



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Wednesday, January 7, 2004**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Government expenditures on culture, 2001/02** 2  
 Government spending on culture increased at its fastest rate in a decade in 2001/02, as the federal government pumped a record amount into cultural activities. Combined, all three levels of government spent a total of \$6.8 billion on everything from libraries to the performing arts.
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#### **Dangerous Goods Accident Information System** 2002

The *Dangerous Goods Accident Information System* database is available today. Compiled by Statistics Canada in co-operation with Transport Canada, this is a database of all reported accidents involving the transport of dangerous goods.

These reports are filed if an accident involving dangerous goods results in a release that presents a danger to health, life, property or the environment. Reports are also filed for accidents involving death or injury, or damage to containment as a result of impact stress or fatigue. The data are presented annually.

Great detail is available for each accident, ranging from the date, time and location to the emergency personnel who responded at the scene. Any additional written comments that were provided with the report are also included on the CD-ROM, and are available to Access 97 users. The data in this product are current up to 2002.

To order the *Dangerous Goods Accident Information System* database (50F0002XCB, \$107), contact Beth Chepita (613-951-5274; fax: 613-951-0632; [beth.chepita@statcan.ca](mailto:beth.chepita@statcan.ca)), Dissemination Division. For more information, contact Jonathan Rose (613-990-1142; fax: 613-993-5925; [rosej@tc.gc.ca](mailto:rosej@tc.gc.ca)), Transport Canada.



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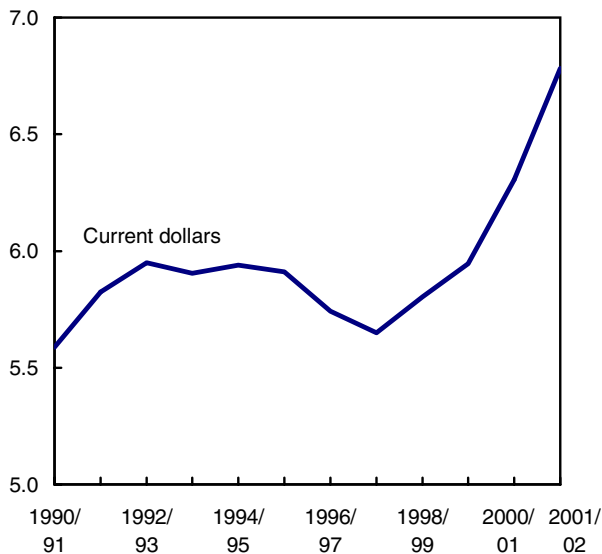
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Government expenditures on culture 2001/02

Total government spending on culture rose at its fastest rate in a decade in 2001/02, as federal government funding surpassed the \$3-billion mark for the first time.

#### Total government expenditures on culture

Billions of dollars



Combined, all three levels of government spent a total of \$6.8 billion on everything from libraries to the performing arts. This was a 7.6% increase from 2000/01, and the fourth consecutive year that spending on culture has risen.

Over the same period, the implicit price deflator for all government expenditures advanced about 1%.

The growth rate for municipal and federal spending was more than three times that of the provinces and territories. The federal government contributed a record of more than \$3.2 billion, up 8.9% from 2000/01; the provinces and territories contributed \$2.1 billion,

#### Note to readers

The survey of federal and provincial/territorial government expenditures on culture is a census of all 30 federal and 180 provincial/territorial departments and agencies with culture-related expenses. This release includes results for the financial year from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002. Municipal data are based on a sample of municipalities for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2001.

There are three main categories of spending on culture: operating expenditures, capital expenditures, and grants and contributions.

**Operating expenditures** include the direct operating program costs of cultural departments and ministries, excluding their related corporate costs (such as the corporate costs of the Department of Canadian Heritage). Total operating expenditures, including corporate costs, have been included for cultural agencies (such as Telefilm Canada).

**Capital expenditures** are those associated with the construction and acquisition of building, machinery, equipment and land.

**Grants and contributions** represent direct 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.

Survey results do not include data from the Government of Nunavut, which failed to respond to the survey. The missing information is estimated at 0.1% of the total provincial and territorial cultural budget and will have a minor impact on data comparability.

Expenditures on certain activities have been revised to conform to the data of the current year.

up 2.6%; and municipalities contributed \$1.8 billion, up 9.3%.

During the past 17 years, the municipal share of cultural spending has grown by nine percentage points to 25%, while the federal share has declined by an equivalent amount to 45%. The provincial and territorial share has remained constant at 30%.

On a per capita basis, total government spending in 2001/02 amounted to \$217 for each Canadian, compared with \$204 the previous year and about \$202 in 1990/91.

### Per-capita government expenditures on culture 2001/02

	Federal	Provincial and territorial	Municipal <sup>1</sup>
	\$		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	89	63	22
Prince Edward Island	160	79	18
Nova Scotia	106	63	42
New Brunswick	67	61	28
Quebec	149	102	46
Ontario	105	46	69
Manitoba	65	89	36
Saskatchewan	45	83	58
Alberta	50	57	50
British Columbia	39	74	76
Yukon	444	421	17
Northwest Territories	797	177	36
Nunavut	285	..	1

<sup>1</sup> Spending on a calendar-year basis.

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

.. Figures not available.

Per capita federal spending on culture was by far the highest in the three territories. Per capita provincial and territorial spending was higher than the national average everywhere except in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta. Per capita municipal spending exceeded the national average only in Ontario and British Columbia.

### Government expenditures on culture

	1991/ 92	1994/ 95	1997/ 98	2000/ 01	2001/ 02	2000/01 to 2001/02
	\$ millions					% change
Federal	2,884	2,867	2,661	2,955	3,217	8.9
Provincial and territorial	1,919	1,886	1,737	2,096	2,150	2.6
Municipal <sup>1</sup>	1,337	1,512	1,562	1,660	1,814	9.3
All levels <sup>2</sup> (current dollars)	5,825	5,940	5,649	6,305	6,783	7.6

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

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

**Note:** Some of the figures in this table are revised.

### Broadcasting consumed three-fifths of federal cultural operating budget

The federal government devoted 1.8% of its total budget to culture in 2001/02, virtually unchanged from 2000/01. In comparison, it allocated about 6.2% of its direct spending (excluding transfers) to national defence and 1.0% to health.

All three major categories of federal spending increased: operating expenditures, which include the costs associated with the operation of government departments and agencies related to culture; financial assistance to artists and organizations; and capital expenditures.

The operating budgets of federal cultural departments and agencies, such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Film Board of Canada and Parks Canada, rose 5.4% to \$2.3 billion. This represented about 72% of the total federal cultural budget in 2001/02.

Broadcasting alone consumed \$1.4 billion (about three-fifths of the total federal operational budget), up 6.5%. Heritage activities, including museums, archives, national parks and historic sites, consumed another \$624 million, or 27% of the total federal operational budget, up 1.4%.

Grants, contributions and other transfers to artists and cultural organizations totalled \$669.5 million in 2001/02, up 16.1%, the sixth consecutive annual increase. This growth was the fastest in a decade. This spending represented just over one-fifth of the total federal cultural budget in 2001/02.

The sound recording industry received \$17.2 million in federal assistance, up 74.6%. Federal financial aid to the performing arts amounted to \$102.9 million in 2001/02, up 33.3%. Another \$145.9 million went to book and periodical publishers, up 10.4%. Federal assistance to the film and video industry grew 9.1% to \$234.8 million.

Federal outlays on capital projects amounted to \$239.3 million in 2001/02, up 27.8%, the highest increase in a decade. Most of this growth came from increased funding for broadcasting projects in Quebec, as well as increased capital outlays on national parks in Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba.

### Slower growth in cultural spending among the provinces and territories

The 2.6% gain in cultural spending among the provinces and territories in 2001/02 was a marked deceleration from a high of 10.7% in 1998/99 and 5.5% in 2000/01.

The largest percentage increase in spending was reported by Saskatchewan (+11.4%).

Provinces and territories spent \$796 million (37% of their total culture budgets) on operations and capital projects, up 1.7% from 2000/01.

Heritage and broadcasting continued to be the principal beneficiaries, consuming \$594.4 million or three-quarters of total operating and capital expenses. Ontario and Quebec accounted for two-thirds of this total.

Provincial and territorial grants and contributions to artists and cultural organizations amounted to \$1.4 billion, up 3% from 2000/01 and more than twice the level of the federal contribution. Libraries, performing

arts and heritage received nearly three-quarters of this amount.

Libraries, the major beneficiary of provincial and territorial budget, received \$768.5 million in grants and transfers, up 4.2%. This growth was largely the result of increased funding to university and college libraries by the government of Quebec.

Artists and performing arts organizations received a total of \$121.4 million in grants from the provincial and territorial governments, down 10.2%. The drop was largely attributable to a reduction in capital grants for the performing arts facilities by the governments of Quebec and Alberta.

Provincial and territorial governments provided a total of \$98.1 million in grants and contributions to the heritage sector, a drop of about 1%. This was largely the result of reduced financial aid to museums and other heritage facilities for construction and renovation by the government of Alberta.

#### **Libraries still consume big part of municipal cultural budget**

A major portion of the municipal cultural budget goes to libraries. Over the last decade, spending

on libraries has averaged three-quarters of the total municipal cultural budget. In 2001, municipalities spent \$1.3 billion on libraries, up 6.6% from 2000.

Municipal cultural outlays fell only in Manitoba (-22.8%) and the Yukon (-8.9%). The largest increases occurred in Prince Edward Island (+17.7%), followed by Ontario and British Columbia.

#### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3116 and 3117.**

Selected details from the Government Expenditures on Culture Survey are now available online in table format (87F0001XIE, free). Data from the survey are also available by province and territory. Researchers can request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To order special or standard tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Norman Verma (613-951-6863; fax: 613-951-1333; [norman.verma@statcan.ca](mailto:norman.verma@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## OTHER RELEASES

### Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

Third quarter 2003

Strong demand for prescription drugs drove sales of health and personal care products in the third quarter up 6.7% from the third quarter of 2002. This was the largest sales growth among the major commodity groups.

The second strongest sales growth was in home furnishings and electronics, which rose 6.0%. The robust housing market and low borrowing costs helped to sustain strong sales in this category.

On a year-over-year basis, spending by consumers in retail stores rose for all major commodity groups in the third quarter. The smallest increase was observed for clothing, footwear and accessories.

Overall, consumers spent \$81.7 billion on goods and services in the third quarter, up 3.6% from the third quarter of 2002. Total sales for the first nine months of 2003 were up 3.6%, falling short of the 6.5% growth observed for the same period of 2002.

Sales of health and personal care products — everything from prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs and vitamins to eyewear, cosmetics and other toiletries — increased 6.7% from the third quarter of 2002 to \$6.1 billion. Consumers spent \$2.8 billion on prescription drugs in the third quarter, up 8.0%. Sales growth of prescription drugs in 2003 has been slower than in 2002. Spending on over-the-counter drugs and vitamins increased 5.4% in the third quarter.

The strong housing market, low borrowing costs and significant growth in the number of new or expanded home furnishings and electronics stores helped to boost sales of home furnishings and electronics. Consumers spent \$6.4 billion on these goods in the third quarter, up 6.0% from the third quarter of 2002. Within this category, sales of major appliances soared 11.4%. Sales of home electronics such as televisions, audio-video equipment, computers and telephones were up 7.6%. After two consecutive year-over-year declines, indoor furniture sales rose 4.6% from the third quarter of 2002. Home furnishings, such as floor coverings, draperies, bedding and home decorating products rose 4.0%.

Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories posted the smallest growth of the major commodity groups. Women's clothing sales were up 1.4%, while men's declined 0.6% and children's went down 1.2%. Clothing prices declined in the third quarter from the third quarter of 2002.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories amounted to \$23.7 billion in the third quarter, up 2.7% from the third quarter of 2002. New motor vehicle sales were up 5.8%, the first major advance in a year. The new motor vehicle sales increase was due to the strength of new truck, van and sport utility vehicle sales, which sped ahead 13.5%. Sales incentives and the popularity of minivans and sport utility vehicles may have helped to boost sales. However, new car sales actually declined 2.3% in the third quarter. Used vehicle sales were also down (-5.2%).

**Note:** The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year-over-year.

### Sales by commodity, all retail stores

	Third quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	Second quarter 2003 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2003 <sup>p</sup>	Third quarter 2002 to third quarter 2003
unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
<b>Commodity</b>				
Food and beverages	17,118	17,466	17,806	4.0
Health and personal care products	5,716	6,024	6,097	6.7
Clothing, footwear and accessories	6,666	6,684	6,689	0.4
Home furnishings and electronics	6,030	5,772	6,391	6.0
Motor vehicles, parts and services	23,122	26,007	23,738	2.7
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	6,281	5,751	6,424	2.3
All other goods and services	13,942	15,081	14,532	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,874</b>	<b>82,784</b>	<b>81,677</b>	<b>3.6</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary data.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0010.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.**

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-6190), Distributive Trades Division. ■

## Production and disposition of tobacco products

November 2003

Total cigarettes sold in November by Canadian manufacturers increased 1% from October to 3.4 billion cigarettes, and rose 21% from the level observed in November 2002. Cigarettes sold over the first 11 months of 2003 totalled 35.5 billion, down 4% from the same period in 2002.

Cigarette production for November stood at 3.9 billion cigarettes, up 18% from October, and up 4% from the 3.7 billion cigarettes produced in November 2002. A total of 35.3 billion cigarettes were produced over the first 11 months of 2003, down 10% from the same period in 2002.

In November, the level of closing inventories remained unchanged from October at 3.6 billion cigarettes, but down 35% over the level recorded for November 2002.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The November 2003 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Natural gas sales

October 2003 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 5 391 million cubic metres in October, down 4.9% from October 2002. Warmer-than-normal weather conditions across the country contributed to the weaker sales. The residential sector showed a drop of 9.6%, while the commercial sector had a slight decline of 0.7%. The industrial sector

(including direct sales) showed a decrease in sales of 4.4%.

Year-to-date sales at the end of October were up 1.6% from the same period of 2002. Both the residential (+3.8%) and commercial (+5.1%) sectors posted gains. Use of natural gas by the industrial sector (including direct sales) has edged down 0.3% so far this year.

## Natural gas sales

	October 2003 <sup>P</sup>	October 2002	October 2002 to October 2003
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas sales</b>	<b>5 390 855</b>	<b>5 666 098</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
Residential	987 922	1 093 430	-9.6
Commercial	810 562	816 331	-0.7
Industrial	1 826 121	1 793 474	-4.4
Direct	1 766 250	1 962 863	-4.4
	year-to-date		
	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2002 to 2003
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas sales</b>	<b>57 865 829</b>	<b>56 946 452</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Residential	13 551 745	13 056 397	3.8
Commercial	10 453 386	9 942 575	5.1
Industrial	16 581 599	15 544 664	-0.3
Direct	17 279 099	18 402 816	-0.3

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Després (613-951-3579; [pierre.despres@statcan.ca](mailto:pierre.despres@statcan.ca)) or Lloyd Cundell (613-951-7346; [lloyd.cundell@statcan.ca](mailto:lloyd.cundell@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,**  
November 2003, Vol. 32, no. 11  
Catalogue number 32-022-XIB (\$6/\$51).

**Dangerous Goods Accident Information System, 2002**  
Catalogue number 50F0002XCB (\$107).

**Government Expenditures on Culture: Data Tables,**  
Catalogue number 87F0001XIE  
(free).

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

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Parcours 11-001-XIE) 11-001-XIE-001-001



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997  
For release at 9:30 a.m.



**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the last 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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