

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Government revenue attributable to tourism, 2007

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Tourism generated \$19.7 billion of revenue for governments in Canada in 2007, up 4.3% from 2006. The gain was driven by higher revenues from domestic tourism spending, as the revenue related to spending by international visitors was down.

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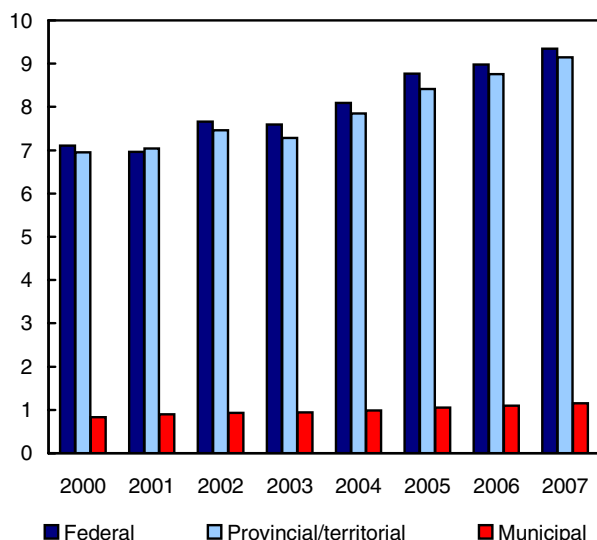
Government revenue attributable to tourism

2007

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Government revenue attributable to tourism

\$ billions



Government revenue attributable to domestic tourism rose 6.1% to just over \$14.5 billion. The revenue due to spending by international visitors was down 0.6% to \$5.1 billion.

The share of governments' revenue attributable to international visitors declined from just over one-third in 2000 to about one-quarter in 2007. This reflects the decline in the international share of tourism spending in Canada over the same period.

Taxes on products, such as the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and provincial sales taxes, were the single largest source of tourism revenue for the federal and provincial/territorial governments.

These taxes accounted for \$4.7 billion for the federal government in 2007, 50% of its revenue from tourism. Provincial/territorial governments

Note to readers

Estimates of the government revenue directly attributable to tourism have been updated to 2007 and revised for 2000 to 2006.

In addition, the government revenue attributable to tourism spending by non-residents (i.e., tourism exports) and by residents (i.e., tourism domestic demand) are presented separately for the first time.

The classifications of industries and commodities used in the study have also been harmonized with those of the Canadian Tourism Satellite Account and the National Tourism Indicators.

About 85% of government revenue from all sources is included or considered in-scope, the same as in the past two releases. Revenue is net of input tax credits to businesses, in particular for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) paid on business travel, and net of rebates of the GST to visitors from other countries.

This report was funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

collected \$5.5 billion, 60% of their tourism revenue, from this source.

These tax revenues rose 2.7% in 2007, the second consecutive year of weak gains. The weakness reflected the one-percentage point reduction in the GST that took effect on July 1, 2006.

Taxes on employment income and business profits were the second most important source of tourism revenue for both the federal and provincial/territorial governments.

Income taxes directly attributable to tourism rose 9.4% in 2007, reflecting gains in both personal and corporate incomes and associated taxes.

These taxes brought in \$3.0 billion for the federal government and another \$1.9 billion for provincial/territorial governments.

Other taxes such as property and capital taxes, levies, license fees and permits, were the chief source of tourism revenue for municipalities. Tourism generated \$0.9 billion through these taxes for municipal governments, representing 78% of their tourism revenue.

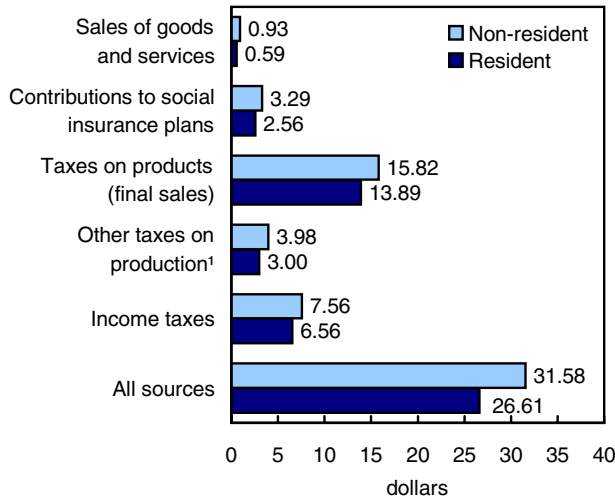
International visitors generate more revenue for governments, for every \$100 of spending

Governments took in \$31.58 for every \$100 of tourism spending by non-residents in Canada in 2007, compared with \$26.61 for every \$100 of spending by resident tourists.

The difference reflects the fact that Canadian businesses receive input tax credits for the GST and in some instances provincial sales taxes on business

travel expenses. This effectively lowers the tax paid by resident tourists, who include Canadian business travellers.

Government revenue per \$100 of tourism spending by residents and non-residents, by source, 2007



It also reflects differences in spending patterns between resident and international visitors, with the latter spending more on more highly taxed items, most notably recreation and entertainment (which includes casinos).

Taxes on products accounted for about 40% of the difference, with international visitors paying \$15.82 in these taxes for every \$100 of their spending in 2007, almost two dollars more than residents.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The paper "Government revenue attributable to tourism, 2007" is now available as part of the *Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series* (13-604-MIE2008060, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Summary indicators

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Government revenue attributable to tourism ¹ (\$ millions)	15,825	16,924	18,241	18,846	19,653
Annual change (%)	-1.4	6.9	7.8	3.3	4.3
As a share of government revenue in-scope ² (%)	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7
Per \$100 of tourism spending (\$)	28.87	28.86	29.14	28.23	27.75
Government revenue attributable to domestic tourism spending (\$ millions)	11,041	11,561	12,923	13,686	14,526
Annual change (%)	4.7	4.7	11.8	5.9	6.1
As a share of government revenue attributable to tourism (%)	69.8	68.3	70.8	72.6	73.9
Per \$100 of tourism spending by residents (\$)	28.13	28.12	28.35	27.24	26.61
Government revenue attributable to tourism exports (\$ millions)	4,784	5,363	5,319	5,160	5,126
Annual change (%)	-13.0	12.1	-0.8	-3.0	-0.6
As a share of government revenue attributable to tourism (%)	30.2	31.7	29.2	27.4	26.1
Per \$100 of tourism spending by non-residents (\$)	30.73	30.59	31.25	31.25	31.58

1. Represents revenue in-scope that is directly attributable to tourism.

2. Represents the sources of revenue in-scope for the study (about 85% of total government revenue from all sources).

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

July 2008

The number of take-offs and landings at the 116 airports without air traffic control towers reached 66,792 movements in July, down 21.3% compared with the 84,888 take-offs and landings for the 119 airports reported in July 2007. Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador, was the most active site in July 2008, recording 3,172 movements.

The July 2008 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Cement

September 2008

Data on cement are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products

Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: "Government revenue attributable to tourism, 2007", no. 60
Catalogue number 13-604-MIE2008060
(free).

Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: "Government revenue attributable to tourism, 2007", no. 60
Catalogue number 13-604-MPB2008060
(free).

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), July 2008
Catalogue number 51-008-XWE
(free).

Travel Arrangement Services, 2006
Catalogue number 63-250-XWE
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (pages 11-001-001-008-007)

The Daily

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Thursday, May 29, 2008
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Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.3 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities combined with a lower import deficit. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada moved significantly from the acquisition-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.	2
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2006 Census profiles
Within the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.
To obtain these profiles in electronic format (codes vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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