



# Economic Impact Assessment

## Final Report – Canadian Junior Girls Championship – Leduc, AB

Prepared by: Derek Mager, STC EI Consultant  
September 15, 2021

# WHAT IS EI?

Economic Impact Assessment (EIA) studies measure the positive change in economic activity resulting from hosting an event in a specific city/town. There are three factors:

1. The spending of out-of-town visitors while they attend the event(s);
2. The expenditures of the event organizers in producing the event(s);
3. Capital construction costs that are directly attributed to hosting the event(s).

An EI study calculates the amount of new money being spent in the host community as a direct result of hosting the event(s), and then the impact these new monies have on the regional, provincial and national economies as a whole.



# HOW DO WE MEASURE EI?

Sport Tourism Canada (formerly the Canadian Sport Tourism Alliance) has developed three tools called **STEAM<sup>2.0</sup>**, **STEAMPRO<sup>2.0</sup>** and **FESTPRO** to predict, collect, measure and analyze event data across the three primary channels.

**STEAM<sup>2.0</sup>** is designed specifically as a predictive model to determine the expected economic impact of hosting a sport event, while **STEAMPRO<sup>2.0</sup>** is utilized to generate the economic impact from actual spending data during the sport event itself.

STC's latest tool, called **FESTPRO**, is the sister model to **STEAMPRO<sup>2.0</sup>**. It measures the economic impact of non-sport events like festivals, exhibitions and fairs using actual spending data collected during the event.

Our economic impact services empower event organizers and host cities to accurately assess economic impact resulting from hosting a specific event in a specific location.

# RELIABILITY OF THE MODEL

In order to produce economic contribution assessments that are robust and reliable, STC has partnered with the **Canadian Tourism Research Institute (CTRI)** at **The Conference Board of Canada**. The CTRI serves the travel and tourism industry in providing sound economic forecasts and models with timely and insightful interpretation of data specifically relevant to travel.

The findings in this report make use of the most current and detailed input-output tables and multipliers available from Statistics Canada and leverages the credibility and robustness of sector specific tax data available from Statistics Canada's Government Revenues Attributable to Tourism (GRAT) report.



The Conference Board  
of Canada



Statistics  
Canada



Government Revenues  
Attributable to Tourism

# MODEL OUTPUTS

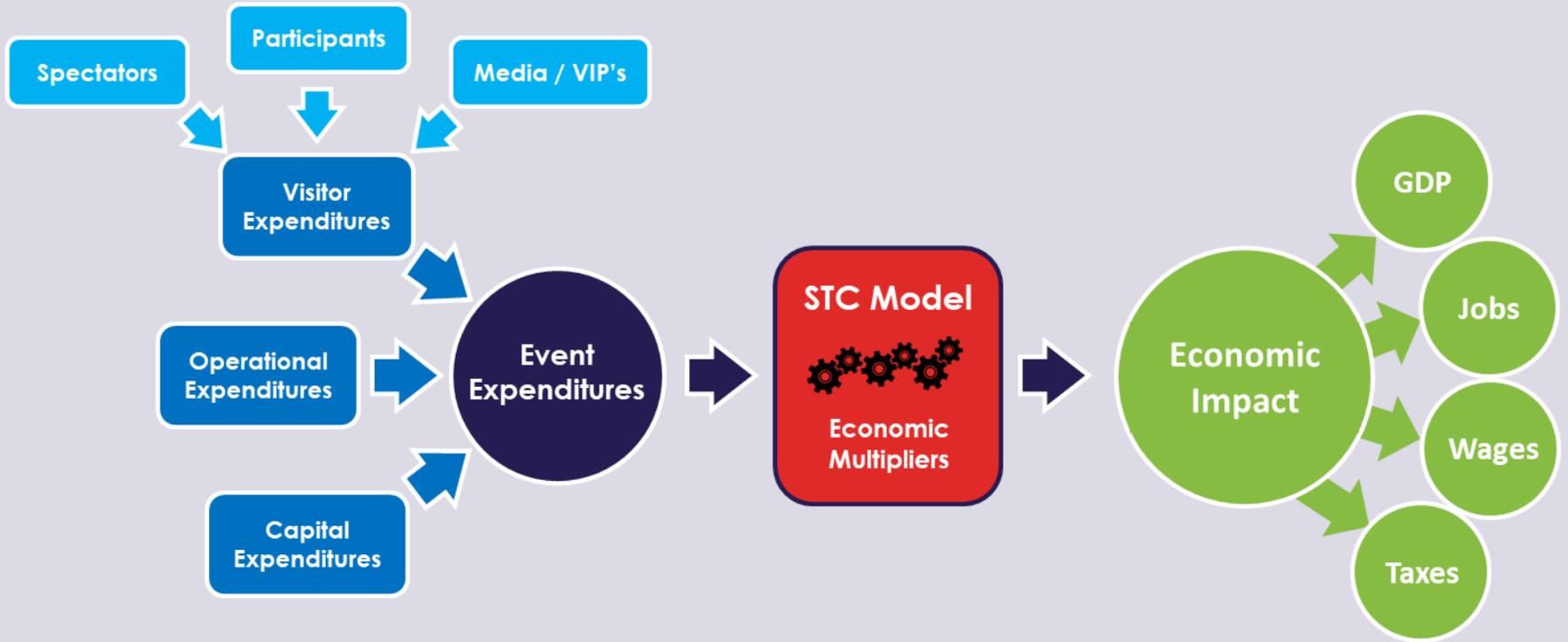
The elements (outputs of the model) used to measure the economic impacts are:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Wages & Salaries
- Employment
- Taxes
- Industry Output

STC's **STEAMPRO<sup>2.0</sup>** measures the direct, indirect & induced effects for each of these elements.



# HOW IT WORKS



# RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

For this study, event organizers opted to engage their own staff to manage the survey process and collect data onsite during four (4) days of the event. Surveyors were recruited from a local hockey team, and were provided with STC's Surveyor Training Guide. They were supervised by a Field Supervisor provided by the client.

As a result of not having a member of the STC Economic Impact Team on the ground during the event, the STC is not able to validate the data records generated that underpins this analysis.

Additionally, based on the survey sample of 85 valid responses, the margin of error for results contained in this report is calculated at +/-10.5% at the 95% confidence level.



# METHODOLOGY

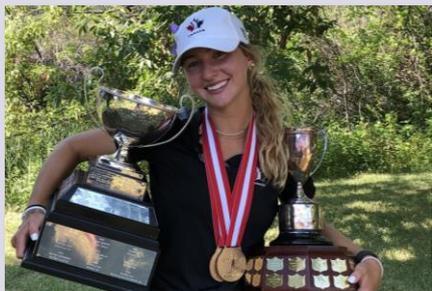
The visitor statistics cited in this report were derived from an on-site intercept survey that was conducted over four (4) days of the event. The survey was developed by STC specifically for this event and was administered by a team of surveyors on tablet computers running STC's survey software.

A total of **85** valid responses were collected during this event.

The survey included a variety of questions for the spectators with regards to their age, place of residence, days attended, etc., while respondents from out-of-town were asked about their length of stay in the local area, the amount of money spent in various categories while in the area, as well as the importance of this event in their decision to travel to Leduc. Additionally, attendees were asked about their feelings of "safety" during COVID and what additional event protocols could have enhanced their feeling of safety.

# THE EVENT

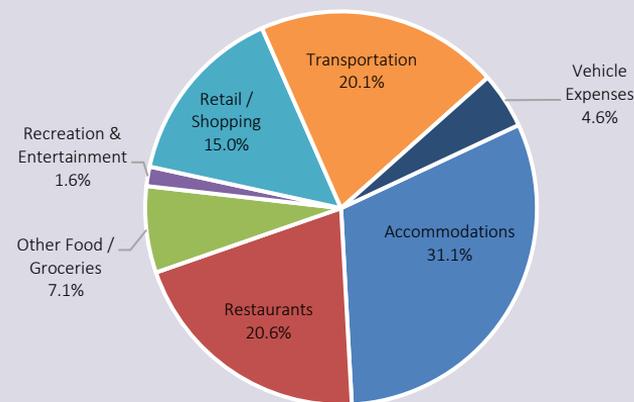
The 2021 Canadian Junior Girls Championship was held in Leduc, Alberta at the Leduc Golf and Country Club July 19 - 23, 2021. The event was won by Team Canada National Junior Squad member, Nicole Gal, of Oakville (Ontario) who shot a final round of 67 to win by a commanding 12-stroke margin.



# VISITOR SPENDING

	Per Party	Overall
Accommodations	\$594.93	\$52,140
Restaurants	\$394.93	\$50,751
Other Food / Groceries	\$136.85	\$17,586
Recreation & Entertainment	\$29.79	\$3,828
Retail / Shopping	\$286.22	\$36,781
Transportation	\$384.08	\$49,357
Vehicle Expenses	\$87.36	\$11,226
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1914.16</b>	<b>\$221,670</b>

Aggregate visitor spending was nearly **\$222,000**



# OPERATIONAL & CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

To ensure the successful operation and staging of this event, the combined purchase of **goods and services** by Golf Canada and the Organizing Committee in Leduc, combined with facility upgrades and renovations were \$96,636.



Operational  
\$96,636



These operational expenditures include, but are not limited to facility rental, marketing and advertising services, professional services, course repairs, food and beverage, accommodations, merchandise, travel, transportation, and storage.

# THE EI RESULTS

The combined spending of out-of-town participants, staff, spectators and other people who visited Leduc for the Canadian Junior Girls Championship, in combination with the expenditures made by the event organizers, totalled just over \$318,000, supporting just over \$467,000 in overall economic activity in Alberta, including almost \$388,000 of economic activity in the Leduc area.

These expenditures supported \$130,685 in wages and salaries in the province through the support of 2.5 jobs, of which 2.1 jobs and \$96,626 in wages and salaries were supported locally.

The total net economic activity (GDP) generated by the Canadian Junior Girls Championship is:

- \$294,199 for Canada as a whole
- \$238,318 for the province of Alberta
- \$169,434 for the city of Leduc

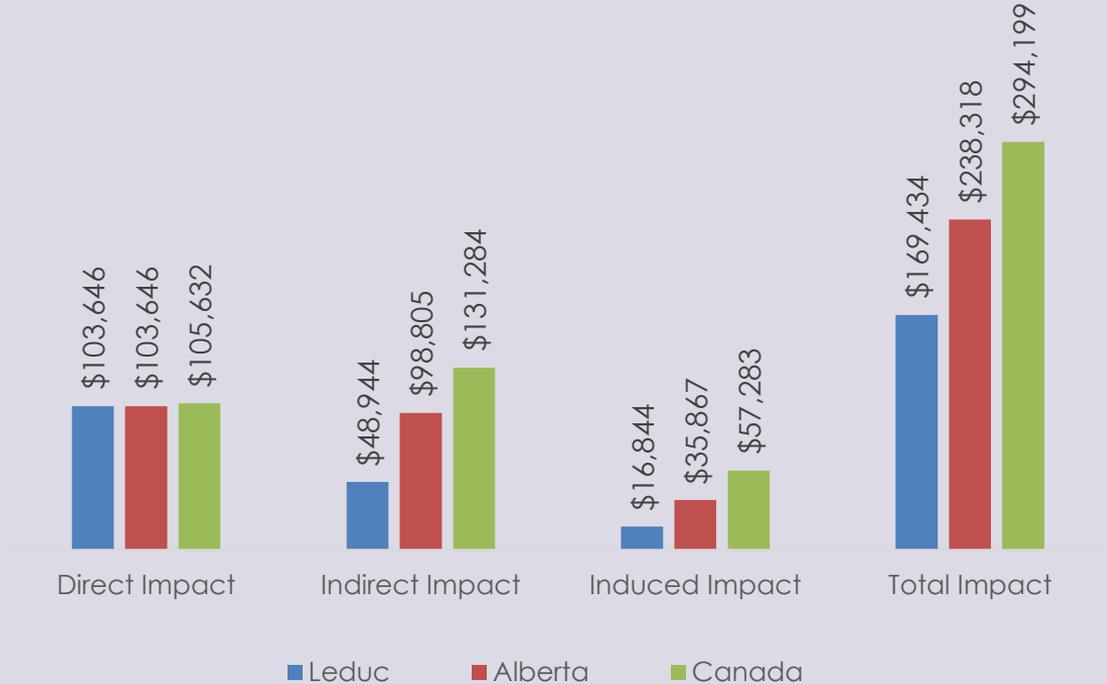
The 2021 Canadian Junior Girls Championship supported tax revenues totaling \$90,648 across Canada.

	Leduc	Alberta	Canada
Initial Expenditure	\$318,306	\$318,306	\$318,306
GDP	\$169,434	\$238,318	\$294,199
Wages & Salaries	\$96,626	\$130,685	\$162,806
Employment	2.1	2.5	3.0
Total Taxes	\$54,846	\$73,125	\$90,648
Federal	\$30,158	\$39,807	\$47,801
Provincial	\$18,200	\$24,615	\$32,414
Municipal	\$6,488	\$8,704	\$10,432
<b>Industry Output</b>	<b>\$387,769</b>	<b>\$467,015</b>	<b>\$588,013</b>

# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

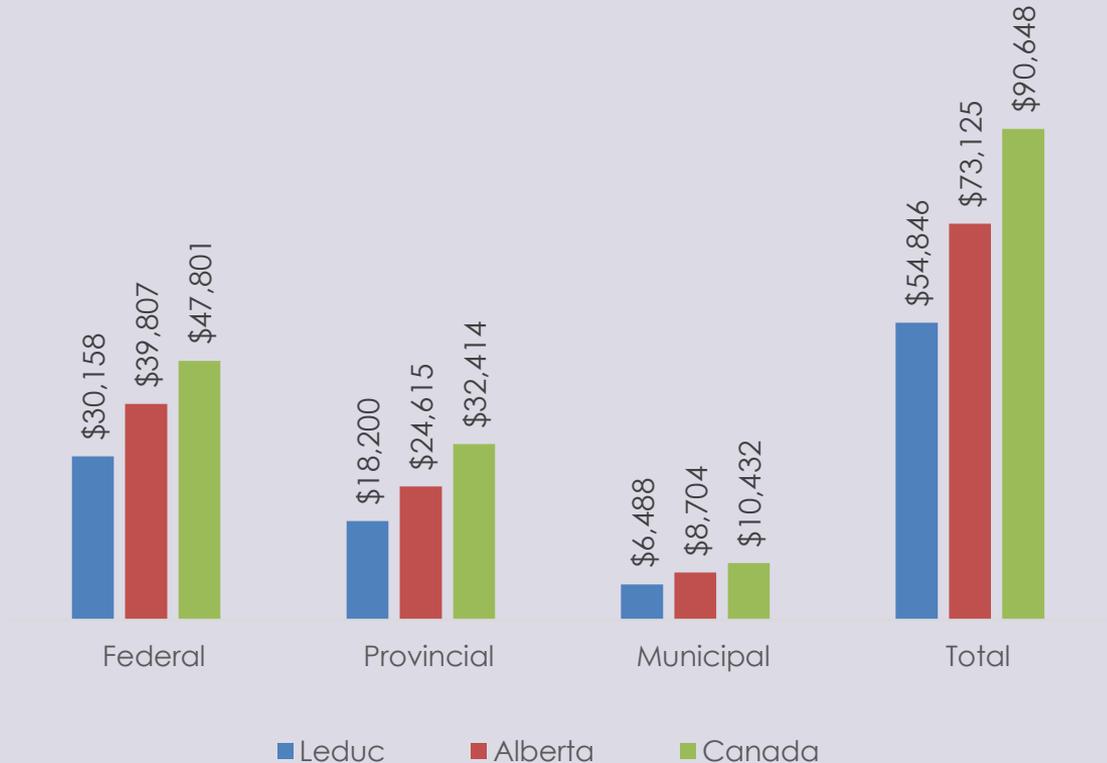
## GDP (at basic prices)

By hosting the **Canadian Junior Girls Championship** in **Leduc** contributed just over **\$294,000** in GDP to the Canadian economy through direct and spin-off impacts.



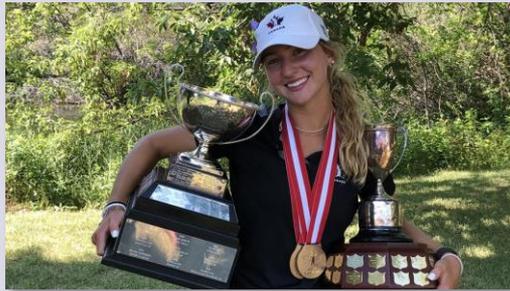
# TAXES

The Canadian Junior Girls Championship hosted in **Leduc** contributed just under **\$91,000** in federal, provincial, and local **taxes** through direct and spin-off effects throughout Canada.



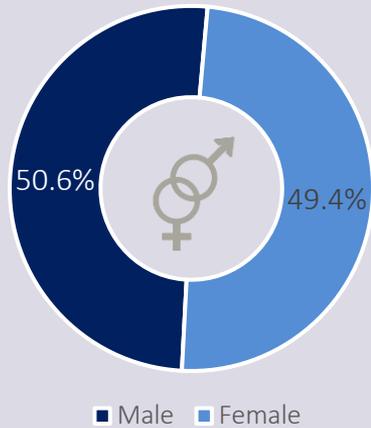
# ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

The following pages summarize the results from questions that were included as part of the survey but were not all necessarily required for the economic impact analysis calculations.

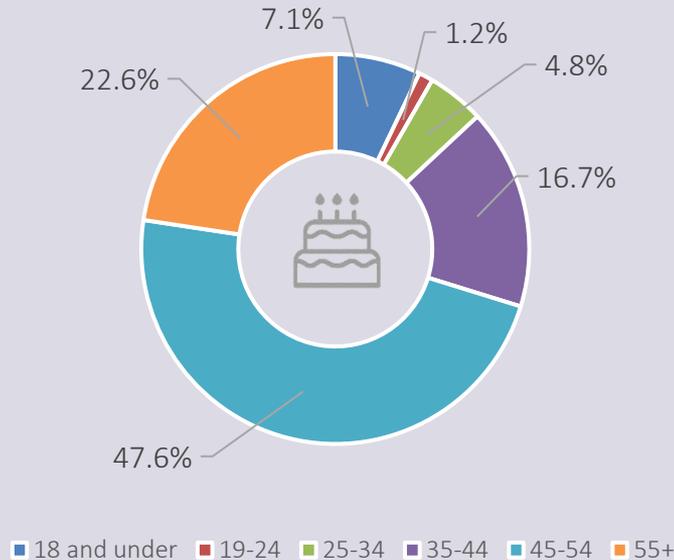


# DEMOGRAPHICS

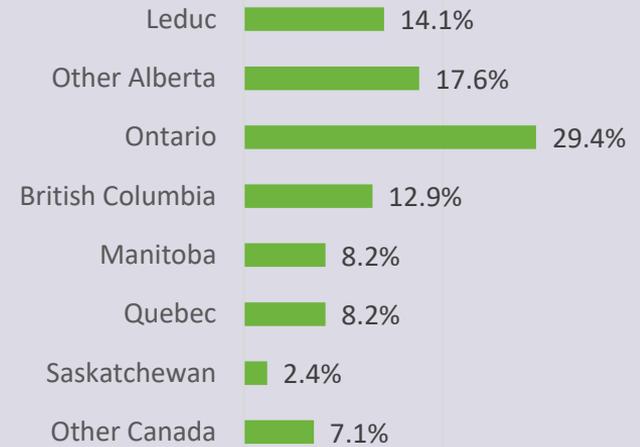
## Gender



## Age Range



## Place of Residence



# TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

**78%** of out-of-town attendees stayed overnight during their visit to Leduc



Of those staying overnight...

- **86%** Stayed in a hotel
- **5%** Stayed with friends/family
- **3%** Used a short term rental
- **5%** Made other arrangements

Average nights in Leduc = **4.7**



Average travel party size = **2.5** people

**IMPORTANT**

**78%** of attendees indicated that this event was the sole reason for their visit to Leduc.

Overall, the importance of this event in influencing visitation to Leduc was **9.5/10**.



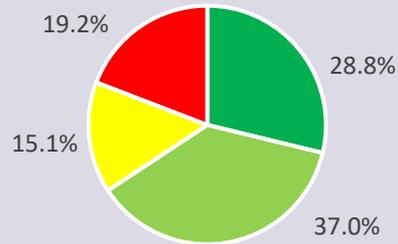
**19%** of attendees made an average of 5 day trips to Leduc

# LEDUC TOURISM

## First Visit to Leduc

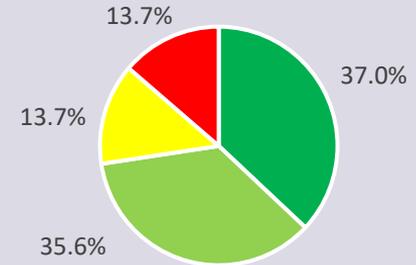


## Future Visitation to Leduc



Very Likely Somewhat Likely Somewhat Unlikely Very Unlikely

## Recommend Leduc to Others

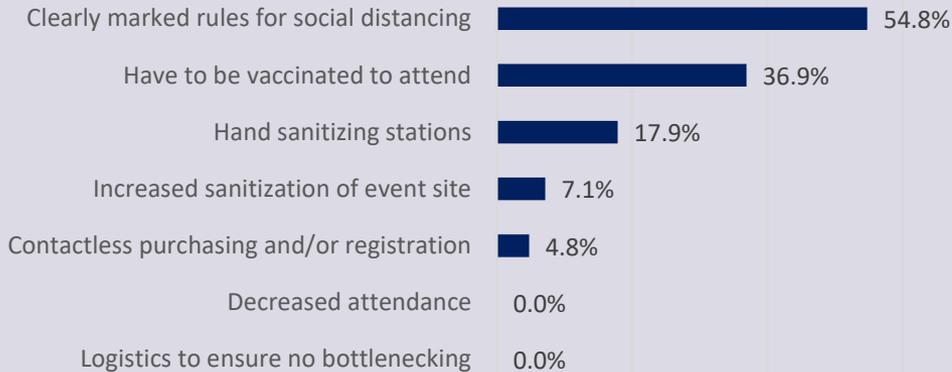


Very Likely Somewhat Likely Somewhat Unlikely Very Unlikely

# COVID-19 RELATED

**99% of respondents felt "safe" at this event**

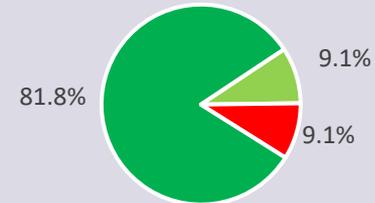
What would make you feel more "safe" attending live events?



Number of sport related trips since pandemic declared



"I feel safe welcoming people to Leduc from outside my community"



■ Strongly agree   
 ■ Somewhat agree   
 ■ Strongly disagree

# SUMMARY | BY THE NUMBERS

## 2021 Canadian Junior Girls Championship – Key Facts & Figures

<b>\$318,306</b> of initial expenditures	<b>\$221,670</b> of visitor spending	<b>2.1</b> local jobs supported by the event	<b>\$467,015</b> overall economic activity in the province
<b>400</b> out of town visitors* in Leduc	<b>\$96,626</b> of wages and salaries supported locally	<b>\$238,318</b> boost to provincial GDP	<b>\$90,648</b> in taxes supported across Canada

\* Visitors derived from attendance figures obtained from event organizers combined with results from the survey.

# APPENDIX – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Initial Expenditure** - This figure indicates the amount of initial expenditures used in the analysis. This heading indicates not only the total magnitude of the spending but also the region in which it was spent (thus establishing the "impact" region).

**Direct Impact** - Relates ONLY to the impact on "front-line" businesses. These are businesses that initially receive the operating revenue or tourist expenditures for the project under analysis. From a business perspective, this impact is limited only to that particular business or group of businesses involved. From a tourist spending perspective, this can include all businesses such as hotels, restaurants, retail stores, transportation carriers, attraction facilities and so forth.

**Indirect Impact** - Refers to the impacts resulting from all intermediate rounds of production in the supply of goods and services to industry sectors identified in the direct impact phase.

**Induced Impact** - These impacts are generated as a result of spending by employees (in the form of consumer spending) and businesses (in the form of investment) that benefited either directly or indirectly from the initial expenditures under analysis.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** - This figure represents the total value of production of goods and services in the economy resulting from the initial expenditure under analysis (valued at market prices). **GDP (at factor cost)** - This figure represents the total value of production of goods and services produced by industries resulting from the factors of production. The distinction to GDP (at market prices) is that GDP (at factor cost) is less by the amount of indirect taxes plus subsidies.

**Wages & Salaries** - This figure represents the amount of wages and salaries generated by the initial expenditure. This information is presented by the aggregate of direct, indirect, and induced impacts.

**Employment** - Depending upon the selection of employment units (person-years or equivalent full-year jobs) these figures represent the employment generated by the initial expenditure. "Equivalent Full-Year Jobs", if selected, include both part-time and full-time work in ratios consistent with the specific industries.

**Industry Output** - These figures represent the direct & indirect and total impact (including induced impacts) on industry output generated by the initial tourism expenditure. It should be noted that the industry output measure represents the sum total of all **economic activity** that has taken place and consequently involve double counting on the part of the intermediate production phase. Since the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figure includes only the net total of all economic activity (i.e. considers only the value added), the industry output measure will always exceed or at least equal the value of GDP.

**Taxes** - These figures represent the amount of taxes contributed to municipal, provincial, and federal levels of government relating to the project under analysis.



# CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions concerning the findings in this report, please contact:

Derek Mager, STC EI Consultant

[derek@thedatajungle.com](mailto:derek@thedatajungle.com)

604.787.3605

If you would like to conduct another EI study using **STEAM<sup>2.0</sup>**, **STEAMPRO<sup>2.0</sup>** or **FESTPRO** on any other type of event, please contact [research@sporttourismcanada.com](mailto:research@sporttourismcanada.com)

