

courts and cabins, outfitters and tent and trailer campgrounds. Total receipts include such source items as sales of rooms, food, alcoholic beverages, merchandise and other services provided by traveller accommodation businesses — telephone, valet, laundry and parking. A further breakdown of traveller accommodation data by province is in Table 17.13.

17.2.2 Food and beverage industry

In January 1980 a sample survey of the food and beverage industry was introduced by Statistics Canada to produce monthly estimates of receipts for the following five kinds of business: licensed, unlicensed and take-out restaurants, and caterers and taverns.

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled nearly \$9.6 billion in 1982 or 5.1% more than the \$9.1 billion estimated for 1981. Of the 1982 totals, \$4.3 billion was reported by licensed restaurants, \$2.6 billion by unlicensed restaurants, \$1.2 billion by take-outs, \$819.7 million by caterers and \$679.1 million by taverns.

17.2.3 Engineering and scientific services

A census-type survey was conducted in 1982 to update the results from a 1978 survey. Fee income in 1982 was reported as \$2.2 billion for 2,236 consulting engineering firms. The 2,470 firms providing other engineering and scientific services indicated total operating revenue of \$1.1 billion. Included in this latter group are geologists, metallurgists, assayers, scientific laboratories (excluding medical) and surveyors.

17.2.4 Offices of architects

A census-type survey was conducted in 1982 to update results from a 1977 survey. Published results for the 1,470 offices of architects showed fee income of \$469.3 million in 1982.

17.2.5 Computer services

In 1982 there were 1,808 computer services companies, reporting operating revenues of nearly \$3.2 billion. Of these companies, 1,752 were primarily engaged in providing computer services, with operating revenue over \$1.3 billion (42.2%) while 56 firms were primarily engaged in providing rental or lease of EDP hardware, with operating revenue over \$1.8 billion (57.8%). Table 17.24 summarizes the growth of companies that were primarily engaged in providing computer services over a three-year period.

17.2.6 Franchising

In 1981, 45,733 franchise locations reported net sales and receipts of \$46.8 billion, an increase of 20.3% over 1980 when 44,497 locations reported net sales and receipts of \$38.9 billion (Table 17.23).

Business services recorded the largest percentage increase at 44.9% due to the rapid growth of real estate operations. Spectacular increases in the net

sales and receipts of both drug stores and computer and audio outlets were largely responsible for an increase of 26.4% in the retail trade sector. The popularity of "do it yourself" automotive product stores contributed significantly to a 23.4% increase shown for the automotive products and services sector.

17.2.7 Charitable organizations

A 1980 program was designed to cover all charities registered with Revenue Canada under Section 149 of the Income Tax Act. Included are charitable organizations and foundations founded to assist the poor, handicapped or distraught, to promote the advance of religion, health or education or for purposes to benefit the community as a whole.

A total of 39,965 charitable organizations reported revenues of \$5.8 billion and expenditures of \$5.3 billion. Religious organizations reported revenues of \$2.4 billion and welfare organizations, \$1.4 billion. Benefits to the community organizations reported \$810 million, health organizations, \$670 million, education, \$480 million and miscellaneous organizations, \$90 million.

17.3 Wholesale trade

Wholesalers are primarily engaged in buying merchandise for resale to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users; to other wholesalers; to farmers for use in farm production; or for export. Or they act as agents in connection with such transactions. Businesses engaged in more than one activity, such as wholesaling and retailing or wholesaling and manufacturing, are considered to be primarily in wholesale trade if the greater part of their gross margin (the difference between the total sales and the cost of goods sold) is due to their wholesaling activity.

Wholesale trade statistics measure the total volume of trade conducted by all wholesale businesses operating in Canada, whether they are Canadian-owned or subsidiaries of foreign companies and include both domestic and export sales. The total volume of trade measured by Statistics Canada cannot be equated with the value of goods passing through the wholesale sector of the economy because at times wholesale businesses sell to each other and thus the value of the same merchandise may be recorded more than once.

According to certain common characteristics, each wholesale establishment and location (wholesale outlet) is assigned to one of the following two principal types of operation:

Wholesale merchants — establishments or locations primarily engaged in buying and selling goods on their own account. Included in this category are wholesalers known as: drop shippers or desk jobbers, export merchants, import merchants, mail-order