

# COUNTING ON CULTURE

IMPACTS AND INDICATORS  
2018



OTTAWA CULTURE  
RESEARCH GROUP



The Ottawa Culture Research Group (OCRG) is an informal research collective comprised of community, government and academic partners. It is dedicated to the collection, analysis and dissemination of data related to the culture sector in Ottawa.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eleanora Belfiore, in an introduction to a recent book on cultural measurement, stated that cultural value and the challenge of its measurement were two major defining issues of cultural policy debates.<sup>1</sup> In Canada, this challenge has been particularly significant for municipal governments, which must rely heavily on other levels of government for statistics and data to help them measure cultural value. While these databases can provide insights about cultural value at the national or provincial/territorial level, there are often limitations in the collection of data at the local level that make it difficult for municipal governments and cultural stakeholders to access or use this information. Nevertheless, it is worth the effort to assemble and analyze local-level data in order to obtain a clearer idea of the scope of cultural activity and employment, the strategic and practical issues faced by the sector, the way that culture fits into the overall framework of municipal governance, and the contributions that it makes to the lives of local residents.

Much of this report focuses on economic aspects of culture in Ottawa – not because that is the only way in which to view culture’s contribution to the city, but because these are the indicators that it has been possible to assemble using available data. The Ottawa Culture Research Group (OCRG) is committed to pursuing other data sources and intends to publish more indicators once it can obtain this information. As more information becomes available, it will help to produce a more complete and nuanced picture of Ottawa’s culture sector and of the role that culture plays in the economic and social life of the community.

This report examines four key types of cultural indicators: support, presence, participation, and impact. It utilizes Statistics Canada’s Conceptual Framework for Culture Statistics, which defines culture as “Creative artistic activity and the goods and services produced by it, and the preservation of heritage”. Accordingly, this report contains information on all four stages of the creative chain – creation, production, dissemination, and use – within Ottawa. Many indicators are for the Ottawa-Gatineau Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), rather than for just the City of Ottawa in recognition of the fact that culture employment and participation patterns often cut across municipal boundaries. The specific geography covered by an indicator is noted in the explanatory text, and maps are provided in appendices.

Here are some of the highlights of the cultural indicators found in each of the four categories of support, presence, participation, and impact. Detailed breakdowns are in the body of the report.

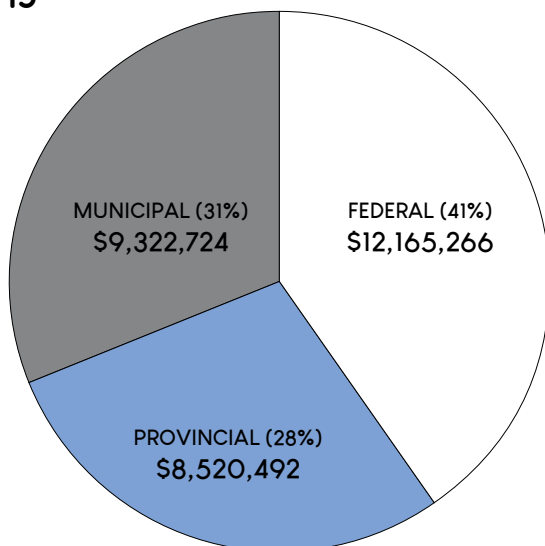




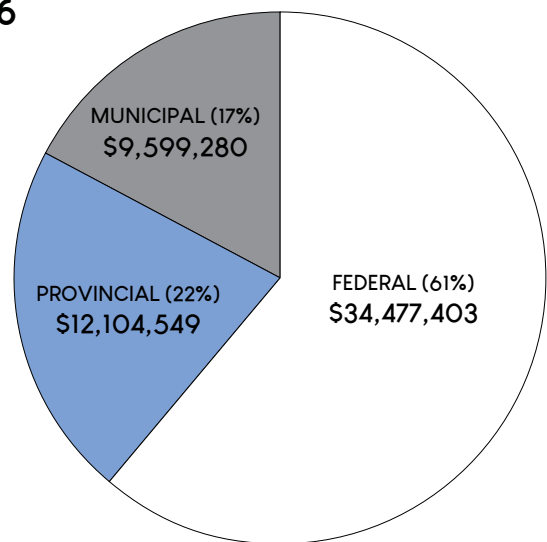
## SUPPORT

All three levels of government provide grants for culture in Ottawa. The following chart shows the total amounts provided in culture grants by the federal, provincial, and municipal governments in 2015 and 2016.<sup>2</sup> It does not include direct operational funding provided to government-owned or operated institutions (such as the National Arts Centre in the case of the federal government, or Ottawa Public Libraries, in the case of the municipal government).

**2015**



**2016**



**Figure 1:** Federal, Provincial, and Municipal Grants for Culture in Ottawa, 2015 (left) and 2016 (right)

In 2016, both the federal and provincial governments provided considerably more grant support for the culture sector in Ottawa than in the previous year. This was largely due to one-off grants for major capital projects and for Canada 150 celebrations from the Department of Canadian Heritage (DCH). DCH grants in Ottawa increased from \$8,077,543 in 2015-16 to \$29,559,279 in 2016-17. Provincial grants increased from \$8,520,482 in 2015-16 to \$12,104,549 in 2016-17.

Funding from the Canada Council for Arts (CCA) for Ottawa artists and arts organizations also increased. In 2016-17, CCA provided \$4,768,567 to Ottawa artists and arts organizations, as compared to \$3,819,381 in 2015-16. However, in per capita terms this was about 40% less than the average for Canada's eight largest urban centres. Of these eight cities, only Calgary and Edmonton received lower per capita Canada Council funding than Ottawa.

About 36% of Canada Council funding in Ottawa in 2016-17 was for multiyear operating grants and contributions. This was the lowest amongst Canada's eight largest cities, where the average was 50%. This is significant because receiving multiyear funding can enhance the stability of organizations. Per capita Canada Council funding for individual artists was only \$0.83 in 2016-17, compared to an average of \$1.88 per capita in the eight major cities in this study. Again, only Calgary and Edmonton received less per capita than Ottawa.

Provincial grants came from three sources as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Provincial Grants for Culture in Ottawa, 2015-16 and 2016-17

Source	2015 - 2016	2016-2017
Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (excluding Sports grants)	\$3,558,152	\$6,919,990
Ontario Arts Council	\$4,225,240	\$4,227,959
Ontario Trillium Foundation (Inspired People category)	\$737,100	\$956,600
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$8,520,492</b>	<b>\$12,104,549</b>

Municipal grants for culture in Ottawa, provided by the City's Cultural Funding and Support Section, have been increasing steadily over the past several years. Per capita increases are usually close to the normal inflation rate (approximately 2%), as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2 :** Municipal Grants for Culture in Ottawa, 2013 - 2017

Year	Population <sup>3</sup>	Total Funding	Per Capita Funding	% Change in Total Funding	% Change in Per Capita Funding
2017	979 200	\$9,974,244	\$10.19	3.91 %	2.83 %
2016	968 580	\$9,599,280	\$9.91	2.96 %	2.16 %
2015	960 754	\$9,322,724	\$9.70	2.34 %	1.36 %
2014	951 727	\$9,109,356	\$9.57	3.95 %	3.01 %
2013	943 258	\$8,763,106	\$9.29		

## PRESENCE

The indicators for “presence” provide a snapshot of cultural resources in Ottawa as of March 2018. These include buildings, sites, organizations, events, and objects that have a cultural significance or that serve as a resource for the culture sector in Ottawa. Much of this information has been taken from the City of Ottawa’s cultural mapping web service – [Ottawa XYZ](#) – which records hundreds of cultural resources in the area. However, it is important to note that these figures are probably on the low side because there is a lot of informal cultural activity in Ottawa that goes uncounted. For example, informal musical performances can take place in venues that do not normally show up in the formal counts, and many historic buildings and sites have not received a formal heritage designation.

That said, here are several noteworthy indicators that show the significant presence cultural resources in Ottawa:

- 1,295 businesses in culture industries;
- 174 not-for-profit culture organizations, including many which are unincorporated;
- 113 festivals that occur on an annual or regular basis;
- 481 designated heritage sites or areas, including one UNESCO World Heritage site (the Rideau Canal), national historic sites, federal heritage buildings, provincial heritage properties, individual properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, and heritage districts designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, as well as 25 natural heritage areas;
- 175 public artworks in the City of Ottawa’s collection, which are displayed in parks, community and recreation centres, libraries, sidewalks, and many other public places;
- 219 performance spaces that host live artistic and cultural performances on a regular basis, including:
  - Purpose-built venues (such as theatres);
  - Community buildings (such as churches);
  - Bars, cafés; and nightclubs;
  - Outdoor venues, such as parks and fairgrounds; and
  - Major sports complexes that frequently also host concerts and other cultural events.
- 98 museums, galleries, exhibition spaces, and interpretive centres;
- 33 Ottawa Public Library branches, or 39 when mobile locations, kiosks, and online services are counted; and
- 368 valid Library Symbols (libraries, information centres, archives, and other related institutions) assigned by Library and Archives Canada.



## PARTICIPATION

While the “Presence” section includes indicators about resources, the “Participation” section looks at how people are participating in Ottawa’s cultural life. Because of the nature of the statistics collected in this area, most of the indicators focus on economic forms of participation in culture. In other words, culture as a source of employment and income. Other forms of participation in culture – for example, as leisure or as education – are difficult to measure at the local level due to the lack of reliable data.

One area where it has been possible to obtain accurate cultural participation indicators is with regard to Ottawa Public Library programs and services. In 2017 there were 4,425,650 visits to the Ottawa Public Library and 274, 511 registrations in Ottawa Public Library programs.

The City of Ottawa’s Employment Survey found 13,170 jobs in businesses in culture industries within the city boundaries in 2016.<sup>4</sup> It is important to note, however, that this survey only includes formal employment locations. Therefore, homebased business, which are a significant part of some areas of the culture sector, are not normally counted. The neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of culture industry jobs were Centretown (154 businesses and 4,244 jobs), the Byward Market (62 businesses and 1,862 jobs) and Hunt Club South Industrial (63 businesses and 895 jobs).<sup>5</sup>

The 2016 Census found 53,070 Ottawa-Gatineau CMA residents that work in culture occupations, including 6,445 artists. This number only includes people who identify a culture occupation as their “primary” occupation, meaning the occupation that they spent the most hours of the week doing.

Since the Census is a national survey, it enables us to compare Ottawa-Gatineau with other major CMAs in Canada. It also enables us to examine the demographic composition of the culture workforce. A summary of the findings are provided in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3 shows that in both 2006 and 2016 the Ottawa area had the highest proportion of cultural workers in the labour force of Canada’s eight largest CMAs, although Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver exceeded Ottawa in total numbers of cultural workers. Overall, the numbers of cultural workers in Ottawa-Gatineau increased slightly between 2006 and 2016.

As Table 4 shows, the majority of artists (a sub-category of cultural worker) in the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA are female, but some other cultural occupations are predominantly male. Among the eight CMAs in this study, Ottawa-Gatineau had the highest relative concentration of immigrants in all culture occupations in 2006, but this was no longer the case in 2016. Ottawa-Gatineau was the only CMA in this study to have a decrease in the number of immigrants in artist occupations between 2006 and 2016.

Ottawa-Gatineau has the highest concentration of linguistic minorities in culture occupations of all eight CMAs in this study, but it is still less than the concentration of linguistic minorities in the overall workforce (all occupations) in Ottawa-Gatineau.

The concentration of visible minorities in culture occupations is higher than in the overall workforce in Ottawa-Gatineau, but growing at a slower rate than in the overall workforce.

Ottawa-Gatineau had the highest growth rate of Indigenous people (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) in all culture occupations of any of the CMAs in this study between 2006 and 2016. However, the concentration of Indigenous people in culture occupations is lower than the concentration of Indigenous people in the overall workforce in Ottawa-Gatineau.

**Colour scale**



**Table 3:** Workers in All Culture Occupations in the Eight Largest Census Metropolitan Areas, 2006 and 2016

Cities (CMA)	2006			2016		
	Total number of workers in culture occupations	% of the total labour force	% of the Canadian cultural labour force	Total number of workers in culture occupations	% of the total labour force	% of the Canadian cultural labour force
Canada	797,525	4.73 %		902 370	4.94 %	
Quebec City	21,915	5.53 %	2.75 %	24 825	5.76 %	2.75 %
Montreal	125,890	6.54 %	15.79 %	145 360	6.83 %	16.11 %
Ottawa-Gatineau	50,720	8.09 %	6.36 %	53 070	7.48 %	5.88 %
O-G (Ontario only)	39,735	8.48 %	4.98 %	42 460	7.97 %	4.71 %
Toronto	176,975	6.42 %	22.19 %	216 660	6.89 %	24.01 %
Winnipeg	18,190	4.78 %	2.28 %	18 300	4.39 %	2.03 %
Calgary	34,225	5.24 %	4.29 %	37 350	4.67 %	4.14 %
Edmonton	24,270	4.00 %	3.04 %	27 295	3.66 %	3.02 %
Vancouver	74,770	6.50 %	9.38 %	97 010	7.29 %	10.75 %

**Table 4:** Demographic Composition of the Culture Workforce in the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA, 2006 and 2016

Ottawa-Gatineau CMA	Cultural workers % in 2006	Cultural workers % in 2016	Artists % in 2006	Artists % in 2016
Femmes	45.48 %	44.50 %	58.44 %	55.62 %
Minorités linguistiques	48.06 %	45.65 %	32.34 %	31.81 %
Immigrants	23.30 %	23.98 %	20.29 %	17.77 %
Nouveaux immigrants	2.57 %	2.69 %	1.20 %	3.03 %
Minorités visibles	15.86 %	20.24 %	8.21 %	13.50 %
Autochtones	1.28 %	2.32 %	1.03 %	2.64 %



## IMPACT

### Employment Income

The 2016 Census found that:

- Average employment income of full-time cultural workers in the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA was \$77,209. This was no longer the highest among Canada's major cities, but was still well above the national average of \$64,094.
- Average employment income of full-time artists in the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA was \$56,171 in 2016, which was the highest amongst Canada's major cities.

Table 5 provides an overview of the growth of employment incomes for cultural workers with fulltime employment between 2006 and 2016. It shows that:

- While cultural workers in the Ottawa area may have had relatively high employment incomes, the rate of growth of incomes between 2006 and 2016 was much slower than in other major Canadian cities, although it still exceeded the average growth rate in incomes in the Ottawa area.
- The growth in employment incomes of artists who worked full-time in the Ottawa area was higher than in most of the other major cities in Canada and also exceeded the average overall growth rate of incomes in the Ottawa area.
- Income growth among cultural workers between 2006 and 2016 was highest in Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver and lowest in Ottawa-Gatineau, Toronto, and Montreal.
- Income growth rate among artists between 2006 and 2016 was highest in Vancouver and Ottawa-Gatineau and lowest in Toronto, Winnipeg, and Montreal.

### Ottawa's Culture GDP

Culture Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Ottawa in 2016 was estimated to be more than **\$3.4 billion!** In per capita terms this works out to \$3,667 per resident in the Ottawa Census Subdivision. This was higher than the per capita culture GDP of Ontario in 2016, which was \$2,043. Table 6 shows the amount contributed to Ottawa's culture GDP by each of the cultural domains.

### Impact of the Ottawa Public Library

In 2015, the Ottawa Public Library generated \$256,000,000 in direct and indirect economic benefits. This works out to \$2,208 for each hour that library branches are open, or about \$5.17 of benefits for every \$1 spent by the Library. Direct benefits include such things as the value of using a book for free instead of paying for it at a bookstore, or using the Library's computers or WIFI instead of having to purchase these goods and services on one's own. Indirect benefits include the value of spending by the Library and its employees on goods and services in the Ottawa area.

**Table 5:** Growth in Employment Income, Workers in Culture Occupations, Eight Largest Census Metropolitan Areas, Full-time, 2006-2016<sup>6</sup>

Cities (CMA)	All Culture Occupations		Core + Ancillary Culture Occupations		Artist Occupations		All Occupations
	\$	Ratio <sup>7</sup>	\$	Ratio <sup>8</sup>	\$	Ratio <sup>9</sup>	\$
Canada	29.12 %	1.01	25.95 %	0.90	25.57 %	0.89	28.85 %
Quebec City	32.34 %	1.23	23.67 %	0.90	28.19 %	1.07	26.25 %
Montreal	26.57 %	1.06	22.64 %	0.90	19.61 %	0.78	25.16 %
Ottawa-Gatineau	22.53 %	1.05	17.74 %	0.82	30.04 %	1.40	21.50 %
O-G (Ontario only)	21.28 %	1.02	18.13 %	0.86	31.92 %	1.52	20.97 %
Toronto	24.54 %	1.06	22.86 %	0.99	18.08 %	0.78	23.05 %
Winnipeg	29.08 %	0.84	27.03 %	0.78	19.85 %	0.57	34.66 %
Calgary	44.18 %	1.23	44.56 %	1.24	27.60 %	0.77	36.03 %
Edmonton	34.57 %	0.82	30.11 %	0.71	27.09 %	0.64	42.25 %
Vancouver	32.53 %	1.26	28.27 %	1.10	33.75 %	1.31	25.78 %

**Table 6:** Ottawa's Culture GDP by Cultural Domain-2016<sup>10</sup>

Culture Domains	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Heritage and libraries / Governance, funding and professional support*	\$1,272,827,441
Live performance	\$39,840,420
Visual and applied arts	\$243,481,555
Writings and published works	\$176,529,484
Audio-visual and Interactive media	\$740,087,954
Sound recording	\$7,330,378
Education and training	\$159,515,796

#### Colour scale

lowest		medium		highest
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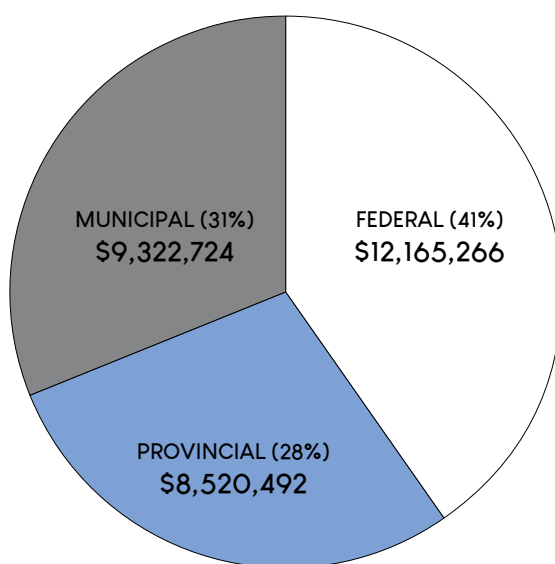
SUPPORT

## Support

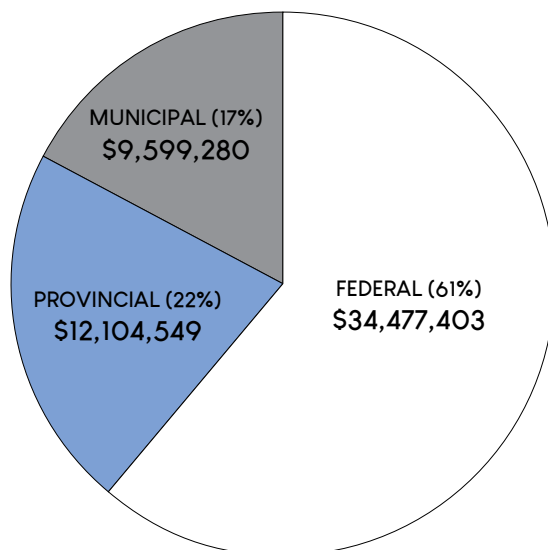
All levels of government in Canada support culture. This support comes in various forms. For example:

- Direct delivery of services, such as operating museums and theatres or providing art classes at community centres;
- Providing facilities for arts and heritage organizations; or;
- Distributing grants to culture organizations and artists.

Much of this chapter focuses on federal grants for culture because an analysis of these grants provides an opportunity to make direct comparisons between Ottawa's culture organizations and artists and their counterparts in other major Canadian cities. However, grants from all three levels of government (federal, provincial, and municipal) support culture in Ottawa.



**Figure 1 :** Federal, provincial, and municipal funding for culture in Ottawa, 2015.



**Figure 2 :** Federal, provincial, and municipal funding for culture in Ottawa, 2016.

Figures 1 and 2 show the breakdown of culture grants in Ottawa between the three levels of government. Table 1 shows how the amount of money that the City of Ottawa provides in grants to culture organizations and individual artists and cultural workers has increased steadily over the past several years. Table 2 reveals the sources of the provincial funding: the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport; the Ontario Arts Council; and the Ontario Trillium Foundation. Federal grants include funding from the Canada Council for the Arts and the Department of Canadian Heritage, which is broken down on pages 4 – 15.

Year	Population <sup>1</sup>	Total Funding	Funding Per Capita	% Change in Total Funding	% Change in Per Capital Funding
2017	979,200	\$9,974,244	\$10.19	3.91 %	2.83 %
2016	968,580	\$9,599,280	\$9.91	2.96 %	2.16 %
2015	960,754	\$9,322,724	\$9.70	2.34 %	1.36 %
2014	951,727	\$9,109,356	\$9.57	3.95 %	3.01 %
2013	943,258	\$8,763,106	\$9.29		

**Table 1:** City of Ottawa Cultural Funding, 2013 - 2017<sup>2</sup>

Some grants come directly from government departments; while other grants are allocated by arm's length agencies. Most of these grants go to organizations, but some programs provide funding directly to artists. Only not-for-profit organizations are eligible for many funding programs (including all funding programs offered by the City of Ottawa's Cultural Funding and Support Section), but some federal and provincial granting programs support for-profit creative industries, such as film, music, and publishing.

Source	2015-2016	2016-2017
Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (excluding Sports grants)	\$ 3,558,152	\$ 6,919,990
Ontario Arts Council	\$4,225,240	\$ 4,227,959
Ontario Trillium Foundation (Inspired People category)	\$ 737,100	956,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8,520,492</b>	<b>\$ 12,104,549</b>

**Table 2:** Provincial Grants for Culture in Ottawa, 2015-16 and 2016-17

Most granting programs are competitive. Each granting agency has its own process, but usually an independent jury or committee assesses the applications. The extent to which Ottawa organizations and artists are successful at applying for and receiving grants is an indication of the health of the sector. The comparisons with other cities in this section, while not a perfect measure of public funding for the culture sector, are useful in helping to benchmark Ottawa's local culture sector against other communities in Canada.

## Federal grants for culture in Ottawa compared to other major Canadian cities

The following measures focus on federal grants. As the pie charts on the previous pages show, federal grants are only one piece of the picture. They do not represent all grants to the culture sector, since provincial and municipal governments provide grants for culture as well. Nor do the federal grants analyzed here represent all federal support for culture, since the federal government invests in the sector in other ways too, including operating the National Arts Centre and national museums in Ottawa. However, an analysis of federal grants for culture provides an opportunity to make direct comparisons between Ottawa's culture organizations and artists and their counterparts in other major Canadian cities.

The eight cities used in the comparisons are the core cities of the eight largest Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs).<sup>3</sup> Grant recipients (organizations and artists) are only included if their address at the time they applied for the grant or contribution was within the boundaries of one of these cities. Organizations and artists based in surrounding communities were not included. Therefore, the populations used to calculate per capita funding were the census subdivision<sup>4</sup> populations from the 2016 Census.

This analysis looks at funding in the last two complete federal fiscal years: 2015-16 and 2016-17. However, 2017 is a somewhat unusual year because of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Confederation.





**Table 3:** Canadian Heritage Funding Per Capita, arts, heritage, festivals, excluding programs with primarily national focus, 2015-16

City	Population (2016)	Number of Contributions	Total Funding Awarded	Funding Awarded Per Capita
Quebec City	569,715	64	\$5,272,346.00	\$9.25
Montreal	1,942,045	335	\$69,338,432.00	\$35.70
<b>Ottawa</b>	<b>934,245</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>\$8,345,885.00</b>	<b>\$8.93</b>
Toronto	2,731,575	390	\$44,826,524.00	\$16.41
Winnipeg	705,245	167	\$7,033,386.00	\$9.97
Calgary	1,239,220	62	\$6,596,633.00	\$5.32
Edmonton	932,550	74	\$6,345,155.00	\$6.80
Vancouver	631,490	157	\$12,019,636.00	\$19.03
<b>Mean</b> (Sum of per capita funding amounts, divided by eight.)		<b>169</b>	<b>\$19,972,249.63</b>	<b>\$13.93</b>
<b>Ottawa/Mean</b>		<b>60 %</b>	<b>42 %</b>	<b>64 %</b>
<b>Weighted Average</b> (Total funds received within all eight cities, divided by the total population of all eight cities.)				<b>\$16.50</b>
<b>Ottawa/WA</b>				<b>54 %</b>

**Table 4:** Canadian Heritage Funding Per Capita, arts, heritage, festivals, excluding programs with primarily national focus, 2016-17

City	Population (2016)	Number of Contributions	Total Funding Awarded	Funding Awarded Per Capita	Variation <sup>5</sup>
Quebec City	569,715	93	\$11,423,816.00	\$20.05	116.76 %
Montreal	1,942,045	457	\$110,949,474.00	\$57.13	60.03 %
<b>Ottawa</b>	<b>934,245</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>\$29,708,836.00</b>	<b>\$31.80</b>	<b>256.10 %</b>
Toronto	2,731,575	400	\$103,713,121.00	\$37.97	131.38 %
Winnipeg	705,245	137	\$32,427,744.00	\$45.98	361.18 %
Calgary	1,239,220	84	\$18,207,451.00	\$14.69	176.13 %
Edmonton	932,550	90	\$12,171,995.00	\$13.05	91.91 %
Vancouver	631,490	176	\$33,677,205.00	\$53.33	180.24 %
<b>Mean</b>			<b>\$44,034,955.34</b>	<b>\$34.25</b>	<b>174.24 %</b>
<b>Ottawa/ Mean</b>			<b>67.47 %</b>	<b>92.84 %</b>	<b>152.53 %</b>
<b>Weighted Average</b>				<b>\$36.37</b>	<b>121.05 %</b>
<b>Ottawa/WA</b>				<b>87.44 %</b>	<b>219.69 %</b>



## Department of Canadian Heritage

The Department of Canadian Heritage funds a wide range of programs that cover the arts, heritage, and festivals sectors, but also areas such as sports, language, youth, etc. Some of the Department's programs primarily support initiatives with a national focus, while others support local or regional initiatives.

Funding comparisons in this report include only programs that support arts, heritage, festivals, and/or creative industries, and exclude most programs that are primarily national in focus. Programs were excluded that are 'a step removed' from the organizations that actually create the culture product (e.g. national service organizations or organizations that redistribute the funds given to them by Canadian Heritage). The intent is to examine where money is spent to create a culture product, even if this does not always reflect the actual location(s) of the audience. Following this approach, programs like TV5 are included in Montreal's figures, since culture products (broadcasts) are created there, even though the program benefits Canadians across the country. Conversely, the Canada Media Fund (CMF), for example, is based in Toronto, but redistributes funds to creators across the country. Therefore, the funding provided to the CMF is *not* included in Toronto's figures. The OCRG created this categorization of Canadian Heritage funding programs to compare the level of funding of the local culture sectors in Canada's major cities. This is not how Canadian Heritage categorizes its funding programs. Not all sources of funding may be available in all of the cities in the comparison.

The large increase in funding to Ottawa-based organizations in 2016-17 was primarily the result of Canada 150 grants, such as the \$5,000,000 grant to Celebrations Ottawa Inc. (Ottawa 2017); and one-time support for capital projects through the Canada Cultural Spaces Fund, such as the \$5,250,000 contribution to the Ottawa Art Gallery and Arts Court redevelopment project. It is important to note that the figures shown in this section represent the amounts of funding awarded in each fiscal year. However, for some grants (particularly larger grants, such as the two grants noted here) the funds may be paid out over multiple years, so the amounts awarded do not necessarily equal the amounts received in a given year.

Of the many funding programs administered by Canadian Heritage, the following were included in both years of the analysis here based on the criteria outlined above:

Canada Arts Presentation Fund	Movable Cultural Property	Celebrate Canada
Scholarship & Youth (National Aboriginal Achievement Awards)	Canada Book Fund - Support for Publishers	Music Entrepreneur Component (excluding Aid to National Service Organizations)
Endowment Incentives	Museum Assistance Program	National Aboriginal Day
Canada Arts Training Fund	Canada Cultural Spaces Fund	Community Cultural Action Fund
Local Arts and Heritage Festivals	Canada Periodical Fund (excluding Collective Initiatives)	Historical Anniversaries Legacy Funds
Commemoration Canada - Other commemorations	Community Historical Anniversaries Programming	Northern Aboriginal Broadcast Access
World Wars	TV 5	Aboriginal Languages Initiative

Additional programs included in the analysis in 2016-17: Canada 150 (excluding Signature Initiative), Inter-Action: Multiculturalism Funding Program, and the Multiculturalism Program.



## Canada Council for the Arts

*“The Canada Council for the Arts is Canada’s public arts funder, with a mandate to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts.”<sup>6</sup>*

Peer assessment is the basis for the majority of the Canada Council’s funding decisions. The Council awards funding to applications that show the highest artistic excellence and meet all relevant assessment criteria, within a comparative context.<sup>7</sup> The Council funds arts organizations, groups, and individual professional artists across a wide range of artistic fields of practice, including dance, media arts, music, theatre, visual arts, literary arts, circus arts, inter-arts, digital arts, Deaf and disability arts, and multidisciplinary activities. Grant types include project grants, composite grants (for multiple projects taking place over 1-3 years), and core (operating) grants that have multiple payments and cover a broad array of expenditures.

Given that Canada Council awards funding on a comparative basis and does not have regional envelopes or targets, Canada Council recommends analyzing funding results against application levels. The Council expects to see application and funding shares that are relatively proportional. These can then be benchmarked against Statistics Canada data to determine if there are gaps in funding in a specific region. The Canada Council tracks and publishes this data each year by province and territory. The Ottawa Culture Research Group is working with Canada Council to be able to report the application level by city, which could add more context to the figures below.

The breakdown of funding by discipline shows which art forms have received the most Canada Council funding within each city and, with it, provides some indication of the relative strength of each sector within a city. However, it is important to note that there are some large discrepancies between cities, which may be explained by the presence of well-established arts organizations in a particular discipline that receive large amounts of funding. This is particularly the case in music where prominent symphony orchestras in some of the major cities receive significant Canada Council support.

Further, the levels of municipal and provincial funding, as well as other revenue sources such as foundations and private sponsorship, can influence the application and success rates of artists and arts organizations in a competitive federal context. In Ottawa, some of the largest arts institutions are Crown Corporations and receive their funding directly through parliamentary appropriations. As a result, Canada Council funding is a less significant part of the overall arts funding picture. These institutions include the National Arts Centre's Orchestra and French and English Theatre, and the National Gallery of Canada. This multi-layered reality reduces the comparability of the Canada Council's funding against other similar sized cities, which may receive funding directly to their largest organizations.

Canada Council's funding programs recently underwent a transformation, going from more than 140 programs to six non-disciplinary programs.<sup>8</sup> 2016-17 was the last year of the old funding model, as well as the first year of the progressive doubling of Canada Council's parliamentary appropriation. In 2016-17, the Council had a special one-time initiative, New Chapter,<sup>9</sup> to mark the 150th anniversary of Confederation with \$35 million invested in projects. Caution should be used when comparing 2015-16 and 2016-17 given this special investment.

Per capita Canada Council funding to Ottawa artists and arts organizations in 2016-17 was \$5.10. This was higher than the previous year (\$4.09), but was less than 40% of the average for Canada's eight largest urban centres (\$13.13). The majority of Canada Council funding received in Ottawa in 2016-17 was in annual or project grants. Only 36% of Canada Council's funding to Ottawa's arts sector in 2016-17 was in multiyear core (operating) grants, which was the lowest amongst the major cities. The tables on the following pages compare the amounts of Canada Council funding received in these cities.



2015 - 2016

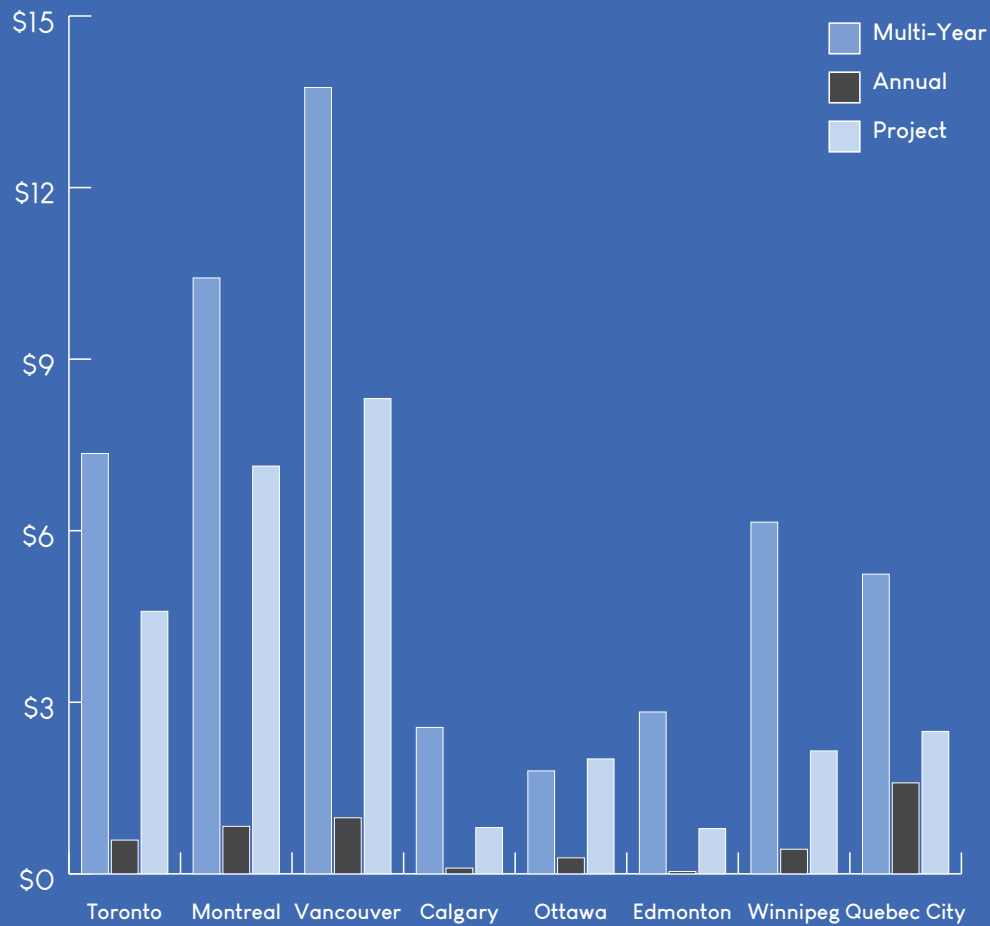


Figure 3 : Per capita Multi-year, Annual, and Project Funding from Canada Council, 2015-2016

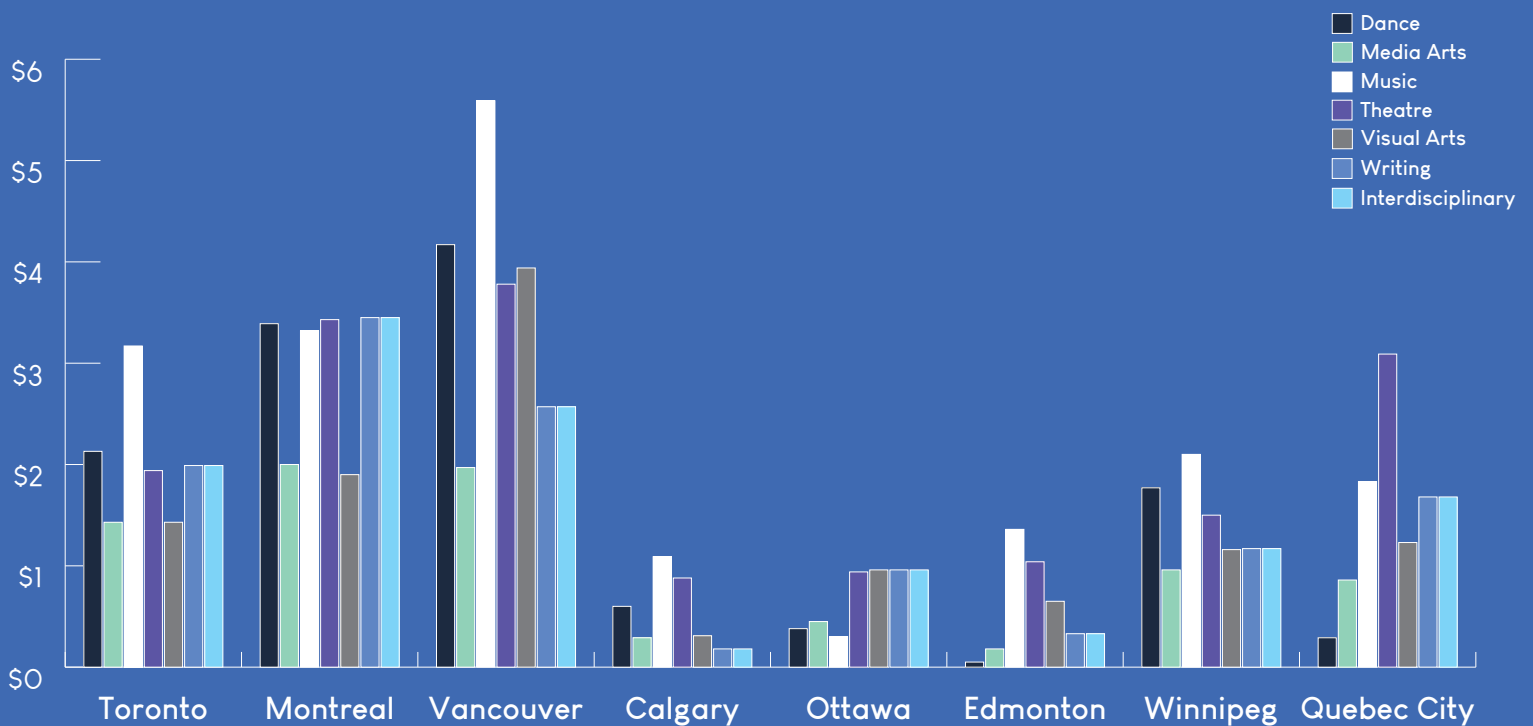


Figure 4 : Per capita Canada Council Funding by Discipline, 2015-2016

2016 - 2017

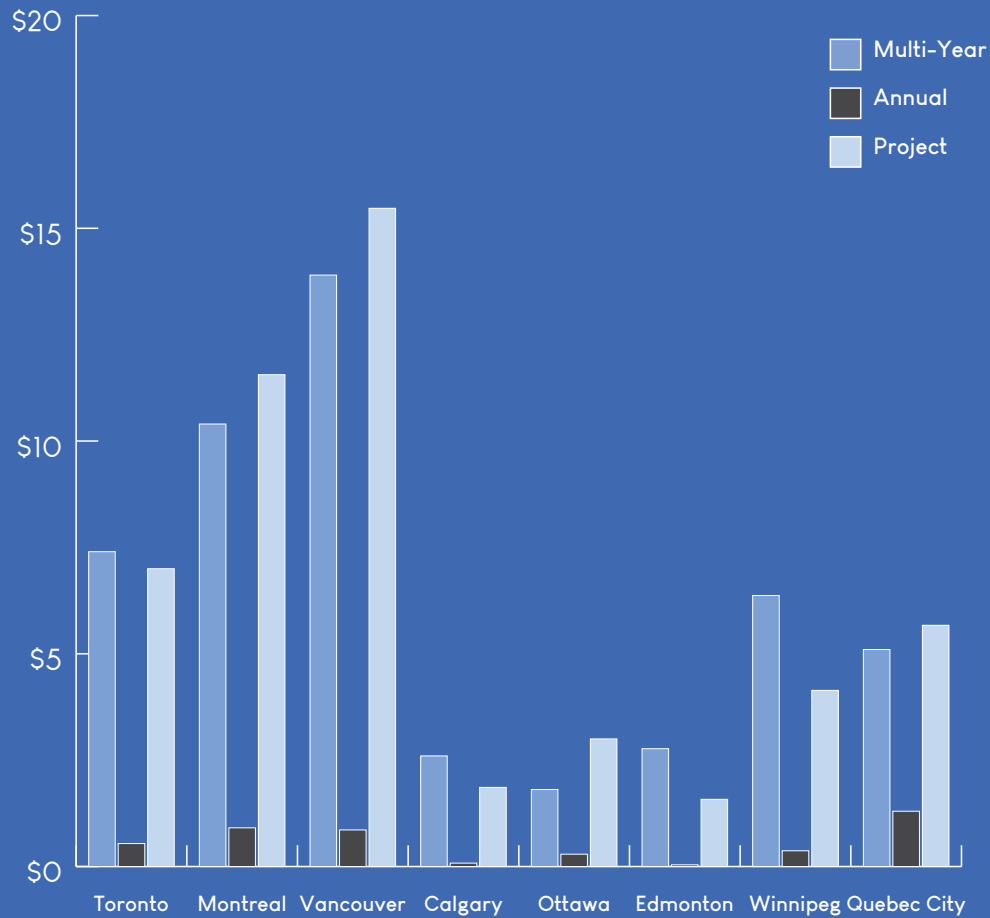


Figure 5 : Per capita Multi-year, Annual, and Project Funding from Canada Council, 2016-2017

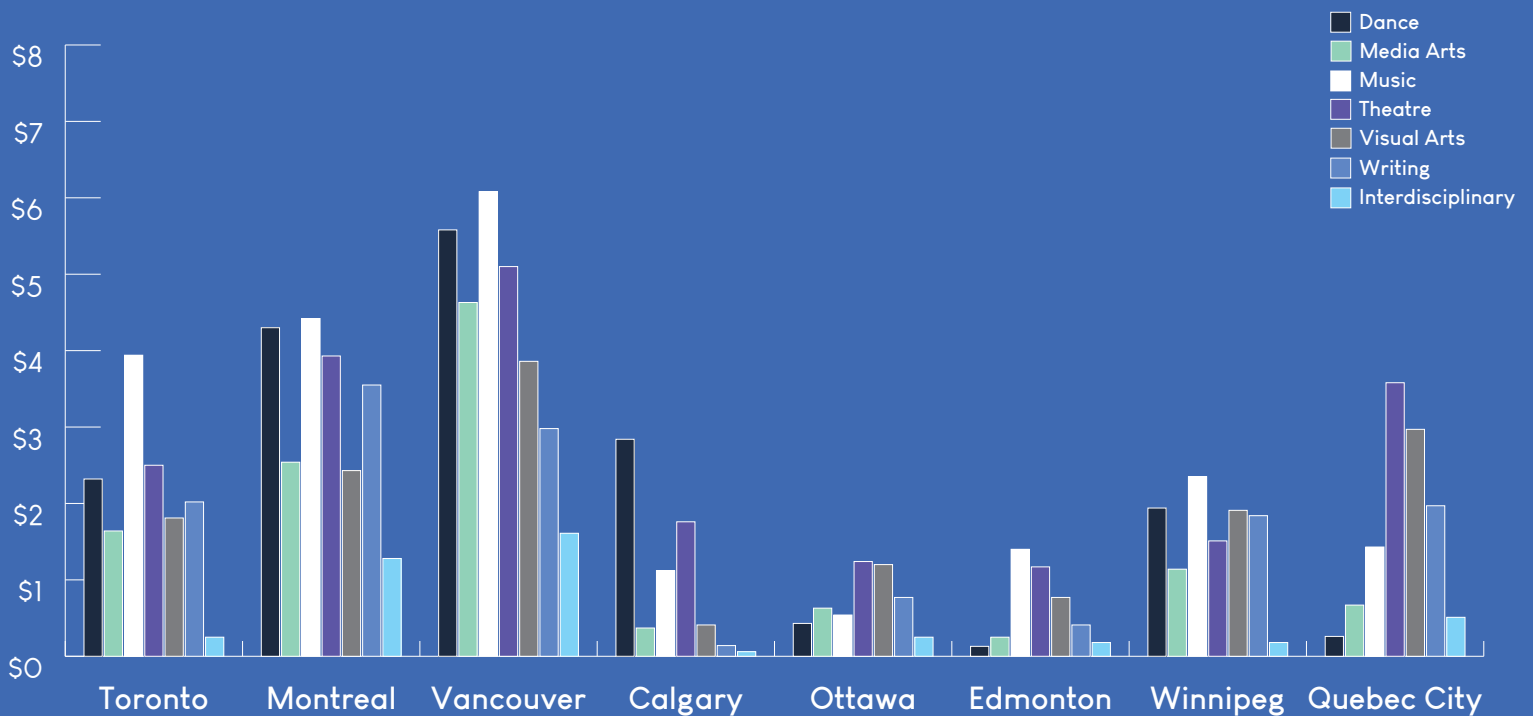


Figure 6 : Per capita Canada Council Funding by Discipline, 2016-2017

**Table 5:** Canada Council Funding, 2015-16

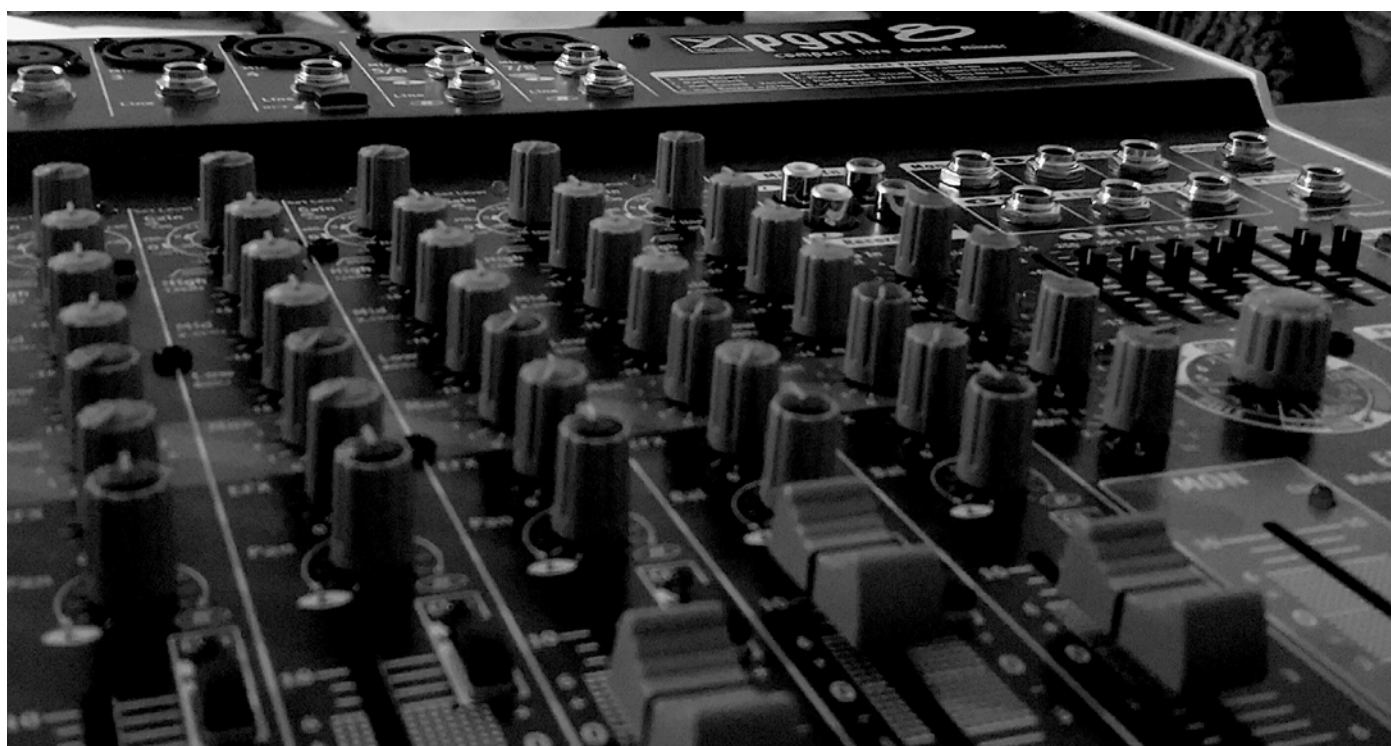
City	Population (2016)	Number of Contributions	Total Funding Awarded	Funding Awarded Per Capita
Quebec City	569,715	179	\$5,311,305.00	\$9.32
Montreal	1,942,045	1 494	\$35,696,429.00	\$18.38
<b>Ottawa</b>	<b>934,245</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>\$3,819,381.00</b>	<b>\$4.09</b>
Toronto	2,731,575	1 254	\$34,232,397.00	\$12.53
Winnipeg	705,245	177	\$6,153,064.00	\$8.72
Calgary	1,239,220	126	\$4,291,656.00	\$3.46
Edmonton	932,550	89	\$3,410,316.00	\$3.66
Vancouver	631,490	584	\$14,553,556.00	\$23.05
<b>Mean</b>		<b>512</b>	<b>\$13,433,513.00</b>	<b>\$10.40</b>
<b>Ottawa/Mean</b>		<b>38 %</b>	<b>28 %</b>	<b>39 %</b>
<b>Weighted Average</b>				<b>\$11.10</b>
<b>Ottawa/WA</b>				<b>37 %</b>

**Table 6:** Canada Council Funding to Individuals, 2015-16

City	Population (2016)	Number of Individuals Funded	Total Funding Awarded to Individuals	Funding Awarded to Individuals Per Capita
Quebec City	569,715	28	\$221,943.00	\$0.39
Montreal	1,942,045	542	\$5,717,016.00	\$2.94
<b>Ottawa</b>	<b>934,245</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>\$658,615.00</b>	<b>\$0.70</b>
Toronto	2,731,575	541	\$6,454,818.00	\$2.36
Winnipeg	705,245	65	\$738,920.00	\$1.05
Calgary	1,239,220	50	\$487,020.00	\$0.39
Edmonton	932,550	39	\$279,020.00	\$0.30
Vancouver	631,490	225	\$1,962,820.00	\$3.11
<b>Mean</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>\$2,065,021.50</b>	<b>\$1.41</b>
<b>Ottawa/Mean</b>		<b>34 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>	<b>50 %</b>
<b>Weighted Average</b>				<b>1.71</b>
<b>Ottawa/WA</b>				<b>41 %</b>

**Table 7:** Canada Council Funding to Organizations, 2015-16

City	Population (2016)	Number of Organizations Funded	Total Funding Awarded to Organizations	Funding Awarded to Organizations Per Capita
Quebec City	569,715	151	\$5,089,362.00	\$8.93
Montreal	1,942,045	952	\$29,979,413.00	\$15.44
<b>Ottawa</b>	<b>934,245</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>\$3,160,766.00</b>	<b>\$3.38</b>
Toronto	2,731,575	713	\$27,777,579.00	\$10.17
Winnipeg	705,245	112	\$5,414,144.00	\$7.68
Calgary	1,239,220	76	\$3,804,236.00	\$3.07
Edmonton	932,550	50	\$3,081,296.00	\$3.30
Vancouver	631,490	359	\$12,590,736.00	\$19.94
<b>Mean</b>		<b>317</b>	<b>\$11,362,191.50</b>	<b>\$8.99</b>
<b>Ottawa/Mean</b>		<b>40 %</b>	<b>28 %</b>	<b>38 %</b>
<b>Weighted Average</b>				<b>\$9.38</b>
<b>Ottawa/WA</b>				<b>36 %</b>



**Table 8:** Canada Council Funding, 2016-17

City	Population (2016)	Number of Contributions	Total Funding Awarded	Funding Awarded Per Capita	Variation <sup>10</sup>
Quebec City	569,715	182	\$6,876,523.00	\$12.07	29.51 %
Montreal	1,942,045	1 559	\$44,411,379.00	\$22.87	24.43 %
<b>Ottawa</b>	<b>934,245</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>\$4,768,567.00</b>	<b>\$5.10</b>	<b>24.69 %</b>
Toronto	2,731,575	1 275	\$40,819,552.00	\$14.94	19.23 %
Winnipeg	705,245	177	\$7,673,464.00	\$10.88	24.77 %
Calgary	1,239,220	141	\$5,616,006.00	\$4.53	30.92 %
Edmonton	932,550	99	\$4,095,933.00	\$4.39	19.95 %
Vancouver	631,490	619	\$19,094,067.00	\$30.24	31.19 %
<b>Mean</b>		<b>529</b>	<b>\$16,669,436.38</b>	<b>\$13.13</b>	<b>25.59 %</b>
<b>Ottawa/ Mean</b>		<b>34%</b>	<b>29 %</b>	<b>39 %</b>	96.51 %
<b>Weighted Average</b>				<b>\$13.77</b>	<b>24.09 %</b>
<b>Ottawa/WA</b>				<b>37 %</b>	<b>102.83 %</b>

**Table 9:** Canada Council Funding to Individuals, 2016-17

City	Population (2016)	Number of individuals funded	Total Funding Awarded to Individuals	Funding Awarded to Individuals Per Capita
Quebec City	569,715	32	\$484,600.00	\$0.85
Montreal	1,942,045	625	\$7,810,837.00	\$4.02
<b>Ottawa</b>	<b>934,245</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>\$772,713.00</b>	<b>\$0.83</b>
Toronto	2,731,575	620	\$7,895,759.00	\$2.89
Winnipeg	705,245	63	\$634,160.00	\$0.90
Calgary	1,239,220	45	\$463,140.00	\$0.37
Edmonton	932,550	35	\$411,540.00	\$0.44
Vancouver	631,490	221	\$2,973,306.00	\$4.71
<b>Mean</b>		<b>212</b>	<b>\$2,680,756.88</b>	<b>\$1.88</b>
<b>Ottawa/Mean</b>		<b>25%</b>	<b>29 %</b>	<b>44 %</b>
<b>Weighted Average</b>				<b>\$2.21</b>
<b>Ottawa/WA</b>				<b>37 %</b>



**Table 10 :** Canada Council Funding to Organizations, 2016-17

City	Population (2016)	Number of Organizations Funded	Total Funding Awarded to Organizations	Funding Awarded to Organizations Per Capita
Quebec City	569,715	150	\$6,391,923.00	\$11.22
Montreal	1,942,045	934	\$36,600,542.00	\$18.85
<b>Ottawa</b>	<b>934,245</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>\$3,995,854.00</b>	<b>\$4.28</b>
Toronto	2,731,575	655	\$32,923,793.00	\$12.05
Winnipeg	705,245	114	\$7,039,304.00	\$9.98
Calgary	1,239,220	96	\$5,152,866.00	\$4.16
Edmonton	932,550	64	\$3,684,393.00	\$3.95
Vancouver	631,490	398	\$16,120,761.00	\$25.53
<b>Mean</b>		<b>317</b>	<b>\$13,988,679.50</b>	<b>\$11.25</b>
<b>Ottawa/Mean</b>		<b>39%</b>	<b>29 %</b>	<b>38 %</b>
<b>Weighted Average</b>				<b>11.55 \$</b>
<b>Ottawa/WA</b>				<b>37 %</b>





**PRESENCE**





## Presence

The indicators in this report reveal the number of different types of culture resources that are present in Ottawa. There are a lot! And the number keeps growing! Just in the past few years alone we have seen several significant culture facilities and spaces developed or enhanced, including: La Nouvelle Scène, Arts Court, Ottawa Art Gallery, Canada Science and Technology Museum, National Arts Centre, Canada Council for the Arts, Lansdowne Park, Bank of Canada Museum, and more.

Ottawa XYZ, the City of Ottawa's cultural mapping web service, shows more than 1500 culture resources in Ottawa and the surrounding area. These resources include culture facilities, organizations, businesses, festivals, heritage sites, natural heritage areas, and public art. Building this database was NOT an easy task! Ottawa's culture sector is large and complex, so the data is constantly in flux. If you notice something that is missing or outdated on the map, you can [contribute to the database](#).

It is important to remember that the number of culture resources is not a measurement of their impact. The businesses, organizations, facilities, heritage sites, public artworks, and festivals counted in the figure below vary greatly in terms of their size, scope, impact, budget, and the populations that they serve. The purpose of including these indicators is simply to show that there is not a dearth of culture resources in Ottawa. There are thousands of culture resources in this city that work together to create a vibrant and diverse culture sector.



## Key information about the culture resource data

The indicators in this section present 'snapshots' of the culture resource data, as of March 2018. These figures include only culture resources that are located within the boundaries of the City of Ottawa, though the Ottawa XYZ map also shows some culture resources in neighbouring communities.

A definition for each type of culture resource has been included. These definitions are not universally accepted, but in order to provide a count of culture resources we needed to put some boundaries around what was included.

Since comparable datasets are not available for other cities, comparisons between the numbers of each type of culture resource in Ottawa and in other cities is not possible.



# 1,295

## **businesses in the culture industries in Ottawa**

According to the City of Ottawa's Employment Survey, in 2012 there were 1,415 employment locations for businesses in culture industries in Ottawa, excluding businesses in software-related industries. In the 2016 survey, this number declined slightly to 1,295.<sup>1</sup> Since one business may have multiple locations, the number of employment locations is likely greater than the number of unique businesses. For a full explanation of which industries are included as "culture industries" see Businesses and workers in culture industries in the Participation chapter.

# 174

## **culture-focused non-profit organizations**

This indicator shows the number of not-for-profit organizations that deliver arts, heritage, festival, and/or fair activities to Ottawa residents and visitors; or that provide support to such organizations.

There are many unincorporated entities in the culture sector, such as artist collectives or informal community groups that come together to organize activities. These organizations are difficult to count, but it is important that they are not overlooked because they represent a significant part of the sector. For example, approximately 2/3 of the members of Ottawa Festivals are not incorporated. Unincorporated organizations that received founding from the City of Ottawa's Cultural Funding and Support Section in 2017 have been included in this count, though the total number of unincorporated arts, heritage, and festival/fair organizations in Ottawa is certainly much greater than the figure shown here.

# 481

## **designated heritage buildings and districts, including natural heritage areas**

This figure includes buildings, sites, and areas of historical and cultural or natural value that have any sort of heritage designation from municipal, provincial, or federal governments or an international organization. Cultural heritage designations found in Ottawa include: UNESCO World Heritage Sites, National Historic Sites, Federal Heritage Buildings (recognized by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office - FHBRO), Provincial Heritage Properties, Part IV designations (individual buildings or sites designated locally under the Ontario Heritage Act), and Part V designations (heritage districts or neighbourhoods designated locally under the Ontario Heritage Act). There are numerous local, provincial, national, and international natural heritage designations found in Ottawa, though Ottawa XYZ only shows natural areas that are open to public use.

There are also many heritage buildings, sites, and areas that have not received any sort of designation. These places are not included in this count, but they are still important. The City of Ottawa is building a [Heritage Registry](#) that also includes undesignated properties that have cultural heritage value or interest.

# 219

## performance venues

This indicator shows spaces that currently host live public artistic and cultural performances on a regular basis. They generally fall into five broad categories: purpose-built performance venues (i.e. traditional theatres); community buildings, such as churches, community centres, recreation centres, etc.; bars, cafes, and nightclubs; outdoor venues, including fairgrounds; and major sports complexes that frequently feature artistic performances, such as concerts. Spaces that are not “purpose-built” performance venues are included in this count if used regularly for this purpose.

When a building or site includes multiple distinct culture facilities (i.e. City Hall includes the City Hall Art Gallery, Karsh-Masson Gallery, Barbara Anne Scott Gallery, etc.), then we count each of these distinct spaces separately.

# 175

## public artworks in the City's collection

This indicator shows permanent works of visual art that were commissioned by the Public Art Program of the City of Ottawa or one of the former municipalities to be displayed in public spaces, such as parks, community centres, libraries, or recreation facilities. Private commissions, commissions from other levels of government (including the National Capital Commission), temporary public artworks, and works commissioned through other processes are not included in this count, though some appear on Ottawa XYZ.

# 39

## branches of the Ottawa Public Library

The Ottawa Public Library (OPL) has 33 traditional library branches, plus 3 bookmobiles, and 2 kiosks. They also count their website as a “branch”, since it circulates e-books, e-newspapers, music, films, etc. In fact, the website is OPL’s busiest branch.

In addition to the Ottawa Public Library system, many elementary, secondary, and post secondary schools, federal departments and agencies, unions, churches, industry associations, and other important institutions have established hubs for preserving and sharing information and resources. They can be part of a national network of libraries by being assigned a Library Symbol by Library and Archives Canada. “Library Symbols are precise, standardized, shorthand identifiers that are useful for automated interlending communications and processing.” They “present a standardized key to the identification of Canadian libraries, information centres, archives, and other related institutions.”<sup>2</sup>

As the national capital and an important hub of knowledge and information in Canada, Ottawa has hundreds of libraries, archives, information centres, and other related institutions. As of July 11, 2013, there were 368 valid Library Symbols in Ottawa, plus an additional 51 in Gatineau.



## 98

### **museums, galleries, exhibition spaces, and interpretive centres**

This indicator shows the number of museums, galleries, exhibition spaces, and interpretive centres in Ottawa that fall within the broad definitions below.

A museum is an institution, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates, and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study, and enjoyment. Ottawa has a wide range of national museums, municipal museums, and community museums, all of which are included in this indicator.

Galleries and exhibition spaces are public rooms, buildings, or spaces for the display or sale of works of art and craft. Commercial galleries are included in this indicator.

An interpretive centre is an institution for dissemination of knowledge of natural or cultural heritage using different means of communication to enhance public understanding of heritage.

Since it can sometimes be difficult to distinguish between these four types of culture resources, the indicator is presented as a total of museums, galleries, exhibition spaces, and interpretive centres.



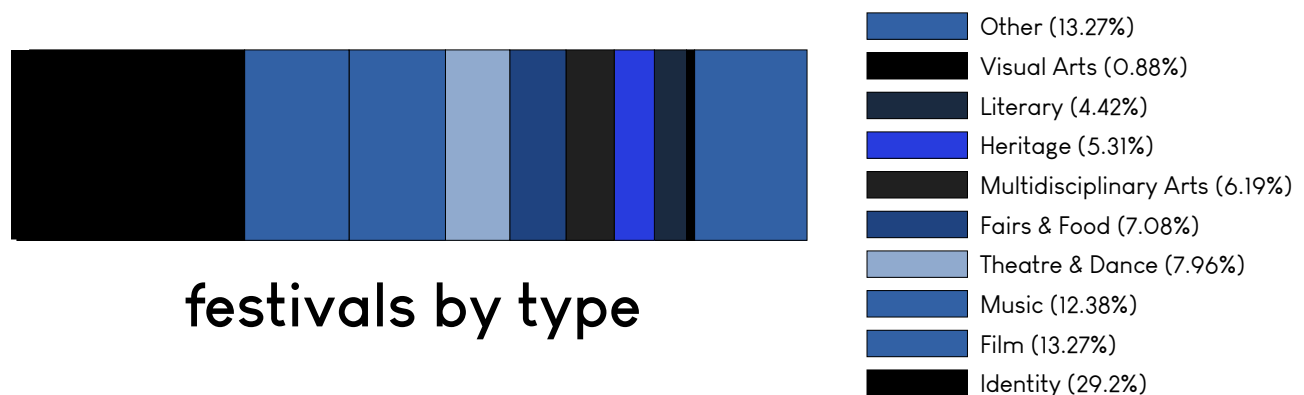


For this indicator we have included events and festivals that occur on an annual or regular, predictable basis that involve, promote, and/or celebrate art, heritage, and/or identity. Festivals occur within a short period (often one weekend, up to a few weeks at most).

Some festivals have multiple editions throughout the year (e.g. JazzFest has a winter festival in addition to its main summer festival). In these situations, we count each edition as a separate festival.

Sporting events, fundraisers, and for-profit events and festivals are included if they involve significant cultural programming (e.g. Ottawa Race Weekend). One-day events are included if they are not part of a full “season” of activities. Commemorative events (e.g. Remembrance Day) are also included.

As these figures illustrate, Ottawa has festivals in all seasons and of all types.







PARTICIPATION



# Participation

Culture is about people. Although the presence of the culture resources discussed in the previous section is necessary, a city's culture sector cannot exist without the participation of the community.

There are many forms of culture participation. For example, culture can be a leisure activity, an educational activity, or an economic activity. In some cases, it can be a combination of some or all of these things.

Although all types of culture participation are important, the reality is that data for some forms of participation is more easily available than it is for others. The bulk of this section focuses on economic participation – culture as a source of employment and income. Creating these indicators was possible because the City of Ottawa's Employment Survey is a reliable source of data on businesses and workers in culture industries and the Census is a reliable source of data on workers in culture occupations. Statistics Canada's Conceptual Framework for Culture Statistics, 2011<sup>1</sup> offers a defensible way to determine which industries and occupations to include. Expanding these indicators to include other forms of culture participation (e.g. culture as leisure or culture as education) is an important next step.<sup>2</sup>

## Ottawa Public Library Participation Indicators

One area of the culture sector for which non-economic participation measures are available is libraries. The Ottawa Public Library (OPL) has been developing and refining its indicators for years.



Photo: Peregrine981, 2004

**4 425 650**  
visitors to public libraries  
(2017)

**274 511**  
registrations in OPL programs  
(2017)

## Businesses and workers in culture industries

The data comes from the Economic Development and Long Term Planning Branch of the City of Ottawa. The Branch collects this data as part of its Employment Survey. The most recent Employment Surveys were in 2012 and 2016.<sup>3</sup>

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the Conceptual Framework for Culture Statistics determine which businesses to include and how to group these businesses within the culture sector.<sup>4</sup> In addition, the data are organized by neighbourhood<sup>5</sup> to show the geographic distribution of culture industry employment in Ottawa.

The data show a significant increase in the number of jobs in the audiovisual and interactive media category, and a significant decrease in the number of jobs in the sound recording and written and published works categories.

There is some information to note about the Employment Survey. First, the City of Ottawa conducts this survey. As such, only businesses within the City of Ottawa's boundaries are not included. Businesses in Gatineau and other surrounding areas not included. Not all municipalities carry out employment surveys, and even if they do, their methodology may be different. Therefore, comparisons of this data to other cities are not possible. As well, although every effort is made to ensure that each firm is placed in the correct industry, inevitably there are some challenges. Many businesses offer a wide range of products and services, so their work may cross multiple industries. In addition, although every effort is made to ensure that the Employment Survey is as comprehensive as possible, inevitably some businesses will be missed. The survey covers for-profit, not-for-profit, and public sector entities, but home-based businesses are not normally included. This means that the survey likely undercounts some culture industries.

It is also important to keep in mind that the number of jobs is not equal to the number of workers, since some workers may hold multiple jobs within the sector. As well, the figures include both full and part time workers, so the number of jobs is likely to be greater than the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs). Consultants or freelance workers for the surveyed firms are not counted.

One final point to note is that culture industry employment figures do not include employees of firms in non-culture industries that support culture. For example, if an accountant is employed directly by a film company, then that accountant is counted as a worker in a culture industry. However, if the accountant works for an accounting firm that provides service to film companies, then that job is not counted as culture industry employment, even though they are providing service to a culture industry.

The 2016 data were collected using the 2012 North American Industry Classification (NAICS) codes, which were the most recent classifications available at the time. However, the 2012 data were collected using 1997 NAICS codes. For consistency with the 2016 data, the 2012 data were converted to 2012 NAICS codes for this study. This created a problem with the video game production and development industries, which were included within the broader software industries under the 1997 classification system. As such, there is no way to include video game industries from the 2012 Employment Survey, without including all software industries. Therefore, the 2012 results are stated both with (Table 1) and without (Table 2) these industries included.



**Table 1:** Firms and Workers in Culture Industries (including software) in Ottawa, 2012

Domains	Locations	Core Locations (%)	Total Locations (%)	Workers	Core Workers (%)	Total Workers (%)	Workers per Location
Audio Visual & Interactive Media	963	64.98 %	42.86 %	24,276	76.15 %	65.40 %	25
Heritage & Libraries	75	5.06 %	3.34 %	2,817	8.84 %	7.59 %	38
Live Performance	68	4.59 %	3.03 %	1,268	3.98 %	3.42 %	19
Sound Recording	47	3.17 %	2.09 %	228	0.72 %	0.61 %	5
Visual & Applied Arts	167	11.27 %	7.43 %	830	2.60 %	2.24 %	5
Written & Published Works	162	10.93 %	7.21 %	2,462	7.72 %	6.63 %	15
<b>Core Total</b>	1,482			31,881			22
Ancillary	481		21.41 %	3,095		8.34 %	6
<b>Core + Ancillary</b>	1,963			34,976			18
Other	284		12.64 %	2,145		5.78 %	8
<b>All Culture Industries</b>	2,247			37,121			17

**Table 2:** Firms and Workers in Culture Industries (excluding software) in Ottawa, 2012

Domaines	Locations	Core Locations (%)	Total Locations (%)	Workers	Core Workers (%)	Total Workers (%)	Workers per Location
Audio Visual & Interactive Media	131	20.15 %	9.26 %	2 794	26.87 %	17.87 %	21
Heritage & Libraries	75	11.54 %	5.30 %	2,817	27.09 %	18.01 %	38
Live Performance	68	10.46 %	4.81 %	1,268	12.19 %	8.11 %	19
Sound Recording	47	7.23 %	3.32 %	228	2.19 %	1.64 %	5
Visual & Applied Arts	167	25.69 %	11.80 %	830	7.98 %	5.31 %	5
Written & Published Works	162	24.92 %	11.45 %	2,462	23.68 %	15.74 %	15
<b>Core Total</b>	650			10,399			16
Ancillary	481		33.99 %	3,095		19.79 %	6
<b>Core + Ancillary</b>	1,131			13,494			12
Other	284		20.07 %	2,145		13.72 %	8
<b>All Culture Industries</b>	1,415			15,639			11

**Table 3:** Firms and Workers in Culture Industries in Ottawa, 2016

Domains	Locations	Core Locations (%)	Total Locations (%)	Workers	Core Workers (%)	Total Workers (%)	Workers per Location
Audio Visual & Interactive Media	200	33.28 %	15.44 %	3,496	40.00 %	26.76 %	17
Heritage & Libraries	57	9.48 %	4.40 %	1,672	17.93 %	11.99 %	29
Live Performance	76	12.65 %	5.87 %	1,315	15.05 %	10.07 %	17
Sound Recording	22	3.66 %	1.70 %	63	0.72 %	0.48 %	3
Visual & Applied Arts	141	23.46 %	10.89 %	790	9.04 %	6.05 %	6
Written & Published Works	105	17.47 %	8.11 %	1,509	17.27 %	11.55 %	14
<b>Core Total</b>	<b>601</b>			<b>8,845</b>			<b>15</b>
Ancillary	469		36.22 %	2,800		21.43 %	6
<b>Core + Ancillary</b>	<b>1,070</b>			<b>11,645</b>			<b>11</b>
Other	225		17.37 %	1,525		11.67 %	7
<b>All Culture Industries</b>	<b>1,295</b>			<b>13,170</b>			<b>10</b>

**Table 4:** Culture Industry Employment by Neighbourhood, Top Ten Neighbourhoods, 2012<sup>6</sup>

#	Neighbourhood	Employment Locations	Culture Jobs
17	Centretown	174	6 956
74	Byward Market	95	2 266
82	Hunt Club South Industrial	62	1 134
36	Overbrook - McArthur	15	930
57	East Industrial	51	726
29	Iris	6	543
64	Kanata Lakes - Marchwood Lakeside - Morgan's Grant - Kanata North Business Park	27	474
26	Hintonburg - Mechanicsville	46	415
47	Westboro	41	324
46	West Centretown	43	316
	All Other Neighbourhoods	855	1 555

**Table 5:** Culture Industry Employment, Top Ten Neighbourhoods, 2016<sup>7</sup>

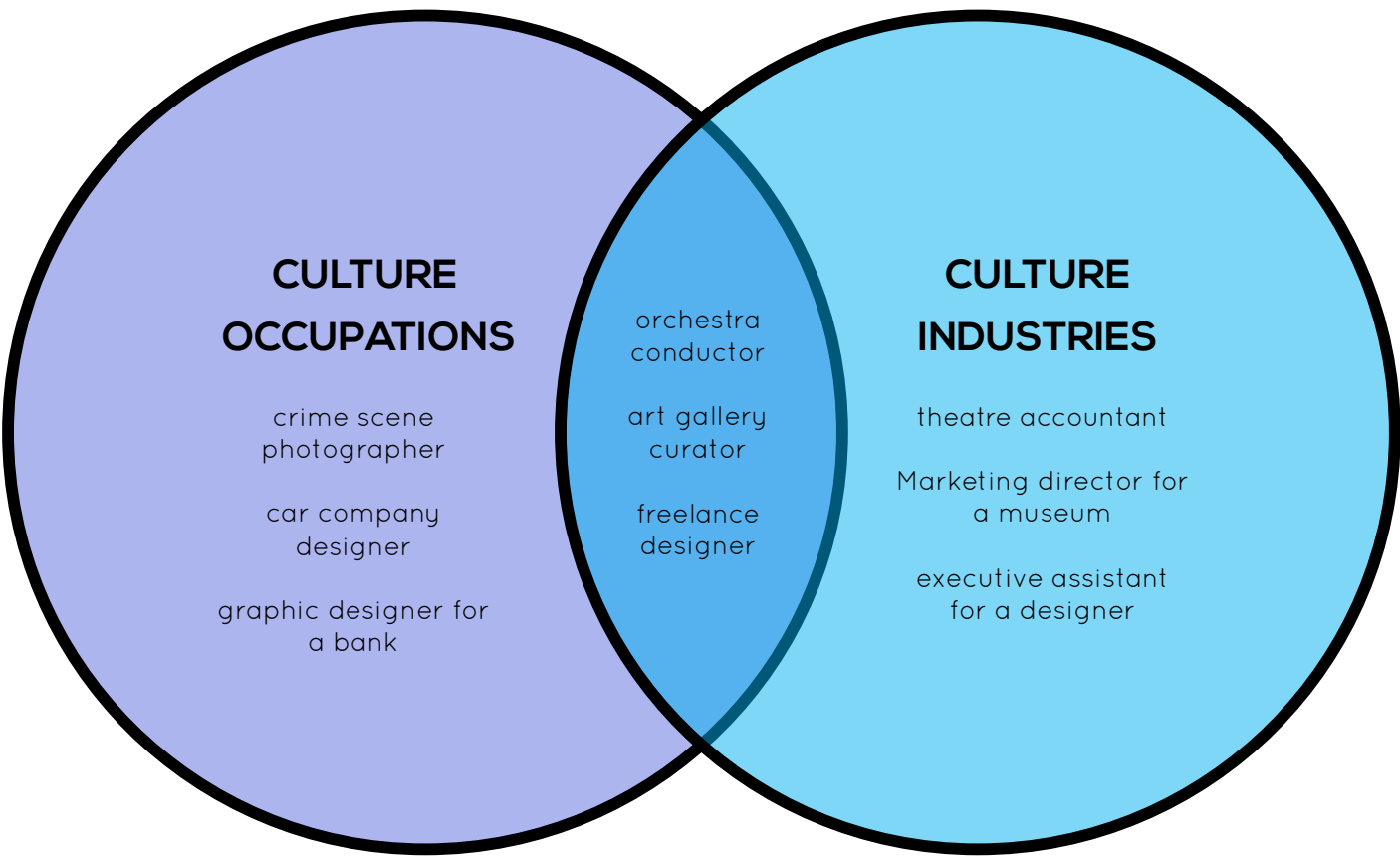
#	Neighbourhood	Employment Locations	Culture Jobs
17	Centretown	154	4 244
74	Byward Market	62	1 862
82	Hunt Club South Industrial	63	895
26	Hintonburg-Mechanicsville	47	485
57	East Industrial	50	420
29	Iris	10	334
46	West Centretown	44	311
23	Glebe - Dow's Lake	48	307
19	Cityview - Skyline - Fisher Heights	15	282
50	Woodroffe - Lincoln Heights	5	246
	All Other Neighbourhoods	797	3 784

# Workers in culture occupations, including comparisons to other cities

There is another way to measure the size of the culture sector: the number of people working in culture occupations. There are many people who work in culture occupations, but not in culture industries, and vice versa. For example, if an accountant works for a theatre company, then that accountant is working in a culture industry. However, accounting is not a culture occupation. Conversely, a graphic designer might work in the marketing department at Ford. He/she is working in the auto industry (not considered a culture industry), but graphic design is a culture occupation.

It is also important to note that there are many cases in which culture industries and culture occupations overlap. For example, the curator of an art gallery is in both a culture industry and a culture occupation. Therefore, the sum of the workers in culture industries and workers in culture occupations is likely much greater than the total number of people working in culture.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between culture industries and culture occupations.



**Figure 1 :** Culture Occupations and Industries

National Occupational Classifications (NOC)<sup>8</sup> and the Conceptual Framework for Culture Statistics determine which occupations are included in the indicators. Some occupations contain both culture and non-culture components, such as computer programmers and interactive media developers; translators, terminologists, and interpreters; and software engineers and designers. All of the statistics in this section are shown both with and without these occupations included. We have also included separate measures for artist occupations, since these occupations may be different from other culture occupations in terms of pay, stability, and hours of work.<sup>9</sup>

The Census enables us to compare the number of workers in culture occupations in the Ottawa-Gatineau Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) to Canada's other large urban centres (Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, and Quebec City). The CMA geography aligns more closely with the areas in which Canadians live and work. Many people cross municipal boundaries during their daily commute to and from work. For example, many Ottawa residents work in Gatineau, and vice versa. Similar situations occur in and around the other major cities. Since most OCRG members are located on the Ontario side of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA, we have included figures for this part of the CMA as a separate item.<sup>10</sup>

Tables 7 - 9 show the number of workers in culture occupations in each CMA in 2006 and 2016.

The number of workers in culture occupations in the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA increased between 2006 and 2016, but at a slower pace than the growth of the overall workforce. The largest cities (Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver) saw their culture workforce grow faster than the overall workforce during those years. However, when all culture occupations are included, Ottawa-Gatineau still had the largest concentration of workers in culture occupations as of the 2016 Census.

The Census also provides a substantial amount of information about the workers in culture occupations, including their employment income, sex, mother tongue, and the number of immigrants, visible minorities, and First Nations, Inuit, and Métis people working in each occupation. The Census only counts each Canadian resident at his or her primary residence to avoid counting the same person multiple times. This means that people who are living in Ottawa temporarily for school, work, to receive health services, etc., but who have a primary or permanent residence elsewhere in Canada, will not be included in Ottawa's statistics in this report. This includes cultural workers who have come to Ottawa to work on a project for one of the national cultural institutions, but do not recognize Ottawa as their primary home. In addition, please note that this data comes from the Long Form Census Questionnaire, which goes to one in four private dwellings, but not collective or institutional dwellings.

Both full-time<sup>11</sup> and part-time<sup>12</sup> workers are included in the tables below. However, the Census asks workers to identify their "primary"<sup>13</sup> occupation. Therefore, workers who work part-time in a culture occupation, but identified a non-culture occupation as their primary job, are not included as cultural workers in these measures. This likely results in undercounting the number of workers in culture occupations, especially in sectors such as music in which part-time work is very common.

**Table 7:** Workers in All Culture Occupations, 2006 and 2016<sup>14</sup>

CMA	Total number of workers (2006)	% of the total labour force (2006)	% of the Canadian culture labour force (2006)	Total number of workers (2016)	% of the total labour force (2016)	% of the Canadian culture labour force (2016)
Canada	797,525	4.73 %		902,370	4.94 %	
Quebec City	21,915	5.53 %	2.75 %	24,825	5.76 %	2.75 %
Montreal	125,890	6.54 %	15.79 %	145,360	6.83 %	16.11 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>50,720</b>	<b>8.09 %</b>	<b>6.36 %</b>	<b>53,070</b>	<b>7.48 %</b>	<b>5.88 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>39,735</b>	<b>8.48 %</b>	<b>4.98 %</b>	<b>42,460</b>	<b>7.97 %</b>	<b>4.71 %</b>
Toronto	176,975	6.42 %	22.19 %	216,660	6.89 %	24.01 %
Winnipeg	18,190	4.78 %	2.28 %	18,300	4.39 %	2.03 %
Calgary	34,225	5.24 %	4.29 %	37,350	4.67 %	4.14 %
Edmonton	24,270	4.00 %	3.04 %	27,295	3.66 %	3.02 %
Vancouver	74,770	6.50 %	9.38 %	97,010	7.29 %	10.75 %

**Table 8:** Workers in Core and Ancillary Culture Occupations, 2006 and 2016<sup>15</sup>

CMA	Total number of workers (2006)	% of the total labour force (2006)	% of the Canadian culture labour force (2006)	Total number of workers (2016)	% of the total labour force (2016)	% of the Canadian culture labour force (2016)
Canada	506,735	3.01 %		619,880	3.39 %	
Quebec City	13,055	3.30 %	2.58 %	15,745	3.65 %	2.54 %
Montreal	77,785	4.04 %	15.35 %	99,395	4.67 %	16.03 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>26,415</b>	<b>4.21 %</b>	<b>5.21 %</b>	<b>29,510</b>	<b>4.16 %</b>	<b>4.76 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>20,535</b>	<b>4.38 %</b>	<b>4.05 %</b>	<b>23,350</b>	<b>4.38 %</b>	<b>3.77 %</b>
Toronto	111,210	4.03 %	21.95 %	149,645	4.76 %	24.14 %
Winnipeg	11,130	2.92 %	2.20 %	12,215	2.93 %	1.97 %
Calgary	20,040	3.07 %	3.95 %	23,395	2.92 %	3.77 %
Edmonton	15,390	2.54 %	3.04 %	18,500	2.48 %	2.98 %
Vancouver	49,225	4.28 %	9.71 %	69,095	5.19 %	11.15 %

**Colour Scale**

Lowest		Middle		Highest
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**Table 9:** Workers in Artist Occupations, 2006 and 2016<sup>16</sup>

CMA	Total number of workers (2006)	% of the total labour force (2006)	% of the Canadian culture labour force (2006)	Total number of workers (2016)	% of the total labour force (2016)	% of the Canadian culture labour force (2016)
Canada	141,130	0.84 %		158,130	0.87 %	
Quebec City	2,760	0.70 %	1.96 %	3,170	0.74 %	2.00 %
Montreal	20,770	1.08 %	14.72 %	23,900	1.12 %	15.11 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>0.93 %</b>	<b>4.13 %</b>	<b>6,445</b>	<b>0.91 %</b>	<b>4.08 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>1.03 %</b>	<b>3.41 %</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>1.01 %</b>	<b>3.41 %</b>
Toronto	31,695	1.15 %	22.46 %	38,115	1.21 %	24.10 %
Winnipeg	3,065	0.81 %	2.17 %	3,410	0.82 %	2.16 %
Calgary	5,415	0.83 %	3.84 %	5,670	0.71 %	3.59 %
Edmonton	4,010	0.66 %	2.84 %	4,500	0.60 %	2.85 %
Vancouver	16,145	1.40 %	11.44 %	18,385	1.38 %	11.63 %

## Colour Scale

Lowest		Middle		Highest
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## Culture workforce diversity

The Census provides a lot of demographic information about workers in each occupation. This means that we can examine whether culture occupations are inclusive of females,<sup>17</sup> immigrants,<sup>18</sup> recent immigrants,<sup>19</sup> linguistic minorities,<sup>20</sup> visible minorities,<sup>21</sup> and Indigenous Peoples.<sup>22</sup> We have produced these measures for core and ancillary culture occupations and for all culture occupations, for the eight largest CMAs. The results are in Tables 10 – 27.

These figures enable us to:

1. Compare the diversity of culture occupations in Ottawa to the diversity of the overall workforce;
2. Compare the diversity of Ottawa's culture workforce to that of the other major Canadian cities, and to the national averages when available;
3. See if there were any significant changes in these measures between 2006 and 2016.

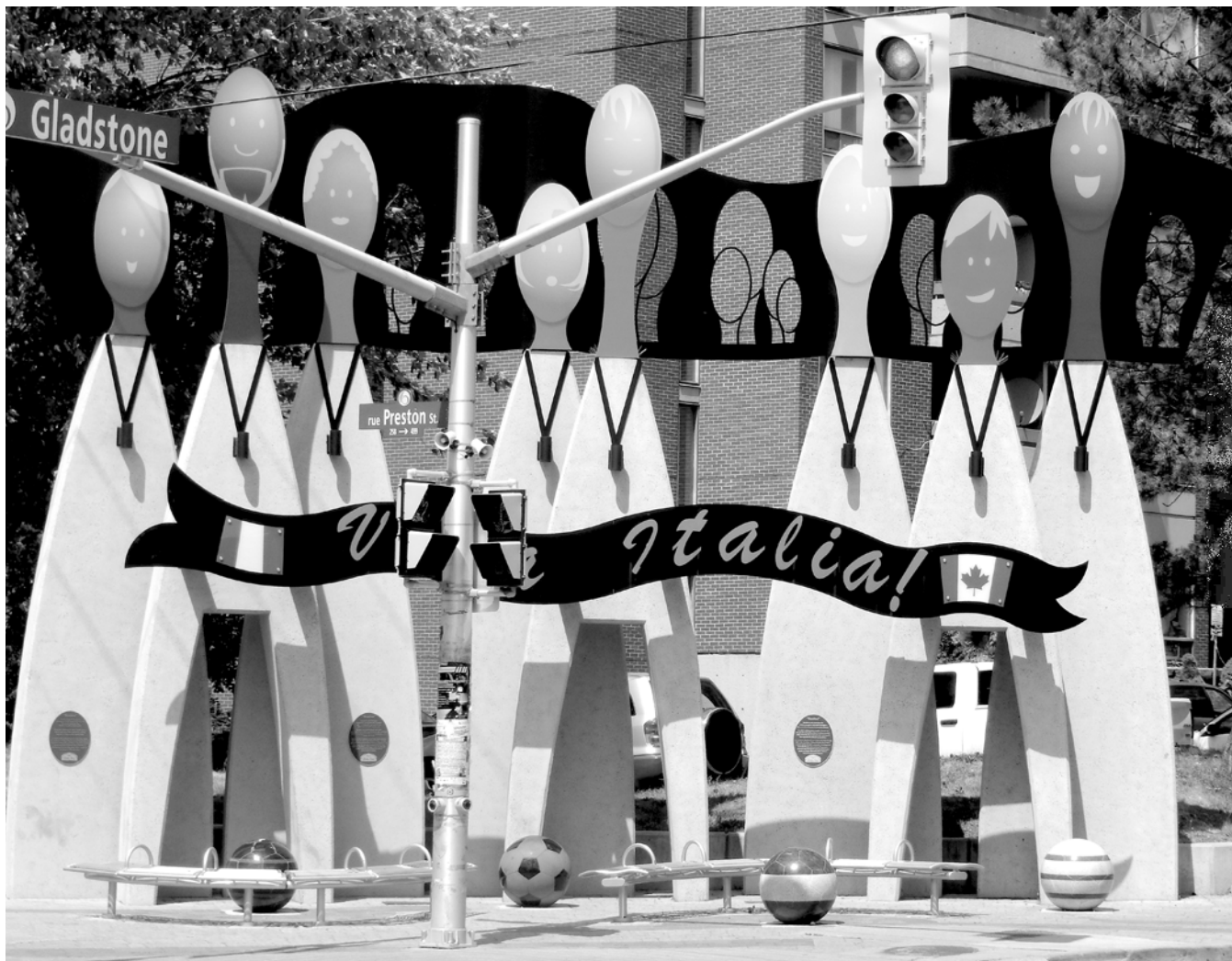
It is important to remember that these figures only show the extent to which females, immigrants, recent immigrants, linguistic minorities, and First Nations, Inuit, and Métis people are identifying a culture occupation as their primary occupation. They do not tell us the extent to which these communities feel included in the workforce. In addition, there can be significant differences within demographics (e.g. differences between different visible minorities, differences between different Indigenous Peoples, etc.), but a deeper analysis is not always possible due to small sample sizes.

According to the 2016 Census, there was a higher concentration of females in core and ancillary culture occupations than in the overall workforce in each of the eight CMAs. However, this was not the case for all culture occupations in most of the CMAs, including Ottawa-Gatineau.<sup>23</sup>

Toronto and Vancouver CMAs have the highest concentrations of immigrants in culture occupations, but these regions have the highest concentrations of immigrants overall. Ottawa-Gatineau had the highest relative concentration of immigrants in all culture occupations in 2006, but this was no longer the case in 2016.

Ottawa-Gatineau was the only CMA in this study to have a decrease in the number of immigrants in artist occupations between 2006 and 2016. However, there was a substantial increase in the number of recent immigrant artists in Ottawa-Gatineau in the 2016 Census compared to the 2006 Census, though the number is still quite small. Quebec City CMA generally had very low diversity compared to the other CMAs across all demographics in this study in 2006, but this region experienced the largest increase in immigrant, visible minority, and linguistic minority workforce participation by 2016.<sup>24</sup>

Ottawa-Gatineau had the highest concentration of linguistic minorities in all three categories (all culture occupations, core and ancillary culture occupations, artist occupations) in 2016. However, this is not the case when the Quebec side of the CMA is excluded. As well, in all three categories the concentration of linguistic minorities is smaller than the concentration of this demographic in the overall workforce in Ottawa-Gatineau. The Ottawa-Gatineau CMA was the only CMA in this study to experience a decline in the number of linguistic minorities in all culture occupations between 2006 and 2016.<sup>25</sup>



*Photo: Sharon Jeannotte, 2018*

Ottawa-Gatineau was the only CMA in this study in which the concentration of visible minorities in all culture occupations was higher than in the overall workforce in 2016. However, the relative concentration of visible minorities in all culture occupations in Ottawa-Gatineau was down in 2016 compared to 2006. As well, Ottawa-Gatineau had the smallest increase in visible minorities in all culture occupations between 2006 and 2016.<sup>26</sup>

Ottawa-Gatineau had the highest growth rate of Indigenous people in culture occupations of any of the CMAs in this study between 2006 and 2016. This included a substantial increase in Indigenous people in artist occupations, particularly on the Ontario side of the CMA. However, the concentration of Indigenous people in all three categories of cultural workers is still lower than the concentration of Indigenous people in the overall workforce in Ottawa-Gatineau.<sup>27</sup>

**Table 10:** Females in Culture Occupations, 2006

CMA	All Culture Occupations	Ratio <sup>28</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>29</sup>	Artist Occupations	Ratio <sup>30</sup>	Total Workforce
Canada	45.06 %	0.95	50.96 %	1.08	52.05 %	1.10	47.31 %
Quebec City	43.99 %	0.91	50.40 %	1.04	47.28 %	0.98	48.30 %
Montréal	43.92 %	0.92	49.71 %	1.04	44.66 %	0.94	47.71 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>45.48 %</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>54.82 %</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>58.44 %</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>48.66 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>43.92 %</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>54.88 %</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>59.09 %</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>48.63 %</b>
Toronto	41.94 %	0.88	48.15 %	1.01	48.62 %	1.02	47.80 %
Winnipeg	45.49 %	0.94	50.27 %	1.04	54.00 %	1.12	48.29 %
Calgary	45.26 %	0.97	53.79 %	1.16	59.65 %	1.28	46.46 %
Edmonton	49.20 %	1.05	55.13 %	1.18	58.85 %	1.26	46.64 %
Vancouver	40.26 %	0.84	46.64 %	0.98	49.46 %	1.04	47.77 %

**Table 11:** Females in Culture Occupations, 2016

CMA	All Culture Occupations	Ratio <sup>31</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>32</sup>	Artist Occupations	Ratio <sup>33</sup>	Total Workforce
Canada	45.76 %	0.96	52.83 %	1.10	52.15 %	1.09	47.81 %
Quebec City	42.62 %	0.88	51.03 %	1.05	47.48 %	0.98	48.41 %
Montréal	44.15 %	0.91	50.66 %	1.05	47.32 %	0.98	48.29 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>44.50 %</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>55.71 %</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>55.62 %</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>49.01 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>43.21 %</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>55.80 %</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>55.29 %</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>49.03 %</b>
Toronto	43.60 %	0.90	50.83 %	1.05	49.35 %	1.02	48.21 %
Winnipeg	44.89 %	0.93	53.01 %	1.10	53.37 %	1.11	48.19 %
Calgary	47.63 %	1.02	57.23 %	1.23	57.50 %	1.23	46.65 %
Edmonton	50.14 %	1.08	57.11 %	1.23	56.44 %	1.21	46.49 %
Vancouver	41.95 %	0.87	48.55 %	1.01	49.55 %	1.03	48.01 %

## Colour Scale

Lowest		Middle		Highest
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**Table 12:** Growth in the Number of Females in Culture Occupations, 2006-2016

CMA	All culture occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>34</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>35</sup>	Artistic occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>36</sup>	Total Workforce (% change)
Canada	14.90 %	1.57	26.82 %	2.82	12.27 %	1.29	9.50 %
Quebec City	9.75 %	1.07	22.11 %	2.43	15.33 %	1.69	9.08 %
Montréal	16.09 %	1.35	30.22 %	2.54	21.94 %	1.84	11.92 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>2.38 %</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>13.54 %</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>5.13 %</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>14.01 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>5.13 %</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>15.62 %</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>4.75 %</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>14.69 %</b>
Toronto	27.29 %	1.83	42.07 %	2.81	22.06 %	1.48	14.95 %
Winnipeg	-0.73 %	-0.08	15.73 %	1.72	9.97 %	1.09	9.17 %
Calgary	14.85 %	0.65	24.21 %	1.06	0.93 %	0.04	22.93 %
Edmonton	14.61 %	0.65	24.51 %	1.09	7.63 %	0.34	22.48 %
Vancouver	35.18 %	2.17	46.10 %	2.84	14.09 %	0.87	16.23 %

**Table 13:** Immigrants in Culture Occupations, 2006

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>37</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>38</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>39</sup>	Total workforce
Canada	24.02 %	1.14	19.71 %	0.94	20.88 %	0.99	21.04 %
Quebec City	4.43 %	1.21	4.14 %	1.13	5.99 %	1.63	3.67 %
Montréal	19.63 %	0.93	16.70 %	0.79	17.26 %	0.82	21.07 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>23.30 %</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>16.03 %</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>20.29 %</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>19.07 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>27.02 %</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>17.85 %</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>21.83 %</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>22.58 %</b>
Toronto	43.90 %	0.87	34.24 %	0.68	31.74 %	0.63	50.26 %
Winnipeg	17.28 %	0.91	14.23 %	0.75	13.38 %	0.70	18.98 %
Calgary	25.11 %	0.99	18.63 %	0.74	19.02 %	0.75	25.24 %
Edmonton	19.72 %	1.01	16.23 %	0.83	15.48 %	0.79	19.62 %
Vancouver	37.23 %	0.89	31.49 %	0.76	30.95 %	0.74	41.61 %

**Colour Scale**

Lowest		Middle		Highest
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**Table 14:** Immigrants in Culture Occupations. 2016

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>40</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>41</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>42</sup>	Total workforce
Canada	25.34 %	1.07	20.28 %	0.86	20.52 %	0.87	23.66 %
Quebec City	7.67 %	1.17	5.74 %	0.88	7.24 %	1.11	6.53 %
Montréal	22.63 %	0.91	18.76 %	0.75	17.78 %	0.71	24.98 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>23.98 %</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>16.29 %</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>17.77 %</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>21.22 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>26.84 %</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>17.80 %</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>18.92 %</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>23.93 %</b>
Toronto	41.16 %	0.82	31.96 %	0.64	29.31 %	0.58	50.17 %
Winnipeg	18.80 %	0.72	13.56 %	0.52	13.24 %	0.50	26.26 %
Calgary	27.87 %	0.86	20.65 %	0.64	21.69 %	0.67	32.30 %
Edmonton	20.40 %	0.78	15.24 %	0.58	14.24 %	0.55	26.12 %
Vancouver	37.66 %	0.87	31.27 %	0.73	31.90 %	0.74	43.08 %

**Table 15:** Growth in the Number of Immigrants in Culture Occupations. 2006-2016

CMA	All culture occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>43</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>44</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>45</sup>	Total Workforce (% change)
Canada	19.35 %	0.89	25.86 %	1.18	10.09 %	0.46	21.86 %
Quebec City	96.39 %	1.03	67.59 %	0.72	39.39 %	0.42	93.74 %
Montréal	33.10 %	1.06	43.59 %	1.40	18.55 %	0.60	31.09 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>7.71 %</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>13.59 %</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>-3.38 %</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	<b>25.97 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>6.19 %</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>13.51 %</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>-2.86 %</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>20.58 %</b>
Toronto	14.79 %	1.08	25.58 %	1.86	11.09 %	0.81	13.75 %
Winnipeg	9.38 %	0.18	4.42 %	0.09	9.76 %	0.19	51.32 %
Calgary	21.12 %	0.37	29.45 %	0.52	19.42 %	0.34	56.69 %
Edmonton	16.20 %	0.25	12.83 %	0.20	3.23 %	0.05	63.61 %
Vancouver	31.24 %	1.58	39.39 %	2.00	17.30 %	0.88	19.72 %

**Table 16:** Recent Immigrants in Culture Occupations, 2006

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>46</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>47</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>48</sup>	Total workforce
Canada	4.13 %	1.23	2.92 %	0.87	2.80 %	0.84	3.35 %
Quebec City	0.96 %	1.02	0.73 %	0.78	1.09 %	1.16	0.94 %
Montréal	4.78 %	1.16	3.89 %	0.94	3.83 %	0.93	4.13 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>2.57 %</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.29 %</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>1.20 %</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>2.67 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>2.64 %</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>1.05 %</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1.14 %</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>3.02 %</b>
Toronto	7.32 %	0.87	4.87 %	0.58	4.47 %	0.53	8.44 %
Winnipeg	3.19 %	0.93	1.80 %	0.53	0.49 %	0.14	3.42 %
Calgary	5.57 %	1.08	3.34 %	0.65	2.49 %	0.48	5.14 %
Edmonton	3.09 %	1.02	2.34 %	0.77	1.37 %	0.45	3.03 %
Vancouver	6.47 %	0.97	4.55 %	0.69	3.87 %	0.58	6.64 %

**Table 17:** Recent Immigrants in Culture Occupations, 2016

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>49</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>50</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>51</sup>	Total workforce
Canada	3.99 %	1.15	2.95 %	0.85	2.36 %	0.68	3.48 %
Quebec City	2.68 %	1.58	1.62 %	0.95	2.05 %	1.21	1.70 %
Montréal	5.07 %	1.21	4.06 %	0.97	3.05 %	0.73	4.18 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>2.69 %</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.83 %</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>3.03 %</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>2.44 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>2.98 %</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>2.01 %</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>3.15 %</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>2.58 %</b>
Toronto	5.45 %	0.96	3.78 %	0.67	3.00 %	0.53	5.65 %
Winnipeg	5.00 %	0.71	2.79 %	0.40	2.06 %	0.29	7.06 %
Calgary	4.62 %	0.68	3.16 %	0.47	2.65 %	0.39	6.77 %
Edmonton	3.43 %	0.55	2.22 %	0.36	1.45 %	0.23	6.21 %
Vancouver	6.49 %	1.12	5.38 %	0.93	4.00 %	0.69	5.81 %

## Colour Scale

Lowest		Middle		Highest
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Photo: Sharon Jeannotte, 2018

**Table 18:** Growth in the Number of Recent Immigrants in Culture Occupations, 2006-2016

CMA	All culture occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>52</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>53</sup>	Artistic occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>54</sup>	Total workforce (% change)
Canada	9.37 %	0.74	23.57 %	1.86	-5.32 %	-0.42	12.65 %
Quebec City	216.67 %	2.23	168.42 %	1.73	116.67 %	1.20	97.17 %
Montréal	22.43 %	1.85	33.55 %	2.77	-8.18 %	-0.67	12.11 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>9.62 %</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>58.82 %</b>	<b>16.11</b>	<b>178.57 %</b>	<b>48.92</b>	<b>3.65 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>20.48 %</b>	<b>S.O.</b>	<b>118.60 %</b>	<b>S.O.</b>	<b>209.09 %</b>	<b>S.O.</b>	<b>-2.97 %</b>
Toronto	-8.84 %	0.37	4.24 %	S.O.	-19.08 %	0.80	-23.73 %
Winnipeg	57.76 %	0.46	70.00 %	0.56	366.67 %	2.92	125.72 %
Calgary	-9.45 %	-0.15	10.45 %	0.17	11.11 %	0.18	61.37 %
Edmonton	24.67 %	0.16	13.89 %	0.09	18.18 %	0.12	151.80 %
Vancouver	30.20 %	27.63	66.07 %	60.46	17.60 %	16.11	1.09 %

**Table 19:** Linguistic Minorities in Culture Occupations, 2006

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>55</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>56</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>57</sup>	Total workforce
Quebec City	4.84 %	1.25	4.10 %	1.06	6.00 %	1.55	3.86 %
Montréal	29.43 %	0.93	28.25 %	0.90	32.79 %	1.04	31.52 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>48.06 %</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>40.50 %</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>32.34 %</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>48.88 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>37.96 %</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>28.94 %</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>23.62 %</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>36.26 %</b>
Toronto	39.52 %	0.90	30.31 %	0.69	26.33 %	0.60	44.06 %
Winnipeg	23.14 %	0.96	20.01 %	0.83	22.11 %	0.92	24.10 %
Calgary	23.12 %	0.97	16.72 %	0.70	15.63 %	0.66	23.78 %
Edmonton	20.61 %	0.97	17.76 %	0.84	17.35 %	0.82	21.19 %
Vancouver	34.23 %	0.86	27.64 %	0.70	26.00 %	0.66	39.58 %

**Table 20:** Linguistic Minorities in Culture Occupations, 2016

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>58</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>59</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>60</sup>	Total workforce
Quebec City	7.28 %	1.32	5.36 %	0.97	8.03 %	1.45	5.52 %
Montréal	31.60 %	0.92	29.14 %	0.85	31.75 %	0.93	34.17 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>45.65 %</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>39.03 %</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>31.81 %</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>48.53 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>36.89 %</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>28.78 %</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>24.58 %</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>36.34 %</b>
Toronto	39.07 %	0.87	30.37 %	0.68	26.40 %	0.59	44.75 %
Winnipeg	23.37 %	0.82	18.60 %	0.65	18.97 %	0.66	28.57 %
Calgary	25.09 %	0.84	17.94 %	0.60	18.96 %	0.63	29.96 %
Edmonton	21.99 %	0.83	17.08 %	0.64	17.02 %	0.64	26.53 %
Vancouver	36.19 %	0.86	29.64 %	0.70	27.36 %	0.65	42.23 %

#### Colour Scale

Lowest		Middle		Highest
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**Table 21:** Growth in the Number of Linguistic Minorities in Culture Occupations, 2006-2016

CMA	All culture occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>61</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>62</sup>	Artistic occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>63</sup>	Total workforce (% change)
Quebec City	70.75 %	1.27	57.94 %	1.04	54.55 %	0.98	55.57 %
Montréal	23.98 %	1.21	31.84 %	1.60	11.45 %	0.58	19.85 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>-0.66 %</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>7.62 %</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>8.47 %</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>12.38 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>3.98 %</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>13.22 %</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>16.74 %</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>14.00 %</b>
Toronto	21.02 %	1.33	34.83 %	2.21	20.62 %	1.31	15.77 %
Winnipeg	1.54 %	0.05	1.79 %	0.06	-5.15 %	-0.17	29.67 %
Calgary	18.46 %	0.34	25.37 %	0.47	27.22 %	0.5	54.25 %
Edmonton	19.90 %	0.37	15.57 %	0.29	10.07 %	0.19	53.89 %
Vancouver	37.10 %	1.59	50.39 %	2.15	19.76 %	0.85	23.38 %



Photo: Festival franco-ontarien, 2018



**Table 22:** Visible Minorities in Culture Occupations, 2006

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>64</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>65</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>66</sup>	Total workforce
Canada	16.10 %	1.06	11.94 %	0.79	11.12 %	0.73	15.16 %
Quebec City	1.85 %	1.03	1.49 %	0.83	1.09 %	0.61	1.79 %
Montréal	11.33 %	0.79	9.00 %	0.63	8.71 %	0.60	14.40 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>15.86 %</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>8.98 %</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>8.21 %</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>14.05 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>18.92 %</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>10.55 %</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>9.38 %</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>17.04 %</b>
Toronto	32.97 %	0.82	24.56 %	0.61	21.02 %	0.52	40.28 %
Winnipeg	12.66 %	0.86	9.37 %	0.64	9.28 %	0.63	14.66 %
Calgary	18.25 %	0.90	11.62 %	0.58	9.80 %	0.49	20.18 %
Edmonton	14.89 %	0.94	11.41 %	0.72	8.99 %	0.57	15.82 %
Vancouver	30.73 %	0.81	24.62 %	0.65	22.14 %	0.58	38.06 %

#### Colour Scale

Lowest		Middle		Highest
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**Table 23:** Visible Minorities in Culture Occupations. 2016

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>67</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>68</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>69</sup>	Total workforce
Canada	21.27 %	1.00	16.71 %	0.78	14.72 %	0.69	21.33 %
Quebec City	4.19 %	0.93	2.66 %	0.59	2.36 %	0.53	4.49 %
Montréal	15.28 %	0.75	12.32 %	0.60	10.81 %	0.53	20.50 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>20.24 %</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>13.76 %</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>13.50 %</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>19.56 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>22.88 %</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>15.04 %</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>14.47 %</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>22.45 %</b>
Toronto	38.80 %	0.80	30.85 %	0.63	25.61 %	0.53	48.64 %
Winnipeg	18.04 %	0.71	13.03 %	0.51	11.47 %	0.45	25.41 %
Calgary	25.33 %	0.81	17.81 %	0.57	16.93 %	0.54	31.17 %
Edmonton	20.23 %	0.76	15.24 %	0.57	12.90 %	0.49	26.57 %
Vancouver	36.22 %	0.79	30.43 %	0.66	28.42 %	0.62	45.80 %

**Table 24:** Growth in the Number of Visible Minorities in Culture Occupations, 2006-2016

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>70</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>71</sup>	Artistic occupations (% change)	Ratio <sup>72</sup>	Total workforce (% change)
Canada	49.45 %	0.94	71.15 %	1.36	48.31 %	0.92	52.44 %
Quebec City	156.79 %	0.90	115.38 %	0.67	150.00 %	0.87	173.27 %
Montréal	55.73 %	0.97	75.00 %	1.31	42.82 %	0.75	57.39 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>33.50 %</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>70.95 %</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>81.25 %</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>57.59 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>29.26 %</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>62.36 %</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>73.33 %</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>49.86 %</b>
Toronto	44.07 %	1.17	69.02 %	1.83	46.55 %	1.24	37.63 %
Winnipeg	43.17 %	0.48	52.15 %	0.58	36.84 %	0.41	89.63 %
Calgary	51.36 %	0.58	78.97 %	0.89	81.13 %	0.91	89.12 %
Edmonton	52.56 %	0.49	60.40 %	0.57	61.11 %	0.57	106.38 %
Vancouver	52.89 %	1.35	73.47 %	1.88	46.15 %	1.18	39.17 %



**Table 25:** Indigenous People in Culture Occupations, 2006

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>73</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>74</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>75</sup>	Total workforce
Quebec City	0.64 %	1.19	0.57 %	1.06	1.09 %	2.02	0.54 %
Montréal	0.56 %	1.17	0.60 %	1.25	1.01 %	2.10	0.48 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>1.28 %</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>1.31 %</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>1.03 %</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.85 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>1.03 %</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.07 %</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.31 %</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1.54 %</b>
Toronto	0.52 %	1.02	0.61 %	1.20	0.62 %	1.22	0.51 %
Winnipeg	5.92 %	0.75	6.04 %	0.76	7.68 %	0.97	7.91 %
Calgary	1.53 %	0.67	1.84 %	0.81	1.66 %	0.73	2.27 %
Edmonton	2.41 %	0.58	2.40 %	0.58	1.63 %	0.39	4.16 %
Vancouver	1.40 %	0.81	1.70 %	0.98	2.26 %	1.31	1.73 %

**Table 26:** Indigenous People in Culture Occupations, 2016

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>76</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>77</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>78</sup>	Total workforce
Quebec City	2.41 %	0.61	2.66 %	0.68	3.40 %	0.80	3.92 %
Montréal	0.77 %	0.53	0.70 %	0.48	1.42 %	0.98	1.45 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>0.80 %</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.92 %</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.15 %</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.84 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>2.32 %</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>2.69 %</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>2.64 %</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>2.88 %</b>
Toronto	<b>1.87 %</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>2.20 %</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.85 %</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>2.51 %</b>
Winnipeg	0.76 %	1.00	0.91 %	1.20	1.26 %	1.66	0.76 %
Calgary	7.74 %	0.81	8.69 %	0.91	9.12 %	0.95	9.56 %
Edmonton	2.48 %	0.91	2.65 %	0.97	2.65 %	0.97	2.73 %
Vancouver	3.61 %	0.74	3.92 %	0.81	4.35 %	0.90	4.85 %
Vancouver	1.84 %	0.79	2.11 %	0.91	2.94 %	1.27	2.32 %

#### Colour Scale

Lowest		Middle		Highest
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**Table 27:** Growth in the Number of Indigenous People in Culture Occupations, 2006-2016

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>79</sup>	Core + ancillary culture occupations	Ratio <sup>80</sup>	Artistic occupations	Ratio <sup>81</sup>	Total workforce (% change)
Quebec City	35.71 %	0.19	46.67 %	0.24	50.00 %	0.26	192.29 %
Montréal	64.79 %	0.70	96.77 %	1.05	30.95 %	0.33	92.56 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>89.23 %</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>130.43 %</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>183.33 %</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>75.88 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>93.90 %</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>134.09 %</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>566.67 %</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>85.49 %</b>
Toronto	78.92 %	1.13	100.74 %	1.45	146.15 %	2.10	69.55 %
Winnipeg	31.63 %	0.98	58.21 %	1.80	31.91 %	0.99	32.30 %
Calgary	76.19 %	1.62	67.57 %	1.44	66.67 %	1.42	46.97 %
Edmonton	68.38 %	1.58	95.95 %	2.22	200.00 %	4.62	43.29 %
Vancouver	70.33 %	1.27	74.25 %	1.34	47.95 %	0.87	55.21 %





IMPACT





Photo by Nik Ives-Allison, depicting mural box "Auntie Mame Light Blue" by Drew Mandigo

## Impact

The indicators in this chapter show the effects of culture. Culture's impacts are far reaching. In fact, it would be fair to say that there is likely no one in Ottawa who has not been impacted by culture in the city. With the data that we have available, in this section we have been able to provide indicators on:

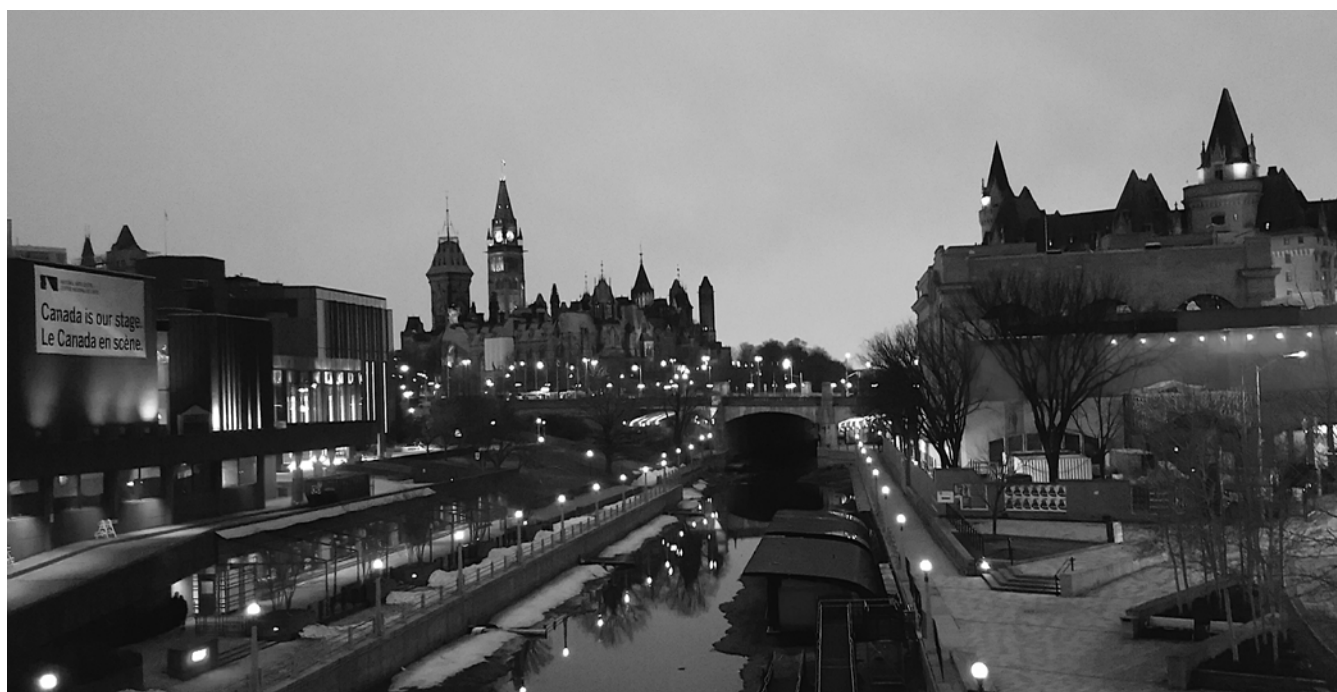
- Employment income in culture occupations in Ottawa;
- Culture Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Ottawa;
- Impact of the Ottawa Public Library.

These indicators tend to emphasize the economic benefits of culture. This is not because other impacts (e.g. social impacts, health impacts, etc.) are any less important, but because of the reality that economic impacts lend themselves well to numerical indicators. These benefits are often relatively easy to define, identify, quantify, and track. There are already well-established mechanisms for measuring the health of the economy, such as the employment rate or the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Non-economic impacts, such as social and health impacts, are often much more difficult to measure. Even when these effects can be quantified, gathering data can be challenging. For example, understanding how participation in cultural activities affects a person's health could require researchers to monitor a group of people for years. Such longitudinal studies can cost millions of dollars.

That said, many studies have analyzed social and other effects of culture. Sharon Jeannotte from the University of Ottawa's Centre on Governance has compiled a [literature review of these studies](#). Her review only includes papers published in English since 2000, yet still includes dozens of studies from both academic and government sources throughout the world. Very few of these studies have methodologies that could easily be replicated locally. Nevertheless, the review is valuable because it demonstrates that there is an extensive body of research on this topic and it provides suggestions for areas of further consideration. The Ottawa Culture Research Group hopes to develop social impact indicators for culture in Ottawa in the years to come.





## Employment income in culture occupations, including comparison to other major cities

In 2006, Ottawa's full-time cultural workers had the highest employment earnings compared to cultural workers in the other major cities. This was true for all three categories (all culture occupations, core and ancillary culture occupations, artist occupations).<sup>1</sup> Cette tendance se maintenait avec ou sans les résultats du côté québécois de la RMR. It was also true regardless of whether the Quebec side of the CMA was included. Ottawa's cultural workers were also the most likely to work full-time.<sup>2</sup> Part-time cultural workers in Ottawa-Gatineau also had higher employment incomes than cultural workers in any of the other CMAs in this study in 2006, but part-time workers in artist occupations in Ottawa-Gatineau earned less than their counterparts in the Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver CMAs.<sup>3</sup>

In 2016, full-time workers in all culture occupations in the Calgary CMA had higher employment income than workers in these occupations in the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA. However, average employment income in this category was still slightly higher on the Ontario side of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA than in Calgary.<sup>4</sup>

Ottawa-Gatineau still had the highest average employment income for full-time workers in artist occupations compared to the other CMAs in this study.<sup>5</sup> However, the employment incomes of part-time workers in artist occupations in Ottawa-Gatineau experienced little growth between 2006 and 2016.<sup>6</sup> The incomes have fallen below the national average.<sup>7</sup>

### Colour Scale



**Table 1:** Employment Income, Workers in Culture Occupations, Full-time, 2006

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>8</sup>	Core + Ancillary Culture Occupations	Ratio <sup>9</sup>	Artist occupations	Ratio <sup>10</sup>	All occupations
Canada	\$49,638	0.97	\$45,435	0.89	\$35,905	0.70	\$51,221
Quebec City	\$40,736	0.90	\$40,832	0.90	\$30,326	0.67	\$45,181
Montreal	\$46,808	0.96	\$43,982	0.91	\$39,027	0.80	\$48,547
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>\$63,011</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>\$55,589</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>\$43,194</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>\$58,682</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>\$65,661</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>\$56,269</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>\$43,436</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>\$61,599</b>
Toronto	\$55,150	0.91	\$50,898	0.84	\$43,036	0.71	\$60,727
Winnipeg	\$44,857	0.97	\$41,394	0.89	\$30,713	0.66	\$46,352
Calgary	\$55,149	0.82	\$48,032	0.72	\$35,260	0.53	\$66,909
Edmonton	\$51,287	0.93	\$49,049	0.89	\$37,210	0.67	\$55,138
Vancouver	\$52,897	0.98	\$47,983	0.89	\$38,855	0.72	\$53,995

**Table 2:** Employment Income, Workers in Culture Occupations, Full-time, 2016

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>11</sup>	Core + Ancillary Culture Occupations	Ratio <sup>12</sup>	Artist occupations	Ratio <sup>13</sup>	All occupations
Canada	\$64,275	0.97	\$57,439	0.87	\$45,386	0.69	\$65,997
Quebec City	\$53,999	0.95	\$50,629	0.89	\$39,189	0.69	\$57,042
Montreal	\$59,320	0.98	\$54,035	0.89	\$46,742	0.77	\$60,760
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>\$77,381</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>\$65,648</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>\$56,592</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>\$71,298</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>\$79,879</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>\$66,717</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>\$57,854</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>\$74,515</b>
Toronto	\$68,831	0.92	\$62,709	0.84	\$51,091	0.68	\$74,722
Winnipeg	\$57,959	0.93	\$52,669	0.84	\$36,250	0.58	\$62,418
Calgary	\$79,850	0.88	\$69,900	0.77	\$45,431	0.50	\$91,015
Edmonton	\$69,188	0.88	\$64,088	0.82	\$47,548	0.61	\$78,434
Vancouver	\$70,277	1.03	\$61,673	0.91	\$52,178	0.77	\$67,916

**Table 3:** Growth in Employment Income, Workers in Culture Occupations, Full-time, 2006-2016

CMA	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>14</sup>	Core + Ancillary Culture Occupations	Ratio <sup>15</sup>	Artist occupations	Ratio <sup>16</sup>	All occupations
Canada	29.49 %	1.02	26.42 %	0.92	26.41 %	0.92	28.85 %
Quebec City	32.56 %	1.24	23.99 %	0.91	29.22 %	0.91	26.25 %
Montreal	26.73 %	1.06	22.86 %	0.91	19.77 %	0.91	25.16 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>22.81 %</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>18.10 %</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>31.02 %</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>21.50 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>21.65 %</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>18.57 %</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>33.19 %</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>20.97 %</b>
Toronto	24.81 %	1.08	23.21 %	1.01	18.72 %	1.01	23.05 %
Winnipeg	29.21 %	0.84	27.24 %	0.79	18.03 %	0.79	34.66 %
Calgary	44.79 %	1.24	45.53 %	1.26	28.85 %	1.26	36.03 %
Edmonton	34.90 %	0.83	30.66 %	0.73	27.78 %	0.73	42.25 %
Vancouver	32.86 %	1.27	28.53 %	1.11	34.29 %	1.11	25.78 %

**Table 4:** Employment Income, Workers in Culture Occupations, Part-time, 2006

RMR	All culture occupations	Ratio <sup>17</sup>	Core + Ancillary Culture Occupations	Ratio <sup>18</sup>	Artist occupations	Ratio <sup>19</sup>	All occupations
Canada	\$21,819	0.97	\$20,302	0.91	\$16,206	0.72	\$22,398
Quebec City	\$21,340	0.95	\$20,214	0.90	\$14,280	0.64	\$22,400
Montreal	\$23,529	1.03	\$23,074	1.01	\$20,563	0.90	\$22,910
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>\$27,649</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>\$23,354</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>\$16,821</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>\$23,555</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>\$27,655</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>\$22,768</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>\$16,858</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>\$23,608</b>
Toronto	\$25,354	1.00	\$23,748	0.94	\$20,130	0.80	\$25,249
Winnipeg	\$18,731	0.95	\$17,872	0.91	\$14,205	0.72	\$19,663
Calgary	\$23,578	0.79	\$21,002	0.70	\$15,984	0.53	\$29,897
Edmonton	\$21,718	0.85	\$20,775	0.82	\$13,873	0.55	\$25,450
Vancouver	\$24,429	1.00	\$22,640	0.93	\$19,003	0.78	\$24,336

**Table 5:** Employment Income, Workers in Culture Occupations, Part-time, 2016

RMR	All culture occupations	Ratio	Core + Ancillary Culture Occupations	Ratio	Artist occupations	Ratio	All occupations
Canada	\$30,454	0.94	\$27,494	0.85	\$21,186	0.65	\$32,472
Quebec City	\$28,474	0.88	\$25,733	0.80	\$17,851	0.55	\$32,271
Montreal	\$30,649	1.03	\$28,863	0.97	\$23,778	0.80	\$29,845
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>\$34,473</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>\$27,317</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>\$17,786</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>\$32,290</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>\$34,206</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>\$26,254</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>\$18,247</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>\$32,584</b>
Toronto	\$33,122	0.97	\$30,573	0.90	\$24,168	0.71	\$33,979
Winnipeg	\$21,722	0.72	\$19,023	0.63	\$13,458	0.45	\$29,999
Calgary	\$36,871	0.81	\$30,285	0.67	\$19,021	0.42	\$45,518
Edmonton	\$30,805	0.73	\$27,026	0.64	\$20,163	0.48	\$42,215
Vancouver	\$35,595	1.07	\$33,029	0.99	\$27,385	0.82	\$33,218

**Table 6:** Growth in Employment Income, Workers in Culture Occupations, Part-time, 2006-2016

RMR	All culture occupations	Ratio	Core + Ancillary Culture Occupations	Ratio	Artist occupations	Ratio	All occupations
Canada	39.57 %	0.88	35.42 %	0.79	30.73 %	0.68	44.98 %
Quebec City	33.43 %	0.76	27.30 %	0.62	25.01 %	0.57	44.07 %
Montreal	30.26 %	1.00	25.09 %	0.83	15.64 %	0.52	30.27 %
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau</b>	<b>24.68 %</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>16.97 %</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>5.74 %</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>37.08 %</b>
<b>O-G (Ontario only)</b>	<b>23.69 %</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>15.31 %</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>8.24 %</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>38.02 %</b>
Toronto	30.64 %	0.89	28.74 %	0.83	20.06 %	0.58	34.58 %
Winnipeg	15.97 %	0.30	6.44 %	0.12	-5.26 %	-0.10	52.57 %
Calgary	56.38 %	1.08	44.20 %	0.85	19.00 %	0.36	52.25 %
Edmonton	41.84 %	0.64	30.09 %	0.46	45.34 %	0.69	65.88 %
Vancouver	45.71 %	1.25	45.89 %	1.26	44.11 %	1.21	36.50 %

**Table 7:** Highest Employment Income, All Culture Occupations, Full-time, 2006

Occupations	Average employment income
Managers - Publishing, motion pictures, broadcasting, performing arts	\$100,286
Software engineers and designers	\$91,648
Architects	\$81,007

**Table 8:** Highest Employment Income, All Culture Occupations, Full-time, 2016

Occupations	Average employment income
Software engineers and designers	\$112,998
Library, archive, museum and art gallery managers	\$95,308
Managers - publishing, motion pictures, broadcasting and performing arts	\$92,352

**Table 9:** Lowest Employment Income, All Culture Occupations, Full-time, 2006

Occupations	Average employment income
Musicians and singers	\$28,264
Dancers	\$22,137
Painters, sculptors and other visual artists	\$16,812

**Table 10:** Lowest Employment Income, All Culture Occupations, Full-time, 2016

Occupations	Average employment income
Binding and finishing machine operators	\$38,164
Other performers, not elsewhere classified	\$33,206
Painters, sculptors and other visual artists	\$25,245

There are substantial differences in earnings between culture occupations. However, an occupation-by-occupation analysis of employment income is not possible because there are occupations for which this information is not available due to data suppression. Data suppression occurs when the number of respondents is so small that Statistics Canada fears that privacy could be comprised if data is released at that level. For the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA, employment income data was only available for 38 of the 54 culture occupations in 2006 and 51 occupations in 2016.

The tables above show the top three highest and lowest income culture occupations in 2006 and 2016 in Ottawa-Gatineau. Some of the changes between the two censuses could be due to availability of data. For example, dancers were among the lowest income earners in Ottawa-Gatineau in 2006, but this was one of the occupations for which the data was suppressed for this CMA in 2016.





culture GDP of Ottawa

**\$ 3,426,195,220**



## Culture GDP

The Culture Statistics Strategy Consortium (CSSC) is a partnership between the Department of Canadian Heritage, Statistics Canada, all provincial/territorial ministries of culture, and many other partners. The Consortium came together in response to the desire for better culture indicators – similar to the Ottawa Culture Research Group, but at the national level. The CSSC has created several indicators at the national and provincial/territorial levels, including culture GDP, jobs, tax revenue, trade, etc.

The Creative City Network of Canada (CCNC) joined the CSSC to develop municipal-level versions of some of the national and provincial/territorial indicators that the CSSC has created. More than 30 CCNC member municipalities, including the City of Ottawa, have contributed towards the development of these municipal indicators, including municipal culture GDP.

Statistics Canada could not produce culture GDP figures at the local level, so Canadian Heritage has estimated these values using the Provincial/Territorial Culture Satellite Account (PTCSA) and Business Register data. The assumption is that cities with more and/or larger firms in the culture sector likely make up a larger share of the provincial or territorial culture GDP. It is also assumed that there is homogeneous productivity among firms of all sizes, between the various industries (NAICS) forming culture domains, and between cities of the same province or territory.

The estimated culture GDP of Ottawa for 2016 was more than \$3.4 billion! In per capita terms, this works out to \$3,667 per resident of the Ottawa Census Subdivision as of the 2016 Census. By comparison, the culture GDP per capita of Ontario in 2016 was \$2,043 per capita. When sports are included, the GDP figure grows to nearly \$4 billion, or \$4,235 per capita in Ottawa in 2016. The Ontario culture and sport GDP per capita for 2016 was \$2,277. The table below shows the breakdown by culture domain.

**Table 11:** Ottawa Culture GDP breakdown by domain

Culture Domains	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Heritage and libraries / Governance, funding and professional support*	\$1,272,827,441
Live performance	\$39,840,420
Visual and applied arts	\$243,481,555
Writings and published works	\$176,529,484
Audio-visual and Interactive media	\$740,087,954
Sound recording	\$7,330,378
Education and training	\$159,515,796

## About the data

The numbers in the table above (Ottawa Culture GDP breakdown by domain) do not add up to the total culture GDP because some culture economic activity is in multiple domains. In addition, the Heritage and Libraries and Governance, Funding, and Professional domains have been combined because it is not possible to reliably separate this data due to the way it is tracked by Statistics Canada.

The culture and sport GDP figures for Ottawa include culture pieces of both culture and non-culture industries. The estimates are only for the City of Ottawa (Ottawa Census Subdivision). Gatineau and other surrounding communities are not included.

There are certain limitations to using Business Register data. Each business is tied to one address (in one city), even though many businesses work at multiple locations. Therefore, if a film company based in Toronto does a shoot in Ottawa, its Ottawa activity would not be captured in the BR data. Another limitation is that some freelancers will not be captured if they do not claim any business income on their taxes.





Photo © SkeeziX1000, 2012

## Library impact

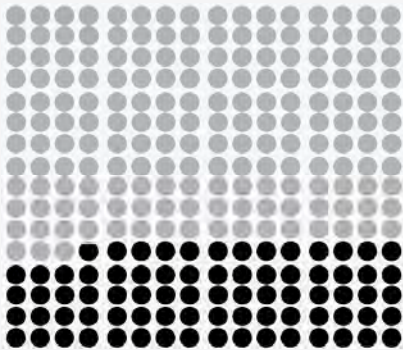
In 2016, the Ottawa Public Library (OPL) published *Check out the Benefit: the economic benefits of the Ottawa Public Library*. Using 2015 as the reference year, the study found \$256,000,000 in direct and indirect benefits from the library's activities.

Direct benefits are the value created through the usage of free services provided by OPL in lieu of paid alternatives. This could include, for example, borrowing books or other materials from the library, using the library's free computers or WIFI, or taking part in free library programs. Indirect benefits are the value created through spending by OPL. This includes, for example, employee spending of wages at local shops and services, which create jobs and additional economic value. This benefit includes both the initial spend and multipliers based on established economic impact methodologies.

A breakdown of some of the key indicators of the library's economic benefits is provided on the following pages. The full report is on the [library's website](#) as a PDF document. Quick snapshots of the findings are also available in a [PDF document](#) or as an [interactive webpage](#).



**Direct Benefit**  
**\$179.1 M**



**Indirect Benefit**  
**\$76.9 M**

---

## Benefits per...



**Household**  
**\$635**



**Cardholder**  
**\$1,038**



**Resident**  
**\$266**



**\$179,000,000**  
**direct benefits**

Direct benefits accrue to the library through customer interactions with programs, activities, and services. A number of methods can reasonably estimate these benefits. For this study, market comparators were used to determine the benefits provided to Ottawa residents using these resources for free.

The benefits in this study include:

- Collection use (\$172.9 million);
- Programs (\$1.8 million);
- Reference and database services (\$1.8 million);
- Technology access (\$1.8 million).

**\$76,900,000**  
**indirect benefits**

Libraries also contribute to the economy through spending on operations and procurement, capital projects, and employment. These benefits ripple through the economy, providing revenue for local suppliers. In addition, employee personal spending on housing, transportation, food, arts and culture, and other areas, has an economic benefit on our community.

To calculate these benefits, the OPL considered both the location of suppliers and the use of common multipliers cited by other studies for spending within Ontario and in Gatineau. Multipliers were not applied to spending that occurred elsewhere in the country or internationally, as limited local impact would be felt by those dollars. For employee wages, common standards for calculating the economic impact of wages were applied.





Photo © City of Ottawa, 2018

# \$5.17

**benefits per dollar spent**

With the total benefit of OPL activities measured in this study calculated at \$256 million and the total expenditures for OPL in 2015 at \$49.5 million, a \$5.17 benefit is returned for every \$1.00 spent. Additionally, OPL calculated the value created per resident in Ottawa (\$266), per household (\$635), and per active library card (\$1,038). This return on investment is in a consistent range with other library systems in Ontario that have conducted economic benefit studies.

# \$2,208

**benefits per hour open**

The value of an open hour was calculated by separating the benefits tied to branches from services available 24 hours a day online (such as e-books, videos and e-database access). In 2015, \$2,208 in benefit was created for each hour a library branch was open for a total benefit of \$176.9 million.

# NOTES

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 E. Belfiore (2015). “Foreword”, Making Culture Count – The Politics of Cultural Measurement. Eds. L. MacDowall, M. Badham, E. Blomkamp and K. Dunphy. United Kingdom: Palgrave Macmillan, p. ix.
- 2 Federal and provincial fiscal years do not align to the calendar year. In this report, for federal and provincial grants, “2015” refers to the 2015-16 fiscal year and “2016” refers to the 2016-17 fiscal year. Municipal fiscal years align to the calendar year.
- 3 The amount of funding awarded in a given year may not be equal to the amount of money actually dispersed in that year, as grants for large projects are often spread out over multiple years.
- 4 These are the population figures tracked by City of Ottawa Research and Forecasting. They differ somewhat from Census population figures because they may include temporary residents whose permanent address is in another city (e.g. students attending university or college in Ottawa).
- 5 These are draft figures. The final results of the 2016 Employment Survey have not yet been published.
- 6 This study used the [Ottawa Neighbourhood Study](#) boundaries.
- 7 The growth rate of employment incomes of workers in all culture occupations divided by the growth rate of employment incomes of workers in all occupations.
- 8 The growth rate of employment incomes of workers in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the growth rate of employment incomes of workers in all occupations.
- 9 The growth rate of employment incomes of workers in artist occupations divided by the growth rate of employment incomes of workers in all occupations.
- 10 The Heritage and Libraries and Governance, Funding, and Professional domains have been combined because it is not possible to reliably separate this data due to of the way it is tracked by Statistics Canada. These figures do not add up to the total culture GDP because some activity crosses multiple domains and cannot easily be categorized.

## SUPPORT

- 1 These are the population figures tracked by City of Ottawa Research and Forecasting. They differ somewhat from Census population figures because they may include temporary residents whose permanent address is in another city (e.g. students attending university or college in Ottawa).
- 2 While attempts have been made in the past to compare municipal culture grants between cities, these comparisons are difficult because the ways in which municipalities support culture vary significantly. For example, some municipalities choose to focus primarily on direct delivery of culture services, while others choose to provide the bulk of their culture support through grants.
- 3 See Appendix 7 for maps of the eight cities and their surrounding regions. These maps are from Statistics Canada 2016 Spatial Data Infrastructure. For more information, see [Statistics Canada interactive maps](#).
- 4 Census subdivisions are the census geographies that align to lower or single tier municipalities. However, population counts from the Census are often somewhat different from the numbers reported by the municipalities themselves due to

methodological differences. For example, the Census only counts each Canadian resident once. Therefore, if a person's primary home is in Toronto, but they are temporarily in Ottawa attending university, then for the purposes of the Census they count only as a resident of Toronto, but the City of Ottawa may also count that person as a resident of Ottawa for the purposes of service delivery.

- 5 Percentage increase or decrease in per capita funding awarded since 2015-16. The large increase in funding awarded to Ottawa-based organizations in 2016-17 was primarily the result of Canada 150 grants, such as the \$5,000,000 grant to Celebrations Ottawa Inc. (Ottawa 2017); and one-time support for capital projects through the Canada Cultural Spaces Fund, such as the \$5,250,000 contribution to the Ottawa Art Gallery and Arts Court redevelopment project.
- 6 [Canada Council for the Arts](#) (2018).
- 7 Canada Council for the Arts (2018). [Funding-Funding Decisions](#).
- 8 Canada Council for the Arts (2018). [Funding-Grants](#).
- 9 Canada Council for the Arts (2018). [Initiatives-New Chapter](#).
- 10 Percentage increase or decrease in per capita funding since 2015-16.

## PRESENCE

- 1 See the explanation in the *Participation* chapter regarding software-related industries. Also please note that the data from the 2016 City of Ottawa Employment Survey is preliminary and yet to be published.
- 2 For more information on Canadian Library Symbols, see [Library and Archives Canada](#).

## PARTICIPATION

- 1 For more information on the Conceptual Framework for Culture Statistics, see [Statistics Canada](#).
- 2 Statistics Canada collects data on participation in a variety of cultural activities through the General Social Survey (GSS), but the GSS was designed to provide national and provincial/territorial data. Attempts to obtain GSS data on cultural participation at the local level, even just for Canada's largest cities, were unsuccessful. Attempts to collect this data locally have also been problematic. The City's Cultural Funding and Support Section (CFSS) asks its grant recipients to provide information such as number of attendees, number of volunteers, number of members, etc. However, it is difficult to assess the reliability of this data. In addition, municipally funded organizations make up only a small piece of the cultural sector, so these figures would not be comprehensive even if they could be collected reliably.
- 3 At the time of writing the data collected for the 2016 Employment Survey is preliminary and has not yet been published.
- 4 Appendices 2 and 3 show which industries are included and how they are grouped within the culture sector.
- 5 Neighbourhood boundaries are determined by the Ottawa Neighbourhood Study (ONS). For more information about the ONS or to see maps showing the neighbourhood boundaries, see [Ottawa Neighbourhood Study](#).
- 6 See Appendix 8 for maps showing the concentration of culture industry employment in all Ottawa neighbourhoods. The numbers in the leftmost column of this table correspond to the neighbourhood numbers on the maps shown in the appendix. The 2012 figures have been shown with software industries excluded.

- 7 See Appendix 8 for maps showing the concentration of culture industry employment in all Ottawa neighbourhoods. The numbers in the leftmost column of this table correspond to the neighbourhood numbers on the maps shown in the appendix.
- 8 Appendix 5 compares 2006 NOC codes to 2011 NOC codes. Beginning in 2011 the NOC used a different numbering system (no longer included letters). Appendix 6 compares 2011 NOCS to 2016 NOCS. In 2016, there were some changes to the definitions of occupations, a few of which affected culture occupations. For more information on occupational classifications, see [Statistics Canada](#).
- 9 Appendix 4 has a chart showing each of the occupations that are included in these indicators. They are organized by domain according to the Conceptual Framework for Culture Statistics. However, many occupations are in multiple domains, so it is not possible to provide breakdowns of the measures in this section by domain.
- 10 The boundaries of the Ontario side of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA are slightly larger than the boundaries of the City of Ottawa.
- 11 Workers employed full-time for the full year.
- 12 Workers employed part-time, or employed full-time for only part of the year.
- 13 The occupation in which the worker spent the most hours working during the Census reference week. This is the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.
- 14 “All Culture Occupations” includes every occupation shown in the table in Appendix 4. Some of these occupations contain both culture and non-culture components, such as computer programmers and interactive media developers; translators, terminologists, and interpreters; and software engineers and designers.
- 15 “Core and Ancillary Culture Occupations” include occupations in any of the core culture domains (Heritage and Libraries, Live Performance, Written and Published Works, Sound Recording, Visual and Applied Arts, and Audio-Visual and Interactive Media), plus occupations that are in multiple culture domains, as well as occupations in ancillary culture domains, as shown in Appendix 4. It does not include the occupations that contain large non-culture components, such as computer programmers and interactive media developers; translators, terminologists, and interpreters; and software engineers and designers.
- 16 “Artist Occupations” include: producers, directors, choreographers and related occupations; conductors, composers, and arrangers; musicians and singers; dancers; actors and comedians; painters, sculptors, and other visual artists; artisans and craftspersons; authors and writers; and other performers.
- 17 Ideally, we would like to have reported on gender balance in the culture workforce. Unfortunately, the Census does not ask about gender. These statistics are drawn from the Census question about sex.
- 18 The share of the workforce who indicated that they were born outside of Canada and immigrated to Canada at any point in the past.
- 19 The share of the workforce who indicated that they were born outside of Canada and immigrated to Canada in the previous five years before the census.
- 20 The share of the workforce who indicated that their mother tongue was a language other than the most common mother tongue in the CMA in which they reside. In the eight CMAs in this study, French was the most common mother tongue in Montreal and Quebec City, while English was the most common mother tongue in each of the other CMAs. Therefore, linguistic minorities, for the purposes of this study, are residents of Montreal or Quebec City CMAs whose mother tongue is any language other than French; or a resident of any of Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa-Gatineau, Edmonton, or Winnipeg CMAs whose mother tongue is any language other than English. For the purposes of the Census, “mother tongue” is the first language that a person learned that they still speak. If a person is no longer able to speak the

first language that they learned, then their mother tongue is the next language that they learned. If a person learned multiple languages at the same time, then they are to identify the language spoken more often in their early years as their mother tongue, and only to select multiple mother tongues if they spoke both languages an equal amount of time.

- 21 The share of the workforce who identified as a visible minority. Statistics Canada defines visible minorities as those who are not Caucasian or have any Aboriginal identity.
- 22 The share of the workforce who identified as any Aboriginal identity, including First Nations, Inuit, and Métis.
- 23 Tables 10 – 12
- 24 Tables 13 – 18
- 25 Tables 19 – 21
- 26 Tables 22 – 24
- 27 Tables 25 – 27
- 28 The concentration of females in all culture occupations divided by the concentration of females in all occupations.
- 29 The concentration of females in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the concentration of females in all occupations.
- 30 The concentration of females in artist occupations divided by the concentration of females in all occupations.
- 31 The concentration of females in all culture occupations divided by the concentration of females in all occupations.
- 32 The concentration of females in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the concentration of females in all occupations.
- 33 The concentration of females in artist occupations divided by the concentration of females in all occupations.
- 34 The growth rate of the number of females in all culture occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of females in all occupations.
- 35 The growth rate of the number of females in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of females in all occupations.
- 36 The growth rate of the number of females in artist occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of females in all occupations.
- 37 The concentration of immigrants in all culture occupations divided by the concentration of immigrants in all occupations.
- 38 The concentration of immigrants in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the concentration of immigrants in all occupations.
- 39 The concentration of immigrants in artist occupations divided by the concentration of immigrants in all occupations.
- 40 The concentration of immigrants in all culture occupations divided by the concentration of immigrants in all occupations.
- 41 The concentration of immigrants in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the concentration of immigrants in all occupations.
- 42 The concentration of immigrants in artist occupations divided by the concentration of immigrants in all occupations.
- 43 The growth rate of the number of immigrants in all culture occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of immigrants in all occupations.
- 44 The growth rate of the number of immigrants in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of immigrants in all occupations.
- 45 The growth rate of the number of immigrants in artist occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of immigrants in all occupations.



- 46 The concentration of recent immigrants in all culture occupations divided by the  
 47 concentration of recent immigrants in all occupations.  
 48 The concentration of recent immigrants in core and ancillary culture occupations  
 49 divided by the concentration of recent immigrants in all occupations.  
 50 The concentration of recent immigrants in artist occupations divided by the  
 51 concentration of recent immigrants in all occupations.  
 52 The concentration of recent immigrants in all culture occupations divided by the  
 53 concentration of recent immigrants in all occupations.  
 54 The concentration of recent immigrants in core and ancillary culture occupations  
 55 divided by the concentration of recent immigrants in all occupations.  
 56 The concentration of recent immigrants in artist occupations divided by the  
 57 concentration of recent immigrants in all occupations.  
 58 The growth rate of the number of recent immigrants in all culture occupations  
 59 divided by the growth rate of the number of recent immigrants in all occupations.  
 60 The growth rate of the number of recent immigrants in core and ancillary culture  
 61 occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of recent immigrants in all  
 62 occupations.  
 63 The growth rate of the number of recent immigrants in artist occupations divided by  
 64 the growth rate of the number of recent immigrants in all occupations.  
 65 The concentration of linguistic minorities in all culture occupations divided by the  
 66 concentration of linguistic minorities in all occupations.  
 67 The concentration of linguistic minorities in core and ancillary culture occupations  
 68 divided by the concentration of linguistic minorities in all occupations.  
 69 The concentration of linguistic minorities in artist occupations divided by the  
 70 concentration of linguistic minorities in all occupations.  
 71 The concentration of linguistic minorities in all culture occupations divided by the  
 72 concentration of linguistic minorities in all occupations.  
 73 The concentration of linguistic minorities in core and ancillary culture occupations  
 74 divided by the concentration of linguistic minorities in all occupations.  
 75 The concentration of linguistic minorities in artist occupations divided by the  
 76 concentration of linguistic minorities in all occupations.  
 77 The growth rate of the number of linguistic minorities in all culture occupations  
 78 divided by the growth rate of the number of linguistic minorities in all occupations.  
 79 The growth rate of the number of linguistic minorities in core and ancillary culture  
 80 occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of linguistic minorities in all  
 81 occupations.  
 82 The growth rate of the number of linguistic minorities in artist occupations divided  
 83 by the growth rate of the number of linguistic minorities in all occupations.  
 84 The concentration of visible minorities in all culture occupations divided by the  
 85 concentration of visible minorities in all occupations.  
 86 The concentration of visible minorities in core and ancillary culture occupations  
 87 divided by the concentration of visible minorities in all occupations.  
 88 The concentration of visible minorities in artist occupations divided by the  
 89 concentration of visible minorities in all occupations.  
 90 The concentration of visible minorities in all culture occupations divided by the  
 91 concentration of visible minorities in all occupations.  
 92 The concentration of visible minorities in core and ancillary culture occupations  
 93 divided by the concentration of visible minorities in all occupations.  
 94 The concentration of visible minorities in artist occupations divided by the  
 95 concentration of visible minorities in all occupations.  
 96 The growth rate of the number of visible minorities in all culture occupations divided  
 97 by the growth rate of the number of visible minorities in all occupations.

- 71 The growth rate of the number of visible minorities in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of visible minorities in all occupations.
- 72 The growth rate of the number of visible minorities in artist occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of visible minorities in all occupations.
- 73 The concentration of Indigenous people in all culture occupations divided by the concentration of Indigenous people in all occupations.
- 74 The concentration of Indigenous people in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the concentration of Indigenous people in all occupations.
- 75 The concentration of Indigenous people in artist occupations divided by the concentration of Indigenous people in all occupations.
- 76 The concentration of Indigenous people in all culture occupations divided by the concentration of Indigenous people in all occupations.
- 77 The concentration of Indigenous people in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the concentration of Indigenous people in all occupations.
- 78 The concentration of Indigenous people in artist occupations divided by the concentration of Indigenous people in all occupations.
- 79 The growth rate of the number of Indigenous people in all culture occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of Indigenous people in all occupations.
- 80 The growth rate of the number of Indigenous people in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of Indigenous people in all occupations.
- 81 The growth rate of the number of Indigenous people in artist occupations divided by the growth rate of the number of Indigenous people in all occupations.

## IMPACT

- 1 Appendix 4 shows which occupations are included in each domain.
- 2 Table 1
- 3 Table 4
- 4 Table 2
- 5 Table 2
- 6 Table 6
- 7 Table 5
- 8 The average employment income of full-time workers in all culture occupations divided by the average employment income of full-time workers in all occupations.
- 9 The average employment income of full-time workers in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the average employment income of full-time workers in all occupations.
- 10 The average employment income of full-time workers in artist occupations divided by the average employment income of full-time workers in all occupations.
- 11 The average employment income of full-time workers in all culture occupations divided by the average employment income of full-time workers in all occupations.
- 12 The average employment income of full-time workers in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the average employment income of full-time workers in all occupations.
- 13 The average employment income of full-time workers in artist occupations divided by the average employment income of full-time workers in all occupations.
- 14 The growth rate of employment incomes of full-time workers in all culture occupations divided by the growth rate of employment incomes of full-time workers

in all occupations.

- 15 The growth rate of employment incomes of full-time workers in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the growth rate of employment incomes of full-time workers in all occupations.
- 16 The growth rate of employment incomes of full-time workers in artist occupations divided by the growth rate of employment incomes of full-time workers in all occupations.
- 17 Part-time includes workers who worked less than 30 hours per week, or who worked full-time (more than 30 hours per week) but for only part of the year.
- 18 The average employment income of part-time workers in all culture occupations divided by the average employment income of part-time workers in all occupations.
- 19 The average employment income of part-time workers in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the average employment income of part-time workers in all occupations.
- 20 The average employment income of part-time workers in artist occupations divided by the average employment income of part-time workers in all occupations.
- 21 The average employment income of part-time workers in all culture occupations divided by the average employment income of part-time workers in all occupations.
- 22 The average employment income of part-time workers in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the average employment income of part-time workers in all occupations.
- 23 The average employment income of part-time workers in artist occupations divided by the average employment income of part-time workers in all occupations.
- 24 The growth rate of employment incomes of part-time workers in all culture occupations divided by the growth rate of employment incomes of part-time workers in all occupations.
- 25 The growth rate of employment incomes of part-time workers in core and ancillary culture occupations divided by the growth rate of employment incomes of part-time workers in all occupations.
- 26 The growth rate of employment incomes of part-time workers in artist occupations divided by the growth rate of employment incomes of part-time workers in all occupations.
- 27 For more information on the Business Register, see [Statistics Canada](#).



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