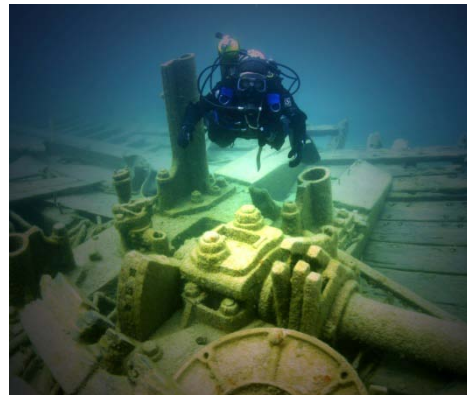


Economic Impact of Parks Canada



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Cover Photos: Parks Canada and *Outspan Group Inc.*

Executive Summary

Economic Impact of Parks Canada

Parks Canada makes a substantial economic contribution to Canada's economy. Through the spending of the organization and the visitors to Parks Canada's National Parks, National Historic Sites and National Marine Conservation Areas, a significant and widespread economic impact is felt throughout the country.

In 2008/09 Parks Canada's organizational spending and visitor spending totalled \$3.3 billion. Of this amount, visitor spending accounted for \$2.7 billion and \$587 million was spent by Parks Canada on the three program areas. The overall national economic impacts derived from the spending attributed to Parks Canada on the Canadian economy are:

Gross Domestic Product	\$2,988 million
Labour Income	\$1,925 million
Employment	41,720 fulltime equivalents
Tax Revenue	\$218 million

National impacts by program area in 2008/09 were:

Parks Canada Program	Economic Impact			
	Gross Domestic Product (millions)	Labour Income (millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (millions)
National Parks	\$2,405.0	\$1,518.4	32,757.7	\$161.7
National Historic Sites	\$440.1	\$317.7	6,660.2	\$45.6
National Marine Conservation Areas	\$142.7	\$88.9	2,302.3	\$10.6
TOTAL	\$2,987.8	\$1,925.0	41,720.2	\$217.9

With visitors accounting for 81.8% of total spending, it is reasonable to expect visitor spending to have the greater impact. In fact, visitor spending generates 75.5% of the GDP impacts; 75.8% of employment impacts and 62.5% of the tax impact.

Spending by non-Canadian visitors to Parks Canada locations – \$1.2 billion – represents 45% of all visitor spending. The impacts generated by this non-Canadian visitor spending contributes to Canada's balance of international payments and creates a GDP impact nationally of \$967 million and adds \$57.5 million to tax revenues.

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Economic Impact of Parks Canada

1. Introduction

The Parks Canada Agency (Parks Canada) program is implemented throughout Canada, touching some of the most remote and ecologically sensitive areas of the country, as well as maintaining Canada's important heritage resources. In presenting its program and managing its facilities, Parks Canada spends a considerable amount of money on goods and services, as well as on wages and salaries. In addition, each year these locations and programs attract millions of visitors who also make substantial expenditures in their enjoyment of the Parks Canada facilities, locations and services.



In 2003 an initial study was undertaken to look at the economic impact of the spending of both Parks Canada and its heritage location visitors. The study provided solid figures but there were some difficulties with obtaining reliable and consistent data. This current study into the expenditures and impacts has benefited from being a part of a major examination of the economic impacts of all Canada's national, provincial and territorial parks, a study sponsored by the Canadian Parks Council (CPC). The CPC project is a multi-year study which has resulted in the standardization of data inputs to economic impact analysis, an improved impact model and improvements to the collection of data.

To derive a valid assessment of the economic impacts of Parks Canada and its visitors, this current study examined spending figures attributable to each of the Parks Canada program areas (National Parks, National Historic Sites and National Marine Conservation Areas) at the national level as well as within each province and territory. This step entailed two formidable tasks:

- the generation of expenditures by Parks Canada by program area by jurisdiction, and
- the generation of an estimate of the expenditures by visitors attributable to Parks Canada's heritage locations by program area by jurisdiction.

It required a major concentrated effort to obtain and review the detailed budget of Parks Canada, and to examine the data available on visitor spending available within Parks Canada and from other appropriate sources. This study is based upon 37 national parks, 2 national marine conservation areas, and 91 national historic sites; this is an increase in each category over the

2003 report which reported on 36 national parks, 0 national marine conservation areas¹, and 87 national historic sites. In this study these three types of facilities are referred to as the Parks Canada program areas or national programs. Appendix 1 contains a list of all the locations included in this study.

This report presents an account of the methodology used to derive the data used in the analysis, a summary of the spending by Parks Canada and its visitors within Canada (by program and jurisdiction), and two chapters describing the economic impacts associated with this spending. The analysis is presented separately for the results on a national level and for each of the provinces and territories.

¹ National marine conservation areas were included within national parks for the 2003 report.

2. Methodology

Economic impact analysis uses information on spending by various groups to calculate the effect of that spending on the economy. A reliable estimation of economic impacts, therefore, requires valid and reliable expenditure data. This study incorporates data on the expenditures of Parks Canada on operations and development, as well as the spending of Parks Canada's visitors attributable to Parks Canada heritage locations. The fiscal year 2008/09 was used as the base year for the study.



In order to undertake an estimation of expenditures by the Parks Canada organization and those of its visitors, various sources of information have been used. The methods used, sources of information and necessary assumptions to undertake the analysis of economic impacts associated with the Parks Canada program are described briefly here.

Impact Measures

This report presents the results of an analysis of the estimated economic impacts of Parks Canada *nationally* and *within each province and territory*. The national analysis incorporates all impacts associated with the spending occurring in all provinces and territories, whereas the provincial/territorial analysis includes those impacts felt within the province or territory where the expenditure was made, along with the impact of these expenditures on other provinces and territories.

The measures of economic impacts used in this study are defined:

Gross Domestic Product - GDP includes labour income and the net income of incorporated businesses (profits). In simpler terms, it represents the net value of production (or value added) resulting within defined geographical boundaries.

Labour Income - This includes workers wages (amount of wages and salaries paid to individuals), supplementary labour income and the net income of unincorporated businesses.

Employment - Employment, measured as Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs), is the equivalent of one year of work for one person. For example, three individuals working for a four-month period would equal one FTE, or five FTEs could represent one individual holding a full-time position for five years.

Tax Revenue - In this study taxes are calculated by jurisdiction – i.e. at the federal, provincial/territorial and municipal levels.

It is important to note that there are several different ways of measuring economic impact (e.g. gross output as opposed to gross domestic product). This fact becomes particularly significant when attempting to make comparisons of impacts derived from different activities where non-standardized measures have been employed. In any comparison between current and past studies, it is important to ensure that the same measures and definitions are being applied. The impacts reported in this study are derived directly from Statistics Canada measures of economic impact which are now the commonly accepted standards within federal agencies.

Parks Canada Spending

Parks Canada reported program expenditures estimated at \$683,811,512 for fiscal year 2008-2009, the base year for this study. Since economic impacts can be estimated using only those expenditures related to the production of goods and services, the data were analyzed to exclude all other non-related costs². These excluded expenditures amounted to \$96,428,315 with the remaining \$587,383,197 used as the Parks Canada spending total employed in the economic impact analysis. See Appendix 2 for the details of the bridge between the general ledger expenditures and the expenditure categories employed by the economic impact model.

The three national programs administered by Parks Canada – national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas – are managed at several levels including the national office, 4 regional service centres, 2 regional operational offices (East and West), and numerous field offices.

The National Office. The Parks Canada national office is located in Gatineau, Québec, just across the Ottawa River from Ottawa. Since most personnel working at the national office reside in the Ottawa-Gatineau region, salary expenditures were allocated proportionally according to residence as expenditures made in the provinces of Ontario and Québec. The examination of expenditures for goods and services and for capital showed that these are spent in all provinces and territories but principally in the provinces of Ontario and Québec. Coefficients were developed to allocate these expenditures in accordance with spending patterns.

Service Centres. There are four service centres operating within Parks Canada:

- Atlantic Service Centre located in Halifax serving Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince-Edward-Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick;
- Québec Service Centre in Québec serving the province of Québec;

² These include Parks Canada contributions to various federal employee programs and transfers: Canada Pension Plan contributions, contributions to the Employment Insurance Plan and to the Workman's Compensation Plan, payments made to the Public Service Pension Plan, transfers into a new historic site and national park account, payment of municipal taxes and payment-in-lieu of taxes, journal vouchers, transfers to other departments and to other governments, and grants and contributions.

- Ontario Service Centre in Cornwall serving the province on Ontario;
- Western and Northern Service Centre in Winnipeg serving Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British- Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

There were no financial data available to show the distribution of service centre resources across the three national programs. It was necessary to develop coefficients on the basis of the relative importance of expenditures of field units under their jurisdiction for each national program; expenditures were allocated accordingly.

Regional Operational Offices. There are two regional operational offices, namely, Director General East serving the provinces east of Manitoba and Director General West serving the provinces west of Ontario and the territories. As with service centres, no financial data was available to show the distribution of resources for each province and territory under their jurisdiction. Similarly, coefficients were developed on the basis of the relative importance of expenditures of field units under their jurisdiction for each national program and expenditures were allocated accordingly.

Field Unit Offices. Field unit offices manage assets which can include national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas, or a combination thereof. To allocate funds managed by field unit offices to the three national programs, coefficients were developed in consultation with financial officers within field units using data for fiscal year 2007-2008 as part of a study undertaken in 2008 by Parks Canada. The coefficients were applied to the data base for fiscal year 2008-2009 at the fund level or at the cost level as appropriate, and for each expenditure category without distinction. For example, in the case of the La Mauricie Field Unit, the coefficient of 0.9 was applied to the expenditures of the field unit office to obtain an estimate of the salary dollars, O&M and capital expenditures dedicated to La Mauricie National Park and 0.1 for a comparable estimate of field unit expenditures going to Les Forges du St-Maurice. These respective coefficients were applied to each expenditure category, such as printing, professional services, business services. Separate files were constructed in this way for each national program.

From these four levels of administration, a series of tables was prepared showing the distribution of program expenditures by province and territory for each of the three national programs.

Visitor Spending

Since this study involves the spending by Parks Canada program area, visitor expenditure data specific to national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas were required. Further, visitor spending data had to be available by major origin (Canadian and International visitors) and by type of visit (same day and overnight). However, because of a lack of consistency and availability of visitor spending data within Parks Canada it became necessary to turn to three sources of data: new Statistics Canada travel survey results, updated data used previously in the 2003 study of the economic impact of Parks Canada, and a special study of the spending by visitors to national parks in the three territories.

Visitor spending data used for the estimation of visitor spending related to trips to national parks in each of the provinces were derived from two related Statistics Canada travel surveys: the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada (TSRC) and the International Travel Survey (ITS). These surveys are oriented towards the accumulation of data that attempt to be representative at the provincial level; as a result, these data allowed the estimation of national park visitor spending by jurisdiction. In some cases where a province had an insufficient number of records to provide a statistically reliable estimate, one of two approaches was adopted: either a) pooled provincial park and national park visitor spending, or b) a regional spending value (e.g. Manitoba-Saskatchewan). Table 1 specifies where the data for national park visitor spending estimates were sourced from the surveys in each of the provinces.

Table 1
Source of Data for National Parks Visitor Spending Estimates

Jurisdiction & Type of Data Used	Data Source			
	National Parks	Combined Parks (National and Provincial)	Manitoba- Saskatchewan Combined	Atlantic Canada Combined
Newfoundland - Canada overnight - International overnight - Same day	X	X		X
Prince Edward Island - Canada overnight - International overnight - Same day	X X			X
Nova Scotia - Canada campers - International overnight - Same day	X	X		X
New Brunswick - Canada overnight - International overnight - Same day		X X		X
Québec - Canada overnight - International overnight - Same day	X X X			
Ontario - Canada campers - International overnight - Same day	X X X			
Manitoba - Canada campers - International overnight - Same day		X	X X	
Saskatchewan - Canada campers - International overnight - Same day		X	X X	

Alberta - Canada campers - International campers - Same day	X X		X	
British Columbia - Canada campers - International campers - Same day	X X X			

Spending estimates for visitors to national parks in the three territories were derived through a special study that gathered information from tour operators licensed to service each national park, as well as other tourism service providers in the territories. These estimates were circulated to Parks Canada Field Unit staff for input and comment. Through this process, a consensus was obtained on the estimates. Field Unit staff agreement with the estimates generated was an important criterion in finalizing the estimates. The report on this special study is appended to this report (Appendix 3).

Data used to estimate visitor spending attributable to national marine conservation areas were also derived from the Statistics Canada surveys, but with some adjustments. Because there are only two national marine conservation area locations in Canada included in this study, data was required for Quebec and Ontario only. The Ontario data were taken from National Park data results for Ontario from these surveys, while the Quebec data were based on detailed Statistics Canada survey runs that the Quebec Region office of Parks Canada made available.

The data used to estimate visitor spending attributable to national historic sites were derived from figures used in the previous study of Parks Canada's economic impact (2003). These average values by spending category were updated to 2009 on the basis of the consumer price index change between 2003 and 2009.

Visitor counts for 2009/10 for all heritage locations, as provided by Parks Canada, were used as the basis for the spending estimates.

Economic Impact Model

The economic impact model used to calculate the economic impacts associated with organizational and visitor spending was the updated version of the Economic Impact Model for Parks and Protected Areas, currently renamed the Economic Impact Model for Parks (EIMP). This model has recently been updated as a web-based application³ and has updated multiplier coefficients derived directly from the most recent (2006) Statistics Canada input-output model. The new EIMP reports direct, indirect and induced impacts for GDP, labour income and employment, as well as taxes by jurisdiction. The model is based at the provincial and territorial level and reports impacts:

- within the province or territory where the spending occurred,
- in other provinces and territories, and,

³ The EIMP may be accessed at the following web address: <http://174.143.205.154/miep-eimpa/>

- at the national level.

Using this model offers several advantages: a consistent approach to derivation of multiplier coefficients is used across all jurisdictions; the same measures of impact are employed; and there is consistency in the definitions used so that impacts can be compared between jurisdictions, if desired.

Reporting Economic Impacts

Due to the capabilities of the economic impact model being used for this analysis, economic impacts are reported at the provincial-territorial level as well as the national level. The impacts reported at the provincial-territorial level are reported in two ways – those impacts felt within the province or territory where the expenditure was made and those impacts felt in all other provinces and territories. National economic impacts have been derived from the combination of the within province/territory impacts and those felt in all other provinces/territories⁴.

⁴ It should be noted that this approach to the reporting of national economic impacts is different from the method adopted in the previous study of Parks Canada's Economic Impact prepared in 2003. In the earlier study national coefficients requested from Statistics Canada were used for these calculations.

3. Organization and Visitor Spending

Economic impacts are generated by the spending of funds within a defined economy. This study estimates the economic impacts generated within each province and territory from spending by both Parks Canada as well as heritage location visitors within the jurisdiction. This chapter presents information on organizational and visitor spending by jurisdiction and by program area.

Parks Canada Spending

Parks Canada spent over \$587 million in the Canadian economy in 2008-09. This includes the following amounts by program area:

National Parks:	\$383,138,372
National Historic Sites:	\$199,271,990
National Marine Conservation Areas:	\$4,972,835

National Parks are located in all provinces and territories, whereas National Historic Sites are located in all provinces and the Yukon territory. National Marine Conservation Areas spending is modest as the program is under development but two, located in Ontario and Québec, were included in this study. Spending by program within each jurisdiction is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Parks Canada Spending by Program and Jurisdiction, 2008-09				
Jurisdiction	Program			Total
	National Parks	National Historic Sites	National Marine Conservation Areas	
Newfoundland	\$14,504,588	\$4,649,109	-	\$19,153,697
Prince Edward Island	\$7,185,999	\$1,957,246	-	\$9,143,245
Nova Scotia	\$24,748,746	\$19,822,700	-	\$44,571,446
New Brunswick	\$14,400,357	\$2,227,459	-	\$16,627,816
Québec	\$40,078,077	\$66,743,843	\$3,750,315	\$110,572,235
Ontario	\$39,977,300	\$74,187,653	\$1,222,520	\$115,387,473
Manitoba	\$18,410,961	\$6,118,887	-	\$24,529,848
Saskatchewan	\$12,346,509	\$4,270,503	-	\$16,617,012
Alberta	\$130,370,723	\$6,987,025	-	\$137,357,748
British Columbia	\$50,247,436	\$6,625,056	-	\$56,872,492
Yukon	\$4,702,497	\$5,682,509	-	\$10,385,006
Northwest Territories	\$16,928,685	-	-	\$16,928,685
Nunavut	\$9,236,494	-	-	\$9,236,494
TOTAL	\$383,138,372	\$199,271,990	\$4,972,835	\$587,383,197

The detailed Parks Canada spending by expenditure category, program and jurisdiction is presented in Appendix 4.

The mountain block of National Parks dominate spending by Parks Canada, an area of few National Historic Sites. Of total Parks Canada spending, three provinces – Québec, Ontario and Alberta – account for the majority (62%) with total spending in these provinces amounting to approximately \$363.4 million. Within individual program areas, spending in Alberta alone accounts for over one third (33%) of National Parks spending; while Ontario and Quebec account for approximately 71% of total National Historic Site spending. Spending on National Marine Conservation Areas, in comparison to the other programs, is still relatively modest.

Visitor Spending

Spending by visitors to Parks Canada's heritage locations is significant. In 2009 it is estimated that in total, visitors spent over \$2.7 billion on goods and services directly related to visits to Parks Canada locations. Visitor spending by program are estimated to be the following amounts:

National Parks:	\$2,269,574,875
National Historic Sites:	\$236,062,604
National Marine Conservation Areas:	\$189,600,377

Visitor spending related to each program within each jurisdiction is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Visitor Spending by Program and Jurisdiction, 2009				
Jurisdiction	Program			Total
	National Parks	National Historic Sites	National Marine Conservation Areas	
Newfoundland	\$141,146,448	\$2,736,904	-	\$143,883,352
Prince Edward Island	\$36,835,314	\$9,224,078	-	\$46,059,392
Nova Scotia	\$28,784,293	\$34,621,740	-	\$63,406,033
New Brunswick	\$68,998,614	\$1,511,575	-	\$70,510,189
Québec	\$37,887,611	\$60,711,397	\$162,687,290	\$261,286,298
Ontario	\$60,060,215	\$74,853,582	\$26,913,087	\$161,826,884
Manitoba	\$33,146,548	\$3,009,995	-	\$36,156,543
Saskatchewan	\$27,937,096	\$1,182,773	-	\$29,119,869
Alberta	\$1,473,474,494	\$22,884,581	-	\$1,496,359,075
British Columbia	\$345,199,214	\$24,045,694	-	\$369,244,908
Yukon	\$5,614,153	\$1,280,284	-	\$6,894,437
Northwest Territories	\$7,637,165	-	-	\$7,637,165
Nunavut	\$2,854,364	-	-	\$2,854,364
TOTAL	\$2,269,574,875	\$236,062,604	\$189,600,377	\$2,695,238,510

Table 3 reveals some interesting differences in visitor spending: Alberta stands out with its high level of visitor spending – almost \$1.5 billion in 2009 – the vast majority of which is related to visits to National Parks. However, visitor spending associated with National Park visits in Canada’s extremities – British Columbia and Newfoundland – is also significant, with combined spending estimated at \$486 million. Visitor spending in Québec associated with the NMCA was over \$160 million in 2009 and six times the visitor spending associated with the Ontario NMCA. Ontario and Québec dominate the visitor spending related to National Historic Sites, accounting for over half of visitor spending at \$135.6 million.

The detailed park visitor spending by category, program and jurisdiction is presented in Appendix 5.

Detailed visitor spending at National Parks by type of stay (Table 4) and by visitor origin (Table 5) are presented here.

Table 4 National Parks Visitor Spending by Type of Stay by Jurisdiction, 2009			
Jurisdiction	Type of Stay		Total
	Same Day	Overnight	
Newfoundland	\$1,753,792	\$139,392,656	\$141,146,448
Prince Edward Island	\$20,991,024	\$15,844,290	\$36,835,314
Nova Scotia	\$4,781,505	\$24,002,788	\$28,784,293
New Brunswick	\$13,458,306	\$55,540,308	\$68,998,614
Québec	\$25,316,502	\$12,571,109	\$37,887,611
Ontario	\$31,425,889	\$28,634,326	\$60,060,215
Manitoba	\$6,065,594	\$27,080,954	\$33,146,548
Saskatchewan	\$9,831,548	\$18,105,547	\$27,937,096
Alberta	\$138,002,090	\$1,335,472,404	\$1,473,474,494
British Columbia	\$78,748,464	\$266,450,751	\$345,199,214
Yukon	\$1,436,246	\$4,177,853	\$5,614,153
Northwest Territories	\$1,848,266	\$5,788,300	\$7,637,165
Nunavut	\$0	\$2,854,364	\$2,854,364
TOTAL	\$333,659,226	\$1,935,915,650	\$2,269,575,529

Table 4 shows that overnight visitors to National Parks are responsible for 85% of all visitor spending attributable to National Parks. However, the level of spending by same day and overnight visitors is substantial.

Table 5
National Parks Visitor Spending by Origin by Jurisdiction, 2009

Jurisdiction	Visitor Origin		Total
	Canadian	International	
Newfoundland	\$94,396,850	\$46,749,598	\$141,146,448
Prince Edward Island	\$29,400,121	\$7,435,193	\$36,835,314
Nova Scotia	\$14,453,557	\$14,330,736	\$28,784,293
New Brunswick	\$50,776,889	\$18,221,725	\$68,998,614
Québec	\$26,068,980	\$11,818,631	\$37,887,611
Ontario	\$45,732,040	\$14,328,175	\$60,060,215
Manitoba	\$28,941,013	\$4,205,534	\$33,146,548
Saskatchewan	\$26,304,470	\$1,632,626	\$27,937,096
Alberta	\$744,704,543	\$728,769,951	\$1,473,474,494
British Columbia	\$167,409,295	\$177,789,919	\$345,199,214
Yukon	\$2,245,608	\$3,368,492	\$5,614,100
Northwest Territories	\$5,039,929	\$2,596,636	\$7,636,565
Nunavut	\$1,914,512	\$939,852	\$2,854,364
TOTAL	\$1,237,387,807	\$1,032,187,068	\$2,269,574,876

Table 5 shows that National Park visitors from Canada account for slightly more than half (54%) of total visitor spending. However, both Canadian and International visitors spent over \$1 billion on their visits to National Parks in 2009. In only British Columbia and Yukon do international visitors spend more than Canadian visitors to National Parks; however, Nova Scotia enjoys an almost equal level of spending by each group.

Total Parks Canada and Visitor Spending

Table 6 presents a summary of the combined spending by Parks Canada and visitors in 2009 by program and jurisdiction. This spending amounts to approximately \$3.3 billion , with the majority (79%) being derived from visitors (\$2.7 billion).

As mentioned in the Introduction, a similar study was undertaken in 2003. Appendix 6 presents a comparison of the spending levels reported in that study with the current study.

Table 6
Combined Organizational and Visitor Spending Associated with Parks Canada by
Program and Jurisdiction, 2009

Jurisdiction	Program			Total
	National Parks	National Historic Sites	National Marine Conservation Areas	
Newfoundland	\$155,651,036	\$7,386,013		\$163,037,049
Prince Edward Island	\$44,021,313	\$11,181,324		\$55,202,637
Nova Scotia	\$53,533,039	\$54,444,440		\$107,977,479
New Brunswick	\$83,398,971	\$3,739,034		\$87,138,005
Québec	\$77,965,688	\$127,455,240	\$166,437,605	\$371,858,533
Ontario	\$100,037,515	\$149,041,235	\$28,135,607	\$277,214,357
Manitoba	\$51,557,509	\$9,128,882		\$60,686,391
Saskatchewan	\$40,283,605	\$5,453,276		\$45,736,881
Alberta	\$1,603,845,217	\$29,871,606		\$1,633,716,823
British Columbia	\$395,446,650	\$30,670,750		\$426,117,400
Yukon	\$10,316,650	\$6,962,793		\$17,279,443
Northwest Territories	\$24,565,850			\$24,565,850
Nunavut	\$12,090,858			\$12,090,858
TOTAL	\$2,652,713,901	\$435,334,593	\$194,573,212	\$3,282,621,706

This level of spending by visitors to Parks Canada heritage locations coupled with Parks Canada's own spending has an important and significant impact on Canada's economy.

4. National Economic Impacts

This chapter describes the economic impacts⁵ of each of the three Parks Canada programs at the national level individually and collectively.

National Parks

In 2008-09, the National Parks program spent \$383.1 million on goods, services and wages. In addition, visitors to National Parks are estimated to have spent \$2,269.6 million in 2009. This spending results in the economic impacts shown in Table 7.



Table 7 Economic Impacts from National Parks and Related Visitor Spending Nationally, 2009				
Province/Territory	Economic Impact			
	Gross Domestic Product (millions)	Labour Income (millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (millions)
Newfoundland	\$127.8	\$82.9	2,394.7	\$10.0
Nova Scotia	\$52.7	\$37.8	864.3	\$5.6
Prince Edward Island	\$38.6	\$24.3	688.4	\$3.6
New Brunswick	\$66.0	\$43.1	1,174.1	\$6.3
Québec	\$78.4	\$56.8	1,121.1	\$8.3
Ontario	\$99.4	\$70.6	1,314.2	\$9.6
Manitoba	\$48.9	\$33.7	731.4	\$3.9
Saskatchewan	\$37.8	\$24.0	561.7	\$3.2
Alberta	\$1,473.0	\$896.9	18,692.5	\$82.1
British Columbia	\$335.5	\$213.0	4,631.6	\$26.2
Yukon	\$10.2	\$7.5	145.4	\$0.6
Nunavut	\$12.1	\$9.5	145.8	\$0.7
Northwest Territories	\$24.6	\$18.3	292.5	\$1.6
Canada	\$2,405.0	\$1,518.4	32,757.7	\$161.7

⁵ Appendix 7 presents the detailed (direct, indirect and induced) impacts.

As Table 7 indicates, the economic impacts related to the National Parks program are significant: \$2.4 billion in added GDP, \$1.5 billion of which is income to labour; well over 32,500 full time equivalent jobs; and over \$160 million is collected as tax revenue to all levels of government.

Table 8 Economic Impacts from National Parks and Related Visitor Spending Nationally by Source of Impact, 2009						
Province/Territory	Source of Impact					
	National Parks			Visitors		
	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)
Newfoundland	\$16.1	261.5	\$1.9	\$111.7	2,133.2	\$8.1
Nova Scotia	\$30.8	484.1	\$4.0	\$21.9	380.2	\$1.6
Prince Edward Island	\$8.5	148.6	\$1.3	\$30.1	539.8	\$2.3
New Brunswick	\$16.8	285.3	\$2.5	\$49.2	888.8	\$3.8
Québec	\$52.4	715.3	\$6.5	\$26.0	405.8	\$1.8
Ontario	\$54.5	684.2	\$6.2	\$44.9	630	\$3.4
Manitoba	\$23.2	346.3	\$2.1	\$25.7	385.1	\$1.8
Saskatchewan	\$14.6	211.7	\$1.7	\$23.2	350.0	\$1.5
Alberta	\$151.0	1,830.4	\$11.8	\$1,322.0	16,862.1	\$70.3
British Columbia	\$64.8	925.8	\$8.7	\$270.7	3,705.8	\$17.5
Yukon	\$5.8	78.9	\$0.3	\$4.4	66.9	\$0.2
Nunavut	\$9.9	115.7	\$0.6	\$2.4	31.9	\$0.1
Northwest Territories	\$18.4	216.8	\$1.3	\$6.4	77.0	\$0.4
Canada	\$466.8	6,304.6	\$48.9	\$1,938.6	26,456.6	\$112.8

As Table 8 shows, the largest economic impact is derived from visitor spending: \$1.9 billion in GDP compared to \$0.5 billion from Parks Canada spending. Although visitors to National Parks spent 5.7 times as much in total as Parks Canada, the economic impacts associated with this spending in relative terms are not as great. For example, the GDP impact from visitor spending is 4.1 times that of Parks Canada's spending, and, interestingly, the tax impact is only 2.3 times as great as that derived from Parks Canada spending. Nonetheless, the economic impacts are significant from both Parks Canada spending and visitor spending.



National Historic Sites

In 2008-09 Parks Canada spent \$199.3 million on the National Historic Sites program in the ten provinces and one territory (Yukon). The spending by visitors to these National Historic Sites has been estimated at \$236.1 million in 2009. Table 9 shows the economic impacts these expenditures had on the Canadian economy.

Table 9 Economic Impacts from National Historic Sites and Related Visitor Spending Nationally, 2009				
Province/Territory	Economic Impact			
	Gross Domestic Product (Millions)	Labour Income (Millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (Millions)
Newfoundland	\$7.6	\$5.7	128.3	\$0.7
Nova Scotia	\$51.8	\$36.9	883	\$4.9
Prince Edward Island	\$9.8	\$6.3	180.3	\$0.9
New Brunswick	\$3.6	\$2.6	59.9	\$0.5
Québec	\$131.1	\$94.8	1,983.10	\$15.8
Ontario	\$155.8	\$115.3	2,277.00	\$16.5
Manitoba	\$9.9	\$7.6	157.6	\$0.9
Saskatchewan	\$6.2	\$4.6	97.3	\$0.6
Alberta	\$29.6	\$19.2	383.5	\$1.9
British Columbia	\$26.7	\$18.3	396.7	\$2.5
Yukon	\$8.0	\$6.4	113.5	\$0.4
Canada	\$440.1	\$317.7	6,660.20	\$45.6

Ontario and Quebec dominate the economic impacts associated with spending at National Historic Sites. Both Ontario and Quebec have canal systems that require significant operational funds but also attract a significant number of visitors. These two provinces combined account for 65% of all GDP impacts in Canada (\$286.9 million of \$440.1 million). Nova Scotia comes third in terms of the economic impact generated nationally from its national historic sites, which, include, among others, the Fortress of Louisbourg and the Halifax Citadel.

Table 10 gives a breakdown of the economic impacts generated by National Historic Sites between Parks Canada and visitor spending.

Table 10
Economic Impacts from National Historic Sites and Related Visitor Spending Nationally
by Source of Impact, 2009

Province/Territory	Source of Impact					
	Parks Canada			Visitors		
	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)
Newfoundland	\$5.5	88.1	\$0.5	\$2.1	40.2	\$0.2
Nova Scotia	\$25.3	395.7	\$2.9	\$26.5	487.3	\$2.0
Prince Edward Island	\$2.5	42.3	\$0.3	\$7.3	138.0	\$0.6
New Brunswick	\$2.5	39.2	\$0.4	\$1.1	20.7	\$0.1
Québec	\$84.6	1174.9	\$12.3	\$46.5	808.2	\$3.5
Ontario	\$100.7	1384.6	\$12.0	\$55.1	892.4	\$4.5
Manitoba	\$7.5	119.2	\$0.7	\$2.4	38.4	\$0.2
Saskatchewan	\$5.2	81.7	\$0.5	\$1.0	15.6	\$0.1
Alberta	\$9.0	117.0	\$0.8	\$20.6	266.5	\$1.1
British Columbia	\$8.5	124.6	\$1.2	\$18.2	272.1	\$1.3
Yukon	\$7.0	96.7	\$0.3	\$1.0	16.8	\$0.1
Canada	\$258.3	3664.0	\$31.9	\$181.8	2996.2	\$13.7

This table shows that the spending by Parks Canada on National Historic Sites (e.g. \$258.3 million in GDP) has a greater economic impact than the spending by visitors (\$181.8 million in GDP). However, this is not always the case at the jurisdictional level; for example, in Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia visitor spending impacts exceed those of Parks Canada spending impacts.

National Marine Conservation Areas

In 2008-09 Parks Canada spent \$5.0 million on the National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) program in the two provinces where they are currently operating. The spending by visitors to these NMCAs has been estimated at \$189.6 million in 2009. Table 11 shows the economic impacts these expenditures had on the Canadian economy.



Table 11 Economic Impacts from NMCAs and Related Visitor Spending Nationally, 2009				
Province/Territory	Economic Impact			
	Gross Domestic Product (Millions)	Labour Income (Millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (Millions)
Québec	\$120.9	\$75.4	1,998.6	\$8.9
Ontario	\$21.8	\$13.5	303.7	\$1.7
Canada	\$142.7	\$88.9	2,302.3	\$10.6

The NMCA in the province of Québec generates significantly greater economic impacts than the one in Ontario. Nationally, these two NMCAs produce a GDP impact of \$142.7 million, of which \$88.9 million is paid to labour; generates the equivalent of over 2,300 fulltime jobs; and produces tax revenues to government of over \$10 million.

Table 12 shows these impacts by source.

Table 12 Economic Impacts from NMCAs and Related Visitor Spending Nationally by Source of Impact, 2009						
Province/Territory	Source of Impact					
	Parks Canada			Visitors		
	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)
Québec	\$4.9	75.6	\$0.6	\$116.0	1,923.0	\$8.3
Ontario	\$1.7	21.4	\$0.2	\$20.1	282.3	\$1.5
Canada	\$6.6	97.0	\$0.8	\$136.1	2,205.3	\$9.8

Since the vast majority of spending related to NMCAs comes from visitors (\$189.6 million from visitors versus \$5 million from Parks Canada), it is not surprising that most of the economic impacts are derived from visitor spending. Visitor spending produced a GDP impact of \$136 million, an employment impact of the equivalent of over 2,200 fulltime jobs, and just under \$10

million in tax revenue. Clearly, NMCAs generated a significant return to the Canadian economy in 2009.

All Parks Canada Programs

Combining the three programs produces a composite picture of the national impact of all Parks Canada's programs. This national impact summary by jurisdiction and impact type is presented in Table 13.

Table 13 Economic Impacts from Parks Canada and Related Visitor Spending Nationally, 2009				
Province/Territory	Economic Impact			
	Gross Domestic Product (millions)	Labour Income (millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (millions)
Newfoundland	\$135.4	\$88.6	2,523.0	\$10.7
Nova Scotia	\$104.5	\$74.7	1,747.3	\$10.5
Prince Edward Island	\$48.4	\$30.6	868.7	\$4.5
New Brunswick	\$69.6	\$45.7	1,234.0	\$6.8
Québec	\$330.4	\$227.0	5,102.8	\$33.0
Ontario	\$277.0	\$199.4	3,894.9	\$27.8
Manitoba	\$58.8	\$41.3	889.0	\$4.8
Saskatchewan	\$44.0	\$28.6	659.0	\$3.8
Alberta	\$1,502.6	\$916.1	19,076.0	\$84.0
British Columbia	\$362.2	\$231.3	5,028.3	\$28.7
Yukon	\$18.2	\$13.9	258.9	\$1.0
Nunavut	\$12.1	\$9.5	145.8	\$0.7
Northwest Territories	\$24.6	\$18.3	292.5	\$1.6
Canada	\$2,987.8	\$1,925.0	41,720.2	\$217.9

The national economic impact of all Parks Canada programs along with the attributable visitor spending is significant: **\$3.0 billion in GDP**; **\$1.9 billion in labour income**; the equivalent of **over 41,500 fulltime jobs**; and **\$217.9 million in tax revenue**.

The Parks Canada program in Alberta produces the largest national impact: the \$1.5 billion in GDP there represents over half of the GDP impact generated in all provinces and territories. Other provinces that generate GDP impacts nationally of over \$100 million include Newfoundland and Labrador (\$135.4 million), Nova Scotia (\$104.5 million), Quebec (\$330.4 million), Ontario (\$277 million) and British Columbia (\$362.2 million).

Table 14 shows the contributions made by Parks Canada spending and visitor spending. This table shows that in seven of the 13 jurisdictions, visitor spending contributes more to the GDP impact than Parks Canada spending, and overall visitors contribute about three times as much as

Parks Canada to national GDP. Those jurisdictions where spending by Parks Canada generates greater economic impact (GDP) than visitor spending include: Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and the three northern territories.

Table 14 Economic Impacts from Parks Canada and Related Visitor Spending Nationally by Source of Impact, 2009						
Province/Territory	Source of Impact					
	Parks Canada			Visitors		
	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)
Newfoundland	\$21.6	349.6	\$2.4	\$113.8	2,173.4	\$8.3
Nova Scotia	\$56.1	879.8	\$6.9	\$48.4	867.5	\$3.6
Prince Edward Island	\$11.0	190.9	\$1.6	\$37.4	677.8	\$2.9
New Brunswick	\$19.3	324.5	\$2.9	\$50.3	909.5	\$3.9
Québec	\$141.9	1,965.8	\$19.4	\$188.5	3,137.0	\$13.6
Ontario	\$156.9	2,090.2	\$18.4	\$120.1	1,804.7	\$9.4
Manitoba	\$30.7	465.5	\$2.8	\$28.1	423.5	\$2.0
Saskatchewan	\$19.8	293.4	\$2.2	\$24.2	365.6	\$1.6
Alberta	\$160.0	1,947.4	\$12.6	\$1,342.6	17,128.6	\$71.4
British Columbia	\$73.3	1,050.4	\$9.9	\$288.9	3,977.9	\$18.8
Yukon	\$12.8	175.6	\$0.6	\$5.4	83.7	\$0.3
Nunavut	\$9.9	115.7	\$0.6	\$2.4	31.9	\$0.1
Northwest Territories	\$18.4	216.8	\$1.3	\$6.4	77.0	\$0.4
Canada	\$731.7	10,065.6	\$81.6	\$2,256.5	31,658.1	\$136.3

Balance of Payments Observations

The spending by Canadians visiting Parks Canada locations within Canada represents a **redistribution of spending within the country**, but does not represent a new injection of funds into the economy. These funds would likely have been spent in Canada but perhaps on different goods and services if not for the visit to the Parks Canada location. On the other hand, the spending generated by Parks Canada locations by individuals from outside the country represents an injection into the economy that may not have occurred in the absence of the Parks Canada's heritage locations. This section presents a short analysis of the impacts associated with spending in Canada by visitors from outside Canada.

Table 15 summarizes the spending by non-Canadians by Parks Canada program area in 2009.

Table 15
Spending by Non-Canadians to Parks Canada Locations by Program Area, 2009

Spending Category	Spending by Program Area (millions)			Total (millions)
	National Parks	National Historic Sites	National Marine Conservation Areas	
Transportation (Public/Local)	\$31.5	\$3.3	\$1.0	\$33.6
Transportation (Private/Auto)	\$252.5	\$9.5	\$18.0	\$280.5
Accommodation	\$214.8	\$12.8	\$25.0	\$252.2
Food and Beverage	\$258.9	\$15.1	\$19.1	\$292.8
Recreation and Entertainment	\$130.2	\$8.5	\$5.8	\$144.5
Other	\$144.3	\$10.7	\$8.2	\$163.5
Total	\$1,032.2	\$59.9	\$77.2	\$1,169.3
Note – Aggregated spending categories were used create consistency between program area data.				

Non-Canadian visitor spending is an important source of funds for Canadian businesses. This spending in total is estimated at approximately \$1.2 billion in 2009 and represents approximately 45% of all attributable visitor spending to Parks Canada heritage locations. The vast majority of this spending is associated with National Parks, and NMCAs generate more non-Canadian visitor spending (\$17 million) than do National Historic Sites.

The detailed economic impacts associated with this spending are presented in Table 16.

Table 16
Detailed Economic Impacts Derived from Spending by International Visitors to Parks
Canada Heritage Locations, 2009

Economic Impacts	Impacts by Program Area			Total
	National Parks	National Historic Sites	National Marine Conservation Areas	
Gross Domestic Product (millions)				
Direct	\$433.8	\$18.7	\$24.1	\$476.6
Indirect	\$303.7	\$8.7	\$10.8	\$323.2
Induced	\$150.6	\$7.7	\$9.0	\$167.3
Total	\$888.0	\$35.1	\$43.9	\$967.0
Labour Income (millions)				
Direct	\$279.9	\$13.6	\$15.9	\$309.4
Indirect	\$164.6	\$5.0	\$6.4	\$176.0
Induced	\$85.4	\$4.4	\$5.1	\$94.9
Total	\$529.8	\$23.0	\$27.5	\$580.3
Employment (FTE)				
Direct	7,000.7	421.8	498.5	7,921.0
Indirect	3,131.6	103.1	140.3	3,375.0
Induced	1,496.5	88.9	113.5	1,698.9
Total	11,628.9	613.8	752.3	12,995.0
Taxes (millions)				
Federal	\$20.0	\$0.7	\$0.9	\$21.6
Provincial/Territorial	\$16.4	\$1.2	\$1.4	\$19.0
Municipal	\$14.8	\$1.0	\$1.2	\$17.0
Total	\$51.1	\$2.9	\$3.5	\$57.5

This table shows that spending by non-Canadian visitors generates almost a billion dollars (\$967 million) in GDP to the Canadian economy as well as the equivalent of almost 13,000 fulltime jobs. This spending also generates over \$57 million in taxes. National Parks are responsible for generating the majority of these economic impacts.

5. Provincial/Territorial Economic Impacts

This chapter presents the economic impacts within each province and territory of each of the three program areas of Parks Canada. In the case of most provinces and all territories, only two program areas exist – national parks and national historic sites. The two national marine conservation areas included in this study were in Québec (Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park) and Ontario (Fathom Five National Marine Park).

The overall impact of all programs within each province and territory is presented along with the impacts felt in other provinces and territories.

National Parks

Spending by Parks Canada on the National Parks program in all provinces and territories amounted to \$383.1 million in 2008-09. Visitor spending has been estimated at \$2,269.6 million during 2009. This total spending of \$2,652.7 million associated with National Parks will generate significant economic impacts within the provinces and territories in which it was spent. Table 17 presents a summary of these economic impacts which are felt within the jurisdictions.

Table 17 Economic Impacts from National Parks and Related Visitor Spending Within Each Province and Territory, 2009				
Province/Territory	Economic Impact			
	Gross Domestic Product (Millions)	Labour Income (Millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (Millions)
Newfoundland	\$79.8	\$53.8	1,686.1	\$7.8
Nova Scotia	\$41.4	\$31.1	708.0	\$5.0
Prince Edward Island	\$23.0	\$15.5	464.7	\$2.9
New Brunswick	\$43.4	\$30.2	861.4	\$5.2
Québec	\$71.2	\$53.1	1,044.8	\$7.9
Ontario	\$89.6	\$65.9	1,207.3	\$9.3
Manitoba	\$35.6	\$27.3	600.0	\$3.4
Saskatchewan	\$26.4	\$17.8	433.8	\$2.7
Alberta	\$1,118.7	\$683.3	13,893.5	\$66.1
British Columbia	\$259.8	\$179.4	4,001.4	\$23.9
Yukon	\$7.0	\$5.6	107.0	\$0.4
Nunavut	\$8.5	\$7.1	97.9	\$0.5
Northwest Territories	\$16.4	\$13.1	183.7	\$1.2

Alberta and British Columbia are two provinces that receive the largest economic impacts from national parks and visitor spending, with Alberta about three times more than British Columbia. The northern territories receive the least economic impacts, with Yukon receiving only \$7.0 million in GDP impacts in 2009.

Table 18 specifies the source of the economic impacts felt in each province and territory.

Table 18 Economic Impacts from National Parks and Related Visitor Spending in Each Province and Territory by Source of Impact, 2009						
Province/Territory	Source of Impact					
	National Parks			Visitors		
	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)
Newfoundland	\$13.8	231.8	\$1.8	\$66.0	1,454.3	\$6.0
Nova Scotia	\$27.5	440.3	\$3.8	\$13.9	267.7	\$1.2
Prince Edward Island	\$7.0	126.3	\$1.2	\$16.0	338.4	\$1.7
New Brunswick	\$14.4	255.4	\$2.3	\$29.0	606.0	\$2.9
Québec	\$50.1	687.8	\$6.3	\$21.1	357.0	\$1.6
Ontario	\$53.1	667.7	\$6.2	\$36.5	539.6	\$3.1
Manitoba	\$20.8	315.3	\$2.0	\$14.8	284.7	\$1.4
Saskatchewan	\$12.5	189.0	\$1.5	\$13.9	244.8	\$1.2
Alberta	\$110.5	1,381.0	\$10.5	\$1,008.2	12,512.5	\$55.6
British Columbia	\$60.4	874.2	\$8.5	\$199.4	3,127.2	\$15.4
Yukon	\$5.1	69.2	\$0.3	\$1.9	38.0	\$0.1
Nunavut	\$7.4	83.9	\$0.5	\$1.0	14.8	\$0.1
Northwest Territories	\$13.5	151.6	\$0.9	\$2.9	32.5	\$0.2

For seven jurisdictions, spending by Parks Canada on National Parks generates greater GDP impact than spending by visitors: Nova Scotia, Québec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the three

northern territories. Visitors to national parks in Alberta contribute substantially more to the Alberta economy (approx. \$900 million in GDP) than spending by National Parks.

Table 19 shows the economic impacts felt within each jurisdiction from spending by Canadian and Non-Canadian visitors to national parks. In ten of the jurisdictions spending by Canadians accounts for more GDP impact than from spending by international visitors. Spending by non-Canadian visitors contributes more GDP impacts in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Yukon. In some jurisdictions the difference is quite substantial: for example, in Saskatchewan, Canadian visitors generate a GDP impact of \$13.1 million while Non-Canadian visitors generate only \$0.8 million in GDP.

Table 19 Economic Impacts of Visitor Spending in National Parks in Each Province and Territory by Visitor Origin, 2009						
Province/Territory	Visitor Origin					
	Canadian			International		
	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)
Newfoundland	\$45.0	1,020.4	\$4.1	\$21.0	433.9	\$1.9
Nova Scotia	\$6.5	126.3	\$0.6	\$7.4	141.4	\$0.7
Prince Edward Island	\$12.8	271.6	\$1.4	\$3.2	66.8	\$0.4
New Brunswick	\$21.1	447.9	\$2.1	\$7.8	158.1	\$0.8
Québec	\$14.5	245.8	\$1.1	\$6.6	111.2	\$0.5
Ontario	\$27.8	408.7	\$2.3	\$8.6	130.9	\$0.8
Manitoba	\$12.7	245.7	\$1.2	\$2.1	39.0	\$0.2
Saskatchewan	\$13.1	229.6	\$1.1	\$0.8	15.2	\$0.1
Alberta	\$517.7	6,633.2	\$28.2	\$490.5	5,879.3	\$27.3
British Columbia	\$93.5	1,529.6	\$7.2	\$105.9	1,597.6	\$8.2
Yukon	\$0.8	15.2	\$0.0	\$1.1	22.8	\$0.1
Nunavut	\$0.7	9.9	\$0.0	\$0.3	4.9	\$0.0
Northwest Territories	\$1.9	21.5	\$0.2	\$1.0	11.0	\$0.1

Economic Impacts in Other Provinces and Territories

Tables 20 and 21 present the economic impacts in other provinces and territories from the spending within the indicated province or territory; Table 20 provides an overall summary while Table 21 provides a breakdown between Parks Canada spending and visitor spending.

Table 20 Economic Impacts in Other Provinces and Territories from National Parks and Related Visitor Spending in the Indicated Province/Territory, 2009					
Province/Territory where Spending Occurred	Total Spending (Millions)	Economic Impact in Other Provinces/Territories			
		Gross Domestic Product (Millions)	Labour Income (Millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (Millions)
Newfoundland	\$155.7	\$48.0	\$29.1	708.6	\$2.3
Nova Scotia	\$53.5	\$11.3	\$7.0	156.3	\$0.5
Prince Edward Island	\$44.0	\$15.6	\$8.8	223.7	\$0.7
New Brunswick	\$83.4	\$22.6	\$12.9	312.7	\$1.0
Québec	\$78.0	\$7.2	\$3.7	76.3	\$0.4
Ontario	\$100.0	\$9.9	\$4.7	106.9	\$0.4
Manitoba	\$51.6	\$13.3	\$6.4	131.4	\$0.5
Saskatchewan	\$40.3	\$11.4	\$6.2	127.9	\$0.4
Alberta	\$1,603.8	\$354.2	\$213.6	4,799.0	\$16.0
British Columbia	\$395.4	\$75.8	\$33.6	630.2	\$2.3
Yukon	\$10.3	\$3.2	\$1.9	38.4	\$0.1
Nunavut	\$12.1	\$3.7	\$2.4	47.9	\$0.2
Northwest Territories	\$24.6	\$8.3	\$5.2	108.8	\$0.4

Table 21 National Parks and Related Visitor Spending Impacts Experienced by Other Provinces and Territories, from Spending in the Indicated Province/Territory, 2009				
Province/Territory where Spending Occurred	Impact Source			
	National Parks		Visitors	
	Economic Impact in Other Provinces/Territories			
	GDP (Millions)	Employment (FTE)	GDP (Millions)	Employment (FTE)
Newfoundland	\$2.3	29.8	\$45.7	678.8
Nova Scotia	\$3.2	43.8	\$8.1	112.5
Prince Edward Island	\$1.6	22.3	\$14.0	201.4
New Brunswick	\$2.3	29.8	\$20.3	282.9
Québec	\$2.4	27.6	\$4.8	48.7
Ontario	\$1.5	16.5	\$8.4	90.4
Manitoba	\$2.4	31.0	\$10.9	100.4
Saskatchewan	\$2.0	22.7	\$9.4	105.2
Alberta	\$40.4	449.3	\$313.8	4,349.7
British Columbia	\$4.5	51.5	\$71.3	578.7
Yukon	\$0.7	9.7	\$2.5	28.9
Nunavut	\$2.5	31.9	\$1.3	17.1
Northwest Territories	\$4.9	65.2	\$3.5	44.5

Table 20 shows that significant impacts are felt in other provinces and territories from spending associated with Parks Canada locations. For example, the \$1,603 million being spent in Alberta generated \$354 million in GDP in other provinces and territories; this represents 22% of the total amount spent. Table 21 shows that with the exception of Nunavut and Northwest Territories, visitor spending contributes more to the economic impacts in other provinces and territories than spending by Parks Canada.

National Historic Sites

Spending by Parks Canada on the National Historic Sites program in all provinces and Yukon amounted to \$199.3 million in 2008-09. Visitor spending has been estimated at \$236.1 million during 2009. This total spending of \$435.4 million associated with National Historic Sites generated significant economic impacts within the provinces and territories in which it was spent. Table 22 presents a summary of these economic impacts which are felt within the jurisdictions.

Table 22 Economic Impacts from NHS and Related Visitor Spending Within Each Province and Territory, 2009				
Province/Territory	Economic Impact			
	Gross Domestic Product (millions)	Labour Income (millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (thousands)
Newfoundland	\$6.2	\$4.9	109.8	\$670.0
Nova Scotia	\$40.5	\$30.3	725.8	\$4,347.1
Prince Edward Island	\$5.8	\$4.1	122.0	\$728.9
New Brunswick	\$2.7	\$2.1	48.7	\$459.0
Québec	\$118.4	\$87.3	1,822.7	\$15,006.6
Ontario	\$143.3	\$108.7	2,118.5	\$15,952.7
Manitoba	\$7.9	\$6.4	132.9	\$774.0
Saskatchewan	\$4.9	\$3.8	82.5	\$577.6
Alberta	\$24.1	\$15.9	309.3	\$1,619.4
British Columbia	\$22.5	\$16.2	357.2	\$2,357.9
Yukon	\$6.6	\$5.6	96.9	\$364.4

The provinces of Québec and Ontario generate the largest impacts associated with national historic sites. Nova Scotia feels the third largest level of impact, while Yukon (at \$6.6 million in GDP) generates greater GDP impacts than four other provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

As shown in Table 23, visitor spending generates greater GDP impact than spending by Parks Canada in three provinces: Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia. In all other jurisdictions, spending by Parks Canada on national historic parks program generates greater impacts than visitor spending.

Table 23 Economic Impacts from NHS and Related Visitor Spending in Each Province and Territory by Source of Impact, 2009						
Province/Territory	Source of Impact					
	Parks Canada			Visitors		
	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (thousands)	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (thousands)
Newfoundland	\$4.9	81.2	\$551.3	\$1.3	28.6	\$118.7
Nova Scotia	\$23.3	368.0	\$2,727.7	\$17.3	357.8	\$1,619.4
Prince Edward Island	\$2.0	37.4	\$296.3	\$3.8	84.6	\$432.6
New Brunswick	\$2.0	33.8	\$388.7	\$0.7	14.9	\$70.3
Québec	\$79.9	1117.6	\$11,861.5	\$38.5	705.1	\$3,145.1
Ontario	\$98.0	1354.0	\$11,873.2	\$45.3	764.5	\$4,079.5
Manitoba	\$6.4	103.1	\$630.8	\$1.5	29.8	\$143.2
Saskatchewan	\$4.3	71.3	\$524.1	\$0.6	11.2	\$53.5
Alberta	\$8.0	105.6	\$726.6	\$16.1	203.7	\$892.8
British Columbia	\$8.0	117.8	\$1,192.8	\$14.5	239.4	\$1,165.1
Yukon	\$6.1	86.4	\$331.9	\$0.5	10.5	\$32.5

Table 24 presents a summary of the economic impacts felt in each jurisdiction from visitors from different origins. In all jurisdictions the impacts associated with spending on visits to national

historic sites by Canadians exceeded the impacts from spending by non-Canadians. Yukon experienced a relatively equal impact from both Canadian and non-Canadian NHS visitors.

Table 24
Economic Impacts from NHS Visitor Spending in Each Province and Territory by Visitor Origin, 2009

Province/Territory	Visitor Origin					
	Canadian			International		
	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (thousands)	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (thousands)
Newfoundland	\$1.1	23.4	\$97.1	\$0.2	5.2	\$21.6
Nova Scotia	\$11.2	232.1	\$1,050.5	\$6.1	125.7	\$568.9
Prince Edward Island	\$2.6	59.2	\$302.6	\$1.2	25.4	\$130.0
New Brunswick	\$0.5	11.5	\$54.3	\$0.2	3.4	\$16.0
Québec	\$30.3	554.4	\$2,475.8	\$8.2	150.7	\$669.3
Ontario	\$38.3	646.1	\$3,448.1	\$7.0	118.4	\$631.4
Manitoba	\$1.0	19.9	\$95.9	\$0.5	9.9	\$47.3
Saskatchewan	\$0.6	10.5	\$50.3	\$0.0	0.7	\$3.2
Alberta	\$10.8	136.1	\$596.6	\$5.3	67.6	\$296.2
British Columbia	\$8.3	137.3	\$668.2	\$6.2	102.1	\$496.9
Yukon	\$0.3	5.6	\$17.3	\$0.2	4.9	\$15.2

Economic Impacts in Other Provinces and Territories

Tables 25 and 26 present the economic impacts in other provinces and territories from the spending within the indicated province or territory; Table 25 provides an overall summary while Table 26 provides a breakdown between Parks Canada spending and visitor spending.

Table 25
Economic Impacts in Other Provinces and Territories from NHS and Related Visitor Spending in the Indicated Province/Territory, 2009

Province/Territory where Spending Occurred	Total Spending (Millions)	Economic Impact in Other Provinces/Territories			
		Gross Domestic Product (Millions)	Labour Income (Millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (Millions)
Newfoundland	\$7.4	\$1.3	\$0.8	18.5	\$0.1
Nova Scotia	\$54.4	\$11.3	\$6.6	157.2	\$0.5
Prince Edward Island	\$11.2	\$3.9	\$2.2	58.3	\$0.2
New Brunswick	\$3.7	\$0.8	\$0.5	11.2	\$0.0
Québec	\$127.4	\$12.7	\$7.5	160.4	\$0.8
Ontario	\$149.0	\$12.4	\$6.6	158.5	\$0.5
Manitoba	\$9.1	\$2.0	\$1.2	24.7	\$0.1
Saskatchewan	\$5.5	\$1.2	\$0.8	14.8	\$0.1
Alberta	\$29.9	\$5.5	\$3.4	74.2	\$0.3
British Columbia	\$30.7	\$4.3	\$2.1	39.5	\$0.2
Yukon	\$7.0	\$1.4	\$0.8	16.6	\$0.1

Table 26 NHS and Related Visitor Spending Impacts Experienced by Other Provinces and Territories, from Spending in the Indicated Province/Territory, 2009				
Province/Territory where Spending Occurred	Impact Source			
	Parks Canada		Visitor	
	Economic Impact in Other Provinces/Territories			
	GDP (Millions)	Employment (FTE)	GDP (Millions)	Employment (FTE)
Newfoundland	\$0.5	6.9	\$0.8	11.6
Nova Scotia	\$2.1	27.7	\$9.2	129.5
Prince Edward Island	\$0.3	4.9	\$3.6	53.4
New Brunswick	\$0.4	5.4	\$0.4	5.8
Québec	\$4.7	57.3	\$8.0	103.1
Ontario	\$2.6	30.5	\$9.8	128.0
Manitoba	\$1.1	16.1	\$0.9	8.6
Saskatchewan	\$0.8	10.4	\$0.4	4.4
Alberta	\$1.0	11.5	\$4.5	62.7
British Columbia	\$0.6	6.8	\$3.7	32.7
Yukon	\$0.8	10.3	\$0.6	6.3

National Marine Conservation Areas

Spending by Parks Canada on the National Marine Conservation Areas program amounted to \$5.0 million in 2008-09. Visitor spending associated with visits to NMCAs has been estimated at \$189.6 million during 2009. This total spending of \$194.6 million associated with the NMCA program generated significant economic impacts within the two provinces in which it was spent. Table 27 presents a summary of these economic impacts which are felt within Ontario and Québec.

Table 27 Economic Impacts from NMCA and Related Visitor Spending Within Ontario and Québec, 2009				
Province/Territory	Economic Impact			
	Gross Domestic Product (millions)	Labour Income (millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (millions)
Québec	\$95.4	\$61.2	1,673.1	\$7.8
Ontario	\$18.0	\$11.8	262.7	\$1.6

Québec enjoys a significant economic impact from the NMCA in that province: over \$95 million in GDP and over 1,650 fulltime jobs. The Québec NMCA also generates more in tax revenues than was spent by Parks Canada on NMCAs in 2008-09.

Table 28 shows that for both NMCAs the economic impacts generated by visitor spending were substantially greater than those from Parks Canada spending.

Table 28 Economic Impacts from NMCA and Related Visitor Spending in Each Province and Territory by Source of Impact, 2009						
Province/Territory	Source of Impact					
	Parks Canada			Visitors		
	GDP (millions)	Employ	Taxes (millions)	GDP (millions)	Employ	Taxes (millions)
Québec	\$4.7	72.8	\$0.6	\$90.7	1,600.3	\$7.2
Ontario	\$1.6	20.9	\$0.2	\$16.4	241.8	\$1.4

Similar to Table 28, Table 29 shows that for both NMCAs the economic impacts generated by the spending of Canadian visitors were greater than those from non-Canadian visitor spending.

Table 29
Economic Impacts from NMCA and Related Visitor Spending in Each Province and Territory by Visitor Origin, 2009

Province/Territory	Visitor Origin					
	Canadian			International		
	GDP (millions)	Employ	Taxes (millions)	GDP (millions)	Employ	Taxes (millions)
Québec	\$50.7	906.5	\$4.0	\$40.0	693.8	\$3.2
Ontario	\$12.5	183.3	\$1.1	\$3.9	58.5	\$0.3

Economic Impacts in Other Provinces and Territories

Tables 30 and 31 present the economic impacts in other provinces and territories from the spending within the indicated province or territory. Table 30 provides an overall summary while Table 31 provides a breakdown between Parks Canada spending and visitor spending.

Table 30
Economic Impacts in Other Provinces and Territories from NMCA and Related Visitor Spending in the Indicated Province/Territory, 2009

Province/Territory where Spending Occurred	Total Spending (Millions)	Economic Impact in Other Provinces/Territories			
		Gross Domestic Product (Millions)	Labour Income (Millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (Millions)
Québec	\$166.4	\$25.5	\$14.1	325.5	\$1.1
Ontario	\$28.1	\$3.8	\$1.8	41.0	\$0.1

Table 31
NMCA and Related Visitor Spending Impacts Experienced by Other Provinces and Territories, from Spending in the Indicated Province/Territory, 2009

Province/Territory where Spending Occurred	Impact Source			
	Parks Canada		Visitor	
	Economic Impact in Other Provinces/Territories			
	GDP (Millions)	Employment (FTE)	GDP (Millions)	Employment (FTE)
Québec	\$0.2	2.8	\$25.3	322.7
Ontario	\$0.0	0.5	\$3.8	40.5

Parks Canada Programs

Combining the individual programs within each province and territory produces a composite picture of the provincial/territorial impact of all Parks Canada's programs. This impact summary by jurisdiction and impact type is presented in Table 32.

Table 32
Economic Impacts from Parks Canada and Related Visitor Spending Within Each Province and Territory, 2009

Province/Territory	Economic Impact			
	Gross Domestic Product (millions)	Labour Income (millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (millions)
Newfoundland	\$86.0	\$58.7	1,795.9	\$8.5
Nova Scotia	\$81.9	\$61.4	1,433.8	\$9.3
Prince Edward Island	\$28.8	\$19.6	586.7	\$3.6
New Brunswick	\$46.1	\$32.3	910.1	\$5.7
Québec	\$285.0	\$201.6	4,540.6	\$30.7
Ontario	\$250.9	\$186.4	3,588.5	\$26.9
Manitoba	\$43.5	\$33.7	732.9	\$4.2
Saskatchewan	\$31.3	\$21.6	516.3	\$3.3
Alberta	\$1,142.8	\$699.2	14,202.8	\$67.7
British Columbia	\$282.3	\$195.6	4,358.6	\$26.3
Yukon	\$13.6	\$11.2	203.9	\$0.8
Nunavut	\$8.5	\$7.1	97.9	\$0.5
Northwest Territories	\$16.4	\$13.1	183.7	\$1.2

Table 33 shows the source of the economic impacts within each province and territory from the Parks Canada programs. For seven of the jurisdictions spending by Parks Canada generates greater economic impacts than spending by visitors. These seven jurisdictions are: Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the three northern territories. For Alberta, the difference between impacts from Parks Canada spending and visitor spending is substantial – over \$900 million is derived from visitor spending.

Table 33 Economic Impacts from Parks Canada and Related Visitor Spending in Each Province and Territory by Source of Impact, 2009						
Province/Territory	Source of Impact					
	Parks Canada			Visitors		
	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)
Newfoundland	\$18.7	313.0	\$2.4	\$67.3	1,482.9	\$6.1
Nova Scotia	\$50.7	808.3	\$6.5	\$31.2	625.5	\$2.8
Prince Edward Island	\$9.0	163.7	\$1.5	\$19.8	423.0	\$2.1
New Brunswick	\$16.4	289.2	\$2.7	\$29.7	620.9	\$3.0
Québec	\$134.7	1,878.2	\$18.8	\$150.3	2,662.4	\$11.9
Ontario	\$152.7	2,042.6	\$18.3	\$98.2	1,545.9	\$8.6
Manitoba	\$27.2	418.4	\$2.6	\$16.3	314.5	\$1.5
Saskatchewan	\$16.8	260.3	\$2.0	\$14.5	256.0	\$1.3
Alberta	\$118.5	1,486.6	\$11.2	\$1,024.3	12,716.2	\$56.5
British Columbia	\$68.4	992.0	\$9.7	\$213.9	3,366.6	\$16.6
Yukon	\$11.2	155.6	\$0.6	\$2.4	48.5	\$0.1
Nunavut	\$7.4	83.9	\$0.5	\$1.0	14.8	\$0.1
Northwest Territories	\$13.5	151.6	\$0.9	\$2.9	32.5	\$0.2
Note 'Employ' means Employment in FTE						

British Columbia and Yukon are the only two jurisdictions where the impacts of spending by non-Canadians exceeds the impacts of Canadian visitor spending (Table 34); in all other jurisdictions, spending by Canadian visitors generates larger economic impacts.

Table 34 Economic Impacts from Visitor Spending at Parks Canada Locations in Each Province and Territory by Visitor Origin, 2009						
Province/Territory	Source of Impact					
	Canadian			International		
	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)	GDP (millions)	Employ (FTE)	Taxes (millions)
Newfoundland	\$46.1	1,043.8	\$4.2	\$21.2	439.1	\$1.9
Nova Scotia	\$17.7	358.4	\$1.7	\$13.5	267.1	\$1.3
Prince Edward Island	\$15.4	330.8	\$1.7	\$4.4	92.2	\$0.5
New Brunswick	\$21.6	459.4	\$2.2	\$8.0	161.5	\$0.8
Québec	\$95.5	1,706.7	\$7.6	\$54.8	955.7	\$4.4
Ontario	\$78.6	1,238.1	\$6.8	\$19.5	307.8	\$1.7
Manitoba	\$13.7	265.6	\$1.3	\$2.6	48.9	\$0.2
Saskatchewan	\$13.7	240.1	\$1.2	\$0.8	15.9	\$0.1
Alberta	\$528.5	6,769.3	\$28.8	\$495.8	5,946.9	\$27.6
British Columbia	\$101.8	1,666.9	\$7.9	\$112.1	1,699.7	\$8.7
Yukon	\$1.1	20.8	\$0.0	\$1.3	27.7	\$0.1
Nunavut	\$0.7	9.9	\$0.0	\$0.3	4.9	\$0.0
Northwest Territories	\$1.9	21.5	\$0.2	\$1.0	11.0	\$0.1
Note 'Employ' means Employment in FTE						

Economic Impacts in Other Provinces and Territories

Table 35 presents an overall summary of the economic impacts in other provinces and territories from the spending within the indicated province or territory; Table 36 presents a breakdown of these impacts between Parks Canada spending and visitor spending.

Table 35
Economic Impacts in Other Provinces and Territories from Parks Canada and Visitor Spending in the Indicated Province/Territory, 2009

Province/Territory where Spending Occurred	Total Spending (millions)	Economic Impact in Other Provinces/Territories			
		Gross Domestic Product (millions)	Labour Income (millions)	Employment (FTE)	Tax Revenue (millions)
Newfoundland	\$163.0	\$49.3	\$29.9	727.1	\$2.4
Nova Scotia	\$108.0	\$22.6	\$13.6	313.5	\$1.0
Prince Edward Island	\$55.2	\$19.5	\$11.0	282.0	\$0.9
New Brunswick	\$87.1	\$23.4	\$13.4	323.9	\$1.0
Québec	\$371.9	\$45.4	\$25.3	562.2	\$2.3
Ontario	\$277.2	\$26.1	\$13.1	306.4	\$1.0
Manitoba	\$60.7	\$15.3	\$7.6	156.1	\$0.6
Saskatchewan	\$45.7	\$12.6	\$7.0	142.7	\$0.5
Alberta	\$1,633.7	\$359.7	\$217.0	4,873.2	\$16.3
British Columbia	\$426.1	\$80.1	\$35.7	669.7	\$2.5
Yukon	\$17.3	\$4.6	\$2.7	55.0	\$0.2
Nunavut	\$12.1	\$3.7	\$2.4	47.9	\$0.2
Northwest Territories	\$24.6	\$8.3	\$5.2	108.8	\$0.4

Table 36
Parks Canada and Visitor Spending Impacts Experienced by Other Provinces and Territories, from Spending in the Indicated Province/Territory by Spending Source, 2009

Province/Territory where Spending Occurred	Impact Source			
	Parks Canada		Visitors	
	Economic Impact in Other Provinces/Territories			
	GDP (millions)	Employment (FTE)	GDP (millions)	Employment (FTE)
Newfoundland	\$2.8	36.7	\$46.5	690.4
Nova Scotia	\$5.3	71.5	\$17.3	242.0
Prince Edward Island	\$1.9	27.2	\$17.6	254.8
New Brunswick	\$2.7	35.2	\$20.7	288.7
Québec	\$7.3	87.7	\$38.1	474.5
Ontario	\$4.1	47.5	\$22.0	258.9
Manitoba	\$3.5	47.1	\$11.8	109.0
Saskatchewan	\$2.8	33.1	\$9.8	109.6
Alberta	\$41.4	460.8	\$318.3	4,412.4
British Columbia	\$5.1	58.3	\$75.0	611.4
Yukon	\$1.5	20.0	\$3.1	35.2
Nunavut	\$2.5	31.9	\$1.3	17.1
Northwest Territories	\$4.9	65.2	\$3.5	44.5

Appendices

1. List of Parks Canada Locations
2. Bridge from General Ledger Accounts to Model Categories
3. Visitor Spending Attributable to Canada's National Parks in the Three Territories in 2009-10
4. Parks Canada Spending by Category, Jurisdiction and Program
5. Visitor Spending by Category, Program and Jurisdiction
6. Comparison of Spending: 2003 Report and 2010 Report
7. Detailed Economic Impacts by Program Area and by Province/Territory

APPENDIX 1

Parks Canada Locations included in This Study

National Parks	
Newfoundland and Labrador	Gros Morne, Terra Nova
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia	Cape Breton Highlands, Kejimikujik
New Brunswick	Fundy, Kouchibouguac
Québec	Forillon, La Mauricie, Mingan Archipelago Reserve
Ontario	Bruce Peninsula, Georgian Bay Islands, Point Pelee, Pukaskwa, St. Lawrence Islands
Manitoba	Riding Mountain, Wapusk
Saskatchewan	Grasslands, Prince Albert
Alberta	Banff, Elk Island, Jasper, Waterton Lakes
British Columbia	Gwaii Haanas Reserve and Haida Heritage Site, Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke and Glacier, Pacific Rim Reserve, Yoho
Yukon	Ivvavik, Kluane National Park and Reserve
Northwest Territories	Aulavik, Nahanni Reserve, Tuktoyaktuk, Wood Buffalo
Nunavut	Auyuittuq, Quttinirpaaq (Ellesmere Island), Sirmilik

National Historic Sites	
Newfoundland and Labrador	Cape Spear, Castle Hill, Hawthorne Cottage, L'Anse aux Meadows, Port au Choix, Red Bay, Ryan Premises, Signal Hill
Prince Edward Island	Green Gables House, Port-la-Joye–Fort Amherst, Province House
Nova Scotia	Alexander Graham Bell, Canso Islands and Grassy Island Fort, Fort Anne, Fort Edward, Fortress of Louisbourg, Grand-Pré, Halifax Citadel, Marconi, Port-Royal, Prince of Wales Tower, St. Peters Canal, York Redoubt
New Brunswick	Carleton Martello Tower, Fort Beauséjour - Fort Cumberland, Monument-Lefebvre, St. Andrews Blockhouse
Québec	Artillery Park, Battle of the Châteauguay, Battle of the Restigouche, Carillon Canal, Cartier-Brébeuf, Chambly Canal, Coteau-du-Lac, Forges du Saint-Maurice, Fort Chambly, Fort Lennox, Fort Témiscamingue, Fortifications of Québec, Grosse Île and the Irish Memorial, Lachine Canal, Lévis Forts, Louis S. St. Laurent, Manoir Papineau, Old Port of Quebec, Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal, Saint-Ours Canal, Sir George-Étienne Cartier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, The Fur Trade at Lachine
Ontario	Battle of the Windmill, Bellevue House, Bethune Memorial House, Canada Marine Discovery Centre, Fort George, Fort Malden, Fort St.

	Joseph, Fort Wellington, HMCS Haida, Laurier House, Queenston Heights, Rideau Canal, Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Trent–Severn Waterway, Woodside
Manitoba	Lower Fort Garry, Prince of Wales Fort, Riel House, St. Andrew's Rectory, The Forks, York Factory
Saskatchewan	Batoche, Fort Battleford, Fort Walsh, Motherwell Homestead
Alberta	Banff Park Museum, Bar U Ranch, Cave and Basin, Jasper Park Information Center, Rocky Mountain House, Sulphur Mountain Cosmic Ray Station
British Columbia	Chilkoot Trail, Fort Langley, Fort Rodd Hill/Fisgard Lighthouse, Fort St. James, Gulf of Georgia Cannery, Nan Sdins, Rogers Pass
Yukon	Klondike National Historic Sites, S.S. Klondike

National Marine Conservation Areas	
Québec	Saguenay St. Lawrence Marine Park
Ontario	Fathom Five National Marine Park

APPENDIX 2

Bridge from General Ledger Accounts to Model Categories

PARKS CANADA AGENCY	
SUMMARY	BRIDGE TO EIMP EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES
EXPENDITURES BY GENERAL LEDGER ACCOUNTS	
FY 2008-2009	
	EIMP Categories
SO-01 : SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
21001 Basic Pay CFT Employees	Wages and salaries
21002 Basic Pay - CFT PT	Wages and salaries
21003 Basic Pay - Term FT	Wages and salaries
21004 Basic Pay - Term PT	Wages and salaries
21005 Basic Pay - COOP Students	Wages and salaries
21006 Basic Pay - Students FSWEF	Wages and salaries
21007 Basic Pay - Summer Students	Wages and salaries
21008 Basic Pay - Seasonal	Wages and salaries
21009 Salary Overpayment - CFT	Wages and salaries
21010 Overpayment - Other	Wages and salaries
21012 Basic Pay - Students - YCW	Wages and salaries
21013 Seasonal Part Time	Wages and salaries
21017 Payroll Distribution	Wages and salaries
21021 Leave W-out Pay -FT	Wages and salaries
21052 Signing Bonus-lump sum pmt (prorate	Wages and salaries
Basic Pay	
21051 Bilingual Bonus	Wages and salaries
Bilingual Bonus	
21101 Overtime Regular	Wages and salaries
21102 Overtime Statutory Holiday	Wages and salaries
21103 Standby & other O/T	Wages and salaries
21105 Overtime - Students	Wages and salaries
Overtime	
21151 Pay in lieu-Holidays	Wages and salaries
21152 Cashout of leave-SOS	Wages and salaries
21153 Pay in lieu	Wages and salaries
21154 Vac Pay - Req'd Empl	Wages and salaries
21155 Pay in Lieu-Students	Wages and salaries
21156 Vacation Pay of 4%	Wages and salaries
21157 Prem Pay lieu of Hol	Wages and salaries
Holiday Pay in Lieu of Leave	
21251 Premiums & Differentials	Wages and salaries

21252 Weekend Premium	Wages and salaries
21253 Pmt part time employ	Wages and salaries
21269 Weekend Premium - Student	Wages and salaries
21270 Students-Stat.Holidays	Wages and salaries
21271 Prem & Differential	Wages and salaries
Premium & Differentials	
21303 Cash Outs	Wages and salaries
21302 Regular Severance Pay	Wages and salaries
21301 Separation Benefits	Wages and salaries
Employee Termination	
21014 Retro Pay - Curr YR	Wages and salaries
21104 Retro Overtime CY	Wages and salaries
21401 Retro Regular Pay - PY	Wages and salaries
21402 Retro O/T Pay - PY	Wages and salaries
Retroactive Pay	
21201 IPA & other allowances	Wages and salaries
21202 Yellowknife Accom Allowance	Wages and salaries
21205 IPA -80% Non-AC VTA	Wages and salaries
21206 IPA- Environment Allowance	Wages and salaries
21207 IPA-Living Cost Diff	Wages and salaries
Isolated Post Allowance (
21257 Commuting Allowance	Wages and salaries
Compensation for Employee	
21254 Diving Allowance	Wages and salaries
21255 1st Aid Allowance	Wages and salaries
21256 Supervisory Differential	Wages and salaries
21258 Pay for add duties - Other	Wages and salaries
Compensation for Specific	
21264 Equal Adjust Allow	Wages and salaries
21259 Education Leave Allowance	Wages and salaries
21262 Other Expense Allowance	Wages and salaries
21260 Other Allowances	Wages and salaries
21351 Maternity Leave Allowance	Wages and salaries
Other Allowances and Benefits	
21451 Emp Contr - EBP	NA
21452 Emp Contr Med/Health Plans	NA
21453 Emp Contr - DB	NA
21454 Emp Contr - EI	NA
21455 Empl Contr - CPP and QPP	NA
Employer Contributions	
21266 Other Supp Per Costs	Wages and salaries
21267 Default Coding	NA
21272 Interchange Canada/Salaries	Wages and salaries
Supplementary Personnel C	
21268 Workmen's Compensation	NA
Supp.Personnel between or	
24040 Charges to allowances for vacation pay	Wages and salaries
24060 Provision for Severance benefits	Wages and salaries

71023 Laurier House-Specified Purpose Account	Wages and salaries
Other	
SO01 Personnel	
JV 001: SPWC- Insurance Premiums	NA
JV 001: SPWC- Insurance Premiums - OAG Adjustment	NA
JV 001: SPWC-Workers' Comp.	NA
JV 001: Services provided without charge from PCH	NA
SO-01 : SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
22001 Travel within Canada	Travel
22002 Travel Medical Isol	Travel
22003 Travel - Vacation	Travel
22004 Travel - Bereavement	Travel
22005 Travel - Illness	Travel
22006 Travel-International & US	Travel
22011 Travel - Non-Public Servant	Travel
22012 Educ.Assist Isolated	Travel
22021 Employee Relocation*	Professional services
22037 Taxi Public Servants	Business services
Travel and Relocation	
22031 Freight and Cargo Services	Business services
22032 Postage and Parcel Post	Business services
22033 Courier Services	Business services
Postage,Freight,Express &	
22034 Telephone - Basic Services*	Public utilities
22035 Communications-Links	Public utilities
22036 Telephone - Enhanced	Public utilities
22038 Tele Cell & Black Ber	Public utilities
Telecommunication Services	
23036 Radio Licenses OGD	Public utilities
Telecommunication Services - OGD	
SO02 Transportation & Communication	
To redistribute prepaid expenses portion	
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures (based on STAR report)	
Sous-total	
JV 001: Services provided without charge from PCH	
P003 - To re-allocate PAYE Recovery	
SO-02 : TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION	
22103 Advertising Services	Professional services
22104 Public Notices	Professional services
22105 Job Posters&Tender	Professional services
Advertising Services	
22111 Publishing Services*	Printing and publications
Publishing Services	Printing and publications
22121 Printing Services*	Printing and publications
Printing Services	

22132 Audio-Visual Services*	Professional services
22131 Exposition Services	Professional services
Exposition and Related se	
22141 Communication Res	Professional services
Communications Research S	
22152 Public Relation Services*	Professional services
22151 Communication Prof	Professional services
Communications Profess.Se	
SO03 Information	
To redistribute Prepaid Expenses portion	
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures	
Sous-total	
To re-allocate PAYE Recovery	
SO-03 : INFORMATION	
22201 Audit Serv (Acctg)	Professional services
22275 Contracted Cleaning	Business services
22203 Collection Agency Services*	Business services
22273 Banking Services*	Other expenditures
22281 Real Estate Services*	Professional services
22271 Motor Vehicules Licenses	Other expenditures
22284 Municipal taxes	
22274 Business Services	Business services
Business Services	
22202 Legal Services*	Professional services
Legal Services	
22211 Eng Services - Other	Professional services
22212 Eng Services - Cons	Professional services
22213 Architectural Services*	Professional services
22214 Eng Consultant - Oth	Professional services
22215 Eng Consultant - Con	Professional services
22268 Ass. Pot. cont. site	Professional services
22260 Environmental Operating Exp	Professional services
22269 Rem. Cont. Sites	Professional services
22270 Care&maint cont. sit	Professional services
Engineering & Arch.Service	
22231 Scientific Services*	Professional services
22232 Scientific Consultants*	Professional services
22262 Research Services	Professional services
Scientific and Research S	
22242 Training - Outside	Professional services
22243 Training - Consult	Professional services
22244 Training - During	Professional services
22245 Training Language	Professional services
22246 Training - Packages	Professional services
22247 Educ.Assis.Isol.post	Professional services
Training & Educational Se	
22267 Health/Medical Serv	Professional services

Health and Welfare Service	
22251 Protection Services	Professional services
Protection Services	Professional services
22221 Telecommunication	Professional services
22222 Information Technol	Professional services
22272 Computer Services*	Professional services
Information Services	
22261 Management Consultants*	Professional services
Management Consulting	
22276 Hospitality Services*	Travel
22277 Conference Fees*	Professional services
22280 Membership Fees*	Other expenditures
Special Fees & Services	
22278 Temporary Help Services*	Business services
Temporary Help Services	
22265 Translation Services	Professional services
22266 Interpretation Services*	Professional services
Interpretation and Transl	
22263 Employee Asst Serv.	Professional services
22264 Other Prof. Services	Professional services
22279 Non-Prof Services	Business services
22282 Maint.-Plaque&Monum.	Business services
22283 Ground & Snow Care	Business services
22285 Studies and Analysis	Professional services
22286 Prof serv -Insurance	Professional services
24055 Lease (revenue) buyout where Parks Canada	Business services
Other Services	
SO04 Professional & Special S	
GL 22260 To present with Environmental clean-up category	NA
GL 22268 To present with Environmental clean-up category	NA
GL 22269 To present with Environmental clean-up category	NA
GL 22270 Care and Maintenance of contaminated sites	NA
To redistribute Prepaid Expenses portion	NA
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures	NA
Sous-total	
JV 001: Legal Services without charge	NA
JV 001: OAG without charge	NA
JV 001: PCH without charge	NA
P 006: Solde négatif dans les Miscellaneous Expenditures	NA
To re-allocate PAYE Recovery	NA
SO-04 : PROFESSIONAL & SPECIAL SERVICES	
22301 Rental - Unimproved Land	Business services
Rental of Land	
22311 Rental - office buildings*	Business services
22312 Rental comm/warehse	Business services
22313 Rental - other buildings	Business services
23315 Rental Res Buildings	Business services

Rental of Land & Building	
22302 Rental voice comm eq	Business services
22303 Rental data comm equ	Business services
22305 Rental computer equi	Business services
Rental of Informatics Equ	
22306 Rental office equip	Business services
22307 Rental mach/furnitur	Business services
Rental of Machinery, Off F	
22308 Rental vehicles	Business services
Rental of Motor Vech. & ot	
22321 Lease to purchase	Business services
Lease - Purchase	
22309 Rental - Aircraft*	Business services
22310 Rental - ships and boats	Business services
Rental of Aircraft and Ship	
22314 Rentals not specific	Business services
Rental Other	
SO05 Rentals	
To redistribute Prepaid Expenses portion	
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures	
Sous-total	
To re-allocate PAYE Recovery	
SO-05 : RENTALS	
22401 Repairs marine instl	Repairs/renovations
22402 Repairs highway road	Access roads/parking
22404 Repairs water sewage	Repairs/renovations
22405 Repairs electric pwr	Repairs/renovations
22406 Repairs other instal	Repairs/renovations
Repair of Engineering Wor	
22407 Repairs - office buildings*	Repairs/renovations
22408 Repairs comm bldgs	Repairs/renovations
22409 Repairs indust. bldg	Repairs/renovations
22410 Repairs res/her bldg	Repairs/renovations
22432 R&M - Historic Struc	Repairs/renovations
Repair of Building	
22421 Repairs heat AC equi	Business services
22422 Repairs elect. distr	Business services
22423 Mtnce scientific equ	Business services
22424 Mtnce general equipm	Business services
22425 Mtnce telecomm equip	Business services
22426 Mtnce computer equip	Business services
22427 Mtnce office equipmn	Business services
22428 Mtnce ships boats	Business services
22429 Mtnce vehicle road	Business services
22430 Mtnce vehicle other	Business services
22431 Mtnce vehicle accide	Business services
Repair of Machinery & Equ	

S006 Purchased Repairs and Ma	
To redistribute Prepaid Expenses portion	
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures	
Sous-total	
To re-allocate PAYE Recovery	
S0-06 - REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	
22501 Utility - electricity	Public utilities
22502 Utility - Natural Gas	Public utilities
22503 Sewer and water	Public utilities
22504 Public Utility other	Public utilities
22505 Garbage collection	Public utilities
Public Utility Services	
22511 Foods	Supplies
Food,Feed, Beverages & To	
22512 Topsoil other crude	Supplies
22513 Materials - aviation fuel	Travel
22514 Materials - diesel fuel	Travel
22515 Materials - heating fuel	Public utilities
22516 other petroleum prod	Travel
22517 Materials - gasoline	Travel
22518 lubricants	Travel
22525 Propane - vehicles	Travel
22526 Propane non-vehicles	Travel
22527 Diesel fuel-vehicles	Public utilities
22528 Natural Gas-vehicles	Travel
22529 Eth Blnd Fuel-vehicl	Travel
Mineral Products	
22521 Chemicals	Supplies
22524 Misc.Chemical Prod.	Supplies
22530 Cleaning & Sanit sup	Supplies
22531 Paint	Supplies
22540 Photographic supply	Supplies
22541 Medical supplies	Supplies
22542 Firearms, ammunition	Supplies
22627 Biodiesel fuel - vehicles	Supplies
Chemical Products	
22519 Wood fabricated mat	Supplies
22520 Paper Paperboard	Supplies
22538 Printed matter	Supplies
Wood,Paper,& Wood product	
22533 Uniforms*	Supplies
22534 Protective clothing*	Supplies
22535 Footwear*	Supplies
Personal Goods	
22522 Non-ferrous metals	Supplies
22523 Fabricated Metal	Supplies
22537 Household equipment	Supplies

Metal and Metal Products	
22532 Construction materia	Supplies
22536 Household furnishings*	Supplies
22539 Stationery supplies	Supplies
22543 Products other	Supplies
22544 Containers*	Supplies
22545 Supplies - Road Signs*	Supplies
Miscel. Goods and Product	
24030 Inventory usage (offset to GL 34003)	NA
24031 Prepaid expenses recognition	
Other - Not on S/O Final	
22551 Plumbing equipment	Supplies
22552 Electric equipment	Supplies
22553 Scientific equipment	Supplies
22554 Optical,photo equip	Supplies
22555 Office furniture	Supplies
22556 Hand tools	Supplies
22557 Equipment - other	Supplies
22558 Telecomm equipment	Supplies
22559 Computer equipment	Supplies
22560 Office equip. other	Supplies
22561 Software	Supplies
22562 Marine equipment	Supplies
22563 Motor Vehicles	Supplies
22564 Misc. vehicles tires	Supplies
Other - Not on S/O Final	
SO07 Utilities, Material and Supplies	
Plus : Prepaid expenses (to be redistribute by S/O	
To redistribute Prepaid Expenses portion	
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures	
Sous-total	
JV 001: PCH without charge	
To re-allocate PAYE Recovery	
S0 -07 : UTILITES, MATERIAL & SUPPLIES (UTILITIES, MATERIALS & SUPPLIES)	
26101 Asset Exp - Land Acq	NA
Acquisition of Land	
26201 Asset Exp - Marine Works*	Other engineering construction
26202 Asset Exp - Rds/High	Access roads/parking
26203 Asset Exp - Grds Dev	Access roads/parking
26204 Asset Exp - Bridges	Access roads/parking
26205 Asset Exp - Eng Work	Access roads/parking
26206 Asset Exp - Signs	Access roads/parking
Acquisition of Engineerin	
26302 Asset Exp - Ops Bldg	Non residential construction
26303 Asset Exp - Pub Bldg	Non residential construction
26305 Asset Exp - Her Bldg	Staff housing
26306 Asset Exp -Other Buildings	Staff housing

Acq.of non-residential bu	
26301 Asset Exp - Office B	Non residential construction
26304 Asset Exp - Residential Buildings	Staff housing
Other - Not on S/O Final	
SO08 Acquisition of Land, Bui	
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures	
Sous-total	
To re-allocate PAYE Recovery	
S0 -08 : UTILITES, MATERIAL & SUPPLIES (ACQUISITION OF LAND, BUILDING)	
27101 Asset Exp - Ind Equi	Supplies
27112 Asset Exp - Oth Mach	Fleet and major equipment purchases
Acquisition of mach.& mac	
27105 Asset Exp - Voice Eq	Supplies
27106 Asset Exp - Image Eq	Supplies
27107 Asset Exp - Comp Equ	Supplies
27108 Asset Exp - Desktop	Supplies
Acquisition of Informatic	
27103 Asset Exp - Prot Equ	Supplies
Acq. of Equipment incl pa	
27201 Asset Exp - Ships	Fleet and major equipment purchases
Acq.of Aircraft/Ships inc	
27202 Asset Exp - MotorVeh	Fleet and major equipment purchases
27203 Asset Exp - Misc Veh	Fleet and major equipment purchases
Acq.of Other Vehicles &	
27113 Asset Exp - Equ Dist	Supplies
Other	
SO09 Acq.of Machinery/Equip/P	
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures	
Sous-total	
To re-allocate PAYE Recovery	
S0 -09 : UTILITES, MATERIAL & SUPPLIES (ACQUISITION OF MACHINERY, EQUIP)	
25101 Parks Grants Other	NA
25113 Parks Contrib Others	NA
25117 Prop Inc Fund(CHPIF)	NA
25118 NHS Cost Sharing Prg	NA
Other Tran.Pay to Prov.& T	
25110 Contr Co-Op Assoc.	NA
25116 HP Initiative (HPI)	NA
Transfer Pay to Non-Profit	
SO10 Transfer Payments	
S0-10 : GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS	

24001 Losses(Recov)-Money <\$500*	NA
24002 Losses(Recov)-Money >\$500*	NA
24004 Losses on For Curr	NA
Losses	
24750 Loss - Sale of Assets	
24755 Loss - Sale of NPHS Assets	
Loss on disposal of asset	
24008 Interest-Overdue Accounts	NA
24003 Debt Del & Write-Off	
24025 Bad Debt Expense (accrd-offset to allowance)	NA
Bad Debt	
24005 Damage Claims*	NA
24006 Ex Gratia Payments*	Wages and salaries
24007 Court Awards*	NA
24070 Provision for contingent liabilities	NA
Claims	
24054 Pymts in Lieu of Taxes	
Pymnts in Lieu of Taxes	
10104 OR - Refund of previous years expenditure	NA
10107 OR-OGD Refund of previous years expendi	NA
22601 Incentive Awards	Other expenditures
24010 Cash Discount Earned	
24011 Pymt of Brokerage	Professional services
24012 Cost Sharing Agremts	NA
24014 Charges from Appr DR	NA
24015 Recov. of expend. CR	NA
24016 Pmts to New P&HS Acc	NA
24050 NP&HS Salary Transf.	
24051 Other Miscellaneous Items	NA
24103 Parks Fac Serv Fees	NA
Miscellaneous Expenditures	
72055 NPHS - SPA Disbursements to outside parties	
72056 NPHS - SPA OGD Disbursements	
NPHS Adjustment	
SO12 Other Subsidies/Pay/othe	
To redistribute Prepaid Expenses portion	NA
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures	NA
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures	NA
Ajustement (écart entre T.B. et OI3)	NA
GL 24054 Payment in lieu of taxes	NA
Loss on disposal	NA
Sous-total	NA
P 006: Solde négatif dans les Miscellaneous Expenditures	NA
SO-12 : MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	
SO TOTAL - AVANT AJUSTEMENT	

28900 Settlement- Salary costs	NA
28910 Settlement- O&M costs	NA
22260 Environmental Operating Exp	NA
22268 Ass. Pot. cont. site	NA
22269 Rem. Cont. Sites	NA
22270 Care&maint cont. sit	NA
To redistribute NPHS capital expenditures	
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP	NA
JV 001: Services provided without charge from PWGSC	NA
ACCOMODATIONS RECEIVED WITHOUT CHARGES	NA
24054 Pymts in Lieu of Taxes	NA
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	
Amortization - GL	NA
AMORTIZATION	
24750 Loss - Sale of Assets	NA
	NA
24755 Loss - Sale of NPHS Assets	
NET LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	
TOTAL EXPENSES - NOTE 10 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	

APPENDIX 3

Visitor Spending Attributable to Canada's National Parks in the Three Territories in 2009-10



The Outspan Group Inc.

March 2011

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GNWT

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Visitor Spending Attributable to Canada's National Parks in the Three Territories in 2009-10

Introduction

This report is a part of the larger national study on the economic impact of Canada's national, provincial and territorial parks which has been undertaken by the Canadian Parks Council. Specifically, this additional study was designed to derive more reliable and realistic estimates of the spending by visitors to national parks in Canada's three northern territories. The current estimates of national park visitor spending are based on information derived from the Statistics Canada Travel Surveys – Travel Survey of Residents of Canada (TSRC) and the International Travel Survey (ITS). Unfortunately, neither of these surveys has a representative sample of travel in the three territories that can be used to estimate visitor spending there; nor do the tourist exit surveys undertaken by the territorial governments provide sufficient information to derive estimates of the spending by visitors to remote national parks. Compounding this data gap, there are no current surveys of national park visitors that could be used to derive spending estimates.

In the absence of national park visitor surveys, and the inapplicability of other organizations' travel surveys, the challenge for this study has been to develop estimates of visitor spending by speaking with tour operators who are licensed to take tour groups into the national parks, tour operators who work adjacent the parks, and other businesses that provide services to national park visitors.

This is a technical report which concentrates mostly on the methods used and results obtained: it is believed that the results of this project should provide a benchmark for future estimates of national park visitor spending in each of the national parks within the three territories.

Before presenting the detail of the research, it is important to remember that national parks are not created solely for the purpose of generating visits. To quote from the Parks Canada website: "National Parks are a country-wide system of representative natural areas of Canadian significance. By law, they are protected for public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment, while being maintained in an unimpaired state for future generations." Because of this mandate, their economic impact, while important and useful to understand, is not their real purpose. Nevertheless, National Parks, particularly in the north, have an impact that goes beyond the obvious impacts on tourism and other businesses. For many communities, Parks Canada is the 'face' of the federal government and therefore an integral member of the community. Other impacts that Parks Canada has upon the northern communities in which it is located that are not always recognized include:

- Parks Canada is usually located in remote areas where there is little commercial activity and few employment opportunities. As a result, Parks Canada contributes to these communities by supplying jobs, income and purchasing goods and services from local suppliers;

- Some of Parks Canada's staff located north of 60° are transferred from southern Canada. These staff live in the communities: they spend income locally, they participate in local activities, they send their children to local schools, and generally integrate into the community. In doing so they make a significant contribution to their northern communities.
- Parks Canada provides a unique opportunity for northern residents to develop a career within the organization. There are many examples of individuals from First Nations starting within the organization and rising through the system to senior positions within the Parks system.
- Through a variety of 'Benefits Agreements' with First Nations, Parks Canada makes a direct contribution to the cultural and economic development of communities and people, and the conservation of areas of significance to First Nations and all Canadians.

These points are raised to emphasize that not all economic impacts come down to reasonably easily quantified dollars and cents. Nor are all impacts solely generated by the spending of visitors and Parks Canada; some are more subtle and difficult to see than others.

Methodological Points

The optimal method of estimating the spending of national park visitors is always best to gather primary data from those making the expenditures. However, surveys of visitors tend to be expensive and difficult to undertake. As a reasonable alternative to the lack of direct interviews of visitors, this study involved researching and speaking with those companies and individuals who provide goods and services to the northern national park visitors. As in all studies adopting this approach, it was necessary to employ a number of assumptions in order to derive reasonable spending estimates.

This study has developed estimates of total visitor spending to visit national parks in the three territories. Due to time and budget constraints, it was not possible to gather sufficient data to break this spending down between that which was spent in the territory and that which was spent outside the territory. This is an important consideration for future studies of this spending. However, it is worth noting that this distinction is not always made for national park visitor spending estimates in other parts of the country.

This section provides detailed information on the process used to calculate the visitor spending estimates for each of the national parks in this study. Only those national parks that had visitation figures were included:

Yukon

Ivvavik
Kluane

Northwest Territories

Aulavik
Nahanni
Tuktut Nogait
Wood Buffalo

Nunavut

Auyuittuq
Quttinirpaaq
Sirmilik

It is important at the outset to understand that the types of trips to the national parks vary. Almost all of the parks in the study are strictly 'backcountry' experiences, with only three having a frontcountry or day-use opportunity, as shown in the following chart:

National Park	Types of Visits
Ivvavik	Guided Self-Guided
Kluane	Backcountry Guided Backcountry Self-Guided Backcountry Hiking Frontcountry Day-Use Frontcountry Overnight
Aulavik	Guided Self-Guided
Tuktut Nogait	Guided Self-Guided
Wood Buffalo	Backcountry Self-Guided Frontcountry Same-day Frontcountry Overnight
Nahanni	Day-Use Visit Guided Self-Guided
Auyuittuq	Guided Self-Guided
Quttinirpaaq	Guided Self-Guided
Sirmilik	Guided Self-Guided

Study Process and Methodology

The study was undertaken in March 2011, a time of year when different parts of the country have a school break and a contributing factor to some delays in being able to contact tour operators. The study process, so far, has involved:

- developing an interview guide (Appendix 1),
- developing a list of tour operators and others to contact for information, with the guidance and assistance of Parks Canada staff,
- advising Field Office Superintendents of the research,
- sending to all those selected for an interview a message explaining the work and seeking their assistance,
- undertaking the interviews with tour operators on a park by park basis,
- summarizing the information received into a spreadsheet format,
- following up with operators for more information or clarifications, where necessary,

- undertaking separate research for those parks where operators had not taken clients,
- conducting data collection on non-tour operators costs faced by visitors (e.g. costs to & from rendezvous point for tours),
- amalgamating the data into a manageable format, and
- drafting this report.

The list of operators and other companies contacted is presented in the acknowledgements at the start of the report.

The process faced a number of successes and failures that research of this type normally encounters. For example, some operators were difficult to contact, some were impossible to contact; operators did not take any clients to the park in question and had no information to contribute; etc.

Methodology by Park

The specific methods used to develop visitor spending estimates for each of the national parks are outlined in this section.

Yukon

Kluane National Park Reserve:

Frontcountry visitors were broken into two groups: overnight, and day-use. Spending estimates for the frontcountry overnight visitors were derived from the 2009 Yukon Government Campground Survey using visitor spending from its 'Route 2' region which covered the Alaska Highway west of Whitehorse. Because of a spending category issue with that survey (no accommodation category), the total spending per person was adjusted to include accommodation. This total spending per person was distributed proportionately over the spending categories used by the Statistics Canada Travel Surveys based on data from Research Resolutions and Consulting Ltd.

For frontcountry day-use visitors, results of the Research Resolutions and Consulting Ltd. analysis performed on the Statistics Canada Travel Surveys were the primary data used. These data were adjusted in a minor way with supplemental information from day tour operators (hiking, driving tour, etc) to reflect a non-overnight park experience.

Kluane's backcountry visitors were identified and analyzed in three separate categories, each with a different spending level: guided trips; self-guided trips; and hiking. Detailed activity participation, as provided by the Park, is contained in Appendix 2. Information on guided backcountry visitors was obtained from licensed tour operators, supplemented where necessary through operators websites. The rendezvous point for all guided tours was Whitehorse.

The same approach was used in all parks to estimate the self-guided backcountry trip costs. These costs were derived on the basis of assumptions and known costs. Whether guided or self-guided, there are travel costs that are incurred in reaching the staging/rendezvous point; these costs are the same for both groups. Trip costs beyond the staging area were assumed to be 70% of the cost of a guided trip. Depending on the size of the visitor party and the type of transportation used, the actual trip costs for self-guided could be greater than the guided trip costs or less than the guided trip costs. Only a survey of self-guided trip visitors can ascertain these costs accurately. In the absence of this information and

on the assumption that one of the motivations for self-guiding is reduced cost, the assumption was made that self-guided trips cost 70% the amount of guided trips.

Backcountry hiking was the largest category of backcountry users and warranted a special visitor spending analysis. These costs were based on the results of the Research Resolutions and Consulting Ltd. analysis performed on the Statistics Canada Travel Surveys, with a \$50 supplement for extra insurance and a small addition to the 'recreation and entertainment' category to account for some extra costs associated with the activity.

Ivvavik National Park:

Only a backcountry experience is available in Ivvavik on either a guided trip or self-guided trip. Information from tour operators was used to calculate the trip costs for those on a guided trip, with the rendezvous point being Inuvik. Overall, it was considered reasonable to adopt 70% of these costs as applicable to the self-guided tours, since the only possible savings⁶ were from no overhead costs and no guide. This percentage use can be adjusted if warranted.

Northwest Territories

Aulavik National Park:

The rendezvous point for this park is Inuvik. The study was unable to identify any tour operators who had taken visitors into the park in 2009. For the purposes of the analysis, therefore, it was necessary to base the cost estimate on the published cost of a trip to the park by operators' websites. The 70% guideline was applied here in developing the estimates for self-guided visits.

Nahanni National Park:

The rendezvous point for Nahanni is Fort Simpson. Three classes of visitors were used for this park: guided visits, self-guided visits and day-use visits. The figures used for guided tours represent the average cost identified by tour operators for their most popular trips. Based on comments from Parks Canada staff, the 70% guideline was changed to 60% and applied to the guided tour costs to derive estimates of the self-guided visitor costs. Day-use visitor costs were derived independently based on air charter packages from Fort Simpson and a reasonable allowance for other travel costs.

Tuktut Nogait National Park:

The rendezvous point for this park was either Paulatuk or Inuvik. Again, the study was unable to locate any tour operators taking visitors to the park in 2009. The cost estimate used in the analysis is necessarily based on the published cost of a trip by tour operators to the Horton River. This river, outside and west of Tuktut Nogait, appears to offer the most reasonably comparable trip. The 70% guideline was applied to the guided tour costs to derive estimates of the self-guided visitor costs.

⁶ It is possible that some self-guided trips could cost more than guided trips. With aircraft charter costs fixed to plane capacity, if only two people chartered their overall costs would exceed those of the guided trip.

Wood Buffalo National Park:

The research uncovered no tour operator having taken visitors to Wood Buffalo in 2009, and very little data on which to base any estimates of visitor spending. Based on comments of Parks Canada staff the following approach has been used to derive visitor spending estimates.

Frontcountry day-use and overnight visitors were expected to spend the same amount per visit (both groups have significant vehicle, accommodation and other costs) with this spending being estimated for 'en route' spending and 'within NWT' spending. En route spending was estimated on the basis of GNWT 2006 Visitor Exit Survey that indicated \$1,608 was the average cost to get to NWT. Because this amount included spending by business travellers (who spend 4 times the amount of leisure visitors) and because of multiple visit purposes only one-third of this value was attributed to WBNP. This spending was distributed to expenditure categories on the basis of Statistics Canada Travel Surveys results. Spending 'within NWT' was derived from the GNWT 2006 Visitor Exit Survey results specific to Outdoor Adventure Visitors. The survey showed that total spending by these visitors within NWT was \$862. Because of the nature of a trip to WBNP (i.e. multiple purposes and destinations) only one-half of the total spending was attributed to WBNP. Spending was allocated to expenditure categories in proportion to spending by outdoor adventure visitors in total.

The estimate of spending by visitors on self-guided backcountry trips was also derived from the GNWT 2006 Visitor Exit Survey results specific to Outdoor Adventure Visitors. In this case the total spending by these visitors was indicated as \$1,218 within the territory. As with the frontcountry visitors, spending estimates were based on "en route" and "within NWT" spending. Spending estimates analogous to Nahanni NP were used for 'en route' spending while 'within NWT' spending estimates were calibrated to the total spending within the territory of \$1,218. An estimate of spending for charter services to the backcountry was based on contacting a charter company⁷.

The number of backcountry self-guided trips was assumed to be 10% of all visitors, and the percentage split between same-day visitors and overnight visitors to the frontcountry came from Parks Canada Attendance data.

Nunavut

Auyuittuq National Park:

Pangnirtung is the rendezvous point for this park. An average of the tour operator costs was used to develop the guided tour costs for visitors. The 70% guideline was applied here in developing the estimates for self-guided trips.

Quttinirpaaq National Park:

The rendezvous point for this park is Resolute Bay. The research found no tour operators having taken visitors into the park in 2009, although Parks Canada attendance data indicated two visitors that year. The cost for each visitor was based air charter costs and an allowance for other travel and accommodation costs based on market rates.

⁷ The largest charter operator (Northwestern Air, Fort Smith) indicated they make very few charter trips into the park; however when they do it is with a Cessna 185 which costs between \$1,500 and \$1,800 for drop-off and pick-up.

Sirmilik National Park:

Pond Inlet is identified as the rendezvous point for any tour in this area. However, no tour operator took visitors into Sirmilik in 2009. In fact, most tour operators indicated they do not enter the park⁸ with visitors but merely conduct tours with the Park in view. The cost of these adjacent tours was considered a reasonable surrogate for those entering the park. The 70% guideline was applied to estimate costs for a self-guided trip.

Results

Based on the methods applied to each National Park, the results presented in the following tables (Tables 1 – 4) show the estimated spending by national park visitors by national park and visit type by spending category for 2009.

Table 1 presents the results of the analysis for the national parks in Yukon. Tables 2 and 3 present the results of the analysis for the Northwest Territories and Table 4 presents a summary of the results for the three national parks in Nunavut.

Table 1 Estimated Visitor Spending for National Parks in Yukon by Park, Trip Type and Expenditure Category in 2009							
Spending Category	Ivvavik NP		Kluane NPR				
	Guided	Self-Guided	Frontcountry		Backcountry		
			Overnight	Day-Use	Guided	Self-Guided	Hiking
Package tour cost per person	\$7,110	\$4,977			\$5,125	\$3,588	
Other Transport (incl. to rendezvous)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$3		\$1,500	\$1,500	
Vehicle costs			\$20	\$20			\$65
Rental vehicle			\$7	\$2			\$22
Accommodation	\$400	\$400	\$19		\$350	\$350	\$62
Food & Beverage	\$300	\$300	\$12	\$13	\$225	\$225	\$40
Recreation & Entertainment			\$12	\$7			\$40
Insurance & other	\$100	\$150	\$9	\$28	\$100	\$150	\$150
Total \$ per Person-Visit	\$9,910	\$7,827	\$83	\$70	\$7,300	\$5,813	\$379
No. Visitors by trip type	24	43	20,563	20518	198	41	554
Total visitors (2009)		67					41,874
Total spending by visit type	\$237,840	\$336,561	\$1,709,813	\$1,436,260	\$1,445,400	\$238,313	\$209,966
Total spending per park		\$574,401					\$5,039,752
Total spending in Territory							\$5,614,153

⁸ It was indicated that with polar bears denning in the park there were concerns for visitor safety. We were told the parks would not allow firearms to enter the parks and therefore operators view the park from outside.

Table 2
Estimated Visitor Spending for Wood Buffalo and Nahanni National Parks in Northwest Territories
by Trip Type and Expenditure Category in 2009

Spending Category	Nahanni NP			Wood Buffalo NP		
	Guided	Self-Guided	Day-Use	Frontcountry		Backcountry
				Day-Use	Overnight	Self-Guided
Package tour cost per person	\$5,615	\$3,369	\$420	-	-	\$700
Other Transport (incl. to rendezvous)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$459	\$459	\$1,500
Vehicle costs				\$121	\$121	\$500
Rental vehicle				\$29	\$29	\$20
Accommodation	\$500	\$500	\$200	\$120	\$120	\$400
Food & Beverage	\$400	\$400	\$200	\$118	\$118	\$300
Recreation & Ent.	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$85	\$85	\$78
Insurance & other	\$175	\$200	\$50	\$29	\$29	\$40
Total \$ per Person-Visit	\$8,790	\$6,569	\$1,970	\$962	\$962	\$3,538
No. Visitors by trip type	247	266	297	1,489	644	248
Total visitors (2009)	810			2,479		
Total spending by visit type	\$2,171,130	\$1,747,354	\$585,090	\$1,431,882	\$619,296	\$877,424
Total spending per park	\$4,503,574			\$2,928,602		
Total spending in Territory	\$7,637,165					

Table 3
Estimated Visitor Spending for Aulavik and Tukturn Nogait National Parks in Northwest Territories
by Trip Type and Expenditure Category in 2009

Spending Category	Aulavik NP		Tuktut Nogait NP	
	Guided*	Self-Guided	Guided*	Self-Guided
Package tour cost per person	\$9,685	\$6,780	\$7,235	\$5,065
Other Transport (to rendezvous)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Vehicle costs				
Rental vehicle				
Accommodation	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400
Food & Beverage	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
Recreation & Ent.				
Insurance & other	\$100	\$150	\$100	\$150
Total \$ per Person-Visit	\$12,485	\$9,630	\$10,035	\$7,915
No. Visitors by trip type	0	18	0	4
Total visitors (2009)		18		4
Total spending by visit type	\$0	\$173,331	\$0	\$31,658
Total spending per park	\$173,331		\$31,658	
Total spending in Territory	\$7,637,165			

* included only to show package costs

Table 4 Estimated Spending by Visitors to Auyuittuq, Quttinirpaaq and Sirmilik National Parks in Nunavut by Trip Type and Expenditure Category in 2009						
Spending Category	Auyuittuq NP		Quttinirpaaq NP		Sirmilik NP	
	Guided	Self-Guided	Guided*	Self-Guided	Guided*	Self-Guided
Package tour cost per person	\$4,190	\$2,933	\$13,000	\$32,000	\$5,240	\$3,668
Other Transport (to rendezvous)	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$4,500	\$5,500	\$2,500	\$2,500
Vehicle costs						
Rental vehicle						
Accommodation	\$450	\$450	\$900	\$900	\$450	\$450
Food & Beverage	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$750	\$400	\$400
Recreation & Ent.	\$300	\$300	\$200	\$500	\$100	\$100
Insurance & other	\$100	\$150	\$300	\$400	\$100	\$150
Total \$ per Person-Visit	\$7,940	\$6,733	\$19,300	\$40,050	\$8,790	\$7,268
No. Visitors by trip type	15	376	0	2	0	17
Total visitors (2009)	391		2		17	
Total spending by visit type	\$119,100	\$2,531,608	\$0	\$80,100	\$0	\$123,556
Total spending per park	\$2,650,708		\$80,100		\$123,556	
Total spending in Territory	\$2,854,364					
* included only to show package costs						

These four tables show there is significant variation between the spending of visitors to northern national parks. Most of this variation is due to significantly varying numbers of visitors to the national parks, only two of which reported visitors in the thousands (Kluane and Wood Buffalo).

These tables also show that the national parks do generate significant visitor spending – over \$16 million in 2009. The spending by park and territory is summarized in Table 5. From the estimates developed, visitor spending is greatest in Northwest Territories (\$7.6 million), followed by Yukon (\$5.6 million), with Nunavut generating \$2.9 million.

Four National Parks account for the majority (94%) of the visitor spending (\$15,122,636): in order – Kluane, Nahanni, Wood Buffalo and Auyuittuq National Parks. With over 40,000 visits in 2009, it is clear that Kluane will have a significant level of visitor spending associated with it. The other national parks experience much lower levels of visits but visitors incur substantially higher costs in experiencing the parks.

Table 5 Summary of Estimated Visitor Spending in 2009 for National Parks in the Three Territories	
Territory and National Parks	Total Visitor Spending
<u>Yukon</u>	<u>\$5,614,153</u>
Ivvavik NP	\$574,401
Kluane NP	\$5,039,752
<u>Northwest Territories</u>	<u>\$7,637,165</u>
Nahanni NP	\$4,503,574
Wood Buffalo NP	\$2,928,602
Aulavik NP	\$173,331
Tuktut Nogait NP	\$31,658
<u>Nunavut</u>	<u>\$2,854,364</u>
Auyuittuq NP	\$2,650,708
Quttinirpaaq NP	\$80,100
Sirmilik NP	\$123,556
TOTAL	\$16,105,862

References

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Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021 and catalogue no. 62-001-X

Northwest Territories, 2006 Visitor Exit Survey, Summary Report. NWT Industry, Tourism and Investment, October 2007.

Northwest Territories, 2006 Visitor Exit Survey, Outdoor Adventure. NWT Industry, Tourism and Investment, October 2007.

Appendix 1 – Interview Guide

National Parks: Visitor Spending Estimates for the three Territories

The following national Parks are included:

<u>Yukon</u>	<u>Northwest Territories</u>	<u>Nunavut</u>
Ivvavik	Aulavik	Auyuittuq
Kluane	Nahanni	Quttinirpaaq
	Tuktut Nogait	Sirmilik
	Wood Buffalo	

Interview Guide – *Overnight Guided Tours*

Tour Company and Contact _____

First Call date/time: _____ Second Call date/time: _____

Third Call date/time: _____

Date/time of interview: _____

A. Explanation for the call and thanks for helping.

Did your company take any visitors to the following national parks in 2009 or 2010? (read from list)

Could we talk first about _____ NP? ((any other parks to be handled separately)

B. Park Specific Information (repeat questions for each park identified)

1. I would like to get an idea of the extent of your services to your national park clients. Your website gives pretty clear outlines of what is included in each of your tours. Can we just confirm that you provide the following, after visitors have arrived at your rendezvous point?

Transportation:

Ground ____ air charter ____ helicopter charter ____ boat ____ other transportation ____

Do you use a local outfitter to take visitors to the park (boat or snowmobile)? Yes ____ No ____.

If “yes”, are these services included in the above? Yes ____ No ____.

Food and Beverage:

All required food ____ all required beverage ____

Is the food and beverage you provide to visitors sourced locally or brought in with you (or both)?

Equipment:

Cooking ____ accommodation ____ boats, canoes, etc. ____ sleeping bags ____ other ____

Other Services:

2. How many people normally make up a visitor party or organized group that you take in to _____ N.P.? _____

3. How long is your most popular trip to _____ N.P.? _____ days

4. Does your schedule normally require visitors to spend a night prior to and/or following the trip in local accommodation? _____

5. Can you help me understand your costs? Approximately what percentage of your costs are for:

Transportation (fly-in/out; ground) _____

Food and Beverage _____

Accommodation _____

Other Costs _____

6. We would like to estimate that additional costs your visitors encounter. First, could you tell me where most of your clients visiting _____ N.P. come from?

(As specifically as possible)

- Canada _____%
- USA _____%
- International _____%

7. Your rendezvous point for beginning a tour in a fairly remote northern community. Obviously your clients spend a considerable amount just to get to this point to begin their trip with you. Based on your knowledge of the origins of your clients, do you have any idea of these travel costs? (perhaps in proportion to the trip costs?)

No _____

If Yes: _____

On behalf of Parks Canada, thank you so much for your time. Have a great summer.

Interview completed: _____

Appendix 2 – Visitor Use Statistics, Kluane National Park

Visitor Use Stats Kluane National Park									
Activity Code	Activity type	People	Parties	P Days	Comments				
1	Rafting(Alsek)	111	11	724	Includes 1 group of kayakers				
8	Ski Touring	8	3	32					
10	Other	15	4	79	Includes 2 reserach groups,1 winter camping, 1backpacking Donjek				
15	Hiking	554	217	2193					
17	Boating	18	8	58	Canoeing/camping				
21	Mountaineering	87	24	1725					
Totals		793	267	4811					
<i>Note. Codes 1-17 from HJ & TD BC registration data. Code 21 from 2010 Park Rollup stats</i>									

Source: Kluane National Park Reserve, Carrie-Ann Haffey, Personal communication), 4 March 2011

Message from Ms. Haffey: Here is a break down Back Country visitors by activity. This includes independent travellers. We do collect year end reports form commercial operators if you need operator specific information only.

These stats are for those who enter the park and stay over night. This does not include any independent or commercial day use activities. We do not have a method of collecting data for independent day use visitations but the year end reports from the commercial operators should give us some numbers. If you need that information please let me know.

We also collect data on campground permits and visitors to the VRC's.

Carrie Ann Haffey
Finance & Administration Officer II
Kluane National Park & Reserve

APPENDIX 4

Parks Canada Spending by Category, Jurisdiction and Program

Operations And Management Expenditures by National Parks, 2008-09								
Jurisdiction	Spending Category							Total
	Public utilities	Printing and publications	Professional services	Business services	Travel	Supplies	Other expenditures	
Newfoundland and Labrador	465,078	54,118	1,757,609	965,364	1,033,831	1,672,640	32,260	5,980,900
Prince Edward Island	310,011	42,413	1,409,117	608,877	295,599	750,008	24,209	3,440,234
Nova Scotia	583,861	79,821	5,709,143	761,208	645,537	2,357,768	40,651	10,177,989
New Brunswick	404,204	49,829	4,629,368	565,928	476,170	1,020,151	35,110	7,180,760
Québec	1,460,728	201,144	5,998,272	2,258,239	2,464,366	2,824,226	298,771	15,505,746
Ontario	1,221,343	194,139	5,337,764	1,727,932	2,060,639	2,447,864	149,973	13,139,654
Manitoba	404,749	45,143	1,567,634	792,793	587,680	1,025,023	25,108	4,448,130
Saskatchewan	1,519,131	34,103	1,175,032	763,016	690,042	1,611,698	60,854	5,853,876
Alberta	2,604,750	312,151	42,302,572	5,504,326	2,907,517	10,847,509	1,524,691	66,003,516
British Columbia	1,402,917	141,589	9,031,119	3985345	1,810,236	4,972,202	124,936	21,468,344
Yukon Territory	215,242	13,799	259,794	650,342	287,917	245,374	3,853	1,676,321
Northwest Territories	442,719	37,512	1,577,331	3,348,043	1,586,747	833,765	10,294	7,836,411
Nunavut	389,405	15,759	1,027,534	1,227,224	1,045,309	377,197	1,211	4,083,639
Total	11,424,138	1,221,520	81,782,289	23,158,637	15,891,590	30,985,425	2,331,921	166,795,520

Capital Expenditures by National Parks, 2008-09

Jurisdiction	Spending Category								Total
	Repairs & renovations	Staff housing	Non residential construction	Access roads/ parking	Other engineering	Professional services to capital	Fleet and major	Other capital expenditures	
Newfoundland and Labrador	30,257	0	0	949,925	0	0	381,232	0	1,361,414
Prince Edward Island	10,211	0	0	336,981	0	0	301	0	347,493
Nova Scotia	15,187	0	9,738	140,284	0	0	491,688	0	656,897
New Brunswick	3,102	0	0	116,275	0	0	66,927	0	186,304
Québec	0	0	0	163,366	0	0	83,842	0	247,208
Ontario	173,038	0	39,587	48,132	29,075	0	256,063	0	545,895
Manitoba	50,539	0	0	2,005,870	0	0	41,710	0	2,098,119
Saskatchewan	41,664	0	0	132,064	11,202	0	115,783	0	300,713
Alberta	2,340,700	0	0	16,388,591	0	0	2,595,455	0	21,324,746
British Columbia	2,210,843	0	138,993	91,779	62,016	0	297,023	0	2,800,654
Yukon Territory	15,613	0	0	1,491	0	0	23,256	0	40,360
Northwest Territories	68,795	0	0	1,198,580	0	0	112,752	0	1,380,127
Nunavut	39,525	0	930,757	6	0	0	141,669	0	1,111,957
Total	4,999,474	0	1,119,075	21,573,344	102,293	0	4,607,701	0	32,401,887

Wages and Salaries, National Parks, 2008-09		
Jurisdiction	Wages and Salaries	Full Time Equivalents
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,162,274	135.23
Prince Edward Island	3,398,272	68.96
Nova Scotia	13,913,860	241.09
New Brunswick	7,033,293	138.42
Québec	24,325,123	336.71
Ontario	26,291,751	344.52
Manitoba	11,864,712	194.33
Saskatchewan	6,191,920	115.93
Alberta	43,042,461	712.15
British Columbia	25,978,438	418.47
Yukon Territory	2,985,816	41.09
Northwest Territories	7,712,147	98.71
Nunavut	4,040,898	45.06
Total	183,940,965	2,891

Operations And Management Expenditures by National Historic Sites, 2008-09								
Jurisdiction	Spending Category							Total
	Public utilities	Printing and publications	Professional services	Business services	Travel	Supplies	Other expenditures	
Newfoundland and Labrador	265,581	19,907	493,639	203,342	417,910	351,844	8,997	1,761,220
Prince Edward Island	136,462	9,975	341,477	113,214	45,096	151,869	4,036	802,129
Nova Scotia	755,815	74,645	2,538,179	855,404	506,744	1,767,906	28,240	6,526,933
New Brunswick	118,471	12,630	759,095	168,407	113,517	145,089	5,041	1,322,250
Québec	2,332,490	310,261	14,124,001	5,638,427	3,489,730	4,124,251	324,708	30,343,868
Ontario	2,210,408	348,043	10,779,563	2,526,869	2,793,058	4,613,323	258,438	23,529,702
Manitoba	118,499	37,505	1,014,124	321,519	310,888	373,786	9,587	2,185,908
Saskatchewan	134,187	20,775	959,491	183,745	222,611	339,740	7,673	1,868,222
Alberta	183,675	35,953	805,732	977,268	249,100	539,471	350,649	3,141,848
British Columbia	189,628	58,431	1,058,283	693,666	300,028	314,108	23,667	2,637,811
Yukon Territory	220,590	11,234	478,278	241,121	330,959	438,138	4,358	1,724,678
Total	6,665,806	939,359	33,351,862	11,922,982	8,779,641	13,159,525	1,025,394	75,844,569

Capital Expenditures by National Historic Sites, 2008-09

Jurisdiction	Spending Category								Total
	Repairs & renovations	Staff housing	Non residential construction	Access roads/parking	Other engineering	Professional services to capital	Fleet and major equipment	Other capital expenditures	
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,326	0	0	14,180	0	0	33,454	0	58,960
Prince Edward Island	9,156	0	0	40,010	0	0	62	0	49,228
Nova Scotia	151,872	0	0	626,695	0	0	195,185	0	973,752
New Brunswick	53,898	0	0	165	0	0	3	0	54,066
Québec	1,468,656	0	0	247,965	0	0	290,960	0	2,007,581
Ontario	2,254,192	0	79,263	348,827	29,383	0	475,495	0	3,187,160
Manitoba	111,549	0	0	197	0	0	78,458	0	190,204
Saskatchewan	4,876	0	0	10,832	0	0	154,556	0	170,264
Alberta	211,185	0	0	299	0	0	6,579	0	218,063
British Columbia	801,827	0	0	7,867	19,437	0	964	0	830,095
Yukon Territory	164,576	0	0	3,230	0	0	27,782	6467	202,055
Total	5,243,113	0	79,263	1,300,267	48,820	0	1,263,498	6,467	7,941,428

Wages and Salaries, National Historic Sites, 2008-09		
Jurisdiction	Wages and Salaries	Full Time Equivalents
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,828,929	52.41
Prince Edward Island	1,105,889	22.74
Nova Scotia	12,322,015	213.35
New Brunswick	851,143	14.77
Québec	34,392,394	483.46
Ontario	47,470,791	742.74
Manitoba	3,742,775	66.30
Saskatchewan	2,232,017	45.18
Alberta	3,627,114	62.52
British Columbia	3,157,150	51.82
Yukon Territory	3,755,776	55.59
Total	115,485,993	1,811

Operations And Management Expenditures by National Marine Conservation Areas, 2008-09								
Jurisdiction	Spending Category							Total
	Public utilities	Printing and publications	Professional services	Business services	Travel	Supplies	Other expenditures	
Québec	79,890	47,612	764,957	138,906	173,254	245,190	17,084	1,466,893
Ontario	34,319	8,144	142,601	43,994	81,519	85,275	2,042	397,894
Total	114,209	55,756	907,558	182,900	254,773	330,465	19,126	1,864,787

Capital Expenditures by National Marine Conservation Areas, 2008-09									
Jurisdiction	Spending Category								Total
	Repairs & renovations	Staff housing	Non-residential construction	Access roads & parking	Other engineering	Professional services to capital	Fleet and major equipment	Other capital expenditures	
Québec	997	0	0	0	0	0	61,549	0	62,546
Ontario	5,491	0	0	2,730	0	0	158	0	8,379
Total	6,488	0	0	2,730	0	0	61,707	0	70,925

Wages and Salaries, National Marine Conservation Areas, 2008-09		
Jurisdiction	Wages and Salaries	Full Time Equivalents
Québec	2,220,876	39.24
Ontario	816,247	11.18
Total	3,037,123	50.42

APPENDIX 5

Visitor Spending by Category, Program and Jurisdiction

NATIONAL PARK VISITOR SPENDING 2009							
Spending Categories:	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	New Brunswick
Transportation (automobile)	\$80,296,983	\$212,393,738	\$7,454,995	\$8,134,535	\$13,125,191	\$17,397,502	\$13,159,919
Transportation (car rentals)	\$29,184,546	\$122,743,679	\$150,652	\$430,934	\$345,201	\$487,470	\$2,643,890
Transportation (other modes)	\$4,493,497	\$31,227,114	\$173,325	\$166,579	\$445,146	\$54,163	\$551,502
Accommodation	\$58,963,787	\$299,235,941	\$3,743,540	\$8,103,163	\$8,477,123	\$3,716,626	\$17,297,388
Food and beverages (at restaurants)	\$49,572,223	\$242,785,042	\$4,020,452	\$5,102,348	\$7,585,379	\$3,269,632	\$15,036,292
Food and beverages (at stores)	\$43,987,872	\$183,840,758	\$3,097,977	\$3,300,167	\$8,172,387	\$2,120,796	\$5,914,359
Recreation and entertainment	\$44,868,894	\$246,947,587	\$3,588,401	\$2,942,876	\$3,059,961	\$3,530,046	\$7,225,167
Other expenditures	\$33,831,412	\$134,300,635	\$5,707,753	\$4,965,947	\$18,849,827	\$7,311,377	\$7,170,096
TOTAL	\$345,199,214	\$1,473,474,494	\$27,937,096	\$33,146,548	\$60,060,215	\$37,887,611	\$68,998,614
Spending Categories:	Nova Scotia	PEI	Newfoundland	Yukon	NWT	Nunavut	Canada Total
Transportation (automobile)	\$5,287,686	\$7,713,471	\$23,435,975	\$861,055	\$382,682	\$0	\$389,643,731
Transportation (car rentals)	\$2,065,830	\$2,688,339	\$9,048,786	\$190,390	\$67,729	\$0	\$170,047,446
Transportation (other modes)	\$561,950	\$115,209	\$1,028,697	\$1,020,236	\$3,534,215	\$1,418,604	\$44,790,236
Accommodation	\$6,326,293	\$5,270,584	\$30,780,699	\$1,001,099	\$1,496,828	\$573,004	\$444,986,073
Food and beverages (at restaurants)	\$5,119,851	\$9,086,303	\$39,281,614	\$540,951	\$706,846	\$276,152	\$382,383,085
Food and beverages (at stores)	\$3,634,758	\$4,277,995	\$11,221,225	\$540,951	\$706,846	\$276,152	\$271,092,242
Recreation and entertainment	\$2,740,226	\$4,166,224	\$12,116,203	\$575,625	\$554,166	\$249,201	\$332,564,579
Other expenditures	\$3,047,701	\$3,517,188	\$14,233,249	\$883,793	\$187,254	\$61,250	\$234,067,483
TOTAL	\$28,784,293	\$36,835,314	\$141,146,448	\$5,614,100	\$7,636,565	\$2,854,364	\$2,269,574,875

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES VISITOR SPENDING 2009

Spending Categories:	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Québec	New Brunswick
Public/Local Transport	\$96,624	\$1,935,889	\$1,304,203	\$68,017	\$161,887	\$3,453,487	\$3,359,060
Private/Auto Transport	\$310,259	\$3,387,806	\$3,915,531	\$323,322	\$601,693	\$10,333,124	\$8,509,619
Accommodation	\$236,834	\$5,203,780	\$4,883,623	\$189,362	\$533,802	\$16,291,367	\$13,303,927
Food/Beverages	\$248,950	\$5,629,870	\$5,279,378	\$269,992	\$690,623	\$18,555,528	\$16,035,342
Recreation/Entertainment	\$193,994	\$3,806,982	\$3,047,686	\$155,930	\$440,566	\$12,793,392	\$9,190,388
Retail/Other	\$193,622	\$4,081,366	\$4,454,160	\$176,151	\$581,425	\$13,426,683	\$10,313,061
TOTAL	\$1,280,284	\$24,045,694	\$22,884,581	\$1,182,773	\$3,009,995	\$74,853,582	\$60,711,397
Spending Categories:	Nova Scotia	PEI	Newfoundland	Yukon	NWT	Nunavut	Canada Total
Public/Local Transport	\$254,246	\$30,359	\$1,538,310	\$214,513	-	-	\$12,416,594
Private/Auto Transport	\$2,005,133	\$317,913	\$6,386,448	\$555,392	-	-	\$36,646,239
Accommodation	\$2,289,808	\$293,579	\$7,035,974	\$400,112	-	-	\$50,662,168
Food/Beverages	\$2,332,254	\$443,184	\$9,440,374	\$688,891	-	-	\$59,614,387
Recreation/Entertainment	\$990,585	\$165,550	\$3,525,655	\$299,912	-	-	\$34,610,640
Retail/Other	\$1,352,053	\$260,990	\$6,694,979	\$578,085	-	-	\$42,112,576
TOTAL	\$9,224,078	\$1,511,575	\$34,621,740	\$2,736,904	-	-	\$236,062,604

NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREAS VISITOR SPENDING 2009			
Spending Categories:	Province		Canada Total
	Québec	Ontario	
Transportation (automobile)	\$28,624,058	\$5,882,568	\$34,506,626
Transportation (car rentals)	\$8,652,875	\$154,461	\$8,807,335
Transportation (other modes)	\$961,431	\$199,427	\$1,160,857
Accommodation	\$48,023,827	\$3,797,806	\$51,821,633
Food and beverages (at restaurants)	\$27,837,190	\$3,398,897	\$31,236,086
Food and beverages (at stores)	\$17,744,853	\$3,662,447	\$21,407,300
Recreation and entertainment	\$15,615,988	\$1,370,392	\$16,986,380
Other expenditures	\$15,227,070	\$8,447,089	\$23,674,159
TOTAL	\$162,687,290	\$26,913,087	\$189,600,377

APPENDIX 6

Comparison of Spending: 2003 Report and 2010 Report

Table A5
Parks Canada and Visitor Spending by Province and Territory in 2000/01 and 2008/09
(Millions of Current \$)

	2000/01					2008/09				
Province/Territory	Parks Canada	Visitors			Total Spending	Parks Canada	Visitors			Total Spending
		Canadian	International	Total			Canadian	International	Total	
Newfoundland	14.7	16.1	19.5	35.6	50.3	19.2	96.6	47.2	143.9	163.1
Nova Scotia	27.9	26.5	28.2	54.7	82.6	44.6	36.9	26.5	63.4	108.0
Prince Edward Island	6.2	28.7	28.8	57.5	63.7	9.1	35.9	10.2	46.1	55.2
New Brunswick	10	15.8	13.2	29	39	16.6	51.9	18.6	70.5	87.1
Québec	47.1	79.4	119.9	199.3	246.4	110.6	165.7	95.6	261.3	371.9
Ontario	45	73.1	87.5	160.6	205.6	115.4	129.5	32.3	161.8	277.2
Manitoba	17.6	14.1	16.9	31	48.6	24.5	31.0	5.2	36.2	60.7
Saskatchewan	11.4	7.2	7.6	14.8	26.2	16.6	27.4	1.7	29.1	45.7
Alberta	46.1	274.2	305.1	579.3	625.4	137.4	760.0	736.4	1,496.4	1,633.8
British Columbia	34.5	148.5	171.8	320.3	354.8	56.9	181.2	188.0	369.2	426.1
Yukon	7.8	3.3	3.2	6.5	14.3	10.4	2.9	4.0	6.9	17.3
Nunavut	6.1	0.02	0.02	0.04	6.14	9.2	1.9	0.9	2.9	12.1
Northwest Territories	7.9	0.2	0.2	0.44	8.34	16.9	5.0	2.6	7.7	24.6
National Office	49.9	-	-	-	49.9					
Canada	332.2	687.1	801.9	1,489.1	1,821.3	587.4	1,525.9	1,169.2	2,695.4	3,282.8

Change in Current Dollar Spending from 2000/01 to 2008/09 by Source and Province/Territory					
Province/Territory	Parks Canada	Visitors			Total Spending
		Canadian	International	Total	
Newfoundland	\$4.5	\$80.5	\$27.7	\$108.3	\$112.8
Nova Scotia	\$16.7	\$10.4	(\$1.7)	\$8.7	\$25.4
Prince Edward Island	\$2.9	\$7.2	(\$18.6)	(\$11.4)	(\$8.5)
New Brunswick	\$6.6	\$36.1	\$5.4	\$41.5	\$48.1
Québec	\$63.5	\$86.3	(\$24.3)	\$62.0	\$125.5
Ontario	\$70.4	\$56.4	(\$55.2)	\$1.2	\$71.6
Manitoba	\$6.9	\$16.9	(\$11.7)	\$5.2	\$12.1
Saskatchewan	\$5.2	\$20.2	(\$5.9)	\$14.3	\$19.5
Alberta	\$91.3	\$485.8	\$431.3	\$917.1	\$1,008.4
British Columbia	\$22.4	\$32.7	\$16.2	\$48.9	\$71.3
Yukon	\$2.6	(\$0.4)	\$0.8	\$0.4	\$3.0
Nunavut	\$3.1	\$1.9	\$0.9	\$2.9	\$6.0
Northwest Territories	\$9.0	\$4.8	\$2.4	\$7.3	\$16.3
Canada	\$255.2	\$838.8	\$367.3	\$1,206.3	\$1,461.5
Values in brackets (coloured cells) are negative (i.e. a decrease in spending between 2000/01 and 2008/09).					

Change in Constant 2009 Dollars Spending from 2000/01 to 2008/09 by Source and Province/Territory					
Province/Territory	Parks Canada	Visitors			Total Spending
		Canadian	International	Total	
Newfoundland	1.8	77.5	24.1	101.7	103.4
Nova Scotia	10.1	4.1	(8.4)	(4.2)	5.9
Prince Edward Island	1.6	1.1	(24.8)	(23.7)	(22.1)
New Brunswick	4.7	33.0	2.8	35.9	40.6
Québec	54.8	71.7	(46.3)	25.4	80.2
Ontario	61.6	42.1	(72.3)	(30.2)	31.4
Manitoba	3.6	14.2	(14.9)	(0.7)	2.9
Saskatchewan	2.5	18.5	(7.7)	10.7	13.2
Alberta	78.1	407.5	344.1	751.6	829.7
British Columbia	16.6	7.7	(12.8)	(5.1)	11.5
Yukon	1.3	(1.0)	0.3	(0.7)	0.6
Nunavut	1.8	1.9	0.9	2.9	4.7
Northwest Territories	7.3	4.8	2.4	7.2	14.5
Canada	189.0	702.0	207.6	909.7	1,098.8
Values in brackets (coloured cells) are negative.					

APPENDIX 7

Detailed National Economic Impacts by Program Area and by Province/Territory

Detailed National Impacts by Province/Territory – National Parks												
Province/Territory	GDP (millions of \$)				Tax Revenue (millions of \$)				Employment (FTE)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Municipal	Prov/Terr.	Federal	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Newfoundland	\$68.5	\$40.0	\$19.3	\$127.8	\$2.4	\$5.1	\$2.6	\$10.0	1,625.5	511.5	257.6	2,394.7
Nova Scotia	\$30.0	\$12.0	\$10.7	\$52.7	\$1.5	\$2.5	\$1.5	\$5.6	571.3	154.3	138.8	864.3
Prince Edward Island	\$20.3	\$12.2	\$6.1	\$38.6	\$1.1	\$1.6	\$0.8	\$3.6	448.0	160.6	79.8	688.4
New Brunswick	\$35.1	\$20.4	\$10.4	\$66.0	\$2.3	\$2.5	\$1.5	\$6.3	781.2	255.4	137.6	1,174.1
Québec	\$44.8	\$16.0	\$17.6	\$78.4	\$2.2	\$3.7	\$2.4	\$8.3	706.2	190.3	224.7	1,121.1
Ontario	\$54.3	\$22.4	\$22.8	\$99.4	\$3.4	\$3.6	\$2.6	\$9.6	819.4	242.9	251.9	1,314.2
Manitoba	\$26.1	\$13.6	\$9.2	\$48.9	\$1.2	\$1.6	\$1.0	\$3.9	487.5	134.6	109.4	731.4
Saskatchewan	\$19.0	\$12.3	\$6.5	\$37.8	\$1.0	\$1.3	\$0.9	\$3.2	375.8	111.6	74.5	561.7
Alberta	\$695.8	\$518.7	\$258.4	\$1,473.0	\$32.2	\$23.1	\$26.9	\$82.1	11,463.1	4,823.0	2,406.3	18,692.5
British Columbia	\$158.5	\$110.3	\$66.7	\$335.5	\$8.7	\$10.3	\$7.3	\$26.2	2,815.6	1,076.9	739.2	4,631.6
Yukon	\$5.8	\$2.6	\$1.8	\$10.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.6	96.6	27.0	21.8	145.4
Nunavut	\$7.3	\$3.0	\$1.8	\$12.1	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.7	94.9	34.5	16.4	145.8
Northwest Territories	\$14.8	\$6.0	\$3.8	\$24.6	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$0.6	\$1.7	196.7	61.2	34.5	292.5
Canada	\$1,180.3	\$789.5	\$435.1	\$2,405.0	\$57.0	\$56.2	\$48.6	\$161.8	20,481.8	7,783.8	4,492.5	32,757.7

Detailed National Impacts by Province/Territory - National Marine Conservation Areas												
Province/Territory	GDP (millions of \$)				Tax Revenue (millions of \$)				Employment (FTE)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Municipal	Prov/Terr.	Federal	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Québec	\$61.8	\$37.9	\$21.1	\$120.9	\$3.2	\$3.6	\$2.1	\$8.9	1,267.8	462.8	268.0	1,998.6
Ontario	\$10.6	\$7.0	\$4.1	\$21.8	\$0.7	\$0.6	\$0.4	\$1.7	184.2	74.0	45.6	303.7
Canada	\$72.4	\$44.9	\$25.2	\$142.7	\$3.9	\$4.2	\$2.5	\$10.6	1,452.0	536.8	313.6	2,302.3

Detailed National Impacts by Province/Territory - National Historic Sites												
Province/Territory	GDP (millions of \$)				Tax Revenue (millions of \$)				Employment (FTE)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Municipal	Prov/Terr.	Federal	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Newfoundland	\$4.7	\$1.4	\$1.5	\$7.6	\$0.1	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.7	91.1	17.1	20.1	128.3
Nova Scotia	\$28.9	\$12.5	\$10.4	\$51.8	\$1.4	\$2.2	\$1.3	\$4.9	591.3	156.6	135.1	883.0
Prince Edward Island	\$5.2	\$2.9	\$1.6	\$9.8	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.9	121.4	37.9	21.0	180.3
New Brunswick	\$2.1	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$3.6	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.5	40.7	10.6	8.7	59.9
Québec	\$74.1	\$27.9	\$29.1	\$131.1	\$4.2	\$7.0	\$4.5	\$15.8	1,266.1	346.6	370.5	1,983.1
Ontario	\$87.2	\$31.1	\$37.5	\$155.8	\$5.7	\$6.3	\$4.5	\$16.5	1,514.1	347.9	415.0	2,277.0
Manitoba	\$6.0	\$1.9	\$2.1	\$9.9	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.8	111.3	21.1	25.3	157.6
Saskatchewan	\$3.7	\$1.2	\$1.3	\$6.2	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$0.6	70.5	11.8	14.9	97.3
Alberta	\$14.7	\$9.1	\$5.8	\$29.6	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$1.9	149.5	80.0	54.0	383.5
British Columbia	\$13.4	\$7.4	\$5.9	\$26.7	\$0.8	\$1.0	\$0.7	\$2.5	251.4	79.3	66.0	396.7
Yukon	\$5.1	\$1.2	\$1.7	\$8.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.4	80.2	13.5	19.7	113.5
Canada	\$245.1	\$97.4	\$97.6	\$440.1	\$13.8	\$18.8	\$12.8	\$45.5	4,287.6	1,122.4	1,150.3	6,660.2

Detailed National Impacts by Province/Territory - All Parks Canada Programs Combined												
Province/Territory	GDP (millions of \$)				Tax Revenue (millions of \$)				Employment (FTE)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Municipal	Prov/Terr.	Federal	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Newfoundland	\$73.2	\$41.4	\$20.8	\$135.4	\$2.5	\$5.5	\$2.8	\$10.7	1,716.6	528.6	277.7	2,523.0
Nova Scotia	\$58.9	\$24.5	\$21.1	\$104.5	\$2.9	\$4.7	\$2.8	\$10.5	1,162.6	310.9	273.9	1,747.3
Prince Edward Island	\$25.5	\$15.1	\$7.7	\$48.4	\$1.4	\$2.0	\$1.0	\$4.5	569.4	198.5	100.8	868.7
New Brunswick	\$37.2	\$21.2	\$11.1	\$69.6	\$2.4	\$2.7	\$1.6	\$6.8	821.9	266.0	146.3	1,234.0
Québec	\$180.7	\$81.8	\$67.8	\$330.4	\$9.6	\$14.3	\$9.0	\$33.0	3,240.1	999.7	863.2	5,102.8
Ontario	\$152.1	\$60.5	\$64.4	\$277.0	\$9.8	\$10.5	\$7.5	\$27.8	2,517.7	664.8	712.5	3,894.9
Manitoba	\$32.1	\$15.5	\$11.3	\$58.8	\$1.4	\$2.0	\$1.2	\$4.8	598.8	155.7	134.7	889.0
Saskatchewan	\$22.7	\$13.5	\$7.8	\$44.0	\$1.2	\$1.6	\$1.1	\$3.8	446.3	123.4	89.4	659.0
Alberta	\$710.5	\$527.8	\$264.2	\$1,502.6	\$32.9	\$23.6	\$27.6	\$84.0	11,612.6	4,903.0	2,460.3	19,076.0
British Columbia	\$171.9	\$117.7	\$72.6	\$362.2	\$9.5	\$11.3	\$8.0	\$28.7	3,067.0	1,156.2	805.2	5,028.3
Yukon	\$10.9	\$3.8	\$3.5	\$18.2	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$1.0	176.8	40.5	41.5	258.9
Nunavut	\$7.3	\$3.0	\$1.8	\$12.1	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.7	94.9	34.5	16.4	145.8
Northwest Territories	\$14.8	\$6.0	\$3.8	\$24.6	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$0.6	\$1.7	196.7	61.2	34.5	292.5
Canada	\$1,497.8	\$931.8	\$557.9	\$2,987.8	\$74.7	\$79.2	\$63.9	\$217.9	26,221.4	9,443.0	5,956.4	41,720.2