## 2007 Survey of Service Industries: Periodical Publishers

## Reporting Guide

This guide is designed to assist you as you complete the 2007 Survey of Service Industries. If you need more information, please call the Statistics Canada Help Line at the number below.

Help Line: 1-888-881-3666

## Your answers are confidential.

The Statistics Act protects the confidentiality of information collected by Statistics Canada. All Statistics Canada employees take an oath of secrecy and face severe penalties for any breach of confidentiality. The collected information cannot be disclosed under the Access to Information Act or any other Act. The Canada Revenue Agency cannot access any individual survey records from Statistics Canada.

All survey results are carefully screened before publication to ensure they cannot be used to derive information about a particular business.

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## B - Main business activity

## 1. Please describe the nature of your business.

To ensure that you have received the appropriate questionnaire, you are asked to describe the nature of your business. The description should briefly state the main activities of your business unit.
2. Please check the one main activity which most accurately represents your main source of revenue.

Below is a description of each main activity.

## Publishing of periodicals

Magazine or periodical publishers primarily engaged in carrying out operations necessary for producing and distributing magazines and other periodicals, including gathering, writing, soliciting and editing articles, and preparing and selling advertisements. These periodicals are published at regular intervals, typically on a weekly, monthly or quarterly basis and may be published in print or electronic forms.

## Publishing of shoppers and real estate guides

Publications that have little or no editorial content and are intended to sell goods and services such as real estate or cars.

## C - Reporting period information

Please report information for your fiscal year (normal business year) ending between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008. Please indicate the reporting period covered by this questionnaire.

## D - Revenue

A detailed breakdown may be requested in other sections.

1. Sales of goods and services (e.g., rental and leasing income, commissions, fees, admissions, services revenue) Report net of returns and allowances.
Sales of goods and services are defined as amounts derived from the sale of goods and services (cash or credit), falling within a business's ordinary activities. Sales should be reported net of trade discount, value added tax and other taxes based on sales.

## Include:

- sales from Canadian locations (domestic and export sales);
- transfers to other business units or a head office of your firm.


## Exclude:

## Include:

- advertising periodicals;
- comic books;

- transfers into inventory and consignment sales; - federal, provincial and territorial sales taxes and excise duties and taxes;
- financial magazines;
- juvenile magazines;
- intercompany sales in consolidated financial statements.

2. Grants, subsidies, donations and fundraising

Please report contributions received during the reporting period.

## Include:

- non-repayable grants, contributions and subsidies from all levels of government;
- revenue from private sector (corporate and individual) sponsorships, donations and fundraising.


## 3. Royalties, rights, licensing and franchise fees

A royalty is defined as a payment received by the holder of a copyright, trademark or patent.

Please include revenue received from the sale or use of all intellectual property rights of copyrighted musical, literary, artistic or dramatic works, sound recordings or the broadcasting of communication signals.

## 4. Investment income (dividends and interest)

Investment income is defined as the portion of a company's income derived from its investments, including dividends and interest on stocks and bonds.

Include interest from:

- foreign sources;
- bonds and debentures;
- mortgage loans;
- G.I.C. interest;
- Ioan interest;
- securities interest and deposits with bank interest.


## Exclude:

- equity income from investments in subsidiaries or affiliates; these amounts should be reported in Section E, at question 25.


## 5. Other revenue (please specify)

## Include:

- amounts not included in questions 1 to 4 above.


## 6. Total revenue

## $\square \bigcirc \stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet}$

accounting and auditing;
consulting;

- education and training;

The sum of questions 1 to 5 .
research and development;

- insurance plans;
- employment insurance;
- pension plans;
- workers' compensation; such as child care and supplementary unemployment benefit (SUB) plans; and education payroll taxes.


## 3. Commissions paid to non-employees

 Paid.
## Include:

 estate agents and brokers.
## Include:

- legal;

1. Salaries and wages of employees who have been issued a T4 statement
Please report all salaries and wages (including taxable allowances and employment commissions as defined on the T4 - Statement of Remuneration Paid) before deductions for this reporting period.

## Include:

- vacation pay;
- bonuses (including profit sharing);
- employee commissions;
- taxable allowances (e.g., room and board, vehicle allowances, gifts such as airline tickets for holidays);
- severance pay.


## Exclude:

- all payments and expenses associated with casual labour and outside contract workers; please report these amounts in this section, at question 5.


## 2. Employer portion of employee benefits

Include contributions to:

- health plans;
- contributions to any other employee benefits
- contributions to provincial and territorial health

Please report commission payments to outside workers without a T4 - Statement of Remuneration

- commission payments to independent real


## 4. Professional and business services fees

- appraisal;
- management and administration.

5. Subcontract expenses (include contract labour, contract work and custom work)
Subcontract expense refers to the purchasing of services from outside of the company rather than providing them in-house.

## Include:

- hired casual labour and outside contract workers.

6. Charges for services provided by your head office

## Include:

- parent company reimbursement expenses and interdivisional expenses.

7. Cost of goods sold, if applicable (purchases plus opening inventory minus closing inventory)
Report cost of purchased goods that were resold during the reporting period. If applicable, report cost of goods and material used in manufacturing of sold products.

## Include:

- goods purchased for resale: purchases during the period (including freight-in) plus opening inventory less closing inventory;
- materials used in manufacturing of products sold: report only the material component of cost of finished manufactured goods that were sold during the reporting period.


## Exclude:

- direct and indirect labour costs (salaries, wages, benefits, and commissions);
- overhead and all other costs normally charged to cost of goods sold, such as depreciation, energy costs, utilities, sub-contracts, royalties, transportation, warehousing, insurance, rental and leasing; these expenses should be reported elsewhere in the detailed categories provided.


## 8. Office supplies

## Include:

- office stationery and supplies, paper and other supplies for photocopiers, printers and fax machines;
- diskettes and computer upgrade expenses;
- data processing.


## Exclude:

- postage and courier; $\square \square$ fundraising expenses.
- telephone, Internet and other telecommunication expenses (please report this amount in this section, at question 14).

9. Rental and leasing (include rental of premises, equipment, motor vehicles, etc.)

## Include:

- lease rental expenses, real estate rental expenses, condominium fees and equipment rental expenses;
- motor vehicle rental and leasing expenses;
- rental and leasing of computer and peripheral expenses;
- studio lighting and scaffolding, and other machinery and equipment expenses;
- fuel and other utility costs covered in your rental and leasing contracts.

10. Repair and maintenance (e.g., property, equipment, vehicles)

Include expenses for the repair and maintenance of:

- buildings and structures;
- vehicles (including vehicle fuel);
- machinery and equipment;
- security equipment;
- costs related to materials, parts and external labour associated with these expenses.

Also include janitorial and cleaning services and garbage removal.
11. Insurance (include professional liability, motor vehicles, etc.)

## Include:

- professional and other liability insurance;
- motor vehicle and property insurance;
- executive life insurance;
- bonding, business interruption insurance and fire insurance.

Insurance recovery income should be deducted from insurance expenses.

## 12. Advertising, marketing and promotions (report charitable donations at question 22)

Include:

- newspaper advertising and media expenses;
- catalogues, presentations and displays;
- meeting and convention expenses;
- tickets for theatre, concerts and sporting events for business promotion


## 13. Travel, meals and entertainment

## Include:

- passenger transportation, accommodation and meals while travelling;
- other travel allowances as well as meal, entertainment and hospitality purchases for clients.

14. Utilities and telecommunications expenses (include gas, heating, hydro, water, telephone and Internet expenses)

## Include:

- diesel, fuel wood, natural gas, oil and propane;
- sewage.


## Exclude:

- energy expenses covered in your rental and leasing contracts
- vehicle fuel


## 15. Property and business taxes, licences and permits

## Include:

- property taxes paid directly and property transfer taxes;
- vehicle licence fees;
- beverage taxes and business taxes;
- trade licence fees;
- membership fees and professional licence fees.


## 16. Royalties, rights, licensing and franchise fees

 Include:- amounts paid to holders of patents, copyrights, performing rights and trademarks;
- gross overriding royalty expenses and direct royalty costs;
- resident and non-resident royalty expenses;
- franchise fees.


## 17. Delivery, warehousing, postage and courier Include:

- amounts paid for courier, custom fees, delivery and installation;
- distribution, ferry charges and cartage;
- freight and duty, shipping, warehousing and storage.

18. Financial service fees

Include:

- explicit service charges for financial services;
- credit and debit card commissions and charges;
- collection expenses and transfer fees;
- registrar and transfer agent fees;

- security and exchange commission fees;
- other financial service fees.


## Exclude:

- interest expenses.


## 19. Interest expenses

Please report the cost of servicing your company's debt.

Include interest on:

- short-term and long-term debt;
- capital leases;
- bonds and debentures and mortgages.


## 20. Amortization and depreciation of tangible and intangible assets

## Include:

- direct cost depreciation of tangible assets and amortization of leasehold improvements;
- amortization of intangible assets (e.g., amortization of goodwill, deferred charges, organizational costs, and research and development costs).


## 21. Bad debts

A bad debt is the portion of receivables deemed uncollectible, typically from accounts receivable or loans.

## Include:

- allowance for bad debts.

Bad debt recoveries are to be netted from bad debt expenses.

## 22. All other expenses (please specify)

## Include:

- amounts not included in questions 1 to 21;
- charitable and political expenses;
- research and development expenses;
- education and training expenses;
- recruiting expenses.


## 23. Total expenses

The sum of questions 1 to 22 .

## 24. Corporate taxes, if applicable

## Include:

- federal, provincial and territorial current income taxes and federal, provincial and territorial provision for deferred income taxes.


## 25. Gains (losses) and other items

## Include:

- realized gains/losses on disposal of assets and realized gains/losses on sale of investments;
- foreign exchange gains/losses, subsidiary/ affiliate share of income/losses and other division income/losses;
- joint venture income/losses and partnership income/losses;
- unrealized gains/losses, extraordinary items, legal settlements, and other unusual items;
- write-offs.


## 26. Net profit/loss after tax and other items

Total revenue less Total expenses minus Corporate taxes plus Gains (losses) and other items.

## F - Industry characteristics

## 1. Advertising revenue

## a) General interest periodicals

These periodicals cover multiple topics of general interest intended to appeal to a broad audience. Examples include arts, culture, leisure and entertainment; home and lifestyles; and political, social and business news. They are aimed at an entire market or a large portion of that market for the purpose of informing and entertaining the readers. Include shoppers and real estate guides and exclude religious periodicals.

## b) Business or trade periodicals

These periodicals deal with industries, occupations, professions and scholarly publications aimed at professional audiences interested in keeping up-to-date with new research and developments in their profession or fields of interest. Include business, farming, professional and scholarly periodicals.

## c) Other periodicals

Include religious magazines (periodicals primarily religious in purpose and content) and specialized advertising magazines that target institutional or corporate markets.
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## 11. Other copies sold

Include back issues.

## 12. Controlled circulation

This refers to issues distributed on a regular basis to consumers selected by publishing organizations. This circulation is free to the final customer and in general, is audited.

## G - Personnel

To fully measure the contribution of all human capital in this industry, we require information on the number of partners and proprietors as well as the number and classification of workers.

1. Number of partners and proprietors, nonsalaried (if salaried, report at question 2 below)
For unincorporated businesses, please report the number of partners and proprietors for whom earnings will be the net income of the partnership or proprietorship.

Contract workers are not employees, but workers contracted to perform a specific task or project in your organization for a specific duration, such as self-employed persons, freelancers and casual workers. These workers are not issued a T4 information slip. Please report the number of contract workers employed by your organization during the fiscal year.
4. Number of volunteers during the reporting period (estimates are acceptable)

## 2. Paid employees

## a) Average number of paid employees during the reporting period

To calculate the average number employed, add the number of employees in the last pay period of each month of the reporting period and divide this sum by the number of months (usually 12).

## Exclude:

- partners and proprietors, non-salaried reported at question 1 above.
b) Percentage of paid employees (from question 2a) who worked full time
Full-time employment consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week. Please specify the percentage of paid employees who have been working full time by rounding the percentage to the nearest whole number.

3. Number of contract workers for whom you did not issue a T4, such as freelancers and casual workers (estimates are acceptable)

Please report the number of unpaid workers employed by your organization during the fiscal year.

## 5. Number of hours worked by all volunteers

 during the reporting period (estimates are acceptable)Please report the number of hours recorded by your organization for the work performed by volunteers during the fiscal year.

## General information

## Survey purpose

Statistics Canada conducts this survey to obtain detailed and accurate data on this industry, which is recognised as being an important contributor to the Canadian economy. Your responses are critically important to produce reliable statistics used by businesses, non-profit organizations and all levels of government to make informed decisions in many areas.

The information from this survey can be used by your business to benchmark your performance against an industry standard, to plan marketing strategies or to prepare business plans for investors. Governments use the data to develop national and regional economic policies and to develop programs to promote domestic and international competitiveness. The data are also used by trade associations, business analysts and investors to study the economic performance and characteristics of your industry.

## Data-sharing agreements

To avoid duplicating surveys and to ensure more uniform statistics, Statistics Canada has entered into data-sharing agreements with many provincial and territorial statistical agencies.

The objective of these data-sharing agreements is to share data from some surveys for those business establishments operating within their respective jurisdictions. These agreements require that the shared data be used only for statistical purposes and be kept confidential. Survey participants are always informed at the time of collection if a sharing agreement applies to a particular survey.

There are two types of data-sharing agreements that exist under the Statistics Act:

Agreements under Section 11 of the Statistics Act allow the sharing of information from the Unified Enterprise Survey program with the statistical
agencies of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon. These statistical agencies have been established under provincial and territorial legislation authorizing them to collect this information on their own or jointly with Statistics Canada. Their legislation also provides the same confidentiality protection and outlines similar penalties for disclosure of confidential information as the federal Statistics Act.

Agreements under Section 12 of the Statistics Act allow the sharing of information from the Unified Enterprise Survey program with the statistical agencies of Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. All these Section 12 agreements require that the information be kept strictly confidential.

Under Section 12, you may refuse to share your information with any of these agencies by writing a letter of objection to the Chief Statistician of Canada and returning it with your completed questionnaire. Please specify those agencies from which data shall be withheld.

Please note that Statistics Canada does not share any individual survey information with the Canada Revenue Agency.

For more information about these data-sharing agreements, please contact Statistics Canada at 1-888-881-3666 or visit our website at www.statcan.ca.

Thank you!

