



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 9, 2003

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

### MAJOR RELEASES

#### ● Performing arts, 2001

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Canada's not-for-profit performing arts companies — theatre, music, dance and opera — entered the new millennium with a healthy financial surplus, thanks to record revenues of \$543.7 million, according to new data. However, the situation wasn't quite as rosy for orchestras.

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#### Canadian social trends

Autumn 2003

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from many sources to examine emerging social trends and issues. The autumn 2003 issue contains six articles.

The feature article, "Would you live common-law?" uses data from the 2001 General Social Survey to examine the extent to which never-married and previously married people who have never lived common-law in the past would be willing to do so in the future.

"Stress at work" discusses triggers of workplace stress among employed Canadians. "Unpaid informal caregiving" examines the time individuals devote to unpaid informal care. "Update on cultural diversity" explores the changing composition of Canada's immigrants and visible minority groups over the past number of decades. "Earnings of immigrants in the 1990s" looks at the early employment experiences of three groups of working age immigrants: those who arrived in 1981, in 1991 and in 1996. Finally, "May–December: Canadians in age-discrepant relationships" compares the demographic, social and economic situation of couples who are far apart, and those who are close together, in age.

This issue of *Canadian social trends* also features the latest social indicators as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The autumn 2003 issue of *Canadian social trends*, no. 70 (11-008-XIE, \$8/\$27; 11-008-XPE, \$11/\$36) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Warren Clark (613-951-2560; [cstsc@statcan.ca](mailto:cstsc@statcan.ca)), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.



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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Performing arts

2001

Canada's not-for-profit performing arts companies — theatre, music, dance and opera — entered the new millennium with a healthy financial surplus, thanks to record revenues of \$543.7 million, according to new data. However, the situation wasn't quite as rosy for orchestras.

Balancing the books has been more acute for orchestras in recent years, given the volatility of earned revenue and government grants.

As a result, the overall financial deficit of Canadian orchestras jumped from nearly \$3.0 million in 1999 to \$4.3 million in 2001, and their accumulated debt hit \$18.0 million. It was the bleakest financial picture of all performing arts organizations.

Overall, the four performing arts groups recorded a surplus of \$3.6 million in 2001, a reversal from a deficit of more than \$4.9 million in 1999. Theatre companies were the major contributors to the turnaround, with a surplus of almost \$8.2 million.

Total revenue in 2001 hit \$543.7 million, up 14.7% from 1999, while total operating expenses reached \$540.1 million, up 12.7%.

Attendance rose 7.0% to an estimated 14.2 million in 2001, still well below the peak of 15 million in 1993. Attendance declined for theatre, dance and opera companies, but rose 15% for music organizations.

#### Private sector funding growth is faster than that of the public sector

Earned revenues (from ticket sales, subscriptions and so on) accounted for 49% of total revenues for performing arts companies in 2001, while government grants accounted for 30% and private donations, 21%.

Private sector funding has grown much faster than government support. In 1993, in contrast, earned revenues accounted for 46%, government grants accounted for 37% and private donations, 17%.

In 2001, private sector donations amounted to more than \$114.2 million, up 17.6% from 1999. Government grants increased 16.2% to \$165.5 million.

All disciplines recorded an increase in private funding from 1999 to 2001, but opera companies saw the largest jump. Private funding for opera soared 34.9% to almost \$16.1 million, surpassing government funding (\$13.3 million).

At the same time, corporate donations for large theatres doubled from \$3.2 million to \$6.5 million.

#### Note to readers

*This release provides data for 2001 from the Survey of Performing Arts. The survey is conducted every two years to track developments in a subset of the arts, entertainment and recreation sector, specifically, not-for-profit professional live arts production companies.*

*Performing arts refers to any live theatre (excluding dinner theatre and commercial theatre), music (orchestras, ensembles, choirs), dance (classical and contemporary ballet) and opera. Presenters and for-profit performing arts companies are excluded from this survey.*

*The survey targeted 583 professional not-for-profit performing arts companies. The response rate was 92%. The period covered by the survey was September 2000 to August 2001, but is referred to in this report as 2001.*

*Revenue and expenditure data are in current dollars.*

*A broader picture of the arts, entertainment and recreation sector is provided by the Annual Survey of Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Services. That survey covers for profit and not-for profit performing arts companies, including all theatres, such as dinner theatres and commercial theatre; music organizations such as orchestras, ensembles and individual professional musicians; dance companies and individual dancers; opera companies, both professional and amateur; variety shows, festivals, comedy shows, etc. The survey reported operating revenues for the performing arts (NAICS 7111) of \$1.0 billion in 2001.*

Dance and opera companies improved their financial situation over 1999, but dance groups still had a small deficit and opera groups, a small surplus.

#### Orchestras have less flexibility in cutting expenses

Many orchestras have been unable to cover their costs with tickets sales and private and public support available over the last decade.

Despite a chronically difficult financial situation, large orchestras attracted more than 2.7 million people to their concerts in 2001, up 36.2% from 1999. Their revenues rose 7.1% to \$45.2 million.

The situation was somewhat more difficult for small and medium-sized organizations, both of which incurred substantial declines in attendance and earned revenues.

In total, revenues earned through ticket sales and subscriptions rose only 1.4% for music groups from 1999 to 2001. At the same time, government grants increased 23.6%, the largest increase among all four disciplines, and private donations rose 16.7%.

In 2001, government grants to music amounted to just under \$51.0 million. Government support for music had fallen in the 1990s, to a low of \$39.2 million in 1997.

Overall operating expenses for orchestras increased 12.9% to more than \$150.4 million in 2001.

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Wages and salaries accounted for 62% of the total, a higher share than for the other disciplines. Artistic personnel in orchestras account for 75% of these wages and salaries, compared with 58% for opera, 54% for dance and 41% for theatre.

By their nature, orchestras may have less flexibility than the other performing arts to adjust their numbers in response to budgetary pressures. Nonetheless, from 1997 to 2001, there was an overall 17% decline in the number of paid staff and volunteers, whose role is crucial. In 2001, there were almost as many volunteers (10,090) as paid employees (10,438).

#### **Theatre: Good year for Ontario companies**

Canada's 331 theatre companies covered by the survey collectively reported an operating surplus of \$8.2 million dollars in 2001, largely the result of a record year reported by the five largest theatres in Ontario.

Attendance for these five largest theatres rose 10%, while their earned revenues went up 31%. Increased levels of tourism, particularly from the United States may have contributed to this advance.

Nationally, total revenues for theatre groups reached a record of almost \$281.8 million. The \$85.0 million in revenues for the five largest Ontario companies accounted for 30% of all revenues, and 64% of revenues among all Ontario theatres.

Theatre companies in all other provinces posted a deficit, except in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, where budgets were balanced. Theatre attendance increased in all provinces except Alberta, where it fell 13%.

For the first time, theatres in Ontario received more revenues from the private sector than they did from the public sector in 2001. Private donations hit \$24.5 million, while government grants amounted to \$23.8 million.

Among the two largest sources of private funding, corporate sponsorships increased 38% from 1999 to \$4.8 million, while individual donations rose 12% to \$8.8 million.

#### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3108.**

Selected data from the Performing Arts Survey are now available in table format in Performing arts (87F0003XDB, \$50). Special tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For general information, or to order special or standard tables, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marie Lavallée-Farah (613-951-1571; fax: 613-951-1333; [marie.lavallee-farah@statcan.ca](mailto:marie.lavallee-farah@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

# Revenue and expenses by discipline 1999 and 2001

	Theatre			Music			Dance		
	1999	2001	1999 to 2001	1999	2001	1999 to 2001	1999	2001	1999 to 2001
	\$ thousands	% change		\$ thousands	% change		\$ thousands	% change	
Subscriptions sales	22,261	23,939	7.5	19,085	19,861	4.1	3,543	3,894	9.9
Single sales	64,079	79,264	23.7	15,326	15,454	0.8	7,783	7,908	1.6
Earned revenue	131,531	159,326	21.1	57,291	58,087	1.4	24,367	25,325	3.9
Government grants	67,420	74,992	11.2	41,240	50,953	23.6	22,906	26,256	14.6
Private sector	41,173	47,437	15.2	31,760	37,049	16.7	12,440	13,657	9.8
Total revenue	240,124	281,755	17.3	130,292	146,089	12.1	59,713	65,238	9.3
Total wages and fees	126,327	147,908	17.1	86,683	92,513	6.7	27,864	30,518	9.5
Total operating expenses	239,977	274,208	14.3	133,216	150,436	12.9	61,035	65,277	7.0
Surplus/deficit	147	8,186		-2,925	-4,347		-1,322	-53	

# Revenue and expenses by discipline, continued 1999 and 2001

	Opera			Total		
	1999	2001	1999 to 2001	1999	2001	1999 to 2001
	\$ thousands	% change		\$ thousands	% change	
Subscriptions sales	11,115	11,399	2.6	51,636	59,094	14.4
Single sales	7,296	7,908	8.4	98,852	109,829	11.1
Earned revenue	21,375	21,160	-1.0	234,565	263,898	12.5
Government grants	10,888	13,343	22.5	142,455	165,544	16.2
Private sector	11,742	16,083	37.0	97,115	114,226	17.6
Total revenue	44,006	50,586	15.0	474,134	543,668	14.7
Total wages and fees	23,836	25,885	8.6	264,709	304,093	14.9
Total operating expenses	44,821	50,154	11.9	479,050	540,075	12.7
Surplus/deficit	-816	432		-4,915	3,593	

# Attendance and earned revenues, music organizations

	Total attendance			Earned revenues		
	1999	2001	1999 to 2001	1999	2001	1999 to 2001
	number	% change		\$ millions	% change	
<b>Music organizations</b>						
Small	798,020	755,979	-5.3	5.8	5.3	-8.6
Medium	609,187	435,612	-28.5	6.3	4.4	-30.2
Large	1,994,603	2,717,181	36.2	45.2	48.4	7.1
Total	3,401,810	3,908,772	14.9	57.3	58.1	1.4

# Attendance and earned revenue, theatres

	Attendance			Earned revenue			Total revenue		
	1999	2001	1999 to 2001	1999	2001	1999 to 2001	1999	2001	1999 to 2001
	thousands	% change		\$ thousands	% change		\$ thousands	% change	
<b>Theatres</b>									
Top 5 in Ontario	1,145	1,255	9.6	46,725	61,371	31.3	68,196	84,841	24.4
Top 10 in Ontario	1,577	1,649	4.6	55,196	70,018	26.9	82,574	101,678	23.1
All Ontario	2,875	3,135	9.0	67,245	84,641	25.9	108,772	132,931	22.2
Canada	7,860	8,562	8.2	131,509	159,326	21.2	240,094	281,755	17.4

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Travel-log

The latest issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, features the article "Canadian domestic sport travel in 2001."

Active participation by travellers in sports or outdoor activity and attendance at sport events are both included as sport travel. The article looks at sport-related travel in terms of the income, province of residence, age and sex of travellers, as well as the season of travel, mode of transportation and length of trip.

Each issue, *Travel-log* features the latest travel indicators, travellers' characteristics and the international travel account.

The new issue of *Travel-log*, Vol. 22, no. 3 (87-003-XIE, \$5/\$16) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Danielle Shaienks (613-951-5095; fax: 613-951-1333; [danielle.shaienks@statcan.ca](mailto:danielle.shaienks@statcan.ca)) or Client Services (1-800-307-3382; [cult.toustats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.toustats@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

### Asphalt roofing

July 2003

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for July.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.**

The July 2003 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 55, no. 7 (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497;

[manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Steel primary forms — weekly data

Week ending August 30, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 30 totalled 291 101 metric tonnes, up 12.6% from 258 556 tonnes a week earlier and 3.0% from 282 549 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of August 30 was 10 396 145 tonnes, down 3.5% from 10 775 409 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.**

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

### Natural gas sales

June 2003 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 3 966 million cubic metres in June, down 0.4% from June 2002. Warmer weather conditions in Eastern Canada resulted in reduced sales to the residential (-7.5%) and commercial (-8.6%) sectors. The industrial (including direct sales) sector showed higher sales of 2.3%.

Year-to-date sales at the end of June were up 5.0% from 2002. The residential (+8.7%) and commercial (+6.3%) sectors both posted gains. Use of natural gas by the industrial sector (including direct sales) rose 2.7% so far this year.

## Natural gas sales

	June 2003 <sup>P</sup>	June 2002	June 2002 to June 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas sales</b>	<b>3 966 411</b>	<b>3 980 593</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Residential	529 001	571 918	-7.5
Commercial	421 723	461 184	-8.6
Industrial	1 476 524	1 336 593	2.3
Direct	1 539 163	1 610 898	
Year-to-date			
	2003 <sup>P</sup>	2002	2002 to 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas sales</b>	<b>41 183 691</b>	<b>39 210 437</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Residential	11 486 026	10 564 412	8.7
Commercial	8 421 083	7 919 046	6.3
Industrial	10 240 926	9 522 832	2.7
Direct	11 035 656	11 204 147	

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.**

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Després (613-951-3579; [pierre.despres@statcan.ca](mailto:pierre.despres@statcan.ca)), Tom Lewis (613-951-3596; [tom.lewis@statcan.ca](mailto:tom.lewis@statcan.ca)), or Lloyd Cundell (613-951-7346; [lloyd.cundell@statcan.ca](mailto:lloyd.cundell@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Canadian social trends**, Autumn 2003, no. 70  
Catalogue number **11-008-XIE** (\$8/\$27).

**Canadian social trends**, Autumn 2003, no. 70  
Catalogue number **11-008-XPE** (\$11/\$36).

**Gross domestic product by industry**, June 2003,  
Vol. 17, no. 6  
Catalogue number **15-001-XIE** (\$11/\$110).

**Asphalt roofing**, July 2003, Vol. 55, no. 7  
Catalogue number **45-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Building permits**, July 2003, Vol. 47, no. 7  
Catalogue number **64-001-XIE** (\$14/\$145).

**Income research paper series: Entry Exit  
Component for Income - May 2002 - Survey of  
labour and income dynamics**, 2002, no. 4  
Catalogue number **75F0002MIE2003004**  
(free).

**Income research paper series: Entry Exit  
Component for Labour Interview - January 2002 -  
Survey of labour and income dynamics**, 2002, no. 5  
Catalogue number **75F0002MIE2003005**  
(free).

**Income research paper series: Preliminary  
Interview Questionnaire - January 2002 - Survey of  
labour and income dynamics**, 2002, no. 6  
Catalogue number **75F0002MIE2003006**  
(free).

**Income research paper series: SLID Labour  
Interview Questionnaire - January 2002 - Survey of  
labour and income dynamics**, 2002, no. 7  
Catalogue number **75F0002MIE2003007**  
(free).

**Income research paper series: Income Interview  
Questionnaire - May 2002 - Survey of labour and  
income dynamics**, 2002, no. 8  
Catalogue number **75F0002MIE2003008**  
(free).

**Travel-log (Touriscope)**, Vol. 22, no. 3  
Catalogue number **87-003-XIE** (\$5/\$16).

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
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 <b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
● <b>Urban transit, 1995</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
● <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
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