

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 13, 1995  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

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In 1994, fewer Canadian taxfilers opened their pockets to charity. But those who did donated \$40.4 million more than in 1993.
- **Composite index, November 1995** 4  
The leading index continued to gradually pull out of the slump it fell into earlier this year, rising 0.3% in November after a revised 0.2% gain in October.

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### Databank on charitable donors 1994

The 1994 edition of the databank on charitable donors is now available. Today's release looks at the charitable donations reported by Canadians on their 1994 personal income tax returns. Data on charitable donors are produced annually for many levels of postal geography—provinces and territories, cities and towns, and areas as small as postal walks. These data will be of particular interest to market analysts and policy makers.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745, the Internet: [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Charitable donors

1994

In 1994, fewer Canadian taxfilers opened their pockets to charity. But those who did donated \$40.4 million more than in 1993. The \$3.39 billion that Canadians donated in 1994 represented a 1% increase from 1993, a 6% increase from 1992 and a 9% increase from 1991.

A total of 5,344,480 taxfilers reported that they gave to charity in 1994. This was a drop of 3% from 1993. Slight declines were also recorded in 1988 and 1992.

Over the past 10 years, donations have increased 33% when adjusted for inflation (as measured by the consumer price index). Ten years ago, 3.9 million taxfilers reported donating \$1.79 billion to charity (\$2.54 billion adjusted for inflation). The percentage of taxfilers reporting charitable donations in 1994 returned to the 1984 level of 27%.

It is important to note that Canadian tax law allows taxfilers to combine their charitable donations with those of their spouse to get the maximum tax benefit. Because both sets of deductions may be claimed on one tax return, the number of persons who give to charity is higher than reported.

A change in tax regulations now allows a bigger tax break for charitable giving. But the change appears to have had minimal impact. In 1994, taxfilers contributing to a recognized charity could claim a 17% tax credit on their first \$200 of donations and 29% on the rest. Before this lowered ceiling was in place, taxfilers had to give \$250 before the 29% credit was available.

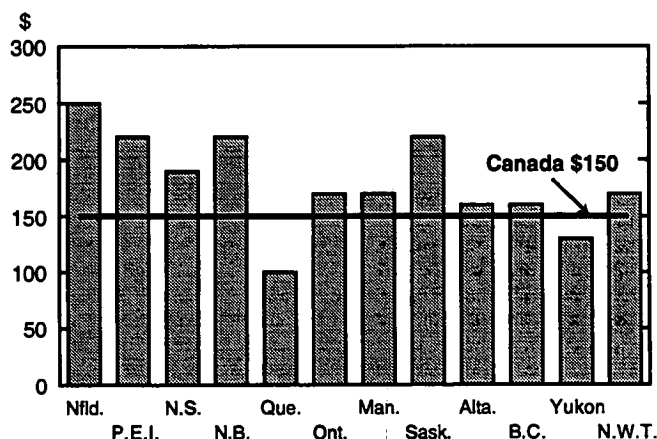
#### Newfoundlanders gave the highest median donation

Despite having one of the lowest median total incomes (\$27,100), Newfoundlanders' median charitable donation (\$250) led all the provinces and territories. Nationwide, the median donation rose from \$140 in 1993 to \$150.

#### Note to readers

This databank provides information on taxfilers classified as charitable donors. Only donations made to approved organizations, and for which official tax receipts were provided, were allowable as deductions in the tax system. It is possible to carry donations forward for up to five years after the year in which they were made. For example, the donations made in the reference year could be claimed the same year or could be carried forward to any of the next five years. These data are derived solely from income tax returns; as such, they represent only the donations claimed by taxfilers that are accompanied by official receipts.

Median charitable donations in 1994



Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Older Canadians consistently give the most to charity. In 1994, charitable donors aged 65 and older made the highest average donation. Their \$890 average was 40% more than the \$634 Canadian average. Among the provinces and territories, Albertans gave the highest average donation (\$812). The average age of the Canadian donor was 49.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745, the Internet: [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

**Characteristics of charitable donors  
1994**

	As a % of taxfilers	Median donation	Median total income	Average age	Average donation
		\$	\$		\$
<b>Canada</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>634</b>
Newfoundland	23	250	27,100	48	558
Prince Edward Island	32	220	26,900	48	597
Nova Scotia	27	190	31,400	50	563
New Brunswick	26	220	30,200	50	662
Quebec	25	100	33,000	49	349
Ontario	30	170	36,100	50	704
Manitoba	31	170	30,400	50	705
Saskatchewan	30	220	29,300	52	709
Alberta	28	160	34,700	47	812
British Columbia	25	160	35,200	50	791
Yukon	19	130	44,100	44	697
Northwest Territories	16	170	56,600	40	762

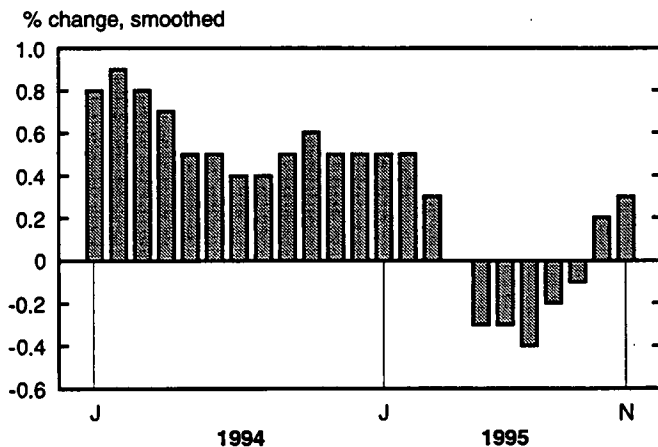
**Note:** The median is the point at which half the amounts are higher and half lower. For example, the median of \$150 for Canada means that half of all charitable donors in Canada donated \$150 or more and half donated \$150 or less.

## Composite index

November 1995

The leading index continued to gradually pull out the slump it fell into earlier this year, rising 0.3% in November after a revised 0.2% gain in October. November's growth originated in the same five components that were up in October, most notably financial markets and business spending. Household demand remained sluggish.

Composite index



Households stayed cautious about their outlays. Employment growth was restrained by weakness in

personal services, which had led growth in recent months. Modest gains in the housing index were limited to the resale market. Slack in new housing starts held down furniture and appliance sales for a sixth consecutive month.

Within manufacturing, an upsurge in exports and demand for industrial goods offset weak household demand. New orders for durable goods posted only a marginal decline compared with the losses recorded earlier this year. The drop in the work week also appeared to have ended; it levelled off in the last two months after posting its largest loss since 1990 in the first half of this year.

The stock market picked up in November. Buoyant prices for industrial and resources issues counterbalanced sluggish prices for consumer and real estate issues.

The U.S. leading indicator continued to retreat. Moreover, the unsmoothed version of the U.S. leading indicator—pulled down by spreading weakness in commodity prices and slackening demand in many of Canada's key export markets—showed its largest drop in six months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the December 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

## Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
<b>Composite leading indicator (1981=100)</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>171.7</b>	<b>172.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Housing index <sup>1</sup>	100.2	100.5	102.1	103.8	104.5	105.4	0.9
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,948	1,953	1,961	1,967	1,976	1,983	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,293	4,376	4,443	4,495	4,520	4,554	0.8
Money supply (M1) (\$ millions, 1981) <sup>2</sup>	30,307	30,416	30,538	30,683	30,819	30,946	0.4
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100) <sup>3</sup>	216.1	215.6	215.1	214.8	214.5	214.3	-0.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>							
Average work week	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	0.0
New orders, durables (\$ millions 1981) <sup>4</sup>	12,775	12,709	12,586	12,486	12,455	12,409	-0.4
Shipments/inventories of finished goods <sup>4</sup>	1.71	1.66	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.58	0.00
<b>Retail trade</b>							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions 1981) <sup>4</sup>	1,163.4	1,157.2	1,148.9	1,141.7	1,136.9	1,135.2	-0.1
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions 1981) <sup>4</sup>	3,978.1	3,952.6	3,939.6	3,933.1	3,944.5	3,962.1	0.4
Unsmoothed composite	170.7	170.7	171.7	172.4	174.0	174.5	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

<sup>2</sup> Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

<sup>3</sup> The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

<sup>4</sup> The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.  
Difference from previous month.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Oil pipeline transport

September 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 059 175 cubic metres in September, up 2.2% from September 1994; year-to-date receipts to the end of September 1995 (98 699 189 cubic metres) rose 2.9% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in September (5 880 952 cubic metres) increased 1.5% from September 1994; year-to-date receipts increased 1.3% to 54 189 626 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (4 697 554 cubic metres) increased 0.7% from September 1994; pipeline imports (946 147 cubic metres) increased 6.2%. Year-to-date exports of crude at the end of September 1995 (44 813 406 cubic metres) were up 8.6% from 1994; year-to-date imports (7 442 138 cubic metres) decreased 13.2%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

September deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 312 331 cubic metres, a 2.6% increase from 1994. September deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products rose 53.9% to 660 877 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of September 1995 totalled 46 048 018 cubic metres, down 2.9% from the same period in 1994.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.**

The September 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Civil aviation operating statistics

October 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. reported a drop of 8% in passenger-kilometres on

international scheduled routes in October 1995. This seasonally adjusted series moved up 7% in September to a record high of 2.9 billion passenger-kilometres. The series has risen steadily since May 1991 (when it stood at 1.8 billion), with the largest increases coming since mid-1995. One factor contributing to the rise is a new bilateral agreement between Canada and the United States. The seasonally adjusted series for the last five months (June to October 1995) was 11% higher than in the previous five months (January to May 1995).

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.**

Preliminary data for October 1995 on civil aviation (operational data) for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. will be published in the January 1996 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

### Shipments of rolled steel

October 1995

Shipments of rolled steel in October 1995 totalled 1 179 752 tonnes, up 1.1% from 1 167 488 tonnes in September 1995 and up 7.9% from 1 093 149 tonnes in October 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of October 1995 totalled 11 197 360 tonnes, up 0.5% from 11 136 161 tonnes the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).**

The October 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

**Survey of former college and institute students of British Columbia**  
1995

Data from the Survey of former college and institute students of British Columbia are now available. The survey was conducted in the spring of 1995 on behalf of the British Columbia Ministry of Skills, Training and Labour, as well as 19 colleges and institutes in British Columbia.

Former students were contacted approximately one year after leaving the college or institute. They were asked about their experiences while attending the institution and about their work and educational activities since leaving. The response rate was 78%.

For further information about the survey, or to obtain data, contact Joseph Calado (604-356-8308,

the Internet: jcalado@galaxy.gov.bc.ca), the British Columbia Ministry of Skills, Training and Labour. For further information on this release, contact Joan Coulter (613-951-3261), Special Surveys Division. ■

**Processed fruits and vegetables**  
October 1995

Data for October 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

*Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly* (32-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



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## **PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

**Pulpwood and wood residue statistics,**  
October 1995

**Catalogue number 25-001**

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

**Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing,** October 1995

**Catalogue number 41-011**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Railway carloadings,** October 1995, vol. 72, no. 10

**Catalogue number 52-001**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**The consumer price index,** November 1995

**Catalogue number 62-001**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, December 14**

**Industry price indexes,** October 1995

**Catalogue number 62-011**

(Canada: \$21/\$210; United States: US\$26/US\$252; other countries: US\$30/US\$294).

**Average prices of selected farm inputs,**  
October 1995

**Catalogue number 62-012**

(Canada: \$9/\$48; United States: US\$11/US\$58; other countries: US\$13/US\$68).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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