



Service bulletin

Sound Recording and Music Publishing: Data Tables



2006

Sound recording and music publishing: data tables 2006

Data for 2005 or 2006 should not be compared with previously published data on sound recording due to significant changes in coverage and methodology in the new survey. Music publishing and sound recording studios were not covered by the previous survey.

The new survey of Sound Recording and Music Publishing collects data using a sample, which represents 95% of the total revenue earned by these companies. A limited set of financial data from administrative sources are also included for firms whose combined revenues represent the remaining 5% of total industry revenues.

Data are now collected using the Business Register, a central Statistics Canada database of businesses that have been classified using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This industry-based classification is a departure from the activity-based classification used previously by the Culture Statistics Program, where all businesses with record production or record production/distribution activities were surveyed. Some of these activities which were previously included in the survey are now excluded if they represent only secondary activities within the company.

The survey now covers five NAICS industries:

- NAICS 512210 - Record production
- NAICS 512220 - Integrated record production / distribution
- NAICS 512230 - Music publishers
- NAICS 512240 - Sound recording studios
- NAICS 512290 - Other Sound Recording Industries

It should be noted that the data by province reflect the economic activity that is taking place in that province, rather than the economic activity reported according to the head office location of the company.

Caution should be taken when interpreting the data tables, given that definitions used in 2005 and 2006 are different from those used in other survey years. For example, *operating profit margin* is different from the variable *profit margin before taxes*, used in other survey years. For an overview of survey changes and collection and processing methodologies, see "The new culture of the Culture Statistics Program" at 87-004-X-.



Statistical tables

Table 1

Summary statistics for the record production and integrated record production and distribution industry, by province, 2005 and 2006

	Operating revenue ¹		Salaries, wages and benefits ²		Operating expenses ³		Operating profit margin ⁴	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	thousands of dollars						percent	
Atlantic Provinces ⁵	4,000	6,300	600	800	3,600	5,200	10.7	17.7
Quebec	90,900	148,700	10,700	17,600	82,500	141,900	9.3	4.6
Ontario	533,400	479,400	73,600	55,700	502,400	406,000	5.8	15.3
Prairie Provinces ⁶	20,300	39,200	5,700	4,900	17,700	31,500	12.5	19.7
British Columbia and Territories ⁷	63,800	91,800	3,600	10,500	38,300	80,300	40.0	12.5
Canada	712,300	765,400	94,200	89,400	644,400	664,800	9.5	13.1

1. Operating revenue excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Salaries, wages and benefits include employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, employment insurance, etc. for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

3. Operating expenses exclude interest on borrowing, write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, and other non-recurring items.

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

5. Atlantic Provinces include: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

6. Prairie Provinces include: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

7. Territories include: Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Note(s): Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and includes all establishments classified under 512210 and 512220.

Table 2

Summary statistics for the music publishing industry, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	Operating revenue ¹		Salaries, wages and benefits ²		Operating expenses ³		Operating profit margin ⁴	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	thousands of dollars						percent	
Canada	124,300	118,600	20,300	17,200	111,800	100,000	10.1	15.7

1. Operating revenue excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Salaries, wages and benefits include employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, employment insurance, etc. for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

3. Operating expenses exclude interest on borrowing, write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, and other non-recurring items.

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

Note(s): Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and includes all establishments classified under 512230.

Table 3
Summary statistics for the sound recording studio industry, by province, 2005 and 2006

	Operating revenue ¹		Salaries, wages and benefits ²		Operating expenses ³		Operating profit margin ⁴	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	thousands of dollars						percent	
Atlantic Provinces ⁵	2,300	3,100	700	700	2,000	2,900	11.8	6.7
Quebec	21,200	26,900	5,100	5,800	18,400	24,200	13.4	9.9
Ontario	34,500	36,400	7,300	6,800	29,600	32,100	14.3	11.8
Prairie Provinces ⁶	5,700	7,000	1,400	1,400	5,200	5,800	9.4	16.2
British Columbia and Territories ⁷	19,200	19,100	4,400	4,200	17,500	17,100	9.2	10.8
Canada	82,900	92,500	18,900	19,000	72,600	82,200	12.5	11.2

1. Operating revenue excludes investment income (dividends and interest).
 2. Salaries, wages and benefits include employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, employment insurance, etc. for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.
 3. Operating expenses exclude interest on borrowing, write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, and other non-recurring items.
 4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.
 5. Atlantic Provinces include: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
 6. Prairie Provinces include: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
 7. Territories include: Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
- Note(s):** Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and includes all establishments classified under 512240 sound recording studios.

Table 4
Summary statistics for other sound recording industries, by province, 2005 and 2006

	Operating revenue ¹		Salaries, wages and benefits ²		Operating expenses ³		Operating profit margin ⁴	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	thousands of dollars						percent	
Atlantic Provinces ⁵	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Quebec	1,200	F	400	F	1,000	F	12.2	F
Ontario	1,800	F	600	F	1,300	F	30.5	F
Prairie Provinces ⁶	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
British Columbia and Territories ⁷	1,100	F	400	F	1,100	F	2.7	F
Canada	4,600	F	1,400	F	3,700	F	18.9	F

1. Operating revenue excludes investment income (dividends and interest).
 2. Salaries, wages and benefits include employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, employment insurance, etc. for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.
 3. Operating expenses exclude interest on borrowing, write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, and other non-recurring items.
 4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.
 5. Atlantic Provinces include: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
 6. Prairie Provinces include: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
 7. Territories include: Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
- Note(s):** Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and includes all establishments classified under 512290.

Table 5
Profile of the record production and integrated record production and distribution industry (survey portion), provinces and regions, 2006 and 2005

	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	All other provinces and territories ¹	Canada
thousands of dollars					
Operating Revenue					
Revenue from sales of goods and services					
2006	79,725	498,081	54,328	22,804	654,938
2005	133,631	445,935	82,260	42,918	704,744
Revenue from royalties and rights					
2006	1,511	x	7,369	x	28,564
2005	x	22,025	x	1,110	33,193
All other operating revenue ²					
2006	2,905	x	116	x	7,145
2005	x	2,180	x	873	9,396
Total operating revenue					
2006	84,142	520,720	61,812	23,974	690,647
2005	142,376	470,140	89,915	44,901	747,333
Operating Expenses					
Cost of goods sold					
2006	26,783	130,750	5,630	5,533	168,695
2005	39,102	85,155	19,415	10,484	154,156
Royalties, rights, licensing and franchise fees					
2006	8,763	152,473	6,122	5,022	172,380
2005	25,333	144,102	27,051	12,594	209,080
Salaries, wages and benefits					
2006	9,881	71,053	3,172	6,118	90,223
2005	16,635	53,900	10,234	5,442	86,211
Advertising, marketing and promotions					
2006	4,872	51,052	2,087	1,306	59,316
2005	11,359	39,325	8,297	2,679	61,660
Professional and business service fees					
2006	1,997	8,630	4,020	391	15,038
2005	4,267	16,285	1,712	360	22,624
Outsourcing					
2006	3,059	2,212	7,695	263	13,229
2005	2,939	3,178	479	480	7,075
All other operating expenses ³					
2006	20,778	73,774	7,480	2,244	104,276
2005	35,864	53,235	11,181	4,030	104,312
Total operating expenses					
2006	76,132	489,943	36,206	20,878	623,158
2005	135,499	395,180	78,369	36,069	645,118
percent					
Operating profit margin⁴					
2006	9.5	5.9	41.4	12.9	9.8
2005	4.8	15.9	12.8	19.7	13.7

1. All other provinces and territories include Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. All other operating revenue includes grants and subsidies and other revenue.

3. All other operating expenses include commissions paid to non-employees, payments for services provided by head office, office supplies, rental and leasing, repair and maintenance, insurance, travel, meals and entertainment, utilities, telephone and telecommunication, property and business taxes, licences and permits, delivery, warehousing, postage and courier, financial service fees, charitable donations, bad debts and all other expenses.

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

Note(s): Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and includes all establishments classified under 512210 record production and 512220 integrated record production and distribution. The surveyed portion includes only data for surveyed establishments weighted to represent other establishments that were eligible for sampling but were not selected. The surveyed portion represents approximately 95% of total industry revenue. Data from 2005 have been revised.

Source(s): Statistics Canada: 2006 and 2005 Survey of Service Industries: Sound Recording and Music Publishing Industry.

Table 6
Profile of the music publishing industry (survey portion), Canada, 2006 and 2005

	Canada
	thousands of dollars
Operating Revenue	
Revenue from sales of goods and services	
2006	10,900
2005	7,321
Revenue from royalties, rights, licensing and franchise fees	
2006	99,123
2005	95,258
All other operating revenue ¹	
2006	5,988
2005	4,869
Total operating revenue	
2006	116,012
2005	107,447
Operating Expenses	
Royalties, rights or franchise fees	
2006	58,569
2005	49,929
Salaries, wages and benefits	
2006	18,898
2005	14,785
Commissions paid to non-employees	
2006	2,776
2005	6,013
Cost of goods sold	
2006	2,623
2005	3,760
Amortization of tangible and intangible assets	
2006	5,570
2005	5,905
All other operating expenses ²	
2006	15,648
2005	9,477
Total operating expenses	
2006	104,085
2005	89,870
	percent
Operating profit margin ³	
2006	10.3
2005	16.4

1. All other operating revenue includes grants and subsidies and other revenue.

2. All other operating expenses include professional and business services fees, payments for services provided by head office, office supplies, rental and leasing, repair and maintenance, insurance, advertising, marketing and promotions, travel, meals and entertainment, utilities, telephone and telecommunication, property and business taxes, licences and permits, delivery, warehousing, postage and courier, financial service fees, charitable donations, bad debts and all other expenses.

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

Note(s): Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and includes all establishments classified under 512230 music publishers. The surveyed portion includes only data for surveyed establishments weighted to represent other establishments that were eligible for sampling but were not selected. The surveyed portion represents approximately 95% of total industry revenue. Data from 2005 have been revised.

Source(s): Statistics Canada: 2006 and 2005 Survey of Service Industries: Sound Recording and Music Publishing Industry.

Table 7
Profile of the sound recording studio industry (survey portion), provinces and regions, 2006 and 2005

	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	All other provinces and territories ¹	Canada
thousands of dollars					
Operating revenue					
Revenue from sales of goods and services					
2006	x	30,106	14,868	x	68,849
2005	22,123	26,639	16,089	7,480	72,332
All other operating revenue ²					
2006	x	392	1,934	x	2,407
2005	548	709	643	57	1,957
Total operating revenue					
2006	17,614	30,498	16,802	6,341	71,256
2005	22,670	27,348	16,732	7,537	74,288
Operating expenses					
Salaries, wages and benefits					
2006	4,465	6,616	4,073	1,971	17,125
2005	5,373	5,623	3,941	1,960	16,897
Outsourcing					
2006	2,051	1,987	2,190	684	6,912
2005	3,162	3,383	2,546	1,009	10,098
Rental and leasing					
2006	2,126	3,109	1,163	508	6,905
2005	2,203	2,661	1,055	618	6,537
Cost of goods sold					
2006	1,049	1,281	x	x	5,526
2005	1,795	2,556	409	819	5,579
Professional and business service fees					
2006	765	2,390	x	x	4,351
2005	878	2,540	669	299	4,385
Amortization of tangible and intangible assets					
2006	1,608	2,788	1,112	297	5,805
2005	1,947	2,008	1,157	436	5,547
All other operating expenses ³					
2006	3,236	7,139	3,519	1,210	15,104
2005	4,646	5,277	4,921	1,335	16,180
Total operating expenses					
2006	15,301	25,311	15,284	5,832	61,729
2005	20,003	24,047	14,697	6,476	65,223
percent					
Operating profit margin⁴					
2006	13.1	17.0	9.0	8.0	13.4
2005	11.8	12.1	12.2	14.1	12.2

1. All other provinces and territories include Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. All other operating revenue includes grants and subsidies, royalties, rights, licensing and franchise fees and other revenue.

3. All other operating expenses include commissions paid to non-employees, payments for services provided by head office, office supplies, repair and maintenance, insurance, advertising, marketing and promotions, travel, meals and entertainment, utilities, telephone and telecommunication, property and business taxes, licences and permits, royalties, rights, licensing and franchise fees, delivery, warehousing, postage and courier, financial service fees, charitable donations, bad debts and all other expenses.

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

Note(s): Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and includes all establishments classified under 512240 sound recording studios. The surveyed portion includes only data for surveyed establishments weighted to represent other establishments that were eligible for sampling but were not selected. The surveyed portion represents approximately 95% of total industry revenue. Data from 2005 have been revised.

Source(s): Statistics Canada: 2006 and 2005 Survey of Service Industries: Sound Recording and Music Publishing.

Table 8
Profile of the other sound recording industries (survey portion), provinces and regions, 2006 and 2005

	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	All other provinces and territories ¹	Canada
thousands of dollars					
Operating revenue					
Revenue from sales of goods and services					
2006	x	1,314	x	x	x
2005	F	F	F	F	F
All other operating revenue ²					
2006	x	0	x	x	x
2005	F	F	F	F	F
Total operating revenue					
2006	615	1,314	861	430	3,219
2005	F	F	F	F	F
Operating expenses					
Salaries, wages and benefits					
2006	229	452	x	x	1,126
2005	F	F	F	F	F
Outsourcing					
2006	2	97	x	x	300
2005	F	F	F	F	F
Rental and leasing					
2006	51	43	13	11	119
2005	F	F	F	F	F
Cost of goods sold					
2006	40	11	x	x	x
2005	F	F	F	F	F
Professional and business service fees					
2006	16	103	x	4	x
2005	F	F	F	F	F
Amortization of tangible and intangible assets					
2006	32	24	x	x	145
2005	F	F	F	F	F
All other operating expenses ³					
2006	113	164	175	119	571
2005	F	F	F	F	F
Total operating expenses					
2006	484	894	864	334	2,575
2005	F	F	F	F	F
percent					
Operating profit margin ⁴					
2006	21.3	32.0	-0.4	22.3	22.0
2005	F	F	F	F	F

1. All other provinces and territories include Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. All other operating revenue includes grants and subsidies, royalties, rights, licensing and franchise fees and other revenue.

3. All other operating expenses include commissions paid to non-employees, payments for services provided by head office, office supplies, repair and maintenance, insurance, advertising, marketing and promotions, travel, meals and entertainment, utilities, telephone and telecommunication, property and business taxes, licences and permits, royalties, rights, licensing and franchise fees, delivery, warehousing, postage and courier, financial service fees, charitable donations, bad debts and all other expenses.

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

Note(s): Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and includes all establishments classified under 512290 Other sound recording industries. The surveyed portion includes only data for surveyed establishments weighted to represent other establishments that were eligible for sampling but were not selected. The surveyed portion represents approximately 95% of total industry revenue.

Source(s): Statistics Canada: 2006 and 2005 Survey of Service Industries: Sound Recording and Music Publishing.

Table 9
Selected financial statistics for record production and integrated record production and distribution industry (survey portion), by country or control, Canada, 2006 and 2005

	Canadian-controlled	Foreign-controlled
	thousands of dollars	
Operating Revenue		
Revenue from sales of goods and services		
2006	238,384	416,553
2005	120,168	584,576
Revenue from royalties, rights, licensing and franchise fees		
2006	x	x
2005	7,907	25,286
All other operating revenue ¹		
2006	x	x
2005	7,815	1,581
Total operating revenue		
2006	253,604	437,044
2005	135,891	611,442
Operating Expenses		
Cost of goods sold		
2006	x	x
2005	27,966	126,190
Royalties, rights or franchise fees		
2006	x	x
2005	18,647	190,433
Salaries, wages and benefits		
2006	27,071	63,152
2005	16,436	69,775
Advertising, marketing and promotions		
2006	x	x
2005	12,254	49,406
Professional and business service fees		
2006	x	x
2005	6,215	16,409
Outsourcing		
2006	x	x
2005	4,561	2,514
All other operating expenses ²		
2006	60,514	43,762
2005	37,240	67,071
Total operating expenses		
2006	228,303	394,855
2005	123,320	521,798
	percent	
Operating profit margin ³		
2006	10.0	9.7
2005	9.3	14.7

1. All other operating revenue includes grants and subsidies and other revenue.

2. All other operating expenses include commissions paid to non-employees, payments for services provided by head office, office supplies, rental and leasing, repair and maintenance, insurance, travel, meals and entertainment, utilities, telephone and telecommunication, property and business taxes, licences and permits, delivery, warehousing, postage and courier, financial service fees, charitable donations, bad debts and all other expenses.

3. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.
Note(s): Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and includes all establishments classified under 512210 record production and 512220 integrated record production and distribution. The surveyed portion includes only data for surveyed establishments weighted to represent other establishments that were eligible for sampling but were not selected. The surveyed portion represents approximately 95% of total industry revenue. Data from 2005 have been revised.

Source(s): Statistics Canada: 2006 and 2005 Survey of Service Industries: Sound Recording and Music Publishing Industry.

Methodology

Survey Overview

This annual sample survey collects the financial and operating data needed to produce statistics on the Sound Recording and Music Publishing Industry in Canada. Commencing with reference year 2005 and every two years

thereafter, the survey also collects detailed information on the characteristics of the businesses, such as type of revenue and type of client.

These data are aggregated with information from other sources to produce official estimates of the national and provincial economic production of the Sound Recording and Music Publishing Industry in Canada. The results from this survey provide data to businesses, governments, investors and associations. These data allow these groups to monitor the growth of the industry, measure performance, allow comparison across similar businesses and to better understand this industry to react to trends and patterns.

Commencing with reference year 2005, this new survey, is administered by the Service Industries Program, in collaboration with the Culture Statistics Program. Historical time series data from the previous Culture Statistics Program are available in The Guide to Culture Statistics (online, free of charge, at catalogue number 87-008-GIE). **It should be noted that data from this historical time series should not be compared with data from this new survey due to significant differences in coverage and methodology.**

The new survey covers a somewhat different set of businesses than in previous years so that data generally cannot be expected to be comparable. The list of names and addresses of businesses is now drawn from a central Statistics Canada data base. Also, a much more rigorous delineation of those companies that are considered part of the culture sector has been applied through the implementation of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This industry-based classification is a departure from the activity-based classification that was used previously. In addition to these changes in coverage, commencing with 2005, the data are based on a sample of businesses.

Despite these changes, several data points for two earlier survey years have been produced so that key trends can still be determined. These data represent estimates of historical data that would have been produced using this new coverage and methodology for those years. This information is included in the 2005 data release only.

Statistical data reference period

January 2006 to December 2006

Collection date(s)

January 16, 2007 to September 28, 2007

Data release date

March 18, 2008

Survey population

The target population consists of all statistical establishments (sometimes referred to as firms or units) classified to the Sound Recording Industries according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) during the reference year.

Instrument design

The survey questionnaires comprise generic modules that have been designed to cover several service industries. For 2006, a shorter questionnaire, designed only to collect core financial data (revenues and expenses), was used for this industry. The questionnaire was only sent to a subset of businesses with complex operational structures. Data for the remaining businesses selected in sample were compiled using administrative data.

Sample design

This is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design.

The survey design was based on probability sampling and only covered the portion of the frame subject to direct data collection.

The basic objective of the survey is to produce estimates for the whole industry for incorporated and unincorporated businesses. The data come from two different sources: a sample of all businesses with revenue above or equal to a certain threshold and administrative data for businesses with revenue below the threshold, which are excluded from sampling. The excluded portion represents a substantial proportion of the industry in terms of number of establishments, but its contribution to the overall industry revenue is only about 5%. It should be noted that for this excluded portion, only certain financial information is obtained from administrative sources; e.g., total revenue, expenses such as depreciation and salaries, wages and benefits. (Note: the threshold varies between industries and between provinces in the same survey.) For this reference year, only revenue and expense variables are being produced. Questionnaires are only being sent to a subset of businesses with complex operational structures. The remaining businesses will be estimated using administrative data only.

The frame is the list of establishments from which the portion eligible for sampling is determined and the sample is taken. The frame provides basic information about each firm including: address, industry classification and other administrative information. The frame is referred to as the Business Register and is updated regularly using administrative data.

Prior to the selection of a random sample, establishments are classified into homogeneous groups (i.e., groups with the same industry, same geography (province/territory)). Quality requirements are targeted, and then each group is divided into sub-groups called strata: take-all, must-take, and take-some.

The take-all stratum represents the largest firms in terms of performance (based on revenue). The must-take stratum is comprised of units selected on the basis of complex structure characteristics (multi-establishment, multi-legal, multi-NAICS, or multi-province enterprises), as well as selected establishments whose particular industry characteristics make it essential that they be included. All take-all and must-take firms are selected to the sample. Units in the take-some strata are subject to simple random sampling.

The sample size for the 2006 Sound Recording and Music Publishing survey was 365 collection entities.

Collection

Responding to this survey is mandatory. Data are collected directly from survey respondents and extracted from administrative files.

Data are collected through a mail-out/mail-back process, while providing respondents with the option of other filing methods such as telephone or fax. Follow-up procedures are applied when a questionnaire has not been received after a pre-specified period of time or incomplete responses have been provided.

Error detection / editing

Data are examined for inconsistencies and errors using automated edits coupled with analytical review. Every effort is made to minimize the non-sampling errors of omission, duplication, reporting, and processing. Several checks are performed on the collected data. These checks look for internal consistency such as: section totals must be equal to the components; if employees are reported, personnel costs must be greater than zero; the main source of income must be consistent with the assigned NAICS code; identification of extreme values; etc.

Imputation

Where information is missing, imputation is performed using a "nearest neighbour" procedure (donor imputation), using historical data where available, using averages based on responses from a set of similar establishments, or using administrative data as a proxy for reported data.

Estimation

As part of the estimation process, survey data are weighted because some units in the sample represent a certain number of other establishments that were not selected in sample. These data are then combined with administrative data to produce final industry estimates.

Quality evaluation

Prior to dissemination, combined survey results are analyzed for overall quality; in general, this includes a detailed review of individual responses (especially for the largest companies), an assessment of the general economic conditions portrayed by the data, historic trends, and comparisons with other data sources.

Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data that would divulge information obtained under the Statistics Act that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Data accuracy measures

While considerable effort is made to ensure high standards throughout all stages of collection and processing, the resulting estimates are inevitably subject to a certain degree of error. These errors can be broken down into two major types: non-sampling and sampling.

Non-sampling error is not related to sampling and may occur for many reasons. For example, non-response is an important source of non-sampling error. Population coverage, differences in the interpretation of questions, incorrect information from respondents, and mistakes in recording, coding and processing data are other examples of non-sampling errors.

The weighted response rate represents the proportion of the total revenue accounted for by units that responded to the survey. Of the 15 mailed sampled units contributing to the estimate, the weighted response rate was 77.9%, after accounting for firms that have gone out of business, have been reclassified to a different industry, are inactive, or are duplicates on the frame.

Sampling error occurs because population estimates are derived from a sample of the population rather than the entire population. Sampling error depends on factors such as sample size, sampling design, and the method of estimation. An important property of probability sampling is that sampling error can be computed from the sample itself by using a statistical measure called the coefficient of variation (CV). The assumption is that over repeated surveys, the relative difference between a sample estimate and the estimate that would have been obtained from an enumeration of all units in the universe would be less than twice the CV, 95 times out of 100. The range of acceptable data values yielded by a sample is called a confidence interval. Confidence intervals can be constructed around the estimate using the CV. First, we calculate the standard error by multiplying the sample estimate by the CV. The sample estimate plus or minus twice the standard error is then referred to as a 95% confidence interval.

For the 2006 Survey of Sound Recording and Music Publishing, CVs were calculated for each estimate. Generally, the more commonly reported variables obtained very good CVs (10% or less), while the less commonly reported variables were associated with higher but still acceptable CVs (under 25%). The CVs are available upon request.

The qualities of CVs are rated as follows:

- Excellent 0.01% to 4.99%
- Very good 5.00% to 9.99%
- Good 10.00% to 14.99%
- Acceptable 15.00% to 24.99%
- Use with caution 25.00% to 34.99%
- Unreliable 35.00% or higher

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

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