

Culture and leisure industries help make the country a better place to live and contribute significantly to its economy. In 2008, according to the Labour Force Survey, 759,600 Canadians, or more than 4% of the labour force, worked in jobs related to information, culture and recreation. More than half worked in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

Employment in information, culture and recreation grew 20% from 1999 to 2008, surpassing the economy's overall employment growth of 19%. However, employment in these industries fell 3% from 2007 to 2008, whereas employment across the economy grew 1.5%.

The information and culture industry accounts for more than half of all employment in information, culture and recreation. Self-employment is common: 16% of information, culture and recreation workers reported themselves as self-employed in 2008.

Economic benefits

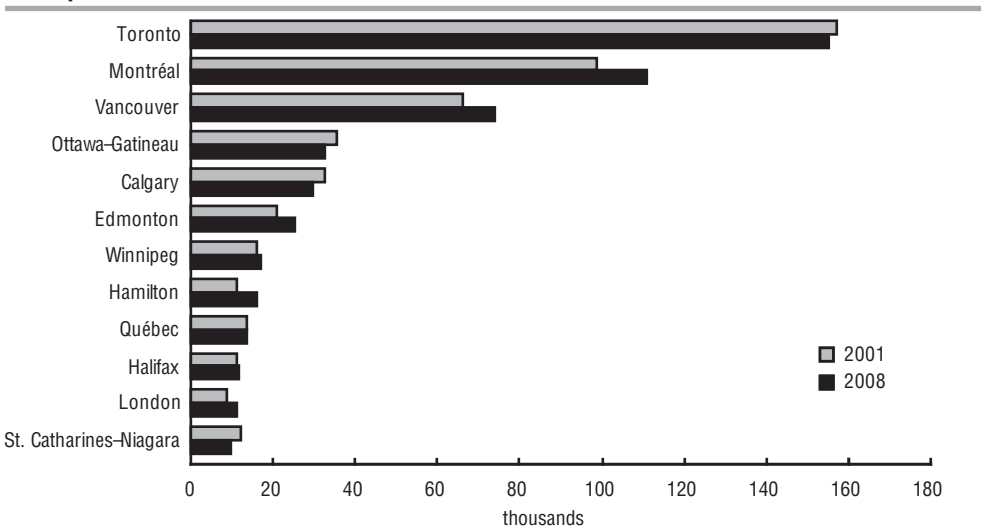
Information, culture and recreation industries contributed \$56.8 billion to the economy in 2008, up 39% from 1999. The total gross domestic product (GDP) grew 26% over the same period.

Information and cultural industries—which include publishing, movie and sound recording, broadcasting and telecommunications, and news services and libraries—showed the most growth, 43%, and contributed \$45.1 billion to the GDP in 2008.

Arts, entertainment and recreation industries—which include performing arts, spectator sports, museums, heritage sites, zoos, amusement parks, casinos and gaming machines, golf courses, ski hills, fitness facilities, and bowling centres—contributed \$11.7 billion to the economy in 2008, an increase of 26% from 1999.

The three levels of government spent a total of \$8.3 billion on culture in the

Chart 8.1
Labour force employed in the information, culture and recreation industries, selected census metropolitan areas



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0008 and 282-0057.

2005/2006 fiscal year, including about \$444 million in intergovernmental transfers.

In 2005/2006, the federal government spent \$3.5 billion on culture. Of each federal culture dollar, 47 cents supported broadcasting, 26 cents funded heritage resources—which includes museums, public archives, historic sites and nature parks—10 cents helped film and video production, 5 cents went to the performing arts, 4 cents went to literary arts and half a cent supported arts education.

Provincial and territorial governments spent \$2.4 billion on culture in 2005/2006. These funds were largely directed toward libraries (37 cents of every culture dollar) and heritage institutions (28 cents). Smaller amounts went to multidisciplinary activities (about 9 cents) and the performing arts (8 cents).

Municipal governments spent \$2.3 billion on culture in the 2005 calendar year. For each of their culture dollars, 70 cents funded libraries, 21 cents

Table 8.a
Performing arts, summary statistics, 2007

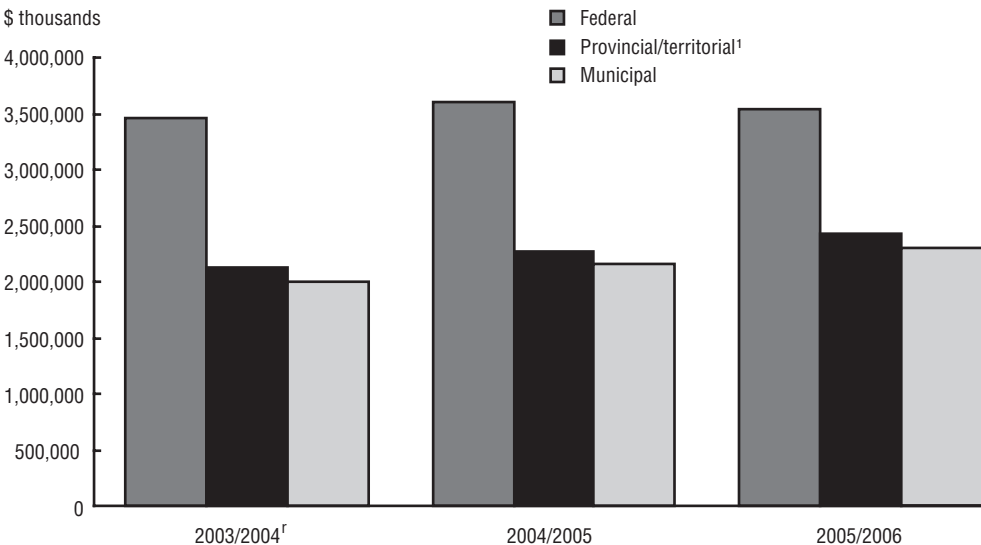
	Operating profit margin %
Performing arts companies	5.9
Theatre (except musical) companies	1.0
Musical theatre and opera companies	3.4
Musical groups and artists	14.8

Note: All establishments, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0009.

went to cultural centres and other activities, and 6 cents supported museums. Historic sites and parks and the performing arts each received less than 2 cents of every municipal dollar spent on culture. The remainder went to public archives.

Chart 8.2
Culture expenditures by federal, provincial/territorial and municipal governments



1. Excludes Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0001X.

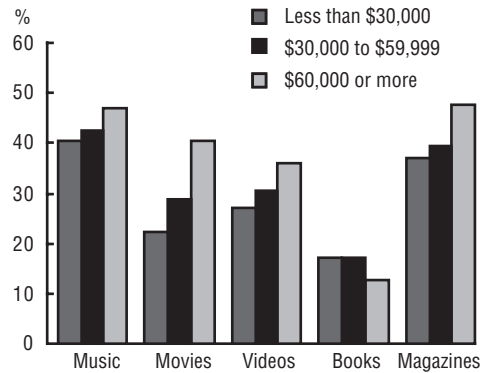
What influences consumption of culture?

The higher an individual's household income or education, the more likely he or she is to go to a movie, attend a theatrical or musical performance or participate in other cultural activities.

Those in management, business, finance or an administrative occupation are nearly 9% more likely to attend a theatrical performance occasionally than those who are unemployed or working in primary industry or manufacturing.

Individuals with parents who have advanced education, such as a university degree, are significantly more likely to attend most kinds of cultural activities than those whose parents do not. The education level of a conjugal partner also positively influences higher consumption in cultural events of all kinds. For most activities, the conjugal partner's education

Chart 8.3
Selected cultural activities participation rates, by family income, 2005



Notes: Population aged 15 and older. Frequent participation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-X.

is more important than that of the parents. Participation in cultural activities also varies by age and sex, as well as by marital status and province of residence.

More Canadians choosing active leisure

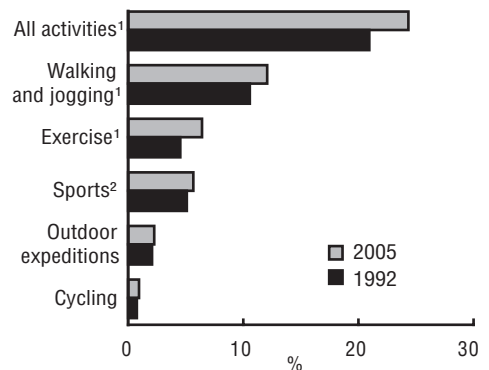
More Canadians are making active leisure choices in their daily lives. In 2005, 5.6 million of 22.9 million Canadians aged 20 and older participated in active leisure on a given day.

Exercising, walking and jogging rose in popularity from 1992 to 2005. The sports participation rate was about the same in both years, but Canadians are moving away from organized sports to informal sports activities.

Participation in active leisure rose to 24% in 2005, up from 21% in 1992. Participants averaged 1 hour and 46 minutes on a given day doing these activities in 2005.

People engaging in active leisure are more likely to be women, married people, university-educated people, those earning

Chart 8.4
Active leisure participation



Note: Percentage participating on a given day.

1. Statistically significant difference in 2005 from 1992 at $p < 0.01$.

2. 'Sports' refers to informal sport activity as well as organized sports.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

\$60,000 or more, and those living in British Columbia or Quebec.

Table 8.1 Federal government expenditures on culture, by cultural activity and by province and territory, 2005/2006

	Canada ¹	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	\$ thousands					
All cultural activities	3,547,062	47,601	22,269	103,883	55,614	1,229,535
Libraries	51,479	0	0	0	0	38,378
Heritage resources	910,305	19,601	13,096	46,552	14,152	302,072
Arts education ³	18,631	0	0	0	0	5,335
Literary arts	133,561	717	79	1,453	1,012	32,500
Performing arts	188,226	1,496	2,418	2,705	1,874	30,421
Visual arts and crafts	19,942	211	141	871	439	5,123
Film and video	344,521	3,586	262	11,606	3,085	148,491
Broadcasting ⁴	1,677,351	20,768	5,353	38,480	32,179	587,008
Sound recording	23,244	15	0	23	0	2,481
Multiculturalism	20,766	102	82	342	330	5,356
Multidisciplinary and other activities ⁵	159,036	1,105	838	1,853	2,544	72,370

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Total expenditures at the national level exclude intramural (operating and capital) expenditures by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada directly related to training and employment development in the culture sector.

2. Includes national organizations, foreign countries and unallocated expenditures.

3. Refers to the fine, applied and performing arts rather than to strictly academic fields such as language, history or literature. 'Arts' includes theatre, music, dance, painting, drama, photography and any other area of arts study reported by arts education institutions.

4. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation distributes its program costs by location of production activities. Station transmission and network distribution costs are related to the geographic location of the transmitter, except for landlines and satellite channels, which are paid by Ottawa, but transferred to Toronto and Montréal network centres. Payments to private station affiliates are charged to the responsible network centres and relate also to the province where these centres are located. Administration costs and capital expenditures are distributed according to the province where the administration function is located geographically and the location of capital assets.

5. Includes financial support given to cultural facilities, centres, festivals, municipalities, cultural exchange programs and arts organizations for various cultural activities. It includes also the unallocated general and administration expenditures related to numerous cultural activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0003.

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Other national organizations and foreign countries ²
\$ thousands								
1,341,907	85,673	48,616	157,617	202,223	18,878	28,581	8,005	196,662
13,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
278,086	35,740	15,940	87,812	59,731	12,428	14,622	7,470	3,002
10,395	1,090	90	1,269	453	0	0	0	0
32,151	1,756	992	3,654	7,955	114	55	12	51,110
101,261	7,177	2,277	14,054	14,131	376	351	80	9,604
6,950	709	927	1,007	3,164	92	45	141	123
71,723	6,540	3,454	6,136	35,668	263	748	91	52,867
772,036	29,241	21,219	38,607	68,875	5,120	12,491	55	45,919
831	46	3	18	478	0	0	2	19,346
10,340	329	417	546	1,244	12	0	0	1,666
45,031	3,045	3,297	4,513	10,523	472	268	153	13,025

Table 8.2 Federal government expenditures on culture, by cultural activity, 2003/2004 to 2005/2006

	2003/2004 ^a	2004/2005	2005/2006
	\$ thousands		
All cultural activities¹	3,461,582	3,597,994	3,547,062
Libraries	41,949	55,104	51,479
Heritage resources	893,310	929,295	910,305
Arts education ²	14,794	15,766	18,631
Literary arts	132,047	135,817	133,561
Performing arts	190,214	200,442	188,226
Visual arts and crafts	20,458	19,673	19,942
Film and video	359,337	350,163	344,521
Broadcasting ³	1,609,996	1,685,824	1,677,351
Sound recording	25,476	24,076	23,244
Multiculturalism	15,857	19,187	20,766
Multidisciplinary and other culture activities ⁴	158,143	162,648	159,036

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Total expenditures at the national level exclude intramural (operating and capital) expenditures by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada directly related to training and employment development in the culture sector.

2. Refers to the fine, applied and performing arts rather than to strictly academic fields such as language, history or literature.

^a'Arts' includes theatre, music, dance, painting, drama, photography and any other area of arts study reported by arts education institutions.

3. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation distributes its program costs by location of production activities. Station transmission and network distribution costs are related to the geographic location of the transmitter, except for landlines and satellite channels, which are paid by Ottawa, but transferred to Toronto and Montréal network centres. Payments to private station affiliates are charged to the responsible network centres and relate also to the province where these centres are located. Administration costs and capital expenditures are distributed according to the province where the administration function is located geographically and the location of capital assets.

4. Includes financial support given to cultural facilities, centres, festivals, municipalities, cultural exchange programs and arts organizations for various cultural activities. It includes also the unallocated general and administration expenditures related to numerous cultural activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0003.

Table 8.3 Payroll employment, by industry, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number				
Information and cultural industries	300,694	307,647	313,724	323,886	326,367
Publishing industries	81,563	85,027	85,893	90,900	93,286
Motion picture and sound recording industries	30,324	30,182	28,685	32,246	33,310
Broadcasting (except Internet)	38,233	36,908	39,880	41,527	43,030
Telecommunications	113,250	118,143	118,996	115,631	109,831
Data processing, hosting and related services	11,439	11,140	12,023	13,289	17,981
Other information services	25,884	26,247	28,248	30,293	28,929
Arts, entertainment and recreation	228,212	229,076	236,379	240,519	241,916
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries	48,498	46,762	49,127	51,791	51,567
Heritage institutions	15,845	16,405	15,749	16,243	16,019
Amusement, gambling and recreation industries	163,869	165,909	171,503	172,485	174,329

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, CANSIM table 281-0024 and Catalogue no. 72-002-X.

Table 8.4 Government expenditures on culture, by level of government and by province and territory, 2005/2006

	Total gross expenditures	Federal government	Provincial and territorial governments	Municipal governments ¹
\$ thousands				
Total expenditures	8,287,998²	3,547,062	2,432,265	2,308,671
Newfoundland and Labrador	99,783	47,601	39,890	12,292
Prince Edward Island	40,053	22,269	13,757	4,027
Nova Scotia	209,393	103,883	70,135	35,375
New Brunswick	136,422	55,614	57,621	23,187
Quebec	2,500,101	1,229,534	773,331	497,236
Ontario	2,997,127	1,341,907	642,112	1,013,108
Manitoba	269,012	85,673	123,769	59,570
Saskatchewan	255,723	48,616	119,138	87,969
Alberta	684,041	157,617	308,900	217,524
British Columbia	813,058	202,223	255,337	355,498
Yukon	34,185	18,878	14,370	937
Northwest Territories	39,364	28,581	9,097	1,686
Nunavut	13,077	8,005	4,810	262
Other ³	196,662	196,662	...	...

1. Calculated on a calendar-year basis.

2. Includes intergovernmental transfers of about \$444 million.

3. Includes national organizations, foreign countries and unallocated expenditures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0001X.

Table 8.5 Newspaper publishing, summary statistics, 2003 to 2007

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
\$ millions				%
2003	4,864.6	4,132.3	1,687.8	15.1
2004	5,033.9	4,317.3	1,751.2	14.2
2005	5,207.4	4,515.2	1,762.7	13.3
2006	5,353.8	4,646.2	1,801.2	13.2
2007 ^P	5,337.7	4,557.3	1,783.2	14.6

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed. This category also includes the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Quebec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. Salaries and wages do not include working owners' dividends nor do they include the remuneration of owners of unincorporated businesses. Therefore, the relative level of salaries, wages and benefits will be lower in industries where unincorporated businesses are significant contributors.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue. The derived figure excludes corporation income tax paid by incorporated businesses and individual income tax paid by unincorporated businesses. For unincorporated businesses, operating profit margin includes unpaid remuneration to partners and proprietors, which is not recorded as salaries, wages and benefits. Therefore, the profit estimate will be higher in industries where unincorporated proprietorships and partnerships are significant contributors.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0003.

Table 8.6 Periodical and book publishing, summary statistics, by province and region, 2007

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Periodical publishing				
Canada	2,283.4	2,026.3	567.3	11.3
Atlantic region	48.3	42.9	13.9	11.1
Quebec	494.2	433.2	88.3	12.4
Ontario	1,308.0	1,203.1	350.8	8.0
Prairies	236.9	174.0	56.6	26.5
British Columbia and the territories	196.0	173.1	57.7	11.7
Book publishing				
Canada	2,125.7	1,884.8	405.8	11.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.9	2.5	0.8	14.5
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	6.5	6.3	1.1	4.1
New Brunswick	4.9	4.9	2.8	1.1
Quebec	620.9	558.7	98.6	10.0
Ontario	1,362.6	1,191.8	268.4	12.5
Manitoba	5.9	6.0	1.5	-0.9
Saskatchewan	x	x	x	x
Alberta	41.0	39.0	12.3	4.8
British Columbia	79.4	74.1	19.8	6.6

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.
2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.
3. Includes vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed. This category also includes the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Quebec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. Salaries and wages do not include working owners' dividends nor do they include the remuneration of owners of unincorporated businesses. Therefore, the relative level of salaries, wages and benefits will be lower in industries where unincorporated businesses are significant contributors.
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Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 361-0007 and 361-0010.

Table 8.7 Sound recording and music publishing, summary statistics, by province and region, 2007

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Canada				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	683.0	605.2	85.5	11.4
Music publishers	134.5	123.0	22.1	8.6
Sound recording studios	104.4	88.1	20.1	15.6
Other sound recording industries	6.1	4.5	1.5	26.8
Atlantic provinces				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	4.2	3.5	0.4	15.2
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	3.2	2.9	0.4	10.7
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
Quebec				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	109.4	101.4	12.6	7.4
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	22.7	19.4	4.3	14.6
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
Ontario				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	501.1	435.2	65.3	13.1
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	41.6	33.7	8.4	19.0
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
Prairie provinces				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	21.2	17.2	3.0	19.1
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	6.2	5.2	1.1	15.9
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
British Columbia and territories				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	47.1	47.9	4.2	-1.6
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	30.6	26.9	5.8	12.2
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, and Employment Insurance for employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0005.

Table 8.8 Spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related industries, summary statistics, 2007

	Total operating revenue ¹	Total operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Spectator sports	2,401.4	2,356.4	991.4	1.9
Promoters (presenters) of performing arts, sports and similar events	1,890.4	1,812.2	467.8	4.1
Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers and other public figures	305.5	273.0	78.3	10.6
Independent artists, writers and performers	907.2	654.3	209.6	27.9

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, and Employment Insurance for employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0013.

Table 8.9 Heritage institutions, summary statistics, by industry, 2005 and 2006

	Total operating revenue		Salaries, wages and benefits		Total operating expenses		Operating profit margin	
	2005 ^r	2006 ^r	2005 ^r	2006 ^r	2005 ^r	2006 ^r	2005 ^r	2006 ^r
\$ thousands								
%								
For-profit establishments								
Art museums and galleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Museums	18,919	18,292	6,271	5,025	15,426	15,029	18.46	17.84
Historic and heritage sites	4,323	4,727	1,666	1,520	3,918	4,135	9.37	12.52
Zoos and botanical gardens	94,219	104,143	39,412	50,428	83,144	97,747	11.75	6.14
Not-for-profit establishments								
Art museums and galleries	246,052	253,369	101,473	100,753	249,808	247,924	-1.53	2.15
Museums	482,774	492,851	223,256	235,991	481,905	512,229	0.18	-3.93
Historic and heritage sites	84,662	82,319	47,986	44,697	85,637	84,418	-1.15	-2.55
Zoos and botanical gardens	152,116	142,270	66,591	73,396	139,573	139,241	8.25	2.13

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0002X.

Table 8.10 Heritage institutions, summary statistics, all industries, by province, 2005 and 2006

	Total operating revenue		Salaries, wages and benefits		Total operating expenses		Operating profit margin	
	2005 ^r	2006 ^r	2005 ^r	2006 ^r	2005 ^r	2006 ^r	2005 ^r	2006 ^r
	\$ thousands						%	
For-profit establishments								
Canada	117,461	127,218	47,349	56,973	102,488	116,926	12.7	8.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,544	2,174	1,144	1,110	2,278	2,257	10.5	-3.8
Prince Edward Island	1,273	1,355	478	382	1,289	1,244	-1.3	8.2
Nova Scotia	340	1,504	493	312	468	1,348	-37.5	10.4
New Brunswick	335	428	211	269	330	526	1.7	-22.9
Quebec	15,544	18,680	7,642	8,742	13,856	17,040	10.9	8.8
Ontario	51,811	56,731	16,215	26,485	45,315	53,195	12.5	6.2
Manitoba	510	x	235	x	511	x	-0.2	x
Saskatchewan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alberta	1,540	1,529	633	197	1,312	1,183	14.8	22.6
British Columbia	42,067	43,806	19,701	19,052	35,623	39,236	15.3	10.4
Not-for-profit establishments								
Canada	965,604	970,752	439,306	454,837	956,923	983,797	0.9	-1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,933	13,317	6,187	6,255	11,992	13,053	7.3	2.0
Prince Edward Island	1,345	1,580	444	1,072	1,440	1,669	-7.1	-5.7
Nova Scotia	21,296	19,989	11,392	11,126	24,824	21,326	-16.6	-6.7
New Brunswick	18,698	15,448	10,770	8,101	19,974	14,685	-6.8	4.9
Quebec	318,176	312,301	129,851	128,491	310,020	311,938	2.6	0.1
Ontario	357,599	360,935	169,810	180,569	357,517	368,136	0.0	-2.0
Manitoba	22,179	23,341	12,142	13,452	22,923	24,578	-3.4	-5.3
Saskatchewan	17,613	20,749	8,523	10,625	17,625	21,213	-0.1	-2.2
Alberta	79,033	90,553	40,707	43,698	82,508	92,032	-4.4	-1.6
British Columbia	115,275	111,561	48,864	50,992	106,618	114,091	7.5	-2.3

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0002X.

Table 8.11 Performing arts, summary statistics, by industry and type of establishment, 2007

	Operating revenue	Salaries, wages and benefits	Operating expenses	Operating profit margin
	\$ thousands			%
All establishments	1,241,265	373,776	1,167,722	5.9
Theatre (except musical) companies	333,617	132,145	330,365	1.0
Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre)	181,550	61,023	175,431	3.4
Dance companies	x	x	x	x
Musical groups and artists	362,047	62,467	308,579	14.8
Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary)	x	x	x	x
For-profit establishments	628,454	154,044	555,546	11.6
Theatre (except musical) companies	44,314	7,485	36,351	18.0
Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre)	102,672	39,113	99,303	3.3
Dance companies	x	x	x	x
Musical groups and artists	210,860	21,135	157,851	25.1
Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary)	x	x	x	x
Not-for-profit establishments	612,811	219,732	612,176	0.1
Theatre (except musical) companies	289,303	124,660	294,014	-1.6
Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre)	78,878	21,910	76,128	3.5
Dance companies	81,643	28,184	79,726	2.3
Musical groups and artists	151,187	41,332	150,728	0.3
Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary)	11,800	3,646	11,580	1.9

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0003X.

Table 8.12 Amusement and recreation, summary statistics, 2007

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Amusement parks and arcades	492.5	425.7	145.2	13.6
Other amusement and recreation industries	6,879.7	6,545.8	2,349.1	4.9
Golf courses and country clubs	2,391.8	2,284.8	885.2	4.5
Skiing facilities	946.4	857.6	312.3	9.4
Fitness and recreational sports centres	1,731.2	1,686.2	682.3	2.6
All other amusement and recreation industries	1,810.3	1,717.2	469.3	5.1

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, and Employment Insurance for employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0015.

Table 8.13 Performing arts, summary statistics, all industries, by province, 2006 and 2007

	Operating revenue		Operating expenses		Salaries, wages and benefits		Operating profit margin	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	\$ thousands						%	
For-profit establishments								
Canada	590,615	628,453	530,010	555,546	142,731	154,043	10.3	11.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,706	6,302	5,024	4,444	904	814	12.0	29.5
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	7,539	6,413	6,414	5,617	1,069	1,271	14.9	12.4
New Brunswick	x	x	x	x	497	x	x	x
Quebec	321,928	329,789	303,925	307,810	94,550	94,884	5.6	6.7
Ontario	161,485	199,623	143,601	170,389	34,982	45,603	11.1	14.6
Manitoba	11,526	11,577	9,232	9,963	2,413	2,115	19.9	13.9
Saskatchewan	4,293	3,950	3,402	3,184	655	668	20.8	19.4
Alberta	28,981	26,693	24,341	22,052	4,813	4,891	16.0	17.4
British Columbia	46,054	39,444	30,800	27,623	2,192	2,458	33.1	30.0
Not-for-profit establishments								
Canada	617,004	612,809	609,361	612,177	213,117	219,734	1.2	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,662	3,275	3,590	3,296	1,273	1,527	2.0	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	10,251	10,439	10,444	10,477	3,394	3,928	-1.9	-0.4
New Brunswick	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Quebec	162,470	157,511	159,053	161,218	48,511	48,930	2.1	-2.4
Ontario	253,635	266,685	253,747	263,975	98,457	102,633	0.0	1.0
Manitoba	24,172	24,768	23,529	23,688	10,562	11,191	2.7	4.4
Saskatchewan	8,815	7,855	8,244	8,225	3,373	3,519	6.5	-4.7
Alberta	74,704	67,124	71,263	69,048	23,303	23,454	4.6	-2.9
British Columbia	73,681	70,282	73,368	67,584	22,700	22,720	0.4	3.8

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0003X.

Table 8.14 Film and video distribution, summary statistics, by region, 2005 to 2007

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Canada				
2005	1,664.5	1,353.7	76.6	18.7
2006	1,730.9	1,305.0	68.1	24.6
2007	1,729.9	1,460.2	96.3	15.6
Quebec				
2005	291.1	223.4	14.7	23.3
2006	235.6	225.7	13.3	4.2
2007	247.9	234.9	19.0	5.3
Ontario				
2005	1,308.5	1,110.2	59.6	15.2
2006	1,442.9	1,023.7	53.3	29.1
2007	1,336.3	1,087.6	76.4	18.6

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Data for Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are suppressed for confidentiality.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, and Employment Insurance for employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0014.

Table 8.15 Motion picture theatres, summary statistics, by province, 2007

	Establishments	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	number	\$ millions			%
Canada	672	1,346.6	1,198.6	178.6	11.0
Quebec	143	218.5	212.9	35.1	2.6
Ontario	212	582.1	524.9	77.0	9.8
Saskatchewan	37	35.0	30.0	4.6	14.1
Alberta	88	194.8	151.8	21.0	22.1
British Columbia	106	204.0	180.3	24.7	11.6

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Data for Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia are suppressed for confidentiality.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0012.