Field of Advanced Materials,* mainly focuses on categories of materials such as metals, polymers and ceramics, as well as composites and alloys of these substances.

This report, which used data from Statistics Canada's Survey on Research and Development in Canadian Industry, showed that in total, Canadian businesses spent $351 million on research and development in advanced materials.

On average, companies performing such research and development devoted 27% of their total research and development expenditures to this field.

Companies with more than 500 employees spent more than $250 million in 2003, or nearly 72% of the total research and development expenditures devoted to this activity.

Also, foreign-controlled companies nearly matched Canadian-controlled companies in their expenditures on advanced materials research and development in 2003. Foreign-controlled companies devoted $172 million to this activity, and Canadian companies, $178 million.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4201.

The report *Research and Development in the Field of Advanced Materials*, 2001 to 2003 (88F0006XIE2006005, free) is now available 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 Julio Rosa (613-951-6598; fax: 613-951-9920; *juliomiguel.rosa@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

New products

Farm Product Price Index, May 2006, Vol. 6, no. 5
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Electric Power Capability and Load, 2002
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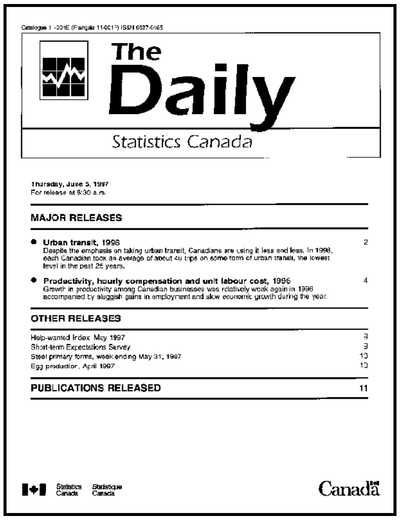

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
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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.

OTHER RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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