# Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Services Sector Paper Presentation

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# Overview

- Sources
- Overview of Market
- Classification
- Turnover
- Prices





# Sources

## **Turnover/Output Mini-presentations**

- Measurement of Arts and Culture Industries in Canada Greg Peterson
- Arts, Entertainment & Recreation Services Richard McMahon, Ireland
- Turnover for Arts, Entertainment and Recreations Services in Japan Mayumi Fujita

#### **Discussant Comments**

John Murphy, US Census Bureau, facilitated discussion

## **Country Progress Reports**





# **Overview of Market**

Combination of public and private providers

Combination of market, non-market, and semimarket provision of services

Businesses provide a wide range of services and ancillary services

**Funding sources vary** 





# **Industry Classification**

**Industry Classifications Reviewed** 

ISIC Rev. 4 7 industries\*

NACE Rev. 2.0 12 industries\*

JSIC 38 industries

**ANZSIC 2006** 12 industries

NAICS United States 23 industries

\*Excluding gambling industries





# **Industry Classification**

Content similar, specific details are different For example:

- Common aggregates for creative and artistic activities; libraries, museums, and cultural activities; and sports, amusement, and recreation activities
- Many variations below the aggregates tailored to regional or national needs

One major scope difference: JSIC includes cinemas within this sector



# **Product Classification**

CPC Ver. 2.0 28 subclasses

CPA 2008 68 subclasses

ANZSPC 9 products

NAPCS 128 products

Differences in the content and focus of products





# Classifications Findings

- **Product** Different approaches
  - CPC and CPA focus on broad services
     E.g., CPC services of performing artists
     CPA further splits into services of performing artists and support
     services for performing artists
  - NAPCS identifies specific transaction based products: admissions, licensing of rights, concession revenue, parking fees, etc.

Products should identify measurable transactions to the extent possible to align meaningfully turnover and prices



# **Turnover**Data Availability

ISIC 9000	Industry turnover collected	18	Product >= CPC	3
ISIC 9101	Industry turnover collected	13	Product >= CPC	2
ISIC 9102	Industry turnover collected	15	Product >= CPC	3
ISIC 9103	Industry turnover collected	14	Product >= CPC	2
ISIC 9311	Industry turnover collected	15	Product >= CPC	3
ISIC 9312	Industry turnover collected	15	Product >= CPC	3
ISIC 9319	Industry turnover collected	13	Product >= CPC	3

**Source**: Voorburg Country Reports 2012 (21 reports)



# Turnover

#### Measure turnover by industry or by product?

- Private activity measurement is straight forward
- Public activity harder to measure if provided below market prices (subsidies) or non-market provision (free)

#### Sources of Revenue

- Fees for service
- Tax expenditures, subsidies, gifts, grants, donations, endowment revenue
- Revenues from ancillary services

#### Unit to be Measured

Services rendered

#### How to measure

- Revenue received for services
- Expense data as proxy for non-market (free) provision of service
- Mixtures What should be included?





# Turnover

#### **Best Practices**

- 1. Cover both private and public activity
- 2. Industry and product turnover using census or sample
- 3. Chose appropriate basis for measurement





# **SPPI**

## **Very Little Coverage**

Although there were no SPPI mini-presentations, the Country Detailed reports identified little activity for SPPIs

ISIC	<b>Countries with SPPI</b>
9000, Creative arts, and entertainment	2
9101, Library and archives activities	0
9102, Museums and historical sites	1
9103, Botanical and zoological parks	0
9311, Operation of sports facilities	3
9312, Activities of sports clubs	2
9319, Other sports activities	1





### **Arts and Entertainment Activities**

#### **Future**

- Hold mini-presentations on prices
- Current CPC details are heterogeneous very different transactions aggregated together
- Clarify what should be included and excluded from turnover (concept, rule, etc.)
- ISIC appears adequate
- Consider separate review of lower level industries grouped by similar characteristics





# Conclusion

- Arts, entertainment and recreation activities as a group covers multiple industries and multiple processes
- Economic significance can be over shadowed by cultural importance
- Turnover and pricing are more straight forward for private providers and/or services provided at market prices
- Free or subsidized services may need to use expenses as a proxy or in combination with other revenue components
- Content of turnover is not clear





# Questions?

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