

Agenda

- 1. Introductions
- 2. Project Objectives & Approach
- 3. Methodology & Overview of Scope
- 4. Culture: Range and Scope of Analysis
- 5. Results
- 6. Interpretation



Objectives & Approach

Objective: To conduct an economic contribution analysis of the cultural sector, for the primary purpose of generating a dollar value of the direct economic contribution of the defined cultural sector for the City of London;

Approach:

- Engage City staff and other stakeholders in a 'drill down' of culture industry economic 'throughput';
- To develop an appropriate Economic Impact Model;
- Analysis focuses on operational activity. We are generally not addressing capital – should do as a forward exercise.



Methodology & Overview of Scope

Methodology & Overview of Scope

Overview of Scope of Analysis:

This assessment of the direct/local impact of culture, addressed:

- Workforce, employment and income in the City's cultural sector;
- Revenues and expenditures generated by cultural businesses and organizations;
- Public spending and investment in cultural programs, services and facilities;
- Operational spending in cultural education; and
- Cultural tourism.





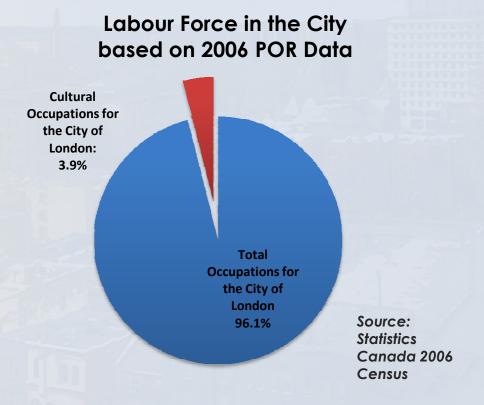
Statistics Canada 2006 Census Data:

- Place of Work by National Occupational Classification (NOC-S);
- Place of Residence by NOC-S.

Culture: Labour Force

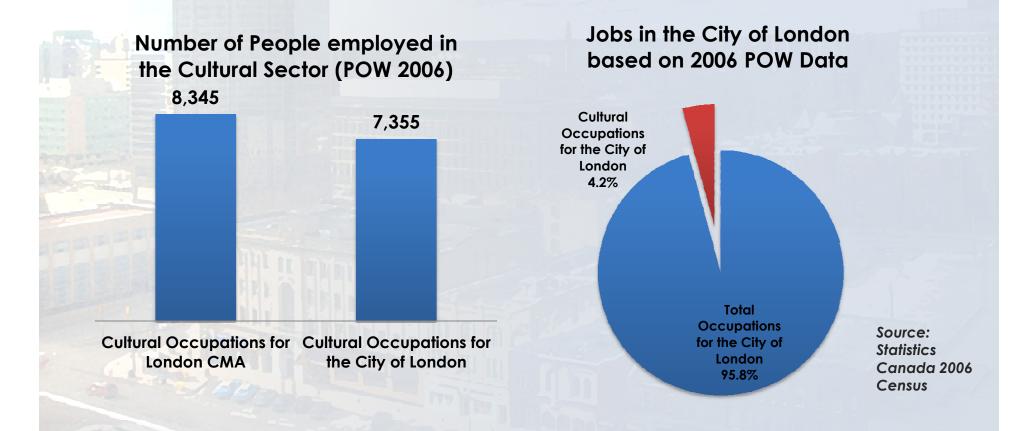
POR data indicates city residents employed in cultural industries generated around \$309,137,952 in income.





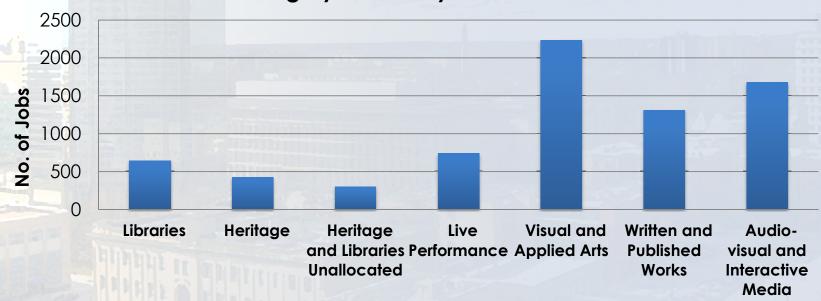
Culture: Jobs (Direct Only)

POW data indicates persons employed in cultural industries generated around \$328,250,524 in income in 2006.



Culture: Jobs (Direct Only)

Place of Work 2006: Total Jobs by Cultural Occupation (NOC-S)
Category in the City of London



Comparison of the 2006 POR and POW data shows the number of cultural jobs in the City was at parity with its cultural labour force.

Culture: Key Buildings (including Performance Spaces) (non-exhaustive)

BUILDINGS

Public

Private

Private and public buildings generated around \$60 million in 2011.

- Inclusion of Western Fair and the LCC increase this figure to over \$80 million;
- 5 of London's popular performance spaces (out of 13) generated almost \$25 million in revenues in 2011;
- Figures reflect operating revenues only; and
- Figures reflect a subset of buildings in the City.

Culture: Private and Public

BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

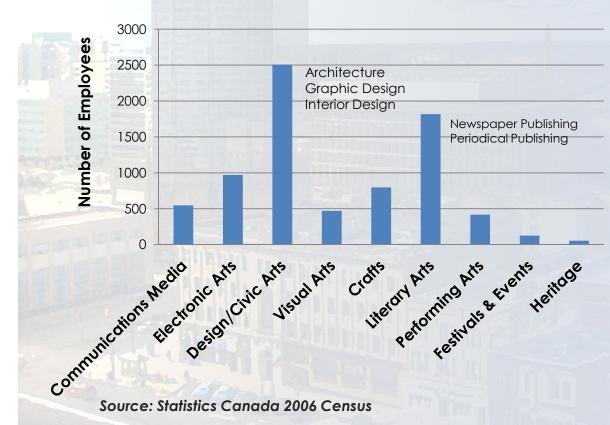
Private Business in Cultural Industries

Gov't (Municipal)
Providers of Cultural Services/Funding/
Employment

Educational Institutions and Other Organizations

Culture: Establishments

Total Employment by Cultural Industry Category (CBP 2011)



Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

- CBP shows there were over 1200 arts and culture businesses in the City of London in 2011.
- Only 562 had determinable employment numbers:
- Total employment was estimated at **7,703** in 2011;
- Estimated total of \$329,705,349 in wages and salaries in 2011.



Cultural Advisory and Funding

- In 2010, the London Arts Council (LAC) disbursed \$200,000 CAIP II grants to support 46 arts organizations/projects which collectively had \$4 million in revenues; and
- In 2010, the London Heritage Council (LHC) disbursed \$75,000 in Community Heritage Investment Program (CHIP) grants to 15 organizations/projects which collectively had \$240,000 in revenues.

Volunteerism:

Estimated LAC and LHC supported organizations which had 3,500 volunteers working a total 108,000 volunteer hours in 2010;

Volunteers estimated to have contributed in-kind work valued at around \$1.2 million.

Culture: Post Secondary Education

- University of Western Ontario (UWO) and Fanshawe College offer an extensive range of arts and culture programs;
- UWO and Fanshawe generated some \$60 million in revenue from arts programming in 2011;
- Over 6,000 students enrolled in art and cultural programming (multi-media design, broadcast television etc.) across these institutions.

Culture: Cultural Tourism

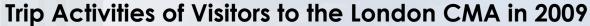
Events, Festivals and Tourism

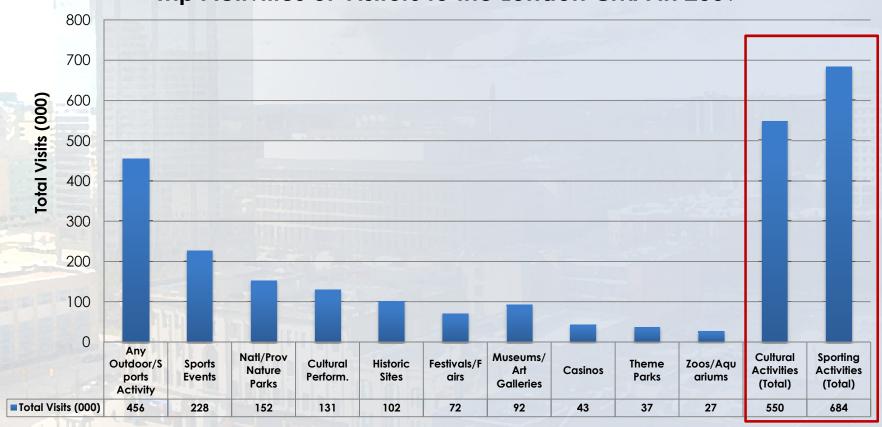
Events/Festivals

- Annual Recurring (Operational Revenues/ Expenses)
- Market Draw (Participant Profile)

- 4,927,000 visitors to the London CMA in 2009 (latest available OMTCS Regional Tourism Profiles);
- 550,000 visitors engaged in cultural activities during their visit;
- Visitors generated \$20M in direct ticket sales for cultural activities;
- Marginal increase (0.8%) in visitor spending on culture and recreational activity in 2010 (Tourism London & CTRI (2011) Economic Impact Analysis of Tourism in the City of London).

Culture: Tourism

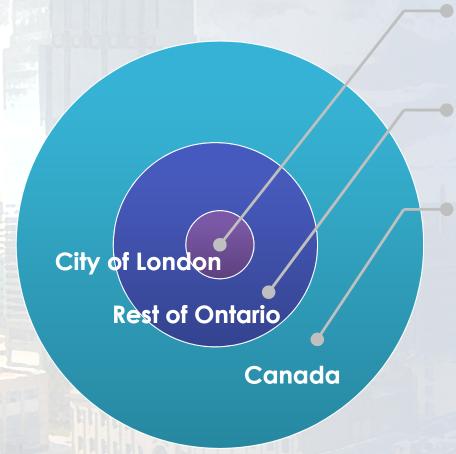




Source: 2009 OMTCS Regional Tourism Profiles



Employment Impacts: Jobs Generated



Using GDP multipliers from 2008 Input-Output tables (Statistics Canada), estimates of indirect additional income to the Province and Canada were calculated.

Direct employment in City (7,703 jobs) (2011 CBP data)

Indirect Impact: Rest of Ontario (2,752 jobs)

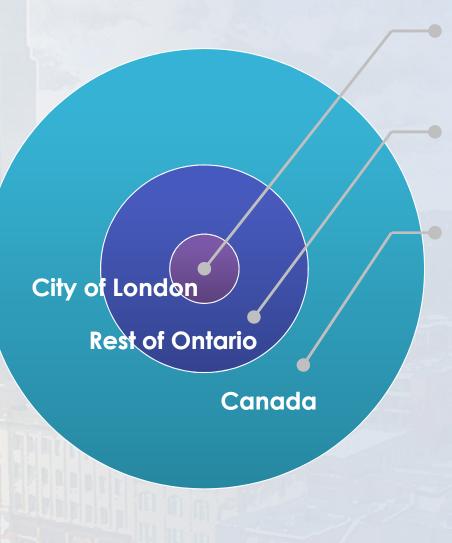
Indirect Employment Out of Province (359 jobs)

- 88% of cultural jobs in the London CMA were located within the City (POW 2006);
- An estimated 7,703 cultural jobs were in the City of London in 2011 (CBP data) contributing to a multiplier impact of just over 3,100 jobs outside of the City.

Employment Impacts: Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Income generation can provide a measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Cultural establishments estimated to have contributed \$329,705,349 in wages and salaries in 2011 (CBP data).



Direct in GDP: City (\$329,705,349)

Indirect Impact: Rest of Ontario (\$196,345,026)

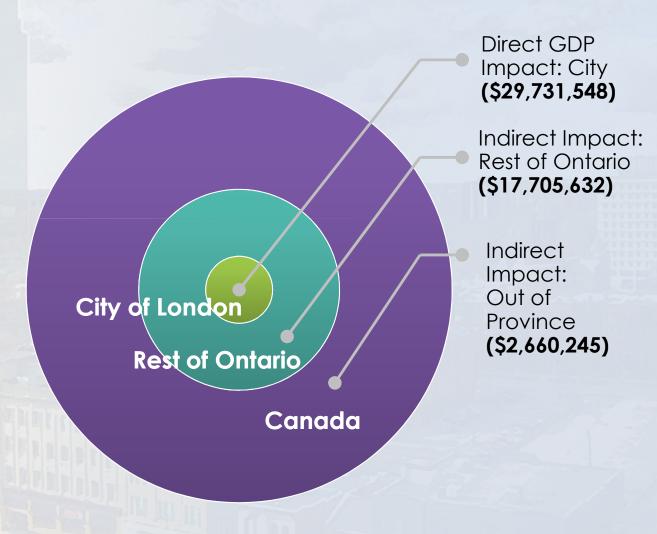
Indirect Impact: Out of Province (\$29,500,544)

from identified cultural sectors was an estimated \$555,550,920 (based on 2011 CBP data).

Performance and Event Spaces: GDP Impact

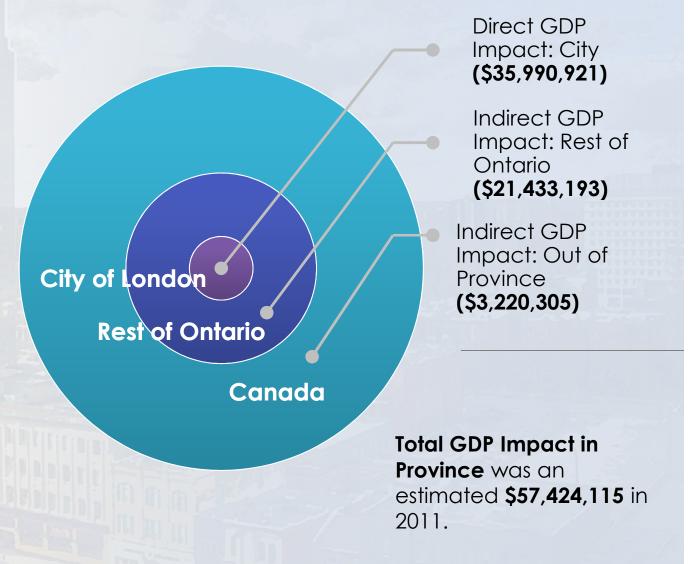
Contributions from cross-section of performance and event spaces and other select venues generated \$57,825,926 in direct contribution to the City's economy in 2011.

This excludes the wider impact of this spending e.g. food and beverage, accommodations and transportation.

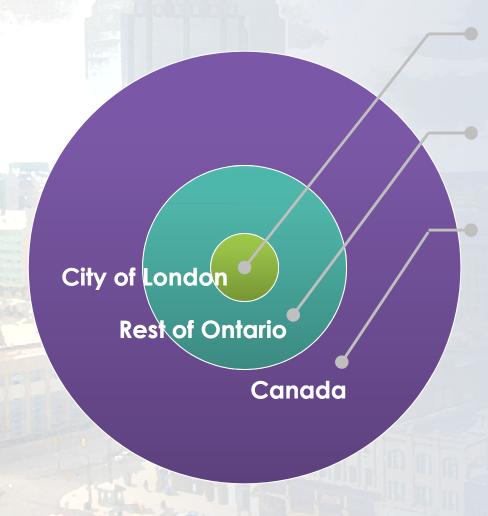


Cultural Tourism: GDP Impact

- Visitors generated \$20 million in ticket sales for the London CMA in 2009.
- Beyond direct spending on cultural activities, the broader estimate of direct spending in the London economy (including transportation, accommodations etc.) is estimated to be \$70+ million.



Post Secondary Contributions: GDP Impact



Direct GDP Impact: City (\$29,850,523)

Indirect GDP Impact: Rest of Ontario (\$17,776,484)

Indirect GDP Impact: Out of Province (\$2,670,890) • UWO and Fanshawe generated some \$60 million in revenue from arts programming in 2011;

Total GDP Impact in Province was an estimated \$47,627,007 in 2011.



Direct Contribution of the Cultural Sector (Excluding Capital)

Business (Estimated Income) (2011)

Cultural Tourism

Selected Venues

Education

City (Operating Budget as of 2011)

Direct Contributions

\$330 million

(London CMA: \$370-\$400+ million)

\$70 million+

\$60 million

\$58 million

\$22 million

Total: \$540 million (DIRECT)

The implications of the estimate in comparative terms are as follows:

- The direct contribution of the cultural sector in the City is \$1,475 Per Capita;
- The direct contribution of the cultural sector in the London CMA is potentially \$1,222 to \$1,285 Per Capita; and
- The City of London spent \$60 Per Capita on culture in 2011. While this figure varies significantly between municipalities, the estimate is not inconsistent with a number of other jurisdictions.

Comparison of Economic Contributions for Cultural Sectors in the City of London (Present Study) and Select Areas of Ontario

City of London (2011)	London CMA (2011)	City of Toronto (2006)	Ottawa (2006)
\$540 Million (Direct contribution)	\$580 Million (Direct contribution)	\$9 Billion (GDP estimate)	\$1.98 Billion (GDP estimate)
\$1,475 Per Capita	\$1,222 Per Capita	\$3,595 per capita	\$1,751 per capita

Sources: Sierra Planning and Management (2012) (London Estimate); City of Toronto (2011) From the Ground Up: Growing Toronto's Cultural Sector; and City of Ottawa (2012) A Renewed Action Plan for Arts, Heritage and Culture In Ottawa (2013-2018).

- By comparison, London had a higher concentration of cultural jobs(4.2% POW) than the Canadian average (3.3%) in 2006; and
- The City ranked reasonably well against some of Canada's large cities e.g. Calgary at 3.6%.



Sources: Sierra Planning and Management (2012) (London Estimate); City of Toronto (2011) From the Ground Up: Growing Toronto's Cultural Sector; and City of Ottawa (2012) A Renewed Action Plan for Arts, Heritage and Culture In Ottawa (2013-2018).

- The estimate is a general statement of contribution based on available information;
- The estimated income of the defined businesses is only part of the direct economic contribution of cultural activities to the City; and
- This analysis focuses on operational activity and does not assess the impact of capital investment/costs.