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**Economic Assessment Of The Parks Canada
Program - 1984-1985**

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**Economic Assessment of the
Parks Canada Program
1984-85**



SUMMARY

Parks Canada's main mandate involves the identification, protection and management of nationally significant natural and cultural heritage resources. In fulfilling this mandate, the Parks Canada Program also has an impact on the Canadian economy. In fiscal year 1984-85, visitor and Parks Canada Program expenditures amounted to \$614.7 million; \$306.6 million in Parks Canada expenditures and \$308.1 million in visitor spending. That is to say that without the existence of Parks Canada heritage locations, the visitors would not have spent these \$308.1 million. After accounting for imported goods and Parks Canada's revenue, the final domestic demand in the Canadian economy generated by the program was estimated at \$573.7 million. The economic impacts of these expenditures for 1984-85 were as follows:

The gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost, i.e. the value added to the total goods and services produced in the economy, increased by \$893.7 million.

Labour income (total wages paid to wage-earners) grew by \$592.9 million.

Over 34,100 additional person-years of employment (including persons employed by Parks Canada) were generated by Program and visitor spending.

Governments - local, provincial and federal - collected nearly \$144.6 million in indirect taxes, duties and royalties. Of this amount, \$42.9 million was collected by the federal government.

Parks Canada also has an impact on tourism. In fact around 2.0% of all tourism spending by Canadian and foreign visitors is due to the existence of national parks, national historic parks and sites and historic canals.

This impact on tourism also affects the country's balance of payments. Spending by foreign visitors attributable to the Parks Canada system has been estimated at \$48.8 million, representing 1% of total visitor spending in Canada for vacation trips.

It should be recognized that the economic assessment does not include expenditures made by the private sector to construct facilities used to service visitors. In addition the expenditures of other government departments, such as the Department of Public Works, are likewise not included in the assessment. Obviously including these expenditures would increase the impact estimates.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
SUMMARY 0 . . 0 0 0 0	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS 0 . *	ii
LIST OF TABLES .	iii
LIST OF FIGURES .	iv
INTRODUCTION .	v
CHAPTER 1: SPENDING ATTRIBUTABLE TO NATIONAL HERITAGE LOCATIONS ADMINISTERED BY PARKS CANADA .	1
1.1 Parks Canada Expenditures .	1
1.2 Visitor Spending Attributable to Parks Canada Facilities . * . . * * .	2
1.3 Final Domestic Demand .	3
CHAPTER II: IMPACT ON INCOME .	8
2.1 Labour Income .	8
2.2 Gross Domestic Product .	8
2.3 Total Income .	10
CHAPTER III: IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT .	15
3.1 Labour Income and Employment Impact .	15
CHAPTER IV: IMPACT ON GOVERNMENT REVENUE .	18
CHAPTER V: IMPACT ON TOURISM AND THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS .	22
5.1 Impact on Tourism' .	22
5.2 Impact on Balance of Payments .	22
CONCLUSION .	24

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>PAGE</u>
TABLE 1: Final Domestic Demand, By Industry Sector000	7
TABLE 2: Labour Income Generated, By Industry Sector	9
TABLE 3: Gross Domestic Product At Factor Cost Generated, By Industry Sector	11
TABLE 4: Direct, Indirect And Induced Gross Domestic Product At Factor Cost Generated . . .000. . . 000. . . 0.000. .0...	12
TABLE 5: Total Income Generated	12
TABLE 6: Person-Years, Generated By Industry Sector	16
TABLE 7: Number Of Direct, Indirect And Induced Person-Years Generated	16
TABLE 8: Government Revenue Generated	19

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>PAGE</u>
FIGURE 1 (a) Parks Canada Expend itures Having An Economic Impact	2
FIGURE 1(b) Visitor Spending Having An Economic Impact	4
FIGURE 1(c) Final Domestic Demand Attributable To Parks Canada	5
FIGURE 1 (d) Components Involved In Economic Impact Of Parks Canada Program	6
FIGURE 2(a) Breakdown Of Total Income Generated .	13
FIGURE 2(b) Impact On Income	14
FIGURE 3(a) Impact On Income And Employment	17
FIGURE 4(a) Sources Of Government Revenue	20
FIGURE 4(b) Impact On Income, Employment And Government Revenue	21

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the impact on the Canadian economy of Parks Canada's expenditures and visitor spending attributable to Parks Canada's heritage locations. The report **updates**¹ the 1982-83 results using the Statistics Canada national input/output model. The following results demonstrates that the Program's economic impact complements Parks Canada's mandate "To protect for all time those places which are significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage and also to encourage public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of this heritage in ways which leave it unimpaired for future generations." (Parks Canada Policy 1983, p. 11).

The impact on the Canadian economy of spending attributable to Parks Canada for the 1984-85 fiscal year is estimated by using Statistics Canada's 1981 structural model. This impact is analyzed in terms of employment, **labour** income, gross domestic product and government revenues. Chapter I examines spending attributable to national parks, national historic parks and sites and national historic canals. It identifies the expenditures injected into the Canadian economy by both Parks Canada and visitors to the parks system. Chapter II discusses the impact on income. The three types of income analyzed are **labour** income, gross domestic product and total income. Chapter III examines the economic repercussions of Parks Canada on employment. Chapter IV discusses how Parks Canada affects government revenue. Finally, Chapter V examines the contribution of Parks Canada to the tourism industry and the balance of payments.

1 The basic hypotheses and the method employed are not explained in this report. Those interested may refer to the 1981-82 version of the economic impact study in Evaluation of the Impact on the Canadian Economy of Spending Attributable to National Heritage Locations Administered by Parks Canada... Volume I, II and IV, Parks Canada, **Socio-Economic Division**, April 1983.

CHAPTER I

SPENDING ATTRIBUTABLE TO NATIONAL HERITAGE LOCATIONS ADMINISTERED BY PARKS CANADA

The impact of Parks Canada on the Canadian economy results from 1) program expenditures and 2) spending by visitors that is directly attributable to heritage locations. Program expenditures are obtained from Parks Canada financial records. The estimate of visitor spending, on the other hand, is the end result of applying two successive models. The first model, developed by the **Socio-Economic Branch (SEB)**, uses attendance data; the second is **Tourism Canada's Tourism Impact Model (TIM)**.

The economic impact of these expenditures is measured with the aid of the Statistics Canada National input/output model of the Canadian economy. This model makes it possible to see how demand is generated in the Canadian economy and how it affects income, employment and government revenues.

1.1 Parks Canada Expenditures

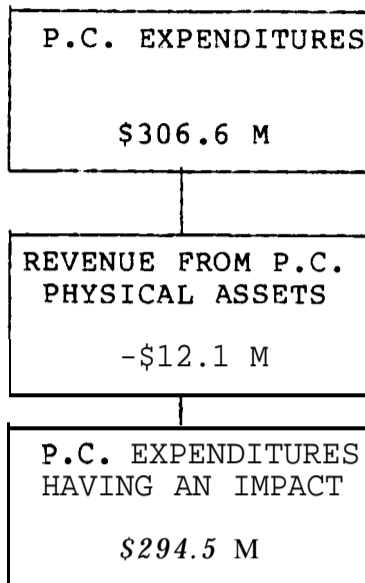
Financial records to June 30, 1985 show that during the 1984-85 fiscal year, Parks Canada spent some \$306.6 million. Of this amount, \$306.0 million were expenditures for items such as wages and salaries, transportation and communications, information, and professional services. Expenditures for acquisition of land and used goods and machinery are not included in this figure. Expenditures for these items add nothing to the Canadian economy because they are simply transfers of property (and thus requiring no output) between two economic agents.

From the \$306.6 million total Parks Canada expenditures, the \$12.1 million revenue earned from the operation of Parks Canada's physical assets must be subtracted. Revenue from concessions, leasing of land, sale of licences, other sales and fines paid directly by **Parks Canada** users therefore must be subtracted from the total of Parks Canada's expenditures. Expenditures that have an economic impact therefore total \$294.5 million. Figure 1(a) illustrates this transaction.

² For example, if a visitor makes several stops on a long trip, and one of these is at a national park, only a percentage of the travel expenditures will be credited to the park.

FIGURE 1(a)

Parks Canada Expenditures Having An Economic Impact



1.2 Visitor Spending Attributable to Parks Canada Facilities

In 1984-85, an estimated 25.2 million visits were made to Parks Canada's heritage locations. Expenditures made in getting to and during the visit at these locations fall primarily into five economic sectors: 1) transportation, 2) accommodation, 3) food and beverages, 4) entertainment and recreation, and 5) other trip costs.

The transportation sector includes all vehicle maintenance services, purchases of goods (including gasoline) and all other modes of transportation used by tourists. In 1984-95, visitors spent \$125.3 million in this sector. Visitors also spent an estimated \$47.9 million on accommodation and an estimated \$99.8 million on food and beverages.

The entertainment and recreation sector includes theatre and movies, various types of trips and entertainment and other recreational services. Visitors to Parks Canada's heritage locations spent just over \$20.8 million in this sector during 1984-85.

The "other trip costs" sector consists of: retail sales, taxis, personal services, car rentals and travel agents. Visitor spending in this sector totalled \$14.3 million in 1984-85.³

Combining the five expenditure sectors, it was estimated that visitors spent a total of \$308.1 million in 1984-85 broken down as follows: national parks: \$256.3 million; national historic parks and sites: \$40.2 million; national historic canals: \$11.6 million.

Part of this visitor spending (entrance fees, camping permits, etc.) represents revenue to Parks Canada. The amount involved, which totals \$9.8 million, must be deducted from the \$308.1 million figure if we are to derive the amount of spending that has an impact on the Canadian economy. Visitor spending having an economic impact therefore totals approximately \$298.3 million, as illustrated in Figure 1(b). It is assumed here that without the existence of Parks Canada heritage locations, the visitors would not have spent these \$308.1 million.

1.3 Final Domestic Demand

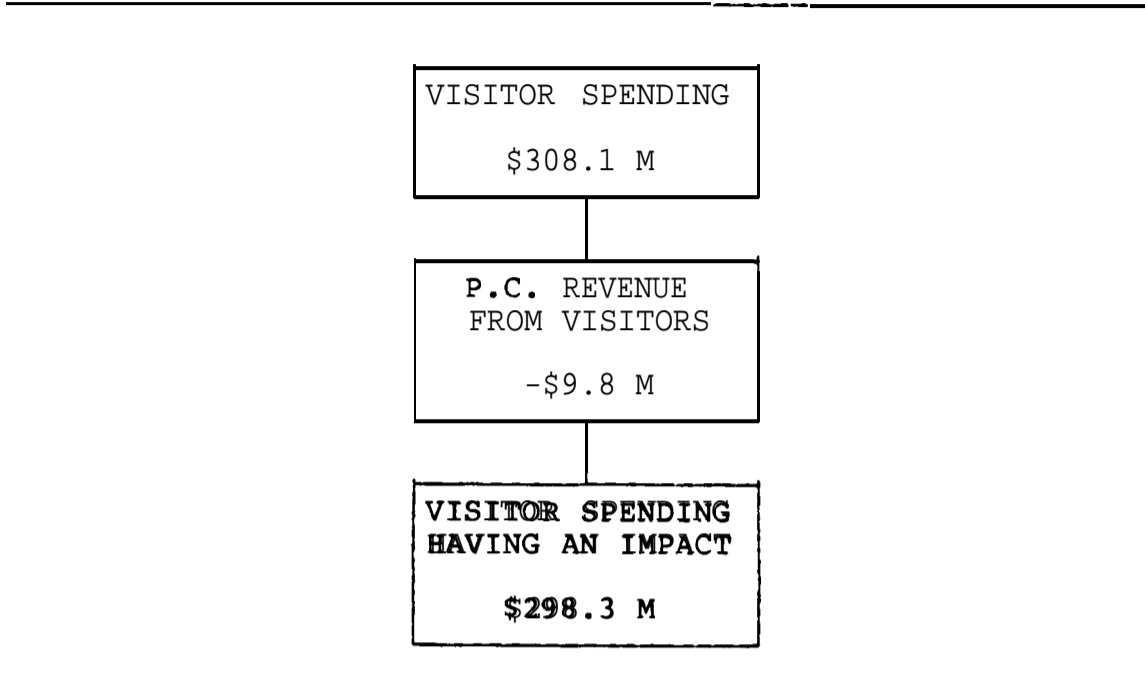
The analysis thus far shows that Parks Canada has spent a net \$294.5 million in the economy and that visitors of heritage locations have spent \$298.3 million. The total estimated final demand in the economy is therefore \$592.8 million. Final demand is defined as the demand which is in fact actually generated in the economy.

Of this \$592.8 million, in final demand, \$19.1 million are accounted for by goods imported from abroad by visitors and Parks Canada and by import duties on these goods. These two components represent an outflow from the economy. In fact the Statistics Canada model used to evaluate the economic impact considers amounts spent on imported goods and government revenue as not being reintroduced into the economy and therefore having no economic impact.

³ For further information about the method used to estimate visitor spending see: Evaluation of the Impact on the Canadian Economy of Spending Attributable to National Heritage Locations Administered by Parks Canada, Volume II, April 1983.

FIGURE 1(b)

Visitor Spending Having An Economic Impact



Subtracting these two components from the final demand estimate leads to the more restricted concept of final domestic demand. As one might expect, final domestic demand refers to the amount remaining within a country's borders and which leads to the production of Canadian goods and services. In 1984-85, final domestic demand totalled \$573.7 million. It is this amount which is used to evaluate the economic impact of Parks Canada.

Figure 1(c) summarizes the process thus far, while Figure 1(d) illustrates the inferences that may be drawn from final domestic demand. Each of the elements in Figure 1(d) will be analyzed separately.

FIGURE 1(c)
Final Domestic Demand Attributable to
Parks Canada

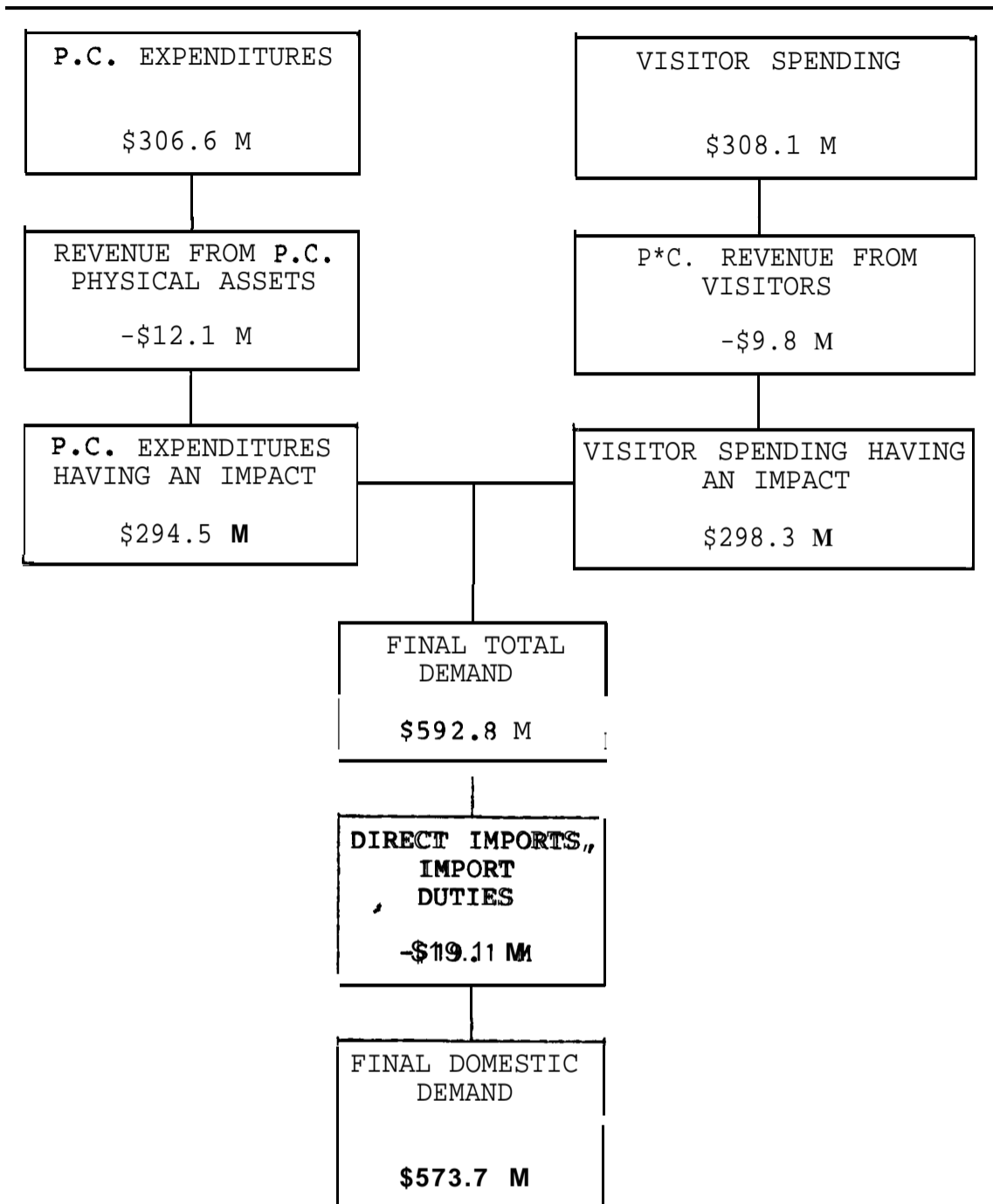


FIGURE 1(d)

Components Involved In Economic Impact Of Parks Canada Program

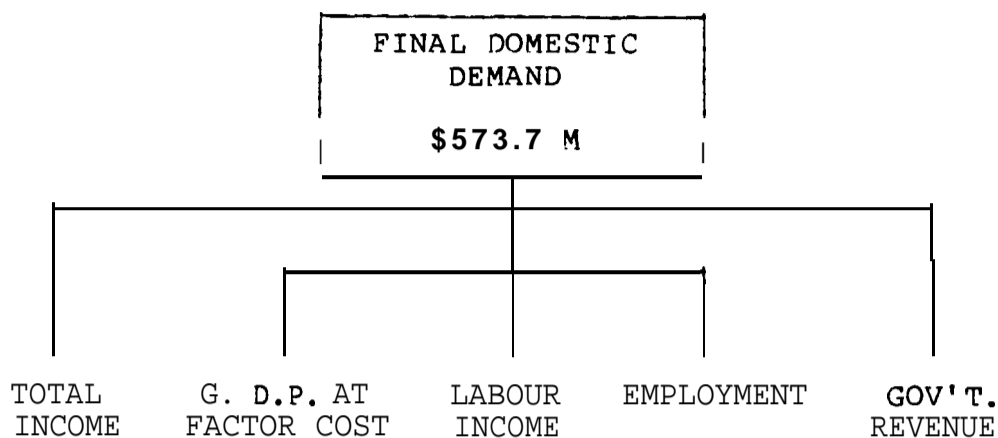


Table 1 depicts the final domestic demand generated in the economy by industry sector. The primary industry categories include the extraction of natural resources (agriculture, mining, etc.); the secondary sector involves the processing industries (textiles, furniture, machinery, etc.); the construction sector includes all types of construction (buildings, roads, dams, etc.); the tertiary sector consists of service industries (transport, communications, business, etc.).

Table 1 shows the **strong** predominance of the tertiary sector in final domestic demand analysis. Parks Canada spends \$63.3 million in this sector, or 52% of its industrial demand. Over 99% of all **visitor** spending is in the tertiary sector. This is not surprising because most businesses involved in the tourism industry are in the tertiary sector. By contrast, Parks Canada was responsible for 99% of the final domestic demand for the construction sector in Table 1. Domestic industrial demand however accounts for only 44% of Parks Canada's total domestic demand. The balance of the demand goes towards households, i.e. Parks Canada employees, who received \$155.5 million in salaries, wages and other **labour** income.

TABLE 1

Final Domestic Demand, By Industry Sector

<u>Industry Sector</u>	<u>Parks Canada</u> <u>\$ 000</u>	<u>Visitors</u> <u>\$ 000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$ 000</u>
Primary	650	1,298	1,948
Secondary	16,433	517	16,950
Construction	40,711	51	40,762
Tertiary	63,314	293,454	356,768
- Transportation & warehousing	14,705	87,095	101,800
- Retail trade	4,097	49,680	53,777
- Accommodation & restaurants	216	133,377	133,593
- Other	44,296	23,302	67,598
Sub-total	121,108	295,320	416,428
Households	155,525	1,780	157,305
- Salaries and wages paid by P.C.	153,095		153,095
- Indirect taxes	2,430	1,780	4,210
Total	276,633	297,100	573,733

CHAPTER II

IMPACT ON INCOME

Final domestic demand generates many different types of income . The types of income analyzed in this chapter are labour income, gross domestic product and total income.

2.1 Labour Income

As the name indicates, labour income consists of the total pay earned by wage-earners, i.e. salaries, wages and other supplementary labour income. Table 2 shows by industry sector the labour income generated by the final domestic demand of visitors and Parks Canada. The total labour income generated amounts to \$592.9 million.

The tertiary sector, in paying \$320.7 million to its employees, produces more labour income than any other industry sector.

Visitor spending generates some \$257.1 million in income while program expenditures generate \$335.9 million. The difference is mainly accounted for by employee salaries and wages paid by Parks Canada.

2.2 Gross Domestic Product

If the net income of individual businesses and other surpluses⁴ are added to labour income, the resulting figure is the gross domestic product at factor cost.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of the net output of intermediary inputs, i.e. the value added to the total goods and services produced in Canada.

Value added may be measured in terms of market price or factor cost. The GDP at market price indicates the total value added to goods and services. It is equal to the income generated by production and thus includes indirect taxes and subsidies. GDP at factor cost is the value added in relation to the factors of production: labour, material used, and capital. This index therefore excludes all indirect taxes. By eliminating the components that add nothing to the value of production and that go directly to government, the GDP at factor cost gives a more accurate picture of value added in the economy.

⁴ Corporation profits, dividends paid to persons, capital cost allowance and depletion (mines and other extraction industries) .

TABLE 2

Labour Income Generated, By Industry Sector

<u>Industry Sector</u>	<u>Parks Canada</u> <u>\$ 000</u>	<u>Visitors</u> <u>\$ 000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$ 000</u>
Primary	3,818	4,916	8,734
Secondary	35,555	32,900	68,455
Construction	17,009	4,867	21,876
Tertiary	115,244	205,469	320,713
- Transportation & warehousing	15,352	47,681	63,033
- Retail trade	23,266	42,884	66,150
- Accommodation & restaurants	8,116	56,879	64,995
- Other	68,510	58,025	126,535
Sub-total	171,626	248,152	419,778
Households	164,237	8,910	173,147
- Salaries and wages paid by P.C.	153,095		153,095
- Labour income generated by simulation	11,142	8,910	20,052
Total	335,863	257,062	592,925

Table 3 shows the **gross** domestic product at factor cost generated in the economy for each industry sector. Thus the \$573.7 million in final domestic demand (Table 1) produced by Parks Canada and visitors generated over \$893 million in value added to the economy. In other words, for each dollar spent that is attributable to the national heritage locations of Parks Canada, \$1.56 of gross domestic product is generated in the Canadian economy. Assuming that visitor spending is attributable to **Parks Canada, every dollar** spent (**i.e.** having an impact) by Parks Canada increases the value added in the Canadian economy by **\$3.03**.

A close study of Table 3 shows that the tertiary sector, with a GDP of \$540.6 million, is the main beneficiary. It should be recalled that most visitor services are in the tertiary sector: restaurants, accommodation, recreational activities, etc. The tertiary sector is followed by households, with \$174.6 million, and the secondary sector, with \$100.9 million.

In Table 4, GDP at factor cost is broken down into direct, indirect and induced GDP. This shows that Parks Canada's expenditures had direct repercussions of the order of \$217.5 million compared to \$162.4 million for visitor spending. Direct GDP consists of the increased income resulting from initial spending. Direct GDP for all spending totals \$379.9 million.

Indirect GDP is the portion of value **added** produced in supplying the industries stimulated by initial demand. In effect, when demand increases in a given industry sector, this sector needs to obtain materials and supplies from other industries. In other words, indirect GDP is the value added in the economy in relation to these supply industries. Induced GDP results from an increase in economic activity due to additional spending by households because of their added income. Table 4 shows that indirect and induced GDP total approximately \$513.8 million: \$251.8 million of this comes from Parks Canada's expenditures and \$262.0 million from visitor spending.

2.3 Total Income

As explained earlier, GDP at factor cost consists of salaries and wages plus the net earnings of businesses and other surpluses. By adding to the GDP at factor cost both indirect taxes and duties while subtracting subsidies, we obtain the total income generated. Taxes and duties, which are not considered among income directly associated with the production of goods **and** services, nevertheless remain one of the types of income generated. Subsidies however are subtracted from the total since they represent public funds and cause a decrease in net government revenues.

Table 5 illustrates the breakdown of total income generated by spending attributable to Parks Canada's heritage locations. Parks Canada accounts for just over half (52%) of the 989.5 million total income generated. Here again, the salaries and wages, as well as the **supplementary labour income that Parks Canada pays to households, are the main reason for this greater impact.** Figure 2(a) illustrates the process used to derive total income from labour income.

TABLE 3

**Gross Domestic Product At Factor Cost Generated,
By Industry Sector**

<u>Industry Sector</u>	<u>Parks Canada</u> <u>\$ 000</u>	<u>Visitors</u> <u>\$ 000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$ 000</u>
Primary	20,188	27,894	48,082
Secondary	52,417	49,463	100,880
Construction	23,252	6,320	29,572
Tertiary	208,393	332,161	540,554
- Transportation & warehousing	21,450	61,715	83,165
- Retail trade	32,994	60,814	93,808
- Accommodation & restaurants	12,158	85,205	97,363
- Other	141,791	124,427	266,218
Sub-total	304,250	414,838	719,088
Households	165,058	9,567	174,625
- Salaries and wages paid by P*C.	153,095		153,095
- Labour income generated by simulation	11,963	9,567	21,530
Total	469,308	424,405	893,713

TABLE 4

**Direct, Indirect And Induced Gross Domestic Product
At Factor Cost Generated**

	<u>Parks Canada</u> <u>\$ 000</u>	<u>Visitors</u> <u>\$ 000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$ 000</u>
Direct GDP	217,537	162,397	379,934
Indirect and Induced GDP	251,771	262,008	513,779
Total GDP	469,308	424,405	893,713

TABLE 5

Total Income Generated

	<u>Parks Canada</u> <u>\$ 000</u>	<u>Visitors</u> <u>\$ 000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$ 000</u>
Salaries, wages and supplementary labour income	335,863	257,062	592,925
Net income of individual businesses	19,849	27,290	47,139
Other surpluses	113,596	140,053	253,649
Sub-total: GDP at factor cost	469,308	424,405	893,713
Indirect Taxes and duties less subsidies	49,872	45,907	95,779
Total	519,180	470,312	989,492

FIGURE 2(a)

Breakdown Of Total Income Generated

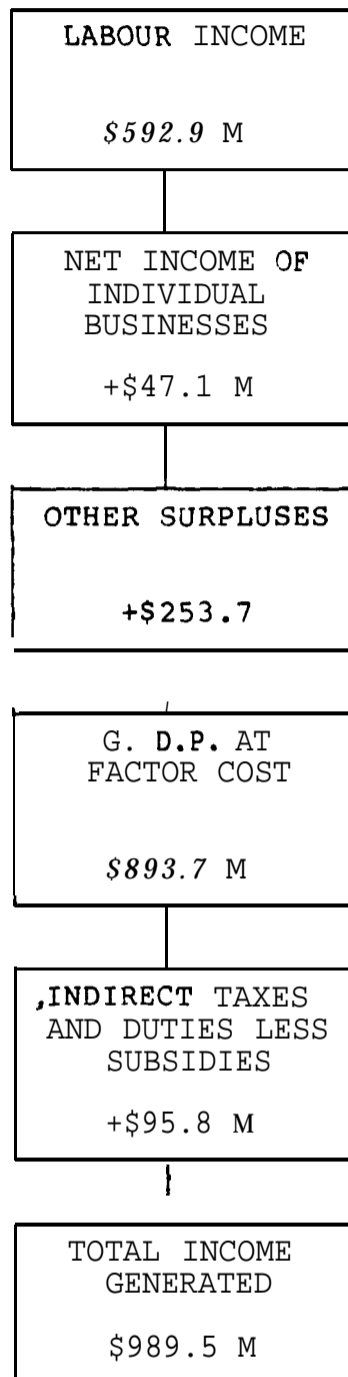
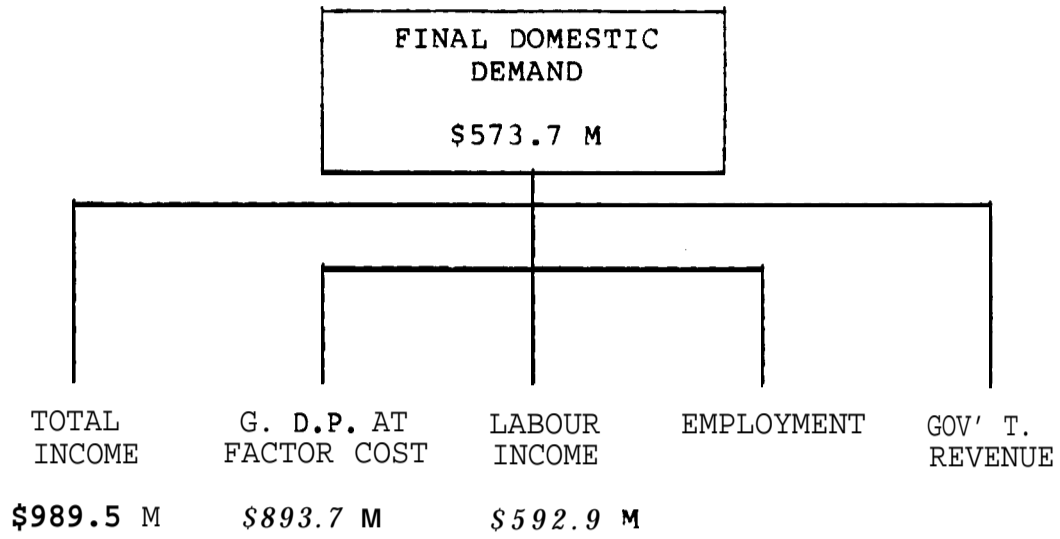


Figure 2(b) summarizes the topics covered thus far.

FIGURE 2(b)
Impact On Income



CHAPTER III

IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT

Spending by Parks Canada and visitors to Parks Canada's heritage locations also affects labour market conditions.

Table 6 shows the impact on employment that results from the final domestic demand of \$573.7 million (Table 1). It shows that Parks Canada and visitors generated some 34,100 **person-years** of work, including the 5,548 employees (full-time equivalent) of Parks Canada. Visitors were responsible for the creation of 17,812 and Parks Canada 16,328 person-years of employment respectively.

Once again, most of the jobs generated (81% excluding Parks Canada's employees) were in the tertiary sector, i.e. 23,120 person-years. This finding is not surprising since we already know that the tertiary sector is highly **labour-intensive** and that visitors concentrate most of their spending on services from this sector.

Spending related to the existence of the Parks Canada system therefore has major repercussions on job creation. Table 7 shows the number of direct, indirect and induced jobs, as well as the total jobs created in person-years. Of the 34,140 jobs created, **more** than half are direct when Parks Canada employees are included.

3.1 Labour Income and Employment Impact

In addition to creating more jobs, Parks Canada's expenditures also give rise to higher paying jobs. Using the figures for labour income generated and number of jobs created, the annual average salary paid for a job created by visitor spending was an estimated \$14,400. The corresponding figure for jobs created by Parks Canada's expenditures was \$20,600. Visitor and Parks Canada spending creates a total of 34,140 jobs at an annual average salary of \$17,400. Since visitor spending results from the existence of the Parks Canada program, it **could** be said that the program creates one person-year of employment for every \$8,600 worth of expenditures.

TABLE 6
Person-Years Generated By Industry Sector

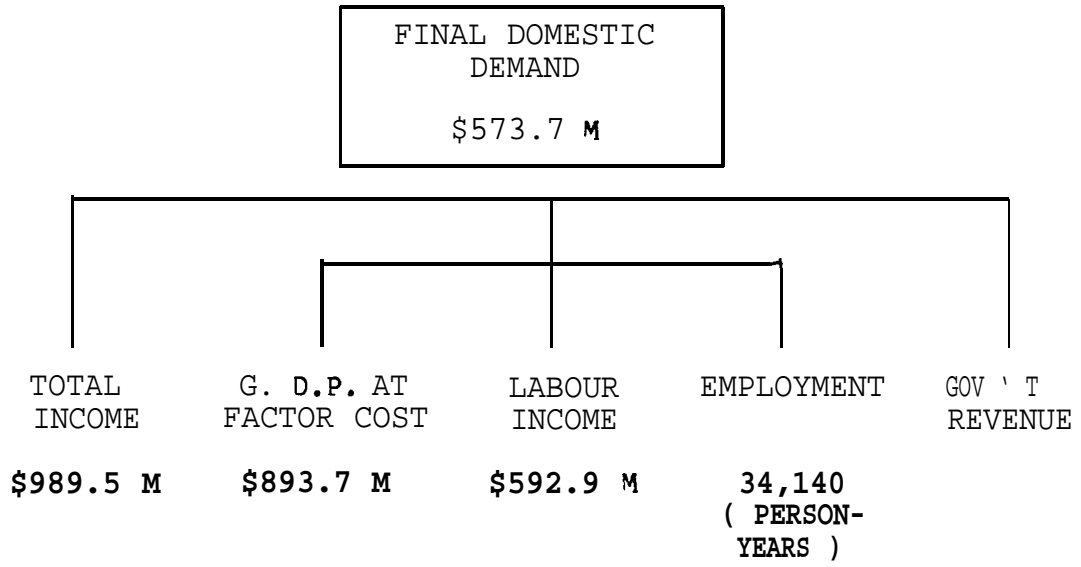
<u>Industry Sector</u>	<u>Parks Canada</u>	<u>Visitors</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary	571.6	880.6	1 ,452.2
Secondary	1 ,655.9	1 ,524.3	3,180.2
Construction	647.6	192.8	840.4
Tertiary	7,905.3	15 ,214.2	23 ,119.5
- Transportation & warehousing	686.6	1,853.7	2,540.3
- Retail trade	2,297.1	4,234.1	6,531.2
- Accommodation & restaurants	818.4	5,735.4	6,553.8
- Other	4,103.2	3,391.0	7,494.2
Sub-total	10,780.4	17,811.9	28,592.3
Parks Canada	5,548.0		5,548.0
Total	16,328.4	17,811.9	34,140.3

TABLE 7
**Number Of Direct, Indirect And Induced
Person-Years Generated**

	<u>Parks Canada</u>	<u>Visitors</u>	<u>Total</u>
Direct	8,078	9,226	17,304
Indirect and Induced	8,250	8,586	16,836
Total	16,328	17,812	34,140

FIGURE 3(a)

Impact On Income And Employment



CHAPTER IV

IMPACT ON GOVERNMENT REVENUE

In addition to the spending of public funds, Parks Canada also generates revenue. Table 8 shows the government revenue generated by Parks Canada and visitors. It shows clearly that the impact by type of revenue is relatively similar no matter where the spending originates (visitors or Parks Canada). Of the \$306.6 million in Parks Canada program expenditures and the \$308.1 million in visitor spending, a total of \$144.6 million returns to the coffers of various levels of governments. All indirect taxes represent more than 80% of government revenue. Out of each dollar spent under the Parks Canada program, government therefore recovers 47 cents.

If we assume that the federal government's share of this revenue (\$122,679 in Table 8) is 35%, then Canada receives an additional \$42.9 million over and above the \$21.9 million collected directly. Subtracting these sources of revenue, the Parks Canada system costs the public treasury **\$306.6 M minus (\$42.9 M + \$21.9 M) = \$241.8 M in 1984-85.**

⁵If the reader compares the above results with those obtained in the 1981 simulation using the 1977 Statistics Canada structural model, he will note a nearly 50% decrease in the impact on government revenues. This is due to the elimination of items for personal income tax, individual business tax and other household transfers in the 1979 model.

TABLE 8

Government Revenue Generated

	<u>Parks Canada</u>	<u>Visitors</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>\$ 000</u>	<u>\$ 000</u>	<u>\$ 000</u>
Indirect taxes	38,023	36,313	74,336
Taxes on natural resources	3,784	4,510	8,294
Government goods and services	9,044	9,562	18,606
Import duties	4,061	3,152	7,213
Other indirect taxes	19,748	23,773	43,521
Subsidies	-11,960	-17,331	-29,291
Sub-total	62,700	59,979	122,679
Revenue from Parks Canada capital assets, permits, etc.	12,082	9,797	21,879
Total	74,782	69,776	144,558

FIGURE 4(a)

Sources Of Government Revenue

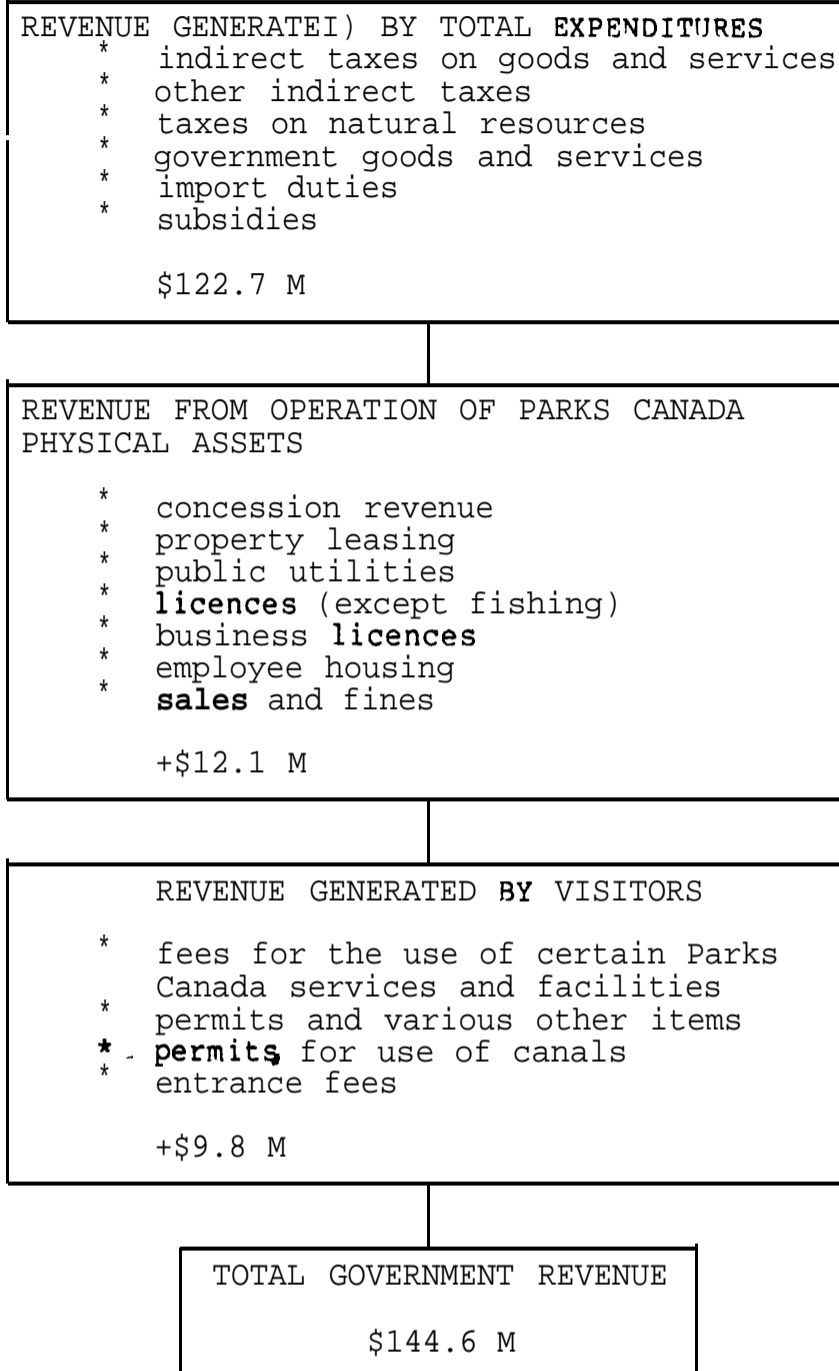
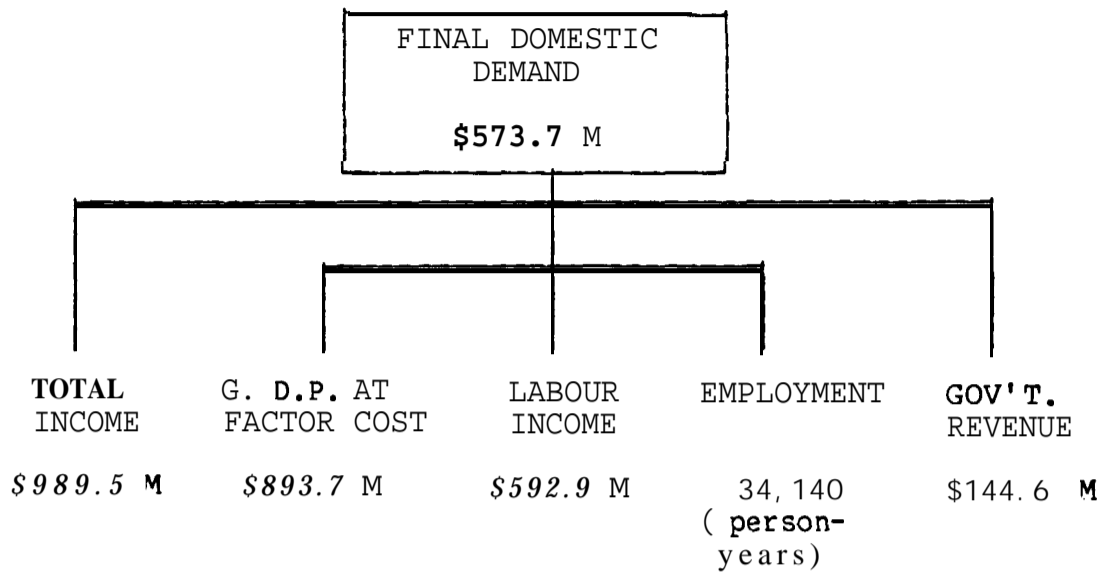


FIGURE 4(b)

Impact On Income, Employment And Government Revenue



CHAPTER V

IMPACT ON TOURISM AND THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The presence of Parks Canada also plays an important role in Canada's tourism industry.

5.1 Impact on Tourism

To evaluate the repercussions of the Parks Canada program on tourism in Canada, spending by Canadian and foreign tourists must be considered. A comparison of the \$308.1 million in tourism spending attributable to Parks Canada to total tourism spending in Canada in 1983-84 (\$18,600 million⁶) shows that around 2.0% of all spending in the Canadian tourism industry is related to Parks Canada's heritage locations.

In 1984-85 an estimated 3.37 million foreign visitors were attracted to the Parks Canada system. On the other hand, the most recent statistics show that Canada attracted over 34.9 million foreign tourists from April 1983 to March 1984.⁸ If the number of foreign tourists has not changed substantially since then, Parks Canada's foreign visitors would amount to 9.5% of all foreign visitors to Canada. Foreign visitors also injected an estimated \$48.8 million into the Canadian economy. The spending linked to Parks Canada's heritage locations therefore represents 1% of total spending in Canada by foreign visitors in 1984-85.

5.2 Impact on Balance of Payments

In the balance of payments tourism account, i.e. the difference between "imports" and "exports" of tourism, Canada ran a deficit in 1984. Revenue from foreign visitors to Canada in 1984 totalled \$4,338 million, while Canadian tourists abroad spent \$6,557 million. The difference is a minus of \$2,219 million. Whereas revenue from foreign visitors represents 3.2% of all Canadian exports, spending by Canadians abroad represents 4.9% of all imports.

6 Tourism Canada, 1983-84.

7 In 1982-83, an estimated 1.8 million foreign visitors came to the Parks Canada System. The substantial increase between 1982-83 and 1984-85 is due to the use of a more precise estimation method. The 3.3 million foreign visitors in 1984-85 is nevertheless considered to be a realistic but conservative estimate.

8 Statistics Canada, Catalogue 66-001

Of the \$4,338 million in revenue for Canada from foreign visitors, \$48.8 million are attributable to Parks Canada's heritage locations. More importantly, without the presence of Parks Canada's heritage locations, the number of Canadian visitors going abroad would probably have been much greater. By attracting foreign visitors as well **as** promoting domestic tourism the Parks Canada program has a positive effect on the tourism balance of payments; without the Parks Canada system, the difference between the outflow of money from Canada and the inflow of money from foreign tourists would therefore be larger.

CONCLUSION

Although the primary objective of the Parks Canada program is the preservation of natural and historic national areas for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, this report demonstrates that spending attributable to Parks Canada's heritage locations has an important impact on the economy. In fact, whether for gross domestic product, labour income, job creation, government revenues or the favorable effects on tourism in Canada, the economic repercussions of Parks Canada are significant.

Because the figures given in this report are simulation results, some factors that are difficult to take into account were omitted. These include volunteer work, unpaid work, market imperfections and capacity limitations. One must not lose sight of the fact that the figures should be viewed as approximate rather than absolute.

It should be recognized that the economic impact assessment does not include expenditures made by the private sector to construct facilities used to service visitors. In addition the expenditures of other government departments such as the Department of Public Works are likewise not included in the assessment. Obviously including these expenditures would have increased the impact estimates.

A number of **socio-economic** questions ^{were} also avoided in this study. Thus structural changes arising in a given region around a heritage location are not considered. Are the jobs created seasonal or permanent? Do they improve the quality of life? Is there a spill-over effect on local or regional entrepreneurship? What has been the effect of parks on the Canadian lifestyle (leisure time available, outdoor activities)? Questions such as these are all socio-economic considerations that have been left out of this study. The results included in this report have been analyzed from an **economic** standpoint, which calls for a factual description of the impact of spending attributable to Parks Canada.