

# 7311 Advertising agencies - France

---

34<sup>th</sup> Voorburg Group on services statistics

Mini-presentation on Services Producer Price Indices (SPPI)



**01**

· Definition of service, business models

---

**02**

· Market conditions, trends

---

**03**

· SPPI measurement: framework

---

**04**

· Pricing methods and quality adjustment

---

**05**

· Evaluation of measurement

---

# 01

## DEFINITION OF SERVICE, BUSINESS MODELS

---



**Services included in the industry 7311 are the following services, provided to advertisers.**

### **Advertising agencies**

- Some provide the full range of services, including media space buying
- other only create the concepts or materials
- some are very specialized (health, digital, etc.)

### **Media agencies**

- Specialized in media planning and media space negotiating on behalf of advertisers or their agencies

### **Direct marketing services**

- Advertising leaflets, promotion at point of sales, e-mailing

### **Pharmaceutical representatives campaigns**

## Services that are not included in the industry

- Services outsourced by advertising agencies to film producers (5911), photographers (7420), graphic designers (7410) etc.
- Lobbying or methods to improve the image of an organization (7021)
- Consultancy services for selecting advertising agencies (7021)
- Media auditing companies (7021)
- Trade show organizers (8230)
- Gift coupons or reduced-price coupons (8299)
- **Any service that serves the media seller's side (7312 or other)**

## Programmatic advertisement: which services are included ?

### Advertising trading desks (ATDs): may be included

- Advertisers or their agencies contract with ATDs
- The objective of ATDs is the placing of digital advertisements
- Some of them are affiliates of agencies or media groups
  - We have arguments to consider ATDs services in 7311

### Demand-side platforms (DSPs): not included

- Platforms where ATDs can place purchase orders
- Suppliers may be considered as technology providers, not in 7311

### Beware of generalizations !

- Examples have to be discussed with classification experts

## Business models in France

### Traditional media

- Existing contracts: annual contracts or several-years contracts, with annual budget negotiated
- New contracts: selection of an agency done through a call for tender
- An advertiser can contract with a full service agency, or with an agency for the creative aspects and another one for media planning and buying
- More than half of advertisers are used to hire “media auditing” companies to select, monitor and evaluate agencies

## Business models in France

### Digital media

- Advertisers or their agencies usually contract with providers of advertising trading desks (ATDs)
- Their task is to optimize digital campaigns, taking into account parameters given by advertisers (consumers profiles to target, budget) during real-time automated transactions.
- There seems to have been moves recently among some of the biggest advertisers to create their own in-house ATDs.



# 02

## MARKET CONDITIONS, TRENDS

---



## Public regulation in France: traditional media (Sapin law, 1993)

### Advertising agencies are not media wholesalers anymore

- They never own the media space themselves but can only buy it on behalf of an advertiser
- Every discount negotiated by an agency on media space must be reported and must benefit the advertiser
- Agencies role does not limit to bring together advertisers and media marketers: the advertiser transfers money to its agency, which is fully engaged in the negotiation and in the buying
- The direct responsibility of the advertiser clearly remains (in case of failing of its agency)

## Public regulation in France: digital media (“Sapin law II”, 2017)

### Agencies must report the result of each campaign

- The dates and locations of the advertisements and the placement fees
- The information to guarantee the effectiveness of the release of advertisements (number of view or clicks or actions, etc.)
- The information on the IT tools and partners involved (IT services)
- The results achieved compared to the objectives of the advertiser or its representative.

## Degree of concentration

### The number of companies exceed 15,000

- Numerous micro-agencies (no regulation to establish an entity and many training programs for communication professions)
- But the 100 first companies weigh 50% of the turnover

## Horizontal / vertical integration

### The largest corporate groups are present at each level with affiliates

- Numerous affiliates very specialized, or devoted to pools of advertisers
- Media groups often try to take over independent innovative agencies to integrate them in their services

## Trends

### Sensitive to the slightest variations in the economic environment

- The advertising market tends to recover from 2016 to 2018
- The digital advertising receipts have been soaring in the same period
- 2018: television and billboards have a good performance, while radio, cinema and printed media advertising revenues are decreasing

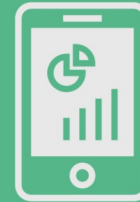
### New products / services

- Traditional media: innovation has now reached some limits
- Digital media: programmatic techniques are more and more developed
- “Advertainment”, “Advergaming”, events staged on the Internet, etc.

# 03

## SPPI MEASUREMENT: FRAMEWORK

---



## General framework

### Categories of indices released

- BtoAll, BtoB and BtoX “basic prices”, for the use of deflation of national accounts and SPI (BtoC: negligible)  
+ BtoB “market prices” (purchaser’s prices), excluding intra-group transactions
- Product-based indices

### Sample of firms / sample of elementary services

- Cut-off sampling, completed with firms omitted (researches on the Internet, contacts with federations of employers):  
38 businesses surveyed, mix of legal units and profiled enterprises
- At elementary service level, representative service products are chosen by “field engineers-surveyors” during initialization visits to enterprises:  
280 individual services for BtoB, 80 for BtoX

## Taking into account the turnover on a net basis

Agencies usually have a budget at their disposal, transferred from advertisers on a gross basis

- Including the value of media space they expect to be negotiated

**Yet, the output is taken into account on a net basis**

- Only the agencies services – not the media space negotiated, nor services outsourced (like an advertising film realized by an external producer)
- In French SBS survey, agencies have to report separately:
  - the amounts devoted to the purchase of space,
  - the cost of other services bought and resold without added value.



# 04

## PRICING METHODS AND QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

---



## Price determining characteristics of the service

### Existing contracts, with regular advertisers

- Mostly annual or spanning several years. The notion of “annual budget” is more commonly evoked than the notion of “price”.
- Annual budgets are subject to negotiation, more on the content of the campaign than on the price itself.

### New campaigns

- Heavy competitive pressure (economic environment, calls for tender, evaluation of media auditing companies etc.)
- Agencies have reduced their margins in the past ten years:
  - by outsourcing part of the concrete production of advertisements,
  - by trying to obtain better prices from media marketers, which are also heavily touched by economic variations.

## Price methods chosen

### Chosen during visit surveys, according to the situation

- Hourly or daily average rates by category of staff and category of activity of the advertiser, after negotiation
- Contract prices, when representative ones can be identified and isolated,
- Commission rates: for media agencies, for digital advertising agencies (on CPT/CPM/CPC/CPL/CPA...), for pharmaceutical representatives,
- Average prices per consumer: for marketing activities,
- Model pricing (evaluation of fictitious contracts): sparsely - when other methods have failed (anyway, according to FRIBS regulation, an actual transaction price is preferable to show the true development of price movements).

## Quality adjustment methods

### Adjustment to audience size

- Rules from *Eurostat-OECD guide* and *VG revisited sector paper* are followed
- The 7311 services are less concerned by audience size than the 7312 services (media representatives).
  - For the 7311 industry, we adjust on audience size only services whose price is a direct function of the number of consumers (ex: marketing)

### Other quality adjustment issues

- Several years contracts: budget may be unchanged from year to year, but the qualitative content of the campaign is negotiated each year
- Calls for tender: strategy of low price bidding, with quality efforts

# 05

---

## EVALUATION OF MEASUREMENT



## Evaluation of methods - future challenges

### Negotiation effects

- Always try to measure prices *negotiated* or *discounted* after contract

### Flatness of prices

- Regularly ensure that the seeming flatness of prices, fees or commission rates correspond to the real market tendencies

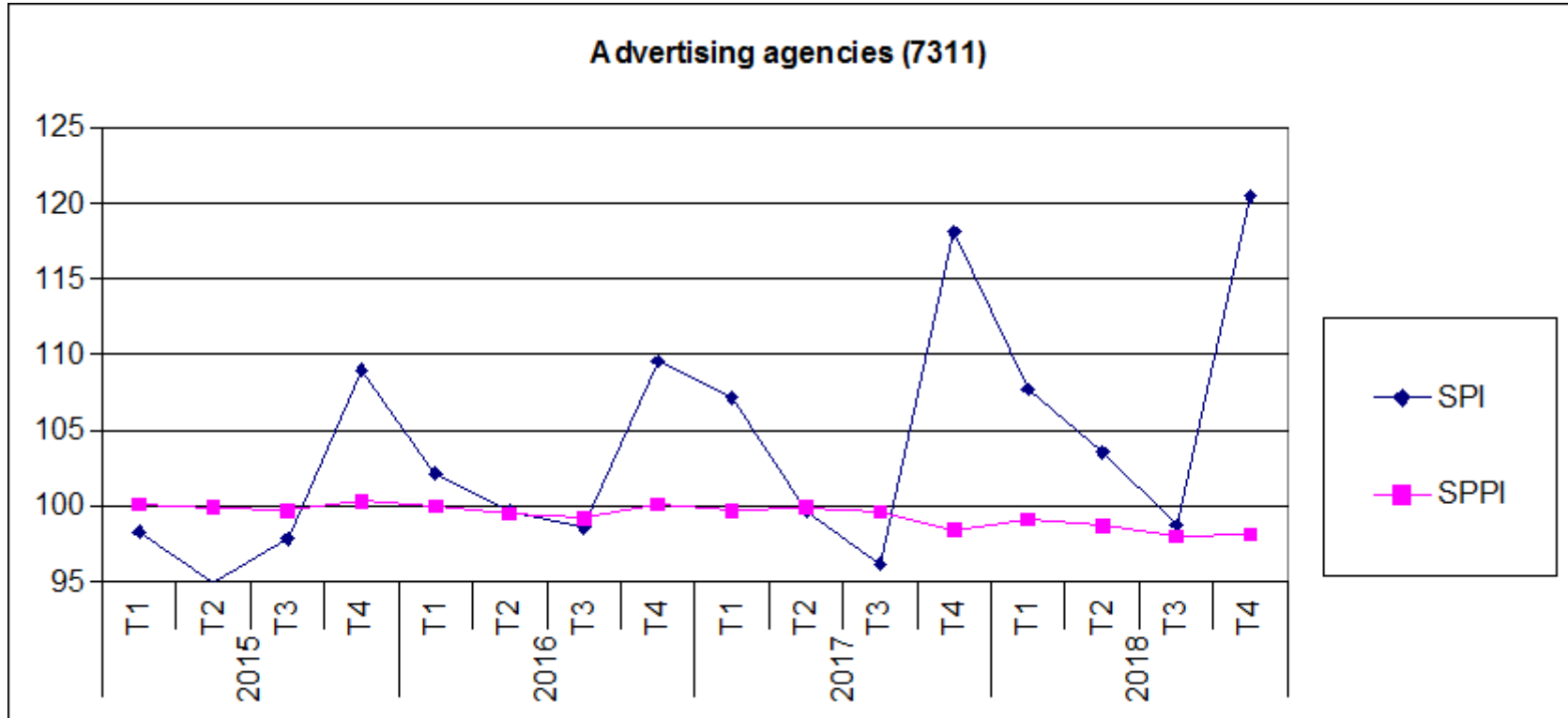
### Sample

- Integrate some small-sized agencies if their prices evolve differently

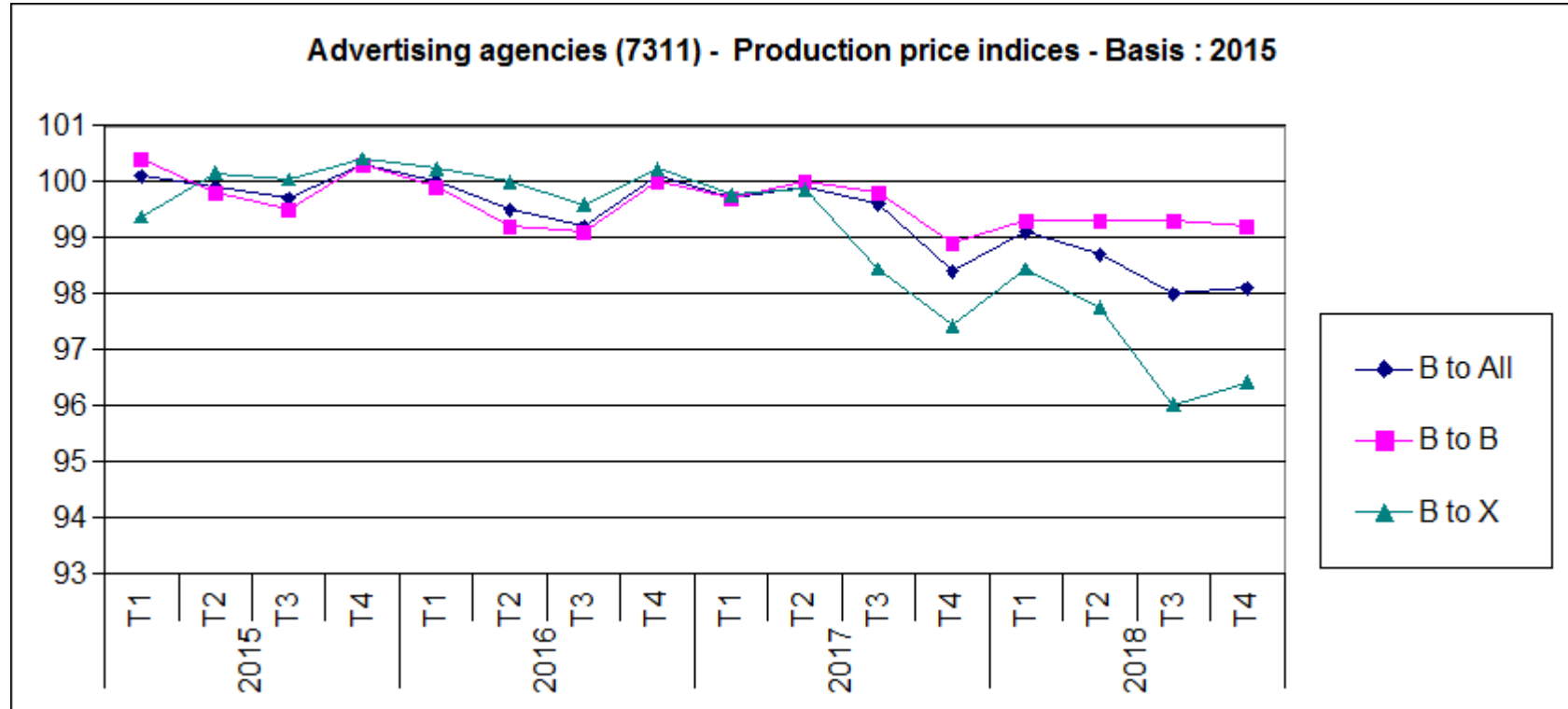
### Explosion of programmatic advertisement: future challenge

- Encompasses several industries (advertising, publishing, broadcasting, IT services) and many issues (classification, definition of pricing methods for each actor in the value chain)

## SPPI vs SPI

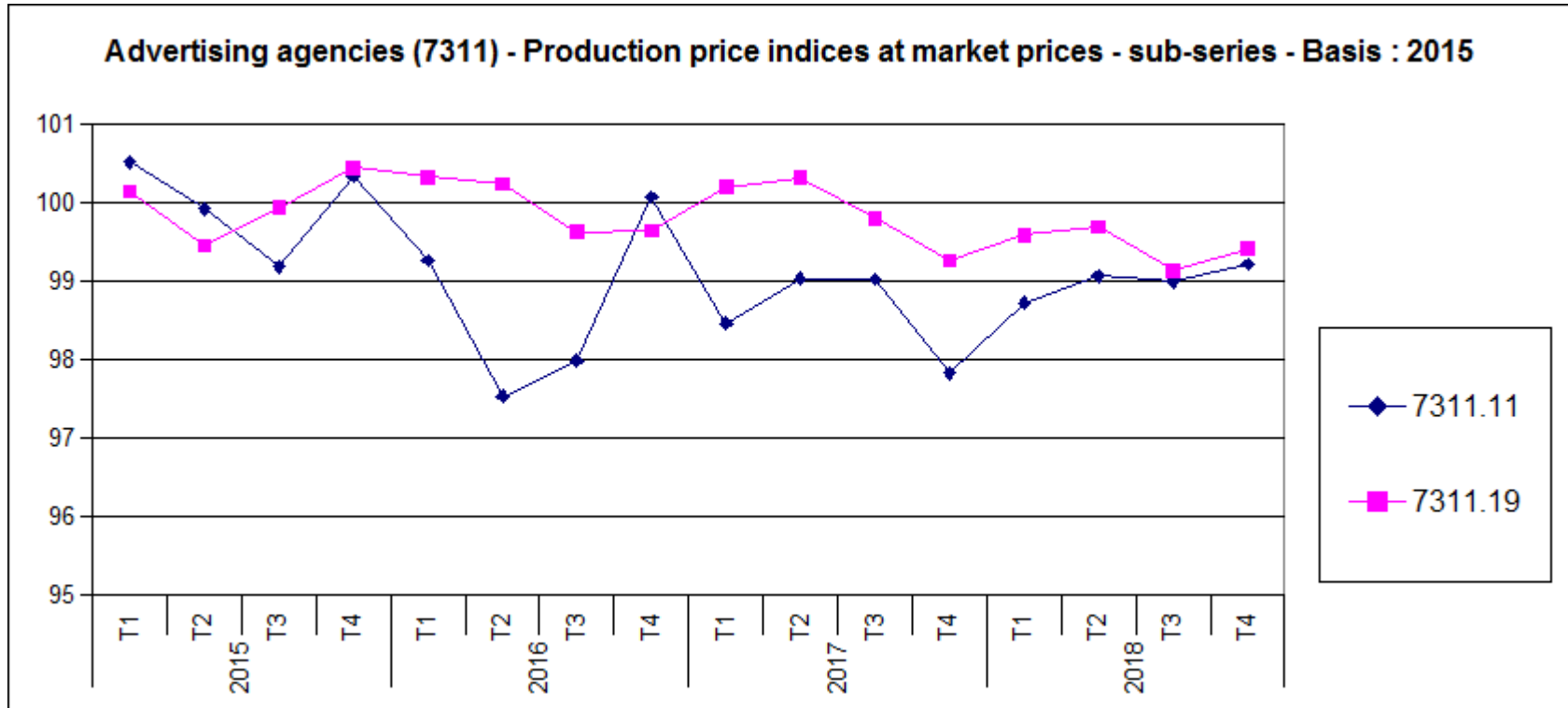


## B to All, B to B and B to X indices





## Sub-series (CPA-6)



Thanks for your attention !

Yann Leurs

Insee

Head of services production prices skill center

Lyon, France

---

**Join us on:**

[insee.fr](http://insee.fr)

