

APPENDIX 1

Brief Overview of the Economic Benefits Framework

Appendix 1

Brief Overview of the Economic Benefits Framework

The Canadian Parks Council's Economic Benefits Framework is based on two assertions: 1) that all economic benefits derived from parks and protected areas can be grouped into three mutually exclusive and, therefore, additive categories; and 2) that the value of benefits in these three categories changes with changing perspectives of assessment. The three benefit categories are:

- Personal Benefits - benefits received by identifiable individuals or stakeholders,
- Commercial Benefits - benefits received by businesses as value added, and
- Societal Benefits - benefits received by all members of a society collectively.

These categories use and expand upon the economic values typically included in analyses currently termed in the literature: the Total Economic Value (TEV) framework. Examples of the TEV framework can be seen in several publications by the IUCN on the Economic Valuation of Wetlands⁶ (Barbier, 1997), and Economic Assessment of Protected Areas⁷ (IUCN, 1996). A more recent example of economic valuation is contained in: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Mainstreaming the Economics of Nature: A synthesis of the approach, conclusions and recommendations of TEEB⁸ (TEEB, 2010).

In the CPC Economic Benefits Framework, *personal benefits* are comprised of use and non-use benefits received by individuals; that is, they are the benefits received by both those who use the park and by those who do not (necessarily) use the park but place value on its preservation. This category of benefits is **not** the focus of this study.

Commercial benefits are those benefits to businesses which result from the additional commercial activity associated with spending within the area under study brought about by a park or protected area. This increased commercial activity, measured as the gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost (or value added) retained within the economy being considered, comes about from spending which occurs because of the park or protected area. To be considered an economic benefit, most often this value added is derived from spending which comes from sources outside the study area. This spending from outside represents an injection of funds into the economy which will have an economic impact which is therefore considered a commercial benefit attributable to the park. GDP value

⁶ Barbier, E., Acerman, M, and Knowler, D. 1997. Economic Valuation of Wetlands: A Guide for Policy Makers and Planners. Prepared for the Ramsar Convention Bureau. University of York, Institute of Hydrology and the IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

⁷ IUCN. 1996. Economic Assessment of Protected Areas: A Park Manager's Guide and Guidelines for Assessment. IUCN Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas. Gland, Switzerland.

⁸ TEEB is an acronym for The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity.

added is the measure of economic impact used within the framework to be added with other economic benefits.

Economic impact analysis, which **is** the subject of this study, provides the basis for the estimation of commercial benefits through the use of account registers. The account registers, as explained below, determine which impacts are considered commercial benefits and which are merely redistributions within the register.

Societal benefits refer to those benefits a society gains collectively which can be attributed to a park or a protected area. Generally, these benefits exhibit ‘public good’ characteristics, which means that consumption or use of the benefit by one person does not materially affect consumption or use by others. Examples of these benefits produced by parks include ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, oxygen production, soil formation, water filtration and other similar services. There are many different societal benefits⁹ produced by parks and protected areas, although, many defy measurement in quantitative economic terms. This category of benefits is **not** considered in this study.

Key to the successful application of the framework is the adoption of an account register or several registers. The account register is the way of indicating whose benefits are being included in the analysis; it explicitly indicates the perspective being adopted for the assessment of benefits. Without an account register identified, any analysis of benefits is meaningless, because we don’t know whose benefits are being measured.

⁹ Benefits of Protected Areas, *The Outspan Group*, prepared for Parks Canada, Department of Canadian Heritage, 1996. (Updated 2000.)

APPENDIX 2

- A – Data Submission Guidelines developed by Working Groups and
- B – Information on Park Agency Data Submissions

Appendix 2

A – Data Submission Guidelines developed by Working Groups

Guidelines for Collecting Park Visitor Expenditure Data Working Group on Park Visitor Expenditures

At its meeting on June 23, 2008, the Working Group on Park Visitor Expenditures adopted Guidelines for the collection of park visitor expenditure data that will be used for the national study on the Economic Impact of Federal, Provincial and Territorial Parks. The decision was unanimous, agreed to by all members of the working group participating in the meeting.

Present:

- ✓ Barry Bentham, MB (Chair)
- ✓ Michel Dubreuil, Canadian Tourism Commission
- ✓ Peter Masson, ON
- ✓ Dan Mulrooney, Parks Canada
- ✓ Dwayne Baker, SK
- ✓ Gilles Gauthier, *The Outspan Group Inc.*
- ✓ Peter Whiting, *The Outspan Group Inc.* (Secretary)

Regrets:

- ✓ Jared Prins, AB
- ✓ Richard Zieba, NWT
- ✓ Harold Carroll, NS

DECISION

The decision was made to accept a series of guidelines for the collection of park visitor expenditure data that all park agencies will respect in submitting their information for the next report on the economic impact of Canada's national, provincial and territorial parks. These guidelines are attached as Appendix A.

BACKGROUND

Since the complete standardization of collecting park visitor expenditure data by all park agencies cannot be achieved, a series of guidelines, including some sample questions, were prepared by the working group to create some basic standards for the provision of information by park agencies. Due to differing park system characteristics and

classifications, differing priorities, differing circumstances and differing capacities between park agencies, the need for some basis of commonality in reporting visitor expenditures was recognized. The guidelines developed and accepted by the working group form the basis for reporting visitor expenditure data for the 2010 study.

PROCESS OF GUIDELINE DEVELOPMENT

The process of developing the guidelines was accomplished over several meetings of the working group. It involved a number of steps:

- 1 Preparation of the summary analysis of the questionnaire to all park agencies on their visitor expenditure data collection activities; identification of areas of concern (different definitions, different approaches) and the discussion of these results by the working group;
- 2 Preparation of a preliminary set of guidelines to confirm areas of agreement and make suggestions for the resolution of areas of concern;
- 3 Thorough discussion of the guidelines and several revisions of the guidelines; and,
- 4 Reaching a consensus on a final set of guidelines to be used by park agencies.

Appendix A
Visitor Expenditure Data Collection Guidelines

(Revised June 25, 2008)

The following set of guidelines have been developed from comments received from all visitor expenditure working group members. These guidelines will form the basis for a common understanding of the requirements for data on visitor spending for the Canadian Parks Council study of the economic impact of Canada's national, provincial and territorial parks.

1. Definition of a Park Visitor

Guideline –

A. Definition of a park visitor:

An individual who visits a park or protected area for recreation, natural/cultural heritage appreciation or any other use consistent with the designation of the site.

B. Units of measuring park visitors:

Each agency is free to measure visitors in the ways most convenient and appropriate for them. However there must be clear links between these measures and the means of estimating total visitor spending associated with park visits.

2. Counting Park Visitors

Guideline –

There is no easy or ready-made solution to the problem of obtaining accurate counts of park visitors. Each park agency will be required to take the necessary steps to derive estimates of visitor numbers for the parks on which they will be reporting for the 2010 study report. Each park agency will document the methods used in their response to the call letter and this information will be included as an appendix to the 2010 study report.

Where feasible the count of cottagers will be extracted from the data submitted for the purpose of calculating the economic impact of parks. Those park agencies that include the count of cottagers within parks as park visitors will be identified in a footnote of the 2010 study report.

No criterion of distance travelled to a park can be used in defining a park visitor.

3. Visitor Expenditures

a) Means of collecting spending data

Guideline –

1. Those park agencies that undertake park visitor surveys should continue to do so, ensuring as broad as possible coverage of their parks.

2. Those park agencies that are unable to undertake park visitor surveys should use alternative sources of data that meet their data quality standards.

Note: All agencies will be asked to describe their method(s) of collecting visitor spending data submitted for the 2010 CPC study report.

b) Data collected

Guideline –

Park agencies can collect any expenditure data required for their purposes but are requested to collect the following basic breakdown of expenditures:

<i>owned vehicle transportation -</i>	<i>rental vehicle transportation -</i>
<i>other transportation -</i>	<i>accommodation -</i>
<i>food/beverage from stores -</i>	<i>food/beverage at restaurants -</i>
<i>recreation/entertainment -</i>	<i>other expenditures -</i>

Notes:

1) No capital expenses or major purchases that can be used for other purposes and/or on multiple occasions should be included in the spending data collected.

2) Those park agencies that include the count of cottagers as part of the data submitted for this project should not include any capital development spending by cottagers in their estimates of park visitor expenditures.

c) Trip Phase

Guideline –

Expenditures made before, during and after the park visit that are clearly attributable to the park visit should be used as visitor expenditures.

Sample question:

<p>Please include all spending <u>associated with your trip to the park</u>. This would include spending before the visit, during the visit and after the visit.</p>
--

d) Attribution of Spending

i) Where the spending occurred:

Guideline –

Total trip spending in Canada, geographically broken down as finely as desired by each jurisdiction, should be included in expenditure data collected from park visitors.

Sample question:

Please indicate your spending in each category in each area:

Spending Category	Total Trip	In Province	Area of Park
owned vehicle transportation			
rental vehicle transportation			
other transportation			
accommodation			
food/beverage from stores			
food/beverage at restaurants			
recreation/entertainment			
other expenditures			

ii) Trip spending attributable to the park visit:

Guideline –

Specific questions that will enable the attribution of spending to the park visit must be asked of park visitors.

Sample questions:

<p>Please indicate what proportion of your spending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on the total trip was associated with your visit to the park ___ % - within the province was associated with your visit to the park ___ % - in the area of the park was associated with your visit to the park ___ %
<p>Was the visit to the park the only purpose of your trip from home? Yes ___ No ___ If “No” was the park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one of several destinations? ___ - one planned stop on a longer trip? ___ - an incidental or unplanned visit? ___ - other? ___ </p>
<p>How important was the park in deciding to take this trip from home? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - very important ___ - important ___ - not very important ___ - not important ___ </p>
<p>Would you have taken this trip had the park not been here? Yes ___, No ___, Don’t know ___ If “Yes” or “Don’t know”, how important</p>
<p>On a score of one to ten, what portion of your expenditures on this trip can be explained by your decision to visit the park? Please circle the score - (none) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (all)</p>

**Revised Expenditure Categories for the EIMPA
Working Group on Park Expenditures**

Decision of the Working Group on Park Expenditures

The Working Group on Park Expenditures at its meeting May 14, 2008, adopted the following expenditure categories for the EIMPA. The decision was unanimous, agreed to by all members of the working group present at the meeting.

Present:

- Harold Carroll, N.S. (Chair)
- David Monteith, Nunavut
- Sharon Wood, Sask.
- Alain Hébert, Qc.
- Marion Bernard, B.C.
- Dan Mulrooney, Parks Canada
- Peter Whiting, The Outspan Group
- Gilles Gauthier, The Outspan Group (Secretary)

Absent:

- David Rioux, N.B.
- Jackie Hussey, N.L.

The full text of the adopted categories for park expenditures is found in appendix B. These categories are to serve as the platform for requesting information on park expenditures that will need to be submitted by all jurisdictions to prepare the next report on the economic impact of federal, provincial and territorial parks.

BACKGROUND

The work plan for the working group on park expenditures for 2008 calls upon it to a) review the expenditure categories contained in the EIMPA and determine how representative these categories may be, and b) formulate a list of new or adjusted park organization expenditure categories for the EIMPA and provide definitions for each category. This report is prepared in fulfilment of the commitments contained in the work plan.

PROCESS OF REVIEW

A call letter was issued electronically January 28, 2008, to each member of the working group to submit its jurisdiction's accounting framework at its highest level of disaggregation, including the following information, as may be available: 1) the accounting framework, 2) base level financial categories, 3) line objects and actual data indicating the importance of expenditure items, 3) definitions of line objects, and 4) a contact person to discuss information of interest. Later, the project was extended to include those jurisdictions who participate in the working groups on model functionality and visitor expenditures.

Information on accounting frameworks and related data was received from 9 provinces and 3 territories as well as from Parks Canada. Outspan tested the data received against the 2005 version of the EIMPA expenditures and submitted the result of its analysis to each participant followed by personal consultation with 10 participants in the study who contributed information.

The revised expenditure categories were developed as a result of the consultation process and from knowledge gained from the review of the various accounting frameworks. The process leading to a decision on the categories of expenditures and their description was directed by an overarching number of considerations. Expenditure categories, individually and collectively, had to be:

- 1- **intuitive** and be easily understood in their definition and application,
- 2- **user friendly**, in that they had to be easily reconciled to the greatest number of financial reporting frameworks,
- 3- **germane to parks and protected areas**, and examples used of particular interests to users,
- 4- **flexible**, thus allowing a measure of latitude to the user where judgement needed to be applied to reconcile line objects or financial codes to the EIMPA's expenditure categories,
- 5- **limited to their lowest number**, thus creating major categories encompassing the widest variety of line objects while respecting the strictures of the input-output tables (Statistics Canada's NAICS classification).

RESULTS

Screen - Operations and Maintenance – Purchase of Goods and Services

Overall, additional emphasis was placed to recognize the character of expenditures which consist primarily of contracts between government and a provider for supplying goods and services.

Decision 1. Presentations, an original category found in the previous version of the EIMPA, was deleted.

The text in the previous version of the EIMPA read as follows:

“Includes expenditures associated with the production of arts and cultural events (such as theatrical and musical shows, touring exhibitions, etc.) and of indoor/outdoor interpretive activities (A/V Programs, amphitheatre talks, plays, etc.).”

It was determined that much work of interpretive program and displays were in large measure undertaken in-house as part of salaried activities and consequently the text could result in confusion in interpretation. Furthermore, it was felt that presentations related to activities undertaken by a provider were more aptly captured under the category “Professional services”.

Decision 2. A clear distinction was made between “Professional Services” and “Business Services”, the former to emphasize the provision of services related to, or characteristic, of a profession such as legal services or those provided by an engineering firm, while “Business Services” are described more so as providing goods or services necessary for the day-to-day operation of facilities or to maintain the quality of visitors’ experience.

Both expenditure categories were equally expanded to include a wider range of expenditures.

Professional Services now include expenditures common to many jurisdictions:

“Includes contracts with professional firms for the training and professional development of staff, public safety and readiness training, search and rescue, e.g. registration fees, certification programs.”

“Includes employee insurance programs which are part of employee benefit packages for such services as dental care, eye care, pharmaceuticals.”

Business Services now include expenditures on the day-to-day operation of parks and protected areas

“Includes the cost of contracts for the day-to-day operation of facilities such as lawn care, gardening, snow removal, painting, ditch maintenance, disposal of sewage waste, garbage collection, well maintenance, etc.”

Decision 3. The addition of a category “Supplies” to recognize the importance and frequency of expenditures dealing generally with the purchase of goods (stores).

“Includes purchases of:

- *office supplies and furnishings,*
- *office and institutional furniture,*
- *first aid and medical supplies,*
- *personal and household supplies such as uniforms and protective clothing,*

- *small tools and appliances,*
- *machinery and equipment supplies such as equipment parts.*
- *articles for resale such as fire wood, souvenirs, etc.”*

Screen - Capital Projects

Decision 4. Integrating expenditure categories “Access roads/parking lot repair and maintenance” and “Access roads/parking” into a single category

Information contained in the expenditure category “Access roads/parking lot repair and maintenance” which in the previous version of the model read as:

“Includes any expenditures made on regular maintenance/repair services work aimed at reconditioning access roads, parking lots, bridge/tunnel such as pothole filling, snow clearing, tarring roads, etc.”

was deemed to be not sufficiently distinctive in character from the expenditure category “Access roads/parking” and consequently was integrated into it.

Decision 5. The addition of a category “Fleet and major equipment purchases” to recognize the importance and frequency of expenditures dealing generally with the acquisition or replacement of fleet, major equipment and bulk purchases. The review of accounting frameworks reveals these types of expenditures to be considered as capital acquisitions and to be included in capital budgets (where these exists).

Appendix B: Revised Expenditure Categories for the EIMPA

Approved by the Working Group on Park Expenditures at its meeting of May 14, 2008

LABELS 2010	DEFINITION OF EXPENDITURE CATEGORY YEAR 2010 VERSION
A – Operations and Maintenance – Purchase of Goods and Services	
Public utilities	Includes expenditures made to public utilities for services such as telephone, postal, telecommunications, electricity, natural gas, water, sewage treatment, etc, required for the operations of facilities. Also included is any fuel used for heating or power generation.
Printing and publications	Includes the costs of contracting for printing and publication services, including brochures, pamphlets, publications, reports, etc.
Professional services	<p>Includes the costs of contracting professional services, such as accounting and auditing, legal (lawyers and notaries), designing (architects), management consulting, Information Technology consulting, engineering and surveying.</p> <p>Includes the costs of contracting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural sciences, ecological research and monitoring research activities, - the design and development of outreach and special education programs, and indoor/outdoor interpretive programs, - historic and archaeological research, - visitor and tourism research, - visitor marketing research - developing ecological inventories and the management of data bases dealing with ecological resources. <p>Includes expenditures for contracting for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - translation services, - insurance, - advertising services, promotion and marketing, - the design and construction of displays, exhibits, panels and showcases, - the temporary or permanent relocation of personnel, i.e. professional movers, legal fees, realtor fees. <p>Includes contracts with professional firms for the training and professional development of staff, public safety and readiness training, search and rescue, e.g. registration fees, certification programs.</p> <p>Includes employee insurance programs which are part of employee benefit packages for such services as dental care, eye care, pharmaceuticals.</p>

Business Services	<p>Includes amounts spent by an organization for security contracts, custodial and janitorial service contracts, courier services, general repair services, freight and cartage, storage and warehousing, etc.</p> <p>Includes rental or leasing of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - furnishings and office equipment (furniture, word and data processing equipment, photocopiers, etc.), - equipment and machinery, - vehicles for a purpose not associated with travel including planes, cars, trucks, etc., - tools. <p>Includes expenditures made for the general repair and maintenance of vehicles, machinery and equipment.</p> <p>Includes the cost of contracts for the day-to-day operation of facilities such as lawn care, gardening, snow removal, painting, ditch maintenance, disposal of sewage waste, garbage collection, well maintenance, etc.</p>
Transportation, Travel and Fuel	<p>Includes purchases made by personnel when traveling or on short or long term travel status for work purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - purchase of airline, ferry, bus or railway passage, - rental of cars, van, trailers, trucks or other vehicles for the purpose of travel, - accommodation, meals and incidentals. <p>Includes travel by non-employees for the purpose of participating in PSC competitions.</p> <p>Includes all costs of vehicle transportation including purchases of fuel and petroleum products for any kind of vehicle transportation (whether purchased at gas stations or in bulk).</p> <p>Includes catering services for office events.</p>
Supplies	<p>Includes purchases of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - office supplies and furnishings, - office and institutional furniture, - first aid and medical supplies, - personal and household supplies such as uniforms and protective clothing, - small tools and appliances, - washroom and office cleaning supplies - machinery and equipment supplies such as equipment parts. - articles for resale such as fire wood, souvenirs, etc.
Other expenditures	<p>Any other operations expenditures, such as various administrative and service charges, licences, permits, etc. and any other unallocated expenditure.</p>

B- Capital projects	
Repairs/renovations	<p>Includes any expenditure to extend the life of a capital asset including improvements, alterations, renovations, major maintenance. Examples of such structures include, campgrounds, trails, reception centres, office buildings, maintenance centres, etc.</p> <p>Excludes road repairs.</p>
Staff housing	Includes expenditures attributable to the construction of staff housing such as single, detached, semi-detached, duplexes, apartments, staff shelters, backcountry huts, etc.
Non residential	<p>Includes expenditures associated with new (or additions to existing structures), institutional buildings, such as office buildings, garages and service bays, laboratories, workshops, etc.</p> <p>Includes the construction of facilities such as shower buildings, gatehouses, pools, tennis courts, campgrounds, hiking trails, outdoor recreational facilities, visitor centres, etc.</p>
Access roads/parking	<p>Includes expenditures attributable to the construction of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - roads and roadways, etc., - bridges, overpasses, tunnels, - parking lots, look-outs and rest areas, etc. runways and landing fields (mostly associated with parks located in peripheral regions). <p>Includes any expenditures made on major maintenance and repair of access roads, parking lots, bridges and tunnels.</p>
Other engineering construction	<p>Includes expenditures associated with marine construction such as docks, wharves, piers, breakwaters, retaining walls, embankments, canals and waterways, etc.</p> <p>Waterworks and sewage systems, including tile drains, storm sewers, water mains, water pumping stations, filtration plants, water storage tanks, etc.</p>
Professional services to capital projects	<p>Includes payments made to acquire professional services for major construction projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - offices of accountants, lawyers and notaries, - offices of architects, engineers, and other scientific and technical services (surveying, archaeology, etc.). <p>Construction site coordination and supervision.</p>
Fleet and major equipment purchases	<p>Acquisition or replacement of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fleet, including trucks, cars, trailers, emergency and public safety vehicles, boats, - major equipment such as graders, heavy equipment for snow

	<p>removal, road clearing equipment, navigation aids, hydraulic locks, marine railways,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unique major equipment such as airplanes, helicopters, - large machinery such as press mills, - bulk purchases of computers, photocopiers.
Other expenditures	Any other unallocated infrastructure or major equipment expenditures
C- Wages and salaries	
Wages and salaries	<p>Includes the payment of wages and salaries to employees of the park organization (permanent, part-time, casual, seasonal, etc.)</p> <p>Includes severance packages and grievance settlements.</p> <p>Includes honorarium for guests and invited scientists, etc.</p> <p>Benefits considered elsewhere as expenditures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - special employee benefits which are not covered under general taxation base such as dental care, eye care and pharmaceuticals. These are covered under Professional services, - expenditures for professional development and staff training. These are covered under Professional services. <p>Excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPP and EI contributions, pension plan contributions, health tax, workers compensation.
Full-time equivalents	A full-time equivalent is understood as one employee working for a 12 month period. Thus, four casual workers working three months would equal one full-time equivalent.

B – Information on Park Agency Data Submissions

Given the multiplicity of data sources for the spending estimates, issues of comparability arose that were impossible to resolve completely. Some of the questions of comparability revolve around the expenditure categories used by different data sources: for example, the Québec study included a visitor expenditure category labelled 'equipment' while none of the others did. Similarly, the Ontario visitor surveys do not break down transportation spending into the three categories (automobile, rental, other modes) used by most other jurisdictions and the province does not ask about accommodation costs incurred by their park visitors. In other cases, comparability issues arose because of the manner in which updated figures were calculated. For example, both British Columbia and Québec provided spending estimates based on reports produced a few years ago. In British Columbia's case average spending values were created based on the available data that were adjusted to 2009 dollars; these were then used to estimate visitor spending by applying the averages against visitor counts in 2009. Québec adopted a different approach by only applying an inflation adjustment to the earlier data.

This part of the appendix provides information supplied with each of the data submissions.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Visitor Spending – Total Visitor Spending was based on the number of campsite nights sold in the 13 provincial parks with campgrounds and the number of day use visitors at four ecological reserves (Burnt Cape, Cape St. Mary's, Mistaken Point and Witless Bay), two wilderness reserves (Avalon and Bay du Nord), and Salmonier Nature Park. Average spending per party per night, derived from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada (TSRC) survey as analyzed by Research Resolutions and Consulting Ltd. was used to develop Canadian camper spending estimates. Average spending per person per day from the same source was used to develop the day use spending estimates. Base average spending estimates were derived from the averages for Atlantic Canada from the TSRC, 2008. The 2008 values were updated to 2009 using the Consumer Price Index change from 2008 to 2009 (+0.3%). International camper spending was derived from the 2003/04 Newfoundland and Labrador Tourist Exit Survey using the average spending per person per day and applying the spending pattern of Canadian campers. The 2003/04 value was updated to 2009 by applying the Consumer Price Index change from 2004 to 2009 (+9.4%).

Notes –

a) The visitor spending associated with day use excludes day use at all provincial parks including the T'Railway due to a lack of survey data.

Prince Edward Island

Visitor Spending - The data excludes day users. The Average Spending Per Party Per Night (ASPPN) is for National & Provincial Park users. Also spending estimates are taken from the Tourism PEI 2007 Exit Survey and are assumed to remain constant through 2009.

Nova Scotia

Visitor Spending - Total Visitor Spending was based on the numbers of day users and campers. Average spending per party per night, derived from the TSRC and ITS surveys as analyzed by Research Resolutions and Consulting Ltd. was used to develop total camper spending estimates. Average spending per person per stay from the same source was used to develop the day use spending estimates.

New Brunswick

Calculations made for domestic/Canadian and International separately based on Stats Can survey results for Campers using the average spending per party per night. Day use visitor numbers (person-visits) were combined with the Statistics Canada survey results for same-day visitors using the average spending per person per day values.

Québec

Visitor Spending – The approach to the calculation of Quebec’s park visitor spending was based on data from the 2006 report – Étude d’impact économique des parcs nationaux du Québec dated April 2006 by Sépaq. Page references below refer to this 2006 report.

1. On page 30, the table on Average Spending by park visitor parties broken down by spending category allows the calculation of the % distribution of spending by category (transportation, food/beverage/ accommodation, etc.)
2. On page 34, the Grand Total of park visitor spending (\$434,127,159) is presented.
3. In order to breakdown the total spending (page 34) by spending category, use the percentages derived from page 30. When this is done, the following breakdown of spending is estimated:

Spending Category	Average per Party	Percentage	Total spending per category
transportation	\$67.79	8.3%	\$35,976,479.93
food and beverage	\$142.79	17.5%	\$75,779,341.62
shopping	\$96.99	11.9%	\$51,473,060.75
accommodation	\$242.44	29.6%	\$128,664,077.20
recreation/entertainment	\$72.85	8.9%	\$38,661,846.33
other expenses	\$81.19	9.9%	\$43,087,924.55
equipment	\$113.97	13.9%	\$60,484,428.63

Total	\$818.02	100.0%	\$434,127,159.00
Total Spending	\$434,127,159		

- The shaded values were used as the basis for analysis.
- These values were adjusted for inflation from 2005 to 2009.

Ontario

Visitor Spending

- Ontario Parks asks for total spent on "Fuel and Transportation" so we are unable to parse out to what is spent on automobile, car rentals and other. We assume since about 80% of our visitors are from Ontario that most money is spent on the automobile category.
- Ontario Parks asks for total spent on "Food and Beverages" so we are unable to parse out what is spent at restaurants and at stores. Our assumption is most is spent at stores.
- Accommodation is not asked for in our survey, so no estimate is available.
- The visitor spending data submitted is for only 76 parks – a sub-set of the 329 provincial parks – and is an underestimate of total visitor spending for this reason.

Manitoba

Visitor Spending

Manitoba uses a combination of mechanical vehicle counters, permit sales and known cottage and commercial accommodation capacities as a basis for estimating visitor volumes. The figure below provides a more detailed calculation explanation.

	2008 individual visitor estimates*	Per Party/ traffic counts	
Total visitor estimate based on traffic counts for 2008	4,873,506	1,392,430	Total visitation used an inflation estimate of 1.49 in 2008 to account for visitation in parks without traffic counters
Overnight Visitors			
Nightly Campers	193,107	55,173	Camping Unit nights/ avg length of stay = Camping stays / Estimated of the number of times the vehicle would leave the park per visit (the number of times the visitor trips the traffic counter) X 3.5 people per vehicle
Seasonal Campers	64,433	18,409	# of seasonal sites X avg season length / Avg length of stay / exits per visit X 3.5 people per vehicle
Cottagers	558,201	159,486	Number of cottages X 19 visits per summer X 1.5 vehicles per cottage X 3.5 people per vehicle
Commercial Accommodation	164,868	47,105	Accommodation capacity numbers from Travel MB data were totalled for each park. We estimated a season of 137 days between May Long weekend and end of September, and assumed a 50% occupancy rate. We estimated an average length of stay as 3 days. In some locations visitors may have crossed the counter more than once & the visit data

			was divided by # of exits. We estimated 3.5 people per vehicle.
Total Overnight visitors	980,609	280,174	
Daily visitors			
Deduct overnight from total			
Deduct maintenance vehicles and staff	54,800	54,800	50 locations X 137 days X 4 people X 2 times per day
total daily visitors	3,838,097	1,057,456	(Total traffic estimate less overnight, less staff)

*individual visitors = vehicle count x 3.5 people/vehicle with the exception of staff which are counted as one per vehicle.

Manitoba's visitor spending submission was based on the results from the TSRC and ITS surveys as analyzed by Research Resolutions and Consulting Ltd., using the Average per Party per Stay value. The 2008 visitor numbers were adjusted using the CPI (+/- 0.6%) to approximate the 2009 visitor data.

Saskatchewan

Visitor Spending – Calculations based on overnight stays in the following categories – cottage, bus, regular, seasonal, school and overnight day users; and Day use visitors (No overnight)

Overnight Visitor Expenditures based on TSRC and it considered overnight visitors as those who took a trip in the area from May to Sept 2008, spent at least one night away from home and visited a provincial park
Bus: Modified so Transportation expenditures moved to other rather than auto
School: Educated estimate based on school groups being charged 1\$/person and staff knowledge on cost of bus transport
Non-SK Residents Regular Camping: Could not use estimates for Any Camping because only 53 respondents making estimates unreliable. Used Overnight with modification to accommodation to make it same as SK resident regular camping
Used per Party for Day Use (see table 43.2 from TSRC 2008) 2/party from household which is what the estimates are based on
Cottage Survey (2005) 90% cottage owners from SK (this % was applied to all locations with cottages)
See Excel spreadsheet titled "Visitation to Parks with Census Divisions 26-04-10" for visitation calculations

The original spending estimate was prepared using 2008 data. These data were updated to 2009 by making an adjustment for a 2.6% increase in visitor numbers from 2008 to 2009 and an increase in the consumer price index in Saskatchewan of 1% from 2008 to 2009.

Alberta

Visitor Spending – Based on the results from the TSRC and ITS surveys as analysed by Research Resolutions and Consulting Ltd.

Camping Use statistics are based on camping permit sales analysis, and/or reasonable estimates of camping use and camper surveys. Day Use statistics are collected through Automatic Traffic Counter readings and traffic surveys.

Type of Park Use	Number of Parks	Number of Visitors
Overnight Use*	184	1.68 million
Day Use <i>only</i>	7	4.35 million**
Overnight and Day Use	191	6.03 million
Campsites represented	13,458	---

*A majority of any overnight campsite has a day use component.

**Day-use visitation excludes roughly 2.3 million annual day use visitors from Fish Creek Provincial Park.

Please note that 2009 visitation data is unavailable at the time of writing this report. Instead, an average of the 3 most current years of representative data were used. The figures above are also averages for those 3 years.

British Columbia

Visitor Spending - Visitor expenditures were based on information from the 2004 BC Parks Visitor Satisfaction Survey, adjusted to 2009 dollars. A weighted sum of BC resident and non-resident expenditures was used to derive the total expenditure estimates. Expenditures on food & beverages (at restaurants) and recreation & entertainment were based on a 50/50 split of the Restaurant/Entertainment expenditure category included in the survey.

Yukon

Visitor Spending - All visitor spending reported is derived from the 2009 Yukon Government Campground Camper Survey, with the exception of the accommodation spending since spending on this was not asked in the survey. Accommodation spending has been estimated based on the 2004 Yukon Tourist Exit Survey. In that survey 19% of visitor spending was spent on accommodation, however, no data is specific to campers or users of the YT campgrounds. An estimate of 14.25% of the total spending by YTG campground users has been added to reflect spending on accommodation by campground users (75% of the 19% reported in the exit survey). In addition, accommodation expenses for Yukon residents have been subtracted from the total (Yukon residents comprise 23.4% of campground visitor parties). This conservative estimate is used to account for any peculiar spending characteristics of non-resident campers using Yukon Government Campgrounds.

Day use visitors are not included in the calculation of visitor spending.

Northwest Territories

Visitor Spending - No notes were provided on the visitor spending submission.

Nunavut

Visitor Spending - The majority of the data used to estimate visitor spending comes from the Nunavut 2008 Exit Study. Several different information sources that were developed from that study provided the bulk of the data used. Some assumptions were also required in order to prepare visitor spending estimates.

Parks Canada

Visitor Spending – Estimates in the provinces are derived from National Park and National Marine Conservation Areas visit statistics and the results of the Statistics Canada Travel Survey analysis prepared by Research Resolutions and Consulting Ltd. Estimates for the three territories were derived through a special study undertaken by *The Outspan Group Inc.* for Parks Canada because of the absence of reliable Statistics Canada travel survey results specific to these territories.

Organizational spending – estimates were extracted from the recently completed (September 2010) report entitled Economic Impact of Parks Canada, prepared by *The Outspan group Inc.* for Parks Canada Agency. The organizational spending values from this report were specific to National Parks and National Marine Conservation Areas. Spending at National Historic Sites was excluded for this analysis.

Summary of Data Characteristics

From the forgoing information, several characteristics emerge from the data submitted:

1. Not all expenditure categories are reported by some park agencies;
2. Some park agencies report day-use visitor spending while some report only camper spending;
3. Some park agencies report spending by cottagers (families owning a cottage within a park), while other agencies do not report this spending;
4. Park agencies use different visitor counting systems and variously report visitors as: parties, persons, campsites, camper-nights, person-visits, vehicles, etc.
5. No park agency works on the basis of unique park visitor parties in estimating visitor spending (i.e. a park visitor party may visit a series of parks on their trip and therefore may be counted several times);
6. Different sources of information were used to derive estimates of visitor spending: visitor surveys, camper surveys, registration surveys, tourism surveys, special studies and Statistics Canada travel surveys (TSRC and ITS), leading to some possible inconsistencies.

A Note on the Statistics Canada Travel Surveys

The single largest sources of data for the estimation of park visitor spending were the Statistics Canada travel surveys (Travel Survey of Residents of Canada [TSRC] and International Travel Survey [ITS]). Data from these surveys were analyzed for six provincial agencies and Parks Canada by Research Resolutions and Consulting Ltd. using data from the 2008 surveys. Each of the analyses for these agencies faced issues related to the size of the sample (number of records) available for analysis within the jurisdiction, and some pooling of data was used in some cases to generate reasonable samples. In spite of these data issues, the TSRC and ITS were capable of being used as a source of data to estimate park visitor spending.

While some adjustments and methodological changes are being planned for the ITS that could impact an analysis such as that performed on the 2008 files, of more relevance to parks agencies are changes in the TSRC because of the dominance of domestic tourists in the park visitor population. Recently there have been some changes to the TSRC that may have a significant impact on the ability of park agencies to use these surveys as a basis for estimating visitor spending. In 2009 only half the normal sample size was used in the collection of domestic tourism data (TSRC), due to budget restrictions. As a result, it is expected that any analysis classifying visitors by activities, as was done for the park agencies, is expected to produce poorer and less reliable results. It is expected that 2008 and 2009 TSRC data will need to be pooled for trip characteristics when analyzing the 2009 data. It is also expected that pooling of data will be necessary in analyzing the 2010 data. Further complicating the TSRC is the planned introduction of a new methodology in 2011 which will lead to a break in the series and, possibly, generate several years of questionable data. The implication is that agencies relying on these survey results for estimating visitor spending in the future may have difficulty in doing so with any sense of reliability. Park agencies and their stakeholders/partners relying on these travel surveys are advised to discuss their concerns with their Tourism Department.

APPENDIX 3

Some Technical Aspects of EIMP Development

Appendix 3

Some Technical Aspects of EIMP Development

1. New Tax Calculations

When the Working Group on Model Functionality decided to change the basis for the reporting of taxes from ‘taxes on products and taxes on production’ to taxes ‘by jurisdiction’, the ability to report the same level of tax revenue was compromised. The impact results reported in the output files of the Statistics Canada input-output model provide only the tax on products broken by jurisdiction; there is no similar breakdown of taxes on production. The tax on products includes the sales taxes – PST, HST, GST, and sometimes municipal sales tax (MST), along with a series of other taxes. In generating the new multiplier coefficients, it quickly became apparent that there was virtually no municipal tax being reported; few municipalities have a sales tax, their tax revenues are derived mostly from property tax. In order to estimate these municipal taxes, a new calculation had to be made on the taxes on production to create a model coefficient for municipal taxes. Statistics Canada assisted with this calculation by providing data by province and territory on the proportion of taxes on production that comprises property tax within each province and territory. These proportions were used to calculate the municipal tax coefficient inserted into the model. The proportions used are presented in the table below.

Total Real Property Taxes as Percent of Taxes on Production	
Province/Territory	Percent
Newfoundland & Labrador	39.0
Prince Edward Island	74.6
Nova Scotia	65.1
New Brunswick	78.0
Quebec	43.7
Ontario	67.2
Manitoba	62.0
Saskatchewan	50.3
Alberta	61.4
British Columbia	73.7
Yukon	58.8
Northwest Territories	75.0
Nunavut	60.9
National Average	60.2

By using these proportions as the basis for reporting municipal taxes, the remainder of these taxes on production – other non-property tax, licences and permits – were lost as a source of tax revenue reported in the model. As a result, tax revenues

reported in the new web-based EIMP will be lower than the taxes reported in the penultimate version of the model. In other words, a very conservative estimate of tax revenue is now reported in EIMP results.

2. Induced Impact Calculations

The Working Group on Model Functionality also decided that the EIMP should report induced impacts. These are the economic impacts associated with household or consumer spending. Naturally, the amount of disposable income available for spending on personal expenditures will vary by jurisdiction due to differing rates of taxation, rates of saving and other factors. As a result, park agencies were asked to provide a unique percentage of total income that reflects the proportion that becomes disposable income for their province or territory. Four provinces provided unique percentages. However, in seeking the national average percentage from Statistics Canada, they provided the percentage for each province and territory using a standard approach and dataset. It was decided to use these detailed percentages for each province and territory except where individual province's percentages were different from those developed by Statistics Canada and the province had an explanation for the difference. The percentages used in the model are presented below.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services / Personal income	
Jurisdiction	Ratio**
Canada	0.724295
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.762*
Prince Edward Island	0.808914
Nova Scotia	0.779397
New Brunswick	0.753394
Quebec	0.720841
Ontario	0.719036
Manitoba	0.750596
Saskatchewan	0.789267
Alberta	0.77*
British Columbia	0.786084
Yukon	0.668138
Northwest Territories	0.595887
Nunavut	0.511068
Notes: * indicate ratios that were different from that supplied by Statistics Canada ** The Ratio: "Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services / Personal income" if calculated from CANSIM 384-0012	

3. Indirect Coefficients associated with Wages and Salaries

With this version of the EIMP, a series of outdated coefficients of unknown origin that provided estimates of indirect impacts relating to spending on wages and salaries were overhauled. With no documentation it was impossible to determine how these coefficients had been derived in earlier versions. Since these coefficients were significant values (e.g. GDP coefficient of 0.50), it was important to determine how they had been calculated. In speaking with a former staff member of Parks Canada Socio-Economics Branch who was familiar with the earlier impact models, it was suggested that these coefficients were created to mimic the impacts that would have been generated by the work of park employees had the work been performed by a contractor. In other words, since so much of the works within the parks is performed by staff, it was decided some measure reflecting this value that was associated with the wages and salaries paid to staff needed to be added. It is not clear if this is indeed the reason for the inclusion of these indirect coefficients in the model. The date of these coefficients was also impossible to determine, but if they date back before 1997, it must be remembered that the provincial tables in the Statistics Canada input-output model were considered 'experimental' and should not have been used extensively.

While it did not seem reasonable to completely drop these indirect impact coefficients, there seemed little rationalization for them to continue to exist in that form in the model. Since it was impossible to update these undocumented coefficients, a different approach was adopted for this version of the model, based on discussions and input from Statistics Canada specialists. New indirect coefficients associated with wages and salaries have been developed that are based on the Input-Output tables (Tables 1 and 2) supplied by Statistics Canada. The approach was to use the detailed tables to calculate the indirect impact proportion of GDP related to the initial shock (\$100 million). Labour income impacts were not a part of the detailed tables, but since labour income is a component of GDP, the proportion total labour income represents of GDP was used to calculate a labour income coefficient. Indirect FTE's were calculated directly from the detailed tables.

The effect of this updating and new calculation of these indirect coefficients had the effect of reducing the numeric value of the coefficients by a factor of about 10. The input data used for these calculations was the Induced Impact series of files supplied by Statistics Canada for each province and territory.

APPENDIX 4

Detailed Information by Park Agency

A – Profile of Parks

B – List of Parks in the Study

Newfoundland and Labrador

Park System Information

Parks and Natural Areas Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation is responsible for planning, establishing and managing Newfoundland and Labrador's provincial parks, wilderness and ecological reserves, and Canadian Heritage Rivers. The Division is a member of the Canadian Parks Council and the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board, and works with Parks Canada in planning new National Parks and National Marine Conservation Areas in the province.



Parks and Natural Areas Division administers a system of provincial parks and natural areas. The system includes 31 provincial parks (13 camping parks, seven day use parks, the T' Railway Provincial Park and 10 park reserves), and 21 natural areas (two wilderness reserves, 18 ecological reserves, and one public reserve). Four other natural areas (one wildlife park and three wildlife reserves) are also managed by the Department through the Wildlife Division. Newfoundland and Labrador's parks and reserves are created and maintained for five key reasons: biodiversity conservation, scientific research, recreation, education and ecotourism.

List of Parks:

Park Agency Spending numbers were based on 53 parks and natural areas (2 wilderness reserves, 18 ecological reserves, 1 public reserve, 31 provincial parks and 1 wildlife park). Visitor Spending numbers were based on visitor numbers that were only available at 20 of these sites.”

Prince Edward Island

Park System Information

The majority of the Provincial Park system on Prince Edward Island was established in the 1960s and 1970s and currently includes 11 campgrounds, 14 day-use areas, 8 supervised beaches, Mill River Fun Park, Brookvale Winter Activity Park, and the Confederation Trail system.

Parks are strategically located throughout the Province and provide public access to some of the most scenic shore front property on Prince Edward Island. Summer parks operate

from mid-May to early October and provide Islanders and visitors with camping, supervised beaches, and picnic areas.

Construction of the Confederation Trail began in 1995 upon the abandoned railway corridor. In 2000, Prince Edward Island celebrated the completion of Confederation Trail



and as a result, was the first province in Canada to complete its section of the Trans Canada Trail. The Confederation Trail includes over 400kms of cycling and walking trails which wind through rural and urban areas the length of our beautiful province.

Brookvale Winter Activity Park offers Alpine skiing, Nordic skiing, snowshoeing and tobogganing opportunities.

There are 11 Alpine runs serviced by 3 lifts, and the park is lighted for night skiing. Brookvale also boasts 24.5 kms of groomed Nordic trail as well as a toboggan hill and snowshoe trails. During the summer months, Brookvale transforms into a class mountain-biking venue which features downhill runs serviced by the hills primary lift.

It is the goal of the Provincial Park system to develop, maintain and operate, for the benefit and enjoyment of Islanders and visitors alike, an effective network of quality parks and facilities across PEI which provides opportunities for outdoor recreation, leisure enjoyment and education through the active use of green spaces, beaches and trails. The Provincial Parks system also strives to provide the best customer service in the Island tourism industry, to offer the finest camping, beach and trail experiences in North America, to enhance the care and appreciation of the natural environment, and to work closely with government departments, jurisdictions, and non-profit groups on the preservation of natural areas.



List of Parks:

Camping provincial parks: Brudenell River, Cabot Beach, Cedar Dunes, Green Park, Jacques Cartier, Linkletter, Lord Selkirk, Mill River, Northumberland, Panmure Island, Red Point. The 14 day use parks were not included in the study.

Nova Scotia

Park System Information

Around since the 1950's NS Provincial Parks has grown from its original road side picnic stops to a provincial system of more than 125 operating day use and camping parks. In addition, the province operates the Provincial Wildlife Park that entertains visitors and school children all year round.

Parks provide an opportunity for both residents and visitors to explore and experience the diverse natural and cultural features of the province. The 20 camping parks and more than 100 day use parks provide access to our lakes, rivers, forested lands and our coastal areas and beaches.

Day use parks provide drive in picnic sites, marine and freshwater beaches and swimming areas, several hundred kilometres of trails and interpretation of our natural and cultural heritage.

Day use parks are open from Victoria Day weekend in May until Thanksgiving weekend in October. Park use does not end there, however, as many people use the parks in the off-season, as well. The camping parks operate with both spring and fall camping offered at select campgrounds. All camping parks are open from mid June to early September.

Parks are important in Nova Scotia and cherished by the surrounding communities due to the high percentage of private land in the province.

List of Parks:

127 provincial parks, wildlife park, and third party operated parks.

Excludes: wilderness areas and nature reserve under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environment and Labour, private lands (Nature Trust and Nature Conservancy).



New Brunswick

Park System Information

New Brunswick Provincial Parks Summary

Each of New Brunswick's beautiful provincial parks offers uniquely different experiences, from the highest peak in the Maritimes at Mount Carleton Provincial Park to the warmest saltwater swimming north of Virginia at Parlee Beach. Fascinating "discovery beaches" are found at New River Beach and Murray Beach Parks. Herring Cove and The Anchorage Parks are island getaways situated in the world famous Bay of Fundy on Campobello Island and Grand Manan Island respectively. Mactaquac Provincial Park is situated on the Saint John River and has numerous hiking trails, sail and powerboat marinas, beach areas, a championship 18 hole golf course and an aerial adventure course at TreeGo Mactaquac. Sugarloaf Provincial Park is an adventurer's paradise boasting an alpine ski hill and Atlantic Canada's only lift operated mountain bike park. De la République Park is the gateway park located close to the Quebec – New Brunswick border and offers unique cultural and historical experiences through both the onsite antique automobile museum and community operated theatre. Each of the nine parks offer breathtaking scenery, cultural and recreational activities galore, and camping second-to-none.



List of Parks:

The Department of Tourism and Parks is reporting on each of the Provincial Parks that are provincially operated in 2010. These include the following 24 parks or park reserves:

A- Department of Tourism and Parks:

The Anchorage, Castalia, Herring Cove, New River Beach, Lepreau Falls, Parlee Beach, Murray Beach, Sugarloaf, Mactaquac, De La République and Mount Carleton.

B- Department of Natural Resources:

Dennis Beach, Heron Island, Lindsay Spring, Hayfalls, Shogomoc, Queensbury M, Queensbury D, Mactaquac Heights, Oven Head, Pointe Sapin, Bemjamin River, Barony.

Excludes: 32 other parks operated by the private sector on behalf of the government.

Quebec

Park System Information

Quebec's network of national parks (Parcs Québec) includes 25 units, two of which are located in Nunavik. All Quebec national parks conform to the standards of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

National parks are a central part of Quebec's protected areas strategy and are essential to the protection of rare or threatened species. They are living outdoor laboratories, witnesses to the natural evolution in specific areas. Scientific research increases understanding of the parks and contributes to the protection of their ecological value. Throughout the network, over 200 projects are carried out every year in order to improve the knowledge and management of natural environments and a rigorous follow-up program of ecological integrity was implemented in 2004.

National parks are the showcase of Quebec's natural and cultural heritage. They raise the awareness of the population concerning the importance and the fragile nature of our biodiversity and its contribution to the quality of human life. In order to allow as many people as possible to discover these protected areas, over 500 activities are offered every year, allowing people to discover their national parks with great respect of the environment. All products offered are compliant with the highest quality standards enforced by other national or international park networks.

Parcs Québec also offers various types of accommodations. In addition to 4000 campsites, comfortable lodge accommodation is provided in several parks and hundreds of delightful cottages and shelters (Yurts, Huttapias and tent-trailers) are offered to visitors in developed areas. SÉPAQ's reservation system is available on-line and allows anyone in the world to receive, directly and at any time of the day or night, confirmed reservations for almost any product offered throughout the network.



There is no better encounter than a nation with its own nature! Protecting, conserving and enhancing natural and cultural heritage in Québec's national parks allows all Quebecers to manifest their true nature through their diversity.

List of Parks:

21 parcs nationaux:

Aigebelle, Anticosti, Bic, Frontenac, Gaspésie, Grands-Jardins, Hautes-Gorges-de-la-Rivière-Malbaie, Ile-Bonaventure-et-du-Rocher-Percé, Ile-de-Boucherville, Jacques-Cartier, Miguasha, Mont-Mégantic, Mont-Orford, Mont-Saint-Bruno, Mont-Tremblant, Monts-Vain, Oka, Plaisance, Pointe-Taillon, Saguenay, Saguenay-Saint-Laurent, Lac-Témiscouata, Yamaska, Pingualuit et Kuururjuaq.

Excludes: Réserves fauniques, réserves de biodiversité, Centres touristiques, Pourvoires de chasse, pêche et de piégeage, Aires fauniques communautaires, Zones d'exploitation contrôlées, Habitats fauniques, Refuges fauniques, Réserves à castors, Sites acquis ou protégés en vertu d'entente.

Ontario

Park System Information

Ontario Parks delivers the core Parks and Protected Areas Program in Ontario. Ontario's provincial parks and conservation reserves serve the public interest by protecting provincially significant elements of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage, maintaining biodiversity and providing opportunities for compatible, ecologically sustainable recreation. Ontario Parks uses direct delivery supported by retention of park revenues in a Special Purpose Account dedicated to park purposes and a variety of alternate service delivery approaches to achieve program objectives.

Established in 1893 with the creation of Algonquin Park, the Ontario protected areas system now includes 329 provincial parks and 294 conservation reserves, with a combined area of almost 9.4 million hectares representing about 9% of the Province's geography. More than one hundred parks provide public facilities and services, such as day-use areas, campgrounds and interior camping. The remaining parks and conservation reserves, considered to be "non-operating" protected areas, are managed primarily to protect the natural habitats of animals and plants, as well as the spectacular scenery.



Ontario's provincial parks offer over 19,000 car accessible campsites and over 7,000 back-country/wilderness campsites, day-use and picnic areas, visitor centres, museums and hundreds of kilometres of trails and canoe routes. Many operating parks offer staff led or self-serve interpretive programs, providing visitors with opportunities to learn about Ontario's protected areas system and each park's natural and cultural resources. Management planning, research, and resource management are undertaken on a priority basis to provide continuous protection for parks resources.

Approximately 10 million visits are made to Ontario's provincial parks every year. Ontario Parks employ approximately 240 year-round staff and, during peak season, 650 seasonal staff and more than 1,600 students. In fiscal 2008/2009 Ontario Parks had an operating budget of approximately \$76.5 million; 79% of which was offset by revenue generated by the organization.



Ontario Parks is legislated by the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act (PPCRA)* of 2006. The overarching objective of the *PPCRA* is to permanently protect a system of provincial parks and conservation reserves that includes ecosystems representative of all of Ontario's natural regions, protects provincially significant elements of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage, maintains biodiversity and provides opportunities for

compatible, ecologically sustainable recreation.

List of Parks:

329 Provincial parks; however, visitor spending is only for 76 parks.

Excludes: Conservation Reserves, Wilderness Areas, Non-operating parks, Parks not on the reservation service, and Day-use only parks.

Manitoba

Park System Information

Manitoba Provincial Parks Overview

Parks and Natural Areas Branch is responsible for managing Provincial Parks, Ecological Reserves and Canadian Heritage Rivers, for the long-term benefit of Manitobans and the environment. These lands protect unique, representative or outstanding natural, cultural, and heritage features and resources, conserve ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities to approximately 5 million visitors each year. The Branch also has a prominent role in identification and establishment of other protected areas (e.g. ecological reserves). Manitoba's park system is administered through the Parks and Natural Areas Branch in Winnipeg and regionally through Regional Park Operations.

Manitoba's parks are governed by *The Provincial Parks Act*, which celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2010. There are 81 Provincial Parks (3,410,416 ha), and 13 park reserves (1,268,707 ha) for a total of 4,679,123 hectares across the province. Provincial parks are classified into four types: Wilderness, Natural, Recreation and Heritage, 81% of which are protected areas. They range from small wayside parks that provide a viewpoint or roadside rest stop, to heritage properties, to large parks that cover several 100 square km. Some of parks are easily accessible by road and others are remote wilderness areas accessible only by air or the most extreme adventurer.



Manitoba's Camping program includes nightly as well as seasonal camping opportunities. Back country camping opportunities, group use facilities for day-use and overnight-use as well as rental cabins and yurts are also available in Manitoba's Parks. The camping season runs approximately from May long weekend until September long weekend, with select locations in the south open until the end of Thanksgiving. The Parks

Reservation Service offers on-line and phone in reservations through a call centre.

A summary of front country, park operated facilities is as follows:

- 55 campgrounds – 39 of which offer computerized reservations
- 6,094 front country campsites of which 1,506 are seasonal
- 202,754 unit nights camping (nightly)
- 33 rental cabins in two parks and 50 Yurts in seven parks
- 101 group use sites

The Interpretation program offers visitors a deeper understanding and appreciation of natural and cultural resources in provincial parks. Live field programs are offered in 13 locations throughout the summer months and three locations offer year round programming. This is complemented by publications, outdoor exhibits, and interpretive trails.

The Beach Safety program in Manitoba Parks is primarily focused on public relations and water safety education and is provided under contract at three provincial park beaches. Provincial parks offer beach opportunities at 82 other non-staffed locations.

Cottagers represent a significant portion of our park users. There are approximately 6,300 vacation homes on leased, permitted and private lands in Parks. We also have approximately 110 commercial operations that provide such services as restaurants, stores, accommodation, golf courses, marinas, and beach concessions throughout Manitoba's provincial parks. There are 45 Special Consideration Organizations offering various educational, religious, and outdoor recreation programs.

List of Parks:

(Provincial parks only)

Visitor Expenditure Data Set

Includes: Asessippi, Bakers Narrows, Beaudry, Beaver Creek, Birds Hill, Camp Morton, Clearwater Lake, Duck Mountain, Grand Beach, Grass River, Hecla/Grindstone, Hnausa Beach, Lundar Beach, Manipogo, Moose Lake, Nopiming, North Steeprock Lake, Paint Lake, Patricia Beach, Pembina Valley, Pinawa Dam, Rainbow Beach, Rivers, Spruce Woods, St. Ambrose Beach, St. Malo, Stephenfield, Turtle Mountain, Watchhorn, Wekusko Falls, Whitefish Lake, Whiteshell, William Lake



Excludes: Heritage Parks (7), Wilderness/Natural Parks (8), and recreational (27) parks for which we do not gather visitor statistics.

Operational Expenditure Data Set

Includes: all parks included above as well as the heritage, wilderness/natural and recreational parks including: Criddle/Vane Homestead, Duff Roblin, Lockport, Memorial, St. Norbert, Trappist Monastery, River Road, Elk Island, Kettle Stones, Manigotagan, South Atikaki, Atikaki, Caribou River, Numaykoos Lake, Sand Lakes, Bell Lake, Birch Point, Burge Lake, Grand Valley, Lake St. Andrew, Lake St. George, Marchand, Neso Lake, Netley Creek, Norris Lake, Oak Lake, Overflowing River, Pinawa, Pisew Falls, Portage Spillway, Primrose, Red Deer River, Seton, Springwater, Swan River, Twin Lakes, Whitemouth Falls, Winnipeg Beach, Woodridge, Yellow Quill, Zed Lake.

Excludes: (from both operational and visitor expenditures) parks where operations have been contracted to third parties (7), Park Reserves (13), ecological reserves, wildlife management areas protected in whole or in part, provincial forests, private lands managed through the use of the Conservation Agreements Act, and Nature Conservancy of Canada lands (87 parcels).

Saskatchewan

Park System Information

The first six provincial parks in Saskatchewan were established in 1931. The provincial park system has grown to where it now protects large natural areas, unique landscapes, scenic features, historic sites and access points to outdoor recreation. Each park or site provides an opportunity to experience a different part of Saskatchewan's heritage, from the solitude of a northern forest, to the comforts of a modern resort, to the experience of walking in the steps of those who came before us.



The Parks Service of the Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport (TPCS) plans, manages and operates the provincial park system, including the provision of recreational and interpretive opportunities for park visitors, in order to promote tourism and to conserve the ecosystems and cultural resources contained in the provincial parklands.

Legislative responsibility for all parklands designated under The Parks Act also rests with TPCS. The Ministry also provides maintenance and construction of provincial park facilities, support to the regional parks system and support for the operation of urban parks. The land within the provincial park system includes 1.2 million hectares in 195 discrete parcels distributed throughout the province. The general purpose of each tract of park land is set out by its classification under the Act. Those classifications and sub- classifications and their general purpose, and number of park lands under each, are as follows:

- **Provincial parks** (34)
 - Wilderness parks (4) that preserve expansive natural areas largely untouched by development (e.g. Athabasca Sand Dunes and Clearwater River provincial parks);
 - Natural environment parks (11) that preserve and retain large areas in a natural state while providing intensive recreational services in a small area (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Park and Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park);
 - Recreation parks (10) that emphasize recreational opportunities; some also protect significant natural or cultural values (e.g. Echo Valley and Danielson provincial parks);
 - Historic parks (9) that preserve and interpret areas associated with provincially significant historic events (e.g. Fort Carlton and Cannington Manor provincial parks)
- **Historic sites** (8) that preserve and interpret sites associated with provincially significant historic events (e.g. Holy Trinity Anglican Church at Stanley Mission Historic Site and Chimney Coulee);

- **Protected areas** (24) that preserve exceptional natural and cultural features (e.g. Nipekemew Sand Cliffs and Lemsford Ferry Tipi Rings); and
- **Recreation sites** (129) that ensure public access to water bodies and to natural features for recreational pursuits; some also conserve significant natural and cultural features (e.g. Regina Beach, Bronson Forest and Parr Hill Lake).



List of Parks:

Twenty-seven (27) units were used in visitation data inputs: 4 were historic parks; 10 were recreation parks; 11 natural environment parks; and 2 recreation sites. In addition, a number of smaller sites with limited visitation were included in total organizational spending.

Alberta

Park System Information

Since 1930 Alberta's provincial parks have been inspiring people to discover, value, protect, and enjoy the natural world and the benefits it provides. The provincial parks system has grown to approximately four percent of the province's total land mass, or 27,614 km². About 480 parks within the system offer a rich diversity of opportunities and uses from preserving important ecological areas and processes to providing places where people can enjoy and learn about Alberta's natural heritage.

There is a provincial park or protected area within 100 kilometres, about an hour's drive, of every Alberta residence. These provincially protected areas vary from hot dry badlands to old-growth forests, to the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

They provide opportunities for rest and relaxation as well as a variety of active and passive outdoor recreation and environmental education activities.

Parks and protected areas like Dinosaur, Writing-on-Stone, Cypress Hills and Kananaskis Country are national and international tourist destinations.

Annually, over 8 million outdoor enthusiasts visit Alberta's provincially protected areas and over 500,000 visitors explore park visitor centers or participate in programs that promote learning through first hand experiences. There are many other ways in which Alberta's Parks are very active in people's lives:

- Albertan's help plan the future of Alberta's Parks by participating in public consultations
- 2500 Albertan's volunteer 100,000 hours of their time each year to assist with various park programs
- Students can take virtual field trips to parks
- Scientists play larger roles in parks research through the Alberta Parks Science Strategy

In the last 80 years, Alberta Parks have made great strides in creating a park system that contributes to prosperity and a healthy and sustainable environment, upon which the quality of life and future depend.

List of Parks:

74 Provincial Parks and 230 Provincial Recreation Areas.

Information is determined at the park level and rolled up into a provincial estimate.

Excludes: Ecological Reserve, Natural Area, Willmore Wilderness Park, Wildland Parks, Wilderness Areas, Heritage Rangelands; and Fish Creek Provincial Park, Calgary (which excludes roughly 2.3 million annual day use visitors).



British Columbia

Park System Information

BC Parks is responsible for over 13 million hectares (nearly 14% of B.C.'s land base). British Columbia's provincial parks include about 11,000 campsites in more than 340 campgrounds, 263 day use areas and approximately 6,000 kilometres of hiking trails. Many of these facilities and services are managed through contracts with Park Facility Operators. These operators are required to adhere to specific standards and guidelines approved by BC Parks.

B.C.'s more than 900 provincial parks offer a multitude of recreational opportunities from day hikes and picnic sites near major urban centres to spectacular and unique wilderness destinations. Strathcona Park (B.C.'s first provincial park) contains the 440 metre Della Falls, which is Canada's highest and one of the ten highest falls in the world. The 947,026 hectare Tatshenshini-Alsek Provincial Park is a World Heritage Site, Desolation Sound is a world-class marine destination, Khutzeymateen Provincial Park is Canada's only grizzly bear sanctuary, and the world's most productive sockeye salmon run can be viewed at Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park. Almost 90% of British Columbians have used a provincial park at some time and many parks draw a significant share of their visitors from international destinations.



List of Parks:

There will be close to 900 Parks and Protected Areas in BC that will be used in estimating the economic impacts for 2010.

Since 2001, the B.C. government has established 46 new parks, 65 conservancies, one ecological reserve and eight protected areas - for a total of 120 additional protected areas. BC Parks now manages 13.8 % of the province.

- 385 of the protected areas are included in our Levels of Visitor Services project and have some type of visitor services from primitive backcountry facilities to fully developed front-country. 220 of these parks are managed under contract by private operators. The 385 visitor services parks contain over 11,000 campsites and more than 6,000 km of hiking trails. Many have cultural/heritage features.
- 145 of our protected areas are designated as ecological reserves.
- BC Parks manages one World Heritage Site (the 947,026 hectare Tatshenshini-Alsek Provincial Park).

Excludes:

- 22 wildlife management areas designated under the Wildlife Act - these are areas where conservation and management of wildlife, fish and their habitats is the priority land use but other uses may be permitted.
- 1,200 recreation sites (mostly primitive campgrounds) and trails managed by the Ministry of Natural Resource Operations.
- 11 provincially owned heritage sites also managed by the Ministry of Natural Resource Operations. There are also heritage trails and rivers.

Yukon

Park System Information

Yukon has 56 territorial parks, including 52 recreational parks which are home to the territories' roadside campgrounds and picnic areas. Yukon's parks are especially focused on serving visitors who seek adventure by providing high quality front-country and backcountry opportunities.

The majority of visitors to the Yukon dedicate their time to the more accessible destinations by traveling the Alaska Highway as it crosses the southern Yukon, or by heading north to Dawson City and beyond to the Arctic Circle on the infamous Dempster Highway. Tombstone Territorial Park – an iconic Yukon symbol – straddles the Dempster Highway.

The highway travelers mainly use the 1,055 campsites and 12 picnic areas that make up Yukon's recreational parks. Annual campground visitation in 2009 was approximately 61,500 individuals and a total of 400,000 person days. It is estimated that these visitors spend about \$5.5 million per year while in the Yukon. Approximately 75% of campers are non-Yukoners. Interestingly, German tourists make up a significant portion of RVers, with two international flights per week arriving in Whitehorse during the summer months.

Many visitors are also drawn to the territory for the rich adventure tourism opportunities – hiking, paddling, rafting, camping, fishing, big-game hunting and wildlife viewing. These



activities – often occurring in remote and rugged locations – are usually accessed by float plane. Wilderness tourism activities occur in Yukon’s two natural environment parks – Tombstone (2200 km²) and Herschel Island (Qikiqtaruk) (116 km²), one ecological reserve – Coal River Springs (16 km²), and one area that combines an ecological reserve, a wilderness preserve and a habitat protected area – Ni’iinlii’Njik (Fishing Branch) (6645 km²). Unique in Canada, a First Nation, Vuntut Gwich’in, also has contributed land claim settlement lands (143 km²) to protect the core of the Fishing Branch area. Three new natural environment parks are being planned through First Nation land claim agreements. These include Kusawa Territorial Park (3082 km²), Agay Mene Territorial Park (725 km²), and Asi Keyi Territorial Park (2984 km²).

Visitor services in the front country campgrounds often include basic services such as privies, nature trails and scenic lookouts with interpretive signage, children’s playgrounds, and campsites with a picnic table and fire pit. Commercially guided grizzly bear viewing at Fishing Branch Park is accessible by helicopter for a limited number of visitors annually. Herschel Island receives some 300 – 500 visitors annually from cruise ships in the Beaufort Sea. Tombstone Territorial Park is home to a new \$2 million visitor centre on the Dempster Highway, a 36-site campground, and backcountry camping and hiking facilities. One major international tour company and several smaller companies visit Tombstone daily during the operating season.



All of these parks play an important historical and contemporary role for the local First Nations. Yukon Government has worked in close partnership with the First Nations governments and communities in the establishment, development and management of the parks.

List of Parks:

2 ecological reserves (Fishing Branch and Coal River Springs), 1 wilderness preserve (Fishing Branch), 2 natural parks (Tombstone and Herschel Island) and 52 recreational parks (roadside campgrounds and day-use sites).

Northwest Territories

Park System Information

Within the 1.17 million square kilometres of NWT land are a multitude of beautiful parks and campgrounds.



Each year, thousands of tourists and locals alike recharge and relax in our system of 34 territorial parks. These parks play an important role in the economic landscape and social fabric of the Northwest Territories. Many camp, fish, hike and swim in our 18 campgrounds. Others enjoy family time and picnicking in our 15 wayside parks. Some simply soak up history at our heritage park. More than 40,000 visitors come here each year to enjoy the naturally spectacular Northwest Territories. As a key tourism product, our parks are gateways to the territory. They are often the first things people see and experience when they arrive - whether it is crossing the 60th Parallel into Fort Liard; travelling the Dempster Highway to reach the Arctic Circle; or driving the entire Mackenzie Highway from Alberta to Wrigley. En route, visitors and their families tent or RV beside our breathtaking waterfalls, impressive rivers and countless lakes or make their way into our communities to enjoy the amenities on the doorstep of pristine wilderness or to experience our Aboriginal cultures and traditions.



Most NWT parks are open with services provided, from May 15th to September 15th. Campsites, day use areas, and kitchen shelters within GNWT parks are available for public use and can be booked on line.

NWT parks are divided into four different categories: Heritage Parks, Natural Environment Parks, Recreational Parks and Wayside Parks.

List of Parks:

NWT is reporting on 34 territorial parks which includes 16 recreational campgrounds, 3 natural parks, 1 historical heritage park and 14 wayside pull-offs.

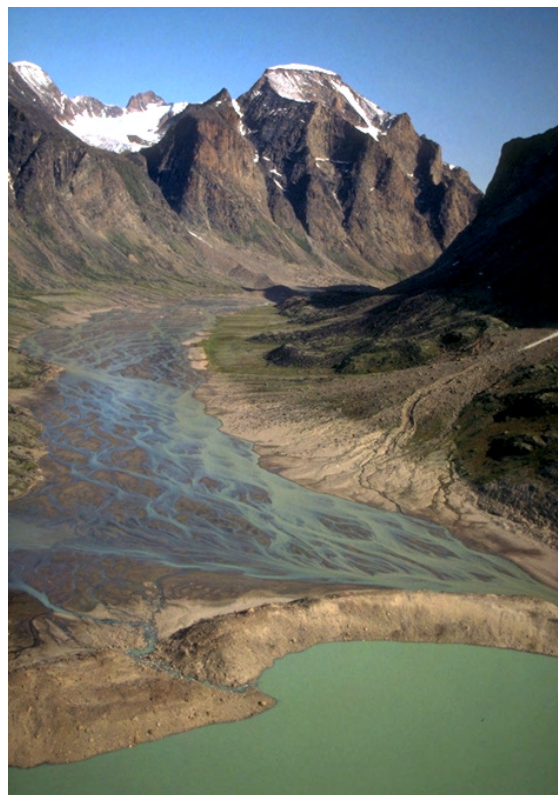
Excludes: Municipal Parks, Golf Courses, Sanctuaries, Heritage Rivers & Trails, and Historical Sites and Museums.

Nunavut

Park System Information

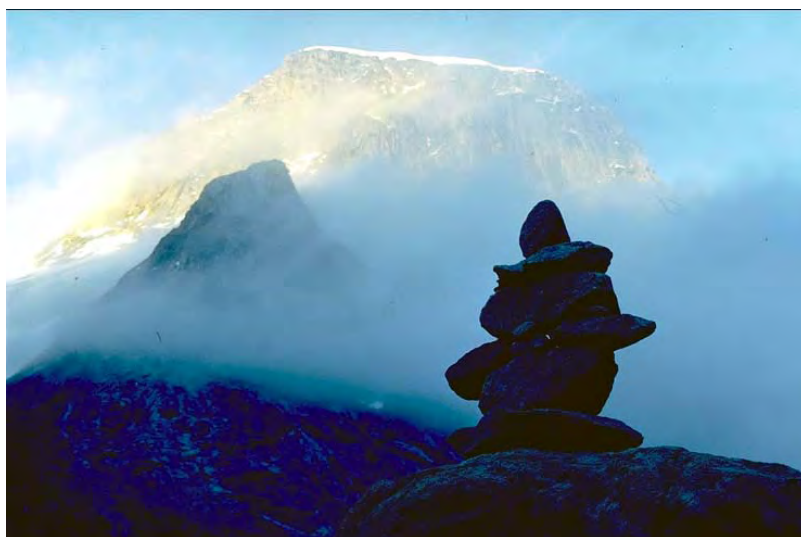
Nunavut Parks & Special Places is the lead Territorial agency within the Department of Environment responsible for the protection and promotion of natural and cultural heritage landscapes and recreation opportunities in Nunavut. The Division also administers the Canadian Heritage Rivers System in Nunavut. We operate within a broad and varied context, consistent with territorial, national and international commitments to protect and present places that represent Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage.

Our legislative mandate is *the Territorial Parks Act* and we participate in other key statutes such as the *Nunavut Wildlife Act*, and the *Travel and Tourism Act*. The Division is also obligated under the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* and the *Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks*; and is directed by GN policies such as *Iqqanaijaqatigiit*, *Tamapta* and *Pinasuaqtavut*.



Nunavut Parks' three main goals are to:

1. **Protect Nunavut's natural and cultural landscapes.** Nunavut's Territorial Parks and Special Places system identifies, protects and promotes Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage; its biodiversity and integrity; and its significant, unique and valued natural and cultural landscapes and resources.
2. **Engage the community in conservation and heritage appreciation.** Nunavut's Territorial Parks and Special Places engage residents and visitors, and foster pride, understanding, knowledge, and appreciation of the territory's diverse and unique natural and cultural heritage.



3. **Enhance visitor experiences.** Nunavut's Territorial Parks and Special Places promote opportunities for appropriate, safe and accessible recreation and increased public enjoyment and educational opportunities consistent with the protection of the natural and cultural values; and are important destinations and attractions for Nunavummiut and visitors and provide direct and indirect economic benefit to communities.

These three goals closely reflect the Government of Nunavut vision, guided by Inuit values and culture, and priorities; which includes working with Nunavummiut to ensure a sense of belonging and purpose, education and opportunities to learn, pride in our culture and in who we are, stewardship of our environment and wildlife, access to the land for personal growth, and opportunities for fun, recreation and cultural activities.

List of Parks:

Department of Environment is reporting on 22 parks in addition to special management areas, critical habitats, etc. under its direct control.

Parks Canada

Park System Information

Parks Canada is the largest provider of historic and natural heritage tourism in Canada. Through a network of 42 national parks, 167 national historic sites, and three national marine conservation areas, Parks Canada sets the stage and invites Canadians, as well as people from around the world to engage in personal moments of inspiring discovery of our treasured natural and historic places.

National Parks

National parks are among Canada's - and the world's - natural jewels. They represent the power of Canada's natural environment -- a compelling force -- which has shaped not only the geography of this country, but also the course of its history and the experiences of the people who live and travel here.



National parks are established to protect and present outstanding representative examples of natural landscapes and natural phenomena that occur in Canada's 39 natural regions, as identified in the National Parks System Plan. These wild places, located in every province and territory, range from mountains and plains, to boreal forests and tundra, to lakes and glaciers, and much more. National parks protect the habitats, wildlife and ecosystem diversity representative of - and sometime unique to - the natural regions.

National parks are located on the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic coasts, across the interior mountains and plains and Great Lakes, reaching as far north and south as Canada goes. They range in size from just under 9 km² (St Lawrence Islands National Park of Canada) to

almost 45,000 km² (Wood Buffalo National Park of Canada). And they include world-renowned names such as Banff and Jasper, as well as more recently established Ivvavik and Vuntut.

National Marine Conservation Areas

Canada is truly a maritime nation with a rich marine heritage. We have the longest coastline in the world -- over 243,000 km along three oceans -- plus another 9500 km along the Great Lakes. We also have responsibility for over 5 million km² of marine waters - the equivalent of about 60% of the country's land mass!

The vast marine ecosystems off these coasts, varied and productive, have played a major role in shaping Canada's history and economy. So it is no wonder that the national marine conservation areas representing this powerful force are an important component of Parks Canada's networks of nationally significant places.



Relative newcomers to Parks Canada's networks, national marine conservation areas divide the country's oceans and Great Lakes into 29 marine regions, each one a distinct combination of physical and biological characteristics. Existing national marine conservation areas include submerged lands, the water above them, and any species found there. They can also take in wetlands, estuaries, islands and other coastal lands.

Parks Canada is responsible for both protecting these ecosystems and managing them for visitors to understand, appreciate, and enjoy in a sustainable manner.

List of Parks:

National Parks or National Park Reserves

Aulavik, Auyuittuk, Banff, Bruce Peninsula, Cape Breton, Elk Island, Forillon, Fundy, Georgian Bay, Glacier, Grasslands, Gros Morne, Gwaii Hannas, Ivvavik, Jasper, Kejimikujik, Kluane, Kootenay, Kouchibouguac, La Mauricie, Mingan, Mount Revelstoke, Nahanni, Pacific Rim, Point Pelee, Prince Albert, Prince Edward Island, Quttinirpaaq, Riding Mountain, Sirmilik, St. Lawrence Islands, Terra Nova, Torngat, Tuktut Nogait, Ukkusiksalik, Vuntut, Wapusk, Waterton Lake, Wood Buffalo, Yoho.

National Marine Conservation Areas

Saguenay-St. Lawrence, Fathom Five.

APPENDIX 5

Detailed Expenditures by Park Organization and by Province and Territory

Appendix 5

Detailed Expenditures by Province and Territory

Appendix 5 Detailed Provincial/Territorial Government Expenditures Used in the Analysis of Economic Impacts by Jurisdiction				
Expenditure Category	Province			
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT				
Repairs and Renovations	\$103,702	\$1,382,166	\$753,453	\$1,343,750
Staff Housing	\$21,970			
Non-Residential Construction	\$105,187	\$6,810		\$101,630
Access Roads/Parking	\$336,152	\$201,137		\$24,300
Other Engineering Construction		\$222,407		\$6,745
Professional Services	\$26,332	\$65,463		\$6,500
Fleet and Equipment	\$51,190		\$182,414	\$109,270
Other Expenditures		\$5,850		
TOTAL	\$644,533	\$1,883,833	\$935,867	\$1,592,195
OPERATIONS				
Public utilities	\$95,751	\$114,225	\$267,790	\$500,075
Printing and Publications	\$18,254	\$57,106	\$4,124	\$26,410
Professional Services	\$11,281	\$160,731	\$245,381	\$200,030
Other Business Services	\$487,627	\$52,733	\$180,108	\$514,460
Transportation, Travel and Fuel	\$315,251	\$242,801	\$218,442	\$261,658
Supplies	\$713,299	\$583,967	\$227,616	\$407,339
Other Expenditures	\$147,414	\$190,611	\$13,454	\$27,781
TOTAL	\$1,788,877	\$1,402,174	\$1,156,915	\$1,937,753
WAGES				
Wages and Salaries	\$4,585,700	\$5,566,029	\$2,390,784	\$4,299,120
Full time Equivalents	81.3	130.8	Not provided	Not provided
VISITOR EXPENDITURES				
Transportation (auto)	\$3,088,403	\$13,080,508	\$723,988	\$10,377,109
Transportation (rental)	\$848,192	\$6,380,631	\$69,614	\$4,298,420
Transportation (other)	\$46,006	\$22,974		\$87,634
Accommodation	\$1,785,797	\$1,459,617	\$2,401,691	\$4,197,781
Food & Beverage (restaurants)	\$2,615,095	\$14,065,327	\$1,266,979	\$11,761,490
Food & Beverage (stores)	\$1,726,897	\$7,819,690	\$696,142	\$5,699,175
Recreation and entertainment	\$1,093,772	\$5,050,947	\$598,682	\$4,459,356
Other Expenditures	\$1,070,696	\$5,201,782	\$1,204,326	\$4,524,368
TOTAL	\$12,274,858	\$53,081,476	\$6,961,422	\$45,405,334

Appendix 5
Detailed **Provincial/Territorial Government** Expenditures Used in the Economic Impact Model by
Jurisdiction

Expenditure Category	Province			
	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT				
Repairs and Renovations	\$212,639	\$4,708,509	\$1,919,982	\$2,583,994
Staff Housing	\$2,853,280	\$163,469	\$38,000	
Non-Residential Construction	\$2,003,165	\$7,062,780	\$856,187	\$1,674,799
Access Roads/Parking	\$1,191,546	\$3,574,163	\$738,011	
Other Engineering Construction	\$673,693	\$3,402,681	\$0	\$336,303
Professional Services	\$500	\$567,249	\$1,149,095	
Fleet and Equipment	\$3,190,594	\$1,462,135	\$866,460	\$833,099
Other Expenditures	\$641,210	\$333,402	\$4,507,528	
TOTAL	\$10,766,627	\$21,274,388	\$10,075,263	\$5,428,195
OPERATIONS				
Public utilities	\$1,940,602	\$4,395,614	\$978,670	\$1,203,188
Printing and Publications	\$1,244,247	\$725,113	\$32,858	\$2,357
Professional Services	\$1,810,084	\$8,287,186	\$666,095	\$293,011
Other Business Services	\$4,766,355	\$6,377,398	\$1,333,917	\$848,998
Transportation, Travel and Fuel	\$591,984	\$2,615,258	\$1,705,441	\$896,964
Supplies	\$5,802,687	\$4,411,747	\$569,026	\$1,973,742
Other Expenditures	\$1,080,804	\$1,001,195	\$2,252,759	\$122,586
TOTAL	\$17,236,763	\$27,813,511	\$7,538,766	\$5,340,846
WAGES				
Wages and Salaries	\$24,110,659	\$41,210,389	\$17,661,202	\$9,875,425
Full time Equivalents	690.0	Not provided	307.3	244.6
VISITOR EXPENDITURES				
Transportation (auto)	\$38,314,951	\$101,216,391	\$49,900,796	\$40,975,636
Transportation (rental)			\$1,389,486	\$1,129,961
Transportation (other)			\$1,150,029	\$444,535
Accommodation	\$137,027,242		\$21,716,112	\$23,279,209
Food & Beverage (restaurants)	\$80,704,999		\$33,546,804	\$19,601,677
Food & Beverage (stores)		\$109,538,987	\$21,091,488	\$15,342,871
Recreation and entertainment	\$41,174,866	\$15,154,828	\$31,445,685	\$15,364,226
Other Expenditures	\$165,123,366	\$74,022,378	\$50,069,502	\$22,995,883
TOTAL	\$462,345,424	\$299,932,584	\$210,309,901	\$139,133,998

Appendix 5 Detailed Provincial/Territorial Government Expenditures Used in the Economic Impact Model by Jurisdiction				
Expenditure Category	Province/Territory			
	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT				
Repairs and Renovations	\$33,196,249	\$3,077,207	\$24,995	\$200,604
Staff Housing		\$180,210	\$80,000	
Non-Residential Construction	\$1,225,111	\$1,424,695	\$666,000	\$1,813,384
Access Roads/Parking	\$2,672,738	\$848,643		
Other Engineering Construction		\$3,512,193		
Professional Services	\$1,776,613	\$1,000,000		
Fleet and Equipment	\$733,026			
Other Expenditures	\$1,630,383			
TOTAL	\$41,234,120	\$10,042,948	\$770,995	\$2,013,988
OPERATIONS				
Public utilities	\$2,783,383	\$649,651	\$177,033	\$303,198
Printing and Publications	\$313,975	\$195,824	\$25,779	\$72,519
Professional Services	\$15,225,171	\$3,987,391	\$344,242	\$1,913,881
Other Business Services	\$2,414,882	\$4,270,974	\$87,191	\$424,048
Transportation, Travel and Fuel	\$1,008,086	\$1,373,286	\$414,762	\$230,120
Supplies	\$5,529,745	\$4,407,558	\$433,513	\$153,944
Other Expenditures	\$94,365	\$288,567	\$19,335	\$51,512
TOTAL	\$27,369,607	\$15,173,251	\$1,501,855	\$3,149,222
WAGES				
Wages and Salaries	\$28,120,299	\$21,595,788	\$2,114,428	\$2,702,212
Full time Equivalents	445.0	454.7	28.0	23.2
VISITOR EXPENDITURES				
Transportation (auto)	\$52,652,350	\$120,703,858	\$2,183,310	\$660,330
Transportation (rental)	\$13,151,210		\$195,569	
Transportation (other)	\$4,467,232		\$117,517	
Accommodation	\$74,950,820	\$14,206,081	\$616,155	\$144,072
Food & Beverage (restaurants)	\$60,108,399	\$30,357,136	\$213,351	\$690,345
Food & Beverage (stores)	\$37,287,587	\$144,570,675	\$2,639,385	\$324,162
Recreation and entertainment	\$30,134,894	\$30,357,136	\$152,388	\$222,111
Other Expenditures	\$44,263,323	\$53,680,693	\$147,316	\$774,387
TOTAL	\$317,015,816	\$393,875,579	\$6,264,993	\$2,815,407

Appendix 5
Detailed **Provincial/Territorial Government** Expenditures Used in the Economic Impact Model by
Jurisdiction

Expenditure Category	Territory	
	Nunavut	
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT		
Repairs and Renovations		
Staff Housing		
Non-Residential Construction	\$566,000	
Access Roads/Parking		
Other Engineering Construction		
Professional Services		
Fleet and Equipment		
Other Expenditures		
TOTAL	\$566,000	
OPERATIONS		
Public utilities	\$60,898	
Printing and Publications	\$43,962	
Professional Services	\$163,537	
Other Business Services	\$161,792	
Transportation, Travel and Fuel	\$120,433	
Supplies	\$32,350	
Other Expenditures	\$8,310	
TOTAL	\$591,282	
WAGES		
Wages and Salaries	\$1,223,543	
Full time Equivalents	15.0	
VISITOR EXPENDITURES		
Transportation (auto)	\$146,250	
Transportation (rental)		
Transportation (other)	\$3,033,374	
Accommodation	\$395,757	
Food & Beverage (restaurants)	\$480,132	
Food & Beverage (stores)		
Recreation and entertainment	\$145,077	
Other Expenditures	\$109,893	
TOTAL	\$4,310,483	

Appendix 5
Detailed Expenditures Used in the Analysis of Economic Impacts for **Parks Canada by Jurisdiction**

Expenditure Category	Province			
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT				
Repairs and Renovations	\$30,257	\$15,187	\$10,211	\$3,102
Staff Housing				
Non-Residential Construction		\$9,738		
Access Roads/Parking	\$949,925	\$140,284	\$336,981	\$116,275
Other Engineering Construction				
Professional Services				
Fleet and Equipment	\$381,232	\$491,688	\$301	\$66,927
Other Expenditures				
TOTAL	\$1,361,414	\$656,897	\$347,493	\$186,304
OPERATIONS				
Public utilities	\$465,078	\$583,861	\$310,011	\$404,204
Printing and Publications	\$54,118	\$79,821	\$42,413	\$49,829
Professional Services	\$1,757,609	\$5,709,143	\$1,409,117	\$4,629,368
Other Business Services	\$965,364	\$761,208	\$608,877	\$565,928
Transportation, Travel and Fuel	\$1,033,831	\$645,537	\$295,599	\$476,170
Supplies	\$1,672,640	\$2,357,768	\$750,008	\$1,020,151
Other Expenditures	\$32,260	\$40,651	\$24,209	\$35,110
TOTAL	\$5,980,900	\$10,177,989	\$3,440,234	\$7,180,760
WAGES				
Wages and Salaries	\$7,162,274	\$13,913,860	\$3,398,272	\$7,033,293
Full time Equivalents	135.2	241.1	69.0	138.4
VISITOR EXPENDITURES				
Transportation (auto)	\$23,435,975	\$5,287,686	\$7,713,471	\$13,159,919
Transportation (rental)	\$9,048,786	\$2,065,830	\$2,688,339	\$2,643,890
Transportation (other)	\$1,028,697	\$561,950	\$115,209	\$551,502
Accommodation	\$30,780,699	\$6,326,293	\$5,270,584	\$17,297,388
Food & Beverage (restaurants)	\$39,281,614	\$5,119,851	\$9,086,303	\$15,036,292
Food & Beverage (stores)	\$11,221,225	\$3,634,758	\$4,277,995	\$5,914,359
Recreation and entertainment	\$12,116,203	\$2,740,226	\$4,166,224	\$7,225,167
Other Expenditures	\$14,233,249	\$3,047,701	\$3,517,188	\$7,170,096
TOTAL	\$141,146,448	\$28,784,293	\$36,835,314	\$68,998,614

Appendix 5 Detailed Expenditures Used in the Economic Impact Model for Parks Canada by Jurisdiction				
Expenditure Category	Province			
	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT				
Repairs and Renovations		\$178,529	\$50,539	\$41,664
Staff Housing				
Non-Residential Construction		\$39,587		
Access Roads/Parking	\$163,366	\$50,862	\$2,005,870	\$132,064
Other Engineering Construction		\$29,075		\$11,202
Professional Services				
Fleet and Equipment	\$145,391	\$256,221	\$41,710	\$115,783
Other Expenditures				
TOTAL	\$308,757	\$554,274	\$2,098,119	\$300,713
OPERATIONS				
Public utilities	\$1,540,618	\$1,255,662	\$404,749	\$1,519,131
Printing and Publications	\$248,756	\$202,283	\$45,143	\$34,103
Professional Services	\$6,763,229	\$5,480,365	\$1,567,634	\$1,175,032
Other Business Services	\$2,397,145	\$1,771,926	\$792,793	\$763,016
Transportation, Travel and Fuel	\$2,637,620	\$2,142,158	\$587,680	\$690,042
Supplies	\$3,069,416	\$2,533,139	\$1,025,023	\$1,611,698
Other Expenditures	\$315,855	\$152,015	\$25,108	\$60,854
TOTAL	\$16,972,639	\$13,537,548	\$4,448,130	\$5,853,876
WAGES				
Wages and Salaries	\$26,545,999	\$27,107,998	\$11,864,712	\$6,191,920
Full time Equivalents	376.0	355.7	194.3	115.9
VISITOR EXPENDITURES				
Transportation (auto)	\$46,021,560	\$19,007,759	\$8,134,535	\$7,454,995
Transportation (rental)	\$9,140,344	\$499,662	\$430,934	\$150,652
Transportation (other)	\$1,015,594	\$644,573	\$166,579	\$173,325
Accommodation	\$51,740,453	\$12,274,928	\$8,103,163	\$3,743,540
Food & Beverage (restaurants)	\$31,106,821	\$10,984,275	\$5,102,348	\$4,020,452
Food & Beverage (stores)	\$19,865,649	\$11,834,834	\$3,300,167	\$3,097,977
Recreation and entertainment	\$19,146,033	\$4,430,353	\$2,942,876	\$3,588,401
Other Expenditures	\$22,538,447	\$27,296,916	\$4,965,947	\$5,707,753
TOTAL	\$200,574,901	\$86,973,301	\$33,146,548	\$27,937,096

Appendix 5 Detailed Expenditures Used in the Economic Impact Model for Parks Canada by Jurisdiction				
Expenditure Category	Province/Territory			
	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT				
Repairs and Renovations	\$2,340,700	\$2,210,843	\$15,613	\$68,795
Staff Housing				
Non-Residential Construction		\$138,993		
Access Roads/Parking	\$16,388,591	\$91,779	\$1,491	\$1,198,580
Other Engineering Construction		\$62,016		
Professional Services				
Fleet and Equipment	\$2,595,455	\$297,023	\$23,256	\$112,752
Other Expenditures				
TOTAL	\$21,324,746	\$2,800,654	\$40,360	\$1,380,127
OPERATIONS				
Public utilities	\$2,604,750	\$1,402,917	\$215,242	\$442,719
Printing and Publications	\$312,151	\$141,589	\$13,799	\$37,512
Professional Services	\$42,302,572	\$9,031,119	\$259,794	\$1,577,331
Other Business Services	\$5,504,326	\$3,985,345	\$650,342	\$3,348,043
Transportation, Travel and Fuel	\$2,907,517	\$1,810,236	\$287,917	\$1,586,747
Supplies	\$10,847,509	\$4,972,202	\$245,374	\$833,765
Other Expenditures	\$1,524,691	\$124,936	\$3,853	\$10,294
TOTAL	\$66,003,516	\$21,468,344	\$1,676,321	\$7,836,411
WAGES				
Wages and Salaries	\$43,042,461	\$25,978,438	\$2,985,816	\$7,712,147
Full time Equivalents	712.2	418.5	41.1	98.7
VISITOR EXPENDITURES				
Transportation (auto)	\$212,393,738	\$80,296,983	\$861,064	\$382,712
Transportation (rental)	\$122,743,679	\$29,184,546	\$190,392	\$67,734
Transportation (other)	\$31,227,114	\$4,493,497	\$1,020,246	\$3,534,492
Accommodation	\$299,235,941	\$58,963,787	\$1,001,108	\$1,496,945
Food & Beverage (restaurants)	\$242,785,042	\$49,572,223	\$540,956	\$706,902
Food & Beverage (stores)	\$183,840,758	\$43,987,872	\$540,956	\$706,902
Recreation and entertainment	\$246,947,587	\$44,868,894	\$575,631	\$554,210
Other Expenditures	\$134,300,635	\$33,831,412	\$883,801	\$187,269
TOTAL	\$1,473,474,494	\$345,199,214	\$5,614,153	\$7,637,165

Appendix 5 Detailed Expenditures Used in the Economic Impact Model for Parks Canada by Jurisdiction		
Expenditure Category	Territory	
	Nunavut	
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT		
Repairs and Renovations	\$39,525	
Staff Housing		
Non-Residential Construction	\$930,757	
Access Roads/Parking	\$6	
Other Engineering Construction		
Professional Services		
Fleet and Equipment	\$141,669	
Other Expenditures		
TOTAL	\$1,111,957	
OPERATIONS		
Public utilities	\$389,405	
Printing and Publications	\$15,759	
Professional Services	\$1,027,534	
Other Business Services	\$1,227,224	
Transportation, Travel and Fuel	\$1,045,309	
Supplies	\$377,197	
Other Expenditures	\$1,211	
TOTAL	\$4,083,639	
WAGES		
Wages and Salaries	\$4,040,898	
Full time Equivalents	45.1	
VISITOR EXPENDITURES		
Transportation (auto)	\$0	
Transportation (rental)	\$0	
Transportation (other)	\$1,418,604	
Accommodation	\$573,004	
Food & Beverage (restaurants)	\$276,152	
Food & Beverage (stores)	\$276,152	
Recreation and entertainment	\$249,201	
Other Expenditures	\$61,250	
TOTAL	\$2,854,364	