

**Treatment of the Voluntary Domain
in Canadian Official Statistics**

A Working Paper

by

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TREATMENT OF THE VOLUNTARY DOMAIN IN CANADIAN OFFICIAL STATISTICS

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Summary

With the purpose of documenting how and how well the voluntary domain is portrayed by means of official statistics, the report adopts a broad definition of the voluntary domain, both with regard to individual behaviour and to relevant organizational entities. Volunteering, donating and various expressions of civic and religious engagement are covered, whether mediated through organizations or not. In terms of organizations, the domain includes not only registered charities, but also any other nonprofit organizations that rely on significant voluntary input, as well as cooperatives, educational institutions and some segments of the publishing and broadcasting industries. Not within the domain but within its sphere of interest are in-household child and elder care and for-profit enterprises with markets that overlap with undertakings engaged in by charities.

After a brief review of how industrial and occupational classification systems accommodate the domain, the report gives a detailed account of how the domain is treated in general official statistics: the System of National Accounts and other economic statistics; the Census; Statistics Canada's General Social Surveys and other social surveys; and special surveys on the voluntary sector as a whole. Data collected by the Canadian Customs and Revenue Agency are also reviewed.

Next, the report surveys the data available on each behavioural and organizational component of the domain. It looks in turn at components that are well covered (such as arts and heritage, and volunteering through organizations); at components that are well covered except with regard to their voluntary input (such as health and education); and at components for which either some or no data were found. The discussion of each component cross-references its treatment in general economic and social statistics.

Assessing the results, the report concludes that many behavioural aspects of the domain are relatively well covered, but notes weaknesses in the areas of donating and informal volunteering. As regards organizations, there are major gaps so that it is impossible to support any positive comprehensive assertions about organizations in the sector. Weakly covered in both the behavioural and organizational dimensions of the domain is information on beneficiaries or outcomes.

The report concludes by noting both short and long term initiatives that would improve statistical coverage of the domain. Appendices document all data sources and provide additional references.

I. Introduction

1. Our starting point and purpose

In the contemporary world, common understanding and discussion of important aspects of society rest in crucial ways on a statistical foundation – a set of agreed-on definitions and categories in combination with a coherent set of activities that generate large, diverse volumes of data. Authoritative statistics result, which reliably describe the state of affairs in selected domains. Almost every country maintains a formal statistical system that provides extensive information covering three principal domains: the characteristics and activities of governments, the marketplace, and households (including individuals).

But the activities of the state, the market and private households are not the only domains that make up contemporary society. There is something more beyond these entities and it is of increasing interest – to the general public, to governments and politicians, to social scientists and to people involved in that other domain, or sector, itself. The reasons for this increasing interest are becoming well understood: pressures on governments to redefine (typically reduce) their roles, realization that the market does not always provide problem-free solutions to social or economic challenges, and increasing stress on families, all point to that other sector, hoping it will offer solutions or help pick up the slack. Yet anyone seeking to undertake an analysis of this fourth sector and its potential solutions quickly runs into insurmountable barriers: there is so little reliable information about it. In Canada, we lack some of the most general data as well as much detailed or systemic information that should form the basis of public understanding and decision making.

This report is about how, and how well, “official statistics” portray the voluntary domain. Its scope concerns only figures of record, to the exclusion of statistics produced by private organizations (such as public opinion firms or national organizations with an interest in the voluntary and charitable domain) or by individuals (such as academic researchers). To a very large extent, this means that the report is concerned with statistics produced by Statistics Canada. As well, all statistics are carefully annotated as to their public accessibility; with a rare exception, the public’s ability to access the data on request has been used as a minimum criterion for inclusion.

In examining how the domain is “treated” in the statistics, we pay attention to a number of dimensions, including: how closely their scope conforms to the domain as we will define it, or to a subset thereof; how frequently the data are collected and how consistent the measurement is over time; their level of detail and degree of completeness; the sample size; the presence or absence of related contextual data; and whether the data are part of a system of statistics or are more uniquely descriptive of the domain or one or other of its components.

We intend the report to serve both a general and specialist audience. The general-interest reader will find Part I - Introduction, Part V - Assessment, and Part VI - Options for improving statistical coverage of the domain to be the most immediately useful sections. The specialist reader will wish to either read the paper in its entirety or go to the section of interest in Parts III or IV. An extensive appendix offers annotations and cross-references for all data sources.

2. A word about nomenclature

The report deals with a domain of Canadian society that has long been resistant to formal and precise definition and one indication of this is that it is given so many different names. We rejected calling the subject of our report “treatment of the nonprofit sector” for two reasons: First, in terms of organizational entities, our chosen focus is on both more and less than the nonprofit sector – as will be seen, not all nonprofit entities belong, and some entities that are outside of what is usually taken as constituting the nonprofit sector are nonetheless of such relevance as to merit inclusion. Secondly, “sector” conjures up organizations, while our investigation also encompasses individual behaviour, whether in the context of organizations or not.

We settled on “voluntary domain” because the unifying characteristic of all entities and behaviours that are of interest here is that there is a significant voluntary component in the organization or that the behaviour in question is of a voluntary nature. Nevertheless, for stylistic relief we will sometimes use the words “voluntary sector” and we will frequently do so when the context strictly refers to organizations. Nor do we avoid using the word “nonprofit” if that is an accurate description of the component of the domain under discussion.

3. Organization and approach

The remaining sections of this Introduction discuss the boundaries of the voluntary domain, including what constitutes its “sphere of interest,” and provide a brief overview of information needs. The discussion of boundaries sets out the scope of the report in some detail, and the overview of information needs will serve in the assessment of our findings at the end of the paper.

In Part II, we look at how three general statistical classification systems “see” the domain. In Part III, we distinguish four sets of general statistics: general economic statistics, the Census, general social statistics, and general statistics on the domain. Part IV examines statistics on a large number of specific components of the domain, grouped in four subsets: those that are well covered, those that are well covered but not with respect to any voluntary input, components for which some data were found, and components for which no recent data were located.

Part V offers an assessment of our findings and in Part VI we suggest improvements in statistical treatment of the domain through both short term and long term initiatives.

In Parts II to IV, titles of Statistics Canada publications are put in bold type. Appendix 3 lists their catalogue number and full title. For other agencies, the appendix lists the website address of the data. The appendix is organized in conformity with Parts II to IV of the paper; in each section, the documentation of data sources is followed by additional references to data or their analysis.

Both Part IV and Appendix 3 cross-reference other sections where data on the specific component of the domain are noted. Part IV and Appendix 3 therefore may serve as a comprehensive guide to the status of data for every component of the domain.

Most of the information discussed below was found in Statistics Canada's meta-databases: the Statistical Data Documentation System (SDDS), the Labour Market and Income Data Guide and, most importantly, the on-line catalogue. Both current and historical (i.e., discontinued) publications listed in the catalogue were scanned, though of the latter only the most relevant or unique references were extracted. A select number of other data sources were investigated as well, such as publishers of public accounts and election statistics. We found no original data pertaining to the domain produced by provincial statistical agencies.

Our search purposely did not include data on needs, outcomes or states (e.g., levels of literacy, morbidity, homelessness) or on beneficiaries (e.g., the poor, artists, athletes) that presumably relate to nonprofit organizations, unless the data explicitly made the linkage with such organizations or the people that drive them. That is, we focussed firmly on either individual "contributory" behaviour that animates the voluntary domain or on the organizations that populate it.

4. Boundaries and sphere of interest of the domain

How one defines the voluntary domain fundamentally depends on the purpose one has in mind when adopting the definition. In the context of a survey of statistical treatment of this domain it is appropriate that the net be cast quite widely.* Two categories of definition may be distinguished, namely regarding the types of individual behaviour, and regarding the organizations that should be covered. In both instances one has to be resigned to the reality that almost all boundary lines remain fuzzy.

*

An extended discussion of definitional issues can be found in Reed and Howe, Defining and Classifying the Nonprofit Sector, Ottawa: Statistics Canada (Research Report), 1999.

Behaviour. Individual behaviour of relevance to our subject matter may be generally referred to as contributory, caring or civic behaviour. Its primary expressions are *volunteering* time – informally (on one’s own) or formally (through organizations) – and *donating* money, or goods or services – directly to beneficiaries, or to charities or other nonprofit organizations. All such behaviour, to be relevant, should be directed to persons outside one’s own household (i.e., volunteering to do household work, for example, or giving allowances to the kids, is excluded), but certain in-household behaviour does fall within the sphere of interest of the domain, namely when it is potentially highly substitutable with services offered by sector organizations; that is particularly the case for in-household child and elder care.

Participation in religious activities is strongly associated with volunteering and donating. Other civic behaviour that falls within the domain includes keeping abreast of public affairs, participating in public meetings and voting in elections. Some forms of donating behaviour, such as participating in charity-sponsored lotteries or bingo games, are of borderline relevance. We exclude from consideration activities such as engaging in government-sponsored gambling or buying government-sponsored lottery tickets (even though much of the net proceeds benefit charitable organizations), watching professional sports, and attending live performances. Behaviour such as attending amateur athletic events and socializing with family or friends is again of borderline relevance in that such activities do have potential to be used as indicators of the strength of one’s social network or of social cohesion more generally; like involvement with organized religion, such behaviour is known to correlate with voluntary and other civic behaviour.

Organizations. Not all nonprofit organizations are of relevance to this paper. For example, Navigation Canada, local airport and marine port authorities, and mutual insurance companies fall outside its scope. What these organizations miss is a significant degree of voluntary participation, either in conducting the organization’s activities or managing or directing its affairs. On the other hand, financial and nonfinancial cooperatives, though some may not be nonprofit, are relevant to the topic, precisely because they have such a strong voluntary ingredient – some 70,000 volunteers serve on their boards of directors; in addition, caisses populaires are an inherent part of Quebec’s économie sociale.

If presence of a *meaningful voluntary component* is a necessary condition for an organization’s inclusion in the sector, another is that the organization should *not be part of nor be directly controlled by government*. Nevertheless, quasi-governmental institutions that have status as registered charities (i.e., most hospitals, universities and many other teaching institutions) should be included. That is, charitable status trumps government control; besides, most of these institutions operate with significant voluntary input.

The conventional classification of most universities and a significant number of other teaching institutions as charities leads to the question of whether other institutions of learning should be regarded as part of the sector as well. Also considering that schools, like hospitals, operate with a significant element of volunteer effort on the part of staff, parents and students, we have for purposes of this paper included all of the education sector (including primary and secondary schools) in the domain.

Organizations need not be incorporated to qualify for inclusion, but *some degree of organizational permanence* should be discernable such as periodic meetings, election of officers, etc. If not, one enters into a quagmire of kitchen-table entities that one cannot reasonably expect to ever catch in even the best possible statistical system.

All registered charities and many other organizations driven by volunteers are oriented towards provision of a *public benefit*; examples of non-charities aimed at producing a public benefit are community associations and advocacy organizations such as Greenpeace. Other volunteer-driven organizations are primarily oriented towards providing *benefits to their members*; examples are recreational organizations, service clubs, chambers of commerce and trade unions.*

Charities, in an effort to diversify their funding sources, increasingly engage in commercial enterprise. While the latter should be counted as part of the sector, the for-profit businesses competing with them clearly should not. However, students of the sector are naturally very interested in identifying these enterprises with overlapping markets. Such businesses fall therefore in the sector's sphere of interest.

The publishing and broadcasting industries are a gray area and pose special challenges of definition. Partly based on inspection of some unpublished data, we have made the following judgement calls. Small book publishers operate with much "labour of love" but such voluntary input is most often provided in the fulfilment of personal objectives rather than for the purpose of a public or member-oriented benefit; we have therefore excluded this industry from further consideration. In the publication of about one-third of all periodicals, on the other hand, voluntary labour is significantly involved, with strong concentration in special interest (such as ethnic), religious and scholarly publications and for periodicals with circulation under 5,000; we concluded that significant components of this industry should be considered as being part of the voluntary domain.

Volunteer input is also of some significance in two segments of the broadcasting industry. Television programming on the approximately 375 community channels of

* Note that charity law is not so restrictive that it excludes member-oriented charities: a number of self-help organizations and certain health organizations work to benefit their members, yet qualify to be registered as charities.

Class 1 and 2 cable companies, at least until 1997, involved some 14,000 volunteers.* This appears to us significant enough a phenomenon to warrant inclusion. Secondly, there are over 100 non-commercial radio stations (excluding the CBC/R-C); more than half of them are located in New Brunswick and Quebec. While there are no direct data on their volunteer input, an analogy with employee ratios in small commercial radio stations suggests that a relatively few 250 volunteer employee-equivalents are involved; this appears to us too small a quantum to warrant further consideration.

To summarize:

The following behaviour is within the scope of this report:

- volunteering (formal and informal);
- donating (monetary and in-kind; personal and corporate);
- religious and other civic and social network-type behaviour.

An organization, to be in-scope, must:

- be a registered charity, other nonprofit organization or a cooperative; and
- not be part of nor be controlled by government (unless it is a registered charity, a hospital or an educational institution); and
- be strongly volunteer-dependent; or else
- be a commercial undertaking of a registered charity or nonprofit organization; or
- although nominally for-profit, be significantly dependent on volunteer input.

Within the sphere of interest of the domain are:

- in-household child and elder care; and
- for-profit enterprises with markets that overlap with undertakings engaged in by charities or other nonprofits.

5. Information needs

What kind of information pertaining to the domain is required, and for what purpose? Because volunteering and donating are so widespread throughout the population, and voluntary organizations penetrate almost all aspects of life and society, one may expect there to be a broad-based if diffuse desire among the general public for information about such behaviour and the organizations that embody it. It is a desire that may be compared to, say, the “need” to know about the country’s Gross Domestic

* Since then, the obligation to operate community channels has been abolished and the number of volunteers appears to have dropped off considerably.

Product. Like GDP, specific publics will wish to know more about one or another aspect of the behaviour or about certain subsectors.

In addition to a need for general information on the part of the public at large, other parties include politicians, governments, researchers and voluntary organizations themselves.

Regarding behaviour, in general terms such parties may be expected to seek information on the socio-demographic and economic attributes of volunteers and donors, to what types of organizations they make their contributions (or, if their contributions are directly to beneficiaries, to what type of beneficiaries), on the nature, form and extent of their contribution, and on their motivation and how they came to make their contribution. Such information would particularly assist organizations in maximizing and optimizing volunteer and donation input, especially if that information is at the level of local communities.

Information about other forms of civic or social behaviour, and manifestations of religious conduct, would assist in better understanding the content and context of acts of volunteering and donating, in that it would allow the derivation of correlates and patterns of behaviour.

Understanding the extent of and factors underlying in-household child and elder care is essential if one is to accurately gauge the need for care services offered by nonprofit organizations (or by governments and for-profit firms, for that matter).

Data on organizations should permit an assessment of the role of the sector in the economy and society, including its size, composition, resource utilization, beneficiaries and the needs the organizations address. Voluntary sector leaders have long expressed the belief that improved understanding of the sector on the part of both the general public and private and government decision makers will lead to better appreciation and greater support. Specifically, the sector is anxious to demonstrate, and politicians and the general public are anxious to find out, what the state of financial health of the sector is, and whether it is providing services in an efficient, fair and effective manner. These concerns are closely linked to recent tendencies by governments to download or privatize service delivery, efforts which are widely perceived as resulting in voluntary organizations being asked to do more with less or in undermining their very existence. The fairness concern is expressed by both for-profit companies and operators of not-for-profit commercial ventures that compete with them.

For many government departments at both federal and provincial levels, collaboration with volunteers and voluntary sector organizations is essential in the fulfilment of their mandate, both in terms of program delivery and with regard to policy development. Yet, few departments have a firm grasp on the effectiveness or even the

magnitude of that collaboration, or on how that manner of fulfilling their mandate compares with alternative ways. Faced with continuing demands for funding, governments also have an interest in understanding better what alternative sources of funding are feasible for sector organizations and what could be done to reduce the sector's fiscal dependency on government funding. Governments may also be expected to seek better insight into how voluntary organizations govern themselves, and in how they promote social integration and assist in engaging citizens.

We will return to these information needs when assessing our findings on presently available statistics in Part V.

II. How general classification systems “see” the domain

Most statistics are collected within a framework of classification. Before looking at statistics proper, therefore, it is of interest to investigate classification systems that are not specifically designed for the voluntary domain to see to what extent they accommodate or recognize it. (Domain-specific classifications will be discussed in the context of general statistics on the voluntary domain – Part III, section 4.) We look at two types of classifications: industrial and occupational.

Industrial classifications. Classification systems that group economic activity are generally either based on similarity of production processes and inputs, or on distinctions arising from market demand, or on a mixture of the two. Regardless of the choice made in any given system, one must expect a less than ideal fit to nonprofit endeavours because economic activity is not always, and sometimes not at all, a dimension of what nonprofits do. Not only do organizations that utilize only “free” voluntary input escape the net of economic classification by design, but even to the extent that economic activity is present does a classification system based on it run the risk of distorting the resulting picture for the purpose of policy making.*

The **1980** edition of the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)**, which is a “mixed” system, is still widely used. The classification of establishments comprises 18 divisions and 860 4-digit level industries. Putting aside agricultural and other non-financial cooperatives (which could be captured in a wide range of industries), we identified 67 industries (or 8% of the total) where nonprofit organizations are most likely to be found. In several instances, of course, the category is not unique to nonprofit endeavours, for example, Second-Hand Merchandise Stores, n.e.c. (#6591) or the six subcategories of Non-Institutional Health Service (#863). In many other instances, however, the category can be expected to exclusively or almost exclusively comprise organizations relevant to our subject, for example, Local Credit Unions (#7051), the five subcategories of Sports and Recreation Clubs and Services (#965), or seven 4-digit groups pertaining to various organizations and associations (##9811 to 9861). The full list of relevant industries is shown in Appendix 1.

The **1997** Canadian version of the **North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS Canada)** groups economic activity into 20 sectors and 921 6-digit industries. Again excluding agricultural and other non-financial cooperatives, we identified 79 likely relevant industries, or 9% of the total. Compared to the 1980 SIC, and despite

* The point is well illustrated by comparing the profile of approximately 200,000 U.S. nonprofits classified according to North American Industrial Classification System categories with the profile that emerges when using the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities-Core Codes (NTEE-CC), the latter being a system that is “based on the belief that economic activity is but a part of how nonprofits should be used by policy makers.” See Lampkin and Stengel (1999), page 4 and Tables 1 and 3; the paper is referenced in Appendix 3, Part II.

being more strictly oriented towards “production” (which tends to accommodate service-oriented activities less well), overall the generally somewhat finer distinctions permit a clearer picture of the nonprofit domain. For example, in the educational field the 1980 SIC distinguishes elementary and secondary schools, post-secondary non-university education, and university education, while the NAICS permits, in addition, identification of community colleges and CEGEPs, fine arts schools and athletic instruction. Periodicals publishers can be clearly identified. The arts and entertainment sector also allows much more detailed distinctions and there are separate categories for Grant-making and Grant-giving Services, Social Advocacy Organizations, and Civic and Social Organizations. Again, the complete list of potentially relevant industries is shown in Appendix 1.

Two other comments should be made about these industrial classification systems. One is that both SIC and NAICS are indifferent to organizational form; i.e., with the exception of credit unions, nonprofit or cooperative organizations are never recognized as such. The second is that we will see, actual data collected that make use of these classification systems are far sparser than an examination of the schemes might lead one to expect.

Occupational classification. Statistics Canada’s **Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)** was last updated in **1991**. Ten broad occupational categories are subdivided into major groups, minor groups, and unit groups. At the most detailed level, there are 713 categories. Of these, 60 (or 8%) apply directly or uniquely to the voluntary domain. Examples are Senior Managers - Health, Education, Social and Community Services and Membership Organizations (#A014), Recreation and Sport Program and Service Directors (#A343), and six subcategories of Teachers and Professors (#E1). Our findings are detailed in Appendix 1. Of course, they far from exhaust the list of occupations which may be encountered in the voluntary sector, since the sector employs clerks, accountants, and a large number of other workers generally found in many sectors of the economy. The appendix only illustrates how specific the 1991 SOC gets in so far as the voluntary domain is concerned.

As with industrial classifications, this occupational classification is geared to capturing “market” activity. Voluntary activity that has no equivalent in the market economy cannot be expected to be categorized here. One specific type of widespread voluntary work that exceeds the capacity of this classification is the phenomenon of multi-purpose volunteering which can range, embodied in the same person, from canvassing to counselling, to administrative work and to serving on a board of directors.

III. Treatment of the domain in general statistics

1. General economic statistics

This section discusses treatment of the voluntary domain in the following sets of statistics: the System of National Accounts; Employment, Earnings and Hours data; the Labour Force Survey; Income Tax data; and a small miscellany of other economic data.

a. The System of National Accounts

We begin with a description of the Canadian System of National Accounts (SNA), drawing on Statistics Canada's 1989 User Guide and the 1993 handbook endorsed by five international agencies. The Canadian SNA comprises four sets of data: input/output tables; income and expenditure accounts; financial flow statements and national balance sheets; and Canada's balance of payments and international investment position. At the highest level of aggregation of the income and expenditure accounts, four sets of economic transactors or sectors are distinguished: persons and unincorporated businesses; governments; corporate and government business enterprises; and non-residents.

The "persons and unincorporated businesses" sector (often referred to as "the personal sector") is a miscellany of entities, comprising not only households, self-employed persons and unincorporated businesses, but also "non-commercial institutions serving persons." Examples of such non-commercial institutions (which are conceived as "associations of individuals") are labour unions, religious institutions, charities, professional associations, social clubs and socially-oriented cooperatives such as housing coops. In the international handbook these institutions are called "nonprofit institutions serving households" (NPISHs); further examples provided in the handbook are political parties, consumers' associations and cultural, recreational and sports clubs. The handbook recognizes that "charities, relief or aid agencies created for philanthropic purposes" may be distinguished from other NPISHs, which are created primarily for the benefit of members.

Counted as part of the government sector are agencies, commissions and boards which receive most of their funds in the form of government grants. Schools operated by local school boards and all public hospitals are therefore to be found here. Since the most recent historical revision, universities and colleges (which used to be part of the personal sector) are now included in the provincial component of the government sector.

The corporate and government business enterprises sector also includes nonprofit organizations that serve or promote the interests of such enterprises, e.g., trade associations. Additional examples provided in the international handbook are chambers of commerce, agricultural and manufacturing associations, employers' organizations and

research and testing laboratoria operated by industries. The handbook goes further by stating that hospitals or teaching institutions, if they charge fees that are based on production costs and that are sufficiently high to significantly influence the demand for their services, are also part of the corporate sector; the Canadian SNA conforms to this guideline by treating for-profit health clinics and colleges as part of the corporate sector. Producer cooperatives are included in the corporate sector as well. Credit unions are part of the corporate sector in the financial flow statements but in the income and expenditure statements are included in the personal sector.

Based on published documentation, most nonprofit voluntary organizations therefore have an unambiguous “home” in the SNA. Note that the treatment of commercial ventures engaged in by charities will depend on how such activities are structured. If they are integrated into the other operations of the charity they are part of the personal sector. If they are a separate corporation, then their revenues are netted against their expenditures and are part of the corporate sector; any surpluses flowing to the parent charity are captured as transfers from the corporate to the personal sector.

The 1989 User Guide recognized as one of the “hardy perennial” problems with the System the mixed nature of the personal sector and noted that creation of a subsector for nonprofit institutions has been proposed. In the spring of 2000, the federal government agreed to fund a project that will go much further to see the creation of a satellite account of the voluntary sector. The account will extract relevant information not only from the personal sector but from the others as well. (In addition, the project will include a non-market extension covering areas outside the scope of standard SNA aggregates by attaching a value to unpaid volunteer activity.) Similar work is under way at the international level.*

Turning now to data available in SNA publications, we look first at **National input-output tables**. These annual data are published at four levels of detail, the most disaggregated one being the worksheet or “W” level which displays 243 industries. Since 1981, the industry classification is based on the 1980 SIC; 1992-1997 data based on NAICS are expected to be released in 2000. The following 14 W-level industries come closest to capturing the voluntary sector:

* See Tice and Salamon (2000), referenced in Appendix 3, Part III, section 1.a.

| <u>W Code</u> | | <u>SIC 1980 Codes</u> |
|---------------|---|---|
| 196 | credit unions and caisses populaires | 705 |
| 207 | educational service industries | 851 852 854-859 |
| 208 | other health and social service industries | 862-864 867 869 |
| 214 | other amusement and recreation service industries | 963-965 969 |
| 220 | business and professional membership associations | 982-986 |
| 231 | religious organizations | 981 |
| 232 | welfare organizations | 864 |
| 233 | sports and recreation clubs | 961-969 |
| 234 | educational institutions | 851 852 854-859 |
| 235 | other organizations | 3999 4571 4811-4813 691-692 711-729 741-749 751 759 761 771 773 775-777 779 862-869 911-914 921 922 971 973 974 979 982-986 991-999 |
| 236 | hospitals | 861 |
| 237 | residential care facilities | 862 |
| 238 | university education | 853 |
| 239 | other education services | 851 852 854-859 |

(It should be noted that only a few of the activities covered under #235 are relevant for our subject, namely: parts of SIC 862-869 - health & social services; part of SIC 914 - recreation & vacation camps; and SIC 982-986 - various membership organizations. Other categories include irrelevant activities as well, e.g., #208 includes SIC 867 which consists of the private practices of psychologists, social workers and counsellors; #214 includes SIC 964 which consists of commercial spectator sports, and SIC 969 which includes billiard parlours, bowling alleys and amusement arcades.)

Roughly every five years, interprovincial input-output tables are produced as well. However, the data here are at the S-level only, that is, for 16 industries. They therefore shed little useful light on the voluntary sector. The only somewhat relevant industries are:

| | <u>SIC 1980 Codes</u> |
|---|-----------------------|
| 13 Educational service industries | 851, 852, 854-859 |
| 14 Health and social service industries | 86 |

It is worth noting that #13 excludes universities, while #14 includes medical private practices.

Let us turn next to the monthly, quarterly and annual estimates of **Gross domestic product by industry**, published for 290 industries based on the 1980 SIC; NAICS-based data will become available at the 3-digit level at the end of 2000 and at the 4-digit level in

2001. The 1980 SIC is mapped into “IMAD industry codes.” Industries most pertinent to the voluntary sector are:

| <u>IMAD Code</u> | | <u>SIC 1980 Codes</u> |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| K705 | credit unions | 705 |
| O | education service industries | 85 |
| O853 | universities | 853 |
| O856 | other education service industries | 851 852 854-859 |
| P | health and social service industries | 86 |
| P861 | hospitals | 861 |
| P86A | other health and social service industries | 862-869 |
| R96 | amusement and recreation service industries | 96 |
| R98 | membership organization industries | 98 |

The same level of detail is provided at the provincial level, with the exception of industry R98 which is further broken down into:

| | | |
|------|--------------------------------|---------|
| R981 | religion organizations | 981 |
| R98A | other membership organizations | 982-989 |

(Note that, in several instances, even more than in the national input-output tables, the coverage provided again goes well beyond the voluntary sector. E.g., #P86A also includes medical practitioners and #R96 includes cinemas and professional sports.)

Finally, the annual or quarterly published estimates of Financial Flow Accounts, Balance Sheets and the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, and the equivalent annual Provincial Economic Accounts, are all at a very high level of aggregation and, with one exception, shed no light on the voluntary sector. The exception is one line in an Income and Expenditure Accounts table on Undistributed Corporate profits, which estimates corporate charitable contributions (see **National income and expenditure accounts - quarterly estimates**, Table 29).

As noted, the satellite account project will be able to exploit unpublished details in order to compile data for the sector. However, certain details are available now, such as government transfers to nonprofit organizations (to be discussed in Part IV under Public Accounts) and operating expenses of nonprofit organizations.*

* The latter – “Personal Expenditure” item # 37; CANSIM Matrix 6989 – consists of five so-called J-series: J212 - Welfare and charitable organizations, J213 - Religious organizations, J214 - Trade unions, J220 - Political parties, and J226 - Indian bands and Inuit. These data are available on request; they are produced quarterly on a national basis (available from 1961 forward) and annually on a provincial basis (from 1981 forward).

b. Employment, Earnings and Hours

Industry detail of the Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings data (Table 5 of the monthly **Employment, Earnings and Hours** publication) continues to be based on the 1980 SIC; NAICS-based data will begin to be published in 2001. At the national level, data available include the following SIC 1980 industries:

| | <u>SIC 1980 Code</u> |
|---|----------------------|
| Credit unions | 705 |
| Education and related services | 851-859 |
| Elementary and secondary education | 851 |
| Post-secondary non-university education | 852 |
| University education | 853 |
| Library services | 854 |
| Other education services | 859 |
| Hospitals | 861 |
| Other institutional health and social services | 862 |
| Non-institutional social services | 864 |
| Amusement and recreational services | 961-969 |
| Other amusement and recreation services, n.e.c. | 960 |
| Sports and recreation clubs and services | 965 |
| Membership organizations | 982-986 |

Less detail is provided at the provincial level and in the other tables.

c. The Labour Force Survey

A microdata file from the **Labour Force Survey** is available on a monthly diskette. Custom-tailored data can also be obtained, and there is an annual CD-ROM with historical data. The data by occupation are in accordance with the 1991 SOC and, as of 1999, the data by industry are on a NAICS basis.

Industry detail on the CD-ROM, at both the national and provincial level, is limited to 21 industry categories, hence not much can be discerned about the nonprofit sector. The most relevant groupings are:

| | <u>NAICS Code</u> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Educational services | 6111 - 6117 |
| Health care and social assistance | 6211 - 6244 |
| Information, culture and recreation | 5111 - 5142, 7111 - 7139 |

Of the 25 occupational categories available, a number are closely related to the voluntary domain, though only one (teachers and professors) fits the selection exhibited in Appendix 1 exactly. All the others cast a much wider net:

| | <u>SOC 1991 Code</u> |
|--|----------------------|
| Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors | D0, D1 |
| Technical, assisting and related occupations in health | D2, D3 |
| Occupations in social science, government service & religion | E0, E2 |
| Teachers and professors | E1 |
| Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | F |
| Childcare and home support workers | G8 |

The public microdata files exhibit 43 industry and 47 occupational categories. Regarding the nonprofit sector, however, only the same three industry groupings as are available on the CD-ROM are of relevance. The occupational categories, on the other hand, are available separately for D0, D1, D2, D3, E0 and E2. While this is an improvement, the problem of too broad a coverage remains.

Starting in 1997, both the CD-ROM and the public microdata files disclose the number of employees covered by union contracts, for 16 industries and for aggregates such as the public and private sector.

d. Income tax data

A databank on **Charitable donors**, released annually by Statistics Canada, is derived from the annual personal income tax file provided by the Canadian Customs and Revenue Agency. Data can be requested starting in 1990 for over 26,000 postal areas. Details are provided on the total number of Canadian taxfilers reporting charitable donations, their average age, average donation by age group, total value of charitable donations and median donation, median total income and 75th percentile of total income of donor, percentage of donors by sex and age group and median and total donations, by sex. Much of the information is also available on CANSIM (Matrices 10300, 10301 and 10302).

Other charitable donations data from the T1 (personal) and T2 (corporate) returns can be obtained through the Small Area Administration Data Development Section of

Statistics Canada. Data on contributions to federal and provincial political parties can also be obtained from income tax returns.

e. Other economic data

- (i) The Survey of Household Spending (a broadly comparable successor to the Family Expenditure Survey of previous years) includes information about gifts to persons outside the household and on donations to charitable organizations. Data for Canada and each of its five regions are published for 1969, 1978, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1996 and 1997; the survey has been held annually from 1997 onwards. As of the 1997 survey, there are no longer data on non-monetary gifts to persons outside the household. See **Spending Patterns in Canada** for 1997 and **Family Expenditures in Canada** for previous years.
- (ii) The quarterly publication, **Service indicators**, profiles various service industries by way of a large number of tables and charts. Industries covered include: information and cultural industries; the arts, entertainment and recreation services industries; and credit unions. Coverage includes both for-profit and nonprofit organizations, but published data do not distinguish between the two.
- (iii) The Autumn 1997 issue of **Labour force update** published “Trends by occupation and industry.” Coverage included: Child care arrangements, Educational services, Educators, Health personnel, Health services, Service industries, and Social services.
- (iv) The monthly on-line publication, **Building permits**, presents data at the national and provincial level as well as for census metropolitan areas, large urban centres and economic regions. Construction categories include: Churches, Extended care hospitals, Hospitals, and Schools.
- (v) The historical publication, **Fixed capital flows and stocks, 1961-1994**, includes information at the national and provincial level for Churches, Educational institutions, Hospitals, and Universities. Data include gross fixed capital formation (investment), end-year gross and net stocks (value of fixed assets), service life, and average age. Annual updates are available on request.

2. The 1996 and 2001 Census

The 1996 Census offers data on the employment distribution of the population aged 15 and over coded to the 1980 SIC and the 1991 SOC. In most instances, at the national level, the classification by industry is available to the 3-digit level; one exception is “Deposit accepting intermediary industries,” (##701-709) for which only an aggregate

is provided. As a result, for most of the nonprofit industries listed in Appendix 1, employment data are available. Occupational classification of the population is available for all categories listed in Appendix 1. The same degree of industrial and occupational detail is not always available at provincial and sub-provincial levels. Still, the availability of such employment data in the Census indicates that this data source is fertile ground for analysis of the domain applied to sparse population groups and small geographic areas.

The 1996 Census, for the first time, asked questions about unpaid housework and elder and child care. It did not distinguish between care for persons inside and outside the household, however. The questions will be repeated unchanged in the 2001 Census, except for further differentiation at the high end on possible answers regarding the hours devoted to providing care to seniors.

Religious affiliation questions were not included in the 1996 Census but were in 1991 and will be again in 2001.

Results of the 1996 Census are available in a variety of forms, including seven CD-ROMs in the **Dimensions Series**.

3. General social statistics

This section documents various relevant components of the **General Social Survey** (GSS) cycles. At the end, there is a brief section on other surveys on related subjects.

Except as otherwise noted, all GSSs discussed here had a sample size of approximately 10,000 persons aged 15 or older. Residents of the Territories, persons without telephones and full-time residents of institutions were excluded from the sampling frame. Also worth noting is that all these surveys ask about the respondent's religious affiliation.

Public use microdata files for all GSS cycles are available.

a. Time use (GSS of 1986, 1992 and 1998)

Cycles 2, 7 and 12 of the GSS focussed on time use, including time spent caring for one's own children, providing informal help to others outside the household, and volunteering. Responses to these questions can be related to socio-demographic characteristics, time pressures, and life circumstances.

The 1986 survey included a recording of time spent taking part in community organizations, and in other voluntary or religious activities.

In 1992, types of helping asked about included: writing letters; filling out forms; providing personal care to someone ill or disabled; providing help with mobility, transportation or shopping; looking after someone else's children; house maintenance or repairs; other unpaid help; and volunteer work.

Questions in the 1998 cycle were similar but there were also more detailed questions about formal volunteering. Of people who volunteered through a group or organization, it asked whether they did: fundraising; provided information; organized activities; did administrative work or acted on a board or committee; provided care or counselling; delivered food or goods; did maintenance; performed fire-fighting or similar activities; or other activities.

While the 1992 survey distinguished between one's own children and children of others in asking about child care and related unpaid work, the 1986 survey did not ask explicitly about care for other children and the 1998 survey did not make the distinction.

The 1992 and 1998 cycles included a series of questions on participation in sports activities.

Time use data of the 1986 and 1992 GSS, and data from a 1981 Canadian Time Use Pilot Study, were utilized in a 1995 study on **Households' Unpaid Work**; data for 1961 and 1971 were imputed. Among the types of unpaid work estimated were the extent of Volunteer work, Other help and care, and related Travel time. Both opportunity cost (before and after tax) and replacement cost (both specialist and generalist) valuation methods were utilized.

Essentially based on the 1986, 1992 and 1998 GSSs, the Institut de la statistique du Québec has tabulated the average number of free hours per day men and women in Quebec, Ontario and Canada have available, and how many of these are dedicated to "volunteer work and organizations."

b. Education, work and retirement (GSS of 1989 and 1994)

Cycles 4 and 9 focussed on long term trends in education, employment and retirement patterns, but the 1989 survey also asked whether the respondent was involved in each of the following types of association: charitable, service or volunteer; neighbourhood, community or school-related; religious or church-related; social, cultural or ethnic; sports or athletic; public interest (e.g., peace, environmental); business, professional or work-related; or political. Those who were involved were asked how many hours per month they devoted to that activity. As well, respondents were asked whether they belonged to a labour union and, if so, how much time they spent on union activities. Retired persons who said that they enjoyed life more since retirement were

asked whether the main reason for this was, among four choices, because they had more time for volunteer activities.

The 1994 survey asked only two questions about volunteering: the number of hours volunteered during the preceding seven days; and, of retired persons who said that they enjoyed life more since retirement, the same question that was asked in 1989. (The 1994 survey sampled an additional 1,500 persons aged 55 to 74.)

c. Social support and the family (GSS of 1985, 1990, 1995 and 1996)

Cycles 1, 5, 10 and 11 dealt with various aspects of family and support networks.

The 1985 survey generally asked about the respondent's social support network, and of persons aged 55 and over it asked about their social participation (including their frequenting church, clubs and meetings, bingo, and seniors centres), about receiving social support (by type) and about providing social support (by type).

The 1990 survey (which had a sample size of almost 13,500) asked respondents detailed questions about their sources of social support, about child care arrangements and about the number of times the respondents provided unpaid services to various family members or to church, school or other organizations. They were also asked again about various forms of care received from others.

The 1995 survey repeated the core content of the 1990 GSS.

The 1996 cycle again provided much information about informal care-giving and social support given and received, including help given or received during 'difficult times' such as pregnancy or illness or as a result of long term health or physical limitations in daily activities. There are also some data on support to caregivers provided by agencies. As well, there were questions about the motivations and frustrations associated with care-giving.

All of these surveys distinguished between recipients of care inside and outside the household.

d. Other social surveys

Similar to some of the General Social Surveys, a 1990 **Survey on Aging and Independence** measured characteristics of seniors (aged 65 and over) and future seniors (aged 45 to 64) which included questions about their social support. Public microdata files from this survey are available.

Two other, ongoing, surveys also are relevant to our subject. The **National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth** (NLSCY) is a comprehensive survey which is following the development of children in Canada and paints a picture of their lives. The first Cycle was conducted in 1994-95, the second in 1996-97 and the third in 1998-99. All three cycles contain data on church attendance. All children were also asked how often they had participated in a number of organized activities, and whether in any of these activities they had special responsibilities such as team leader, captain, secretary, etc. From Cycle 2 onwards, children were asked whether they have helped, without pay, in certain school activities, in supporting a cause, raising funds, helping in their community, helping neighbours or relatives, or doing any other volunteer activity. Cross-sectional public use microdata files and custom tabulations from the first two cycles are available; data from the third cycle will become available in 2000 and 2001.

The second ongoing survey is the **National Population Health Survey** (NPHS). It too was first held in 1994-95 and again in 1996-97 and 1998-99. It has both a household and a health care institutions component, and there are both cross-sectional and longitudinal data. The sample sizes are very large. Two aspects of the NPHS are germane to the present report. First, the household component includes questions about membership and participation in “voluntary organizations or associations such as school groups, church, social groups, community centres, ethnic associations or social, civic or fraternity clubs” (with “at least once week, at least once a month, at least 3 or 4 times a year, at least once a year, or not at all” as possible answers) and about attendance at religious services or meetings. The second area of interest relates to elder care, both in the home and in institutions. While the NPHS does not have data on private home care nor on informal care, analysis of government-supported home care is possible by combining socio-economic, demographic and health status data from the household survey. A comparison of household data with responses from residents of institutions permits analysis of the trade-offs between institutional and home care.

Public use microdata files and custom tabulations for all NPHS surveys are available.

4. General statistics on the voluntary domain

We review here the surveys on volunteering conducted by Statistics Canada in 1980, 1987 and 1997. We also discuss two sets of data collected by the Canadian Customs and Revenue Agency, one based on the T3010 annual return for charities; and the other derived from the T1044 annual return for large nonprofit corporations.

a. The 1980 Survey of Volunteer Workers

One-third of the February 1980 Labour Force Survey sample was asked about:

- the total quantity of volunteer work done and other descriptive data on volunteering;
- for what type of organization the volunteering was done and what services were performed; and
- reasons for discontinuing volunteer work or for not volunteering.

The survey covered 18,745 households or 43,000 persons. The results are reported in **An overview of volunteer workers in Canada, February 1980**. Custom tabulations are available.

The report shows the percentage of respondents who volunteered through organizations in the reference year (February 1979 to February 1980), and the number of hours they contributed. Eight types of organizations were distinguished (health, education, social/welfare, leisure activity, religious, civic/community action, political, and other) and seven types of service (direct health care services, education, social/welfare and other direct services, management, clerical and other administrative services, administrative committee work, fund-raising, and other support activities). Respondents who had done some volunteer work in the previous year but not during the reference week were offered fourteen options for stating why they had not done so. Respondents who had not volunteered in the past year but had considered it were offered eight options for reasons why they had not done so.

Most responses are tabulated in the standard format of labour force attributes (sex, age, marital status, education attainment, and labour force status) and at both the national level and by province.

b. The 1987 Survey of Volunteer Activity

The second Statistics Canada survey on volunteering (described in **Giving Freely: Volunteers in Canada**), conducted a supplement to the October 1987 Labour Force Survey, retained all of the dimensions of the 1980 survey but was in many respects more in-depth and more extensive. The definition of volunteering was extended to include volunteering for labour unions, alumni associations and self-help groups. Volunteers identified through a screening questionnaire were surveyed with a follow-up questionnaire. Thirteen types of organizations, plus additional subgroups, were distinguished, and 26 types of activity. The relationship to the volunteer's occupation was explored, as were questions such as whether the commitment to volunteering was long-term, how he or she first got involved and what he or she stood to gain from the activity. There were also questions about out-of-pocket expenses. A separate set of questions asked about informal volunteering: incidence, type of activity and who was helped.

In addition to the standard labour force attributes, the participation data were also segmented by religious affiliation, ethnic or cultural origin, household income and for 26 metropolitan areas. A total of 11,000 volunteers and 15,000 non-volunteers were surveyed. Microdata tapes and diskettes, and custom tabulations, are available.

c. The 1997 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (NSGVP)

Building on the 1987 work, the third survey – linked to the November 1997 Labour Force Survey – expanded the scope considerably by including probes on donating behaviour and civic participation. One respondent in each of nearly 35,000 households was surveyed. After a first set of questions, 60% of non-volunteers were screened out and an extensive questionnaire was administered to the remainder, resulting in comprehensive data on 18,301 individuals, including 8,500 volunteers. Highlights from the report are in **Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians** but numerous other studies have analyzed data from this survey. (The studies are included under Additional References in Appendix 3.)

There were again questions about both formal and informal volunteering, although, as in 1987, on informal volunteering only its incidence (and the type of activity) was probed, not the number of hours involved. Organizations for which volunteers gave their time were coded in conformity with the International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO) developed by the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project; they were also cross-coded with the scheme utilized in the 1987 survey, however, so that changes over the decade can be traced. (The ICNPO classification is reproduced in Appendix 2.) Activities in which volunteers engaged were grouped in ten types, and there was extensive probing of the reasons for volunteering, the barriers to volunteering more or to volunteering at all, the benefits derived from volunteering, how one got involved in volunteering, youth experiences related to volunteering, and in what ways the respondent's employer supported volunteer activities.

The survey likewise probed donating behaviour extensively, covering financial donations directly to organizations, cash deposited in cash boxes at store counters, leaving bequests, in-kind donations such as clothing, household goods or food, purchasing goods such as chocolate bars or coupon books, purchasing charity-sponsored raffle or lottery tickets, and participating in charity-sponsored bingos or casinos. In addition, there were questions about financial support given directly to persons outside the household, including relatives and street people. The survey yields data on the organizations receiving donations (using the ICNPO classification), on the methods

utilized to make donations, on the motivations for donating and the barriers to donating more or not donating at all, and on the role of tax incentives.*

Thirdly, the survey asked about membership of and attendance at meetings of organizations,** voting in each of the most recent municipal, provincial and federal elections, and how often the respondent followed news and public affairs.

Again, of course, all responses can be related to the standard characteristics measured in the Labour Force Survey. In addition, however, there were questions about household income, religious affiliation, how often the respondent attended religious services, how religious they considered themselves to be, one's ethnic/cultural group, country of birth, year of immigration, how long one had resided in the community, the number of hours spent watching television, worries about money, self-perceptions about one's health, satisfaction with life, and sense of control over decisions that affect everyday activities. These variables provide rich ground for an integrated analysis of patterns of behaviour linking volunteering, donating and participating in civic events. Besides analysis at the national and provincial level, much can also be done at the community level, given that 28 Census Metropolitan Areas have full data for at least 150 respondents.

The NSGVP is being repeated, essentially unchanged, in October/November 2000.

d. The charities data base

Since 1967, charities registered with Revenue Canada (now the Canadian Customs and Revenue Agency -- CCRA) have been required to file an annual return (form T3010) in order to maintain their ability to write tax receipts for donations. Unlike income tax returns, most of the T3010 data are public information. Responses became available in electronic format starting in 1989 but their release is subject to long delays -- as of the time of writing, the 1997 data had not yet been made available to Statistics Canada. Data for previous years are obtainable from CCRA on request.

Distinction is made between private foundations, public foundations and other charitable organizations. As well, at the time of registration, each charity is assigned to

* It is to be noted that the first question asked in the section on donating behaviour is whether donating decisions are the respondent's own, are made jointly with his or her spouse, or are a mixture of the two. Unfortunately, the remainder of the questions then leave room for ambiguity as to whose behaviour is being probed.

** In this section, the organizations were classified as: work-related; sports or recreation; religious affiliated; community or school related; cultural, recreational or hobby related; service club or fraternal; or political.

one of 47 classification categories, of which 17 refer to religious charities; the system does not conform at all to the ICNPO or any other generally accepted scheme. (However, as of 1997, charities have been asked to indicate their four most important fields of activity, from a list of 70; this list elaborates on the ICNPO and adapts it to Canadian charity law.)

The information return asks detailed questions largely of a financial nature, although prior to 1997 charities were also requested to answer some questions about the use of volunteers.* Financial data include: tax-receipted donations, income received from other charities, gifts for which no tax receipts were issued, government funding (as of 1997, distinction is made between federal, provincial and local government sources of funds), other sources of income, fundraising costs, administration and management costs, gifts to qualified donees, spending on charitable programs, remuneration paid to employees carrying out charitable activities and carrying out other activities, and total assets and liabilities and their composition. Charities are also required to file their financial statements; since 1997 they are asked whether they wish to have these statements made publicly available or not.

Other questions ask about activities outside Canada. As well, as of 1997, there are detailed questions about fees charged, methods employed in raising funds, and forms of political activity.

Likely as of the year 2002, the amount of information required of charities with annual income below \$100,000 will be drastically reduced. This change is part of the federal government's Voluntary Sector Initiative announced in the spring of 2000 and is aimed at reducing the regulatory burden for small charities.

Apart from categorization issues, there are serious problems of reliability with these data, at least prior to 1995. Both adding-up and order-of-magnitude errors have been well documented.**

* Answers to questions on the use of volunteers were thought to be unreliable. This is confirmed by one researcher who examined the 1990 data (Campbell, 1994; referenced in Appendix 3, Part III, section 4).

** See Day and Devlin (1997) and Dreessen (2000), referenced in Appendix 3, Part III, section 4; and Sharpe (1994) and Revenue Canada (1999), referenced in Appendix 3, Part III, section 4.d. As a historical note of interest, in the early 1970s, and in 1980, Statistics Canada conducted a number of analyses on charities, based on financial data submitted to Revenue Canada. Published data for 1971, 1972 and 1973 exclude hospitals and teaching institutions and classify the other charities (including religious organizations) according to ten 1970 SIC industries. Data for 1980 again exclude hospitals and teaching institutions (excepts with regard to donations) but now the charities are classified in accordance with six major groups defined by Revenue Canada. Most of the analyses provide breakdowns of revenues and expenses (but no assets or estimates of employment) and some size distributions.

e. The large nonprofit corporations data base

Since 1993, noncharitable nonprofit organizations with annual revenues over \$10,000 or assets over \$200,000 have been required to file an annual return with Revenue Canada (form T1044). As with other tax data, the responses are transmitted to Statistics Canada under standard agreements; at the time of writing, the data up to 1997 had been received. However, only data for 1993 and 1994 have been analyzed; in these years respectively 3,880 and 4,490 organizations had filed. It is not known what percentage this is of the number of organizations that should have filed.*

Identification of the distribution of organizations by type is hampered by the fact that over two-thirds were classified as “other;” additional categories are recreational, professional, boards of trade, civic improvement, agricultural, educational, multicultural, and arts/cultural organizations. For each category, there is a breakdown of revenues, assets and liabilities, and remuneration paid to employees and officers.

* In principle, at least a partial answer is obtainable since nonprofit corporations also have to file a corporate income tax return (T2). To what extent T2 information filed by nonprofits is usable remains to be validated. As for the first two years of T1044 data, a comment from CCRA on an earlier draft of this paper states that “[f]igures from nonprofit organization returns (T1044) for the 1993 and 1994 years are unreliable”.

IV. Statistics on specific components

This final Part of our overview of treatment of the voluntary domain in official statistics looks at statistics on specific segments or dimensions of the sector, or on adjacent spheres of interest. In doing so we also refer back to data sources identified in Part III, except insofar as the various sections in Part III make mention of industries, occupations or types of organizations. The corresponding Part IV sections of Appendix 3 are likewise cross-referenced.

We group the components under four headings:

- components that are well covered – arts and heritage; non-financial cooperatives; formal volunteering; and in-household child and elder care;
- components that are well covered though not with respect to any voluntary input – we refer here to health; education; libraries; research conducted in nonprofit organizations; and credit unions;
- components for which some data were found – religious organizations and behaviour; donating behaviour; informal volunteering; related civic and social behaviour; non-religious charities; social support service organizations; sports and recreation groups; labour unions; broadcasting and periodicals; and information on public accounts;
- components for which no recent statistics were located: social housing providers; civic, human rights and advocacy organizations; environmental groups; business and professional associations; service clubs; international cooperation and development groups; community economic development organizations; and the overlap between nonprofit and for-profit market activities.

1. Components that are well covered

a. Arts and heritage.

Two surveys in the Culture Statistics program permit detailed insight in the nonprofit arts and heritage sectors. The biennial Performing Arts Survey, a census of approximately 500 institutions in part of SIC 1980 industry #9631, covers theatre, music, dance and opera. The survey includes questions on volunteer input, on individual and corporate donations and on government funding. The resulting occasional publication, **Performing arts**, contains information on finances, personnel, performances, and attendance of professional not-for-profit Canadian performing arts companies. (This publication replaces an annual survey-specific publication of the same name that was last issued with data for 1993.)

The biennial Survey of Heritage Institutions is a census survey of over 2,000 institutions, covering SIC 1980 industries 8164, 8264, part of 8364, 8551, 9696, and part of 9699. This survey, as well, asks questions about volunteer input, individual and corporate donations and government funding. The occasional publication, **Heritage institutions**, contains information on finances, attendance, personnel, area, weeks open, and operating hours of non-profit heritage institutions (museums, art galleries, archives, historic sites, exhibition centres, planetariums, observatories, aquariums, zoos, botanical gardens, arboretums, conservatories) and parks (only those with interpretation programs). It too replaces an earlier survey-specific publication of the same name that was last issued with data for 1993.

Government expenditures on culture is an occasional publication, last issued in September 1998. It contains financial data on cultural activities funded by all levels of government. Once again this product replaces an annual survey-specific publication with the same name that was last issued with reference to 1993.

Canada's culture, heritage and identity: a statistical perspective is a biennial publication (latest issue December 1997) that provides a broad perspective of the changing cultural landscape in Canada. Data from all the Culture Statistics Program surveys, as well as from other internal and external sources are brought together in this comprehensive document.

A **Culture Labour Force Survey** was held in 1993; on demand, statistics can be provided on demographics, education, training, employment, income and other relevant information about people working in the cultural sector: visual arts, crafts, design, performing arts, film, broadcasting, sound recording, publishing, museums, archives, libraries, and other heritage and cultural education. (Earlier surveys on workers in individual sectors were conducted in the late 1970s and early 1980s.)

As noted in Part III, section 1.e (ii), the Service Industries Program covers both for-profit and nonprofit organizations. (No double response burden for nonprofit groups results, as data for any nonprofit groups that fall within its sample are obtained from the Culture Statistics Program.) Its annual survey of arts, entertainment and recreation industries is being converted from a SIC 1980 to a NAICS 1997 basis as of the 1997 reference period; data are to be released in 2000.

b. Non-financial cooperatives.

The Cooperatives Secretariat of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada publishes an annual report containing much financial and other information on all types of non-financial cooperatives. As well, it is quite likely that the T1044 data base from Revenue Canada (see Part III, section 4.e) includes large producer and consumer cooperatives.

c. Formal volunteering

We noted earlier the extensive data accumulated on formal volunteering in Canada: see, first and foremost, the three surveys on volunteering and especially the most recent one (Part III, sections 4.a,b,c), but see also the GSSs on time use (section 3.a) and on education, work and retirement (section 3.b) and the NLSCY (section 3.d). Specific sectors for which surveys ask a question on volunteers are: arts organizations and heritage institutions (Part IV, section 1.a), and community cablevision and periodical publishers (Part IV, section 3.i below).

d. In-household child and elder care

We noted the substantial amount of information on this component: see the 1996 and 2001 Census (Part III, section 2); the GSSs on time use (section 3.a) and on social support and the family (section 3.c); and the data available from the National Population Health Survey (section 3.d). Also of relevance is a 1988 National Child Care Survey which aimed to find out, among other things, what child care arrangements and options parents prefer. Results are reported in **Canadian National Child Care Study: where are the children? An overview of child care arrangements in Canada** (1992). Another report based on the same survey is **Shared diversity: an interprovincial report on child care in Canada** (1997); it focuses on the characteristics of child care in each province.

2. **Components that are well covered, but not with respect to any voluntary input**

a. Health

The annual publication, **Health and social services institutions revenue and expenditure, by province and territory**, contains data on the sources of health and social institutions revenue, as well as data on government spending on health and social services. Custom tabulations from **Hospital annual statistics** are also available; they offer a wide range of detailed information on hospital utilization and expenditures, including statistics related to patient movement, ambulatory care, diagnostic and therapeutic services, administrative and support services, personnel, educational programs and finances. Hospitals are broken down by type and size into 35 categories. (The publications **Hospital annual statistics**, **Hospital indicators** and **Residential care facilities** have been discontinued; their last issues related to 1993/94. By year-end 2000, information from the **Residential care facilities survey** will again become available, on request, for data from 1996/97 forwards.)

As of the 1995/96 data year, the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) has assumed the data collection and dissemination responsibilities for the Annual

Hospital Survey and is the data holder for several other collections including the National Health Expenditures Database and several data sets on health personnel.

While all of these data cover much ground in terms of employment and finances, they contain no information on services provided by volunteers. Yet volunteers usually serve on the boards of directors of health institutions and they contribute significantly in the provision of ancillary services such as gift shops and fundraising as well as, increasingly, patient care.

b. Education

The annual publication, **Education in Canada** summarizes information on institutions, enrolment, graduates, teachers and finance for all levels of education and provides an analysis of the data; also included are demographic data from the Census and educational attainment, labour force participation rates and unemployment rates of the adult population from the Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulations on **Consolidated finance on education** are available from the annual Survey of Uniform Financial System – School Boards, the annual Survey of Financial Statistics of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools, and the annual Survey of Financial Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools. The annual publication, **University and college revenue and expenditure, by province** contains data on the sources of university and college revenue, as well as data on government spending on education. **Education indicators in Canada: PCEIP '99** provides a comprehensive set of statistical measures describing the education systems in Canada; the indicators in the report give a picture of Canada's education systems: students, teachers, finances and outcomes.

A report on the 1994 Adult Education and Training Survey, **Adult education and training in Canada** [n.d.], prepared for Human Resources Development Canada, includes a chapter on organizational aspects of adult education and training.

As with statistics on health, these data on educational institutions provide ample information on financing and personnel but ignore the input of volunteers into their operations. Yet, for example, the role of parents in elementary schools is increasingly critical. Another phenomenon of increasing significance is volunteer work performed by high school students as part of their curriculum.

c. Libraries

Statistics Canada's survey of public libraries was discontinued in 1994. Since then, the National Library of Canada has conducted annual surveys of all libraries except school libraries. Statistical reports for 1994, 1995 and 1996 have been published. The data include information about staff and finances but none about volunteer involvement.

d. Research

Custom tabulations are available regarding **Private non-profit R&D statistics** in both the natural (mainly medical) and the social sciences and humanities. Data are from an annual census covering approximately 100 private philanthropic foundations, voluntary health organizations, associations and societies, and research institutes. Data include R&D expenditures, sources of funds, personnel engaged in R&D, and payments for R&D performed outside the organization. The information can be released by organization type, major fields of science, field of R&D, and by province. The November 1998 issue of *Science Statistics* provided a summary of the data for 1997.

Again missing is any information on the contribution of volunteers. Yet for many of these institutions, that involvement is likely to be crucial, for example in respect of their governance and, especially, their fund raising campaigns.

Another set of custom tabulations deals with “R&D in Canadian industry statistics,” covering natural sciences and engineering. The data are derived from an annual census of 8,700 firms/enterprises, industrial research institutes and trade associations believed to be performing or funding R&D. There is little overlap in the sectors covered by this census and the one for private nonprofit institutions, and only in so far as this census refers to trade associations is there any connection to the nonprofit sector.

The November 1999 issue of *Science statistics* provided an **Estimation of research and development expenditures in the higher education sector, 1997-1998**.

e. Credit unions

We noted earlier (Part III, section 1) that data for credit unions/caisses populaires can be found in the national input-output tables, gross domestic product by industry, employment and earnings; and in the Service Indicators publication. There are also data for credit unions in the annual estimates of the **National balance sheet accounts**, the quarterly estimates of the **Financial flow accounts**, the **Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises** and the **Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises**. The annual publication, **Credit unions**, has been discontinued, however; its last issue was in 1989.

Finance Canada’s website includes extensive financial and descriptive information about credit unions and caisses populaires.

All current data are of a financial nature, thus shedding no light on the volunteer component of credit unions or on their role (particularly in Quebec) in community economic development.

3. Components for which some data were found

a. Religious organizations and behaviour

As already noted, every ten years the Census asks questions about religious affiliation. **Religions in Canada** reported on the findings based on the 1991 Census.

The population in collective dwellings: Canada, 1971-1991 presents special tabulations from the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses to explore the changing size and age-sex structure of people living in collective dwellings, including religious institutions.

We noted earlier (Part III, section 1) where information on religious organizations is available in general economic statistics: in the national input-output tables, in gross domestic product by industry at the provincial level, and in building permits data. We also noted the existence of the T3010 data base, with a 17-group classification of religious charities by denomination (section 4.d). As well, all GSSs discussed earlier, the three surveys on volunteering and the NLSCY included questions about religion and religious attendance or volunteering for religious organizations (Part III, sections 3.a,b,c,d and 4.a,b,c). Finally, see the next section for donating to religious charities.

b. Donating behaviour

We noted earlier that statistics on personal and corporate charitable donations and on donations to federal and provincial political parties are available from income tax files; and that statistics on tax-receipted donations can be extracted from the T3010 data base (Part III, sections 1.d and 4.d respectively). We also noted that the 1997 NSGVP includes much information on donating behaviour, including specifics on recipient organizations (section 4.c). As well, the Family Expenditures/Household Spending surveys yield information about both charitable donations (distinguishing between religious and other charities) and about donating money and (until 1996) non-monetary gifts to persons outside the household (section 2.e). Finally, recall that the Performing Arts and Heritage Institutions Surveys ask questions about individual and corporate donations (Part IV, section 1.a).

Other than with regard to political parties, we found no data that separately identify donations to nonprofit organizations that are not charities.

c. Informal volunteering

Two of the three sets of General Social Surveys and the two most recent surveys on volunteering yield data on volunteering unmediated by organizations (Part III, sections 3.a,c, and 4.b,c). The GSSs on social support also asked about social support received.

With the exception of the GSSs on time use, however, all the available information pertains only to incidence and type of informal helping, not to its quantity, that is, time devoted to such activity.

d. Related civic and social behaviour

The 1997 NSGVP is the most comprehensive source for data on related civic and social behaviour, as detailed in Part III, section 4.c. The NSGVP is unique in making it possible to link such behaviour to both volunteering and donating. The incidence and form of participating in community events and in social support networks is also revealed in most GSSs described in Part III, section 3.

Specifically on voting behaviour, we noted that the 1997 NSGVP asked whether the respondent voted in the most recent municipal, provincial and federal elections (Part III, section 4.c). As well, all federal and provincial governments produce information on the percentage of voter turnout at elections at their respective levels. Relevant websites are listed in Appendix 3. No systematic and permanent information on voter participation is maintained at the municipal level.

e. Non-religious charities

We noted earlier the existence of the T3010 data base for charities (Part III, section 4.d). Donating to non-religious charities is identified in the Household spending data (Part III, section 1.e) and in the 1997 NSGVP (Part III, section 4.c). Volunteering for secular charities can also be separated out in the NSGVP as well as in the earlier volunteer surveys (Part III, 4.a,b).

f. Social support service organizations

Data on **Canada's shelters for abused women** were published in the June 1999 issue of the periodical *Juristat*.

We noted earlier that the National Population Health Surveys yield some information about home care and the trade-off between institutional and home care (Part III, section 3.d; see also Part IV, section 1.e on child and elder care).

g. Sports and recreation groups

While we found a large number of data sources on sports and recreation activities, only one pertained to organizations involved in such activities: Custom tabulations of data since 1984 are available on **Amusement and recreational industries** for, i.a., golf clubs, marinas and sports clubs. Data include revenue and expense breakdowns,

employment and client base at the Canada level, and total revenue at the provincial level. These data pertain to both commercial and nonprofit organizations.

Data on participation in sports activities can be extracted from the 1992 and 1998 GSSs on time use (Part III, section 3.a) and, for youth, from the NLSCY (section 3.d).

h. Labour unions

Until 1995, data on labour unions were collected as required by Part II of the Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act. (That Part of the Act has since been repealed.) A September 1999 Supplement of **Perspective on labour and income**, “Unionization in Canada: a retrospective,” summarizes labour union membership statistics up to that year and reviews major trends over the past three decades. As noted earlier, starting in January 1997, the Labour Force Survey data reveal the number of respondents covered by union contracts (Part III, section 1.c).

i. Broadcasting and periodicals

Annual surveys of the cable industry collect data on volunteer input and community programming. They are not published but are available on request.

Periodical publishing does provide some data on volunteer input and more detail is available on request. Custom tabulations can also be obtained.

j. Public accounts

Data from the federal and provincial/territorial public accounts, along with information from annual reports and other sources, are consolidated in the Canadian Financial Management System (FMS; the FMS, in turn, supplies data to the government sector of the Canadian System of National Accounts). The publication **Public sector statistics**, which reflects the FSM, aggregates the spending purposes of governments at a very high level (e.g., “health,” “education,” or “recreation and culture”) and therefore does not yield information that allows identification of money flows to the nonprofit sector. On request, however, certain aggregate transfers by each level of government can be identified, such as:

SNA Expenditure Code

| | |
|----------|---|
| 12.05 | Transfers to benevolent institutions |
| 15.03.01 | Transfers of supplementary labour income to colleges, vocational and trade institutions |
| 15.03.99 | Other transfers to colleges, vocational and trade institutions |

| | |
|----------|--|
| 15.05.01 | Transfers of supplementary labour income to hospitals |
| 15.05.99 | Other transfers to hospitals |
| 15.06.01 | Transfers of supplementary labour income to residential care facilities |
| 15.06.99 | Other transfers to residential care facilities |
| 15.07.01 | Transfers of supplementary labour income to health and social service agencies |
| 15.07.99 | Other transfers to health and social service agencies |
| 15.09.01 | Transfers of supplementary labour income to school boards |
| 15.09.99 | Other transfers to school boards |

Quarterly national estimates of provincial and local “transfers to nonprofit organizations” (equivalent to “transfers to benevolent institutions”) are available on CANSIM (series D18240 and D18340 respectively). Provincial “grants to benevolent associations” for Canada and for each province are published in the annual **Provincial Economic Accounts** and in CANSIM.

The federal government and several provinces also provide public accounts data directly on their websites; the addresses are listed in Appendix 3. In principle, it should be possible to isolate relevant expenditures from these sources, but the practical impediments are formidable due to the massive number of transactions and because disclosure of the identity of individual recipients is less than complete.* At the federal level, one aggregate of interest is “Transfer payments to non-profit institutions and organizations,” found in Section 8 of the Public Accounts. This aggregate comprises:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Federal | |
| <u>P.A. Code</u> | |
| 241 | Transfer payments to universities |
| 2411 | Payments to universities in aid of research |
| 2412 | Assistance to encourage employment |
| 2419 | Other transfer payments to universities |
| 242 | Transfer payments to First Nations and Inuit organizations |
| 2421 | Payments to First Nations and Inuit school boards |
| 2422 | Payments to other First Nations and Inuit educational institutions |
| 2423 | Payments to other First Nations and Inuit associations |
| 243 | Transfer payments to other non-profit institutions |

* At the federal level, work is under way to identify transfers to and contracts with the voluntary sector, as part of the government’s Voluntary Sector Initiative.

| | |
|------|---|
| 2431 | Payments to national organizations |
| 2432 | Payments to provincial non-profit organizations |
| 2433 | Payments to local non-profit organizations |
| 2434 | Assistance to non-profit organizations to encourage employment |
| 2435 | New Horizons payments to non-profit organizations |
| 2436 | Payments for research and development to non-profit organizations |
| 2437 | Payments for the environment to non-profit organizations |
| 2438 | Children's allowances paid to Children's Aid Societies (including youth allowances) |
| 2439 | Payments under the Innovations program to non-profit organizations |
| 2449 | Other transfer payments to non-profit institutions |

Two categories under federal "Transfer payments to municipalities and local organizations" are also relevant:

| | |
|------|---|
| 2621 | Payments to non-native educational institutions |
| 2622 | Payments to non-native school boards |

Not all money flows between the federal government and the voluntary sector are to be found under "transfers." Other relevant flows include contracts, and social housing subsidies via the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

No comprehensive analysis of money flows from any level of government to the voluntary sector has been found. We did note the existence of partial information: government grants or payments to charities (Part III, section 4.d), to arts organizations and heritage institutions (Part IV, section 1.a), and to health care, educational and research institutions (sections 2.a,b,d).

4. Components for which no recent statistics were located

We searched in vain for recent official statistics on:

- social housing providers;
- civic, human rights and advocacy organizations;
- environmental groups;
- business and professional associations;
- service clubs;
- international cooperation and development groups;
- community economic development organizations; and
- the commonality in markets between for-profit and nonprofit endeavours.

It may be of some historical interest to know that, in the early 1970s, Statistics Canada conducted two surveys covering some of the organizations for which our search

came up empty. A 1973 survey was a pilot study covering Industrial Associations, Professional Associations and Trade Associations n.e.c. The following year, the survey was repeated, adding Better Business Bureaus, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Jaycees, thus covering all of 1970 SIC Code 891 except labour unions. Data included revenues and number of employees.

V. Assessment

Harking back to the need for information and the various dimensions of “treatment” identified at the beginning of this report, we now assess how well the available statistics provide an adequate and reliable picture of the voluntary domain. With regard to the need for information, both general and detailed, we look at the treatment of forms of behaviour and of organizations in turn.

Behaviour. General information about “formal” volunteering through organizations is readily available, especially as a result of the large-sample 1997 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (NSGVP). The Survey provided overall statistics on how many people volunteer, how many hours they do so, for what types of organizations, what kind of things volunteers do, etc. The information is available at the national and provincial level, and for over two dozen metropolitan areas. Much of the information can be readily compared to survey results of ten years earlier, and the 2000 Survey will provide another fully comparable point in time. Additional information, at least at the national level, can be drawn from several of the General Social Surveys; the Surveys on time use offer especially useful additional context.

The picture is less rosy when considering the data available on helping and contributing provided directly by individuals to beneficiaries, not through organizations (so-called “informal” volunteering). Here the 1987 and 1997 Surveys offer only participation rates and types of activity, but no quantum. The General Social Surveys on time use are our only source for estimates of the time involved. The General Social Surveys on social support are unique in that they also offer insight into the receiving side of informal care.

Data on involvement in voluntary activity by teenagers, obtainable from the biennial National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth, deserve special mention. In light of findings on the importance of early life experiences for volunteering as an adult,^{*} these data may offer important predictive insight.

The weakest aspects of the otherwise rich data base on voluntary activity are the identification of beneficiaries, and insight into volunteers’ motivations and the decision process leading to the act of volunteering. While some information on these dimensions is available (again, especially from the NSGVP), the data do not permit as penetrating an

^{*} See Reed and Selbee, “Distinguishing Characteristics ...” (2000), and Jones (2000), both referenced in Appendix 3, Part III, section 4.c.

analysis as one might wish – one has the sense that the “real” motivations and processes have not been captured.*

Turning to donating behaviour, there are both strengths and weaknesses. Again the 1997 NSGVP offers information about a broad array of individual donating behaviour, both monetary and in-kind, to both organizations and persons directly. The Family Expenditure Surveys offer an important historical perspective on Canadians’ generosity, again both with regard to charitable contributions and gifts to persons (although the break with continuity on non-monetary gifts as of 1997 is unfortunate). On charitable contributions alone, income tax data also yield long time series. In addition, it is most heartening that, for the one year for which data from these three sources are available, the estimates converge remarkably.** A weakness is that the NSGVP data leave room for ambiguity regarding whose behaviour is being measured, the respondent’s or that of the whole household. Another weakness is that the NSGVP is the only data source that readily permits linkage of donating behaviour with a full range of socio-demographic data and with other correlative behaviour such as volunteering and civic participation. (Income tax data of course do offer economic correlates, as well as information on donors’ age and sex.) As for corporate donating behaviour, the only official sources are quarterly estimates prepared for the System of National Accounts, and corporate income tax returns.

Socio-demographic and economic data could be linked with donating patterns by combining the personal income tax data (available down to postal walks) with small-area Census data. To our knowledge this option remains unexplored.

On other civic or contributory behaviour, again the NSGVP is our sole source for a full range of important contextual data. Only information on religious behaviour is also widely available elsewhere: every ten years in the Census, in the earlier surveys on volunteering, in each of the General Social Surveys, and in the National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth. The General Social Surveys also offer some insight in certain other types of social or civic involvement. Voter participation data are available from the respective Electoral Offices at the federal and provincial, but not the municipal level.

Finally, there is a significant body of data on in-household child and elder care in several of the General Social Surveys and in the biennial National Population Health Survey. Moreover, the institutional component of the latter permits an analysis of at least some of the trade-offs between in-household and institutional elder care. There is also

* See Reed and Selbee, “Distinguishing Characteristics ...” (2000), and Reed, Selbee, O’Connell, Laforest and Hitsman (2000); referenced in Appendix 3, Part III, section 4.c.

** See Dreessen (2000), page 16; referenced in Appendix 3, Part III, section 4.

the Census information on child and elder care (collected since 1996), but that information would be rendered significantly more useful for an analysis of the voluntary domain if it distinguished between in-household and ex-household beneficiaries.

Organizations. While the overall state of information on individual behaviour is positive, on the organizational side there are major gaps. We are completely in the dark about even the basics of the overall situation: how many organizations there are in the sector, what their resources are, how many people they employ, what economic and social value-added they provide, etc.

What information we have on broad segments of the sector is limited to financial and non-financial cooperatives, to large nonprofits that are not charities, and to registered charities. Unfortunately, the data source on charities – for the sector as a whole the most significant of the three by any measure – is demonstrably defective, at least up to 1994. (We are referring here to the T3010 data collected by the Canadian Customs and Revenue Agency. Post-1994 data are either not yet available or have not yet been validated.) To compound the problem, even if the charities data base were error-free, it would fall short of permitting significant elements of desirable analysis, such as comparative efficiency and effectiveness.*

Given the current state of knowledge, it is therefore impossible to make comprehensive assertions about organizations in the voluntary sector that can be backed up by data.

We are on somewhat safer grounds for certain subsectors of the domain. On nonprofit arts organizations and heritage institutions, for example, there are biennial census data on their size, composition, resources (including volunteer input, donations and government grants), clients served, etc. Likewise, as already noted, there is fairly comprehensive information on non-financial cooperatives.

A small number of subsectors are well covered by official statistics in every aspect except their voluntary input: health and education institutions, libraries, nonprofit research institutions, and credit unions.

The state of affairs in all other subsectors ranges from the existence of spotty statistics to total absence of information, even simply on the number of organizations. In only two other areas are data on volunteer input collected: community cable broadcasting and periodicals publishing.

* The key deficiencies in even an error-free T3010 data base are the absence of data on volunteer input, the lack of uniform cost and revenue attribution rules within networks of charities, and the absence of outcome measures. The first two limit any analysis of efficiency, while the last prevents an analysis of effectiveness.

In our review of figures available in general economic documentation, we encountered numerous instances where statistics by industry or occupation were too aggregated to allow isolation of the relevant activity and, even where the aggregation was at the right level, it was never possible to distinguish between nonprofit and for-profit undertakings. Only in the Services Industries Program, for arts and heritage, is the collection of data organized along these lines and, therefore does the potential exist to produce information that would permit a comparative analysis of for-profit and nonprofit endeavours.

We conclude this assessment by highlighting the extremely poor state of knowledge on the link between governments and the sector as a whole or its constituent organizations. With regard to financing, there are a few very aggregate figures which give, at best, an indication of the order of magnitude of part of the financial relationship. At the other extreme there is a massive amount of detail (and yet, not always detail enough) that could form the basis of a sector-by-sector analysis. Other aspects of the lack of knowledge on the relationship between governments and the sector are intimately related to deficiencies noted earlier: how effective the sector's organizations are in meeting their (or the government's) objectives, how sound their financial basis is, who benefits, etc. What this means is that better information about the sector would directly benefit the ability of governments to develop policies concerning voluntary sector organizations and behaviours.

VI. Options for improving statistical coverage of the domain

1. Short term initiatives

Our review and assessment of how the voluntary domain is currently treated in official statistics readily suggests a number of initiatives, most of which could be undertaken virtually immediately and at relatively low cost. Significant improvements would result.

- (a) In the education and health fields, questions could be added to the surveys of institutions that would capture the contribution made by volunteers: how many participate, how many hours they put in, and what functions they perform. We are referring here to the annual Residential Care Facilities Survey and the various annual Surveys of Financial Statistics of school boards, community colleges and vocational schools, and universities.*
- (b) In the annual Survey of Household Spending, the category “non-monetary gifts to persons outside the household,” which existed up to 1996, could be restored. As well, for both monetary and non-monetary gifts, making the distinction between recipients who are relatives and others would be highly informative.
- (c) In 2006, the Census question on Unpaid Work, in asking about household work, elder care and child care, could differentiate between beneficiaries in the respondent’s own household and persons outside the household.
- (d) In future versions of the National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, an effort could be made to remove the current ambiguity regarding whose donating behaviour is being probed, in cases where the respondent declares that decisions are not his or her own alone.
- (e) In the Service Industries Program, where feasible, the distinction could be made between for-profit and nonprofit organizations.
- (f) As soon as the charities’ information returns data (T3010) for 1997 become available, they could be analysed in a number of ways, including validation against other data

* The Annual Hospital Survey (AHS), now handled by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, draws its data from administrative records. Although the M.I.S. Guidelines allow for the collection of data on volunteers, these data are not required for the purposes of the AHS and in fact, at least in the last three years no hospitals have reported any. Clearly, the impediments to obtaining data on volunteers in hospitals are considerably harder to overcome than for institutions which are surveyed directly.

- (for hospitals and universities, and income tax-based data on charitable donations, in particular) and classification (by mapping self-declarations on most important fields of activity into the registered classification categories). The data for 1995 and 1996 could likewise be validated and summary statistics for all three years could be produced.
- (g) Data for noncharitable nonprofit corporations (T1044) could be analysed and summarized – data up to 1997 are now available but the only figures readily accessible refer to 1993 and 1994. Information extracted from T2 returns may provide additional insight, particularly with regard to the filers' industrial classification.
- (h) In conjunction with the SNA satellite account project and complementary work that has begun at the federal level, the feasibility could be examined of analyzing the provincial public accounts data for the purpose of identifying financial transactions between governments and the sector.

2. Developing information over the longer term

The short term initiatives just listed all would make for incremental improvement of existing data. Over the longer term, a quantum change is needed.

There is a need to generate fresh information that covers hitherto untreated aspects of the domain and does so systematically. Principal among these are:

- S** through a survey of organizations, there is a need to measure their workloads, resources, services and beneficiaries;
- S** public perceptions and views concerning the nonprofit sector, its organizations and activities need to be measured;
- S** the impacts and consequences of voluntary and nonprofit organizations, and their contributions to Canadian society need to be detailed.

Important as one-time (or base line) measurement is, developing time series for all of this information is equally imperative.

The National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating should be subjected to a thorough review in order to streamline its structure and content for ongoing use.

Finally, above and beyond the development of these various data, there is a need to develop a systematic framework for statistics on the domain, akin to the information infrastructure which exists for the three traditional domains – the Public Accounts for the

public sector, the System of National Accounts for the economy, and the ensemble of Census and social surveys for the individual and household sector. In the long term, the voluntary domain needs an equivalent conceptual rationale and infrastructure designed to take account of its distinctive conditions and consequential features.

Recognizing and acting upon this higher-order need is a challenge as much for the sector itself as it is for Canada's national statistical system.

Appendix 1

Categories relevant to the voluntary domain in industrial and occupational classification systems

The 1980 Standard Industrial Classification

Division E - Manufacturing

- 2839: Other Publishing Industries
- 2841: Newspaper, magazine and Periodical (Combined Publishing and Printing) Industries

Division H - Communication and Other Utility Industries

- 4814: Cable Television Broadcasting Industry

Divisions I and J - Wholesale, Retail Trade Industries

- 5992: Second-Hand Goods, Wholesale (Except Machinery and Automotive)
- 6591: Second-Hand Merchandise Stores, n.e.c.

Division K - Finance and Insurance Industries

- 7042: Co-operative Mortgage Companies
- 705: Credit Unions (2 subcategories)

Division O - Educational Service Industries

- 851=8511: Elementary and Secondary Education
- 852=8521: Post-Secondary Non-University Education
- 853=8531: University Education
- 854=8541: Library Services
- 855=8551: Museums and Archives

Division P - Health and Social Service Industries

- 861: Hospitals (8 subcategories)
- 862: Other Institutional Health and Social Services (9 subcategories)
- 863: Non-Institutional Health Services (6 subcategories)
- 864: Non-Institutional Social Services (9 subcategories)

869: Health and Social Service Associations (5 subcategories)

Division Q - Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Industries

9149: Other Recreation and Vacation Camps

Division R - Amusement and Recreational Service Industries

963: Theatrical and Other Staged Entertainment Services
(2 subcategories)

964: Sports and Recreation Clubs and Services (5 subcategories)

9696: Botanical and Zoological Gardens

981=9811: Religious Organizations

982=9821: Business Associations

983: Professional Membership Associations (2 subcategories)

984=9841: Labour Organizations

985=9851: Political Organizations

986=9861: Civic and Fraternal Organizations

The 1997 North American Industry Classification System - Canada

41, 44-45: Wholesale, Retail Trade

4181: Recyclable Material Wholesaler-Distributors (3 subcategories)

41893: Secondhand Goods (excl. Machinery & Automotive) Wholesaler-Distributors

4533: Used Merchandise Stores

51 : Information and Cultural Industries

51112: Periodical Publishers

51322: Cable and Other Program Distribution

514121: Libraries

514122: Archives

52: Finance and Insurance

52213: Local Credit Unions

53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

531112: Lessors of Social Housing Projects

54: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

5417: Scientific R&D Services (2 subcategories)

61: Educational Services

6111: Elementary & Secondary Schools
6112: Community Colleges and CEGEPs
6113: Universities
61161: Fine Arts Schools
61162: Athletic Instruction

62: Health Care & Social Assistance

62141: Family Planning Centres
62142: Out-Patient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centres
621494: Community Health Centres
6216: Home Health Care Services
6219: Other Ambulatory Health Care Services (3 subcategories)
622: Hospitals (5 subcategories)
623: Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (11 subcategories)
6241: Individual & Family Services (3 subcategories)
6242: Community Food & Housing, & Emergency a.o. Relief Services
(2 subcategories)
6243: Vocational Rehabilitation Services
6244: Child Day-Care Services

71: Arts, Entertainment and Education

7111: Performing Arts Companies (5 subcategories)
711211: Sports Teams and Clubs
711218: Other Spectator Sports (includes independent amateur athletes)
7113: Promoters (Presenters) of Performing Arts, Sports and Similar
Events (7 subcategories)
71211: Museums (2 subcategories)
71212: Historic and Heritage Sites
71213: Zoos and Botanical Gardens
71219: Other Heritage Institutions
71391: Golf Courses & Country Clubs
71394: Fitness & Recreational Sports Centres
71399: All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries

72: *Accommodation and Food Services*

721213: Recreational (except Hunting and Fishing) and Vacation Camps

81: *Other Services (except Public Administration)*

8131: Religious Organizations

8132: Grant-making & -giving Services

8133: Social Advocacy Organizations

8134: Civic & Social Organizations

81391: Business Associations

81392: Professional Organizations

81393: Labour Organizations

81394: Political Organizations

81399: Other Membership Organizations

The 1991 Standard Occupational Classification

A0: Senior Management Occupations

A014: Senior managers - Health, Education, Social and Community Services and Membership Organizations

A32: Managers in Health, Education, Social and Community Services

A32: Managers in Health Care

A322: Administrators in Post-Secondary Education and Vocational Training

A323: School principals and Administrators of Elementary and Secondary Education

A324: Managers in Social, Community and Correctional Services

A34: Managers in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport

A341: Library, Archive, Museum and Art Gallery Managers

A342: Managers in Publishing, Motion Pictures, broadcasting and Performing Arts

A343: Recreation and Sport Program and Service Directors

B5: Clerical Occupations

B551: Library Clerks

D: Health Occupations

- D11: Nurse Supervisors and Registered Nurses (2 subcategories)
- D21: Medical Technologists and Technicians (except Dental Health) (8 relevant subcategories)
- D23: Other Technical Occupations in Health Care (except Dental) (4 relevant subcategories)
- D31: Assisting Occupations: Support of Health Services (2 relevant subcategories)

E: Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion

- E022: Social Workers
- E023: Family, marriage and Other related Counsellors
- E024: Ministers of Religion

- E1: Teachers and Professors (6 subcategories)

- E2: Paralegals, Social Services Workers and Occupations in Education and Religion, n.e.c. (6 subcategories)

F: Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport

- F01: Librarians, Archivists, Conservators and Curators (3 subcategories)
- F03: Creative and Performing Artists (6 subcategories)

- F11: Technical Occupations in Libraries, Archives, Museums and Galleries (2 subcategories)

- F12: (...) Technical Occupations in Motion Pictures, Broadcasting and the Performing Arts (2 relevant subcategories)

- F15: Athletes, Coaches, Referees and Related Occupations (4 subcategories)

G: Sales and Service Occupations

- G81: Childcare and Home Support Workers (3 relevant subcategories)

Appendix 2

The International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations

The International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO) was developed as part of the Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Sector Project. Titles of the main groupings are reproduced below, extracted from Lester M. Salamon and Helmut K. Anheier, Defining the nonprofit sector - A cross-national analysis (Manchester University Press, 1997), Table 4.2.

Group 1: Culture and Recreation

- 1 100 Culture and Arts
- 1 200 Recreation
- 1 300 Service Clubs

Group 2: Education and Research

- 2 100 Primary and Secondary Education
- 2 200 Higher Education
- 2 300 Other Education
- 2 400 Research

Group 3: Health

- 3 100 Hospitals and Rehabilitation
- 3 200 Nursing Homes
- 3 300 Mental Health and Crisis Intervention
- 3 400 Other Health Services

Group 4: Social Services

- 4 100 Social Services
- 4 200 Emergency and Relief
- 4 300 Income Support and Maintenance

Group 5: Environment

5 100 Environment

5 200 Animals

Group 6: Development and Housing

6 100 Economic, Social and Community Development

6 200 Housing

6 300 Employment and Training

Group 7: Law, Advocacy and Politics

7 100 Civic and Advocacy Organizations

7 200 Law and Legal Services

7 300 Political Organizations

Group 8: Philanthropic Intermediaries & Voluntarism Promotion

8 100 Philanthropic Intermediaries

Group 9: International Activities

9 100 International Activities

Group 10: Religion

10 100 Religious Congregations and Associations

Group 11: Business and Professional Associations, Unions

11 100 Business and Professional Associations, Unions

Group 12: [Not elsewhere classified]

12 100 n.e.c.

Appendix 3

Data sources and additional references

This appendix parallels the structure of Parts II, III and IV of the paper. Under each subsection, first the data sources that were referred to in bold in the main text are documented. Unless otherwise indicated, the references are to Statistics Canada data; they may be available in paper form, on its internet site, on a CD-ROM or on demand. The catalogue number (or in the case of direct reference to a survey, the Statistical Data Documentation System [SDDS] number) is followed by the name of the author (if specified), the title, and the frequency of publication or issue date.

Following the data sources, we provide, for each subsection, additional references that are immediately related to statistical data. Unless otherwise indicated, the references are again to Statistics Canada publications, either in paper form or on its internet site. The catalogue number is followed by, where applicable, the title of the article, name of the author(s), and title of the publication. Where available, brief synopses or relevant subject terms or highlights of the content follow, edited from Statistics Canada's on-line catalogue or, in a number of cases, based on inspection of the article.

Part II: Classification systems

DATA SOURCES

12-501-XPE

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC-E) 1980

12-501-XPE

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Canada 1997

12-565-XPE

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 1991

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

87-004-XPB960012566

“Introducing NAICS”

Cromie, Mary and Annalisa Saloni

Focus on culture, Spring 1996, vol. 8 no. 1

Explains the NAICS classification system for Information and Cultural Industries.

87-004-XPB....

“Getting to know NAICS better”

Cromie, Mary

Focus on culture, Summer 1996. vol. 8, no. 2

Explains the NAICS classification system for the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Sector.

“The North American Industry Classification System: Blurring the Lines Among the Sectors”

Lampkin, Linda M., and Nicholas A.J. Stengel

paper presented at the Annual Research Conference of Independent Sector, Spring 1999.

Part III: General statistics

1. General economic statistics

a. The System of National Accounts

DATA SOURCES

15F0041XDB, 15F0041XPB

National input-output tables (irregular)

15-001-XIE

Gross domestic product by industry (monthly)

15-203-XIB

Provincial Gross domestic product by industry (annual)

13-001-PPB, 13-001-XPB

National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates

The estimates of corporate donations are in Table 29, and also in CANSIM Matrix 6571, Series D16437 - "Undistributed corporation profits in millions of current dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates – charitable and other contributions." (Since the 1997 SNA historical revision, only charitable contributions are captured here, i.e., there are no longer "other" contributions.) The 13-001-PPB publication also shows these data before seasonal adjustment (Table 55, CANSIM Series D16462).

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

13-589E Occasional

A User Guide to the Canadian System of National Accounts, November 1989

13-603E, No. 1 - Occasional

"Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts"

Income and Expenditure Accounts - Sources and Methods Series, November 1990

15-201-XPB

System of National Accounts: the input-output structure of the Canadian economy (annual)

Contains data following the 1997 historical revision of the Canadian input-output accounts for the years 1993 to 1995. The data is presented at the "S" level of aggregation. This publication contains the concordances at different levels of aggregation of the industries and the commodities frequently used in the accounts.

System of National Accounts, 1993

Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations, and World Bank

"*The Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts: An Introduction and Overview*"

Tice, Helen Stone, and Lester M. Salamon

paper prepared for the 26th General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, Cracow, Poland, 27 August to 2 September, 2000, 44 pp.

(available at www.stat.gov.pl and www.econ.nyu.edu/dept/iariw)

b. Employment, Earnings and Hours

DATA SOURCE

72-002-XPB

Employment, Earnings and Hours (monthly)

c. The Labour Force Survey

DATA SOURCES

71M0001XDB

Labour Force Survey - microdata file (monthly diskette)

71C0003

Labour force survey (on demand)

71F0004XCB

Labour force historical review (annual CD-ROM)

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE

71-543-GIE

Guide to the Labour Force Survey (January 2000)

d. Income tax data

DATA SOURCES

13C0014

Charitable donors (on demand)

CANSIM Matrix 10300

Summary of charitable donors, Canada, the provinces and territories and Census metropolitan areas

CANSIM Matrix 10301

Summary of charitable donors by age and sex, Canada, the provinces, territories and CMA's

CANSIM Matrix 10302

Charitable donors, by income groups, Canada, provinces, territories and CMA's

See also SDDS #4106 for further information on these three CANSIM matrices.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

11-008-XPE920011387

“Charitable donations”

Lucaciu, Daniela

Canadian social trends, Summer 1992 no.25

11-008-XPE960032869

“Who gives to charity”

Frank, Jeffrey

Canadian social trends, Winter 1996 no.43

Previous analyses have illustrated quite clearly that people who contribute to charitable organizations tend to be older and to have higher incomes. After describing general trends, this article demonstrates that there are also some notable regional differences in the amounts given by those who donate to charity, along with a variety of other determining factors, including the presence of children, family type and language.

e. Other economic data

DATA SOURCES

62-555-XPB

Family Expenditures in Canada, 1996

62-202-XPB

Spending Patterns in Canada, 1997

63-016-XIB, 63-016-XPB

Service indicators (quarterly)

71-005-XPB970034563

“Trends by occupation and industry”

Labour force update, Autumn 1997, vol.01, no.03

64-001-XIB

Building permits (monthly)

13-568-XPB

Fixed capital flows and stocks, 1961-1994

64C0010

Fixed capital flows and stocks (on demand)

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE

“Generosity in Canada: Trends in Personal Gifts and Charitable Donations over Three Decades, 1969-1997”

A Research Note, with the assistance of Marie-Claire Couture
Reed, Paul

Nonprofit Sector Knowledge Base Project
Statistics Canada, 1999

2. The 1996 and 2001 Census

DATA SOURCES

Dimensions Series: 1996 Census of Population

94F0004XCB96000 - Ethnocultural and Social Characteristics of the Canadian Population

94F0005XCB96000 - Canadian Income and Earnings for 1990 and 1995

94F0006XCB96000 - Labour Force and Unpaid Work of Canadians

94F0007XCB96000 - Place of Work of the Canadian Population

94F0008XCB96000 - Canadian Demographic Characteristics (including language and mobility)

94F0010XCB96000 - Portrait of Official Language Communities in Canada

94F0011XCB96000 - Portrait of Aboriginal Population in Canada

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

92-125-GIE. 92-125-GPE

“Household Activities”

2001 Census Consultation Guide, pp. 132-138 (October 31, 1997)

Table of Contents of the “Household Activities” section: Recent Trends; Historical Availability of Census Data; 1996 Census Question; Major Social Policy Issues for the 21st Century; Points for Discussion; Comparison of the Census and Alternative Sources of Data; Census Definitions.

92-126-XIE, 92-126-XPE

“Unpaid Work”

2001 Census Consultation Report, pp. 37-40

Table of Contents of Chapter 10 - Unpaid Work: Consultation; Follow-up: A. Surveys of volunteering; B. Hours spent caring for persons other than children or seniors; C. Response categories breakdown; D. Examples used; E. Wording for this topic.

3. General social statistics

Note: General Social Survey (GSS) data are available in a variety of media as well as in the form of custom tabulations. Only the SDDS reference number for each Survey is indicated below.

a. Time use

DATA SOURCES

General Social Survey

SDDS 3890 - Cycle 2, Time use, mobility, and language use (1986)

SDDS 3895 - Cycle 7, Time use (1992)

SDDS 4503 - Cycle 12, Time use (1998)

13-603E, No. 3, Occasional

“Households’ Unpaid Work: Measurement and Valuation”

System of National Accounts - Studies in National Accounting, December 1995

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

11-008-XPE

“How Canadians spend their day”

Parliament, Jo-Anne

Canadian social trends, Winter 1989, no.15

11-008-XPE

“Time use of the elderly”

Jones, Marion

Canadian social trends, Summer 1990, no.17

11-612-MPE91004

“Where does time go?”

GSS Analysis Series, August 1991, no. 4

Based on the 1986 GSS.

11-008-XPE

“Time use of Canadians in 1992”

Devereaux, Mary Sue

Canadian social trends, Autumn 1993, no.30

75-001-XPE

“Employed parents and the division of housework”

Marshall, Katherine

Perspectives on labour and income, Fall 1993, vol.05 no.03

“Estimating the volume of unpaid activities in Canada, 1992 : an evaluation of data from the General Social Survey,”

Paillé, Bernie

General Social Survey Working paper No. 10, January 1994, 31 pp.

89-532-XPE

International Conference on the Measurement and Valuation of Unpaid Work: proceedings (August 1994)

Proceedings of a 1993 Conference sponsored by Statistics Canada and Status of Women Canada. See especially the workshop summaries on:

Unpaid work and national accounts (pp. 88-90)
Care-Giving for seniors, the ill and the disabled (pp. 91-92)
Measurement of volunteer work (pp. 94-97)
Statistical measurement issues in the field of child care (pp. 103-106)
Measurement aspects of the trade-off between market work and unpaid work on behalf of family and community (pp. 107-108)

89-544-XPE

As time goes by ...: time use of Canadians (December 1995)

Frederick, Judith

This study provides a detailed analysis of findings based on the 1992 General Social Survey of Time Use. It examines the daily behaviour patterns and inherent time stress of key population groups among Canadians aged 15 and over. Men and women have been grouped into four broad age categories: youths, 15 to 24; baby boomers, 25-44; mid-agers, 45-64; and seniors, 65 and over. Key population cohorts were subsequently created by combining the significant dimensions that make up the various roles that individuals play over the life cycle (e.g., main activity, sex, marital status, child status and for seniors, living arrangements).

Inter-group differences are explored in the average time spent on both paid and unpaid work activities, personal care and the time left for leisure activities. A number of issues are investigated such as equality of work and leisure within the family, the impact of the influx of women into the labour force, the responsibility for care giving of children and elderly parents, and more general concerns related to the aging of the population. As well, inter-group differences in the tensions arising from the effort to balance work and educational responsibilities with personal needs and family obligations are examined. The concluding chapter provides a snapshot of Canadian men and women at work and at play at various stages over the life cycle.

89-549-XPE

The Statistics Canada Total Work Accounts System (August 1996)

Stone, Leroy O. and Marie-Thérèse Chicha

Based on time-use data of the GSS, the system's key concept is "total productive work" which is either work of economic value or personal investment work. Work of economic value is work whose output can be purchased in the paid labour market. Among studies that the authors suggest the Total Work Accounts System might support is the interdependence among unpaid domestic work, voluntary community support work, and work in paid labour markets.

71F0023XIE

Statistics Canada's measurement and valuation of unpaid work [October 1998]

Macredie, Ian and Dale Sewell

This paper was first prepared in the early 1990s when the Agency's accomplishments in the field of unpaid work were not as widely known as Statistics Canada would have liked. With each significant new achievement of the Agency, this note has been updated.

12F0080XIE

Overview of the time use of Canadians in 1998 (November 1999)

This brief overview of the initial results of cycle 12 of the General Social Survey on time use includes information on average amounts of time spent on various activities by sex, by age, and by selected role groups. Summary information by region of residence is also included.

*b. Education, work and retirement**DATA SOURCES***General Social Survey**

SDDS 3892 - Cycle 4, Education and work (1989)

SDDS 4500 - Cycle 9, Education, work and retirement (1994)

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

75-001-XPE

“Retirement attitudes, plans and behaviour”

Lowe, Graham S.

Perspectives on labour and income, Fall 1991, vol.03 no.03

11-008-XPE

“Canadians and retirement”

Lowe, Graham S.

Canadian social trends, Autumn 1992, no.26

89-546-XPE

Canada's changing retirement patterns: findings from the General Social Survey
(September 1996)

This publication presents a socio-demographic profile of retirees using 1989 and 1994 General Social Survey data. Variations in retirement age are examined: that taken by retirees and that planned by people currently in the labour force. Also discussed is the return to paid work after initial retirement and the conditions governing this return. The study exposes the financial situation of retirees and analyses retirees' perception of their financial situation at the time of the survey compared to their situation twelve months before retirement.

89-519-XPE

A portrait of seniors in Canada. Third edition, October 1999

The most comprehensive statistical picture of the situation of Canada's senior population with data drawn from a wide array of sources including the census, as well as other surveys such as the National Population Health Survey, General Social Survey, and Survey of Consumer Finances. From the Table of Contents: Seniors receiving and giving social support; Paid work and volunteer participation: Formal volunteer activities; Informal volunteer activity ; Charitable donations.

*c. Social support and the family**DATA SOURCES***General Social Survey**

SDDS 3836 - Cycle 1, Health and social support (1985)

SDDS 3893 - Cycle 5, Family and friends (1990)

SDDS 4501 - Cycle 10, The family (1995)

SDDS 4502 - Cycle 11, Social and community support (1996)

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

89-508-XPB

Family and friendship ties among Canada's seniors: an introductory report of findings from the General Social Survey, April 1989

Frenken, Hubert, Edward Ng, and Leroy O. Stone

This national study looks at the kinds of family and friendship links upon which seniors rely for support. With an analysis of data collected in the 1985 GSS, the publication shows how the network of family and friendship ties which one can expect to have, varies systematically over the course of one's life. The study demonstrates the substantial levels of help given to others by seniors, as well as the help they receive.

11-008-XPE

“Help around the house : support for older Canadians”

Hagey, Janet

Canadian social trends, Autumn 1989, no. 14

11-612-MPE85001

“Health and social support”

GSS Analysis Series, January 1992, no. 1

Based on the 1985 GSS.

11-008-XPE
“Well-being of older Canadians”
Keith, Julie
Canadian social trends, Summer 1992, no. 25

11-008-XPE
“Emotional support and family contacts of older Canadians”
McDaniel, Susan
Canadian social trends, Spring 1993, no. 28

11-612-MPE94009
“Family and friends”
GSS Analysis Series, August 1994, no. 9

Based on the 1990 GSS.

11-008-XPE970033392
“Canada's caregivers”
Cranswick, Kelly
Canadian social trends, Winter 1997, no.47

11-008-XIE990024673, 11-008-XPE990024661
“Eldercare in Canada: Who does how much?”
Fast, Janet E. and Judith A. Frederick
Canadian social trends, Autumn 1999, no.54

Based on the 1996 GSS.
11-008-XIE990034775, 11-008-XPE990034787
“Help close at hand: Relocating to give or receive care”
Cranswick, Kelly
Canadian social trends, Winter 1999, no. 55

Caring for family members or friends with long-term health problems generally means stopping by to cook a meal, picking up groceries, or driving them to a doctor's appointment. In some instances, however, the care required is too complex or time-consuming to be carried out in a visit or the distances involved are too great. At times like this, one partner in the caregiving arrangement - the caregiver or the care-receiver - may move closer to, or move in with, the other. In 1996, nearly half a million Canadians moved either to provide care to someone with a long-term health problem or to be looked after by someone else. The commitment these new arrangements require has a strong impact on the lives of both the caregiver and the care-receiver. Based on data from the 1996 GSS.

89-570-XPE

Elder care in Canada: context, content and consequences, November 1999

Cranswick, Kelly, Janet Fast, Judith Frederick, Norah Keating, and Cathryn Perrier

This book describes the nature, extent and consequences of informal care in Canada to seniors with high care needs. Data from the 1996 General Social Survey provide the basis for discussions of how seniors receiving care compare to other seniors; of the amount and types of care provided to seniors; of the impacts on caregivers of their caring work. Findings are synthesized into a set of issues concerning Canada's informal caregiving resources and the likely costs and benefits of increased demands on those resources.

d. Other social surveys

DATA SOURCES

SDDS 3885

Survey on Aging and Independence (1990)

SDDS 4450; 89C0024 - custom tabulations; public use microdata files (cross-sectional data only) also available

National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (1994-95, 1996-97)

SDDS 3225; 82C0013 (household component) & 82C0015 (health institutions component) - custom tabulations; public use microdata files also available

National Population Health Survey (1994-95, 1996-97, 1998-99)

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

89-514-XPE

Caring communities: proceedings of the Symposium on Social Supports, January 1991

This publication is a collection of papers (some including tables and charts) presented by their authors at the 1989 Symposium on Social Supports. Some of the major issues addressed in the publication are: effects of AIDS on social-service workloads, impacts on women's health of having to work outside the home and care for a family, effects of family support upon seniors' usage of services from agencies and firms, ethnic differences in caring for the elderly, and various kinds of help given by the elderly to their families and to voluntary agencies. Also included are commentaries on the studies by senior professionals in fields of social service. The book contains a total of 15 papers that present research findings or review the state of knowledge in a given field of research.

89-550-MPE96001

Growing up in Canada, November 1996

This publication contains several of the first analyses of the NLSCY data. Analyses on topics such as temperament of infants and the influence of environmental factors, the importance of co-occurrence of problems among children with difficulties, mathematics achievement in Canadian elementary schools, and children's aggressive behaviour are included.

82-003-XPB980013875

“Home care in Canada”

Park, Evelyn and Kathryn Wilkins

Health reports, Summer 1998, vol.10 no.1

This article describes the social, socioeconomic and other health-related characteristics of people receiving formal, publicly funded home care services. Based on the 1994-95 NPHS.

82-003-XPB990045066

“Changes in social support in relation to seniors' use of home care”

Beaudet, Marie P. and Kathryn Wilkins

Health reports, Spring 2000, vol.11 no.04

Based on the household component of the 1994-95 and 1996-97 NPHS.

82-003-XPB990045067

“Living at home or in an institution: What makes the difference for seniors?”

Berthelot, Jean-Marie, Christian Houle, Jacques Légaré, Laurent Mantel, and Helen Throatier

Health reports, Spring 2000, vol.11 no.04

Based on the household and health institutions components of the 1996-97 NPHS.

11-008-XIE990034778, 11-008-XPE990034790

“In sickness and in health: the well-being of married seniors”

Compton, Susan, and Anna Caiman

Canadian social trends, Winter 1999, no. 55

With the aging of the population, Canadians have become increasingly concerned about the well-being of senior citizens. Researchers agree that "successful aging," like successful living, is generally best achieved by some combination of physical, mental and emotional health; close relationships with friends and family; financial stability; and ongoing involvement with life. To explore how seniors in poor health fare relative to others, this article compares some selected indicators of psychological and social well-being for married seniors in poor health with those for seniors in good health. It also examines whether the well-being of partners is affected by their spouse's health. Based on cross-section data from the 1996-97 NPHS.

4. General statistics on the domain

Note: For general overviews or studies drawing on several data sources, see:

“The First General Map of Canada’s Third Sector”

Campbell, Duncan R.

School of Policy Studies, Queen’s University, Discussion Paper 94-03, 1994, 44 pp.

Based primarily on the T3010 returns for 1990. Also some donations data from the T1 and T2 returns and from the 1987 Volunteer survey.

“The Canadian Nonprofit Sector”

Day, Kathleen M. and Rose Anne Devlin

CPRN Working Paper No. CPRN|02, 1997, 123 pp.

Includes detailed displays and analysis of the T3010 data for 1989-1994 and the T1044 data for 1993 and 1994. Also analyzes other taxation data, results from the 1987 Volunteer survey and data on government transfers; estimates the contribution of the sector to GDP.

*Defining and Classifying the Nonprofit Sector

Reed, Paul and Valerie Howe

Statistics Canada (Research Report), 1999.

“What do we know about the voluntary sector? An overview”

Dreessen, Erwin

Nonprofit Sector Knowledge Base Project, 2000, 27 pp. incl. bibliography

75F0033MIE00003

“Publicly Available Data Resources on the Nonprofit Sector in Canada”

Howe, Valerie and Paul Reed

Nonprofit Sector Knowledge Base Project - Brief report series (June 12, 2000)

a. The 1980 Survey of Volunteer Workers

DATA SOURCE

71-530 Occasional - report; 89M0010XDB - diskette; 89C0019 - custom tabulations

An overview of volunteer workers in Canada, February 1980, November 1981

*ADDITIONAL REFERENCE***Some Financial and Economic Dimensions of Registered Charities and Volunteer Activity in Canada**

Ross, David P.

for the Department of the Secretary of State, 1983, 31 pp.

*b. The 1987 Survey of Volunteer Activity**DATA SOURCE*

71-535-MPB89004

Giving Freely: Volunteers in Canada, Labour Analytic Report No. 4, August 1989

Duchesne, Doreen

N.B.: No catalogue number has been assigned for the microdata of the 1987 Survey but the report notes that they are available, as are special tabulations.

*ADDITIONAL REFERENCES***A Profile of the Canadian Volunteer: A Guide to the 1987 Survey of Volunteer Activity in Canada**

Ross, David P. and Richard Shillington

for the Coalition of National Voluntary Organizations, 1989, 30 pp.

Economic Dimensions of Volunteer Work in Canada

Ross, David P. and Richard Shillington

for the Department of the Secretary of State, January 1990, 38 pp.

"To Volunteer or Not: Canada, 1987"

Vaillancourt, F.

Canadian Journal of Economics, vol. 27 (1994), pp. 813-826.*c. The 1997 Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating**DATA SOURCE*

71-542-XPE, 71-542-XIE - report; 89M0017XCB - documentation and data files

Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the 1997 National Survey

of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, August 1998

Hall, Michael, and Tamara Knighton, Paul Reed, Patrick Bussière, Don McRae, and Paddy Bowen

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

All of the following studies are based on data from the 1997 NSGVP.

On the website of the **Canadian Centre for Philanthropy** (www.ccp.ca/nsgvp/):

- 2-page fact sheets
- Bowen, Kurt, "Religion, Participation, and Charitable Giving," 1999, executive summary, 6 pp; report, 49 pp.
- Febbraro, Angela, "Encouraging Volunteering Among Ontario Youth," 1999, 17 chapters.

"Analysis of Volunteering: Results from the 1997 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating"

Ekos Research Associates and Canadian Policy Research Networks
Applied Research Branch, HRDC, R-99-11E.a, April 1999, 107 pp.

75F0033MIE00002

"Distinguishing Characteristics of Active Volunteers in Canada"
Nonprofit Sector Knowledge Base Project - Brief report series (May 29, 2000)

"Analysis of Volunteering: Employer Support for Employee Volunteerism"

Kapsalis, Constantine

Applied Research Branch, HRDC, R-99-11E.b, August 1999, 29 pp.

75-001-XPE990034681

"Seniors who volunteer"

Jones, Frank

Perspectives on labour and income, Autumn 1999, vol.11 no.03

“Charitable Giving Among the Foreign-Born in Canada”

Mata, Fernando and Don McRae

paper presented at the Fourth International Metropolis Conference, Washington, D.C.,
December 9, 1999, 21 pp.

75-001-XPE000014888

“Youth volunteering on the rise”

Jones, Frank

Perspectives on labour and income, Spring 2000, vol.12 no.01

"The Civic Core in Canada: On the Disproportionality of Charitable Giving,
Volunteering, and Civic Participation"

A Research Note

Reed, Paul B. and L. Kevin Selbee

Statistics Canada

Nonprofit Sector Knowledge Base Project

May 2000, draft v.1, 19 pp.

11-008-XIE000015079, 11-008-XPE000015087

“Community involvement: the influence of early experience”

Jones, Frank

Canadian social trends, Summer 2000, no.57

“Patterns of Volunteering Over the Life Cycle”

Selbee, L. Kevin and Paul B. Reed

Statistics Canada

Nonprofit Sector Knowledge Base Project

2000, draft, 33 pp.

Based on the 1987 and 1997 surveys on volunteering.

“Just What Can They Be Thinking? The Social Reasoning Associated with Decisions
About Volunteering and Charitable Giving”

Reed, Paul, Kevin Selbee, Anne O’Connell, Rachel Laforest, and Sandy Histman

Paper presented at the Arnova Conference 2000, New Orleans, 15-19 November, 2000

Based on the 1997 NSGVP as well as on 350 in-depth interviews with a sample of NSGVP respondents.

*d. The charities data base**ADDITIONAL REFERENCES*

61-212

Selected financial statistics of charitable organizations, 1971, November 1975,
117 pp.

61-211

Selected financial statistics of religious organizations, 1971, September 1975, 3 pp.

61-212

Selected financial statistics of charitable organizations, 1972 and 1973, February
1976, 8 pp.

61-211

Selected financial statistics of religious organizations, 1972 and 1973, February 1976,
4 pp.

61-211

Selected financial statistics of religious organizations, 1974 and 1975, July 1976, 8 pp.

61-519

Selected financial statistics of charitable organizations, 1980. December 1982,
139 pp.

A Portrait of Canada's Charities

Sharpe, David

Canadian Centre for Philanthropy, 1994, 77 pp. and Appendices.

"A Provincial Portrait of Canada's Charities"

Hall, Michael and L. Macpherson

Research Bulletin, 4 (1997), nos. 2 & 3, Canadian Centre for Philanthropy, 12 pp.**"The Canadian Charitable Sector: An Empirical Overview,"**

Sharpe, David

paper presented at a University of Toronto Conference on Charities and the Law,
January 22-23, 1999, 33 pp.

“Analysis of Returns of Registered Charities - 1995 Filing Period”
Revenue Canada
Final Report of the Joint Table on Improving the Regulatory Framework, [May 28]
July 7, 1999, Appendix D, 17 pp.; available on the PCO website (www.pco-bcp.gc.ca);
expanded version, June 28, 1999, 23 pp.

Part IV: Statistics on specific components

1. Components that are well covered

a. Arts and heritage

See also: Part III, section 1.e.

DATA SOURCES

87F0003XDE, 87F0003XPE

Performing arts

87-209-XPB

Performing arts (discontinued; last issue referred to 1993)

87F0002XDE, 87F0002XPE

Heritage institutions

87-207-XPB

Heritage institutions (discontinued, last issue refers to 1993)

87F0001XPB, 87F0001XDE

Government expenditures on culture

87-206-XPB

Government expenditures on culture (discontinued; last issue refers to 1993)

87-211-XIB, 87-211-XPB

Canada's culture, heritage and identity: a statistical perspective, 1997 edition

87C0032

Culture Labour Force Survey (custom tabulations)

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

87-532-XPB; 87C0033 - custom tabulations

Culture statistics, the economic impact of the arts and culture sector (occasional)

This study addresses the matter of the economic value of the activities of this sector. Through an input-output model, the contribution of arts and culture to such key economic indicators as domestic output, Gross Domestic Product, and employment is explored. Estimates of direct, indirect, and induced economic impact upon these variables are provided for each of the major arts and culture sectors of written media, film, broadcasting, sound recording, performing arts, heritage institutions and libraries, government programs, and the wholesaling and retailing of arts and culture products. The study focuses on economic impact at the national level for 1981, with annual projections to 1984.

Note: The last issue of this publication was released in 1989. See below for an article on 1993-94 data. Impact data for 1994-95 and 1996-97 are available on a cost-recovery basis.

87-F0012XPE

Culture counts: Cultural Labour Survey, total population (1991 SOC), September 1995

Tables resulting from the 1993 Cultural Labour Force Survey, presenting data on labour market status, employment patterns, education, income, financial support and demographic characteristics of workers in visual arts, craft, literary arts, film & video, broadcasting, sound recording, book publishing, periodicals publishing, and public libraries.

11-008-XPE960012573

"Canada's cultural labour force"

Frank, Jeffrey

Canadian social trends, Summer 1996, no. 41

Another article describing results from the 1993 Cultural Labour Force Survey.

87-004-XPB

Focus on culture

This quarterly bulletin features numerous articles based on the surveys of cultural industries, institutions and activities available through the Culture Statistics Program. We highlight only a few below.

87-004-XPB

“Cultural Labour Force Survey”

Focus on Culture, Autumn 1995, vol. 7, no. 3

Six pages of this issue are devoted to results of the 1993 Cultural Labour Force Survey.

87-004-XPB

“Economic impact of the arts and culture sector, 1993-94”

Focus on culture, Summer 1996, vol. 8, no. 2

Direct and indirect impact, in terms of jobs and contribution to GDP, of: written media, film, broadcasting, record production and distribution, stage performance, heritage, libraries, visual arts, arts and culture education, architecture, design, photography, and advertising, as well as the arts and culture components of manufacturing, wholesale, retail, and government.

87-004-XPB970013068

“Federal cultural spending over the last ten years”

Verma, Norman

Focus on culture, Spring 1997, vol. 9, no. 1

Data for 1984-85 to 1994-95 on: operating expenditures, capital expenditures, and grants and contributions; for cultural industries, heritage, and arts; and by province.

87-004-XPB970023203

“The players and the payers: funding for not-for-profit performing arts”

Lavallée-Farah, Marie

Focus on culture, Summer 1997, vol. 9, no. 2

Data for 1994-95, and changes since 1990-91, on federal, provincial and municipal expenditures; and public, private and earned funding of: theatre, music, dance and opera.

87-004-XPB990014597

“The performing arts: looking for love in new places”

Lavallée-Farah, Marie

Focus on culture, Spring 1999, vol.11 no.1

87-004-XPB990024797

“The gift and the giver: individual giving to culture organizations in Canada”

Luffman, Jacqueline

Focus on culture, Summer 1999 vol.11 no.02

Based on the 1997 NSGVP as well as the 1990-91 and 1994-95 Performing Arts and Heritage Institutions Surveys.

87-004-XPB000015130

“Earnings of selected culture workers: what the 1996 Census can tell us”

Luffman, Jacqueline

Focus on culture, Spring 2000, vol. 12 no. 01

b. Non-financial cooperatives

DATA SOURCE

Co-operatives Secretariat, Government of Canada

To locate the reports on cooperatives in Canada, search for “cooperatives” in:
www.agr.ca/index_e.phtml

c. Formal volunteering

See: Part III, sections 3.a,b, and 4.a,b,c; Part IV, sections 1.a and 3.i.

d. In-household child and elder care

See also: Part III, sections 2, 3.a,c,d.

DATA SOURCES

89-527-XPE

Canadian National Child Care Study: where are the children? An overview of child care arrangements in Canada, March 1993

89-536-XPE

Shared diversity: an interprovincial report on child care in Canada, April 1997

2. Components that are well covered though not with respect to any voluntary input

*a. Health**DATA SOURCES*

82F0065XPB

Health and social services institutions revenue and expenditure, by province and territory

83C0002

Hospital Annual Statistics (custom tabulations)

83-242-XPB

Hospital annual statistics (discontinued; last issue refers to 1993-94)

83-246-XPB

Hospital indicators (discontinued; last issue refers to 1993-94)

83-237-XPB

Residential care facilities (discontinued; last issue refers to 1993-94)

SDDS 3210

Residential care facilities survey**Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI)**www.cihi.ca/wedo/hold.html

Data Holdings include:

Annual Hospital Survey (AHS)

National Health Expenditures Database (NHEX)

Health Personnel Database

National Physician Database

Registered Nurses Database

Southam Medical Database (re migration patterns of physicians)

Ambulatory Care Database

Publications include:

National Health Expenditure Trends 1999

National Health Expenditure Trends (1975-1998)

Health Personnel Database Reports (HPDB)

National Physician Database Reports (NPDB)

Southam Medical Database Reports (SMDB)

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

11F0019MPE90006

A system of health statistics: toward a new conceptual framework for integrating health data

Wolfson, Michael

Analytical Studies Branch research paper series, 1990 no.6 (April 1, 1990)

This paper outlines a broad new conceptual approach to organization of health statistics data for Canada. It represents the initial thinking in a longer term project directed to reviewing the basic form and content of Statistics Canada's program of health statistics. Two major concerns have given rise to the project. First is the general lack of coherence in health data, as compared for example to the System of National Accounts. Second is a widely perceived imbalance in data collection efforts that places too much weight on the resources devoted to provision of health care and not enough on the health status of the population both in terms of distribution and temporal trends. This paper reviews these concerns, and then proceeds to suggest a new conceptual framework within which these concerns could be met.

82-003-XIE

Health reports (quarterly)

Designed for a broad audience that includes health professionals, researchers, policy makers, educators, and students. Its mission is to provide high quality, relevant, and comprehensive information on the health status of the population and the health care system. The journal publishes articles of wide interest that contain original and timely analyses of health and vital statistics data. The sources of data are typically national or provincial/territorial administrative data bases or surveys. Research articles undergo anonymous peer review. Reports are descriptive articles, frequently based on newly released statistical publications or products.

*b. Education**DATA SOURCES*

81-229-XIB, 81-229-XPB

Education in Canada (annual)

81C0018

Consolidated finance on education (custom tabulations)

81F0008XPB

University and college revenue and expenditure, by province (annual)

81-582-XIE

Education indicators in Canada: PCEIP '99

81-583-XPE

Adult education and training in Canada

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

81F0004GIB, 81F0004GPB

Guide to data on elementary and secondary education in Canada (June 1995)

Lists and briefly describes the main sources of data, and for each source gives: data coverage, main variables available, strengths and limitation of the data, historical continuity, frequency and means of dissemination, indication of the type of analysis that can be performed.

81-003-XIB, 81-003-XPB

Education quarterly review

This publication provides statistical data and analysis from surveys through a combination of articles and summary statistics. Descriptions of data release and new survey developments are included, as are data and statistical analyses from elementary-secondary, post-secondary, and adult education and training levels. Characteristics examined include enrolment, staff and finance for schools, universities and colleges. Variables include age, gender, citizenship, degrees and diplomas, salary and source of education funding.

*c. Libraries**DATA SOURCES***National Core Library Statistics Program**www.nlc-bnc/coopprog/enclsp.htm*ADDITIONAL REFERENCES*

11-008-XPE890033533

“Public libraries”

Owens, Donna

Canadian social trends, Winter 1989, no.15

Subject terms: Circulation (public libraries), Expenditures, Library acquisitions, Library holdings, Library services, Provincial differences, Public libraries.

87-004-XPB970023202

“Counting libraries: reading between the lines”

Manning, Ralph W.

Focus on culture, Second Quarter 1997, vol.09 no.02

Subject terms: Employees, Libraries, Statistics, University and college libraries.

87-004-XPB990034866

“A profile of libraries in Canada”

Alam, Isme

Focus on culture, Autumn 1999, vol.11 no.03

Subject terms include: Books, Budgets, Circulation (public libraries), Customers, Demand, Employment, Female representation, Government expenditures, Government transfer payments, Librarians, Library holdings, Library personnel, Library technicians, Public libraries, University and college libraries.

d. Research

DATA SOURCES

88C0003

Private non-profit R&D statistics (custom tabulations - for internal Statistics Canada use only)

88-001-XIB98008

“Research and development (R&D) expenditures of private non-profit (PNP) organizations, 1997”

Science statistics, vol.22 no.08 (November 1998)

88-001-XIB99007

“Estimation of research and development expenditures in the higher education sector, 1997-1998”

Science statistics, vol. 23 no. 07 (November 1999)

e. Credit unions

See also: Part III, sections 1.a,b,e.

DATA SOURCES

13-214-XPB

National balance sheet accounts (annual)

13-014-XDB

Financial flow accounts (quarterly)

61-008-XPB

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

61-219-XPB

Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises (annual)

61-209-XPB

Credit unions (discontinued; last release date was April 1989)

Finance Canada

www.fin.gc.ca/toce/2000/ccu_e.html

3. Components for which some data were found

a. Religious organizations and behaviour

See also: Part III, sections 2, 3.a,b,c,d, and 4.a,b,c,d.

DATA SOURCES

93-319-XPB

Religions in Canada

Displays data from the 1991 Census.

91F0015MPE96002

The population in collective dwellings: Canada, 1971-1991

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

11-008-XPE870021168

“Religious affiliation in Canada”

Mori, George

Canadian social trends, Autumn 1987, no.06

Based on Census data, 1871-1981 and on unpublished data from the 1985 GSS.

11-008-XPE

“Leaving the fold: declining church attendance”

Baril, Alain and George Mori

Canadian social trends, Autumn 1991, no.22

Based on the 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989 and 1990 GSSs.

11-008-XPE960043008

“The persistence of Christian religious identification in Canada”

Bibby, Reginald W.

Canadian social trends, Spring 1997, no.44

Organized religion in Canada is approaching the next millennium with fewer participants and considerably less influence than it had fifty years ago. About forty years ago, more than half of Canadians attended church services every week; today, that proportion has dropped to less than one-quarter. But despite their declining participation in religious life, most Canadians (87% in 1991) still think of themselves as Catholic, Protestant, or members of other faiths. Using the 1991 Census, the analysis focuses on the role that the family and assimilation play in the perpetuation of religious identification.

11-008-XPE980023922

“Religious observance, marriage and family”

Clark, Warren

Canadian social trends, Autumn 1998, no.46

Based on the 1986, 1991, 1995 and 1996 GSSs, this article examines the relationship between attendance at religious services and overall well-being, health and marital behaviour, and the attitudes of Canadians toward children, marriage and family relationships.

11-008-XIE990024670

“Are children going to religious services?”

Jones, Frank

Canadian social trends, Autumn 1999, no.54

Based on the 1994-95 NLSCY.

b. Donating behaviour

See: Part III, sections 1.d,e, and 4.c,d; Part IV, section 1.a.

c. Informal volunteering

See: Part III, sections 3.a,c, and 4.b,c.

d. Related civic and social behaviour

See also: Part III, sections 3.a,b,c and 4.c.

*DATA SOURCES***Elections Canada**

www.elections.ca/election/results/res_table03.html

Provincial websites or contacts

NF: www.gov.nf.ca/ElectoralOffice/stats.htm

PE: www.gov.pe.ca/election/provincial/historical/results/turnout.php3

NS: www.gov.ns.ca/elo/election99/1998stats/disclosures/comparativestatistics.htm

NB: Chief Electoral Officer's office (506)453-2218 (Louise Grady)

QC: www.dgeq.qc.ca/information/tab_resu_officiels.html

ON: www.electionsontario.on.ca/english/results/history/statistics/stats_5.htm

MB: www.elections.mb.ca/pubs/download.htm

SK: Chief Electoral Officer's office (306)787-4000

AB: www.assembly.ab.ca/ELECTORA/chief/election/main.htm

BC: www.elections.bc.ca/elections/sov96/prev_ge.htm

e. Non-religious charities

See: Part III, sections 1.e, 3.a,b, and 4.a,b,c,d.

f. Social support service organizations

See also: Part III, section 3.d; and Part IV, section 1.e.

DATA SOURCE

85-002-XIE99006

"Canada's shelters for abused women"

Juristat, vol. 19 no. 6 (June 1999)

g. Sports and recreation groups

See also: Part III, section 3.a.

DATA SOURCE

63C0006

Amusement and recreational industries (custom tabulations)*ADDITIONAL REFERENCES*

11-008-XPE940042760

“Sport participation in Canada.”

Corbeil, Jean-Pierre

Canadian social trends, Spring 1995, no.36

Analyses participation rates in sports for men, women and youth, and provincial differences. Based on the 1992 GSS.

63-016-XPB970043663

“The amusement and recreation services industries: developments over the past five years”

Carter, Cynthia

Services indicators, Fourth Quarter 1997, vol. 4 no. 3

Subject terms include: Entertainment, Full time employees, Performing arts, Recreation, Salaries and wages, Sports, Sports clubs.

87-004-XPB990014598

“Keeping score in sport spending”

Luffman, Jacqueline

Focus on culture, Spring 1999, vol. 11, no. 1

Based on Public Accounts data for 1989-90 to 1995-96, and on the 1997 NSGVP for donations.

h. Labour unions

See also: Part III, section 1.c.

DATA SOURCE

75-001-SPE

“Unionization in Canada: A Retrospective”

Perspective on labour and income - Supplement (Summer 1999)

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

75-001-XPE960012528

“Unionized workers”

Galarneau, Diane

Perspectives on labour and income, Spring 1996, vol.08 no.01

A look at trends in unionization rates by industry over the last two decades. Also examined are the changing demographic and labour market characteristics of unionized workers over the period 1984 to 1990.

75-001-XPE970043386

“A statistical portrait of the trade union movement”

Akyeampong, Ernest B.

Perspectives on labour and income, Winter 1997, vol.09 no.04

This article traces union membership over the last 30 years. It looks at current demographic and labour market characteristics of union members, as well as wages, benefits and work arrangements of both union and non-union members. Also examined are wage increases vis-à-vis inflation rates, and the state of labour unrest over the past two decades. An international look at union rates is also provided.

75-001-XPE990034686

“Unionization - an update”

Akyeampong, Ernest B.

Perspectives on labour and income, Autumn 1999, vol.11 no.03

Data by major industry group and labour force characteristics.

i. Broadcasting and periodicals publishing

DATA SOURCES

87C0013

Periodical publishing (on demand)

87F0005XPB

Periodical publishing (occasional)

Replaces the annual *Periodical publishing* (cat. no. 87-203-XPB), which was last issued for 1992-1993.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

“Grants in Canadian Publishing”

Pederson, Michael and Dugas, Erika

Focus on culture, Winter 1995, vol. 7, no 4

87-004-XPB980044478

“Profile of a disappearing magazine”

Allen, Mary K.

Focus on culture, Winter 1998, vol. 10, no. 4

Data on magazines that disappeared over the period 1992-93 to 1996-97. Profile of magazines that disappeared in 1991-92 and profile of new magazines that appeared in 1996-97.

j. Public accounts

See also: Part III, section 4.d; Part IV, sections 1.a,b and 2.a,b.

DATA SOURCES

68-213-XIB

Public sector statistics (annual)

This publication replaced *Public sector finance* (cat. no. 68-212-XPB) and *Public sector employment and remuneration* (cat. no. 72-209-XPB) as of the 1998/1999 issue.

13-213-PPB

Provincial economic accounts, annual estimates - Tables and analytical document (annual)

Includes tables, organized in a manner similar to *National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates - Tables and analytical document* (cat. no. 13-001-PPB).

Federal government public accounts website

ftp://ftp.pwgsc.gc.ca/pwgsc/pub/Receiver_General/

Provincial Ministry of Finance websites

NF: www.gov.nf.ca/Budget2000/default.htm (budget documents)
 PE: www.gov.pe.ca/pt/index.php3 (finance dept.)
 NS: www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/pub22.htm (public accounts)
 NB: www.gnb.ca/ooc/pa99/index.htm (public accounts)
 QC: www.finances.gouv.qc.ca/anglais/documents/autres-doc/publications.htm
 (public accounts & budget)
 ON: www.gov.on.ca/FIN/english/budeng.htm (budget documents)
 MB: www.gov.mb.ca/finance/budget00/main.html (budget documents)
 SK: www.gov.sk.ca/finance/paccts/paccts00/00paper1.htm (public accounts)
 AB: www.treas.gov.ab.ca/business/budget/index.html (budget documents)
 BC: www.fin.gov.bc.ca/ocg/cfa/PA/98-99/Pa98-99.htm (public accounts)

*ADDITIONAL REFERENCES***Guide to the Public Sector of Canada** (October 1999)

Statistics Canada

System of National Accounts Branch

Public Institutions Division

Provides the standard for the SNA definition of “public sector.”

68F0023XIB

Financial Management System (FMS), January 2000

The operations manual for the Financial Management System of Government Statistics.

*4. Components for which no recent data were located**ADDITIONAL REFERENCES*

11-008-XPE89001256

“Co-operative housing: a third tenure form”

Burke, Mary Anne

Canadian social trends, Spring 1990 no.16

Based on unpublished data from the 1981 Census and data from the Cooperative Housing Foundation of Canada.

11-008-XPE90002123

“People in co-operative housing”

Burke, Mary Anne

Canadian social trends, Autumn 1990 no.18

Based on the 1986 Census.

61-514

Selected financial statistics of associations, 1973, September 1975, 25 pp.

61-515

Selected financial statistics of associations, 1974, October 1976, 29 pp.