

The Daily

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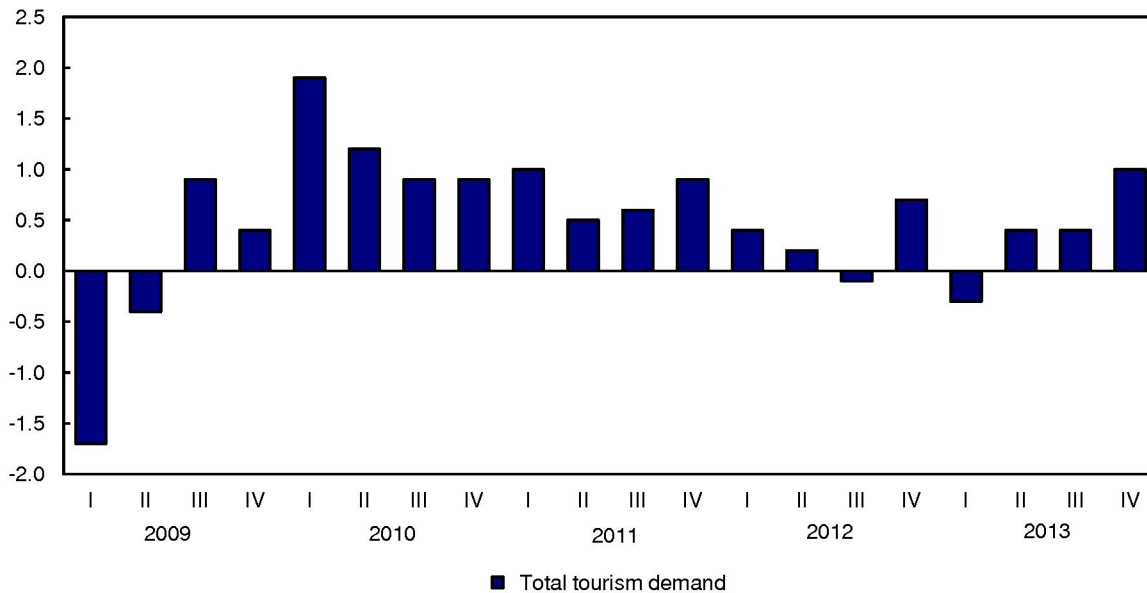
Releases

National tourism indicators, fourth quarter 2013

Tourism spending in Canada rose 1.0% in the fourth quarter, with most of the gain coming from increased outlays by Canadians in the country. This was the largest quarterly gain since the second quarter of 2010. Spending has increased, on average, 0.5% on a quarterly basis since that time.

Chart 1 Tourism spending in Canada increases

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.

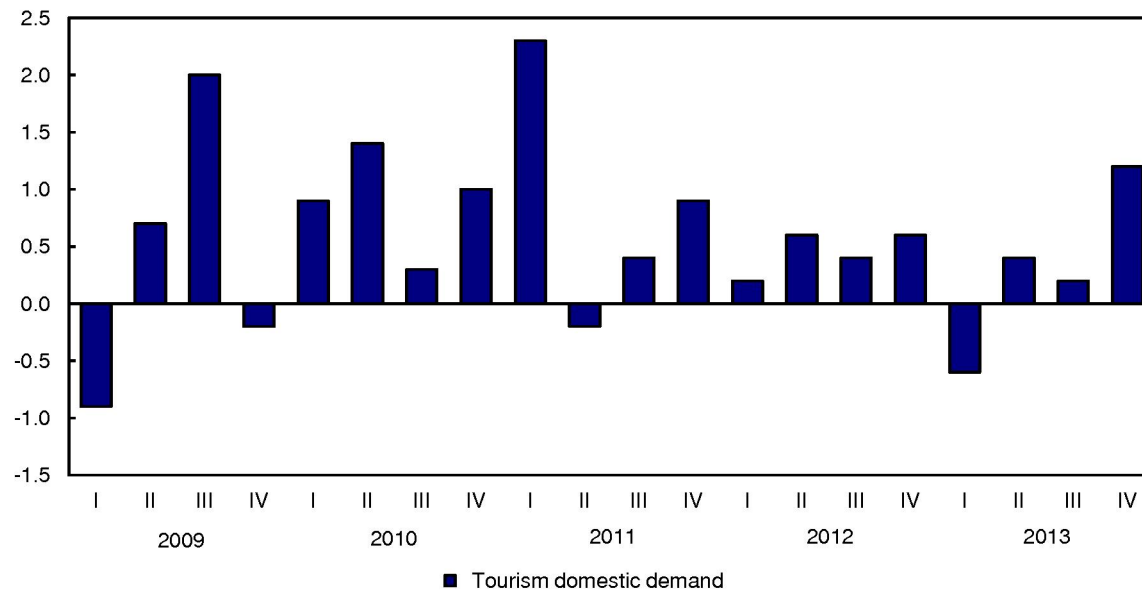
Tourism spending by Canadians in the country up sharply

Tourism spending by Canadians at home rose 1.2% in the fourth quarter, the third consecutive quarterly increase and the largest gain since the first quarter of 2011.

Outlays on most tourism goods and services were up in the fourth quarter, with passenger air transport (+1.8%) and vehicle fuel (+2.0%) contributing the most to the increase. Tourism spending on non-tourism goods and services including groceries and clothing rose 1.2%.

Chart 2 Tourism spending by Canadians in the country up sharply

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.

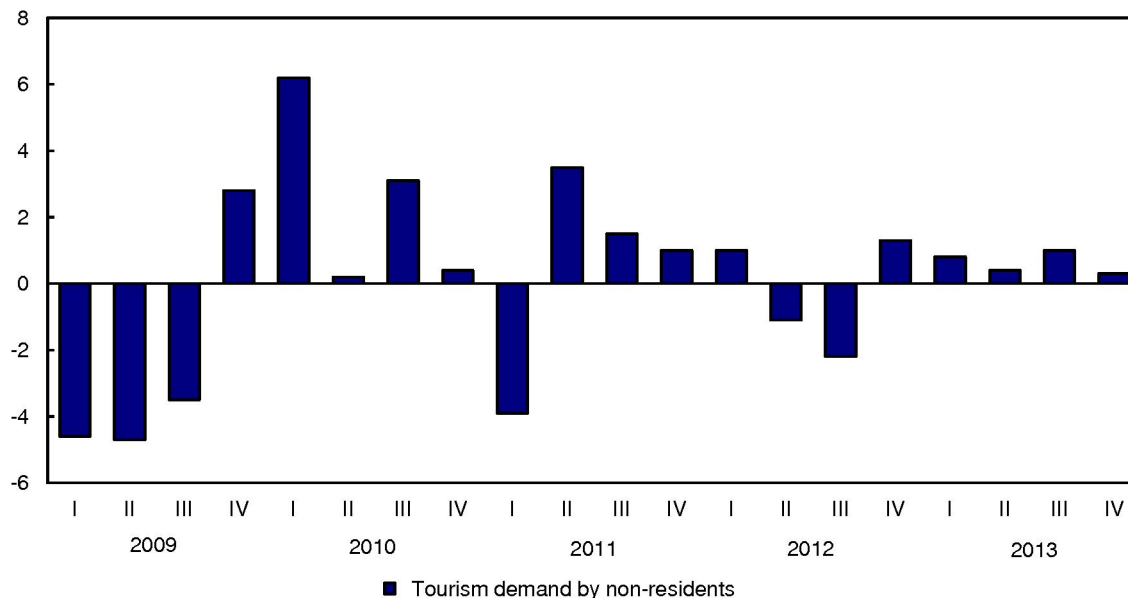
Fifth consecutive increase in spending by international visitors

Spending by international visitors in Canada edged up 0.3% in the fourth quarter. Increased outlays on accommodation (+1.1%), food and beverage services (+1.1%) and recreation and entertainment (+1.7%) more than offset declines in passenger air transport (-1.2%) and non-tourism goods and services (-0.8%).

This was the fifth consecutive quarterly gain in spending by international visitors in Canada. Spending has increased 3.8% over that time with the largest contributor being passenger air transport (+6.6%).

Chart 3
Tourism spending by international visitors edges up

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.

Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 0.7% in the fourth quarter, continuing an upward trend that began in the third quarter of 2009, and matching the 0.7% increase of the national GDP in the fourth quarter.

Tourism GDP increased in every industry in the fourth quarter, except accommodation, which was flat. Transportation (+1.5%) had the largest increase.

Tourism employment edged up 0.1% in the fourth quarter to 619,900 jobs. This was the seventh consecutive increase in tourism employment.

Travel services (+3.2%) and recreation and entertainment (+1.5%) contributed the most to the increase in tourism jobs, while there were declines in accommodation (-1.7%) and other transportation (-0.7%) industries.

Annual 2013

Tourism spending increased 0.9% in 2013, about half the pace of 2012. Spending on most tourism goods and services were up, while passenger air transport declined 1.0%.

Tourism spending in Canada has increased every year, but three, since recordkeeping began in 1986. Declines in 1991 and 2009 occurred during economic downturns, while 2003 saw the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak.

Outlays by Canadians at home were 0.9% higher in 2013, with spending on most tourism goods and services increasing. Passenger air transport, however, was 2.0% lower.

Tourism spending by international visitors in Canada rose 1.2%, led by a 3.1% increase in passenger air transport. However, spending on vehicle fuel and non-tourism goods and services were both lower.

Tourism GDP was up 1.2% in 2013. Most tourism industries posted increases, with food and beverage services (+2.5%) and accommodation (+1.1%) contributing the most to the overall gain. Tourism GDP in non-tourism industries was also higher, while transportation was slightly lower.

In comparison, national GDP increased 1.9% in 2013. Tourism GDP growth has lagged national GDP in each of the last five years.

Tourism employment increased 1.4% to 618,100 jobs. The food and beverage services (+3.5%) and air transportation (+3.3%) industries posted the largest gains. Travel services, in turn, declined 3.5%.

Note to readers

Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates unless otherwise noted.

With the fourth quarter release of the National tourism indicators, all data from the first, second and third quarters have been revised.

National tourism indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Table 1
National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

| | Fourth quarter 2012 | First quarter 2013 | Second quarter 2013 | Third quarter 2013 | Fourth quarter 2013 | Third quarter to fourth quarter 2013 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| | millions of dollars at 2007 prices | | | | | % change |
| Total tourism expenditures | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 18,861 | 18,798 | 18,878 | 18,953 | 19,138 | 1.0 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 3,833 | 3,863 | 3,880 | 3,919 | 3,929 | 0.3 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 15,028 | 14,935 | 14,998 | 15,034 | 15,209 | 1.2 |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 7,462 | 7,363 | 7,347 | 7,373 | 7,473 | 1.4 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 1,221 | 1,227 | 1,244 | 1,262 | 1,252 | -0.8 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 6,241 | 6,136 | 6,103 | 6,111 | 6,221 | 1.8 |
| Accommodation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,765 | 2,778 | 2,816 | 2,828 | 2,840 | 0.4 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 916 | 925 | 927 | 936 | 946 | 1.1 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 1,849 | 1,853 | 1,889 | 1,892 | 1,894 | 0.1 |
| Food and beverage services | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,598 | 2,609 | 2,643 | 2,665 | 2,675 | 0.4 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 619 | 624 | 626 | 631 | 638 | 1.1 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 1,979 | 1,985 | 2,017 | 2,034 | 2,037 | 0.1 |
| Other tourism commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,919 | 2,925 | 2,945 | 2,952 | 2,990 | 1.3 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 441 | 449 | 451 | 453 | 461 | 1.8 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,478 | 2,476 | 2,494 | 2,499 | 2,529 | 1.2 |
| Other commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 3,117 | 3,123 | 3,127 | 3,135 | 3,160 | 0.8 |
| Tourism demand by non-residents | 636 | 638 | 632 | 637 | 632 | -0.8 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,481 | 2,485 | 2,495 | 2,498 | 2,528 | 1.2 |

Available in CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0003, 387-0008, 387-0010 and 387-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The [System of macroeconomic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Data on the National tourism indicators for the first quarter will be released on June 27.

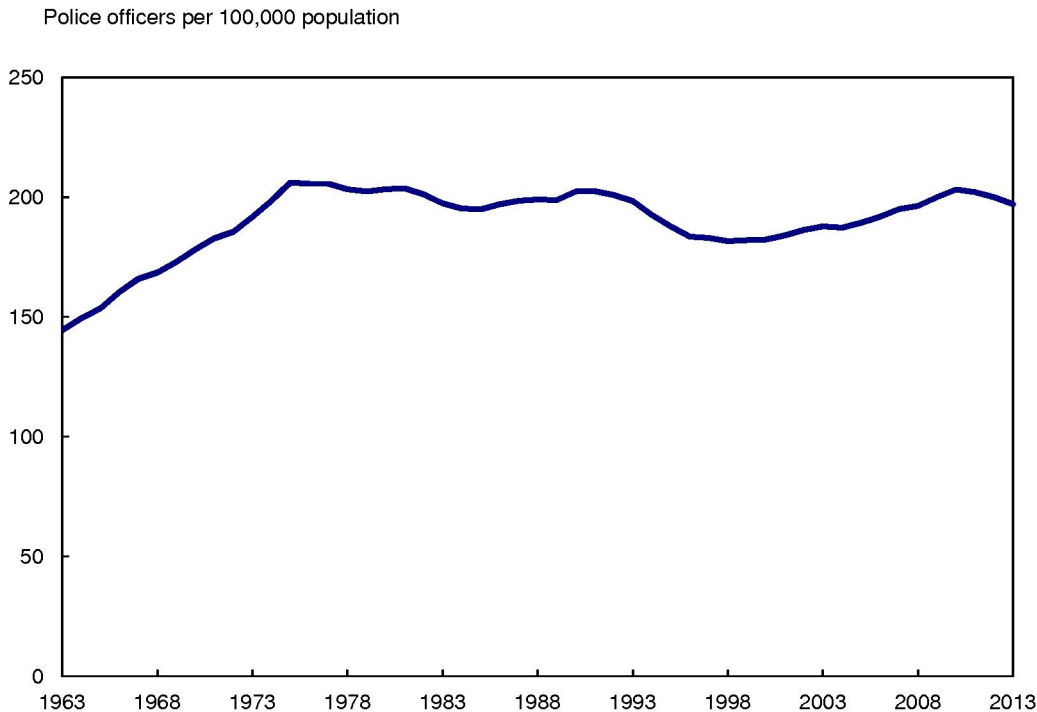
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Police personnel and expenditures, 2013

As of May 15, 2013, there were 69,272 police officers in Canada, 233 fewer than in 2012. The rate of police strength, as measured by the number of police officers per capita, declined 1.5% to 197 police officers per 100,000 population. This was the third consecutive annual decrease.

Despite recent declines, Canada's rate of police officer strength was 5% higher than a decade ago.

Chart 1
Rate of police strength, Canada, 1962 to 2013



The rate of police strength decreased in every province and territory in 2013, with the exception of Yukon and Nunavut. Manitoba had the highest rate of police strength among provinces for the second consecutive year at 213 police officers per 100,000 population. Prince Edward Island reported the lowest rate at 160 officers per 100,000 population.

The rate of police strength was down in 16 of Canada's 33 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2013. Declines ranged from 0.6% in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo and Sherbrooke to 2.9% in Trois-Rivières. The rate of police strength remained stable in 10 CMAs, while 7 posted increases ranging from 0.7% in Brantford to 11.0% in Kelowna.

Thunder Bay and Winnipeg reported the highest rates of police strength at 189 officers per 100,000 population. The lowest was in Moncton (111 officers per 100,000 population).

Police services employed almost 27,900 civilians on the 2013 snapshot day of May 15. The ratio of officers to civilians has been slowly declining over the long term. A decade ago, there were 2.8 officers employed for every civilian compared with 2.5 in 2013.

For the second year in a row, the number of female officers increased while the number of male officers declined. Females accounted for 20% of all police officers in 2013 compared with 16% a decade ago.

In the 2012 calendar year or the 2012/2013 fiscal year, 11% of police officers were eligible for retirement, but only 2% of police officers actually retired. Retirements were the most common reason officers left a police service that year (69%).

Expenditures on policing totalled \$13.5 billion in 2012, up 2.8% over 2011 when controlling for inflation. With the exception of 2011, constant dollar spending on policing has been increasing since the late 1990s.

After controlling for inflation, Nova Scotia was the lone jurisdiction to report no change in spending on policing in 2012. Spending rose in all other jurisdictions, with increases ranging from 1% in Ontario and Quebec to 13% in Nunavut.

Note to readers

In Canada, information on police personnel and expenditures is collected by Statistics Canada through the annual Police Administration Survey. Using data reported by each police service in Canada, this report provides details on police personnel at the national, provincial/territorial, and census metropolitan area levels.

Data in this report represent two distinct time periods. Most of the information on police personnel is based on a "snapshot date" of May 15, 2013, while data on hirings, departures, retirements, eligibility to retire, and expenditures represent the calendar year ending December 31, 2012 (or March 31, 2013, for those police services operating on a fiscal year).

In this release, rates with a percent change that rounds to 0% are considered stable.

Table 1
Police officers, by province and territory, 2013

| | 2013 | 2013 | 2012 to 2013 |
|---|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | number | rate ¹ | % change |
| Canada | 69,272 | 197 | -1.5 |
| Provincial and territorial total ⁴ | 67,975 | 193 | -0.9 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 917 | 174 | -0.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 232 | 160 | -6.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,895 | 201 | -1.6 |
| New Brunswick | 1,344 | 178 | -1.3 |
| Quebec | 16,024 | 196 | -0.6 |
| Ontario ² | 26,359 | 195 | -0.5 |
| Manitoba | 2,691 | 213 | -1.7 |
| Saskatchewan ³ | 2,306 | 208 | -1.5 |
| Alberta | 6,899 | 171 | -1.8 |
| British Columbia | 8,856 | 193 | -1.2 |
| Yukon | 132 | 360 | 9.6 |
| Northwest Territories | 192 | 441 | -3.3 |
| Nunavut | 128 | 360 | -0.2 |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy | 1,297 | ... | ... |

... not applicable

1. Rate per 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates for 2013, Statistics Canada.

2. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.

3. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.

4. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

Table 2
Police officers, by census metropolitan area, 2013

| | 2013 | 2013 | 2012 to 2013 |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------|
| | number | rate ¹ | % change |
| Census metropolitan area | | | |
| Thunder Bay | 228 | 189 | -0.0 |
| Winnipeg | 1,521 | 189 | -2.6 |
| Regina | 422 | 185 | -2.8 |
| Montréal | 7,194 | 181 | 2.0 |
| Windsor ² | 587 | 177 | -0.5 |
| St. John's | 336 | 176 | -0.7 |
| Brantford | 248 | 176 | 0.7 |
| Saskatoon | 506 | 175 | -1.9 |
| Toronto | 9,967 | 169 | -2.2 |
| Halifax | 691 | 167 | -2.0 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 736 | 165 | -0.4 |
| Calgary | 2,130 | 162 | -0.7 |
| Edmonton | 1,985 | 161 | 0.3 |
| Greater Sudbury | 260 | 159 | -0.7 |
| Barrie | 317 | 157 | 0.4 |
| London | 784 | 156 | 1.2 |
| Peterborough | 189 | 156 | -0.1 |
| Guelph | 195 | 153 | -0.4 |
| Victoria | 554 | 153 | -0.0 |
| Hamilton | 1,126 | 151 | -1.3 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 807 | 150 | -0.6 |
| Vancouver | 3,645 | 148 | -0.2 |
| Ottawa ³ | 1,395 | 146 | -1.7 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 258 | 144 | -2.0 |
| Kingston | 229 | 141 | -2.8 |
| Gatineau ⁴ | 440 | 139 | -0.1 |
| Saint John | 204 | 139 | 4.4 |
| Québec | 1,036 | 135 | 2.8 |
| Sherbrooke | 251 | 130 | -0.6 |
| Kelowna | 230 | 125 | 11.0 |
| Trois-Rivières | 185 | 122 | -2.9 |
| Saguenay | 178 | 122 | -1.4 |
| Moncton | 155 | 111 | 5.7 |

1. Rate per 100,000 population. Based on the number of police officers in 2013 and populations for 2012. Populations for 2013 are not yet available.

2. Percent change rounds to 0%, so it is considered stable.

3. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

4. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

Available in CANSIM: tables 254-0002 and 254-0004 to 254-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3301.

The *Juristat* article "Police Resources in Canada, 2013" (85-002-X) is now available. From the *Browse* by key resource module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

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Charitable donors, 2012

Both the amount donated to charities by taxfilers and the number of people reporting charitable donations fell from 2011 to 2012. Donations reported by taxfilers declined 1.9% to \$8.3 billion in 2012, while the number of people reporting charitable donations on their 2012 income tax return decreased by 1.4% to 5.6 million.

The number of people reporting charitable donations was down in every province and territory except Nunavut (+1.8%) and Alberta (+0.5%).

In 2012, 22.4% of all taxfilers claimed charitable donations compared with 23.0% in 2011. Manitoba (25.4%), followed by Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan (both at 24.3%), had the highest percentage of taxfilers declaring a donation.

Nationally, the median donation was \$270 in 2012, meaning that half of those claiming a donation gave more than \$270 and half less. This was up slightly from 2011, when the median donation was \$260.

Donors in Nunavut reported a median charitable donation of \$490, the highest among the provinces and territories for the 13th consecutive year. Donors in Prince Edward Island and Alberta shared the second-highest median donation at \$400. Donors in Quebec had the lowest median donation at \$130.

Among census metropolitan areas, donors in Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia, had, by far, the highest median charitable donation at \$650. This was the 11th year in a row in which donors in this metropolitan area had the highest median charitable donation. They were followed by donors in Calgary and Vancouver with a median of \$400.

Note to readers

Canadians contribute in many ways to charitable organizations. These data include only amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns. It is possible to carry donations forward for up to five years after the year in which they were made. Therefore, donations reported for the 2012 taxation year could include donations that were made in any of the five previous years. According to tax laws, taxfilers are permitted to claim both their donations and those made by their spouses to receive better tax benefits. Consequently, the number of people who made charitable donations may be higher than the number who claimed tax credits.

All data in this release have been tabulated according to the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification used for the 2011 Census.

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (also known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core.

Table 1
Charitable donations – Canada, provinces and territories

| | Donors | | All taxfilers | Donations | | Median donations |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 to 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2011 to 2012 | 2012 |
| | number | % change | % | thousands of dollars | % change | dollars |
| Canada | 5,631,420 | -1.4 | 22.4 | 8,308,585 | -1.9 | 270 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 84,130 | -0.8 | 20.7 | 81,335 | -4.7 | 340 |
| Prince Edward Island | 26,080 | -2.7 | 24.3 | 30,145 | -1.3 | 400 |
| Nova Scotia | 151,120 | -2.3 | 21.7 | 173,805 | -1.1 | 310 |
| New Brunswick | 117,840 | -1.8 | 20.4 | 143,065 | -1.8 | 300 |
| Quebec | 1,280,990 | -1.5 | 20.7 | 858,020 | 4.4 | 130 |
| Ontario | 2,223,740 | -1.5 | 23.5 | 3,688,015 | -2.0 | 320 |
| Manitoba | 226,500 | -0.9 | 25.4 | 378,205 | -1.0 | 380 |
| Saskatchewan | 187,980 | -1.0 | 24.3 | 300,515 | 0.3 | 350 |
| Alberta | 630,100 | 0.5 | 23.3 | 1,389,605 | -3.4 | 400 |
| British Columbia | 692,040 | -2.4 | 21.0 | 1,250,720 | -4.2 | 390 |
| Yukon | 4,850 | -3.4 | 19.6 | 6,110 | 4.5 | 360 |
| Northwest Territories | 4,380 | -0.5 | 15.4 | 6,150 | 1.9 | 320 |
| Nunavut | 1,690 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 2,900 | 6.0 | 490 |

Table 2
Charitable donations – Census metropolitan areas

| | Donors 2012 | All taxfilers 2012 | Donations 2012 | Median Donations 2012 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | number | % | thousands of dollars | dollars |
| Canada | 5,631,420 | 22.4 | 8,308,585 | 270 |
| St. John's | 30,300 | 20.6 | 29,190 | 290 |
| Halifax | 67,800 | 24.0 | 85,450 | 320 |
| Moncton | 25,060 | 23.6 | 27,765 | 250 |
| Saint John | 21,390 | 22.9 | 28,625 | 340 |
| Saguenay | 29,720 | 23.0 | 9,905 | 110 |
| Québec | 154,910 | 25.3 | 62,370 | 120 |
| Sherbrooke | 34,120 | 21.5 | 17,025 | 110 |
| Trois-Rivières | 24,410 | 19.9 | 9,225 | 100 |
| Montréal | 599,550 | 20.5 | 585,160 | 150 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec | 238,130 | 26.6 | 290,830 | 300 |
| Ottawa part | 186,950 | 28.1 | 262,860 | 350 |
| Gatineau part | 51,190 | 22.0 | 27,970 | 160 |
| Kingston | 28,630 | 25.7 | 39,980 | 310 |
| Peterborough | 22,130 | 25.0 | 30,920 | 290 |
| Oshawa | 58,670 | 23.2 | 68,145 | 250 |
| Toronto | 907,290 | 22.1 | 1,892,190 | 360 |
| Hamilton | 127,330 | 24.3 | 201,140 | 300 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 70,850 | 24.0 | 99,285 | 310 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 87,520 | 25.1 | 157,835 | 350 |
| Brantford | 21,210 | 22.1 | 29,375 | 270 |
| Guelph | 28,620 | 27.1 | 43,065 | 330 |
| London | 88,570 | 25.5 | 122,130 | 310 |
| Windsor | 56,210 | 23.5 | 63,690 | 280 |
| Barrie | 27,360 | 20.5 | 33,375 | 250 |
| Greater Sudbury | 28,650 | 23.6 | 24,375 | 230 |
| Thunder Bay | 23,070 | 25.4 | 21,965 | 250 |
| Winnipeg | 146,920 | 26.8 | 239,860 | 370 |
| Regina | 43,280 | 26.4 | 58,925 | 300 |
| Saskatoon | 50,050 | 25.4 | 108,290 | 390 |
| Calgary | 226,040 | 25.1 | 587,810 | 400 |
| Edmonton | 204,850 | 23.9 | 388,785 | 370 |
| Kelowna | 29,200 | 21.5 | 53,730 | 390 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 25,280 | 21.0 | 84,480 | 650 |
| Vancouver | 367,620 | 21.1 | 718,820 | 400 |
| Victoria | 66,040 | 25.5 | 102,550 | 390 |

Note(s): Comparisons between 2011 and 2012 taxfiler data at the census metropolitan areas (CMA) level are not included in the table as the boundaries of geographic areas were updated between reporting years. The 2012 taxfiler data are based on the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC). The 2011 taxfiler data are based on the 2006 SGC. View online the census subdivisions that comprise the CMAs, according to the 2011 SGC.

Available in CANSIM: tables 111-0001 to 111-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4106.

Data on *Charitable Donors* (13C0014, various prices) and *Canadian Taxfilers* (17C0010, various prices) are now available for Canada, the provinces and territories, federal electoral districts, economic regions, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, census tracts, and postal-based geographies. These custom services are available upon request.

CANSIM tables for this release are available for Canada, the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, February 2014

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in February compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 1.5% in the 12 months to February.

Note to readers

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

The wage rates and indexes are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data. This is due to the length of time that can transpire between the expiration of a collective agreement and the ratification of a new collective agreement. The wage rates and indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for March will be released on April 24.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Performing arts, 2012

Data on the performing arts industry are now available for 2012.

Note to readers

The Performing Arts survey is now conducted in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage. Because of a change in the frequency of the survey, the publication Performing Arts will not be published in 2015 for the reference year 2013.

Data for 2009 and 2010 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 361-0009 and 361-0029.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3108.

The publication *Performing Arts, 2012* (87F0003X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. It contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses and operating profit margins.

For more information, or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sylvie Lafond (613-951-1727; sylvie.lafond@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Passenger bus and urban transit, 2012

Data from the Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Survey are now available for 2012.

Available in CANSIM: tables 408-0005 to 408-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2798.

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New products and studies

New products

Juristat, Vol. 34, no. 1

Catalogue number 85-002-X (HTML | PDF)

Performing Arts, 2012

Catalogue number 87F0003X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Police Resources in Canada, 2013

Juristat



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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