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Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators, 2010 to 2014

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- not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
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- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- ^P preliminary
- ^r revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Acknowledgements

Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators, 2010 to 2014

This paper outlines the Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators (PTCI) developed by Statistics Canada. The PTCI are timely economic estimates of culture and sport in Canada and were developed as an extension to the more comprehensive Provincial and Territorial Culture Satellite Account. The PTCI cover culture (including arts and heritage) and sport across Canada in terms of output, gross domestic product and employment for the years 2010 to 2014.

The development of the PTCI is funded by the Department of Canadian Heritage, the provincial and territorial governments (through the Federal-Provincial/Territorial Table on Culture and Heritage) and its many partners:

- the provincial and territorial ministries of culture and/or heritage;
- BC Alliance for Arts + Culture;
- Canada Council for the Arts;
- Creative City Network of Canada and all participating municipalities;
- Cultural Human Resources Council;
- Library and Archives Canada;
- Ontario Arts Council;
- Ontario College of Art & Design University (OCAD);
- Ontario Media Development Corporation;
- Telefilm Canada.

This report was prepared by the staff of the Satellite Accounts and Special Studies Section, National Economic Accounts Division, Statistics Canada. We wish to acknowledge the ongoing support of staff from the Industry Accounts Division and National Economic Accounts Division of Statistics Canada, and the Department of Canadian Heritage along with its broad network of funding partners.

1. Introduction

The Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators (PTCI) were developed by Statistics Canada with the support of the Department of Canadian Heritage, the provincial and territorial governments (through the Federal-Provincial/Territorial Table on Culture and Heritage) and its many partners¹ to provide more current estimates of culture and sport beyond those in the 2010 Provincial and Territorial Culture Satellite Account (PTCSA). The PTCI provide timely information to facilitate ongoing monitoring and analysis of culture and sport in Canada and the provinces and territories. The indicators measure trends from 2010 to 2014 for the culture and sport domains of the PTCSA. Culture and sport estimates are mutually exclusive of one another.

The PTCI can be used to assess the current economic state of culture and sport in Canada, to analyze developments in terms of trends, and to support policy and strategic decisions. The PTCI show the relative importance of culture in Canada's economy, which components of culture are affected the most from growth or decline, and what percentage of activity is attributable to each culture domain. Comparative analysis can be made with other industries, among provinces and territories and relative to the Canadian economy as a whole.

The PTCI are benchmarked to the 2010 PTCSA² and are projected forward using supply and use tables³ for 2011 and 2012 and indicators from the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA) for 2013 and 2014. Both the PTCSA and PTCI provide estimates (levels, growth rates and shares) of gross domestic product (GDP), output and jobs. The PTCI, however, are a more timely and cost effective alternative to a full update of the PTCSA.

It is important to note that all PTCI GDP and output figures are at basic prices in nominal terms. Comparisons with economy-wide national, provincial and territorial GDP can be made by removing taxes less subsidies on products and imports from GDP in nominal terms and at market prices.⁴

The data can be used by stakeholders in the field of culture, such as federal and provincial government officials, researchers and academics, and they are also available to international organizations, journalists and businesses.

Indicators are projected estimates of a variable (e.g., GDP, output, jobs) based on a benchmark. The estimates are projected forward and/or backwards using available data sources. The data used to project the estimate serves as a proxy and should be similar in concept to the variable being projected. The overall purpose of an indicator is to produce more timely estimates when full compilation is not possible due to limits in data availability.

The PTCI measure the economic activity in culture and sports from two perspectives, the product perspective and the industry perspective.

From the *product perspective*, the PTCI measure the production of culture and sports goods and services and their contribution to output, GDP and jobs for each province and territory, regardless of whether they were made by establishments in culture and sport or non-culture and non-sport industries. For a list of all culture and sport products, see Appendix D.

1. A complete list of partners is available in the Acknowledgments section of this report.

2. Due to statistical revisions and the 2015 comprehensive revision of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts, PTCI estimates for reference year 2010 differ from those published in the 2010 PTCSA. See section 6. *Revisions* for more information about the 2015 comprehensive revision.

3. Formerly the input-output tables.

4. From CANSIM table 384-0037: GDP at basic prices = GDP at market prices - taxes less subsidies on products and imports.

From the *industry perspective*, the PTCl measure the output, GDP and jobs resulting from production from establishments classified as belonging to the culture and sport industries. This includes their production of culture, non-culture, sport and non-sport products. For a list of all culture and sport industries, see Appendix E.

The product perspective is unique to the PTCl and PTCSA, and therefore, there is no comparable figure for the economy as a whole. The industry perspective of the PTCl is more comparable to GDP by industry.

The PTCl are produced for the following culture domains: heritage and libraries, live performance, visual and applied arts, written and published works, audio-visual and interactive media, sound recording, education and training, governance, funding and professional support and multi.⁵ They are also produced for the sport domain.

This report summarizes the basic concepts and definitions and the main sources and methods underlying the PTCl. This information is also intended to clarify the strengths and limitations of the PTCl and to indicate how they can be effectively used and analyzed. Section 2 details the scope of the PTCl, as well as data limitations. Sections 3 and 4 provide an overview of the results of the PTCl for each province and territory from both the product and industry perspectives and focus on data from the most recent available year. Section 5 shows summary data tables of the PTCl from the product and industry perspectives. Detailed PTCl data tables are available on CANSIM. Section 6 explains data revisions at Statistics Canada. Finally, section 7 provides a conclusion focusing on the uses and merits of the PTCl.

2. Scope and data limitations

The scope of the PTCl is similar to that of the PTCSA. It covers all culture and sport goods and services produced in the economy by establishments in culture, non-culture, sport and non-sport industries. It also highlights culture and sport industries and the goods and services (both culture and non-culture) that they produce—measuring both market and non-market output. However, the PTCl does not include a valuation of volunteering activities.

The 2010 PTCSA has highlighted further areas for improvement such as the craft, library, archive and film and video sub-domains. These improvements have not yet been included in the PTCl. They will be addressed with the next update of the PTCSA, tentatively scheduled for release in 2017. All improvements to the PTCSA will be incorporated into future releases of the PTCl.

Caution must be used in analyzing sports in British Columbia, as the Winter Olympic Games and Para-Olympic Games were held in Vancouver and surrounding areas in 2010. These Olympics have been captured in PTCl for 2010 and may be reflected in sports content ratios used for projection of subsequent years. Every effort was made to determine the extent to which these estimates have been affected. However, at this time, it is difficult to determine the effects of the Olympics on the sport content ratios of the 2010 PTCSA. So, it is possible the GDP and output may be overestimated. The full extent of how the Olympics have impacted these indicators will not be known until the next update of the PTCSA and PTCl when more complete data are available.

5. The Multi domain includes culture industries that are associated with more than one culture domain: the culture portion of convention and trade show organizers; manufacturing and reproducing magnetic optical media; lessors of non-financial intangible assets; internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portal industries. These culture industries all affect more than one culture domain but cannot be easily allocated to a single domain, so they have been aggregated together.

3. Analysis: the product perspective

The analysis that follows focuses on the product perspective of the PTCI, that is, the production of culture and sports goods and services (in nominal terms) and their contribution to output, GDP and jobs in both culture and non-culture industries and sport and non-sport industries.

Culture and sport products in Canada

Culture GDP in Canada rose 2.8% in 2014 following a 4.3% gain in 2013. Culture GDP increased in all provinces and territories except Northwest Territories (-2.4%), New Brunswick (-1.6%) and Prince Edward Island (-0.6%). Growth in culture GDP was higher than the national average in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Nationally, economy-wide GDP increased 4.2% in 2014, compared to 3.9% in 2013.

Audio-visual and interactive media (+4.7%) contributed more than half of the overall growth in culture GDP in Canada in 2014. Culture GDP in most domains increased, led by sound recording (+7.9%). The only decrease was in written and published works (-1.0%).

Sport GDP increased in all provinces and territories except Northwest Territories (-2.6%) and New Brunswick (-0.8%), with Alberta (+4.7%) posting the largest gain. Nationally, sport GDP rose 2.8% in 2014, following a 5.4% gain in 2013.

Culture jobs in Canada decreased 0.8% in 2014 after increasing 1.1% in 2013. Culture jobs in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island were lower, while those in the territories were higher or unchanged. Ontario (-0.6%), British Columbia (-1.7%) and Manitoba (-4.7%) contributed the most to the decline in culture jobs in Canada. Nationally, total jobs increased 0.6% in 2014, following a 1.3% gain in 2013.

All domains except visual and applied arts (+1.0%), governance, funding and professional support (+1.3%) and sound recording (+0.6%) contributed negatively to job growth in Canada.

Sport jobs declined 2.8% in Canada in 2014, largely due to job losses in Ontario (-3.4%) and British Columbia (-5.5%).

The difference in growth between culture and sport GDP and culture and sport jobs in 2014 may be the result of several factors, such as changes in production costs, prices of goods and services, labour productivity and hours worked per job. Furthermore, growth in nominal GDP (or contraction) may not immediately lead to increases (or decreases) in employment. That is, there may be a lag between economic output and resulting changes in the labour force.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Culture GDP in Newfoundland and Labrador rose 0.9% in 2014, a similar pace to 2013, with audio-visual and interactive media (+2.8%) contributing the most to the increase. Sport GDP increased 1.5% in 2014, following a 1.3% gain in 2013. Economy-wide provincial GDP fell 4.7% in 2014.

Culture jobs were unchanged in 2014 following a 5.9% decline in 2013. Sport jobs rose 4.8% after declining 2.8% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in Newfoundland and Labrador decreased 1.8% in 2014.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island's culture GDP contracted 0.6% in 2014 following a 1.7% gain in 2013. Written and published works (-6.8%) contributed to the decline in culture GDP. Sport GDP rose 0.9% in 2014, the same pace as the previous two years. Economy-wide provincial GDP grew 3.7% in 2014.

Culture jobs rose 1.4% following job gains of 9.9% the previous year. Sport jobs were 1.1% lower, after increasing 2.8% in 2013. Overall, the total number of jobs in Prince Edward Island rose 0.3% in 2014.

Nova Scotia

Culture GDP in Nova Scotia grew 2.1% in 2014 after increasing 2.7% in 2013, with visual and applied arts (+7.4%) contributing the most to the growth. Sport GDP rose 0.4% in 2014 after increasing 0.8% the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP advanced 1.2% in 2014.

Culture jobs declined 1.8% following job gains the previous three years. Job losses were observed in most culture domains. Sport jobs were 4.2% lower following a 9.6% gain in 2013. Overall, total jobs in the province decreased 1.1% in 2014.

New Brunswick

Culture GDP in New Brunswick contracted 1.6% in 2014 following a 2.5% increase the previous year. Visual and applied arts (-8.7%) contributed the most to the decline in culture GDP. Sport GDP decreased 0.8% following a similar decline in 2013. Economy-wide provincial GDP grew 0.2% in 2014.

Culture jobs decreased 1.6%, after increasing 8.2% in 2013. Sport jobs rose 1.3% following a 4.1% gain the previous year. Overall, total jobs in New Brunswick edged down (-0.1%) in 2014.

Quebec

Quebec's culture GDP grew 2.4% in 2014, following a 4.0% gain in 2013, with audio-visual and interactive media (+4.1%) contributing the most to the increase. Sport GDP rose 3.1% after increasing 6.4% the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP grew 2.3% in 2014.

Culture jobs decreased 0.2% in 2014 after increasing 0.3% the previous year. Sport jobs grew 0.8% after increasing 6.6% in 2013. Overall, total jobs in Quebec rose 0.3% in 2014.

Ontario

Ontario's culture GDP increased 3.1% in 2014 following a 5.1% gain in 2013. Growth was driven by audio-visual and interactive media (+5.5%). Sport GDP rose 2.5% following a 5.6% gain the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP increased 4.2% in 2014.

Culture jobs in Ontario were down 0.6% in 2014 after increasing 2.5% the previous year. Sport jobs decreased 3.4% following a 2.4% increase in 2013. Overall, total jobs in Ontario rose 0.4% in 2014.

Manitoba

Culture GDP in Manitoba rose 3.1% in 2014, following growth of 4.9% in 2013. About half of the increase in 2014 was due to growth in written and published works (+6.0%). Sport GDP grew 2.5% after increasing 6.5% each of the previous two years. Economy-wide GDP rose 3.2% in 2014.

Culture jobs decreased 4.7% following a 3.1% gain in 2013. Sport jobs fell 11.3% after increasing 11.5% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in Manitoba grew 0.2% in 2014.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan's culture GDP grew 3.3% following a gain of 1.1% in 2013. Culture GDP in all culture domains rose, with visual and applied arts (+6.2%) and written and published works (+6.9%) largely contributing to the increase. Sport GDP grew 3.6% after increasing 6.3% the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP fell 1.2% in 2014.

Culture jobs decreased 2.9% following a 2.1% increase in 2013. Sport jobs slipped 0.6% after increasing 5.6% in 2013. Overall, total jobs in Saskatchewan edged up (+0.1%) in 2014.

Alberta

Alberta's culture GDP rose 2.7% in 2014, following a 3.6% gain in 2013. Visual and applied arts (+6.6%) and audio-visual and interactive media (+3.5%) largely contributed to the increase in 2014. Sport GDP grew 4.7% in 2014 but growth has slowed every year since 2011. Economy-wide provincial GDP rose 9.2% in 2014.

Culture jobs receded 0.5% after decreasing 3.4% in 2013. Sport jobs were 0.4% lower in 2014, following a 0.7% decline in 2013. Overall, total jobs in Alberta grew 2.0% in 2014.

British Columbia

Culture GDP in British Columbia grew 3.6% in 2014, following similar increases in 2012 and 2013. Culture GDP in most domains increased, with audio-visual and interactive media (+5.5%) and visual and applied arts (+7.8%) largely contributing to the overall gain. Sport GDP rose 2.6% after increasing 4.1% in 2013. Economy-wide provincial GDP grew 4.4% in 2014.

Culture jobs declined 1.7% after edging up (+0.1%) in 2013. Sport jobs fell 5.5% after increasing 4.3% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in British Columbia rose 0.9% in 2014.

Yukon

Culture GDP in Yukon rose 0.6% in 2014, following a similar gain in 2013. Visual and applied arts (+6.2%) contributed the most to the increase. Sport GDP grew 1.6% in 2014 after increasing 5.0% the previous year. Economy-wide GDP in the territory rose 2.0% in 2014.

Culture jobs increased 3.4% after decreasing in each of the previous three years. Sport jobs rose 4.6% after declining 1.8% in 2013. Overall, total jobs in Yukon grew 6.4% in 2014.

Northwest Territories

Culture GDP in the Northwest Territories retracted 2.4% in 2014, following a 2.6% gain in 2013. Governance, funding and professional support (-4.2%) largely contributed to the decline. Sport

GDP decreased 2.6% after increasing 1.3% in 2013. Economy-wide GDP in the territory rose 5.4% in 2014.

Culture jobs grew 5.2% in 2014 after increasing 1.2% in 2013. Sport jobs increased 2.2%, following a 1.1% decline the previous year. Overall, total jobs in the Northwest Territories increased 3.1% in 2014.

Nunavut

Nunavut's culture GDP grew 2.2% in 2014 following a 1.5% gain in 2013, with governance, funding and professional support (+1.7%) contributing the most to the overall growth. Sport GDP increased 1.6%, following a 1.7% gain in 2013. Economy-wide GDP in the territory grew 6.0% in 2014.

Culture jobs were unchanged in 2014, following a 2.1% decline in 2013. Sport jobs decreased 1.4%, following job losses of 6.7% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in Nunavut rose 0.4% in 2014.

4. Analysis: the industry perspective

The analysis that follows focuses on the industry perspective of the PTCl, that is, the production of goods and services in culture and sport industries only (in nominal terms), and their contribution to output, GDP and jobs for each province and territory.

Culture and sport industries in Canada

GDP of culture industries rose 3.5% nationally in 2014, following a 4.4% gain in 2013. GDP of culture industries increased in all provinces and territories except Northwest Territories (-2.7%). British Columbia (+4.2%) had the strongest growth, followed by Ontario (+3.8%) and Alberta (+3.3%). Nationally, economy-wide GDP increased 4.2% in 2014, compared to 3.9% in 2013.

Audio-visual and interactive media (+4.9%) and visual and applied arts (+5.2%) were the largest contributors to growth in Canada. GDP of culture industries increased in all domains except written and published works (-1.5%).

GDP of sport industries in Canada grew 2.6% after increasing 4.9% in 2013. GDP of sport industries rose in all provinces and territories except Northwest Territories (-3.4%), New Brunswick (-0.8%) and Nunavut (unchanged), with Alberta (+4.6%) registering the largest gain.

Jobs in culture industries in Canada decreased 0.4%, following a 1.5% gain the previous year. Jobs in culture industries in Manitoba fell 4.6%, while growth was strongest in Northwest Territories (+4.8%) and Yukon (+3.0%). Nationally, total jobs increased 0.6% in 2014, following a 1.3% gain in 2013.

Job losses in audio-visual and interactive media (-3.5%), written and published works (-2.0%) and live performance (-3.4%) largely contributed to the overall decline in Canada, some of which was offset by job gains in visual and applied arts (+1.7%).

Jobs in sport industries decreased 2.9% in 2014, following job gains of 3.6% in 2013, with most of the job losses occurring in Ontario (-3.4%) and British Columbia (-5.8%). Jobs in sport industries in Manitoba fell 11.5%, while those in Yukon and Newfoundland and Labrador increased 5.8% and 4.9%, respectively.

The difference in growth between GDP and jobs in culture and sport industries in 2014 may be the result of several factors, such as changes in production costs (i.e., inflation/deflation), labour productivity and hours worked per job. Furthermore, economic growth (or contraction) may not immediately lead to increases (or decreases) in employment. That is, there may be a lag between economic performance and resulting changes in the labour force.

Newfoundland and Labrador

GDP of culture industries in Newfoundland and Labrador grew 1.5% in 2014 after increasing 0.8% in 2013. Visual and applied arts (+6.2%) contributed the most to the growth. GDP of sport industries rose 0.8%, following a 1.3% gain the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP fell 4.7% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries increased 0.6% after falling 5.3% in 2013. Jobs in sport industries increased 4.9% in 2014 after decreasing 3.0% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in Newfoundland and Labrador decreased 1.8% in 2014.

Prince Edward Island

GDP of culture industries in Prince Edward Island grew 0.6% in 2014 after increasing 1.0% in 2013. GDP of sport industries grew 0.4%, half the pace of 2013. Economy-wide provincial GDP grew 3.7% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries advanced 2.0%, following job gains of 4.3% the previous year. Jobs in sport industries were down 1.9%, following growth of 3.4% in 2013. Overall, total jobs in Prince Edward Island rose 0.3% in 2014.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia's GDP of culture industries grew 2.6% in 2014 after increasing 1.5% the previous year. Visual and applied arts (+6.1%) contributed the most to the growth. GDP of sport industries edged up (+0.1%), following a 0.4% gain in 2013. Economy-wide provincial GDP advanced 1.2% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries decreased 1.4%, following job gains of 1.8% in 2013. Jobs in sport industries fell 4.3% after increasing 9.1% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in Nova Scotia decreased 1.1% in 2014.

New Brunswick

GDP of culture industries in New Brunswick rose 0.9% in 2014, half the pace of 2013. GDP of sport industries decreased 0.8% after receding 1.2% the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP grew 0.2% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries were down 1.4% following job gains of 7.7% in 2013. Jobs in sport industries rose 1.5% after increasing 3.4% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in New Brunswick edged down (-0.1%) in 2014.

Quebec

GDP of culture industries in Quebec grew 3.2% in 2014, following 4.7% growth in 2013, with audio-visual and interactive media (+3.9%) and visual and applied arts (+5.0%) contributing the most to the overall gain. GDP of sport industries rose 2.4% after increasing 6.2% the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP grew 2.3% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries increased 0.3%, following 0.4% growth in 2013. Jobs in sport industries rose 0.7% after increasing 6.6% in 2013. Overall, total jobs in Quebec rose 0.3% in 2014.

Ontario

GDP of culture industries in Ontario advanced 3.8% in 2014, after increasing 4.9% in 2013. GDP of culture industries in sound recording jumped 10.1%. GDP of sport industries rose 2.5%, following a 4.9% gain the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP increased 4.2% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries decreased 0.3%, following job gains of 3.1% in 2013. Jobs in sport industries fell 3.4% after increasing 2.4% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in Ontario rose 0.4% in 2014.

Manitoba

Manitoba's GDP of culture industries grew 2.7% in 2014, following a 4.7% gain in 2013. Written and published works (+6.0%) largely contributed to the increase in 2014. GDP of sport industries rose 2.5% after increasing 6.3% in 2013. Economy-wide GDP rose 3.2% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries decreased 4.6%, following job gains of 2.7% the previous year. Jobs in sport industries fell 11.5%, reversing the 11.5% growth observed in 2013. Overall, total jobs in Manitoba grew 0.2% in 2014.

Saskatchewan

GDP of culture industries in Saskatchewan advanced 3.1% in 2014 after increasing 1.9% in 2013, with written and published works (+8.4%) contributing the most to the overall growth. GDP of sport industries grew 3.3%, following a 5.2% increase the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP fell 1.2% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries decreased 1.2%, following job gains of 2.4% in 2013. Jobs in sport industries edged down (-0.1%) following growth of 6.0% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in Saskatchewan edged up (+0.1%) in 2014.

Alberta

Alberta's GDP of culture industries grew 3.3% in 2014, following a 4.5% gain in 2013. GDP of culture industries increased in all domains except written and published works (-5.8%). GDP of sport industries rose 4.6% after advancing 7.1% the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP rose 9.2% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries increased 0.3%, following job losses of 2.5% in 2013. Jobs in sport industries decreased 0.4% after a flat 2013. Overall, total jobs in Alberta grew 2.0% in 2014.

British Columbia

GDP of culture industries in British Columbia rose 4.2% in 2014, following a 3.1% gain in 2013. Audio-visual and interactive media (+6.3%) and visual and applied arts (+7.7%) largely contributed to the growth. GDP of sport industries grew 2.3% after advancing 3.7% the previous year. Economy-wide provincial GDP grew 4.4% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries were down 1.5% after increasing 0.4% in 2013. Jobs in sport industries fell 5.8%, following job gains of 4.6% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in British Columbia rose 0.9% in 2014.

Yukon

GDP of culture industries in Yukon grew 1.2% in 2014, following a flat 2013. Visual and applied arts (+6.6%) was the largest contributor to economic growth. GDP of sport industries rose 1.5%, following a 4.8% gain the previous year. Economy-wide GDP in the territory rose 2.0% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries increased 3.0%, following job gains of 1.2% in 2013. Jobs in sport industries grew 5.8% after decreasing 1.9% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in Yukon grew 6.4% in 2014.

Northwest Territories

GDP of culture industries in the Northwest Territories fell 2.7% in 2014 after advancing 2.9% in 2013, with governance, funding and professional support (-4.5%) largely contributing to the decline. GDP of sport industries also fell 3.4%, following an increase of 1.2% the previous year. Economy-wide GDP in the territory rose 5.4% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries rose 4.8% after job gains of 1.9% the previous year. Jobs in sport industries increased 2.1%, following a 1.0% decline in 2013. Overall, total jobs in the Northwest Territories increased 3.1% in 2014.

Nunavut

Nunavut's GDP of culture industries advanced 2.0% in 2014 after increasing 1.7% in 2013. GDP of sport industries was unchanged, following gains of 3.0% in 2013. Economy-wide GDP in the territory grew 6.0% in 2014.

Jobs in culture industries edged down (-0.2%), following job losses of 2.1% in 2013. Jobs in sport industries declined 1.3% after falling 6.3% the previous year. Overall, total jobs in Nunavut rose 0.4% in 2014.

5. Data tables

Tables 1 to 4 include estimates of culture and sport from the product perspective. Tables 5 to 8 include estimates of culture and sport from the industry perspective. Table 9 includes the culture and sport shares of economy-wide GDP. Table 10 includes the culture and sport shares of the total number of jobs in the economy.

Table 1
Culture GDP at basic prices, 2010 to 2014 (product perspective)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
	millions of dollars					percentage change			
Canada	47,384.3	49,343.3	50,926.0	53,107.4	54,614.7	4.1	3.2	4.3	2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	386.2	418.3	442.3	445.9	449.8	8.3	5.7	0.8	0.9
Prince Edward Island	122.5	122.1	121.9	124.0	123.2	-0.3	-0.2	1.7	-0.6
Nova Scotia	823.3	814.8	904.9	929.2	949.1	-1.0	11.1	2.7	2.1
New Brunswick	625.1	621.4	664.9	681.6	670.5	-0.6	7.0	2.5	-1.6
Quebec	10,708.8	10,939.1	11,164.7	11,609.3	11,887.6	2.2	2.1	4.0	2.4
Ontario	21,921.1	22,940.2	23,355.3	24,545.0	25,297.7	4.6	1.8	5.1	3.1
Manitoba	1,376.6	1,455.2	1,571.0	1,647.5	1,698.8	5.7	8.0	4.9	3.1
Saskatchewan	816.4	843.6	966.1	977.1	1,009.2	3.3	14.5	1.1	3.3
Alberta	4,704.1	5,010.7	5,338.7	5,529.2	5,681.2	6.5	6.5	3.6	2.7
British Columbia	5,731.6	5,998.4	6,218.0	6,437.3	6,666.6	4.7	3.7	3.5	3.6
Yukon	54.4	54.2	54.0	54.3	54.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.6	0.6
Northwest Territories	67.1	71.4	69.7	71.5	69.8	6.4	-2.4	2.6	-2.4
Nunavut	47.2	53.7	54.6	55.4	56.6	13.8	1.7	1.5	2.2

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 2
Sport GDP at basic prices, 2010 to 2014 (product perspective)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
	millions of dollars					percentage change			
Canada	4,885.8	5,124.3	5,306.3	5,592.4	5,750.3	4.9	3.6	5.4	2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	49.0	50.6	53.8	54.5	55.3	3.3	6.3	1.3	1.5
Prince Edward Island	21.2	21.9	22.1	22.3	22.5	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Nova Scotia	89.3	93.1	97.0	97.8	98.2	4.3	4.2	0.8	0.4
New Brunswick	87.3	91.3	91.9	91.2	90.5	4.6	0.7	-0.8	-0.8
Quebec	749.1	799.0	822.5	874.9	901.6	6.7	2.9	6.4	3.1
Ontario	2,126.7	2,221.6	2,297.3	2,425.6	2,486.6	4.5	3.4	5.6	2.5
Manitoba	123.2	137.8	146.8	156.4	160.3	11.9	6.5	6.5	2.5
Saskatchewan	145.3	158.1	173.7	184.7	191.3	8.8	9.9	6.3	3.6
Alberta	555.9	622.8	670.7	716.4	750.2	12.0	7.7	6.8	4.7
British Columbia	921.0	909.3	910.7	948.4	973.5	-1.3	0.2	4.1	2.6
Yukon	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	1.7	0.0	5.0	1.6
Northwest Territories	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.5	6.9	1.3	-2.6
Nunavut	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.2	9.8	7.1	1.7	1.6

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 3
Culture jobs, 2010 to 2014 (product perspective)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
	number of jobs					percentage change			
Canada	625,206	632,288	628,663	635,870	630,483	1.1	-0.6	1.1	-0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,348	5,282	5,360	5,042	5,042	-1.2	1.5	-5.9	0.0
Prince Edward Island	1,894	1,812	1,791	1,968	1,996	-4.3	-1.2	9.9	1.4
Nova Scotia	13,247	13,535	13,902	14,134	13,874	2.2	2.7	1.7	-1.8
New Brunswick	9,163	8,742	9,099	9,844	9,688	-4.6	4.1	8.2	-1.6
Quebec	153,711	154,548	150,517	150,995	150,749	0.5	-2.6	0.3	-0.2
Ontario	266,882	271,513	270,957	277,772	276,083	1.7	-0.2	2.5	-0.6
Manitoba	21,328	21,434	21,941	22,625	21,565	0.5	2.4	3.1	-4.7
Saskatchewan	11,850	11,756	12,688	12,957	12,581	-0.8	7.9	2.1	-2.9
Alberta	54,685	56,528	57,758	55,785	55,518	3.4	2.2	-3.4	-0.5
British Columbia	85,215	85,182	82,697	82,809	81,385	0.0	-2.9	0.1	-1.7
Yukon	817	809	802	787	814	-1.0	-0.9	-1.9	3.4
Northwest Territories	670	718	724	733	771	7.2	0.8	1.2	5.2
Nunavut	395	428	427	418	418	8.4	-0.2	-2.1	0.0

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 4
Sport jobs, 2010 to 2014 (product perspective)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
	number of jobs					percentage change			
Canada	97,992	100,762	100,941	104,499	101,604	2.8	0.2	3.5	-2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	874	852	905	880	922	-2.5	6.2	-2.8	4.8
Prince Edward Island	373	355	363	373	369	-4.8	2.3	2.8	-1.1
Nova Scotia	1,896	1,945	1,847	2,024	1,939	2.6	-5.0	9.6	-4.2
New Brunswick	1,655	1,606	1,592	1,658	1,680	-3.0	-0.9	4.1	1.3
Quebec	15,557	16,506	16,174	17,236	17,374	6.1	-2.0	6.6	0.8
Ontario	41,335	42,404	42,830	43,879	42,394	2.6	1.0	2.4	-3.4
Manitoba	2,712	2,856	2,856	3,185	2,825	5.3	0.0	11.5	-11.3
Saskatchewan	2,597	2,546	2,719	2,871	2,853	-2.0	6.8	5.6	-0.6
Alberta	10,750	11,257	11,977	11,891	11,847	4.7	6.4	-0.7	-0.4
British Columbia	19,991	20,172	19,404	20,234	19,129	0.9	-3.8	4.3	-5.5
Yukon	102	104	110	108	113	2.0	5.8	-1.8	4.6
Northwest Territories	78	83	90	89	91	6.4	8.4	-1.1	2.2
Nunavut	72	75	75	70	69	4.2	0.0	-6.7	-1.4

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 5
GDP of culture industries at basic prices, 2010 to 2014 (industry perspective)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
	millions of dollars					percentage change			
Canada	52,980.3	55,185.1	57,086.8	59,575.2	61,665.0	4.2	3.4	4.4	3.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	432.3	465.4	485.7	489.4	496.6	7.7	4.4	0.8	1.5
Prince Edward Island	191.0	194.0	196.8	198.7	199.9	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.6
Nova Scotia	1,086.2	1,080.9	1,120.8	1,137.7	1,167.4	-0.5	3.7	1.5	2.6
New Brunswick	612.7	620.5	626.1	637.3	642.8	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.9
Quebec	12,563.8	12,956.9	13,448.4	14,084.2	14,537.9	3.1	3.8	4.7	3.2
Ontario	23,816.8	24,777.7	25,479.3	26,718.7	27,732.7	4.0	2.8	4.9	3.8
Manitoba	1,331.6	1,417.4	1,508.5	1,580.0	1,622.2	6.4	6.4	4.7	2.7
Saskatchewan	1,184.9	1,231.1	1,327.9	1,353.7	1,396.3	3.9	7.9	1.9	3.1
Alberta	5,446.5	5,807.6	6,024.7	6,298.3	6,504.9	6.6	3.7	4.5	3.3
British Columbia	6,137.8	6,445.0	6,677.0	6,882.5	7,169.5	5.0	3.6	3.1	4.2
Yukon	56.6	58.2	60.0	60.0	60.7	2.8	3.1	0.0	1.2
Northwest Territories	69.7	73.5	73.2	75.3	73.3	5.5	-0.4	2.9	-2.7
Nunavut	50.4	56.9	58.5	59.5	60.7	12.9	2.8	1.7	2.0

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 6
GDP of sport industries at basic prices, 2010 to 2014 (industry perspective)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
	millions of dollars					percentage change			
Canada	5,243.8	5,481.7	5,629.9	5,907.4	6,061.4	4.5	2.7	4.9	2.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	56.1	58.4	61.2	62.0	62.5	4.1	4.8	1.3	0.8
Prince Edward Island	26.4	27.2	26.6	26.8	26.9	3.0	-2.2	0.8	0.4
Nova Scotia	105.8	110.1	112.8	113.2	113.3	4.1	2.5	0.4	0.1
New Brunswick	94.3	98.8	99.5	98.3	97.5	4.7	0.7	-1.2	-0.8
Quebec	787.3	831.1	852.8	906.0	927.9	5.6	2.6	6.2	2.4
Ontario	2,319.5	2,435.7	2,501.3	2,622.8	2,688.0	5.0	2.7	4.9	2.5
Manitoba	132.9	146.5	153.3	162.9	166.9	10.2	4.6	6.3	2.5
Saskatchewan	160.6	170.6	181.7	191.1	197.5	6.2	6.5	5.2	3.3
Alberta	599.4	655.9	696.6	745.8	780.2	9.4	6.2	7.1	4.6
British Columbia	941.9	926.8	922.6	956.5	978.8	-1.6	-0.5	3.7	2.3
Yukon	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.6	1.6	-1.6	4.8	1.5
Northwest Territories	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.4	5.2	6.2	1.2	-3.4
Nunavut	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	10.7	6.5	3.0	0.0

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 7
Jobs in culture industries, 2010 to 2014 (industry perspective)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
	number of jobs					percentage change			
Canada	685,394	697,143	692,774	702,997	700,120	1.7	-0.6	1.5	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,856	5,932	6,021	5,700	5,733	1.3	1.5	-5.3	0.6
Prince Edward Island	2,239	2,266	2,308	2,407	2,456	1.2	1.9	4.3	2.0
Nova Scotia	15,799	16,421	15,871	16,160	15,930	3.9	-3.3	1.8	-1.4
New Brunswick	9,340	9,166	9,021	9,720	9,588	-1.9	-1.6	7.7	-1.4
Quebec	172,969	175,854	174,764	175,388	175,905	1.7	-0.6	0.4	0.3
Ontario	288,815	294,126	293,650	302,788	301,933	1.8	-0.2	3.1	-0.3
Manitoba	21,708	21,430	21,634	22,214	21,194	-1.3	1.0	2.7	-4.6
Saskatchewan	15,074	14,848	15,442	15,815	15,621	-1.5	4.0	2.4	-1.2
Alberta	60,752	62,728	63,199	61,603	61,805	3.3	0.8	-2.5	0.3
British Columbia	90,881	92,278	88,754	89,077	87,766	1.5	-3.8	0.4	-1.5
Yukon	759	847	854	864	890	11.6	0.8	1.2	3.0
Northwest Territories	716	763	776	791	829	6.6	1.7	1.9	4.8
Nunavut	485	484	481	471	470	-0.2	-0.6	-2.1	-0.2

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 8
Jobs in sport industries, 2010 to 2014 (industry perspective)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
	number of jobs					percentage change			
Canada	100,082	103,696	103,012	106,709	103,666	3.6	-0.7	3.6	-2.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	909	937	979	950	997	3.1	4.5	-3.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	433	419	412	426	418	-3.2	-1.7	3.4	-1.9
Nova Scotia	1,995	2,090	1,959	2,138	2,047	4.8	-6.3	9.1	-4.3
New Brunswick	1,636	1,610	1,556	1,609	1,633	-1.6	-3.4	3.4	1.5
Quebec	15,005	16,088	15,732	16,771	16,894	7.2	-2.2	6.6	0.7
Ontario	43,033	44,634	44,714	45,775	44,214	3.7	0.2	2.4	-3.4
Manitoba	2,781	2,866	2,838	3,165	2,801	3.1	-1.0	11.5	-11.5
Saskatchewan	2,667	2,642	2,726	2,889	2,887	-0.9	3.2	6.0	-0.1
Alberta	11,706	11,881	12,498	12,496	12,449	1.5	5.2	0.0	-0.4
British Columbia	19,661	20,256	19,317	20,215	19,044	3.0	-4.6	4.6	-5.8
Yukon	94	102	105	103	109	8.5	2.9	-1.9	5.8
Northwest Territories	85	91	97	96	98	7.1	6.6	-1.0	2.1
Nunavut	77	80	80	75	74	3.9	0.0	-6.3	-1.3

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 9
Culture and sport as a share of total economy GDP, 2014

	GDP at basic prices, total economy		Growth rate	Culture GDP as share of total economy	Sport GDP as share of total economy	GDP of culture industries as share of total economy	GDP of sport industries as share of total economy
	2013	2014					
	millions of dollars						
Canada	1,772,174	1,846,916	4.2	3.0	0.3	3.3	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	32,902	31,347	-4.7	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.2
Prince Edward Island	5,258	5,453	3.7	2.3	0.4	3.7	0.5
Nova Scotia	35,116	35,539	1.2	2.7	0.3	3.3	0.3
New Brunswick	29,243	29,303	0.2	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3
Quebec	333,166	340,773	2.3	3.5	0.3	4.3	0.3
Ontario	646,560	673,451	4.2	3.8	0.4	4.1	0.4
Manitoba	57,270	59,078	3.2	2.9	0.3	2.7	0.3
Saskatchewan	79,284	78,321	-1.2	1.3	0.2	1.8	0.3
Alberta	333,374	363,942	9.2	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.2
British Columbia	210,146	219,430	4.4	3.0	0.4	3.3	0.4
Yukon	2,462	2,511	2.0	2.2	0.3	2.4	0.3
Northwest Territories	4,342	4,578	5.4	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.2
Nunavut	2,315	2,453	6.0	2.3	0.3	2.5	0.3

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 10
Culture and sport as a share of the total number of jobs in the economy, 2014

	Number of jobs, total economy		Growth rate	Culture jobs as share of total economy	Sport jobs as share of total economy	Jobs in culture industries as share of total economy	Jobs in sport industries as share of total economy
	2013	2014					
	number of jobs						
Canada	18,002,620	18,109,190	0.6	3.5	0.6	3.9	0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	237,940	233,760	-1.8	2.2	0.4	2.5	0.4
Prince Edward Island	74,225	74,460	0.3	2.7	0.5	3.3	0.6
Nova Scotia	465,605	460,305	-1.1	3.0	0.4	3.5	0.4
New Brunswick	359,650	359,400	-0.1	2.7	0.5	2.7	0.5
Quebec	4,014,860	4,028,205	0.3	3.7	0.4	4.4	0.4
Ontario	6,964,730	6,995,330	0.4	3.9	0.6	4.3	0.6
Manitoba	656,630	658,235	0.2	3.3	0.4	3.2	0.4
Saskatchewan	589,775	590,580	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.6	0.5
Alberta	2,281,935	2,327,645	2.0	2.4	0.5	2.7	0.5
British Columbia	2,280,370	2,301,905	0.9	3.5	0.8	3.8	0.8
Yukon	23,765	25,280	6.4	3.2	0.4	3.5	0.4
Northwest Territories	29,495	30,420	3.1	2.5	0.3	2.7	0.3
Nunavut	14,795	14,860	0.4	2.8	0.5	3.2	0.5

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada.

6. Revisions

Statistics Canada regularly carries out revisions in the CSMA, to allow for the inclusion of the most current information from censuses, surveys, administrative data, public accounts and other sources. All of the CSMA data, including supply and use tables, the provincial and territorial economic accounts and the Canadian productivity accounts are subject to revisions.

The PTCl will follow the same revision policy as the CSMA. With each update of the PTCl, the previously released data will be revised to incorporate the latest CSMA results. The PTCl will also be revised following every PTCSA update to incorporate new data and revise projection methodologies.

Two types of revisions affecting the PTCl are statistical revisions and comprehensive revisions. For a complete description of the various types of revisions, see Appendix C. Taxonomy of revisions.

Statistical revisions allow for the incorporation of more complete and comprehensive information. This includes, for example, accounting for newly-acquired data from annual surveys or administrative sources. These revisions are limited to every month or quarter within a given reference year, and on an annual basis, revising two to three years back, to incorporate new benchmark information.

Comprehensive revisions are conducted less frequently and allow the inclusion of improved estimation methods and data sources, the introduction of conceptual changes and new classifications, and the alignment towards international standards. Comprehensive revisions strengthen the overall quality of the program and are harmonized with those of the corresponding accounts in the integrated CSMA.

For example, the CSMA just completed a comprehensive revision released in 2015. The 2015 comprehensive revision focused on the integration of the Government Finance Statistics, the improved treatment of the defined benefit pension plans, improvements to the measurement of financial services purchased by households, and updated measures of national wealth. This resulted in revisions to PTCl source data.

The 2015 comprehensive revision also included a significant change to the way the input-output tables are presented. The new presentation is aligned with international standards found in most national statistical offices, and the account previously referred to as input-output tables are now referred to as supply and use tables. The supply and use tables better show the relationship between the supply of each product and its use. The supply = use identity for any given product is one of the fundamental elements of the macro-accounting framework. In addition to this presentational change, the internationally accepted term *product* now replaces *commodity*, used in the former presentation.

7. Conclusion

These PTCI are an important step forward to measure the economic contributions of culture and sport across Canada, from both the product and industry perspectives. Anchored to the framework established in the 2010 PTCSA, the PTCI make Canada one of the few countries with current economic indicators for culture and sport.

The PTCI provide more timely estimates of GDP, jobs and output which facilitate ongoing monitoring and analysis of culture and sport and related activities in Canada and the provinces and territories for use by governments, academics, international organizations and businesses alike.

Future releases of the PTCI will incorporate updates to the PTCSA, as well as estimates at the sub-domain level for years where supply and use tables are available.

Appendix A. Definitions and concepts

Culture and sport

Within the Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators (PTCI), culture is defined as a creative artistic activity and the goods and services produced by this creative activity and the preservation of heritage.

Sport is defined as an individual or group activity, often pursued for fitness in leisure time, fun or competition. This includes recreational sports and physical activities, as well as professional, semi-professional or amateur sport clubs and independent athletes that are primarily engaged in presenting sporting events before an audience.

Sport does not include sport-themed products (sport magazines, fitness videos, etc.) that result from creative artistic activities. These would be included in culture.

Production and output

Production is the process of combining labour, capital, energy, material and service inputs to produce goods and services.

Output consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment or in some special cases within the producing establishment. There are three types of output within the PTCI: market output and non-market output and for own final use. Market output consists of goods and services sold at an economically significant price, that is, a price that has a significant influence on the amounts that producers are willing to supply and the amounts that purchasers wish to buy. Non-market output comprises goods and services that are not sold on the market and are generally valued at cost. For instance, free art exhibits in which services are provided by volunteers would be considered non-market output. Output for own final use consists of products retained by the producer for their own final use as consumption or investment. Only market and non-market output are measured in the PTCI.

Goods and services

The distinction between goods and services is important. A good is a product that can be stocked or placed in inventory. An example of a good is photographic equipment or a book. A service, on the other hand, is generally consumed at the place and time it is bought. Services cover a wide and complex variety of products that are generally intangible in nature. An example of a service is admission to a live performance or a museum exhibition.

Valuation and pricing

Goods and services in the PTCI are valued at basic prices. The basic price of a good or service is its selling price before wholesale, retail and transportation margins and before product taxes like the sales taxes. This price reflects the revenues received by producers from the sale of these goods and services. This is different from the market prices which include the margins and taxes noted above to better reflect the price paid by the consumer of the culture good or service.

In order to illustrate the difference between the two consider the following example which decomposes the market price of a culture good/service (\$63.25) into its components (basic price, retail margin and taxes).

$$\$63.25 \text{ (culture good/service)} = \$45 \text{ (basic price)} + \$10 \text{ (retail margin)} + \$8.25 \text{ (15\% HST)}$$

The PTCI presents information at nominal or current prices. There is no attempt to estimate the volume or real growth of culture goods and services produced in a given year.

Culture products

The Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics (CFCS) uses a number of criteria to determine what is and is not a culture product. A product is determined to be culture if it satisfies the general definition of culture (noted above) and one or more of the following criteria: ⁶

1. The product must have copyright protection potential.
2. The product must support the creation, production, dissemination or preservation of culture.
3. It adds to the content of a culture product.
4. It preserves exhibits or interprets human or natural heritage.
5. It provides culture training or educational services.
6. It governs, finances, or supports directly culture.

In the context of the PTCI, and following the CFCS, culture goods are defined as original and mass-produced goods which contain culture content, resulting from creative artistic activity. A culture service, on the other hand, is defined to include creative services (which can, in turn, include copyright payments or receipts), content services (services that add to, or alter a culture product), broadcasts, live performances and other culture events (such as museum exhibits).

Culture industries

A culture industry is one for which culture products (goods or services) make up a significant part of its output. For instance, in the live performance industry, culture products represent the majority of its output even though they have secondary activity related to the sale of food and beverages. The CFCS, and therefore the PTCI, also include industries involved in the 'creative chain'.

Industry perspective

The industry perspective shows the presentation of all activities by culture and sport industries. In the PTCI industry perspective tables, culture industries are grouped under their respective domains.

Product perspective

The product perspective groups like products (regardless of industry of origin) together. For example, books may be produced in more than one industry. In the product perspective, all activity related to the production of books is grouped together.

6. See CFCS 2011 for more detailed discussion of criteria.

Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product (GDP) or value added is a key measure of economic performance in the PTCI. It represents the output of an industry minus the value of intermediate inputs used up in the production of the culture goods and services.

Employment

Employment data (i.e., number of jobs) come from the Canadian Productivity Accounts in the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts. It represents the number of jobs held by the self-employed, employees and unpaid family workers.⁷ It should be noted that a job that exists for only part of the year (e.g., 4 months) counts as only a fraction of a job (1/3 of a job) for that year. It should also be noted that job figures include both full- and part-time positions. Full- and part-time jobs are treated equally, regardless of the number of hours worked.⁸ For example, a part-time job at 10 hours per week counts as much as a full-time job at 50 hours per week.

GDP of culture industries

The GDP of culture industries covers the value added attributable to both culture and non-culture products. For example, the performing arts industry may generate GDP from both admissions to live performances (a culture activity) and food and beverages services (a non-culture activity). The GDP for both activities is included in the GDP of culture industries.

This is the standard measure of industry based GDP, consistent with previous Statistics Canada studies⁹ of culture's economic contribution in Canada. It is the measure appropriate for inter-industry comparisons.

Culture GDP

Culture GDP is the value added related to the production of culture goods and services across the economy regardless of the producing industry. For example, for the performing arts industry, which may generate GDP from admissions to live performances and food and beverages services (a non-culture activity) only the GDP from admissions to live performances (the culture activity) will be counted. However, it will also include any GDP from admissions to live performances produced outside of the live performance industry.

The culture GDP measures the GDP from the production of all culture goods and services in the Canadian economy regardless of the industry in which they are produced.

Employment in culture industries

Employment in culture industries is measured by the number of jobs in each relevant industry. It covers all jobs required to produce both culture and non-culture output. For example, the performing arts industry may require an individual to collect admissions tickets to a live performance (job from culture activity) and a bartender in the food and beverages services (job from a non-culture activity). Both jobs are included in employment in culture industries.

7. Unpaid family workers are persons who work without pay in a business, farm or professional practice owned and operated by another family member living in the same dwelling.

8. This measure of employment differs conceptually from employment measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Within the LFS an individual can only have a single job, while within the PTCI a person can have more than one job and those jobs can be in different industries.

9. See Statistics Canada, *Economic Contribution of Culture in Canada, December 2004* and *Economic Contribution of the Culture Sector to Canada's Provinces, March 2007*.

Culture jobs

Culture jobs are defined as the number of jobs related to the production of culture goods and services in a given industry. Therefore, it covers only the jobs required to produce culture activities in that industry. Using the example above, only the individual selling admissions tickets would be included in the estimate of culture jobs.

GDP of sport industries

The GDP of sport industries is the measure of output from all sport industries. It covers all of the industries' outputs—sport and non-sport products. For example, a sporting event may generate GDP from both, admissions to the sporting event (a sport activity) and food and beverages services (a non-sport activity). The GDP associated with both of these products would be included in the GDP of sport industries.

Sport GDP

Sport GDP is defined as the value added in an industry related to the production of sport goods and services across the economy regardless of the producing industry. For example, for a sporting event which generates GDP from admissions to sporting events (a sport activity) and food and beverages services (a non-sport activity), only the GDP from admissions to sporting event (the sport activity) will be included in Sport GDP. However, it will also include any GDP from admissions to sporting events produced outside the sport industries.

Employment in sport industries

Employment in sport industries is the number of jobs in each of the sport industries. It covers all jobs in the industry required to produce both sport and non-sport products. For example, a sporting event will need jobs for both admissions to sporting events (a sport activity) and food and beverages services (a non-sport activity). Both of these jobs will be included in the estimate of employment in sport industries.

Sport jobs

Sport jobs are defined as the number of jobs related to the production of sport goods and/or services regardless of the industry. For example, a sporting event may have two jobs: a job collecting admissions to sporting events (a job from sport activity) and bartender in the food and beverages services (non-sport activity). Only the job of the person collecting admissions tickets to sporting events (sport activity) is included in sport jobs.

Appendix B. Data sources and methods

Data sources

Primary data sources of the PTCl include the supply and use tables, estimates of GDP and output from the Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts and the Canadian Productivity Accounts.

The supply and use tables (formerly called the input-output tables) consist of tables which detail the products produced and consumed by various industries and final consumers in Canada. There are various levels of aggregation with the most detailed level containing 236 industries and 481 products. Supply and use tables are available annually at the national, provincial and territorial level and are produced in current dollars at basic prices.

The Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts, which are part of the CSMA, provide detailed information on GDP and output by industry for every province and territory. The Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts provide annual provincial and territorial data in nominal and real terms, however, only those in nominal terms are used in building the PTCl. The Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts are used to produce PTCl estimates of GDP and output in years where supply and use tables are not available.

The Canadian Productivity Accounts provide estimates of labour productivity and related variables such as number of jobs, hours worked, labour compensation and unit labour costs. National and provincial estimates are available. The Canadian Productivity Accounts are used to produce PTCl estimates of the number of jobs for all years.

Survey data on services industries, administrative tax data on non-profit industries serving households as well as other internal CSMA data are used as secondary sources where necessary and to evaluate the quality of the estimates. They may also provide more detailed information on an industry or product in cases where CSMA data is only available at an aggregate level.

Methods

This section describes the methodology used in compiling the PTCl. The PTCl use the same methodology, definitions, relationships, culture ratios as the 2010 PTCSA, however, they are distinct products.

For the reference years 2010 to 2012, the supply and use tables are used directly for compiling the GDP and output components of the PTCl.

For the reference years 2013 and 2014, supply and use tables are not available. Instead current CSMA data from various sources are used to project PTCl industry and product estimates for these years. These PTCl industry and product tables are then used to compile the GDP and output components of the PTCl.

The PTCl industry and product estimates for 2013 and 2014 are created by applying growth rates of CSMA indicators to the supply and use tables.

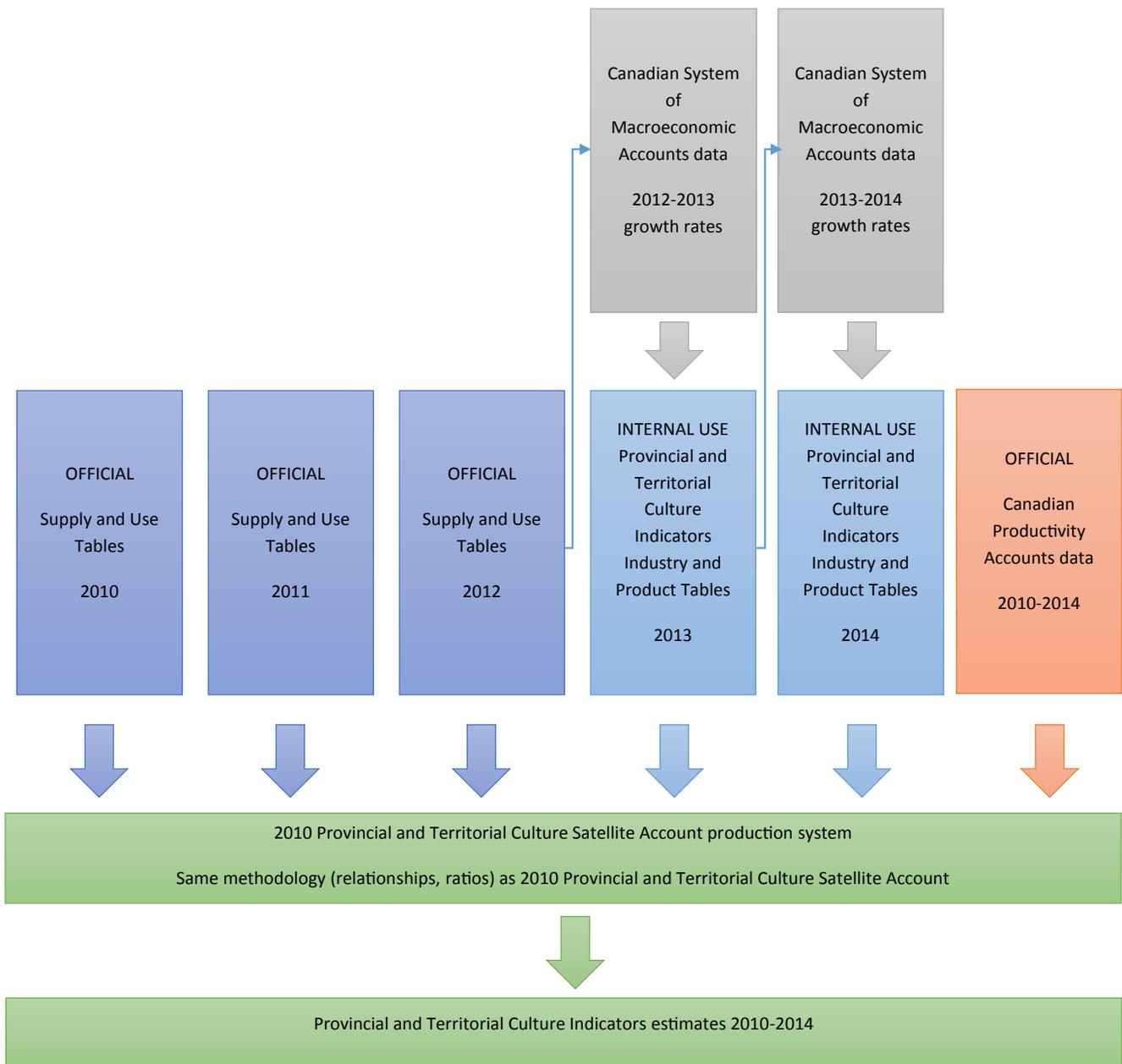
The growth rate of a specific CSMA indicator is applied to the corresponding industry's GDP or output from the previous year's supply and use tables or internal PTCl industry and product table, for all products within that industry. As a result, all products within an industry will show growth equivalent to the growth of the corresponding CSMA indicator. This means that for the projection years within each industry all products are assumed to have grown at the same rate, a limitation of the PTCl methodology.

For all reference years, Canadian Productivity Accounts data are used to compile PTCI estimates of employment.

The 2010, 2011 and 2012 supply and use tables, the 2013 and 2014 PTCI industry and product tables and the 2010 to 2014 Canadian Productivity Accounts tables are then run through the PTCSA production system, to compile the data according to the methodology of the 2010 PTCSA. This approach ensures the definitions, relationships and culture ratios of the 2010 PTCSA are applied to each reference year of the PTCI. The result is a series of annual estimates that form the PTCI, for which we are able to obtain levels, growth and shares of GDP, output and jobs.

The following figure illustrates the method for deriving the PTCI estimates.

Figure 1
Method for deriving the PTCI estimates



Appendix C. Taxonomy of revisions¹⁰

The CSMA comprehensive revision encompasses six types of revisions: conceptual revisions, methodological revisions, classification revisions, statistical revisions, presentational revisions and content revisions.

1. **Conceptual revisions** reflect changes in what is being measured. For example, key concepts in the macroeconomic accounts include the concept of a production boundary, consumption, institutional units, etc. Any change to these definitions or the addition of a new concept would be considered a conceptual revision.
2. **Methodological revisions** reflect changes in how things are measured or the methods used to compile the accounts. For example, methods often used in macroeconomic accounting include deflation, seasonal adjustment, benchmarking and modeling. Any change to these techniques or the development of new techniques would be considered a methodological revision.
3. **Classification revisions** occur when the classification systems (assets, industries, products, consumption, etc.) underlying the macroeconomic accounts are updated. Classification revisions are required to ensure that the presentation of the macroeconomic accounts reflect current economic and social structure.
4. **Statistical revisions** occur when new source data are integrated into the macroeconomic accounts.
5. **Presentational revisions** occur when the way data are presented, the terms used to describe the data are updated, or additional data is provided. These revisions are made to align with international terminology or to make the data more intuitive for users.
6. **Content revisions** reflect changes in the amount of detail presented for a given account or set of macroeconomic statistics.

10. Source: *A preview of the 2015 comprehensive revision of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts* (catalogue no. 13-605-X).

Appendix D. Culture and sport products, by domain

Table D1
Culture and sport products in Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators by domain

Domain	Input-Output commodity classification (IOCC)		
	IOCC code	IOCC title	
Heritage and libraries	MPG339909	Other miscellaneous goods	
	MPS4A0001	Retail margins	
	MPS519001	Subscriptions to Internet sites and contents	
	MPS519002	Advertising space on the Internet	
	MPS519009	Other information services	
	MPS531102	Rental of non-residential real estate	
	MPS532A09	Other goods rental and leasing services	
	MPS533000	Rights to non-financial intangible assets	
	MPS541701	Research and development services	
	MPS541800	Advertising, public relations and related services	
	MPS71A004	Career management and representation services of public figures	
	MPS71A008	Heritage institution services	
	MPS9A0000	Sales of other services by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	
	NNP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	
	NNP999999	Other services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	
Live performance	MPG339909	Other miscellaneous goods	
	MPS4A0001	Retail margins	
	MPS531102	Rental of non-residential real estate	
	MPS533000	Rights to non-financial intangible assets	
	MPS71A001	Admissions to live sporting events	
	MPS71A002	Admissions to live performing arts performances	
	MPS71A003	Sport and performing arts event organization services	
	MPS71A004	Career management and representation services of public figures	
	MPS71A005	Contract production of live performances, events and copyrighted works	
	MPS71A006	Licensing of rights to use copyrighted works and media rights	
	MPS71A007	Technical artistic services	
	MPS9A0000	Sales of other services by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	
	NNP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	
	Visual and applied arts	MPG332A09	Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified
		MPG339901	Jewellery and silverware
MPG339909		Other miscellaneous goods	
MPS323002		Support services for printing	
MPS323003		Contract printing services for publishers	
MPS410001		Wholesale margins	
MPS4A0001		Retail margins	
MPS519001		Subscriptions to Internet sites and contents	
MPS519002		Advertising space on the Internet	
MPS519009		Other information services	
MPS531102		Rental of non-residential real estate	
MPS532A03		Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment renting and leasing services	
MPS532A09		Other goods rental and leasing services	
MPS533000		Rights to non-financial intangible assets	

Table D1
Culture and sport products in Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators by domain (continued)

Domain	Input-Output commodity classification (IOCC)	
	IOCC code	IOCC title
	MPS541300	Architectural, engineering and related services
	MPS541400	Specialized design services
	MPS541501	Custom software design and development services
	MPS541600	Management, scientific and technical consulting services
	MPS541701	Research and development services
	MPS541800	Advertising, public relations and related services
	MPS541901	Photographic services
	MPS541909	Other professional, scientific and technical services
	MPS561400	Business support services
	MPS610004	Tuition and similar fees for trade, technical and professional training
	MPS71A001	Admissions to live sporting events
	MPS71A003	Sport and performing arts event organization services
	MPS71A004	Career management and representation services of public figures
	MPS71A005	Contract production of live performances, events and copyrighted works
	MPS71A007	Technical artistic services
	MPS812A09	Other personal and personal care services
	MPS9A0000	Sales of other services by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	NNP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	NNP999999	Other services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
Written and published works	MPG323001	Printed products
	MPG339909	Other miscellaneous goods
	MPG511111	Newspapers, print and electronic
	MPG5111A1	Periodicals, print and electronic
	MPG5111A2	Books, print and electronic
	MPG5111A3	Other published products
	MPS323002	Support services for printing
	MPS323003	Contract printing services for publishers
	MPS410001	Wholesale margins
	MPS4A0001	Retail margins
	MPS511112	Advertising space in newspapers
	MPS5111A4	Advertising space in periodicals and other published printed products
	MPS5111X0	Licensing fees to distribute or reproduce published products, print and electronic
	MPS519001	Subscriptions to Internet sites and contents
	MPS519002	Advertising space on the Internet
	MPS519009	Other information services
	MPS531102	Rental of non-residential real estate
	MPS532A03	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment renting and leasing services
	MPS533000	Rights to non-financial intangible assets
	MPS541600	Management, scientific and technical consulting services
	MPS541701	Research and development services
	MPS541909	Other professional, scientific and technical services
	MPS561400	Business support services
	MPS71A003	Sport and performing arts event organization services
	MPS71A004	Career management and representation services of public figures

Table D1
Culture and sport products in Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators by domain (continued)

Domain	Input-Output commodity classification (IOCC)	
	IOCC code	IOCC title
Audio-visual and interactive media	MPS71A005	Contract production of live performances, events and copyrighted works
	MPS71A007	Technical artistic services
	MPS9A0000	Sales of other services by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	NNP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	NNP999999	Other services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	MPS410001	Wholesale margins
	MPS4A0001	Retail margins
	MPS511200	General purpose software
	MPS512130	Admissions to motion picture film exhibitions
	MPS5121A1	Movies, television programs and videos
	MPS5121A2	Motion picture and video production and related services
	MPS5121A3	Licensing fees to distribute or reproduce motion pictures and videos
	MPS512203	Licensing fees to distribute or reproduce music and audio works
	MPS515100	Advertising air time on radio
	MPS515A01	Advertising air time on television
	MPS515A02	Fees for the distribution of television and radio program channels
	MPS517003	Cable, satellite and other program distribution services
	MPS519001	Subscriptions to Internet sites and contents
	MPS519002	Advertising space on the Internet
	MPS519009	Other information services
	MPS531102	Rental of non-residential real estate
	MPS532A03	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment renting and leasing services
	MPS532A09	Other goods rental and leasing services
	MPS533000	Rights to non-financial intangible assets
	MPS541501	Custom software design and development services
	MPS541600	Management, scientific and technical consulting services
	MPS541701	Research and development services
	MPS561400	Business support services
	MPS610004	Tuition and similar fees for trade, technical and professional training
	MPS71A005	Contract production of live performances, events and copyrighted works
	MPS71A006	Licensing of rights to use copyrighted works and media rights
	MPS9A0000	Sales of other services by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	NNP999999	Other services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
Sound recording	MPS410001	Wholesale margins
	MPS4A0001	Retail margins
	MPS5121A1	Movies, television programs and videos
	MPS512201	Music and audio works
	MPS512202	Studio and audio recording services
	MPS512203	Licensing fees to distribute or reproduce music and audio works
	MPS531102	Rental of non-residential real estate
	MPS532A03	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment renting and leasing services
	MPS532A09	Other goods rental and leasing services
	MPS541701	Research and development services
	MPS71A004	Career management and representation services of public figures

Table D1
Culture and sport products in Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators by domain (continued)

Domain	Input-Output commodity classification (IOCC)	
	IOCC code	IOCC title
Education and training	MPS9A0000	Sales of other services by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	NNP999999	Other services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	MPG339909	Other miscellaneous goods
	MPS531102	Rental of non-residential real estate
	MPS541600	Management, scientific and technical consulting services
	MPS541701	Research and development services
	MPS541909	Other professional, scientific and technical services
	MPS561400	Business support services
	MPS610001	Tuition and similar fees for elementary and secondary schools
	MPS610002	Tuition and similar fees for colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s
	MPS610003	Tuition and similar fees for universities
	MPS610004	Tuition and similar fees for trade, technical and professional training
	MPS610009	Other educational training and services
	MPS71A005	Contract production of live performances, events and copyrighted works
	MPS71A007	Technical artistic services
	MPS71A008	Heritage institution services
	MPS9A0000	Sales of other services by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	NGS611100	Elementary and secondary school services provided by governments
	NGS611200	Community college and C.E.G.E.P services provided by governments
	NGS611300	University services provided by governments
NGS611A00	Other educational services provided by governments	
Governance, funding and professional support	NNP610000	Educational services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	MPG339909	Other miscellaneous goods
	MPG5111A3	Other published products
	MPS323002	Support services for printing
	MPS4A0001	Retail margins
	MPS5121A3	Licensing fees to distribute or reproduce motion pictures and videos
	MPS512203	Licensing fees to distribute or reproduce music and audio works
	MPS515A02	Fees for the distribution of television and radio program channels
	MPS519001	Subscriptions to Internet sites and contents
	MPS519009	Other information services
	MPS531102	Rental of non-residential real estate
	MPS532A03	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment renting and leasing services
	MPS532A09	Other goods rental and leasing services
	MPS533000	Rights to non-financial intangible assets
	MPS541600	Management, scientific and technical consulting services
	MPS541701	Research and development services
	MPS541909	Other professional, scientific and technical services
	MPS561400	Business support services
	MPS71A003	Sport and performing arts event organization services
	MPS71A004	Career management and representation services of public figures
MPS71A005	Contract production of live performances, events and copyrighted works	
MPS71A006	Licensing of rights to use copyrighted works and media rights	
MPS71A007	Technical artistic services	

Table D1
Culture and sport products in Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators by domain (continued)

Domain	Input-Output commodity classification (IOCC)		
	IOCC code	IOCC title	
Multi	MPS71A008	Heritage institution services	
	MPS812A09	Other personal and personal care services	
	MPS813000	Other membership services	
	MPS9A0000	Sales of other services by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	
	MPS9B0000	Sales of other government services	
	NNP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	
	NNP813930	Labour organization membership services	
	NNP813A01	Grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organization services	
	NNP999999	Other services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	
	MPG5111A3	Other published products	
	MPS410001	Wholesale margins	
	MPS4A0001	Retail margins	
	MPS5121A1	Movies, television programs and videos	
	MPS519001	Subscriptions to Internet sites and contents	
	MPS519002	Advertising space on the Internet	
	MPS519009	Other information services	
	MPS531102	Rental of non-residential real estate	
	MPS532A03	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment renting and leasing services	
	MPS533000	Rights to non-financial intangible assets	
	MPS541600	Management, scientific and technical consulting services	
	MPS541701	Research and development services	
	MPS561400	Business support services	
	MPS561A00	Facilities and other support services	
	MPS9A0000	Sales of other services by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	
	NNP999999	Other services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	
	Sport	MPG339909	Other miscellaneous goods
		MPG5111A3	Other published products
		MPS323002	Support services for printing
MPS4A0001		Retail margins	
MPS519001		Subscriptions to Internet sites and contents	
MPS519009		Other information services	
MPS531102		Rental of non-residential real estate	
MPS532A03		Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment renting and leasing services	
MPS532A09		Other goods rental and leasing services	
MPS533000		Rights to non-financial intangible assets	
MPS541600		Management, scientific and technical consulting services	
MPS541701		Research and development services	
MPS541909		Other professional, scientific and technical services	
MPS561400		Business support services	
MPS610001		Tuition and similar fees for elementary and secondary schools	
MPS610002		Tuition and similar fees for colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s	
MPS610003		Tuition and similar fees for universities	
MPS610004		Tuition and similar fees for trade, technical and professional training	
MPS610009		Other educational training and services	

Table D1
Culture and sport products in Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators by domain (continued)

Domain	Input-Output commodity classification (IOCC)	
	IOCC code	IOCC title
	MPS713A00	Amusement and recreation services
	MPS71A001	Admissions to live sporting events
	MPS71A002	Admissions to live performing arts performances
	MPS71A003	Sport and performing arts event organization services
	MPS71A004	Career management and representation services of public figures
	MPS71A005	Contract production of live performances, events and copyrighted works
	MPS71A007	Technical artistic services
	MPS71A008	Heritage institution services
	MPS812A09	Other personal and personal care services
	MPS813000	Other membership services
	MPS9A0000	Sales of other services by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	MPS9B0000	Sales of other government services
	NGS611100	Elementary and secondary school services provided by governments
	NGS611200	Community college and C.E.G.E.P services provided by governments
	NGS611300	University services provided by governments
	NGS611A00	Other educational services provided by governments
	NNP610000	Educational services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	NNP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation services provided by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
	NNP813930	Labour organization membership services
	NNP813A01	Grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organization services

Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators, 2010-2014.

Appendix E. Culture and sport industries, by domain

Table E1
Culture and sport industries in Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators by domain

Domain	Input-Output industry classification (IOIC)		
	IOIC code	IOIC title	
Heritage and libraries	BS519000	Other information services	
	BS71A000	Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, and heritage institutions	
	NP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation	
	NP999999	Other non-profit institutions serving households	
Live performance	BS71A000	Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, and heritage institutions	
	NP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation	
Visual and applied arts	BS323000	Printing and related support activities	
	BS332A00	Cutlery, hand tools and other fabricated metal product manufacturing	
	BS339900	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	
	BS414000	Personal and household goods wholesaler-distributors	
	BS416000	Building material and supplies wholesaler-distributors	
	BS418000	Miscellaneous wholesaler-distributors	
	BS442000	Furniture and home furnishings stores	
	BS448000	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	
	BS453000	Miscellaneous store retailers	
	BS519000	Other information services	
	BS541300	Architectural, engineering and related services	
	BS541400	Specialized design services	
	BS541500	Computer systems design and related services	
	BS541800	Advertising, public relations, and related services	
	BS541900	Other professional, scientific and technical services	
	BS71A000	Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, and heritage institutions	
	BS812A00	Personal care services and other personal services	
	NP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation	
	NP999999	Other non-profit institutions serving households	
	Written and published works	BS323000	Printing and related support activities
		BS414000	Personal and household goods wholesaler-distributors
		BS419000	Wholesale electronic markets, and agents and brokers
		BS451000	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores
		BS511110	Newspaper publishers
BS5111A0		Periodical, book and directory publishers	
BS519000		Other information services	
BS541900		Other professional, scientific and technical services	
BS71A000		Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, and heritage institutions	
NP710000		Arts, entertainment and recreation	
NP999999		Other non-profit institutions serving households	
Audio-visual and interactive media		BS334A00	Other Electronic Product Manufacturing
	BS414000	Personal and household goods wholesaler-distributors	
	BS451000	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	
	BS511200	Software publishers	
	BS512130	Motion picture and video exhibition	
	BS5121A0	Motion picture and video industries (except exhibition)	

Table E1
Culture and sport industries in Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators by domain (continued)

Domain	Input-Output industry classification (IOIC)	
	IOIC code	IOIC title
Sound recording	BS515100	Radio and television broadcasting
	BS515200	Pay and specialty television
	BS517000	Telecommunications
	BS532A00	Rental and leasing services (except automotive equipment)
	BS541500	Computer systems design and related services
	NP999999	Other non-profit institutions serving households
	BS414000	Personal and household goods wholesaler-distributors
	BS451000	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores
	BS5121A0	Motion picture and video industries (except exhibition)
	BS512200	Sound recording industries
Education and training	NP999999	Other non-profit institutions serving households
	BS610000	Educational services
	GS611100	Elementary and secondary schools
	GS611200	Community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s
	GS611300	Universities
	GS611A00	Other educational services
Governance, funding and professional support	NP610000	Educational services
	BS52A000	Financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles
	BS71A000	Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, and heritage institutions
	BS813000	Professional and similar organizations
	GS911A00	Other federal government services (except defence)
	GS912000	Other provincial and territorial government services
	GS913000	Other municipal government services
	NP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation
	NP813A00	Grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations
	NP999999	Other non-profit institutions serving households
Multi	BS334A00	Other electronic product manufacturing
	BS519000	Other information services
	BS533000	Lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)
Sport	BS561A00	Facilities and other support services
	BS610000	Educational services
	BS813000	Professional and similar organizations
	GS611100	Elementary and secondary schools
	GS611200	Community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s
	GS611300	Universities
	GS911A00	Other federal government services (except defence)
	GS912000	Other provincial and territorial government services
	GS913000	Other municipal government services
	NP610000	Educational services
NP710000	Arts, entertainment and recreation	
NP813A00	Grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations	

Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Culture Indicators, 2010-2014.

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