

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

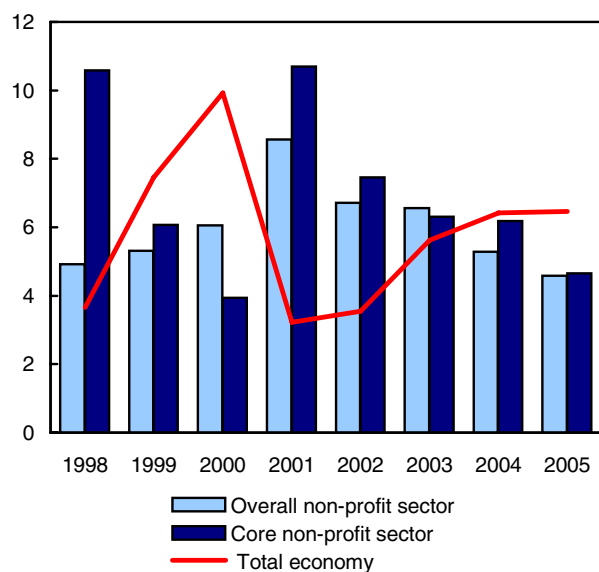
Satellite account of non-profit institutions and volunteering

1997 to 2005

Economic output in the core non-profit sector increased 4.7% in 2005, slower than the 6.5% growth in the nation's economy as a whole.

Growth of gross domestic product

annual % change, current prices



Gross domestic product (GDP) in the core non-profit sector, which typically comprises smaller, heterogeneous organizations, amounted to \$31.0 billion in 2005. The core non-profit sector accounted for 2.4% of the nation's economic activity.

The main factor that contributed to the slower growth in the core non-profit sector was a slowdown in paid compensation for employees. Paid labour compensation increased 3.9% in 2005, compared with a 4.4% increase the year before.

Core non-profit sector playing growing role in society

The core non-profit sector accounted for 33.1% of economic activity in the overall non-profit sector in 1997; by 2005, this share had increased to 35.6%.

Note to readers

For the purposes of the satellite account of non-profit institutions and volunteering, the overall non-profit sector is split into two groups. The first consists of a diverse range of generally smaller organizations, known as the "core non-profit sector." They operate in many fields and play an increasingly important role in society.

The second consists of hospitals (including residential care facilities), universities and colleges, which account for the bulk of non-profit economic activity. These typically large organizations are classified within the government sector in the standard Canadian System of National Accounts.

Separate estimates (for both the standard economic accounts and the non-market extension) are available for the overall non-profit sector and the core non-profit sector.

Gross domestic product is shown by primary area of industrial activity according to the International Classification of Non-profit Organizations.

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

During this nine-year period, economic activity in the core non-profit sector increased at an annual average rate of 7.0%, compared with 5.8% for the economy as a whole.

Hospitals, universities and colleges account for nearly two-thirds of economic activity in the overall non-profit sector. Between 1997 and 2005, their economic activity increased at an annual average rate of 5.5%. In 2005, their GDP totalled \$56.0 billion.

Social services, and development and housing contribute the most to core non-profit GDP

The social services group accounted for 24.0% of core non-profit GDP in 2005, still the highest share of any group in the sector. This group led all other contributors during the entire nine-year period.

The development and housing group has consistently held second place, followed by culture and recreation; religion; business and professional associations; and "other health" groups.

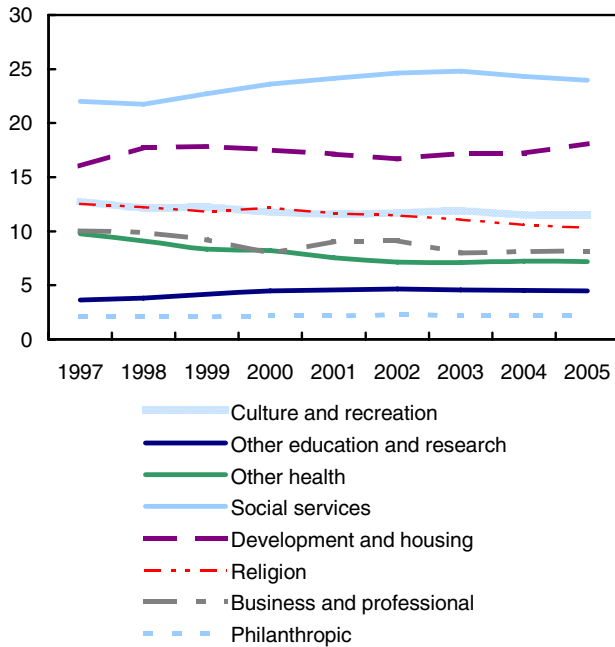
These six fields of activity accounted for 79.2% of the core segment GDP in 2005, compared with 83.2% in 1997.

The composition of the core non-profit sector by field of activity remained relatively stable over the period. However, the share of social services, development

and housing, and other education and research has advanced.

Distribution of gross domestic product by area of activity: Core non-profit sector

% share



On the other hand, the share held by "other health" organizations, religion, and business and professional associations has declined.

Core non-profit sector boosts overall revenue growth

Between 2004 and 2005, revenues in the core non-profit sector advanced 7.2% to \$68.8 billion. This

surpassed the increase of 5.7% in revenues in the hospitals, universities and colleges group. The strong performance of the core sector was largely the result of stronger average growth in each source of revenue, except transfers from households and investment income.

In 2005, sales of goods and services accounted for 46.4% of the total revenue in the core non-profit sector. These sales have been, by far, the most important source of revenue in the core sector throughout the period. Government transfers accounted for 20.3% of total revenue.

In addition to these funds, core non-profit organizations derived roughly one-third of their revenue from three additional sources: membership fees (15.4%), donations from households (12.0%) and investment income (4.0%).

Core non-profit organizations remained the main recipients of transfers from households, receiving 89.4% of these donations in 2005. Donations from households to core non-profit organizations increased 4.7% in 2005.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1901.

The full report *Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions and Volunteering, 1997 to 2005* (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.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

Aboriginal Peoples Survey: Inuit health and social conditions

2006

For adults in all age groups, Inuit were less likely to report excellent or very good health than were their counterparts in the total Canadian population. There were no differences between Inuit men and women.

About 50% of Inuit adults stated that their health was excellent or very good in 2006.

Inuit in all age groups were less likely than people in the general population to have seen or talked on the phone with a medical doctor in the 12 months prior to the survey. About 56% of Inuit adults had contact with a medical doctor, compared with 79% in the general population (after standardizing for age).

In most Inuit communities, the point of first contact with the medical system was with a nurse. In the year prior to the survey, 7 in 10 Inuit adults living in Inuit communities had contact with a nurse.

The 2006 Census enumerated 50,485 Inuit living in Canada; over three-quarters lived in the area known as Inuit Nunaat, which refers to the four Inuit regions across the North. The region with the largest Inuit population was the territory of Nunavut, home to 24,635 Inuit, about half of the total Inuit population.

The Inuit population is young, with a median age of 22 years, compared with 39 years for the total Canadian population. In 2006, 12% of the Inuit population was aged 4 and under, more than twice the 5% for the total population.

Health of Inuit adults

About 10% of Inuit adults in Inuit Nunaat stated there was a time they required health care but did not receive it, about the same percentage as for Inuit living outside Inuit Nunaat. However, reasons for not receiving care were different.

For Inuit outside Inuit Nunaat, the most frequent reason given was long wait times. In Inuit Nunaat, this was also one of the most frequent responses, although a similar percentage of respondents also cited the lack of availability of care in the area, or at the time required, and some did not provide a reason.

Some Inuit are required to leave their communities for extended periods to receive health care. About 5% of Inuit adults in Inuit Nunaat stated there had been a time during the year before the survey when they had been temporarily away from their home for one month or more due to illness.

Chronic health conditions most commonly reported by Inuit adults were arthritis/rheumatism (13%) and high blood pressure (12%). These proportions were about

Note to readers

This is the first of three reports presenting results from the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), conducted between October 2006 and March 2007. The 2006 APS provides extensive data on Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 and adults aged 15 and over living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada.

The APS was designed to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal peoples in Canada (excluding reserves). It collected information on topics including education, language, labour activity, sources of income, health, communication technology, mobility and housing.

This report focuses on selected social determinants of Inuit health. Information on health status is provided through data on self-reported health and chronic health conditions. Determinants such as access to health care, harvesting and country food consumption are examined. Country food includes foods such as seal, whale, caribou, fish and berries.

Data for children aged 6 to 14 came from information provided by parents or guardians of about 1,300 Inuit children. Information for those aged 15 and over was based on responses from over 5,000 Inuit.

Future reports will focus on the school experiences of off-reserve First Nations children and the health of Métis.

the same as those for the total Canadian population after age standardizing.

About 58% of Inuit adults smoked on a daily basis, and another 8% smoked occasionally. The daily rate was over three times the 17% among all adults in Canada, according to the 2005 Canadian Community Health Survey.

Health of Inuit children

Nearly three-quarters (74%) of Inuit children aged 6 to 14 were reported to be in excellent or very good health, about the same proportion as in 2001.

Over one-third (35%) of Inuit children aged 6 to 14 had contact with a pediatrician, general practitioner or family doctor in 2006.

About 59% of Inuit children in Inuit Nunaat were reported to have received dental care, compared with 77% of Inuit children who lived outside Inuit Nunaat. Many communities in Inuit Nunaat do not have a resident dentist. Instead, dentists from southern Canada fly into the communities on an irregular basis.

Among all Inuit children aged 6 to 14, the most widely diagnosed chronic health conditions were ear infections, allergies and asthma.

Food insecurity among Inuit children

About 30% of Inuit children had experienced "food insecurity" at some point. That is, they had gone hungry because the family had run out of food or money to buy

food. This proportion was highest (39%) among children in the territory of Nunavut.

Of the group of children who had experienced hunger, this was not a regular occurrence for 33% of them. However, for over 4 in 10 of these children, this happened every month, or even more often.

Harvesting country food

"Country food", eaten by Inuit for thousands of years, still makes up a large part of the diet of many Inuit. It includes seal, whale, caribou, fish and berries.

In Inuit Nunaat, 65% of Inuit lived in homes where at least half of the meat and fish eaten was country food.

Despite challenges associated with hunting and time constraints of work, 68% of adults in Inuit Nunaat reported harvesting country food in 2005.

The majority of Inuit men and women of all ages reported taking part in harvesting activities, but men were more likely to do so than women.

Sharing country food was a common practice in Inuit communities, as about 8 in 10 Inuit adults lived in homes where country food was shared with people in other households.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3250.

Data from the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey are now available.

The article "Inuit health and social conditions" is now available as part of the *2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey* (89-637-XWE2008001, free) series from the *Publications* module of our website. A set of tables entitled *Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2006: "Inuit Health and Social Conditions: Supporting Data Tables"* (89-637-XWE2008002, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636), Communications and Library Services Division.

Analytical files for the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey will be available in Research Data Centres across Canada. For more information about the Research Data Centre program, contact Gustave Goldmann (613-951-1472), Research Data Centre program. ■

Farm Product Price Index

September 2008

Prices farmers received for their commodities were down 1.2% in September from August 2008, as both the crops index and the livestock and animal products index fell.

On a year-over-year basis, prices received by producers for crops were down 0.5% in September compared with September 2007, the first such decline since January 2006. Since September 2006, the crops index had maintained double-digit advances, when concerns over tight supplies and strong demand supported the increases.

On a month-to-month basis, this was the third consecutive drop in the grains and overall crops indexes, as the International Grains Council released its estimate of wheat production for the 2008/2009 crop year, 12.0% from the previous year.

The September 2008 livestock and animal products index dropped 1.9% from August as all commodities were down except poultry and dairy.

Note: The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. The growth rate of the total FPPI is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of the components.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The September 2008 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 8, no. 9 (21-007-XWE, free), is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects* choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to order data, call Client Services (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.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Farm Product Price Index

	September 2007 ^r	August 2008 ^r	September 2008 ^p	September 2007 to September 2008	August to September 2008
	(1997=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	117.7	121.1	119.6	1.6	-1.2
Crops	131.2	131.6	130.5	-0.5	-0.8
Grains	172.6	150.7	118.2	-31.5	-21.6
Oilseeds	101.5	142.1	128.6	26.7	-9.5
Specialty crops	120.6	199.9	183.6	52.2	-8.2
Fruit	127.7	112.7	107.3	-16.0	-4.8
Vegetables	120.7	115.8	116.6	-3.4	0.7
Potatoes	161.0	202.7	189.8	17.9	-6.4
Livestock and animal products	101.4	112.9	110.7	9.2	-1.9
Cattle and calves	99.1	109.7	106.2	7.2	-3.2
Hogs	65.6	85.4	77.8	18.6	-8.9
Poultry	104.0	118.2	120.1	15.5	1.6
Eggs	102.7	111.5	111.4	8.5	-0.1
Dairy	140.5	141.1	144.2	2.6	2.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

Survey on Financing of Co-operatives

2007

Just over one-third of all co-operatives in Canada applied for financing, such as loans, capital leases, government grants and equity financing in 2007.

Of co-operatives that applied specifically for new or additional loans, lines of credit or credit cards, the vast majority received the full amount requested.

However, one-fifth of co-operatives indicated that trying to obtain financing of any kind was a serious obstacle to the growth of their organization.

Co-operatives are enterprises that are jointly owned by the members who use their services. They undertake

economic and social development activities, such as creating jobs or providing goods and services that would otherwise be unavailable to the community.

Those most likely to have made a request for any type of financing were in the Atlantic provinces, followed by Quebec and Ontario.

Almost all of the co-operatives in Quebec that applied for new or additional loans, lines of credit or credit cards received the full amount they sought. Co-operatives were least likely to receive the full amount in Atlantic Canada, followed by Ontario.

The proportion of rural co-operatives that applied for financing was virtually identical to urban co-operatives. However, among those that applied for new or additional loans, lines of credit or credit cards, nearly all rural co-operatives received the full amount requested, while urban co-operatives were significantly less likely to receive the full amount requested.

About 61% of co-operatives involved in child care activities applied for financing, the highest proportion of all types. Those involved in health-related activities were next at 53%, followed by those in marketing (52%).

About 64% of co-operative start-ups applied for financing, more than twice the 28% for mature co-operatives.

Among co-operatives that requested financing in the three years prior to the survey, 53% indicated they had never made a request to the federal government for any kind of financing. Of these, 77% indicated they were not aware of any federal programs under which they would qualify for financing.

Co-operatives that had made a request for financing in this three-year period reported the most common reason they sought additional financing was to acquire additional working or operating capital. The second most common reason additional financing was sought

was to purchase additional machinery and equipment, followed by buying additional land and buildings.

Note: The Survey on Financing of Co-operatives was designed to gather information on the amounts and types of financing available to co-operatives, as well as the challenges they face in obtaining financing. Like traditional businesses, co-operatives create employment and sell goods and services to communities. However, co-operatives are differentiated by their objective to maximise social and community benefits, which may create additional challenges in obtaining financing compared with other businesses.

The Survey on Financing of Co-operatives was a sample survey of co-operatives in Canada, excluding financial and housing co-operatives. These include community service co-ops, such as arts and recreation; child care; economic development; health; agriculture co-ops; natural resources and manufacturing co-ops; and retail co-ops.

The survey was jointly sponsored by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Human Resources and Social Development Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-679-2746; sbss-info@statcan.gc.ca), Statistics Canada.

For information about the implications of these data for the co-operative sector in Canada, contact Michael Mangulabnan (613-759-6348; mangulabnan@agr.gc.ca) Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, or Rahil Khan (613-957-9896; rahil.khan@hrsdsc-rhdsc.gc.ca), Human Resources and Social Development Canada.

Co-operative financing, 2007

	Co-operatives who applied for...		
	Financing	New or additional loans, lines of credit or credit cards	New or additional loans, lines of credit or credit cards that received the full amount requested
		%	
All co-operatives	35.2	14.2	88.9
Region			
Atlantic provinces	46.0	20.1	76.7
Quebec	45.2	23.2	92.8
Ontario	43.5	13.4	79.6
Prairie provinces	22.6	5.8	98.2
British Columbia and territories	31.6	16.6	84.8
Rural/urban			
Rural	34.9	17.4	95.2
Urban	35.6	9.7	73.3

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes

December 2008

Data on Canadian foreign post indexes are now available for December.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2322.

The December 2008 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* (62-013-XIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claudio Perez (613-951-1733; claudio.perez@statcan.gc.ca), Prices Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

October 2008

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

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.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Financial statistics of community colleges and vocational schools

2006/2007

Data for the 2006/2007 school year coming from the Financial Statistics of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools Survey are now available.

This survey provides financial information (income and expenditures) on all community colleges and public vocational schools in Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3146.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; TTY: 1-800-363-7629; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

New products

Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions and Volunteering, 1997 to 2005
Catalogue number 13-015-XWE
(free).

Farm Product Price Index, September 2008, Vol. 8, no. 9
Catalogue number 21-007-XWE
(free).

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, December 2008
Catalogue number 62-013-XIE
(free).

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series: "Immigrants and victimization, 2004", no. 18
Catalogue number 85F0033MWE2008018
(free).

Aboriginal People Survey, 2006: "Inuit health and social conditions", 2006, no. 1
Catalogue number 89-637-XWE2008001
(free).

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

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The Daily

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Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008	2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.0 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities compared with a lower level of oil. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.	
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2008 Census profiles

While the majority of the census and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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