## Service bulletin

# Spectator Sports, Event Promoters, Artists and Related Industries 

## 2008



## Highlights

Combined operating revenues for Canada's spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related services industry reached $\$ 5.8$ billion in 2008. Spectator sports is the largest industry group, accounting for $44 \%$ of the total, followed by promoters of performing arts, sports and similar events at $35 \%$, agents and managers at $15 \%$, and independent artists, writers and performers at $6 \%$.

## Spectator sports

- The Spectator sports industry generated $\$ 2.6$ billion in revenues for 2008 , up from $\$ 2.4$ billion in 2007. Profit margins remained steady from a year ago at 3.6\%.
- Admissions to sports or racing events, the largest component of total operating revenues, accounted for $37 \%$ of the total.
- Operating expenses stood at $\$ 2.5$ billion, with salaries and wages accounting for $43 \%$ of the total.


## Promoters of performing arts and sports events

- The performing arts and sports events industry earned $\$ 2.1$ billion in operating revenues for 2008, which is unchanged from the prior year. Operating profits decreased from $4.1 \%$ in 2007 to $1.8 \%$ in 2008.
- Operating expenses were up $2.5 \%$, to reach $\$ 2.0$ billion. Salaries and wages accounted for the largest expense, at $24 \%$.


## Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers, and other public figures

- For 2008, the agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers, and other public figures industry generated $\$ 310.6$ million in operating revenues. Their operating profit margin dropped from $8.7 \%$ in 2007 to $6.5 \%$ in 2008.
- Almost one-third of operating expenses were salaries and wages (30\%), followed by subcontract expenses at $14 \%$.


## Independent artists, writers and performers

- Despite revenues remaining unchanged, profits for independent artists, writers and performers were up in 2008. Operating revenues stood at $\$ 879.2$ million. The operating profit margin increased from $28.4 \%$ in 2007 to $29.8 \%$ in 2008.
- Operating expenses declined $2.1 \%$ to $\$ 616.9$ million in 2008. Salaries and wages expenses which accounted for this decline, comprised $27 \%$ of total operating expenses.

Statistics

Note: The Annual Survey of Service Industries: Spectator Sports, Event Promoters, Artists and Related Industries covers four North American Industry Classification System industry groups: spectator sports (7112), promoters of performing arts, sports and similar events (7113), agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers and other public figures (7114), and independent artists, writers and performers (7115).

## Statistical tables

Table 1
Summary statistics for spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related industries, Canada, 2008

|  | Operating revenues | Operating expenses | Salaries, wages and benefits | Operating profit margin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | percent |
| Spectator sports | 2,562.3 | 2,470.4 | 1,064.8 | 3.6 |
| Promoters (presenters) of performing arts, sports and similar events | 2,051.3 | 2,014.1 | 488.5 | 1.8 |
| Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers and other public figures | 310.6 | 290.4 | 86.4 | 6.5 |
| Independent artists, writers and performers | 879.2 | 616.9 | 164.9 | 29.8 |

[^0]Table 2
Operating expenses for the spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related industry, Canada, 2008

|  | Spectator sports | Promoters of performing arts and sports events | Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers, and other public figures | Independent artists, writers and performers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry expenditures |  |  | percent |  |
| Salaries, wages and benefits | 44.9 | 23.5 | 31.0 | 30.1 |
| Commissions paid to non-employees | F | 1.5 | 2.2 | F |
| Professional and business services fees | 2.0 | 2.3 | 8.1 | 7.0 |
| Subcontract expenses | 2.0 | 3.9 | 14.5 | 6.6 |
| Charges for services provided by your head office | 1.0 | F | $x$ | $\times$ |
| Cost of goods sold | 5.8 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 9.5 |
| Office supplies | F | F | 2.7 | 3.6 |
| Rental and leasing | 3.5 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 5.4 |
| Repair and maintenance | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| Insurance | 1.0 | F | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Advertising, marketing and promotions | 4.0 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Travel, meals and entertainment | 3.4 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 6.2 |
| Utilities and telecommunications | F | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| Property and business taxes, licenses and permits | F | 1.2 | x | F |
| Royalties, rights, licensing and franchise fees | x | 1.3 | F | F |
| Delivery, warehousing, postage and courier | F | F | F | F |
| Financial service fees | F | F | F | 1.0 |
| Amortization and depreciation of tangible and intangible assets | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 4.3 |
| Bad debts | x | F | F | x |
| All other expenses | 16.0 | 27.5 | 10.1 | 10.5 |
| Total operating expenses 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1. Total operating expenses exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

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 7112, 7113, 7114, and 7115. The smallest firms, in terms of revenues earned, are not included in these estimates. These firms account for a relatively small portion of total industry revenues.

Table 3
Sales and service revenue by type of service for spectator sports, Canada, 2008

|  | percent |
| :--- | ---: |
| Sales and service revenue |  |
| Admissions to live sports or racing |  |
| events | 36.6 |
| Admissions to live performing arts |  |
| performances, fairs and festivals | F |
| Facility rental revenue | 3.3 |
| Rental of traveller accommodation | x |
| Contract production fees | F |
| Professional fees and commissions | 1.3 |
| Event management services | F |
| Technical artistic services | x |
| Receipts from gambling | 25.2 |
| Advertising revenue | 10.8 |
| Sales of food and non-alcoholic | 6.2 |
| bevereges of alcosolic beverages | 3.2 |
| Sales of Merchandise | 3.7 |
| Other | 8.7 |
| Total sales and services | 100.0 |

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 7112 Spectator sports. The smallest firms, in terms of revenues earned, are not included in these estimates. These firms account for a relatively small portion of total industry revenues.

## Data sources, definitions and methodology

## Description

This annual sample survey collects data required to produce economic statistics for the Spectator Sports, Event Promoters, Artists and Related Industries in Canada.

Data collected from businesses are aggregated with information from other sources to produce official estimates of national and provincial economic production for this industry.

Survey estimates are made available to businesses, governments, investors, associations, and the public. The data are used to monitor industry growth, measure performance, and make comparisons to other data sources to better understand this industry.

## Target population

The target population consists of all establishments classified to the Spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related industry groups (NAICS 7112, 7113, 7114, and 7115) according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) during the reference year.

## Sampling

This is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design.
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 information from administrative data sources. The frame is maintained by Statistics Canada's Business Register Division and is updated using administrative data.

The basic objective of the survey is to produce estimates for the whole industry - 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 (note: the threshold varies between surveys and sometimes between industries and provinces in the same survey) for which either survey or administrative data may be used; and administrative data only for businesses with revenue below the specified threshold. It should be noted that only financial information is available from businesses below the threshold; e.g., revenue, and expenses such as depreciation and salaries, wages and benefits. Detailed characteristics are collected only for surveyed establishments.

Prior to the selection of a random sample, establishments are classified into homogeneous groups (i.e., groups with the same NAICS codes and same geography). 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) in an industry. The must-take stratum is comprised of units selected based on complex structural characteristics (multi-establishment, multi-legal, multi-NAICS, or multi-province enterprises). 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 effective sample size for reference year 2008 was 1,286 collection entities.

## Definition

Operating revenue excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.
Operating expenses exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items

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

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

An active statistical establishment is one production entity or the smallest grouping of production entities which produces as homogeneous a set of goods and/or services as possible; which does not cross provincial boundaries; and for which records provide data on the value of output together with the cost of principal intermediate inputs used and cost and quantity of labour resources used to produce the output.

## 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 which 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

Of the units contributing to the estimate, the weighted response rate was $78.9 \%$. CVs were calculated for each estimate and are available upon request.

## Related products

## CANSIM

Available on CANSIM: table 361-0013 - Spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related industries, summary statistics, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual (dollars unless otherwise noted) (16 series)

Available on CANSIM: table 361-0023 - Spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related industries, operating expenses, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual (percent) ( 84 series)

## Survey(s)

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5132 - Annual Survey of Service Industries: Spectator Sports, Event Promoters, Artists and Related Industries

## Publications

Service Industries Newsletter, Catalogue no. 63-018-X.
Analytical paper series - Service Industries Division, Catalogue no. 63F0002X.

## Release date: April 2010

## 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 available f

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
revised
suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
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## Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.


[^0]:    Note(s): According to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 7112, 7113, 7114 and 7115). See "Data sources, definitions and methodology" at the end of tables for definition of terms.

