



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

For release at 8:30 a.m.

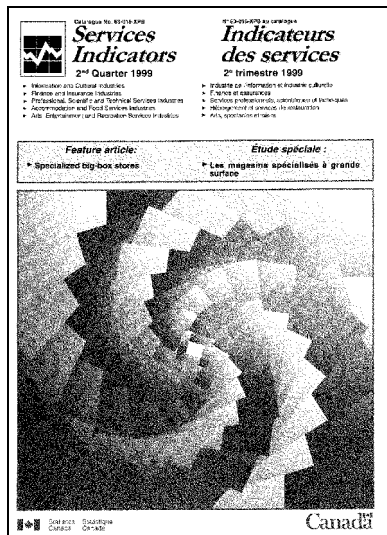
## MAJOR RELEASES

### ● Government expenditures on culture, 1997/98

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In 1997/98, total spending on culture by all three levels of government was \$5.56 billion, down 1.7% from the previous year and 5.4% lower than the peak spending in 1992/93.

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### Services indicators

Second quarter 1999

*Services indicators* is a quarterly publication that profiles Canada's services industries. It contains about 40 updated tables and charts showing output, employment and remuneration figures for various service industries over the past eight quarters.

This edition includes the feature article "Specialized big-box stores". Among the many changes in retail trade over the past century is the relatively recent emergence and expansion of big-box stores. This study determines the share of the total chain-store market accounted for by big-box stores in recent years in terms of sales, floor space and number of locations. It also compares the effectiveness of big-box stores to other stores, using median sales per square foot as an indicator.

The second quarter 1999 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016-XIB, \$26/\$87; 63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. See *How to order publications*. For more information, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; [littdon@statcan.ca](mailto:littdon@statcan.ca)), Services Industries Division.



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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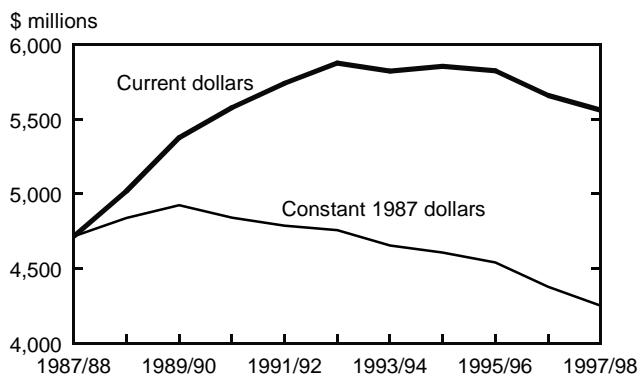
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Government expenditures on culture

1997/98

In 1997/98, total spending on culture by all three levels of government was \$5.56 billion, down 1.7% from the previous year, and 5.4% lower than the peak spending in 1992/93. If inflation is taken into account, 1997/98 represents the eighth straight year that total government spending on culture has declined. (Remaining data in this release are in current dollars with no adjustment for inflation.)

Total government expenditures on culture



Municipalities continued to increase cultural spending, allocating \$1.48 billion in the 1997 calendar year, up 2.6% from the previous year. Federal cultural outlays were down 3.9% to \$2.67 billion in 1997/98, while provincial and territorial cultural spending fell just under 1% to \$1.72 billion.

Over the last five years, federal spending per person fell \$13 to \$89 in 1997/98, while provincial-territorial spending was down \$12 to \$57. Municipal spending was up one dollar to \$49.

#### Note to readers

The Survey of Federal and Provincial-Territorial Government Expenditures on Culture is a census of all federal and provincial and territorial cultural departments and agencies. An annual survey of 29 federal and 180 provincial-territorial cultural departments and agencies yielded data for the financial year April 1, 1997 to March 31, 1998. Municipal data are based on a sample of municipalities for a financial year from January 1 to December 31, 1997.

There are three main categories of spending on culture: operating expenditures, capital expenditures, and grants and contributions. Operating expenditures include costs to run cultural departments and agencies. Capital expenditures are those associated with the construction and acquisition of buildings, machinery, equipment and land. Grants and contributions represent financial assistance to artists and organizations in the culture sector. Government cultural spending is primarily financed through government appropriations but also includes revenues generated from other sources such as advertising.

Unless otherwise stated, all values are in current dollars with no adjustment for inflation. Where adjustment for inflation has been made, the implicit price index for government current expenditures on goods and services has been used.

### Per capita government expenditures on culture 1997/98

	Federal	Provincial-territorial	Municipal <sup>1</sup>
	\$		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>89<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>
Newfoundland	70	82	23
Prince Edward Island	111	94	12
Nova Scotia	95	63	32
New Brunswick	58	55	25
Quebec	113	78	38
Ontario	100	40	53
Manitoba	54	75	52
Saskatchewan	34	63	57
Alberta	45	44	48
British Columbia	33	63	74
Yukon	397	367	108
Northwest Territories	434	122	29

<sup>1</sup> Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis.

<sup>2</sup> Also includes unallocated expenditures.

### Downward trend continues in federal cultural spending

Excluding severance expenses, federal spending on culture has been declining for the last seven years. For three years prior to that, federal cultural outlays had been growing but at a progressively slower pace. In fact, because of severance costs, federal cultural expenditures actually grew in both 1994/95 and 1995/96.

Total federal cultural spending consists of three major components: operating expenditures, grants and contributions, and capital expenditures.

Declines in overall federal cultural expenditures were largely the result of drops in departmental operational budgets which averaged about three-quarters of the total federal cultural budget over the decade. In 1997/98, operating expenditures amounted to \$2.01 billion, down 4.6%. Changes in federal spending in Ontario accounted for two-fifths of this drop, due largely to cuts in the operating budget for broadcasting.

Grants, contributions and other transfers to artists and cultural organizations, which represented about 17% of the total federal cultural budget, grew 4.0% in 1997/98. This was the second consecutive annual increase after three straight annual declines. The film and video sector benefited most, receiving about 9.0% more in 1997/98.

Capital expenditures tend to fluctuate considerably, although they represent a relatively small category of spending (8% of the total federal cultural budget in 1997/98). After two consecutive annual declines, these expenditures fell again to \$214.5 million in 1997/98, down 12.0% from the previous year (due largely to reductions in funding for nature parks and broadcasting) and down 29.2% from 1992/93.

In terms of spending by major cultural fields, broadcasting represented about one-half of the federal cultural budget. As the largest cultural industry, it consumed \$1.37 billion in 1997/98, down 8.0%. The decline was largely the result of reductions in spending in Quebec and Ontario where most of the federal broadcasting production facilities are located.

Federal outlays on other cultural industries (which include film and video production, book and periodical publishing, and the sound recording industry) amounted to \$460 million in 1997/98, up 3.5%. It was the second consecutive annual increase after seven declines. Ontario benefited significantly from the growth in spending for these industries.

Federal spending on heritage activities (including museums, archives, historic sites and nature parks) amounted to \$611.1 million in 1997/98, down about 2%. This decline was largely due to a reduction in spending on nature parks in British Columbia.

In the performing arts, federal spending was up 15.5% to \$111.6 million in 1997/98, with Ontario organizations benefiting the most.

Federal cultural spending dropped in nearly all provinces and territories, with declines ranging from 23.0% in the Northwest Territories to 1.0% in Ontario. Spending grew 12.0% in Prince Edward Island

(largely attributable to increased spending on nature parks) and advanced 3.0% in Nova Scotia.

### **Fifth consecutive annual drop in provincial-territorial cultural outlays**

Cultural spending has also declined at the provincial-territorial level, down 12.6% over the past five years. Total spending in 1997/98 was \$1.7 billion.

Operational budgets for departments and agencies, which accounted for nearly two-fifths of provincial-territorial culture-related spending, totalled \$658.2 million, up 1.0%.

Over half (53%) of these funds went to the operation of heritage resources. The \$349.4 million spent on these institutions and parks was up 2.4% from the previous year and up 10.1% over the preceding five years.

Capital expenditures, which accounted for about 3% of provincial-territorial spending, fell 10.4% to \$48.9 million in 1997/98 and were 40.6% lower than in 1992/93.

Assistance to artists and cultural organizations accounted for almost 60% of the total provincial-territorial cultural budget and libraries accounted for nearly two-thirds of these grants. In 1997/98, spending on libraries was \$641.9 million, unchanged from the previous year but down 8.9% over the preceding five years.

The remaining provincial-territorial budget for grants and contributions amounted to \$367.1 million in 1997/98. This amount has declined 20.2% over the last five years, with film and video production, performing arts and heritage activities accounting for three-quarters of this drop.

### **Municipal cultural spending continued to increase**

Municipal governments have almost continuously increased their spending on culture over the last decade, allocating \$1.48 billion in the 1997 calendar year, up 2.6% from the preceding year and up 8.6% since 1992. Libraries predominated in municipal cultural outlays, accounting for four-fifths of the total municipal cultural budget.

Over the last five years, municipal cultural expenditures increased in all provinces and territories with the exception of Ontario. Spending there fell 2.7%, largely due to a reduction in capital funding for cultural centres.

Selected data from the Government Expenditures on Culture Survey are available in table format (87F0001XPB, \$50). Data from this survey are also

available by province and territory. Users may request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this

release, contact Norman Verma (613-951-6863; fax: 613-951-9040; [vermnor@statcan.ca](mailto:vermnor@statcan.ca)), Culture Statistics Program, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

### Government expenditures on culture

	1987/88	1992/93	1994/95	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97 to 1997/98
	\$ millions					% change
Federal	2,609	2,883	2,876	2,776	2,668	-3.9
Provincial-territorial	1,447	1,964	1,868	1,730	1,716	-0.8
Municipal <sup>1</sup>	901	1,363	1,443	1,427	1,480	2.6
All levels <sup>2</sup> (current dollars)	4,717	5,875	5,854	5,660	5,561	-1.7
All levels <sup>2</sup> (1987 constant dollars)	4,717	4,759	4,608	4,378	4,253	-2.9

<sup>1</sup> Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis; for example, 1997/98 represents the period from January 1 to December 31, 1997.

<sup>2</sup> These totals exclude inter-governmental transfers so they cannot be derived by adding the three figures above.



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Services indicators

Second quarter 1999

Gross domestic product in the services sector rose 1.0% in real terms in the second quarter of 1999 compared with the first quarter, exceeding the 0.7% growth rate for the goods sector.

Services growth was especially rapid in the insurance and real estate agents industry (+8.2%), perhaps due to increased activity in the housing market. In addition, output in the computer and related services industry increased 4.4% as organizations took more precautions to ensure their computer systems are Y2K compliant. Growth was also strong in wholesale trade (+3.9%) and the telecommunication carriers and other telecommunication industries (+3.8%).

Much of the growth in output resulted from a sharp 1.4% rise in consumer spending on services. Consumer spending on purchased transportation grew most rapidly (+3.9%). This was largely the result of higher gasoline prices in the wake of tighter North American supplies and a recent agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to restrict crude oil production. Consumer spending also rose markedly on communications services (+2.5%) and financial and legal services (+2.5%).

The consumer price index for services rose 1.1% in the second quarter, identical to the inflation rate for goods. Prices rose most sharply for hotels and motels (+16.3%) and other traveller accommodations (+15.1%) because of the higher demand for traveller accommodations in the spring and summer. Prices for air transportation increased 8.0%, mainly due to higher costs of North American flights.

After falling sharply in the first quarter, Canada's trade deficit in services increased from \$1.3 billion to \$1.6 billion in the second quarter. The trade deficit in the travel account more than doubled to \$392 million, perhaps due to a 3% appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the American dollar.

Employment in the services sector increased by 306,200, or 2.9%, between the second quarter of 1998 and the second quarter of 1999. This was more than double the rate of growth in employment for the goods sector. All new services jobs were full time and over one-third involved self-employment. Employment growth was especially high in the motion picture and video industry (+42.7%), amusement parks, arcades and other amusement and recreation activities (+29.1%), the computer systems design industry (+27.6%) and the securities and commodity contract services industry (+24.5%).

For more information, consult the publication *Services indicators*, available today. The current edition includes the feature article "Specialized big-box stores", which examines the share of the total chain-store market accounted for by big-box stores in recent years in terms of sales, floor space and number of locations.

The second quarter 1999 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016-XIB, \$26/\$87; 63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; [littdon@statcan.ca](mailto:littdon@statcan.ca)), Services Industries Division. ■

### Steel wire and specified wire products

August 1999

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 71 187 tonnes in August, up 6.6% from 66 797 tonnes in August 1998. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).**

The August 1999 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-9837; [saineti@statcan.ca](mailto:saineti@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Steel pipe and tubing

August 1999

Steel pipe and tubing production for August totalled 203 864 tonnes, an 11.3% increase from 183 170 tonnes in August 1998.

Year-to-date production to the end of August 1999 totalled 1 564 575 tonnes, down 4.8% from 1 643 736 tonnes during the same period in 1998.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this

release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; [milsomg@statcan.ca](mailto:milsomg@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### **Road motor vehicle fuel sales** 1998 ``` (preliminary) ```

In 1998, net fuel sales were 48.3 billion litres, an increase of 3.0% compared with 1997. Of these sales, 73.0% were net gasoline sales, 25.5% were net diesel fuel sales and the remaining 1.5% consisted of liquefied petroleum gas.

Net fuel sales refers to those sales of gasoline, diesel and liquefied petroleum gas on which taxes were remitted at road-use rates. These net figures represent the amount of taxable fuel actually consumed on public roads and streets in Canada.

Net sales of gasoline increased 3.4% to 36.0 billion litres in 1998. Ontario and Quebec recorded the largest increases.

Ontario and Quebec together accounted for 59.9% of net sales of gasoline and 57.3% of net sales of diesel oil.

*Road motor vehicles fuel sales 1998* (53-218-XIB, \$21) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; [laroque@statcan.ca](mailto:laroque@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**General review of the mineral industries, mines, quarries and oil wells, 1997**  
**Catalogue number 26-201-XIB**  
(Free).

**Canada's mineral production, preliminary estimates, 1998**  
**Catalogue number 26-202-XIB**  
(Free).

**Metal mines, 1997**  
**Catalogue number 26-223-XIB**  
(Free).

**Non-metal mines, 1997**  
**Catalogue number 26-224-XIB**  
(Free).

**Quarries and sand pits, 1997**  
**Catalogue number 26-225-XIB**  
(Free).

**Steel wire and specified wire products, vol. 54, no. 8, August 1999**  
**Catalogue number 41-006-XIB**  
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

**Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, vol. 23, no. 8, August 1999**  
**Catalogue number 41-011-XIB**  
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

**Refined petroleum products, May 1999**  
**Catalogue number 45-004-XIB**  
(Canada: \$16/\$155).

**Natural gas transportation and distribution, June 1999**  
**Catalogue number 55-002-XPB**  
(Canada: \$17/\$165; outside Canada: US\$17/US\$165).

**Services indicators, second quarter 1999**  
**Catalogue number 63-016-XIB**  
(Canada: \$26/\$87).

**Services indicators, second quarter 1999**  
**Catalogue number 63-016-XPB**  
(Canada: \$35/\$116; outside Canada: US\$35/US\$116).

**All prices exclude sales tax.**

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.



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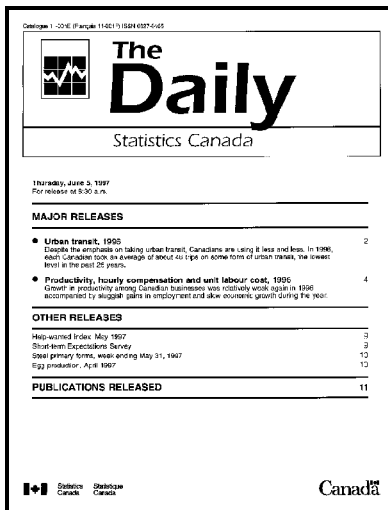
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### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to [listproc@statcan.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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