

# Vancouver 2026 FIFA World Cup: Economic Impact Assessment



BCStats



Ministry of  
Tourism, Arts,  
Culture and Sport

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## Highlights

In March 2024 BC Stats and the Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sports (TACS) updated the economic impact assessment for the 2026 FIFA World Cup and related long-tail impacts from 2026-2031 for the tourism sector to reflect the additional two matches Vancouver will be hosting. BC Stats and TACS began working together on economic impacts of FIFA 2026 in the summer of 2022. There have been multiple iterations and updates to the expected impact of the games as new information becomes available. The economic impacts are dependant on assumptions that have previously been provided by Sports Tourism Canada (STC) and DBC. Once those organizations have updated their analysis to account for the additional two matches, a total of seven now, that Vancouver will be hosting, an update will be conducted with those new data inputs.

The following summary reflects a preliminary update to the previous assessment conducted with BC Stats, Pacific Analytics (PA) and Destination BC (DBC). DBC has reviewed and supports the release of this preliminary update.

As in the previous analysis, the event itself is not expected to directly generate GDP or significant revenue for the province as the majority of direct revenues will go to FIFA. However, the related tourism activities, and long tail impacts are expected to produce benefit for both the province and the Tourism sector. These expected impacts are highlighted below.

- Over 1 million additional out of province [REDACTED] visitors are expected between 2026-2031.
- Visitor spending in B.C. will increase over \$1 billion cumulatively from 2026-2031, which means an over \$1 billion increase in revenue to the tourism sector.
- Provincial GDP will increase by over \$1 billion.
- Domestic output in the Tourism sector will increase by \$1.7 billion.
- Labour income will increase by \$1 billion.
- Provincial taxes will increase by \$88 million during the event and by \$136 million in the post-event period from 2026-2031<sup>1</sup>.

The three tables that follow show the updated estimated impacts of the event period, total tourism spending and long tail impacts<sup>2</sup>. Original estimated impact tables (from July 2023) have also been included as appendices to this report.

## Event Impacts

For the event period in 2026, BC Stats used their Input Output (IO) Model to estimate the economic impact of the matches. Assumptions for the IO model runs were based on data from the Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport, Ministry of Finance and Sport Tourism Canada (STC). At this stage prior to the games there are many limitations to the assumptions, especially when it comes to identifying the origin of international visitors. In addition, there are inherent limitations to estimates produced through IO modeling see limitations section at the end of this document. Further work will be done to deal with the limitations of the IO model and refine the estimates of spending by international visitors. This in turn influences the estimated spend by international visitors.

Event period assumptions are outlined below:

- Seven matches will be held in Vancouver.
- All seven matches will be sold out.
- A total of 362,100 event attendees will result from the World Cup

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<sup>1</sup> These estimates are inclusive of the direct, indirect and induced impacts.

<sup>2</sup> No analysis has been conducted on pre-event impacts of hosting the World Cup such as friendly matches or other events.



- Repeat travel from those who attended the World Cup events in Vancouver (on average, 80% of first-time visits to B.C. result in a subsequent visit according to DBC).

To measure the indirect and induced impacts of tourism from 2026-2031, BC Stats used their Input Output (IO) Model using data and assumptions from similar projects.

**Table 1: Event Period Economic Impact Assessment**

ALL DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	GREATER VANCOUVER				REST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA				TOTAL IMPACTS, BC
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	REGIONAL TOTAL	DIRECT***	INDIRECT	INDUCED	REST OF BC TOTAL	
<b>Consumer Spending*</b>	<b>\$402.2</b>	<b>\$528.1</b>	<b>\$257.7</b>	<b>\$1,188.0</b>	<b>\$4.2</b>	<b>\$139.0</b>	<b>\$57.7</b>	<b>\$200.9</b>	<b>\$1,389.0</b>
<b>Domestic Output**</b>	\$330.8	\$474.8	\$192.1	\$997.8	\$4.1	\$121.9	\$43.1	\$169.1	\$1,166.9
<b>GDP at Basic Prices</b>	-\$185.3	\$263.6	\$128.1	\$206.5	\$2.1	\$70.8	\$26.6	\$99.5	\$306.0
<b>Material Inputs</b>	\$516.1	\$211.2	\$63.9	\$791.3	\$2.0	\$51.1	\$16.5	\$69.6	\$860.9
<b>Labour Income</b>	\$192.6	\$202.2	\$62.7	\$457.5	\$1.7	\$53.5	\$20.6	\$75.7	\$533.3
<i>Wages and Salaries</i>	\$152.7	\$152.1	\$41.0	\$345.8	\$1.2	\$39.6	\$10.1	\$50.9	\$396.7
<i>Mixed Income</i>	\$19.3	\$26.7	\$16.8	\$62.7	\$0.4	\$8.8	\$9.2	\$18.4	\$81.1
<i>Employers' Social Contribution.</i>	\$20.6	\$23.4	\$5.0	\$49.0	\$0.1	\$5.1	\$1.2	\$6.4	\$55.4
<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	3592.5	2765.9	956.0	7314.4	25.7	760.8	270.5	1057.1	8371.5
<b>Employment (FTEs)</b>	2661.1	2254.7	731.8	5647.6	22.9	615.3	206.1	844.3	6491.9
<b>Total Taxes</b>	\$78.4	\$61.2	\$38.9	\$179.5	\$0.4	\$15.6	\$7.8	\$23.8	\$203.3
<b>Total Fed. Taxes</b>	\$39.1	\$27.3	\$19.0	\$85.5	\$0.2	\$8.3	\$3.5	\$11.9	\$97.4
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$17.0	\$1.5	\$6.8	\$25.3	\$0.0	\$0.6	\$1.4	\$2.1	\$27.3
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$19.5	\$22.3	\$5.7	\$47.4	\$0.2	\$6.0	\$1.1	\$7.3	\$54.7
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$2.7	\$3.6	\$6.6	\$12.8	\$0.0	\$1.6	\$0.9	\$2.5	\$15.4
<b>Total Prov. Taxes</b>	<b>\$30.8</b>	<b>\$31.8</b>	<b>\$15.3</b>	<b>\$77.9</b>	<b>\$0.1</b>	<b>\$6.6</b>	<b>\$3.0</b>	<b>\$9.8</b>	<b>\$87.8</b>
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$21.5	\$6.6	\$9.5	\$37.6	\$0.0	\$1.9	\$2.1	\$4.0	\$41.6
<b>Royalties/Prov. Resource Taxes</b>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$7.5	\$8.6	\$2.2	\$18.3	\$0.0	\$2.3	\$0.4	\$2.8	\$21.1
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$1.8	\$16.6	\$3.6	\$22.0	\$0.0	\$2.5	\$0.5	\$3.0	\$25.0
<b>Total Muni/RD Taxes</b>	<b>\$8.5</b>	<b>\$2.1</b>	<b>\$5.6</b>	<b>\$16.1</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.8</b>	<b>\$1.3</b>	<b>\$1.2</b>	<b>\$18.1</b>

**Table 2: Total Tourism Spending Impact for Event Plus Long Tail Impacts**

ALL DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	REGION: GREATER VANCOUVER				REST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA				TOTAL IMPACTS, BC
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	REGIONAL TOTAL	DIRECT***	INDIRECT	INDUCED	REST OF BC TOTAL	
<b>Consumer Spending*</b>	<b>\$1,271.1</b>	<b>\$330.4</b>	<b>\$291.4</b>	<b>\$1,892.9</b>	<b>\$4</b>	<b>\$119.6</b>	<b>\$108.5</b>	<b>\$228.6</b>	<b>\$2,121.5</b>
<b>Domestic Output**</b>	\$1,070.7	\$265.4	\$220.1	\$1,566.2	\$0.0	\$100.5	\$82.0	\$182.5	\$1,748.7
<b>GDP at Basic Prices</b>	\$580.6	\$139.2	\$152.7	\$872.5	\$0.0	\$61.9	\$45.3	\$107.2	\$979.6
<b>Material Inputs</b>	\$490.1	\$136.2	\$67.4	\$693.7	\$0.0	\$38.7	\$36.7	\$75.4	\$769.1
<b>Labour Income</b>	\$412.2	\$96.9	\$68.2	\$577.3	\$0.0	\$43.4	\$36.2	\$79.6	\$656.8
<i>Wages and Salaries</i>	\$341.4	\$71.1	\$47.5	\$459.9	\$0.0	\$31.7	\$18.2	\$49.9	\$509.9
<i>Mixed Income</i>	\$30.0	\$116.8	\$15.0	\$61.8	\$0.0	\$8.0	\$15.7	\$23.7	\$85.5
<i>Employers' Social Contribution.</i>	\$40.8	\$9.0	\$5.7	\$55.6	\$0.0	\$3.7	\$2.2	\$5.9	\$61.4
<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	6804.9	1144.6	878.7	8828.1	0	636.6	447.3	1083.9	9912.0
<b>Employment (FTEs)</b>	5031.2	920.4	675.8	6627.4	0	509.5	344.0	853.6	7481.0
<b>Total Taxes</b>	<b>\$233.6</b>	<b>\$31.1</b>	<b>\$43.9</b>	<b>\$308.5</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$13.2</b>	<b>\$15.4</b>	<b>\$28.6</b>	<b>\$337.1</b>
<b>Total Fed. Taxes</b>	<b>\$106.9</b>	<b>\$15.4</b>	<b>\$20.7</b>	<b>\$143.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$6.9</b>	<b>\$7.1</b>	<b>\$14.0</b>	<b>\$156.9</b>
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$56.1	\$1.1	\$6.0	\$63.2	\$0.0	\$4	\$2.2	\$2.6	\$65.9
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$41.5	\$11.6	\$7.1	\$60.2	\$0.0	\$5.1	\$2.6	\$7.7	\$67.9
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$9.2	\$2.7	\$7.6	\$19.5	\$0.0	\$1.4	\$2.2	\$3.6	\$23.1
<b>Total Prov. Taxes</b>	<b>\$96.4</b>	<b>\$11.9</b>	<b>\$16.9</b>	<b>\$125.2</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$5.0</b>	<b>\$6.0</b>	<b>\$10.9</b>	<b>\$136.1</b>
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$73.8	\$5.5	\$9.9	\$89.2	\$0.0	\$2.1	\$3.7	\$5.7	\$94.9
<b>Royalties/Prov. Resource Taxes</b>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$16.3	\$4.5	\$2.7	\$23.5	\$0.0	\$2.0	\$1.0	\$3.0	\$26.5
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$6.3	\$1.9	\$4.3	\$12.5	\$0.0	\$1.0	\$1.3	\$2.2	\$14.7
<b>Total Muni/RD Taxes</b>	<b>\$30.3</b>	<b>\$3.8</b>	<b>\$6.2</b>	<b>\$40.4</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$1.4</b>	<b>\$2.3</b>	<b>\$3.7</b>	<b>\$44.1</b>



**Table 3: Event Impacts Compared to Long Tail impacts**

ALL DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	EVENT IMPACTS				LONG TAIL IMPACTS			
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL IMPACTS, BC	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL IMPACTS, BC
<b>Consumer Spending*</b>	<b>\$406.4</b>	<b>\$667.1</b>	<b>\$315.4</b>	<b>\$1,389.0</b>	<b>\$1,271.5</b>	<b>\$450.0</b>	<b>\$399.9</b>	<b>\$2,121.5</b>
<b>Domestic Output**</b>	<b>\$334.9</b>	<b>\$596.7</b>	<b>\$235.2</b>	<b>\$1,166.9</b>	<b>\$1,070.7</b>	<b>\$365.9</b>	<b>\$302.1</b>	<b>\$1,748.7</b>
<b>GDP at Basic Prices</b>	<b>\$183.2</b>	<b>\$334.4</b>	<b>\$154.7</b>	<b>\$306.0</b>	<b>\$580.6</b>	<b>\$201.1</b>	<b>\$198.0</b>	<b>\$979.6</b>
<b>Material Inputs</b>	<b>\$518.1</b>	<b>\$262.3</b>	<b>\$80.4</b>	<b>\$860.9</b>	<b>\$490.1</b>	<b>\$174.9</b>	<b>\$104.1</b>	<b>\$769.1</b>
<b>Labour Income</b>	<b>\$194.3</b>	<b>\$255.7</b>	<b>\$83.3</b>	<b>\$533.3</b>	<b>\$412.2</b>	<b>\$140.3</b>	<b>\$104.4</b>	<b>\$656.8</b>
<i>Wages and Salaries</i>	\$153.9	\$191.7	\$51.1	\$396.7	\$341.4	\$102.8	\$65.7	\$509.9
<i>Mixed Income</i>	\$19.7	\$35.5	\$26	\$81.1	\$30.0	\$124.8	\$30.7	\$85.5
<i>Employers' Social Contribution.</i>	\$20.7	\$28.5	\$6.2	\$55.4	\$40.8	\$12.7	\$7.9	\$61.4
<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	<b>3618.2</b>	<b>3526.7</b>	<b>1266.5</b>	<b>8371.5</b>	<b>6804.9</b>	<b>1781.2</b>	<b>1326.0</b>	<b>9912.0</b>
<b>Employment (FTEs)</b>	<b>2684.0</b>	<b>2870.0</b>	<b>937.9</b>	<b>6491.9</b>	<b>5031.2</b>	<b>1429.9</b>	<b>1019.8</b>	<b>7481.0</b>
<b>Total Taxes</b>	<b>\$78.8</b>	<b>\$76.8</b>	<b>\$46.7</b>	<b>\$203.3</b>	<b>\$233.6</b>	<b>\$44.3</b>	<b>\$59.3</b>	<b>\$337.1</b>
<b>Total Fed. Taxes</b>	<b>\$39.3</b>	<b>\$35.6</b>	<b>\$22.5</b>	<b>\$97.4</b>	<b>\$106.9</b>	<b>\$22.3</b>	<b>\$27.8</b>	<b>\$156.9</b>
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$17.0	\$2.1	\$8.2	\$27.3	\$56.1	\$1.5	\$8.2	\$65.9
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$19.7	\$28.3	\$6.8	\$54.7	\$41.5	\$16.7	\$9.7	\$67.9
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$2.7	\$5.2	\$7.5	\$15.4	\$9.2	\$4.1	\$9.8	\$23.1
<b>Total Prov. Taxes</b>	<b>\$30.9</b>	<b>\$38.4</b>	<b>\$18.3</b>	<b>\$87.8</b>	<b>\$96.4</b>	<b>\$16.9</b>	<b>\$22.9</b>	<b>\$136.1</b>
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$21.5	\$8.5	\$11.6	\$41.6	\$73.8	\$7.6	\$13.6	\$94.9
<b>Royalties/Prov. Resource Taxes</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$7.6	\$10.9	\$2.6	\$21.1	\$16.3	\$6.5	\$3.7	\$26.5
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$1.8	\$19.1	\$4.1	\$25.0	\$6.3	\$2.9	\$5.6	\$14.7
<b>Total Muni/RD Taxes</b>	<b>\$8.5</b>	<b>\$2.9</b>	<b>\$6.9</b>	<b>\$18.1</b>	<b>\$30.3</b>	<b>\$5.2</b>	<b>\$8.5</b>	<b>\$44.1</b>

\*Consumer Spending includes Forward Consumer Taxes (e.g., accommodation taxes on hotel visits are included in spending).

\*\*Domestic Output is equal to Spending minus Imports minus Consumer Taxes.

\*\*\*Rest of British Columbia Direct: The producer cost of goods (i.e., the cost excluding wholesale, retail and transportation margins, taxes, etc.) is measured at the factory gate.

\*\*\*\*Municipal and Regional Taxes: Municipal sales taxes include Accommodation MRDT taxes, municipal parking taxes and MST on Electricity.

\*\*\*\*\*Tax revenues are estimates based on assumptions in the Input Output model

## Limitations

On February 4, 2024, FIFA announced that Vancouver would be hosting seven matches. At the time of this report, BC Stats and TACS had not received updated information from STC or DBC. Given this, BC Stats and TACS used extrapolative methods to conservatively estimate the changes to inputs to reflect the additional two matches. As STC and DBC are working to update their analysis, the next EI report will be more robust and provide a better understanding of the impacts of hosting FWC26.

BC Stats conducted an Economic Impact Assessment which confirms the magnitude of the findings of the STC report. There are a few small differences between the STC report and the PA report, but these are attributable to slightly different input data and assumptions. STC assumptions were based on direct conversation with FIFA and Soccer Canada. Without access to this source data, the PA assessment was grounded on the best available information based on detailed tourist spending characteristics by market (prepared by PA for DBC earlier) as well as data from previous similar projects and data.

Implicit in the STC analysis is that each visitor will have an estimated average stay of 2.7 days in BC with no overlap in other travel within the province. Since it is likely that some visitors will choose to visit other regions, either during pre or post game periods or between games, the STC analysis is a lower bound estimate for visitor stay duration. Accordingly, BC Stats and TACS believe the overall impacts, given all other assumptions are met, will end up being higher and result in greater benefit to the province as a result.

It is important to note that we could not validate either way the major assumption that a total of 262,125 visitors (45% of whom would be from outside of Canada/US) would attend the games. Without knowing exactly what teams will be playing in Vancouver (say, Senegal vs Ecuador compared to, say, Germany vs Netherlands), it is hard to estimate visitor markets. We do understand, though, that STC worked closely with FIFA using data from previous World Cup competitions in order to derive the 262,125 estimate. Based on this number of visitors for five matches, BC Stats and TACS have added an additional 100,000 event visitors as BC Place's capacity is 54,500 and subtracting 4,500 for VIP, FIFA and media.

The Input-Output modeling of employment estimates has limitations. It does not provide a comprehensive view of net increase in the labour market. Rather it produces a gross impact of an individual shock to the economy. Many of the "jobs" identified in this analysis may be filled by added hours of current employees, part time workers, workers in the sector taking a second job or workers leaving a different job. Further, some of this may be moderated by technology replacement of workers. As a result, the event may not result in a large net increase of long-term employment in the province, but rather a short-term increase for the sector.

This estimate incorporated the adjusted MRDT rate for Vancouver to 5.5% from 3% in 2026. It also updated costing estimates that were provided by the City of Vancouver, PavCo, TransLink, and TACS.



## Appendix 1:

### FIFA 2026 Economic Impacts and Long Tail – July 12, 2023

**JULY 12, 2023 - Table 1: Event Period Economic Impact Assessment**

ALL DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	GREATER VANCOUVER				REST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA				TOTAL IMPACTS, BC
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	REGIONAL TOTAL	DIRECT***	INDIRECT	INDUCED	REST OF BC TOTAL	
<b>Consumer Spending*</b>	<b>\$283.8</b>	<b>\$362.8</b>	<b>\$177.4</b>	<b>\$824.0</b>	<b>\$2.3</b>	<b>\$96.6</b>	<b>\$36.3</b>	<b>\$135.2</b>	<b>\$959.2</b>
<b>Domestic Output**</b>	\$233.8	\$320.7	\$131.0	\$685.4	\$2.3	\$85.1	\$26.8	\$114.1	\$799.5
<b>GDP at Basic Prices</b>	-\$117.1	\$165.9	\$86.6	\$135.3	\$1.3	\$47.4	\$17.2	\$65.9	\$201.3
<b>Material Inputs</b>	\$350.9	\$154.8	\$44.4	\$550.1	\$1.0	\$37.7	\$9.6	\$48.2	\$598.3
<b>Labour Income</b>	\$157.7	\$120.4	\$44.3	\$322.4	\$1.2	\$35.7	\$13.1	\$50.0	\$372.4
<i>Wages and Salaries</i>	\$126.5	\$84.8	\$28.0	\$239.3	\$0.7	\$25.8	\$6.3	\$32.9	\$272.1
<i>Mixed Income</i>	\$13.2	\$21.0	\$13.0	\$47.2	\$0.4	\$6.5	\$6.0	\$12.9	\$60.1
<i>Employers' Social Contribution.</i>	\$18.0	\$14.6	\$3.4	\$36.0	\$0.1	\$3.4	\$0.8	\$4.2	\$40.2
<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	2680.42	1590.31	654.90	4925.63	16.24	469.59	143.15	628.97	5554.61
<b>Employment (FTEs)</b>	1970.16	1298.14	502.28	3770.59	14.50	379.04	109.91	503.45	4274.04
<b>Total Taxes</b>	\$51.8	\$36.9	\$26.9	\$115.5	\$0.3	\$10.5	\$4.7	\$15.5	\$131.0
<b>Total Fed. Taxes</b>	\$28.8	\$16.7	\$12.6	\$58.2	\$0.2	\$5.7	\$2.0	\$7.9	\$66.1
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$11.4	\$1.0	\$4.6	\$17.0	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$1.0	\$1.4	\$18.3
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$16.1	\$13.2	\$3.8	\$33.1	\$0.2	\$4.1	\$0.7	\$4.9	\$38.0
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$1.4	\$2.6	\$4.1	\$8.1	\$0.0	\$1.2	\$0.4	\$1.6	\$9.8
<b>Total Prov. Taxes</b>	<b>\$19.4</b>	<b>\$18.8</b>	<b>\$10.5</b>	<b>\$48.6</b>	<b>\$0.1</b>	<b>\$4.3</b>	<b>\$1.9</b>	<b>\$6.3</b>	<b>\$55.0</b>
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$12.1	\$4.4	\$6.6	\$23.1	\$0.0	\$1.2	\$1.3	\$2.6	\$25.7
<b>Royalties/Prov. Resource Taxes</b>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$6.3	\$5.1	\$1.5	\$12.9	\$0.1	\$1.5	\$0.3	\$1.9	\$14.8
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$1.0	\$9.3	\$2.4	\$12.7	\$0.0	\$1.5	\$0.3	\$1.8	\$14.5
<b>Total Muni/RD Taxes</b>	<b>\$3.6</b>	<b>\$1.4</b>	<b>\$3.8</b>	<b>\$8.7</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.4</b>	<b>\$0.8</b>	<b>\$1.2</b>	<b>\$10.0</b>

## Appendix 2:

### FIFA 2026 Economic Impacts and Long Tail – July 12, 2023

**JULY 12, 2023 - Table 2: Total Tourism Spending Impact for Event Plus Long Tail Impacts**

ALL DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	REGION: GREATER VANCOUVER				REST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA				TOTAL IMPACTS, BC
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	REGIONAL TOTAL	DIRECT***	INDIRECT	INDUCED	REST OF BC TOTAL	
<b>Consumer Spending*</b>	<b>\$1,146.2</b>	<b>\$373.1</b>	<b>\$262.5</b>	<b>\$1,781.9</b>	<b>\$2.6</b>	<b>\$78.5</b>	<b>\$49.0</b>	<b>\$130.1</b>	<b>\$1,912.0</b>
<b>Domestic Output**</b>	\$932.6	\$300.3	\$189.0	\$1,421.9	\$2.0	\$63.4	\$35.3	\$100.8	<b>\$1,522.7</b>
<b>GDP at Basic Prices</b>	\$452.7	\$162.0	\$125.3	\$740.0	\$1.2	\$32.9	\$22.8	\$56.9	<b>\$796.8</b>
<b>Material Inputs</b>	\$479.8	\$138.4	\$63.7	\$682.0	\$0.9	\$30.5	\$12.5	\$43.9	<b>\$725.9</b>
<b>Labour Income</b>	\$324.6	\$113.4	\$63.5	\$501.5	\$0.9	\$21.9	\$17.3	\$40.1	<b>\$541.5</b>
<i>Wages and Salaries</i>	\$263.8	\$84.1	\$40.6	\$388.6	\$0.6	\$16.3	\$8.4	\$25.4	<b>\$413.9</b>
<i>Mixed Income</i>	\$28.7	\$18.2	\$17.8	\$64.7	\$0.2	\$3.6	\$7.8	\$11.6	<b>\$76.3</b>
<i>Employers' Social Contribution.</i>	\$32.1	\$11.0	\$5.1	\$48.2	\$0.1	\$2.0	\$1.1	\$3.1	<b>\$51.3</b>
<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	6145.3	1643.7	1052.2	8841.2	14.1	346.7	210.6	571.4	<b>9412.6</b>
<b>Employment (FTEs)</b>	4495.3	1298.3	798.1	6591.8	11.5	273.6	160.6	445.8	<b>7037.6</b>
<b>Total Taxes</b>	<b>\$181.9</b>	<b>\$33.2</b>	<b>\$36.1</b>	<b>\$251.1</b>	<b>\$0.3</b>	<b>\$7.0</b>	<b>\$6.0</b>	<b>\$13.3</b>	<b>\$264.4</b>
<i>Total Fed. Taxes</i>	<b>\$93.6</b>	<b>\$16.2</b>	<b>\$15.9</b>	<b>\$125.8</b>	<b>\$0.1</b>	<b>\$3.3</b>	<b>\$2.5</b>	<b>\$6.0</b>	<b>\$131.8</b>
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$52.7	\$1.3	\$5.2	\$59.2	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$1.0	\$1.3	<b>\$60.4</b>
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$34.0	\$11.8	\$5.9	\$51.7	\$0.1	\$2.3	\$1.0	\$3.5	<b>\$55.2</b>
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$7.0	\$3.1	\$4.9	\$14.9	\$0.0	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$1.2	<b>\$16.2</b>
<b>Total Prov. Taxes</b>	<b>\$75.3</b>	<b>\$13.2</b>	<b>\$14.7</b>	<b>\$103.2</b>	<b>\$0.1</b>	<b>\$2.9</b>	<b>\$2.4</b>	<b>\$5.4</b>	<b>\$108.7</b>
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$57.3	\$6.4	\$8.9	\$72.5	\$0.0	\$1.5	\$1.7	\$3.2	<b>\$75.7</b>
<b>Royalties/Prov. Resource Taxes</b>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$13.3	\$4.6	\$2.2	\$20.1	\$0.0	\$0.9	\$0.4	\$1.3	<b>\$21.5</b>
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$4.8	\$2.3	\$3.6	\$10.6	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$0.9	<b>\$11.5</b>
<b>Total Muni/RD Taxes</b>	<b>\$12.9</b>	<b>\$3.8</b>	<b>\$5.4</b>	<b>\$22.1</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.8</b>	<b>\$1.0</b>	<b>\$1.9</b>	<b>\$24.0</b>

Note: this is unchanged from the 2022 analysis

## Appendix 3:

### FIFA 2026 Economic Impacts and Long Tail – July 12, 2023

JULY 12, 12023 - Table 3: Event Impacts Compared to Long Tail impacts

ALL DOLLARS IN MILLIONS	EVENT IMPACTS				LONG TAIL IMPACTS			
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL IMPACTS, BC	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL IMPACTS, BC
<b>Consumer Spending*</b>	\$286.2	\$459.3	\$213.7	\$959.2	\$1,009.1	\$396.5	\$274.5	\$1,680.0
<b>Domestic Output**</b>	\$236.0	\$405.7	\$157.8	\$799.5	\$820.4	\$319.4	\$197.6	\$1,337.4
<b>GDP at Basic Prices</b>	-\$115.8	\$213.3	\$103.8	\$201.3	\$399.4	\$171.2	\$130.4	\$701.0
<b>Material Inputs</b>	\$351.8	\$192.4	\$54.0	\$598.3	\$421.0	\$148.2	\$67.2	\$636.5
<b>Labour Income</b>	\$158.8	\$156.1	\$57.4	\$372.4	\$287.0	\$118.8	\$71.1	\$476.9
<i>Wages and Salaries</i>	\$127.3	\$110.6	\$34.3	\$272.1	\$233.1	\$88.2	\$43.2	\$364.5
<i>Mixed Income</i>	\$13.6	\$27.5	\$19.0	\$60.1	\$25.6	\$19.2	\$22.5	\$67.3
<i>Employers' Social Contribution.</i>	\$18.0	\$18.0	\$4.2	\$40.2	\$28.2	\$11.5	\$5.4	\$45.1
<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	2696.7	2059.9	798.1	5554.6	5,439.7	1,749.5	1,110.9	8,300.0
<b>Employment (FTEs)</b>	1984.7	1677.2	612.2	4274.0	3,982.5	1,381.7	843.4	6,207.6
<b>Total Taxes</b>	\$52.2	\$47.3	\$31.6	\$131.0	\$160.3	\$35.4	\$37.0	\$232.7
<i>Total Fed. Taxes</i>	\$29.0	\$22.4	\$14.6	\$66.1	\$82.4	\$17.2	\$16.2	\$115.9
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$11.4	\$1.4	\$5.6	\$18.3	\$46.2	\$1.4	\$5.4	\$53.1
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$16.2	\$17.2	\$4.5	\$38.0	\$30.1	\$12.5	\$6.1	\$48.6
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$1.4	\$3.8	\$4.6	\$9.8	\$6.2	\$3.3	\$4.7	\$14.2
<b>Total Prov. Taxes</b>	\$19.5	\$23.1	\$12.4	\$55.0	\$66.4	\$14.1	\$15.1	\$95.6
<i>Total Indirect Taxes</i>	\$12.1	\$5.6	\$7.9	\$25.7	\$50.4	\$6.9	\$9.3	\$66.6
<b>Royalties/Prov. Resource Taxes</b>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Personal Income Taxes</i>	\$6.4	\$6.6	\$1.8	\$14.8	\$11.8	\$4.8	\$2.3	\$18.9
<i>Corp. Income Taxes</i>	\$1.0	\$10.8	\$2.7	\$14.5	\$4.2	\$2.4	\$3.5	\$10.1
<b>Total Muni/RD Taxes</b>	\$3.6	\$1.8	\$4.5	\$10.0	\$11.4	\$4.1	\$5.7	\$21.1

\*Consumer Spending includes Forward Consumer Taxes (e.g., accommodation taxes on hotel visits are included in spending).

\*\*Domestic Output is equal to Spending minus Imports minus Consumer Taxes.

\*\*\*Rest of British Columbia Direct: The producer cost of goods (i.e., the cost excluding wholesale, retail and transportation margins, taxes, etc.) is measured at the factory gate.

\*\*\*\*Municipal Sales Taxes include Accommodation MRDT taxes, municipal parking taxes and MST on Electricity.