# International Travel <br> 2009 


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## Statistics Canada

Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division International Travel Section

## International Travel 2009

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December 2010
Catalogue no. 66-201-X
ISSN 1704-8249
Frequency: Annual
Ottawa
Cette publication est également disponible en français.

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Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

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.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p preliminary
r revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

## Note

Data contained in charts and tables of this publication may not add due to rounding.

## Acknowledgements

This publication was prepared under the direction of:
François Nault, Director, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division
Richard Vincent, Assistant Director, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division
Lotfi Chahdi, Survey Manager, International Travel Survey
Frances Kremarik, Senior Analyst, International Travel Survey
We wish to acknowledge those persons within Statistics Canada whose advice and diligent assistance facilitated the progress and completion of this report.

Special thanks go to the staff of the International Travel Section of the Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division, notably Jean-Yves Larocque, Édith Paquin and Cindy Sceviour. Thanks also to the staff of the Household Survey Methods Division, notably Alexandr Diaz-Papkovich and Kathleen Emberson, and Lucie Lacroix of Dissemination Division.

We would like to thank the Canadian Tourism Commission for helping fund the International Travel Survey.

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## Highlights

## International travel in 2009

- International tourist arrivals worldwide dropped $4.2 \%$ to 880.0 million in 2009. As a result, international tourism receipts dropped $5.7 \%$ to US $\$ 852.0$ billion, representing the first year of decline since 2003.
- United States residents made about 11.7 million overnight trips to Canada in 2009, down $6.7 \%$ from 2008 and the lowest level since 1985. This was the fifth consecutive annual decrease in overnight travel by United States residents and the sixth in seven years.
- United States residents made 7.8 million same-day car trips to Canada in 2009, down $13.9 \%$ from 2008 and the lowest number since record keeping started in 1972. Back then, Americans made 21.0 million same-day car trips to Canada.
- Overnight travel by residents of overseas countries other than the United States decreased for the first time in six years in 2009. Travellers from overseas countries made about 3.9 million overnight trips to Canada, down 12.8\% from the previous year. This was the lowest level since 2004.
- Canadian travel to the United States reached 18.0 million overnight trips in 2009, down $5.0 \%$ from 2008. This was the first decline in overnight travel to the United States since 2003.
- Canadians made 20.9 million same-day car trips to the United States in 2009, a $13.3 \%$ decrease from the previous year and the lowest figure since 2003.
- Travel to overseas countries reached a high of 8.2 million overnight trips, up $1.3 \%$ from 2008. The last decline was in $2002(-3.1 \%)$ and since then, overnight travel overseas has increased $75.8 \%$.
- Canadians made 1.2 million overnight visits to Mexico, more than to any other country. Canadians made $7.5 \%$ more overnight visits to the country compared to 2008.
- Canada's international travel deficit was up $\$ 87.7$ million to $\$ 12.2$ billion in 2009 , the fifth consecutive increase. Canadians spent $\$ 27.7$ billion outside the country in 2009, down $3.3 \%$ from the record high of $\$ 28.6$ billion set in 2008. At the same time, foreign spending in Canada was at $\$ 15.5$ billion, down $6.2 \%$ from the previous year.


## Analysis

## Overview of trends 2009

## The economic crisis and the threat of H1N1 pummel worldwide international tourism

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), in 2009 international tourist arrivals continued on the downward trend that prevailed in the second half of 2008. It wasn't until the fourth quarter of 2009 that arrivals picked up and began to show increases from the previous year. These increases were not enough to offset the losses sustained in the earlier quarters.

Two major events are considered to have attributed to the decrease in international tourist arrivals. The UNWTO reported that the global economic recession and the threat of an influenza pandemic (H1N1) contributed to the losses realised in the first three quarters of 2009.

According to the UNWTO, international tourist arrivals dropped $4.2 \%$ in 2009 to 880.0 million. Decreases were observed in all regions of the world with the exception of Africa with $3.1 \%$ growth. This is a worldwide decline of 39.0 million arrivals from 2008.

Inbound tourism has become one of the major trade categories, and in 2009 the tourism sector accounted for about $30.0 \%$ of all service exports worldwide, and $6.0 \%$ of overall exports of goods and services.

The 2009 international tourism receipts dropped $5.7 \%$ to US $\$ 852.0$ billion, representing the first year of decline since 2003. During that year, unrest in the Middle East and a SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) outbreak were blamed for the reduction of international tourism receipts.

The UNWTO has suggested that since international tourism receipts and international tourist arrivals follow a similar trend, the slowdown in receipts is likely due to the low numbers of arrivals and not due to a reduction of expenditures.

On a regional level, in the first three quarters of 2009 all regions experienced contracting international tourist arrivals. The hardest hit has been Europe, the largest market, which suffered a reduction in international tourist arrivals of $5.7 \%$. This brings the number of visitors down by 27.5 million from 2008 results to 459.7 million. After losing $7.0 \%$ of their international tourist arrivals in the first half of 2009, Asia and the Pacific rebounded recording an overall loss of $1.6 \%$ from the previous year's totals.

Regions are ranked using two major indicators, international tourist arrivals and receipts. The top three destinations for both arrivals and receipts were France, Spain and the United States. Although France ranked third in terms of receipts, generating US $\$ 49.4$ billion, it was the number one tourism destination in terms of arrivals, hosting 74.2 million tourists in 2009. In contrast, Spain ranked third in terms of arrivals with 52.2 million visitors yet held second position in terms of receipts with US\$53.2 billion. The United States ranked first in terms of receipts with US $\$ 93.9$ billion, but was in third position in terms of international tourist arrivals with 54.9 million tourists in 2009.

Canada's position in this global arena has remained steady for the past few years. In terms of arrivals Canada ranked 14th and for international tourism receipts Canada ranked 15th. In 2009, Canadian expenditures in foreign countries were US $\$ 24.2$ billion, down US $\$ 3.0$ billion from 2008. Despite the curb in expenditures, Canada was still ranked eighth in international tourism expenditures in 2009.

Text table 1
International tourist arrivals in the five world tourism regions

|  |  | International tourist arrivals |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2008 | 2009 | Percentage <br> change 2008 to 2009 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Europe | millions |  |  |
| Asia and the Pacific | 487.2 | 459.7 |  |
| Americas | 184.0 | 181.2 | -5.7 |
| Middle East | 147.8 | 140.7 | -1.6 |
| Africa | 55.6 | 52.9 | -4.8 |
| World | 44.2 | 45.6 | -4.9 |
|  | $\mathbf{9 1 9 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 1}$ |

Source(s): World Tourism Organization.

## Overnight travel from the United States to Canada hits 24-year Iow

United States residents made about 11.7 million overnight trips to Canada in 2009, down $6.7 \%$ from 2008 and the lowest level since 1985. This was the fifth consecutive annual decrease in overnight travel by United States residents and the sixth in seven years. The downswing began in 2003, during the height of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) crisis.

June 2009 saw the implementation of the final piece of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI). The WHTI was legislation passed by the U.S. Government requiring a passport by all individuals, including U.S. citizens, to enter the United States at all border crossings. Previously, a passport had not been required by American or Canadian citizens entering the United States by car.

## Overnight travel by residents of overseas countries declines

Overnight travel by residents of overseas countries other than the United States decreased for the first time in six years in 2009. Travellers from overseas countries made about 3.9 million overnight trips to Canada, down $12.8 \%$ from the previous year. This was the lowest level since 2004.

The first three years of the decade (2000-2003) had seen a decline of $25.6 \%$ of overnight trips from overseas countries. These years were notable for the events of September 11, 2001 and the SARS crisis in 2003.

Chart 1
Overnight trips to Canada


## Canadians continue to travel abroad

Canadian residents took 26.2 million overnight trips abroad in 2009, a decrease of $3.1 \%$ from the record high set in 2008. This was the first time in six years that overnight travel outside the country decreased. Despite the decrease, 2009 was still the second highest year on record.

Overnight travel to the United States decreased $5.0 \%$ from 2008. Canadian residents took 18.0 million overnight trips to the U.S., the fourth highest year on record.

Travel to overseas countries reached a high of 8.2 million overnight trips, up $1.3 \%$ from 2008. Travel to non-U.S. destinations has steadily shown an upward trend, falling only six times since record keeping started in 1972. The last decline was in $2002(-3.1 \%)$ and since then, overnight travel overseas has increased $75.8 \%$.

Chart 2
Overnight trips by Canadian residents


## Same-day car travel from the United States hits bottom

United States residents made 7.8 million same-day car trips to Canada in 2009, down 13.9\% from 2008 and the lowest number since record keeping started in 1972. Back then, Americans made 21.0 million same-day car trips to Canada.

Same-day car travel by U.S. residents has fallen every year since peaking at 27.3 million in 1999, with six of the last seven years experiencing double-digit declines.

A combination of factors may have contributed to this latest downswing in same-day car travel from the United States, including the after effects of the financial crisis of the fall of 2008 and the resultant economic difficulties experienced in the United States. The implementation of passport requirements by the U.S. Government at all border crossings also likely contributed to fewer trips.

Chart 3
Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States


## Same-day car travel to the United States down

Canadians made 20.9 million same-day car trips to the United States in 2009, a 13.3\% decrease from the previous year and the lowest figure since 2002.

The majority of the decrease was in the first three-quarters of the year, most likely the after-effects of the economic downturn from the previous year.

Chart 4
Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States, monthly, 2009


## United States market

Overnight business-related travel dropped sharply as U.S. residents took 1.7 million trips, down $11.5 \%$ from 2008. United States residents made 6.3 million overnight trips to Canada for pleasure purposes in 2009, 8.7\% fewer than in 2008. Overnight trips to visit friends and relatives however, increased 2.0\% from 2008.

Pleasure travel includes holidays and vacations, visiting a second home, cottage or condo and attending events and attractions. Business travel includes attending meetings, conventions, conferences, trade shows and seminars, and participating in other work-related matters.

Car travel represented $60.4 \%$ of overnight trips from the United States, while overnight travel by plane represented $28.1 \%$. Both declined compared to 2008.

The $6.7 \%$ drop in overnight travel from south of the border resulted in a decline in spending by United States residents. Americans spent $\$ 6.1$ billion in Canada, down $7.5 \%$ from 2008. U.S. residents stayed 47.4 million nights in Canada, an average of 4.1 nights per overnight trip, unchanged from the previous year. Average spending per night remained stable at $\$ 129$.

## Overnight travel from top states down

Overnight travel from 14 of the top 15 states of origin, including the top five, declined in 2009. The state of New York, the largest source of American tourists travelling to Canada, saw a $5.6 \%$ drop in overnight trips, to 1.7 million. Among the top 15 states of origin, Michigan recorded the biggest drop in overnight travel to Canada ( $-11.7 \%$ ) while Texas posted the only increase ( $+0.6 \%$ ).

Text table 2
Top 15 states of origin for U.S. tourists to Canada, 2009

|  | Overnight trips |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Person-trips | Spending | Person-nights |
|  | thousands | millions of dollars | thousands |
| New York | 1,656 | 606 | 5,593 |
| Washington | 1,269 | 445 | 4,368 |
| Michigan | 1,157 | 380 | 3,188 |
| California | 762 | 542 | 3,933 |
| Massachusetts | 556 | 238 | 1,929 |
| Ohio | 513 | 235 | 1,742 |
| Pennsylvania | 481 | 241 | 2,003 |
| Illinois | 419 | 262 | 2,038 |
| New Jersey | 415 | 236 | 1,747 |
| Texas | 394 | 312 | 1,960 |
| Minnesota | 374 | 213 | 1,651 |
| Florida | 325 | 238 | 1,939 |
| Wisconsin | 204 | 133 | 1,073 |
| Virginia | 201 | 141 | 1,014 |
| Oregon | 198 | 138 | 976 |

## Ontario the most popular destination for overnight travel by U.S. residents

Of the 11.7 million overnight trips from the United States to Canada in 2009, about 5.8 million included an overnight visit to Ontario. British Columbia was the second most visited province, with 2.9 million overnight visits. Most provinces saw declines in overnight visits from the United States.

Text table 3
Overnight province-visits by United States residents

|  | Overnight visits |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2008 | 2009 | Percentage change 2008 to 2009 |
|  | thousands |  | percent |
| Ontario | 6,210 | 5,769 | -7.1 |
| British Columbia | 3,147 | 2,899 | -7.9 |
| Quebec | 1,837 | 1,727 | -6.0 |
| Alberta | 831 | 812 | -2.3 |
| New Brunswick | 341 | 367 | 7.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 299 | 271 | -9.5 |
| Manitoba | 242 | 214 | -11.6 |
| Territories 1 | 198 | 189 | -4.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 139 | 152 | 9.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 115 | 110 | -4.5 |
| Newfoundland and |  |  |  |
| Labrador | 51 | 49 | -4.2 |

1. Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

## Overseas market

Residents of overseas countries made 3.9 million overnight trips to the country in 2009. This was a decline of $12.8 \%$ from the previous year.

2009 remained a challenging year for many countries, as their economies attempted to rebound from the financial difficulties that started in the fall of 2008.

Residents of overseas countries spent $\$ 5.4$ billion on overnight trips to Canada, $13.9 \%$ less than the previous year. They stayed 67.5 million nights in Canada, or 17.2 nights per overnight trip. Overall, residents of overseas countries spent $\$ 80$ per night on overnight trips to Canada.

## Over half of all tourists from overseas countries come from Europe

Europeans made 2.1 million overnight trips to Canada in 2009, a 10.4\% decrease from 2008. Over half of all tourists from overseas countries came from Europe.
Every region posted a decrease in the number of visitors to Canada.

## United Kingdom largest overseas market by far

The United Kingdom remained Canada's most important overseas market, with its residents making 686,000 overnight trips to Canada in 2009, despite an $18.1 \%$ decrease compared to the previous year. About one in six tourists from overseas countries came from the United Kingdom.

Among the top 12 overseas markets, Mexico posted the largest decline with a $37.3 \%$ drop from 2008. In the spring of 2009, Mexico was hit with several cases of the H1N1 flu. Later that year in July, it became mandatory for Mexican residents to have a visa to enter Canada.

Japan also continued its downward trend falling from fourth to fifth place among the top overseas markets to Canada with $30.4 \%$ drop in overnight travel to Canada.

The top four overseas markets to Canada in 2009 were the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Australia respectively.

Text table 4
Canada's top 12 overseas tourist markets

|  | Overnight trips |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2008 | 2009 | Percentage change 2008 to 2009 |
|  | thousands |  | percent |
| United Kingdom ${ }^{1}$ | 837 | 686 | -18.1 |
| France 1 | 405 | 389 | -3.9 |
| Germany | 315 | 292 | -7.5 |
| Australia | 219 | 188 | -14.2 |
| Japan | 259 | 180 | -30.4 |
| Mexico | 257 | 161 | -37.3 |
| Mainland China 1 | 159 | 160 | 0.6 |
| South Korea | 173 | 131 | -24.0 |
| India 1 | 129 | 126 | -2.0 |
| Netherlands 1 | 120 | 107 | -10.5 |
| Hong Kong | 125 | 105 | -15.9 |
| Switzerland 1 | 95 | 99 | 4.2 |

1. Also includes other countries.

## Ontario remains most visited province

Travellers from overseas countries made 1.8 million overnight visits in Ontario in 2009, the most in any province and nearly 500,000 more than in second place British Columbia. Quebec rounded out the top three with 993,000 overnight visits. Nearly one in three overnight visits to Quebec were by residents of France.

## Outbound market

Travel abroad decreased in all major categories in 2009. Business travel, which accounted for $10.6 \%$ of overnight trips outside Canada, decreased $12.8 \%$. Business visitors from Canada on overnight trips spent an average of $\$ 176$ per night, nearly twice as much as people on pleasure trips ( $\$ 89$ ), and three times as much as those visiting friends and relatives (\$57).

Nearly seven out of ten overnight trips by Canadian residents in 2009 were to the United States. However, Canadians travelling to overseas destinations spent an average of 15.6 nights out of the country compared to an average of 7.9 nights in the United States. As a result, spending by Canadians on overnight trips abroad was almost evenly split between the United States and overseas countries.

Text table 5
Overnight trips by Canadians abroad, 2009

|  | Person-trips |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To the United States | To overseas countries |
|  |  |  |
| Length of stay |  |  |
| 1 to 6 nights | 11,885 | 467 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 3,974 | 4,059 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 1,046 | 2,016 |
| 21 nights and over | 1,072 | 1,685 |
| Total | 17,977 | 8,227 |

Ontario residents travelled the most outside the country, making 45.5\% of all overnight trips abroad in 2009. Just over half of the provinces recorded a decrease in overnight travel abroad, with Prince Edward Island recording the largest drop as $27.3 \%$ fewer residents took trips abroad. Residents of the Canadian territories took $3.3 \%$ more trips abroad, followed by Saskatchewan with $2.9 \%$ more trips outside of the country.

## Overnight travel to the United States down in 2009

Canadian travel to the United States reached 18.0 million overnight trips in 2009, down $5.0 \%$ from 2008. This was the first decline in overnight travel to the United States since 2003.

With the decrease in travel, spending on overnight trips south of the border declined $2.0 \%$ compared to the previous year to $\$ 12.7$ billion. Canadians stayed 142.6 million nights in the United States, with average spending per night of $\$ 89$, an average length of stay of 7.9 nights per overnight trip.

About three out of five overnight trips to the United States, or 10.8 million, were by car, while overnight travel by plane climbed to a high of 6.1 million.

## Overnight visits decrease in most top 12 states

Of the top 12 states, ten had decreases in overnight visits by Canadian travellers in 2009, with two of them posting double-digit decreases. Canadians made 2.9 million overnight visits in New York State, down 4.3\% from 2008 and more than in any other state. In New York State alone, Canadians spent $\$ 920.9$ million and stayed 8.3 million nights. Despite being the most visited state, New York ranked fourth in dollars and third in nights spent during overnight visits by Canadians.

Canadians spent $\$ 3.1$ billion in Florida, and stayed 47.4 million nights. Both figures were significantly higher than those for any other state. By comparison, in both cases, California came second, with Canadians spending $\$ 1.1$ billion and staying 10.8 million nights in that state.

On average, Canadians stayed the longest in Florida (17.9 nights per overnight visit) and spent the most in Nevada (\$191 per night).

Text table 6
Top 12 U.S. states visited by Canadian residents, 2009

|  | Overnight visits |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Person-visits | Spending | Visit-nights |
|  | thousands | millions of dollars | thousands |
| New York | 2,946 | 921 | 8,327 |
| Florida | 2,644 | 3,139 | 47,448 |
| Washington | 2,056 | 475 | 5,844 |
| Michigan | 1,293 | 295 | 3,348 |
| Nevada | 1,292 | 1,120 | 5,864 |
| California | 1,233 | 1,143 | 10,781 |
| Maine | 836 | 265 | 2,787 |
| Pennsylvania | 759 | 148 | 1,860 |
| Vermont | 741 | 161 | 2,115 |
| Massachusetts | 645 | 264 | 2,426 |
| North Dakota | 586 | 172 | 1,238 |
| Montana | 583 | 173 | 1,725 |

## More than one in three Canadians travelling overseas visit Europe

Canadians made 4.2 million overnight visits to Europe in 2009, more than to any other region. Far behind was the region of Bermuda and the Caribbean, with Canadians taking 2.5 million overnight visits there.

Although Europe was the most visited region, Canadians made 8.3\% fewer overnight visits there compared to 2008. Oceania was the only other region to post a decline in travel by Canadian residents ( $-0.9 \%$ ). Overnight travel to South America jumped $13.5 \%$, as did travel to the Caribbean (+10.3\%).

Overall, Canadians made 8.2 million overnight trips overseas, $1.3 \%$ more than the high observed in 2008. Canadians however, spent $\$ 11.3$ billion on trips overseas, down $2.3 \%$ from 2008.

On average, Canadians stayed 15.7 nights per trip overseas and spent $\$ 88$ per night.

## Sun destinations dominate overseas travel

Canadians made 1.2 million overnight visits to Mexico, more than to any other country. Despite the outbreak of H1N1 and rising concerns over drug-related violence, Canadians made $7.5 \%$ more overnight visits to the country compared to 2008.

Both Cuba and the Dominican Republic rounded out the top three. Canadian residents made 979,000 overnight visits to Cuba ( $+5.1 \%$ ) while the Dominican Republic welcomed 876,000 Canadians, a $14.8 \%$ increase from 2008.

Four countries among the top 12 recorded declines in 2009 including the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. The $14.2 \%$ decrease in overnight trips to the United Kingdom however knocked the country from second place in 2008 to fourth in the rankings in 2009.

With a record number of overnight visits to Mexico, Canadians also spent the most on overnight travel in Mexico. Canadian residents spent $\$ 1.3$ billion in Mexico and stayed 12.3 million nights.

Text table 7
Top 12 overseas countries visited by Canadian residents, 2009

|  | Overnight visits |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Person-visits | Spending | Visit-nights |
|  | thousands | millions of dollars | thousands |
| Mexico | 1,209 | 1,310 | 12,306 |
| Cuba | 979 | 805 | 8,428 |
| Dominican Republic | 876 | 790 | 7,401 |
| United Kingdom | 873 | 986 | 10,503 |
| France | 735 | 906 | 8,606 |
| Italy | 362 | 484 | 3,701 |
| Germany | 312 | 265 | 2,921 |
| China | 264 | 445 | 5,441 |
| Netherlands | 260 | 195 | 2,041 |
| Spain | 218 | 284 | 2,366 |
| Hong Kong | 213 | 243 | 3,339 |
| Republic of Ireland | 173 | 210 | 1,889 |

## International travel account

Canada's international travel deficit rose $\$ 87.7$ million to $\$ 12.2$ billion in 2009, the fifth consecutive increase.
The increase in the deficit (the difference between spending by Canadians abroad and spending by foreigners in Canada) was mainly the result of lower spending by foreigners in Canada.

Foreign spending in Canada was at $\$ 15.5$ billion, down $6.2 \%$ from the previous year. At the same time, Canadians spent $\$ 27.7$ billion outside the country in 2009 , down $3.3 \%$ from the record high of $\$ 28.6$ billion set in 2008.

## Travel deficit with the United States goes down

The travel deficit with the United States decreased $\$ 187.4$ million to $\$ 8.7$ billion in 2009. This was the first time in six years that spending by Canadian residents in the U.S. decreased. Despite the decline, the annual travel deficit with the United States is still nearly twice as high as in 2006.

Travel spending in the United States dropped to $\$ 15.8$ billion, a decrease of $\$ 749.8$ million from 2008. In contrast, spending by American residents in Canada decreased $\$ 562.4$ million over the same time period.

2009 was the first time in seven years that the Canadian dollar lost in value against its U.S. counterpart. In 2008, the average value of the Canadian dollar was 93.8 US cents; in 2009 it was, 87.6 US cents.

## Lower Canadian spending overseas slows deficit with overseas countries

The travel deficit with overseas countries fell $\$ 275.0$ million to $\$ 3.5$ billion. While overseas spending declined $\$ 187.3$ million, Canadian spending overseas decreased $\$ 462.4$ million.

Canadian residents spent $\$ 11.9$ billion in overseas countries in 2009. This was a $1.5 \%$ decrease from the record high of $\$ 12.1$ billion set in 2008, and the first decline in overseas spending since 1991. Overseas spending in Canada was up 5.2 \% from 2008. Spending by overseas residents in Canada has increased every year since 2003.

## Chart 5

Canada's international travel deficit


## Related products

## Selected publications from Statistics Canada

| $13-009-\mathrm{X}$ | National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates |
| :--- | :--- |
| $66-001-\mathrm{P}$ | International Travel: Advance Information |


| Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $427-0001$ | Number of international travellers entering or returning to Canada, by type of transport, monthly |
| $427-0002$ | Number of vehicles travelling between Canada and the United States, monthly |
| $427-0003$ | Number of non-resident travellers entering Canada, by country of residence (excluding the <br> United States), monthly |
| $427-0004$ | Number of international tourists entering or returning to Canada, by province of entry (seasonally <br> adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted), monthly |
| $427-0005$ | Number of international travellers entering or returning to Canada, by province of entry, <br> seasonally adjusted, monthly |
| $427-0006$ | Number of non-resident travellers entering Canada, by selected country of residence, excluding <br> the United States, seasonally adjusted, monthly |

## Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

| 3152 | International Travel Survey: Mail-back Questionnaires and Air Exit Survey of Overseas <br> Travellers |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3810 | Travel Survey of Residents of Canada |
| 5005 | International Travel Survey: Frontier Counts |

## Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada

- Travel by Canadians to foreign countries, top 15 countries visited
- Travellers to Canada by country of origin, top 15 countries of origin
- Travel by Canadians to the United States, top 15 states visited
- Travellers to Canada by United States state of origin, top 15 states of origin
- Non-resident travellers entering Canada


## Statistical tables

Table 1
Estimates of the balance of payments in the travel account between Canada and other countries ${ }^{1}$

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 15,997 | 16,437 | 16,741 | 14,776 | 16,980 | 16,674 | 16,458 | 16,578 | 16,544 | 15,520 |
| First quarter | 2,527 | 2,765 | 2,767 | 2,779 | 2,821 | 2,997 | 2,893 | 2,966 | 3,051 | 3,039 |
| Second quarter | 4,089 | 4,342 | 4,103 | 3,465 | 4,264 | 4,182 | 4,207 | 4,215 | 4,187 | 3,866 |
| Third quarter | 6,502 | 6,558 | 6,760 | 5,672 | 6,563 | 6,290 | 6,142 | 6,091 | 5,972 | 5,374 |
| Fourth quarter | 2,879 | 2,772 | 3,111 | 2,860 | 3,332 | 3,205 | 3,215 | 3,307 | 3,335 | 3,240 |
| Payments | 18,444 | 18,487 | 18,401 | 18,727 | 20,237 | 21,865 | 23,316 | 26,511 | 28,629 | 27,692 |
| First quarter | 5,032 | 5,550 | 5,079 | 5,492 | 5,814 | 6,312 | 6,755 | 7,130 | 8,416 | 7,922 |
| Second quarter | 4,816 | 4,986 | 4,894 | 4,502 | 5,400 | 5,713 | 5,937 | 6,575 | 7,482 | 7,143 |
| Third quarter | 4,447 | 4,320 | 4,386 | 4,427 | 4,711 | 5,073 | 5,456 | 6,496 | 6,806 | 6,625 |
| Fourth quarter | 4,149 | 3,631 | 4,043 | 4,306 | 4,311 | 4,766 | 5,169 | 6,310 | 5,925 | 6,002 |
| Balance | -2,447 | -2,050 | -1,659 | -3,951 | -3,257 | -5,191 | -6,858 | -9,933 | -12,085 | -12,172 |
| First quarter | -2,506 | -2,784 | -2,311 | -2,713 | -2,994 | -3,316 | -3,861 | -4,165 | -5,365 | -4,883 |
| Second quarter | -727 | -645 | -791 | -1,037 | -1,136 | -1,531 | -1,730 | -2,360 | -3,295 | -3,277 |
| Third quarter | 2,056 | 2,238 | 2,375 | 1,244 | 1,852 | 1,217 | 686 | -405 | -834 | -1,251 |
| Fourth quarter | -1,270 | -859 | -932 | -1,446 | -979 | -1,561 | -1,953 | -3,003 | -2,590 | -2,762 |
| United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 9,449 | 9,972 | 10,328 | 9,080 | 9,858 | 8,978 | 8,680 | 8,298 | 7,626 | 7,063 |
| First quarter | 1,469 | 1,586 | 1,599 | 1,524 | 1,448 | 1,447 | 1,317 | 1,243 | 1,143 | 1,063 |
| Second quarter | 2,373 | 2,669 | 2,562 | 2,155 | 2,485 | 2,318 | 2,301 | 2,219 | 1,962 | 1,829 |
| Third quarter | 3,955 | 4,086 | 4,371 | 3,788 | 4,135 | 3,658 | 3,542 | 3,407 | 3,154 | 2,916 |
| Fourth quarter | 1,652 | 1,631 | 1,795 | 1,613 | 1,790 | 1,554 | 1,521 | 1,430 | 1,367 | 1,254 |
| Payments | 11,517 | 11,170 | 10,872 | 10,713 | 11,015 | 12,001 | 12,919 | 15,092 | 16,521 | 15,772 |
| First quarter | 3,191 | 3,347 | 2,997 | 3,123 | 3,093 | 3,410 | 3,783 | 3,904 | 4,791 | 4,240 |
| Second quarter | 3,117 | 3,195 | 3,066 | 2,837 | 3,199 | 3,389 | 3,488 | 3,803 | 4,607 | 4,355 |
| Third quarter | 2,660 | 2,427 | 2,389 | 2,336 | 2,344 | 2,557 | 2,799 | 3,572 | 3,773 | 3,614 |
| Fourth quarter | 2,549 | 2,201 | 2,420 | 2,418 | 2,379 | 2,645 | 2,849 | 3,813 | 3,350 | 3,563 |
| Balance | -2,068 | -1,199 | -544 | -1,633 | -1,157 | -3,023 | -4,238 | -6,794 | -8,896 | -8,708 |
| First quarter | -1,722 | -1,762 | -1,398 | -1,599 | -1,646 | -1,963 | -2,466 | -2,661 | -3,649 | -3,177 |
| Second quarter | -744 | -526 | -503 | -682 | -714 | -1,071 | -1,187 | -1,585 | -2,645 | -2,525 |
| Third quarter | 1,295 | 1,659 | 1,983 | 1,452 | 1,791 | 1,102 | 743 | -165 | -619 | -698 |
| Fourth quarter | -897 | -571 | -624 | -805 | -589 | -1,090 | -1,328 | -2,383 | -1,983 | -2,308 |
| Other countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 6,548 | 6,465 | 6,413 | 5,696 | 7,122 | 7,696 | 7,778 | 8,280 | 8,919 | 8,456 |
| First quarter | 1,058 | 1,180 | 1,168 | 1,255 | 1,373 | 1,550 | 1,577 | 1,722 | 1,908 | 1,976 |
| Second quarter | 1,716 | 1,673 | 1,541 | 1,310 | 1,779 | 1,864 | 1,906 | 1,996 | 2,225 | 2,037 |
| Third quarter | 2,547 | 2,472 | 2,389 | 1,884 | 2,428 | 2,632 | 2,600 | 2,685 | 2,818 | 2,458 |
| Fourth quarter | 1,227 | 1,141 | 1,316 | 1,247 | 1,542 | 1,651 | 1,695 | 1,877 | 1,967 | 1,986 |
| Payments | 6,927 | 7,317 | 7,529 | 8,014 | 9,222 | 9,864 | 10,397 | 11,418 | 12,108 | 11,920 |
| First quarter | 1,841 | 2,202 | 2,081 | 2,370 | 2,721 | 2,902 | 2,972 | 3,227 | 3,625 | 3,682 |
| Second quarter | 1,699 | 1,792 | 1,828 | 1,665 | 2,201 | 2,324 | 2,449 | 2,771 | 2,875 | 2,788 |
| Third quarter | 1,787 | 1,893 | 1,997 | 2,092 | 2,367 | 2,517 | 2,657 | 2,924 | 3,034 | 3,011 |
| Fourth quarter | 1,600 | 1,430 | 1,623 | 1,888 | 1,933 | 2,122 | 2,320 | 2,497 | 2,575 | 2,440 |
| Balance | -379 | -851 | -1,116 | -2,318 | -2,100 | -2,169 | -2,620 | -3,139 | -3,189 | -3,464 |
| First quarter | -784 | -1,023 | -913 | -1,114 | -1,348 | -1,353 | -1,395 | -1,504 | -1,717 | -1,706 |
| Second quarter | 17 | -119 | -287 | -355 | -422 | -460 | -543 | -775 | -650 | -751 |
| Third quarter | 761 | 579 | 392 | -208 | 61 | 115 | -57 | -239 | -215 | -553 |
| Fourth quarter | -373 | -289 | -308 | -641 | -391 | -470 | -625 | -620 | -607 | -454 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 2
Components of the receipts and payments in the travel account ${ }^{1}$

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 3-1
Receipts and payments in the travel account related to Canada's imports and exports (balance of payments basis) ${ }^{1}$ - Receipts

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Travel receipts | 15,997 | 16,437 | 16,741 | 14,776 | 16,980 | 16,674 | 16,458 | 16,578 | 16,544 | 15,520 |
| Total current account receipts | 531,961 | 513,754 | 514,913 | 496,899 | 539,637 | 575,612 | 598,428 | 619,352 | 644,563 | 502,673 |
| Total services receipts | 59,718 | 60,065 | 63,483 | 61,781 | 65,381 | 67,599 | 68,386 | 69,804 | 72,113 | 67,144 |
| Total goods receipts | 429,372 | 420,730 | 414,039 | 399,122 | 429,006 | 450,210 | 453,952 | 463,120 | 489,995 | 369,529 |
| Exports by commodity groupings | 429,372 | 420,730 | 414,039 | 399,122 | 429,006 | 450,210 | 453,952 | 463,120 | 489,995 | 369,529 |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 27,601 | 31,078 | 30,873 | 29,234 | 30,675 | 30,097 | 31,512 | 34,738 | 40,859 | 37,260 |
| Energy products | 53,158 | 55,770 | 49,330 | 60,521 | 68,106 | 86,920 | 86,801 | 91,292 | 125,746 | 79,855 |
| Forestry products | 42,775 | 40,287 | 37,246 | 34,519 | 39,417 | 36,447 | 33,443 | 29,267 | 25,655 | 19,501 |
| Industrial goods | 67,979 | 67,792 | 70,174 | 66,806 | 77,953 | 84,201 | 94,206 | 104,776 | 111,655 | 79,172 |
| Machinery and equipment | 110,050 | 102,553 | 97,091 | 88,676 | 91,106 | 93,005 | 93,253 | 93,432 | 92,995 | 80,438 |
| Automotive products | 97,886 | 92,527 | 96,676 | 87,385 | 90,389 | 87,994 | 81,999 | 77,007 | 61,140 | 43,815 |
| Consumer goods | 15,199 | 16,307 | 17,679 | 17,187 | 17,267 | 17,148 | 17,811 | 18,738 | 18,171 | 17,935 |
| Other | 14,725 | 14,416 | 14,970 | 14,795 | 14,093 | 14,398 | 14,926 | 13,870 | 13,775 | 11,553 |
|  | percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions to total current account receipts | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Contributions to total services receipts | 26.8 | 27.4 | 26.4 | 23.9 | 26.0 | 24.7 | 24.1 | 23.7 | 22.9 | 23.1 |
| Contributions to total goods receipts | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.2 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 3-2
Receipts and payments in the travel account related to Canada's imports and exports (balance of payments basis) ${ }^{1}$ - Payments

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Travel payments | 18,444 | 18,487 | 18,401 | 18,727 | 20,237 | 21,865 | 23,316 | 26,511 | 28,629 | 27,692 |
| Total current account payments | 502,692 | 488,649 | 495,135 | 482,250 | 509,800 | 549,710 | 577,938 | 606,580 | 637,645 | 546,196 |
| Total services payments | 65,500 | 67,874 | 70,707 | 73,302 | 76,417 | 79,654 | 82,521 | 88,593 | 94,432 | 89,807 |
| Total goods payments | 362,337 | 350,071 | 356,727 | 342,710 | 363,158 | 387,838 | 404,345 | 415,683 | 443,752 | 374,097 |
| Imports by commodity groupings | 362,337 | 350,071 | 356,727 | 342,710 | 363,158 | 387,838 | 404,345 | 415,683 | 443,752 | 374,097 |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 18,557 | 20,373 | 21,780 | 21,508 | 21,399 | 22,041 | 23,467 | 25,530 | 28,511 | 29,344 |
| Energy products | 17,853 | 17,747 | 16,567 | 19,813 | 24,782 | 33,660 | 34,741 | 37,299 | 53,172 | 33,955 |
| Forestry products | 3,065 | 2,887 | 3,138 | 3,008 | 3,172 | 3,133 | 3,083 | 2,990 | 2,857 | 2,385 |
| Industrial goods | 69,247 | 68,426 | 68,891 | 65,272 | 73,511 | 78,547 | 84,163 | 85,352 | 92,043 | 75,078 |
| Machinery and equipment | 122,913 | 111,947 | 105,947 | 98,684 | 104,091 | 110,931 | 114,728 | 116,583 | 122,713 | 107,934 |
| Automotive products | 77,433 | 72,574 | 81,469 | 76,492 | 77,368 | 78,381 | 79,846 | 79,956 | 71,961 | 55,325 |
| Consumer goods | 40,115 | 42,896 | 46,474 | 46,306 | 47,719 | 49,484 | 52,010 | 54,784 | 57,557 | 57,486 |
| Other | 13,153 | 13,221 | 12,461 | 11,628 | 11,116 | 11,661 | 12,307 | 13,188 | 14,938 | 12,590 |
|  | percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions to total current account payments | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Contributions to total services payments | 28.2 | 27.2 | 26.0 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 29.9 | 30.3 | 30.8 |
| Contributions to total goods payments | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.4 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 4
International travel accounts of selected countries ${ }^{1}$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.
Source(s): Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook, 2009, published by the International Monetary Fund.

Table 5
Person-trips by international travellers entering or returning to Canada, by duration

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-resident travellers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day | 29,083 | 27,566 | 24,932 | 21,483 | 19,814 | 17,548 | 15,262 | 12,598 | 10,373 | 9,111 |
| United States | 28,805 | 27,301 | 24,710 | 21,278 | 19,539 | 17,265 | 15,017 | 12,319 | 10,102 | 8,858 |
| Other countries | 278 | 265 | 222 | 205 | 275 | 283 | 245 | 279 | 271 | 252 |
| One or more nights | 19,555 | 19,581 | 19,964 | 17,420 | 19,031 | 18,612 | 18,128 | 17,775 | 16,997 | 15,585 |
| United States | 15,188 | 15,570 | 16,168 | 14,232 | 15,088 | 14,390 | 13,856 | 13,376 | 12,503 | 11,667 |
| Other countries | 4,366 | 4,010 | 3,796 | 3,188 | 3,944 | 4,222 | 4,272 | 4,400 | 4,494 | 3,918 |
| All trips | 48,638 | 47,147 | 44,896 | 38,903 | 38,845 | 36,160 | 33,390 | 30,373 | 27,370 | 24,696 |
| United States | 43,994 | 42,871 | 40,878 | 35,509 | 34,626 | 31,655 | 28,873 | 25,695 | 22,606 | 20,526 |
| Other countries | 4,644 | 4,275 | 4,018 | 3,393 | 4,219 | 4,505 | 4,518 | 4,679 | 4,764 | 4,170 |
| Resident travellers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day | 28,000 | 24,841 | 21,534 | 21,486 | 22,191 | 22,940 | 24,181 | 24,881 | 24,700 | 21,277 |
| United States | 28,000 | 24,841 | 21,534 | 21,486 | 22,191 | 22,932 | 24,181 | 24,881 | 24,698 | 21,277 |
| Other countries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | F | 0 | 0 | F | 0 |
| One or more nights | 19,182 | 18,359 | 17,705 | 17,739 | 19,595 | 21,091 | 22,731 | 25,163 | 27,037 | 26,204 |
| United States | 14,666 | 13,527 | 13,025 | 12,666 | 13,856 | 14,862 | 15,992 | 17,759 | 18,915 | 17,977 |
| Other countries | 4,516 | 4,832 | 4,680 | 5,074 | 5,739 | 6,229 | 6,739 | 7,404 | 8,122 | 8,227 |
| All trips | 47,182 | 43,201 | 39,239 | 39,225 | 41,786 | 44,031 | 46,912 | 50,045 | 51,737 | 47,481 |
| United States | 42,666 | 38,368 | 34,559 | 34,151 | 36,047 | 37,794 | 40,173 | 42,641 | 43,613 | 39,254 |
| Other countries | 4,516 | 4,832 | 4,680 | 5,074 | 5,739 | 6,237 | 6,739 | 7,404 | 8,124 | 8,227 |
| Other travellers | 9,426 | 9,131 | 9,119 | 8,924 | 9,194 | 9,119 | 8,818 | 8,685 | 8,039 | 6,952 |
| Non-resident crews | 3,356 | 3,149 | 3,166 | 3,157 | 3,164 | 3,147 | 3,081 | 3,143 | 2,989 | 2,631 |
| Resident crews | 5,720 | 5,634 | 5,626 | 5,481 | 5,708 | 5,658 | 5,450 | 5,274 | 4,786 | 4,077 |
| Other 1 | 350 | 348 | 327 | 286 | 323 | 314 | 287 | 268 | 263 | 244 |
| Grand total | 105,246 | 99,478 | 93,254 | 87,052 | 89,825 | 89,310 | 89,121 | 89,103 | 87,146 | 79,129 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 6
Person-trips by United States residents entering Canada, by type of transportation

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 5,727 | 5,910 | 4,986 | 4,486 | 3,991 | 3,520 | 3,180 | 2,451 | 1,944 | 1,872 |
| One or more nights | 2,099 | 2,220 | 2,294 | 2,140 | 2,064 | 2,100 | 1,910 | 1,790 | 1,727 | 1,595 |
| Automobile | 1,247 | 1,331 | 1,483 | 1,354 | 1,271 | 1,239 | 1,131 | 1,037 | 1,001 | 955 |
| Plane | 680 | 699 | 658 | 640 | 649 | 710 | 654 | 641 | 612 | 550 |
| Bus | 114 | 122 | 99 | 93 | 91 | 104 | 84 | 72 | 76 | 55 |
| Other types 1 | 58 | 69 | 54 | 53 | 54 | 48 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 35 |
| Grand total | 7,825 | 8,130 | 7,280 | 6,626 | 6,055 | 5,620 | 5,090 | 4,240 | 3,671 | 3,466 |
| Second quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 7,490 | 7,699 | 6,429 | 5,273 | 5,074 | 4,547 | 3,992 | 3,333 | 2,653 | 2,423 |
| One or more nights | 4,009 | 4,252 | 4,156 | 3,418 | 3,851 | 3,723 | 3,706 | 3,592 | 3,304 | 3,135 |
| Automobile | 2,441 | 2,577 | 2,672 | 2,160 | 2,405 | 2,248 | 2,172 | 2,093 | 1,901 | 1,893 |
| Plane | 1,009 | 1,074 | 985 | 850 | 1,002 | 1,026 | 1,075 | 1,030 | 989 | 859 |
| Bus | 237 | 227 | 196 | 129 | 133 | 156 | 140 | 144 | 107 | 85 |
| Other types 1 | 322 | 374 | 303 | 279 | 311 | 294 | 318 | 325 | 307 | 298 |
| Grand total | 11,500 | 11,951 | 10,585 | 8,691 | 8,925 | 8,270 | 7,698 | 6,925 | 5,957 | 5,557 |
| Third quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 9,352 | 8,892 | 7,819 | 6,819 | 6,288 | 5,565 | 4,774 | 4,123 | 3,343 | 2,761 |
| One or more nights | 6,464 | 6,555 | 6,920 | 6,050 | 6,517 | 6,100 | 5,780 | 5,603 | 5,223 | 4,864 |
| Automobile | 4,204 | 4,374 | 4,656 | 3,948 | 4,121 | 3,824 | 3,558 | 3,432 | 3,130 | 2,982 |
| Plane | 1,319 | 1,279 | 1,350 | 1,232 | 1,432 | 1,360 | 1,337 | 1,316 | 1,232 | 1,162 |
| Bus | 312 | 255 | 260 | 170 | 170 | 193 | 169 | 155 | 138 | 97 |
| Other types ${ }^{1}$ | 629 | 647 | 654 | 700 | 793 | 723 | 716 | 701 | 723 | 623 |
| Grand total | 15,815 | 15,446 | 14,739 | 12,869 | 12,805 | 11,665 | 10,555 | 9,726 | 8,566 | 7,625 |
| Fourth quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 6,237 | 4,801 | 5,475 | 4,699 | 4,185 | 3,633 | 3,071 | 2,412 | 2,162 | 1,803 |
| One or more nights | 2,617 | 2,543 | 2,799 | 2,624 | 2,656 | 2,466 | 2,459 | 2,391 | 2,250 | 2,074 |
| Automobile | 1,565 | 1,608 | 1,797 | 1,657 | 1,612 | 1,464 | 1,457 | 1,400 | 1,334 | 1,221 |
| Plane | 828 | 730 | 798 | 780 | 849 | 819 | 815 | 794 | 757 | 709 |
| Bus | 134 | 104 | 105 | 84 | 105 | 93 | 83 | 90 | 70 | 55 |
| Other types 1 | 89 | 101 | 99 | 103 | 90 | 90 | 104 | 107 | 88 | 89 |
| Grand total | 8,853 | 7,344 | 8,274 | 7,323 | 6,841 | 6,099 | 5,530 | 4,803 | 4,412 | 3,877 |
| Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 28,805 | 27,301 | 24,710 | 21,278 | 19,539 | 17,265 | 15,017 | 12,319 | 10,102 | 8,858 |
| One or more nights | 15,188 | 15,570 | 16,168 | 14,232 | 15,088 | 14,390 | 13,856 | 13,376 | 12,503 | 11,667 |
| Automobile | 9,457 | 9,889 | 10,607 | 9,120 | 9,409 | 8,774 | 8,318 | 7,961 | 7,367 | 7,051 |
| Plane | 3,835 | 3,782 | 3,790 | 3,501 | 3,932 | 3,915 | 3,881 | 3,781 | 3,590 | 3,280 |
| Bus | 798 | 708 | 661 | 476 | 498 | 546 | 477 | 462 | 391 | 291 |
| Other types ${ }^{1}$ | 1,098 | 1,191 | 1,110 | 1,135 | 1,249 | 1,155 | 1,179 | 1,172 | 1,155 | 1,045 |
| Grand total | 43,994 | 42,871 | 40,878 | 35,509 | 34,626 | 31,655 | 28,873 | 25,695 | 22,606 | 20,526 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 7
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by type of entry

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct air and sea | 391 | 426 | 383 | 382 | 390 | 454 | 450 | 486 | 503 | 442 |
| Via the United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, same day | 26 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| Land, one or more nights | 64 | 51 | 52 | 48 | 46 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 51 | 62 |
| Total, land | 89 | 67 | 66 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 58 | 55 | 63 | 73 |
| Air and sea | 135 | 143 | 133 | 133 | 110 | 128 | 137 | 144 | 140 | 122 |
| Total, via the United States | 225 | 209 | 199 | 193 | 171 | 190 | 195 | 199 | 202 | 195 |
| Grand total | 616 | 636 | 582 | 574 | 561 | 644 | 645 | 685 | 705 | 637 |
| Second quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct air and sea | 797 | 774 | 665 | 531 | 737 | 780 | 809 | 827 | 891 | 761 |
| Via the United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, same day | 62 | 55 | 30 | 24 | 36 | 38 | 32 | 37 | 37 | 28 |
| Land, one or more nights | 146 | 125 | 90 | 71 | 90 | 107 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| Total, land | 208 | 180 | 121 | 95 | 125 | 145 | 129 | 135 | 136 | 129 |
| Air and sea | 279 | 275 | 238 | 183 | 247 | 262 | 283 | 292 | 282 | 244 |
| Total, via the United States | 487 | 455 | 358 | 278 | 372 | 407 | 412 | 427 | 418 | 373 |
| Grand total | 1,284 | 1,229 | 1,023 | 808 | 1,109 | 1,187 | 1,221 | 1,254 | 1,308 | 1,134 |
| Third quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct air and sea | 1,169 | 1,089 | 1,062 | 876 | 1,130 | 1,171 | 1,207 | 1,239 | 1,257 | 1,054 |
| Via the United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, same day | 82 | 77 | 61 | 36 | 70 | 55 | 49 | 52 | 58 | 46 |
| Land, one or more nights | 254 | 204 | 192 | 136 | 170 | 197 | 172 | 167 | 187 | 179 |
| Total, land | 336 | 281 | 253 | 172 | 240 | 252 | 220 | 219 | 245 | 225 |
| Air and sea | 402 | 384 | 344 | 295 | 368 | 417 | 386 | 410 | 419 | 364 |
| Total, via the United States | 738 | 664 | 597 | 467 | 608 | 669 | 607 | 629 | 663 | 589 |
| Grand total | 1,907 | 1,754 | 1,659 | 1,343 | 1,738 | 1,840 | 1,814 | 1,868 | 1,921 | 1,644 |
| Fourth quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct air and sea | 520 | 426 | 475 | 446 | 525 | 554 | 568 | 587 | 558 | 490 |
| Via the United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, same day | 35 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 41 | 20 | 17 | 21 | 19 | 16 |
| Land, one or more nights | 95 | 73 | 71 | 58 | 71 | 69 | 64 | 69 | 80 | 77 |
| Total, land | 130 | 91 | 94 | 77 | 112 | 89 | 81 | 90 | 98 | 93 |
| Air and sea | 187 | 140 | 185 | 145 | 174 | 191 | 189 | 195 | 174 | 173 |
| Total, via the United States | 317 | 231 | 279 | 222 | 286 | 281 | 269 | 285 | 272 | 266 |
| Grand total | 837 | 657 | 754 | 668 | 811 | 835 | 838 | 872 | 830 | 756 |
| Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct air and sea | 2,877 | 2,715 | 2,585 | 2,234 | 2,782 | 2,959 | 3,034 | 3,139 | 3,209 | 2,746 |
| Via the United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, same day | 205 | 166 | 128 | 91 | 161 | 125 | 108 | 119 | 126 | 100 |
| Land, one or more nights | 559 | 453 | 405 | 313 | 376 | 423 | 380 | 379 | 416 | 419 |
| Total, land | 764 | 619 | 533 | 404 | 538 | 548 | 488 | 499 | 542 | 519 |
| Air and sea | 1,003 | 941 | 900 | 754 | 899 | 999 | 996 | 1,041 | 1,014 | 904 |
| Total, via the United States | 1,767 | 1,560 | 1,433 | 1,159 | 1,437 | 1,546 | 1,483 | 1,540 | 1,556 | 1,424 |
| Grand total | 4,644 | 4,275 | 4,018 | 3,393 | 4,219 | 4,505 | 4,518 | 4,679 | 4,764 | 4,170 |

Table 8
Person-trips by Canadian residents returning from the United States, by type of transportation

|  |  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 9
Overnight travel abroad by Canadian residents, related to selected economic and demographic series

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips, one or more nights | 19,182 | 18,359 | 17,705 | 17,739 | 19,595 | 21,091 | 22,731 | 25,163 | 27,037 | 26,204 |
| Population of Canada | 30,686 | 31,019 | 31,354 | 31,640 | 31,941 | 32,245 | 32,576 | 32,930 | 33,316 | 33,720 |
| Adult population (18 years and over) | 23,548 | 23,898 | 24,258 | 24,586 | 24,917 | 25,239 | 25,580 | 25,959 | 26,374 | 26,798 |
| Employed labour force | 14,764 | 14,946 | 15,310 | 15,672 | 15,947 | 16,170 | 16,484 | 16,866 | 17,126 | 16,849 |
| GDP at market prices (millions of dollars) | 1,076,577 | 1,108,048 | 1,152,905 | 1,213,175 | 1,290,906 | 1,373,845 | 1,450,405 | 1,529,589 | 1,599,608 | 1,527,258 |
| CPI (2002=100) | 95.4 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 104.7 | 107.0 | 109.1 | 111.5 | 114.1 | 114.4 |
| Disposable income 1 (millions of dollars) | 639,567 | 669,196 | 694,010 | 720,855 | 760,462 | 794,269 | 853,190 | 901,634 | 949,484 | 965,628 |
| Per capita disposable income ${ }^{1}$ (dollars) | 20,842 | 21,574 | 22,135 | 22,783 | 23,809 | 24,632 | 26,191 | 27,381 | 28,499 | 28,636 |
|  | percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change, person-trips, one or more nights | 4.4 | -4.3 | -3.6 | 0.2 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 10.7 | 7.4 | -3.1 |
| Change, population of Canada | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Change, adult population (18 years and over) | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Change, employed labour force | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | -1.6 |
| Change, GDP at market prices | 9.6 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.6 | -4.5 |
| Change, CPI | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.3 |
| Change, disposable income 1 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| Change, per capita disposable income 1 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 0.5 |
|  | currency |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exchange rate (in Canadian currency) ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia (dollar) | 0.8633 | 0.8008 | 0.8535 | 0.9105 | 0.9582 | 0.9243 | 0.8543 | 0.8982 | 0.9002 | 0.8969 |
| China (renminbi) | 0.1794 | 0.1871 | 0.1897 | 0.1693 | 0.1573 | 0.1479 | 0.1422 | 0.1412 | 0.1536 | 0.1672 |
| East Caribbean (dollar) | 0.5501 | 0.5765 | 0.5881 | 0.5248 | 0.4874 | 0.4535 | 0.4242 | 0.4029 | 0.4040 | 0.4293 |
| European Monetary Union (EURO) | 1.3704 | 1.3868 | 1.4832 | 1.5826 | 1.6169 | 1.5090 | 1.4237 | 1.4691 | 1.5603 | 1.5855 |
| Hong Kong (dollar) | 0.1906 | 0.1985 | 0.2013 | 0.1800 | 0.1671 | 0.1558 | 0.1460 | 0.1377 | 0.1369 | 0.1473 |
| Israel (shekel) | 0.3642 | 0.3681 | 0.3317 | 0.3080 | 0.2904 | 0.2704 | 0.2547 | 0.2614 | 0.2974 | 0.2903 |
| Japan (yen) | 0.0138 | 0.0128 | 0.0126 | 0.0121 | 0.0120 | 0.0110 | 0.0098 | 0.0091 | 0.0104 | 0.0122 |
| Mexico (nuevo peso) | 0.1571 | 0.1659 | 0.1630 | 0.1301 | 0.1154 | 0.1112 | 0.1041 | 0.0983 | 0.0959 | 0.0845 |
| South Korea (won) | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0011 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0010 | 0.0009 |
| Switzerland (franc) | 0.8793 | 0.9184 | 1.0112 | 1.0418 | 1.0473 | 0.9746 | 0.9050 | 0.8946 | 0.9840 | 1.0505 |
| Taiwan (new Taiwan dollar) | 0.0476 | 0.0459 | 0.0455 | 0.0408 | 0.0390 | 0.0378 | 0.0349 | 0.0327 | 0.0338 | 0.0345 |
| United Kingdom (pound) | 2.2499 | 2.2298 | 2.3582 | 2.2883 | 2.3842 | 2.2067 | 2.0886 | 2.1487 | 1.9617 | 1.7804 |
| United States (dollar) | 1.4852 | 1.5484 | 1.5704 | 1.4015 | 1.3015 | 1.2116 | 1.1341 | 1.0748 | 1.0660 | 1.1420 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 10
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of non-resident travellers entering Canada and resident travellers returning to Canada

|  | Non-resident travellers |  |  |  | Resident travellers |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| All countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 15,262 | 12,598 | 10,373 | 9,111 | 24,181 | 24,881 | 24,700 | 21,277 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 946 | 733 | 589 | 531 | 1,216 | 2,100 | 2,115 | 1525 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 62 | 58 | 57 | 58 | 50 | 84 | 86 | 72 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 18,128 | 17,775 | 16,997 | 15,585 | 22,731 | 25,163 | 27,037 | 26,204 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 13,008 | 13,121 | 12,893 | 11,521 | 20,165 | 22,466 | 24,522 | 23,999 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 718 | 738 | 759 | 739 | 887 | 893 | 907 | 916 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 123,265 | 123,862 | 126,067 | 114,889 | 232,542 | 252,914 | 274,344 | 271,385 |
| Average number of nights per trip | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 106 | 106 | 102 | 100 | 87 | 89 | 89 | 88 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 33,390 | 30,373 | 27,370 | 24,696 | 46,912 | 50,045 | 51,737 | 47,481 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 13,954 | 13,855 | 13,482 | 12,052 | 21,381 | 24,566 | 26,637 | 25,524 |
| United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 15,017 | 12,319 | 10,102 | 8,858 | 24,181 | 24,881 | 24,698 | 21,277 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 937 | 724 | 580 | 523 | 1,216 | 2,100 | 2,115 | 1,525 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 62 | 59 | 57 | 59 | 50 | 84 | 86 | 72 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 13,856 | 13,376 | 12,503 | 11,667 | 15,992 | 17,759 | 18,915 | 17,977 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 7,275 | 7,082 | 6,583 | 6,087 | 10,229 | 11,545 | 12,924 | 12,667 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 525 | 529 | 527 | 522 | 640 | 650 | 683 | 705 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 55,295 | 53,954 | 50,643 | 47,365 | 119,996 | 130,801 | 146,602 | 142,626 |
| Average number of nights per trip | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 132 | 131 | 130 | 129 | 85 | 88 | 88 | 89 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 28,873 | 25,695 | 22,606 | 20,526 | 40,173 | 42,641 | 43,613 | 39,254 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 8,212 | 7,806 | 7,163 | 6,610 | 11,445 | 13,646 | 15,040 | 14,192 |
| Other countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 245 | 279 | 271 | 252 | 0 | 0 | F | 0 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | F | 0 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 39 | 33 | 35 | 32 | 0 | 0 | F | 0 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 4,272 | 4,400 | 4,494 | 3,918 | 6,739 | 7,404 | 8,122 | 8,227 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 5,732 | 6,039 | 6,310 | 5,434 | 9,937 | 10,920 | 11,597 | 11,331 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 1,342 | 1,373 | 1,404 | 1,387 | 1,475 | 1,475 | 1,428 | 1,377 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 67,971 | 69,908 | 75,424 | 67,524 | 112,546 | 122,113 | 127,742 | 128,759 |
| Average number of nights per trip | 15.9 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 15.7 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 84 | 86 | 84 | 80 | 88 | 89 | 91 | 88 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 4,518 | 4,679 | 4,764 | 4,170 | 6,739 | 7,404 | 8,124 | 8,227 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 5,742 | 6,048 | 6,319 | 5,443 | 9,937 | 10,920 | 11,597 | 11,331 |

Table 11
Trip characteristics of non-residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights

|  | 2006 |  | 2007 |  | 2008 |  | 2009 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands | percent | thousands | percent | thousands | percent | thousands | percent |
| Number and percentage of person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,775 | 100.0 | 16,997 | 100.0 | 15,585 | 100.0 |
| First | 2,528 | 13.9 | 2,452 | 13.8 | 2,407 | 14.2 | 2,209 | 14.2 |
| Second | 4,853 | 26.8 | 4,745 | 26.7 | 4,528 | 26.6 | 4,191 | 26.9 |
| Third | 7,499 | 41.4 | 7,365 | 41.4 | 7,019 | 41.3 | 6,394 | 41.0 |
| Fourth | 3,249 | 17.9 | 3,213 | 18.1 | 3,043 | 17.9 | 2,792 | 17.9 |
| Country of residence | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,775 | 100.0 | 16,997 | 100.0 | 15,585 | 100.0 |
| Australia | 178 | 1.0 | 208 | 1.2 | 219 | 1.3 | 188 | 1.2 |
| China ${ }^{1}$ | 139 | 0.8 | 151 | 0.8 | 159 | 0.9 | 160 | 1.0 |
| France ${ }^{2}$ | 361 | 2.0 | 360 | 2.0 | 405 | 2.4 | 389 | 2.5 |
| Germany | 298 | 1.6 | 299 | 1.7 | 315 | 1.9 | 292 | 1.9 |
| Hong Kong | 107 | 0.6 | 111 | 0.6 | 125 | 0.7 | 105 | 0.7 |
| India 3 | 108 | 0.6 | 120 | 0.7 | 129 | 0.8 | 126 | 0.8 |
| Italy ${ }^{4}$ | 88 | 0.5 | 93 | 0.5 | 98 | 0.6 | 96 | 0.6 |
| Japan | 364 | 2.0 | 311 | 1.7 | 259 | 1.5 | 180 | 1.2 |
| Mexico | 202 | 1.1 | 230 | 1.3 | 257 | 1.5 | 161 | 1.0 |
| Netherlands | 118 | 0.7 | 116 | 0.7 | 120 | 0.7 | 107 | 0.7 |
| South Korea | 189 | 1.0 | 187 | 1.1 | 173 | 1.0 | 131 | 0.8 |
| Switzerland 5 | 92 | 0.5 | 94 | 0.5 | 95 | 0.6 | 99 | 0.6 |
| United Kingdom ${ }^{6}$ | 842 | 4.6 | 894 | 5.0 | 837 | 4.9 | 686 | 4.4 |
| United States | 13,856 | 76.4 | 13,376 | 75.2 | 12,503 | 73.6 | 11,667 | 74.9 |
| Other countries | 1,187 | 6.5 | 1,227 | 6.9 | 1,304 | 7.7 | 1,198 | 7.7 |
| Purpose of trip | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,775 | 100.0 | 16,997 | 100.0 | 15,585 | 100.0 |
| Business, convention or employment | 2,650 | 14.6 | 2,587 | 14.6 | 2,666 | 15.7 | 2,346 | 15.1 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 4,133 | 22.8 | 4,132 | 23.2 | 4,143 | 24.4 | 4,072 | 26.1 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 9,744 | 53.8 | 9,617 | 54.1 | 8,681 | 51.1 | 7,766 | 49.8 |
| Other | 1,600 | 8.8 | 1,440 | 8.1 | 1,507 | 8.9 | 1,401 | 9.0 |
| Sex | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,775 | 100.0 | 16,997 | 100.0 | 15,585 | 100.0 |
| Male | 8,415 | 46.4 | 8,467 | 47.6 | 8,068 | 47.5 | 7,488 | 48.0 |
| Female | 8,203 | 45.2 | 8,085 | 45.5 | 7,776 | 45.7 | 7,078 | 45.4 |
| Not stated | 1,510 | 8.3 | 1,223 | 6.9 | 1,154 | 6.8 | 1,019 | 6.5 |
| Age group | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,775 | 100.0 | 16,997 | 100.0 | 15,585 | 100.0 |
| Under 12 years | 890 | 4.9 | 885 | 5.0 | 808 | 4.8 | 714 | 4.6 |
| 12 to 19 years | 913 | 5.0 | 883 | 5.0 | 887 | 5.2 | 759 | 4.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 684 | 3.8 | 650 | 3.7 | 715 | 4.2 | 704 | 4.5 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,923 | 10.6 | 1,856 | 10.4 | 1,840 | 10.8 | 1,674 | 10.7 |
| 35 to 44 years | 2,634 | 14.5 | 2,664 | 15.0 | 2,413 | 14.2 | 2,174 | 13.9 |
| 45 to 54 years | 3,304 | 18.2 | 3,240 | 18.2 | 3,021 | 17.8 | 2,841 | 18.2 |
| 55 to 64 years | 3,476 | 19.2 | 3,517 | 19.8 | 3,326 | 19.6 | 3,083 | 19.8 |
| 65 years and over | 2,794 | 15.4 | 2,859 | 16.1 | 2,834 | 16.7 | 2,618 | 16.8 |
| Not stated | 1,510 | 8.3 | 1,223 | 6.9 | 1,154 | 6.8 | 1,019 | 6.5 |
| Length of stay | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,775 | 100.0 | 16,997 | 100.0 | 15,585 | 100.0 |
| 1 night | 2,794 | 15.4 | 2,653 | 14.9 | 2,681 | 15.8 | 2,311 | 14.8 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 10,218 | 56.4 | 9,790 | 55.1 | 9,132 | 53.7 | 8,559 | 54.9 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 3,098 | 17.1 | 3,242 | 18.2 | 2,931 | 17.2 | 2,710 | 17.4 |
| 14 nights and over | 2,018 | 11.1 | 2,090 | 11.8 | 2,253 | 13.3 | 2,005 | 12.9 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 12
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009

|  | Person-trips |  | Person-nights | Average <br> number of | Spending in <br> Canada | Average <br> spending per <br> person-trip | Average <br> spending per <br> person-night |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 13
Trip characteristics of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2009

|  | Atlantic provinces ${ }^{1}$ | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | $\begin{gathered} \text { British } \\ \text { Columbia }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person-visits (thousands) | 797 | 1,727 | 5,769 | 214 | 152 | 812 | 3,089 | 12,560 |
| Spending in province (millions of dollars) | 362 | 984 | 2,419 | 128 | 99 | 565 | 1,529 | 6,087 |
| Average spending per person-visit (dollars) | 454 | 570 | 419 | 597 | 652 | 696 | 495 | 485 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 3,400 | 6,450 | 21,377 | 932 | 594 | 3,728 | 10,884 | 47,365 |
| Average number of nights per visit | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 106 | 153 | 113 | 137 | 167 | 152 | 140 | 129 |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-visits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry | 797 | 1,727 | 5,769 | 214 | 152 | 812 | 3,089 | 12,560 |
| First | 30 | 272 | 776 | 26 | 12 | 105 | 421 | 1,641 |
| Second | 163 | 432 | 1,593 | 57 | 41 | 213 | 868 | 3,366 |
| Third | 486 | 674 | 2,334 | 88 | 65 | 352 | 1,360 | 5,358 |
| Fourth | 118 | 350 | 1,067 | 44 | 35 | 141 | 440 | 2,195 |
| Region of residence | 797 | 1,727 | 5,769 | 214 | 152 | 812 | 3,089 | 12,560 |
| New England | 396 | 560 | 317 | F | F | 16 E | 61 | 1,358 |
| Middle Atlantic | 92 | 527 | 1,824 | 13E | F | 43E | 154 | 2,662 |
| South Atlantic | 100 | 208 | 577 | 18 E | 11 E | 74 | 234 | 1,222 |
| East North Central | 65E | 160 | 1,986 | 31 | 27 | 96 | 218 | 2,583 |
| West North Central | F | 75 | 378 | 98 | 41 | 62 | 130 | 840 |
| East South Central | F | 35 E | 75 | F | F | F | 52 E | 185 |
| West South Central | 34 E | 52 E | 222 | F | F | 74 | 172 | 573 |
| Mountain | 9 E | 25 E | 125 | 16 E | 25 | 168 | 243 | 610 |
| Pacific | 36 E | 84 | 258 | 17 E | 22 E | 241 | 1,714 | 2,372 |
| Other states | F | F | F | F | F | 27 E | 110 | 155 |
| Purpose of trip | 797 | 1,727 | 5,769 | 214 | 152 | 812 | 3,089 | 12,560 |
| Business, convention or employment | 46 | 297 | 893 | 32 | 17 E | 206 | 310 | 1,801 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 276 | 361 | 1,307 | 54 | 47 | 197 | 505 | 2,747 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 451 | 949 | 3,066 | 108 | 70 | 319 | 1,989 | 6,951 |
| Other | 23 E | 120 | 504 | 20 E | 19 | 90 | 286 | 1,061 |
| Type of transportation | 797 | 1,727 | 5,769 | 214 | 152 | 812 | 3,089 | 12,560 |
| Automobile | 373 | 1,027 | 4,097 | 130 | 84 | 293 | 1,623 | 7,628 |
| Non-automobile | 424 | 700 | 1,672 | 84 | 68 | 519 | 1,465 | 4,932 |
| Plane | 171 | 558 | 1,371 | 73 | 59 | 490 | 765 | 3,486 |
| Bus | 14 E | 107 | 150 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 29 | 320 |
| Other types ${ }^{3}$ | 239 | 35 | 152 | F | F | 17 E | 671 | 1,126 |
| Length of stay | 797 | 1,727 | 5,769 | 214 | 152 | 812 | 3,089 | 12,560 |
| 1 night | 135 | 228 | 1,435 | 57 | 44 | 104 | 683 | 2,686 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 507 | 1,296 | 3,537 | 113 | 82 | 522 | 2,034 | 8,091 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 118 | 179 | 646 | 39 | 22 | 154 | 301 | 1,459 |
| 14 nights and over | 37 E | 25 E | 151 | F | F | 31 E | 71 | 324 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 14
Person-trips by residents of the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics and purpose of trip

|  | 2008 |  |  |  | 2009 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry | 1,972 | 2,568 | 6,954 | 12,503 | 1,745 | 2,618 | 6,349 | 11,667 |
| First | 462 | 340 | 746 | 1,727 | 407 | 340 | 674 | 1,595 |
| Second | 562 | 623 | 1,831 | 3,304 | 479 | 644 | 1,719 | 3,135 |
| Third | 523 | 914 | 3,442 | 5,223 | 468 | 959 | 3,114 | 4,864 |
| Fourth | 425 | 691 | 936 | 2,250 | 391 | 676 | 842 | 2,074 |
| Region of residence | 1,972 | 2,568 | 6,954 | 12,503 | 1,745 | 2,618 | 6,349 | 11,667 |
| New England | 146 | 419 | 655 | 1,338 | 131 | 467 | 563 | 1,263 |
| Middle Atlantic | 330 | 521 | 1,644 | 2,732 | 304 | 510 | 1,504 | 2,552 |
| South Atlantic | 272 | 222 | 601 | 1,188 | 267 | 257 | 517 | 1,115 |
| East North Central | 405 | 461 | 1,596 | 2,716 | 324 | 452 | 1,421 | 2,428 |
| West North Central | 143 | 122 | 452 | 761 | 124 | 115 | 455 | 736 |
| East South Central | 50 | 25 E | 102 | 190 | 35 | 28 E | 99 | 172 |
| West South Central | 167 | 80 | 255 | 527 | 164 | 78 | 244 | 519 |
| Mountain | 144 | 141 | 309 | 648 | 109 | 126 | 275 | 554 |
| Pacific | 301 | 561 | 1,298 | 2,312 | 276 | 565 | 1,235 | 2,229 |
| Other states | 14 E | F | 45 E | 92 | F | 20 E | 35 | 99 |
| Type of transportation | 1,972 | 2,568 | 6,954 | 12,503 | 1,745 | 2,618 | 6,349 | 11,667 |
| Automobile | 493 | 1,645 | 4,553 | 7,367 | 468 | 1,626 | 4,286 | 7,051 |
| Plane | 1,447 | 744 | 1,168 | 3,590 | 1,260 | 763 | 1,056 | 3,280 |
| Bus | 11 E | F | 324 | 391 | F | 14 E | 242 | 291 |
| Other types ${ }^{2}$ | 21 E | 165 | 910 | 1,155 | 10 E | 215 | 764 | 1,045 |
| Sex | 1,972 | 2,568 | 6,954 | 12,503 | 1,745 | 2,618 | 6,349 | 11,667 |
| Male | 1,243 | 1,034 | 3,116 | 5,822 | 1,096 | 1,084 | 2,935 | 5,529 |
| Female | 586 | 1,333 | 3,268 | 5,664 | 527 | 1,327 | 2,932 | 5,242 |
| Not stated | 143 | 201 | 570 | 1,017 | 121 | 207 | 481 | 897 |
| Age group | 1,972 | 2,568 | 6,954 | 12,503 | 1,745 | 2,618 | 6,349 | 11,667 |
| Under 12 years | 30 E | 179 | 404 | 652 | 26 E | 176 | 359 | 600 |
| 12 to 19 years | 12 E | 108 | 404 | 577 | F | 99 | 394 | 551 |
| 20 to 24 years | 32 E | 148 | 186 | 401 | F | 172 | 181 | 408 |
| 25 to 34 years | 223 | 239 | 558 | 1,113 | 203 | 242 | 498 | 1,029 |
| 35 to 44 years | 406 | 361 | 815 | 1,684 | 344 | 346 | 728 | 1,529 |
| 45 to 54 years | 571 | 408 | 1,103 | 2,265 | 514 | 404 | 1,056 | 2,148 |
| 55 to 64 years | 427 | 427 | 1,448 | 2,510 | 380 | 452 | 1,342 | 2,369 |
| 65 years and over | 129 | 497 | 1,466 | 2,284 | 124 | 520 | 1,309 | 2,137 |
| Not stated | 143 | 201 | 570 | 1,017 | 121 | 207 | 481 | 897 |
| Length of stay | 1,972 | 2,568 | 6,954 | 12,503 | 1,745 | 2,618 | 6,349 | 11,667 |
| 1 night | 422 | 352 | 1,389 | 2,514 | 340 | 313 | 1,210 | 2,193 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 1,439 | 1,731 | 4,256 | 7,978 | 1,298 | 1,790 | 3,930 | 7,541 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 94 | 354 | 1,083 | 1,617 | 91 | 382 | 1,019 | 1,574 |
| 14 nights and over | 18 E | 130 | 225 | 395 | F | 134 | 190 | 359 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 15
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and type of entry, 2009

|  | Direct air and sea | Via the United States |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Land, same day | Land, one or more nights | Total land | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Air } \\ \text { and sea } \end{array}$ | Total | Grand total |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe | 1,591 | 49 | 199 | 248 | 413 | 661 | 2,252 |
| Austria | 24 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 33 |
| Belgium ${ }^{1}$ | 34 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 19 | 52 |
| Denmark 2 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 27 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 283 | 4 | 36 | 41 | 90 | 130 | 413 |
| Germany | 217 | 9 | 40 | 49 | 52 | 101 | 319 |
| Ireland (Republic) | 28 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 45 |
| Italy 4 | 59 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 21 | 42 | 101 |
| Netherlands | 83 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 28 | 111 |
| Norway | 15 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 21 |
| Poland | 24 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 29 |
| Portugal 5 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 18 |
| Spain 6 | 45 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 73 |
| Sweden | 21 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 32 |
| Switzerland 7 | 73 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 29 | 101 |
| United Kingdom 8 | 531 | 14 | 55 | 69 | 126 | 194 | 725 |
| Other | 122 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 21 | 30 | 152 |
| Africa | 68 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 19 | 87 |
| South Africa | 13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 19 |
| Other | 55 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 68 |
| Asia | 688 | 35 | 156 | 190 | 204 | 395 | 1,083 |
| China 9 | 107 | 5 | 32 | 38 | 22 | 60 | 167 |
| Hong Kong | 65 | 4 | 25 | 30 | 17 | 47 | 112 |
| India 10 | 86 | 5 | 25 | 30 | 23 | 52 | 138 |
| Israel | 36 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 59 |
| Japan | 121 | 8 | 21 | 29 | 56 | 84 | 206 |
| Philippines | 46 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 63 |
| South Korea | 89 | 6 | 25 | 31 | 24 | 55 | 144 |
| Singapore | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 22 |
| Taiwan | 33 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 52 |
| Other | 96 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 26 | 121 |
| Central America | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 19 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 92 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 33 | 37 | 129 |
| Bermuda | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 19 |
| Jamaica | 21 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 25 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 23 |
| Other | 38 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 22 | 24 | 62 |
| South America | 86 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 55 | 62 | 148 |
| Brazil | 36 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 26 | 62 |
| Other | 50 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 32 | 36 | 86 |
| North America | 125 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 51 | 68 | 193 |
| Mexico | 106 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 50 | 66 | 172 |
| Other | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 86 | 10 | 39 | 50 | 121 | 170 | 256 |
| Australia | 64 | 9 | 35 | 44 | 105 | 149 | 214 |
| New Zealand | 22 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 16 | 21 | 43 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand total | 2,746 | 100 | 419 | 519 | 904 | 1,424 | 4,170 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 16
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and length of stay

|  | 2006 |  | 2007 |  | 2008 |  | 2009 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | One or more nights | Total | One or more nights | Total | One or more nights | Total | One or more nights | Total |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe | 2,235 | 2,335 | 2,312 | 2,430 | 2,378 | 2,492 | 2,130 | 2,252 |
| Austria | 31 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 33 |
| Belgium ${ }^{1}$ | 45 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 54 | 54 | 52 | 52 |
| Denmark ${ }^{2}$ | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 25 | 27 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 361 | 375 | 360 | 381 | 405 | 427 | 389 | 413 |
| Germany | 298 | 313 | 299 | 318 | 315 | 332 | 292 | 319 |
| Ireland (Republic) | 48 | 50 | 46 | 51 | 44 | 51 | 41 | 45 |
| Italy ${ }^{4}$ | 88 | 95 | 93 | 105 | 98 | 108 | 96 | 101 |
| Netherlands | 118 | 122 | 116 | 124 | 120 | 124 | 107 | 111 |
| Norway | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 21 |
| Poland | 25 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 34 | 35 | 28 | 29 |
| Portugal 5 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 18 |
| Spain 6 | 54 | 57 | 62 | 67 | 69 | 76 | 64 | 73 |
| Sweden | 31 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 31 | 32 |
| Switzerland 7 | 92 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 95 | 100 | 99 | 101 |
| United Kingdom 8 | 842 | 882 | 894 | 926 | 837 | 870 | 686 | 725 |
| Other | 134 | 138 | 146 | 150 | 166 | 169 | 149 | 152 |
| Africa | 82 | 83 | 83 | 87 | 88 | 91 | 85 | 87 |
| South Africa | 22 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 18 | 19 |
| Other | 60 | 61 | 61 | 63 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 68 |
| Asia | 1,237 | 1,328 | 1,207 | 1,308 | 1,173 | 1,265 | 1,006 | 1,083 |
| China 9 | 139 | 148 | 151 | 156 | 159 | 166 | 160 | 167 |
| Hong Kong | 107 | 112 | 111 | 116 | 125 | 132 | 105 | 112 |
| India 10 | 108 | 115 | 120 | 131 | 129 | 141 | 126 | 138 |
| Israel | 68 | 78 | 63 | 71 | 63 | 68 | 55 | 59 |
| Japan | 364 | 401 | 311 | 343 | 259 | 287 | 180 | 206 |
| Philippines | 49 | 50 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 62 | 61 | 63 |
| Singapore | 22 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 21 | 22 |
| South Korea | 189 | 202 | 187 | 213 | 173 | 197 | 131 | 144 |
| Taiwan | 93 | 95 | 79 | 83 | 62 | 63 | 50 | 52 |
| Other | 99 | 102 | 105 | 112 | 119 | 123 | 117 | 121 |
| Central America | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 132 | 134 | 137 | 138 | 136 | 137 | 128 | 129 |
| Bermuda | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Jamaica | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 25 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 23 |
| Other | 61 | 62 | 67 | 67 | 65 | 66 | 62 | 62 |
| South America | 137 | 142 | 148 | 153 | 159 | 164 | 141 | 148 |
| Brazil | 62 | 66 | 63 | 67 | 70 | 72 | 57 | 62 |
| Other | 74 | 76 | 84 | 86 | 89 | 91 | 84 | 86 |
| North America | 219 | 231 | 243 | 268 | 276 | 294 | 180 | 193 |
| Mexico | 202 | 214 | 230 | 251 | 257 | 271 | 161 | 172 |
| Other | 17 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 21 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 215 | 249 | 251 | 276 | 266 | 301 | 230 | 260 |
| Australia | 178 | 207 | 208 | 229 | 219 | 249 | 188 | 214 |
| New Zealand | 34 | 39 | 40 | 44 | 42 | 48 | 39 | 43 |
| Other | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Grand total | 4,272 | 4,518 | 4,400 | 4,679 | 4,494 | 4,764 | 3,918 | 4,170 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 17
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009

|  | Person-trips |  | Person-nights | Average number of nights per trip | Spending in Canada | Average spending per person-trip | Average spending per person-night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands | percent | thousands | number | millions of dollars | doll |  |
| Quarter of entry | 3,918 | 100.0 | 67,524 | 17.2 | 5,434 | 1,387 | 80 |
| First | 614 | 15.7 | 11,707 | 19.1 | 931 | 1,517 | 80 |
| Second | 1,056 | 27.0 | 17,338 | 16.4 | 1,424 | 1,348 | 82 |
| Third | 1,530 | 39.0 | 25,909 | 16.9 | 2,129 | 1,392 | 82 |
| Fourth | 718 | 18.3 | 12,570 | 17.5 | 950 | 1,323 | 76 |
| Area of residence | 3,918 | 100.0 | 67,524 | 17.2 | 5,434 | 1,387 | 80 |
| Europe | 2,130 | 54.4 | 32,593 | 15.3 | 2,888 | 1,356 | 89 |
| France 1 | 389 | 9.9 | 6,351 | 16.3 | 513 | 1,319 | 81 |
| Germany | 292 | 7.4 | 5,161 | 17.7 | 445 | 1,526 | 86 |
| Italy ${ }^{2}$ | 96 | 2.5 | 1,197 | 12.4 | 103 | 1,071 | 86 |
| Netherlands | 107 | 2.7 | 1,579 | 14.8 | 142 | 1,331 | 90 |
| Switzerland 3 | 99 | 2.5 | 1,562 | 15.8 | 166 | 1,673 | 106 |
| United Kingdom 4 | 686 | 17.5 | 9,360 | 13.7 | 894 | 1,304 | 96 |
| Other Europe | 461 | 11.8 | 7,383 | 16.0 | 625 | 1,355 | 85 |
| Africa | 85 | 2.2 | 1,940 | 22.8 | 136 | 1,603 | 70 |
| Asia | 1,006 | 25.7 | 21,312 | 21.2 | 1,404 | 1,395 | 66 |
| China 5 | 160 | 4.1 | 4,471 | 28.0 | 261 | 1,635 | 58 |
| Hong Kong | 105 | 2.7 | 1,780 | 16.9 | 119 | 1,129 | 67 |
| India 6 | 126 | 3.2 | 2,677 | 21.2 | 119 | 943 | 44 |
| Japan | 180 | 4.6 | 2,468 | 13.7 | 271 | 1,502 | 110 |
| South Korea | 131 | 3.4 | 3,450 | 26.3 | 216 | 1,645 | 63 |
| Other Asia | 304 | 7.8 | 6,466 | 21.3 | 418 | 1,377 | 65 |
| Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean | 146 | 3.7 | 1,970 | 13.5 | 153 | 1,049 | 78 |
| South America | 141 | 3.6 | 2,397 | 17.0 | 203 | 1,443 | 85 |
| North America | 180 | 4.6 | 3,707 | 20.5 | 245 | 1,359 | 66 |
| Mexico | 161 | 4.1 | 3,622 | 22.5 | 231 | 1,436 | 64 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 230 | 5.9 | 3,604 | 15.7 | 405 | 1,760 | 112 |
| Australia | 188 | 4.8 | 2,644 | 14.1 | 312 | 1,660 | 118 |
| Purpose of trip | 3,918 | 100.0 | 67,524 | 17.2 | 5,434 | 1,387 | 80 |
| Business, convention or employment | 601 | 15.3 | 8,052 | 13.4 | 973 | 1,618 | 121 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 1,454 | 37.1 | 27,601 | 19.0 | 1,467 | 1,009 | 53 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 1,417 | 36.2 | 19,428 | 13.7 | 2,282 | 1,611 | 117 |
| Other | 446 | 11.4 | 12,442 | 27.9 | 712 | 1,597 | 57 |
| Length of stay | 3,918 | 100.0 | 67,524 | 17.2 | 5,434 | 1,387 | 80 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 1,135 | 29.0 | 4,221 | 3.7 | 919 | 810 | 218 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 1,137 | 29.0 | 10,596 | 9.3 | 1,412 | 1,242 | 133 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 772 | 19.7 | 12,380 | 16.0 | 1,148 | 1,486 | 93 |
| 21 nights and over | 873 | 22.3 | 40,328 | 46.2 | 1,955 | 2,238 | 48 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 18
Trip characteristics of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2009

|  | Atlantic provinces ${ }^{1}$ | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia ${ }^{2}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person-visits (thousands) | 274 | 993 | 1,763 | 76 | 58 | 709 | 1,325 | 5,198 |
| Spending in province (millions of dollars) | 261 | 1,081 | 1,568 | 52 | 45 | 753 | 1,674 | 5,434 |
| Average spending per person-visit (dollars) | 956 | 1,089 | 890 | 677 | 771 | 1,062 | 1,263 | 1,045 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 3,060 | 12,734 | 20,932 | 1,064 | 665 E | 8,592 | 20,476 | 67,524 |
| Average number of nights per visit | 11.2 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 15.4 | 13.0 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 85 | 85 | 75 | 49 | 68 | 88 | 82 | 80 |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-visits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry | 274 | 993 | 1,763 | 76 | 58 | 709 | 1,325 | 5,198 |
| First | 22 | 127 | 239 | 9 E | F | 87 | 222 | 711 |
| Second | 62 | 258 | 493 | 18 | 17 | 239 | 373 | 1,459 |
| Third | 139 | 422 | 682 | 38 | 28 | 300 | 526 | 2,136 |
| Fourth | 50 | 187 | 349 | 11 E | F | 83 | 205 | 893 |
| Area of residence | 274 | 993 | 1,763 | 76 | 58 | 709 | 1,325 | 5,198 |
| Europe | 182 | 687 | 891 | 48 | 35 | 437 | 593 | 2,874 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 23E | 295 | 122 | F | F | 24 | 26 | 497 |
| Germany | 27 | 68 | 111 | 10 E | F | 78 | 123 | 424 |
| Italy 4 | F | 36 | 60 | F | F | 10 E | F | 121 |
| Netherlands | 13 | 16 | 39 | F | 5 | 36 | 44 | 156 |
| Switzerland 5 | F | 39 | 41 | F | F | 21 | 35 | 155 |
| United Kingdom 6 | 68 | 87 | 295 | 13E | 11E | 188 | 242 | 903 |
| Other Europe | 34 E | 145 | 224 | F | F | 80 | 111 | 617 |
| Africa | F | 44 | 27 | F | F | 15E | 10 E | 103 |
| Asia | 28 | 124 | 511 | 12E | 12E | 174 | 456 | 1,317 |
| China 7 | F | 17 E | 79 | F | F | 25 | 93 | 224 |
| Hong Kong | F | 14 E | 42 | F | F | 12 E | 61 | 130 |
| India 8 | F | F | 89 | F | F | 13 E | 27 E | 142 |
| Japan | F | 24 | 91 | F | F | 34 | 89 | 253 |
| South Korea | F | 11 E | 52 | F | F | 26 | 73 | 167 |
| Other Asia | 7 E | 52 | 157 | F | F | 64 | 113 | 402 |
| Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean | 19 E | 16 E | 109 | F | F | F | 13 E | 160 |
| South America | F | 36 | 102 | F | F | 14 E | 22 | 181 |
| North America | 19 | 55 | 65 | F | F | 6 E | 64 | 211 |
| Mexico | F | 48 | 64 | F | F | 6 E | 64 | 187 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | F | 31 | 58 | F | F | 60 | 168 | 353 |
| Australia | F | 24 | 47 | F | F | 52 | 135 | 289 |
| Purpose of trip | 274 | 993 | 1,763 | 76 | 58 | 709 | 1,325 | 5,198 |
| Business, convention or employment | 36 | 152 | 273 | 13 E | F | 91 | 132 | 704 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 54 | 325 | 768 | 31 | 28 | 211 | 366 | 1,784 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 143 | 445 | 516 | 28 | 18 E | 341 | 668 | 2,158 |
| Other | 40 | 71 | 206 | F | F | 65 | 160 | 552 |
| Length of stay | 274 | 993 | 1,763 | 76 | 58 | 709 | 1,325 | 5,198 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 150 | 475 | 735 | 37 | 37 | 358 | 587 | 2,380 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 63 | 252 | 520 | 15 E | F | 191 | 339 | 1,387 |
| 14 nights and over | 60 | 266 | 508 | 24 | 15E | 160 | 400 | 1,432 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 19
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics and purpose of trip

|  | 2008 |  |  |  | 2009 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry | 693 | 1,576 | 1,726 | 4,494 | 601 | 1,454 | 1,417 | 3,918 |
| First | 119 | 239 | 241 | 680 | 119 | 222 | 174 | 614 |
| Second | 227 | 427 | 459 | 1,225 | 170 | 392 | 383 | 1,056 |
| Third | 198 | 597 | 779 | 1,796 | 151 | 552 | 669 | 1,530 |
| Fourth | 151 | 313 | 247 | 793 | 161 | 287 | 192 | 718 |
| Area of residence | 693 | 1,576 | 1,726 | 4,494 | 601 | 1,454 | 1,417 | 3,918 |
| Europe | 372 | 787 | 1,038 | 2,378 | 322 | 759 | 887 | 2,130 |
| France ${ }^{2}$ | 56 | 119 | 195 | 405 | 47 | 140 | 175 | 389 |
| Germany | 63 | 78 | 154 | 315 | 46 | 73 | 146 | 292 |
| Italy ${ }^{3}$ | 22 | 34 | 36 | 98 | 18 | 32 | 41 | 96 |
| Netherlands | 16 | 42 | 53 | 120 | 13 E | 39 | 50 | 107 |
| Switzerland 4 | 12 | 30 | 43 | 95 | 12 | 30 | 47 | 99 |
| United Kingdom 5 | 111 | 279 | 399 | 837 | 82 | 288 | 273 | 686 |
| Other Europe | 92 | 206 | 157 | 508 | 103 | 157 | 154 | 461 |
| Africa | 17 | 47 | 19E | 88 | 18 | 44 | 12 E | 85 |
| Asia | 177 | 479 | 319 | 1,173 | 154 | 428 | 236 | 1,006 |
| China 6 | 32 | 74 | 23 E | 159 | 33 | 72 | 19 E | 160 |
| Hong Kong | 8 | 62 | 32 | 125 | 7E | 58 | 23 | 105 |
| India 7 | 22 E | 68 | 30 | 129 | 27 | 61 | 27 | 126 |
| Japan | 37 | 61 | 126 | 259 | 22 | 43 | 80 | 180 |
| South Korea | 27 | 62 | 30 | 173 | 24 | 43 | 21 | 131 |
| Other Asia | 52 | 152 | 78 | 328 | 42 | 152 | 66 | 304 |
| Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean | 20 | 64 | 44 | 154 | 30 | 60 | 37 | 146 |
| South America | 23 | 60 | 50 | 159 | 24 | 57 | 37 | 141 |
| North America | 49 | 75 | 99 | 276 | 28 | 42 | 76 | 180 |
| Mexico | 49 | 70 | 93 | 257 | 27 | 41 | 68 | 161 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 34 | 64 | 157 | 266 | 24 | 63 | 132 | 230 |
| Australia | 30 | 53 | 128 | 219 | 18E | 45 | 116 | 188 |
| Sex | 693 | 1,576 | 1,726 | 4,494 | 601 | 1,454 | 1,417 | 3,918 |
| Male | 508 | 661 | 815 | 2,246 | 442 | 624 | 663 | 1,959 |
| Female | 160 | 879 | 850 | 2,111 | 137 | 784 | 710 | 1,837 |
| Not stated | 26 E | 36 | 61 | 137 | 22 | 45 | 44 | 122 |
| Age group | 693 | 1,576 | 1,726 | 4,494 | 601 | 1,454 | 1,417 | 3,918 |
| Under 12 years | F | 59 | 85 | 156 | F | 55 | 49 | 114 |
| 12 to 19 years | 6 E | 77 | 118 | 310 | 8 E | 58 | 80 | 207 |
| 20 to 24 years | 25 | 77 | 106 | 314 | 28 | 83 | 90 | 296 |
| 25 to 34 years | 161 | 187 | 287 | 727 | 134 | 191 | 239 | 645 |
| 35 to 44 years | 207 | 196 | 271 | 729 | 190 | 178 | 225 | 645 |
| 45 to 54 years | 164 | 248 | 283 | 755 | 138 | 243 | 244 | 693 |
| 55 to 64 years | 87 | 383 | 314 | 816 | 63 | 330 | 270 | 713 |
| 65 years and over | 15E | 313 | 202 | 550 | 15 E | 271 | 176 | 482 |
| Not stated | 26 E | 36 | 61 | 137 | 22 | 45 | 44 | 122 |
| Length of stay | 693 | 1,576 | 1,726 | 4,494 | 601 | 1,454 | 1,417 | 3,918 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 422 | 239 | 551 | 1,321 | 362 | 218 | 459 | 1,135 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 158 | 490 | 555 | 1,315 | 128 | 450 | 426 | 1,137 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 31 | 426 | 362 | 909 | 34 | 394 | 286 | 772 |
| 21 nights and over | 82 | 421 | 258 | 949 | 78 | 392 | 247 | 873 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 20
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning after a stay of one or more nights abroad

|  | 2006 |  | 2007 |  | 2008 |  | 2009 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands | percent | thousands | percent | thousands | percent | thousands | percent |
| Number and percentage of person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of re-entry | 22,731 | 100.0 | 25,163 | 100.0 | 27,037 | 100.0 | 26,204 | 100.0 |
| First | 5,740 | 25.2 | 6,158 | 24.5 | 7,249 | 26.8 | 6,856 | 26.2 |
| Second | 5,454 | 24.0 | 5,789 | 23.0 | 6,447 | 23.8 | 6,138 | 23.4 |
| Third | 6,773 | 29.8 | 7,518 | 29.9 | 7,904 | 29.2 | 7,651 | 29.2 |
| Fourth | 4,765 | 21.0 | 5,698 | 22.6 | 5,437 | 20.1 | 5,559 | 21.2 |
| Province of residence | 22,731 | 100.0 | 25,163 | 100.0 | 27,037 | 100.0 | 26,204 | 100.0 |
| Atlantic provinces ${ }^{1}$ | 854 | 3.8 | 985 | 3.9 | 1,031 | 3.8 | 976 | 3.7 |
| Quebec | 4,206 | 18.5 | 4,585 | 18.2 | 4,865 | 18.0 | 4,877 | 18.6 |
| Ontario | 10,594 | 46.6 | 11,635 | 46.2 | 12,452 | 46.1 | 11,924 | 45.5 |
| Manitoba | 877 | 3.9 | 969 | 3.9 | 1,054 | 3.9 | 965 | 3.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 347 | 1.5 | 464 | 1.8 | 453 | 1.7 | 466 | 1.8 |
| Alberta | 2,177 | 9.6 | 2,488 | 9.9 | 2,761 | 10.2 | 2,779 | 10.6 |
| British Columbia 2 | 3,677 | 16.2 | 4,036 | 16.0 | 4,421 | 16.4 | 4,217 | 16.1 |
| Purpose of trip | 22,731 | 100.0 | 25,163 | 100.0 | 27,037 | 100.0 | 26,204 | 100.0 |
| Business, convention or employment | 3,047 | 13.4 | 3,277 | 13.0 | 3,173 | 11.7 | 2,767 | 10.6 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 4,388 | 19.3 | 4,672 | 18.6 | 4,828 | 17.9 | 4,768 | 18.2 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 13,461 | 59.2 | 15,070 | 59.9 | 16,752 | 62.0 | 16,528 | 63.1 |
| Other | 1,835 | 8.1 | 2,145 | 8.5 | 2,285 | 8.4 | 2,141 | 8.2 |
| Sex | 22,731 | 100.0 | 25,163 | 100.0 | 27,037 | 100.0 | 26,204 | 100.0 |
| Male | 9,691 | 42.6 | 10,745 | 42.7 | 11,550 | 42.7 | 11,188 | 42.7 |
| Female | 11,224 | 49.4 | 12,522 | 49.8 | 13,638 | 50.4 | 13,251 | 50.6 |
| Not stated | 1,817 | 8.0 | 1,896 | 7.5 | 1,849 | 6.8 | 1,765 | 6.7 |
| Age group | 22,731 | 100.0 | 25,163 | 100.0 | 27,037 | 100.0 | 26,204 | 100.0 |
| Under 12 years | 1,233 | 5.4 | 1,389 | 5.5 | 1,543 | 5.7 | 1,398 | 5.3 |
| 12 to 19 years | 1,002 | 4.4 | 1,151 | 4.6 | 1,300 | 4.8 | 1,286 | 4.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 794 | 3.5 | 841 | 3.3 | 940 | 3.5 | 934 | 3.6 |
| 25 to 34 years | 2,332 | 10.3 | 2,579 | 10.2 | 2,803 | 10.4 | 2,649 | 10.1 |
| 35 to 44 years | 3,200 | 14.1 | 3,556 | 14.1 | 3,852 | 14.2 | 3,475 | 13.3 |
| 45 to 54 years | 4,493 | 19.8 | 5,050 | 20.1 | 5,258 | 19.4 | 5,244 | 20.0 |
| 55 to 64 years | 4,509 | 19.8 | 5,064 | 20.1 | 5,443 | 20.1 | 5,296 | 20.2 |
| 65 years and over | 3,352 | 14.7 | 3,639 | 14.5 | 4,049 | 15.0 | 4,157 | 15.9 |
| Not stated | 1,817 | 8.0 | 1,896 | 7.5 | 1,849 | 6.8 | 1,765 | 6.7 |
| Length of stay | 22,731 | 100.0 | 25,163 | 100.0 | 27,037 | 100.0 | 26,204 | 100.0 |
| 1 night | 1,812 | 8.0 | 1,980 | 7.9 | 2,010 | 7.4 | 1,758 | 6.7 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 9,552 | 42.0 | 10,648 | 42.3 | 11,121 | 41.1 | 10,595 | 40.4 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 6,389 | 28.1 | 7,053 | 28.0 | 7,980 | 29.5 | 8,033 | 30.7 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 2,624 | 11.5 | 2,935 | 11.7 | 3,235 | 12.0 | 3,061 | 11.7 |
| 21 nights and over | 2,354 | 10.4 | 2,547 | 10.1 | 2,691 | 10.0 | 2,757 | 10.5 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 21
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009

|  | Person |  | Person-nights | Average number of nights per trip | Spending | Average spending per person-trip | Average spending per person-night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands | percent | thousands | number | millions of dollars | dollars |  |
| Type of transportation | 17,977 | 100.0 | 142,626 | 7.9 | 12,667 | 705 | 89 |
| Automobile | 10,796 | 60.1 | 83,397 | 7.7 | 5,782 | 536 | 69 |
| Other | 7,181 | 39.9 | 59,230 | 8.2 | 6,885 | 959 | 116 |
| Plane | 6,099 | 33.9 | 53,870 | 8.8 | 6,465 | 1,060 | 120 |
| Bus | 568 | 3.2 | 2,130 | 3.8 | 234 | 412 | 110 |
| Other types 1 | 514 | 2.9 | 3,229 | 6.3 | 186 | 363 | 58 |
| Quarter of re-entry | 17,977 | 100.0 | 142,626 | 7.9 | 12,667 | 705 | 89 |
| First | 3,963 | 22.0 | 39,273 | 9.9 | 3,497 | 883 | 89 |
| Second | 4,294 | 23.9 | 47,937 | 11.2 | 3,627 | 845 | 76 |
| Third | 5,800 | 32.3 | 30,751 | 5.3 | 2,877 | 496 | 94 |
| Fourth | 3,920 | 21.8 | 24,666 | 6.3 | 2,667 | 680 | 108 |
| Region of destination | 17,977 | 100.0 | 142,626 | 7.9 | 12,667 | 705 | 89 |
| New England | 1,912 | 10.6 | 8,670 | 4.5 | 840 | 440 | 97 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,798 | 21.1 | 10,931 | 2.9 | 1,167 | 307 | 107 |
| South Atlantic | 2,358 | 13.1 | 39,757 | 16.9 | 3,100 | 1,315 | 78 |
| East North Central | 1,897 | 10.6 | 6,536 | 3.4 | 679 | 358 | 104 |
| West North Central | 1,075 | 6.0 | 3,891 | 3.6 | 455 | 423 | 117 |
| East South Central | 126 | 0.7 | 876 | 7.0 | 106 | 839 | 120 |
| West South Central | 285 | 1.6 | 2,878 | 10.1 | 307 | 1,077 | 107 |
| Mountain | 2,040 | 11.3 | 17,022 | 8.3 | 2,066 | 1,013 | 121 |
| Pacific | 2,938 | 16.3 | 17,009 | 5.8 | 1,646 | 560 | 97 |
| Alaska | 236 | 1.3 | 2,131 | 9.0 | 118 | 500 | 55 |
| Hawaii | 367 | 2.0 | 5,594 | 15.2 | 676 | 1,843 | 121 |
| Touring ${ }^{2}$ | 946 | 5.3 | 27,332 | 28.9 | 1,507 | 1,594 | 55 |
| Purpose of trip | 17,977 | 100.0 | 142,626 | 7.9 | 12,667 | 705 | 89 |
| Business, convention or employment | 2,057 | 11.4 | 9,304 | 4.5 | 1,882 | 915 | 202 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 3,443 | 19.2 | 21,761 | 6.3 | 1,261 | 366 | 58 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 10,804 | 60.1 | 103,199 | 9.6 | 8,706 | 806 | 84 |
| Other | 1,672 | 9.3 | 8,363 | 5.0 | 819 | 490 | 98 |
| Length of stay |  | 100.0 |  | 7.9 | 12,667 | 705 | 89 |
| 1 night | 1,755 | 9.8 | 1,755 | 1.0 | 283 | 161 | 161 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 10,131 | 56.4 | 33,103 | 3.3 | 4,834 | 477 | 146 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 3,974 | 22.1 | 34,661 | 8.7 | 3,454 | 869 | 100 |
| 14 nights and over | 2,118 | 11.8 | 73,108 | 34.5 | 4,097 | 1,935 | 56 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 22
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by province of residence, 2009

|  | Atlantic provinces ${ }^{1}$ | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia ${ }^{2}$ | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 2,602 | 1,726 | 11,524 | 558 | 162 | 198 | 4,508 | 21,277 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 169 E | 109 E | 794 | 65 | 27 | 26 E | 335 | 1,525 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 65 E | 63 E | 69 | 116 | 167 E | 131 E | 74 | 72 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 709 | 3,032 | 8,051 | 817 | 331 | 1,929 | 3,106 | 17,977 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 665 | 1,808 | 5,551 | 563 | 271 | 1,985 | 1,824 | 12,667 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 938 | 596 | 689 | 689 | 819 | 1,029 | 587 | 705 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 7,605 | 22,234 | 67,718 | 5,453 | 2,741 | 17,851 | 19,025 | 142,626 |
| Average number of nights per trip | 10.7 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 7.9 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 87 | 81 | 82 | 103 | 99 | 111 | 96 | 89 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 3,311 | 4,758 | 19,575 | 1,375 | 493 | 2,128 | 7,614 | 39,254 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 834 | 1,918 | 6,345 | 628 | 299 | 2,011 | 2,159 | 14,192 |
|  |  |  |  | thousa |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips, one or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of transportation | 709 | 3,032 | 8,051 | 817 | 331 | 1,929 | 3,106 | 17,977 |
| Automobile | 403 | 1,910 | 5,077 | 594 | 187 | 615 | 2,009 | 10,796 |
| Other | 306 | 1,122 | 2,974 | 223 | 145 | 1,314 | 1,097 | 7,181 |
| Region of destination | 709 | 3,032 | 8,051 | 817 | 331 | 1,929 | 3,106 | 17,977 |
| New England | 366 | 1,117 | 377 | F | F | 18 E | 25E | 1,912 |
| Middle Atlantic | 38 | 956 | 2,673 | 9 E | F | 65 | 49 | 3,798 |
| South Atlantic | 141 | 515 | 1,422 | 44 | F | 108 | 104 | 2,358 |
| East North Central | 22 E | 70 | 1,636 | 29 | 15E | 81 E | 44 | 1,897 |
| West North Central | F | 20 E | 289 | 554 | 131 | 51 | F | 1,075 |
| East South Central | F | 7E | 81 | F | F | F | F | 126 |
| West South Central | F | 28 | 138 | 13 | F | 59 E | F | 285 |
| Mountain | 22 E | 105 | 390 | 67 | 75 | 950 | 432 | 2,040 |
| Pacific | 19E | 90 | 271 | 32 | 28 E | 391 | 2,108 | 2,938 |
| Alaska | F | F | 60 | F | F | 44 E | 91 | 236 |
| Hawaii | F | F | 68 | F | F | 109 | 134 | 367 |
| Touring 3 | 72 | 96 | 647 | 30 E | 10 E | 36 E | 53 | 946 |
| Quarter of re-entry | 709 | 3,032 | 8,051 | 817 | 331 | 1,929 | 3,106 | 17,977 |
| First | 137 | 540 | 1,960 | 165 | 80 | 458 | 623 | 3,963 |
| Second | 199 | 717 | 1,885 | 179 | 69 | 468 | 777 | 4,294 |
| Third | 207 | 1,232 | 2,387 | 284 | 104 | 568 | 1,019 | 5,800 |
| Fourth | 165 | 544 | 1,819 | 189 | 78 | 436 | 688 | 3,920 |
| Sex | 709 | 3,032 | 8,051 | 817 | 331 | 1,929 | 3,106 | 17,977 |
| Male | 298 | 1,309 | 3,510 | 349 | 147 | 842 | 1,269 | 7,723 |
| Female | 377 | 1,499 | 3,999 | 426 | 167 | 980 | 1,625 | 9,073 |
| Not stated | 34 | 224 | 543 | 42 | 17 E | 108 | 212 | 1,181 |
| Age group | 709 | 3,032 | 8,051 | 817 | 331 | 1,929 | 3,106 | 17,977 |
| Under 12 years | 37 | 207 | 506 | 67 | 12 E | 111 | 156 | 1,095 |
| 12 to 19 years | 31 | 176 | 404 | 51 | 18 | 81 | 125 | 885 |
| 20 to 24 years | 11 E | 107 | 250 | 22 | 8 E | 57 | 95 | 550 |
| 25 to 34 years | 48 | 335 | 741 | 61 | 24 | 205 | 262 | 1,676 |
| 35 to 44 years | 89 | 456 | 1,152 | 92 | 42 | 261 | 394 | 2,486 |
| 45 to 54 years | 152 | 560 | 1,636 | 150 | 69 | 416 | 528 | 3,511 |
| 55 to 64 years | 167 | 534 | 1,594 | 171 | 70 | 379 | 665 | 3,581 |
| 65 years and over | 140 | 434 | 1,225 | 162 | 70 | 312 | 669 | 3,011 |
| Not stated | 34 | 224 | 543 | 42 | 17 E | 108 | 212 | 1,181 |
| Length of stay | 709 | 3,032 | 8,051 | 817 | 331 | 1,929 | 3,106 | 17,977 |
| 1 night | 56 | 238 | 876 | 84 | 23 | 72 | 406 | 1,755 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 365 | 1,813 | 4,372 | 530 | 198 | 1,038 | 1,815 | 10,131 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 182 | 623 | 1,806 | 127 | 72 | 557 | 606 | 3,974 |
| 14 nights and over | 106 | 359 | 997 | 76 | 38 E | 262 | 279 | 2,118 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 23-1
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights - Purpose of trip

|  | 2008 |  |  |  | 2009 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Province of residence | 2,359 | 3,480 | 11,206 | 18,915 | 2,057 | 3,443 | 10,804 | 17,977 |
| Atlantic provinces ${ }^{2}$ | 73 | 145 | 436 | 777 | 67 | 122 | 408 | 709 |
| Quebec | 338 | 488 | 2,099 | 3,077 | 278 | 493 | 2,111 | 3,032 |
| Ontario | 1,257 | 1,794 | 4,561 | 8,560 | 1,086 | 1,743 | 4,377 | 8,051 |
| Manitoba | 61 | 101 | 610 | 931 | 55 | 94 | 528 | 817 |
| Saskatchewan | 46 E | 43 | 212 | 353 | 41 | 45 | 193 | 331 |
| Alberta | 238 | 251 | 1,278 | 1,920 | 261 | 321 | 1,248 | 1,929 |
| British Columbia ${ }^{3}$ | 346 | 657 | 2,010 | 3,297 | 269 | 626 | 1,939 | 3,106 |
| Quarter of re-entry | 2,359 | 3,480 | 11,206 | 18,915 | 2,057 | 3,443 | 10,804 | 17,977 |
| First | 647 | 817 | 2,680 | 4,493 | 550 | 718 | 2,428 | 3,963 |
| Second | 637 | 786 | 2,739 | 4,586 | 523 | 793 | 2,604 | 4,294 |
| Third | 538 | 1,103 | 3,836 | 6,069 | 452 | 1,094 | 3,731 | 5,800 |
| Fourth | 538 | 775 | 1,951 | 3,766 | 532 | 838 | 2,042 | 3,920 |
| Region of destination | 2,359 | 3,480 | 11,206 | 18,915 | 2,057 | 3,443 | 10,804 | 17,977 |
| New England | 147 | 371 | 1,332 | 2,062 | 120 | 349 | 1,249 | 1,912 |
| Middle Atlantic | 371 | 855 | 2,185 | 3,932 | 338 | 825 | 2,152 | 3,798 |
| South Atlantic | 444 | 335 | 1,751 | 2,607 | 346 | 320 | 1,621 | 2,358 |
| East North Central | 375 | 606 | 745 | 2,034 | 346 | 593 | 680 | 1,897 |
| West North Central | 121 | 178 | 748 | 1,294 | 101 | 158 | 605 | 1,075 |
| East South Central | 59 | 25E | 43 E | 134 | 53 | 27 E | 41 | 126 |
| West South Central | 155 | 72E | 55 E | 300 | 145 | 77 | 46 | 285 |
| Mountain | 270 | 207 | 1,297 | 1,903 | 247 | 262 | 1,430 | 2,040 |
| Pacific | 346 | 671 | 1,783 | 3,058 | 285 | 669 | 1,742 | 2,938 |
| Alaska | F | F | 199 | 218 | F | F | 217 | 236 |
| Hawaii | F | F | 371 | 413 | F | F | 323 | 367 |
| Touring 4 | 53 | 143 | 697 | 959 | 50 | 144 | 697 | 946 |
| Sex | 2,359 | 3,480 | 11,206 | 18,915 | 2,057 | 3,443 | 10,804 | 17,977 |
| Male | 1,314 | 1,354 | 4,828 | 8,148 | 1,159 | 1,344 | 4,629 | 7,723 |
| Female | 846 | 1,922 | 5,656 | 9,477 | 737 | 1,912 | 5,481 | 9,073 |
| Not stated | 199 | 205 | 721 | 1,290 | 161 | 187 | 693 | 1,181 |
| Age group | 2,359 | 3,480 | 11,206 | 18,915 | 2,057 | 3,443 | 10,804 | 17,977 |
| Under 12 years | 20 E | 239 | 871 | 1,207 | 21 E | 240 | 768 | 1,095 |
| 12 to 19 years | 30 E | 175 | 654 | 968 | 31 | 157 | 594 | 885 |
| 20 to 24 years | 48 | 117 | 312 | 580 | 46 | 119 | 290 | 550 |
| 25 to 34 years | 338 | 355 | 855 | 1,742 | 295 | 344 | 862 | 1,676 |
| 35 to 44 years | 586 | 403 | 1,538 | 2,768 | 490 | 380 | 1,411 | 2,486 |
| 45 to 54 years | 651 | 573 | 2,059 | 3,652 | 588 | 552 | 2,040 | 3,511 |
| 55 to 64 years | 377 | 715 | 2,317 | 3,757 | 322 | 713 | 2,226 | 3,581 |
| 65 years and over | 111 | 699 | 1,880 | 2,952 | 103 | 752 | 1,918 | 3,011 |
| Not stated | 199 | 205 | 721 | 1,290 | 161 | 187 | 693 | 1,181 |
| Length of stay | 2,359 | 3,480 | 11,206 | 18,915 | 2,057 | 3,443 | 10,804 | 17,977 |
| 1 night | 313 | 401 | 879 | 2,006 | 265 | 351 | 776 | 1,755 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 1,715 | 1,971 | 5,681 | 10,568 | 1,487 | 1,966 | 5,597 | 10,131 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 271 | 771 | 2,937 | 4,141 | 251 | 796 | 2,780 | 3,974 |
| 14 nights and over | 60 | 337 | 1,709 | 2,200 | 53 | 331 | 1,650 | 2,118 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 23-2
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights Quarter of re-entry

|  | 2008 |  |  |  |  | 2009 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Total | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Total |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region of destination | 4,493 | 4,586 | 6,069 | 3,766 | 18,915 | 3,963 | 4,294 | 5,800 | 3,920 | 17,977 |
| New England | 299 | 400 | 1,004 | 359 | 2,062 | 247 | 384 | 915 | 366 | 1,912 |
| Middle Atlantic | 773 | 973 | 1,432 | 754 | 3,932 | 694 | 930 | 1,369 | 805 | 3,798 |
| South Atlantic | 1,032 | 623 | 428 | 524 | 2,607 | 870 | 542 | 396 | 549 | 2,358 |
| East North Central | 375 | 489 | 690 | 481 | 2,034 | 335 | 448 | 647 | 468 | 1,897 |
| West North Central | 233 | 329 | 466 | 267 | 1,294 | 183 | 253 | 390 | 249 | 1,075 |
| East South Central | 23 E | 39 E | 38 E | 33 E | 134 | 28 E | 36 | 30 | 32E | 126 |
| West South Central | 89 | 89 | 61 E | 61 E | 300 | 59 | 81 | 63E | 83 | 285 |
| Mountain | 500 | 460 | 512 | 431 | 1,903 | 561 | 498 | 512 | 469 | 2,040 |
| Pacific | 678 | 760 | 1,015 | 605 | 3,058 | 558 | 712 | 1,039 | 630 | 2,938 |
| Alaska | 2 | 63 | 149 | F | 218 | 2 | 80 | 149 | F | 236 |
| Hawaii | 189 | 85E | 47E | 92 | 413 | 159 | 52E | 49E | 107 | 367 |
| Touring 1 | 300 | 276 | 227 | 156 | 959 | 268 | 278 | 241 | 158 | 946 |
| Purpose of trip | 4,493 | 4,586 | 6,069 | 3,766 | 18,915 | 3,963 | 4,294 | 5,800 | 3,920 | 17,977 |
| Business, convention or employment | 647 | 637 | 538 | 538 | 2,359 | 550 | 523 | 452 | 532 | 2,057 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 817 | 786 | 1,103 | 775 | 3,480 | 718 | 793 | 1,094 | 838 | 3,443 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 2,680 | 2,739 | 3,836 | 1,951 | 11,206 | 2,428 | 2,604 | 3,731 | 2,042 | 10,804 |
| Other | 349 | 425 | 593 | 503 | 1,869 | 266 | 374 | 524 | 508 | 1,672 |
| Sex | 4,493 | 4,586 | 6,069 | 3,766 | 18,915 | 3,963 | 4,294 | 5,800 | 3,920 | 17,977 |
| Male | 2,003 | 1,955 | 2,600 | 1,590 | 8,148 | 1,790 | 1,811 | 2,450 | 1,673 | 7,723 |
| Female | 2,144 | 2,301 | 3,108 | 1,923 | 9,477 | 1,919 | 2,197 | 2,977 | 1,979 | 9,073 |
| Not stated | 346 | 330 | 361 | 253 | 1,290 | 254 | 286 | 373 | 269 | 1,181 |
| Age group | 4,493 | 4,586 | 6,069 | 3,766 | 18,915 | 3,963 | 4,294 | 5,800 | 3,920 | 17,977 |
| Under 12 years | 299 | 247 | 512 | 149 | 1,207 | 285 | 203 | 464 | 144 | 1,095 |
| 12 to 19 years | 248 | 182 | 417 | 122 | 968 | 217 | 137 | 407 | 124 | 885 |
| 20 to 24 years | 147 | 136 | 206 | 91 | 580 | 120 | 139 | 199 | 91 | 550 |
| 25 to 34 years | 415 | 426 | 567 | 335 | 1,742 | 365 | 392 | 542 | 377 | 1,676 |
| 35 to 44 years | 627 | 638 | 920 | 583 | 2,768 | 541 | 533 | 837 | 575 | 2,486 |
| 45 to 54 years | 850 | 848 | 1,181 | 773 | 3,652 | 774 | 795 | 1,134 | 808 | 3,511 |
| 55 to 64 years | 927 | 921 | 1,081 | 828 | 3,757 | 786 | 921 | 1,036 | 839 | 3,581 |
| 65 years and over | 635 | 859 | 826 | 632 | 2,952 | 622 | 887 | 808 | 694 | 3,011 |
| Not stated | 346 | 330 | 361 | 253 | 1,290 | 254 | 286 | 373 | 269 | 1,181 |
| Length of stay | 4,493 | 4,586 | 6,069 | 3,766 | 18,915 | 3,963 | 4,294 | 5,800 | 3,920 | 17,977 |
| 1 night | 402 | 497 | 674 | 433 | 2,006 | 335 | 413 | 583 | 424 | 1,755 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 1,978 | 2,631 | 3,756 | 2,204 | 10,568 | 1,742 | 2,513 | 3,612 | 2,264 | 10,131 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 1,288 | 811 | 1,263 | 779 | 4,141 | 1,158 | 764 | 1,213 | 839 | 3,974 |
| 14 nights and over | 826 | 648 | 377 | 350 | 2,200 | 728 | 604 | 393 | 393 | 2,118 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 23-3
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights - Type of transportation

|  | 2008 |  |  | 2009 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Automobile | Other | Total | Automobile | Other | Total |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region of destination | 11,341 | 7,573 | 18,915 | 10,796 | 7,181 | 17,977 |
| New England | 1,643 | 419 | 2,062 | 1,543 | 368 | 1,912 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,095 | 837 | 3,932 | 3,027 | 771 | 3,798 |
| South Atlantic | 519 | 2,088 | 2,607 | 495 | 1,863 | 2,358 |
| East North Central | 1,468 | 567 | 2,034 | 1,365 | 532 | 1,897 |
| West North Central | 1,054 | 240 | 1,294 | 876 | 199 | 1,075 |
| East South Central | 25E | 109 | 134 | 27 | 99 | 126 |
| West South Central | 23 | 277 | 300 | 26 | 259 | 285 |
| Mountain | 772 | 1,131 | 1,903 | 721 | 1,319 | 2,040 |
| Pacific | 1,908 | 1,150 | 3,058 | 1,870 | 1,068 | 2,938 |
| Alaska | 28 | 190 | 218 | 34 | 202 | 236 |
| Hawaii | F | 405 | 413 | 8E | 358 | 367 |
| Touring 1 | 798 | 161 | 959 | 801 | 144 | 946 |
| Purpose of trip | 11,341 | 7,573 | 18,915 | 10,796 | 7,181 | 17,977 |
| Business, convention or employment | 604 | 1,755 | 2,359 | 561 | 1,496 | 2,057 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 2,345 | 1,136 | 3,480 | 2,313 | 1,130 | 3,443 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 6,948 | 4,258 | 11,206 | 6,617 | 4,187 | 10,804 |
| Other | 1,445 | 425 | 1,869 | 1,305 | 367 | 1,672 |
| Sex | 11,341 | 7,573 | 18,915 | 10,796 | 7,181 | 17,977 |
| Male | 4,917 | 3,231 | 8,148 | 4,649 | 3,074 | 7,723 |
| Female | 5,861 | 3,616 | 9,477 | 5,583 | 3,489 | 9,073 |
| Not stated | 564 | 726 | 1,290 | 564 | 617 | 1,181 |
| Age group | 11,341 | 7,573 | 18,915 | 10,796 | 7,181 | 17,977 |
| Under 12 years | 858 | 349 | 1,207 | 786 | 309 | 1,095 |
| 12 to 19 years | 730 | 238 | 968 | 661 | 224 | 885 |
| 20 to 24 years | 360 | 220 | 580 | 326 | 223 | 550 |
| 25 to 34 years | 966 | 776 | 1,742 | 902 | 774 | 1,676 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,505 | 1,263 | 2,768 | 1,343 | 1,142 | 2,486 |
| 45 to 54 years | 2,062 | 1,590 | 3,652 | 1,986 | 1,525 | 3,511 |
| 55 to 64 years | 2,343 | 1,414 | 3,757 | 2,237 | 1,345 | 3,581 |
| 65 years and over | 1,953 | 999 | 2,952 | 1,990 | 1,021 | 3,011 |
| Not stated | 564 | 726 | 1,290 | 564 | 617 | 1,181 |
| Length of stay | 11,341 | 7,573 | 18,915 | 10,796 | 7,181 | 17,977 |
| 1 night | 1,726 | 280 | 2,006 | 1,512 | 242 | 1,755 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 6,789 | 3,779 | 10,568 | 6,469 | 3,662 | 10,131 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 1,688 | 2,452 | 4,141 | 1,694 | 2,280 | 3,974 |
| 14 nights and over | 1,139 | 1,062 | 2,200 | 1,121 | 997 | 2,118 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 24-1
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights - Purpose of trip

|  | 2008 |  |  |  | 2009 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of re-entry | 813 | 1,348 | 5,546 | 8,122 | 710 | 1,325 | 5,724 | 8,227 |
| First | 179 | 294 | 2,173 | 2,756 | 154 | 259 | 2,335 | 2,893 |
| Second | 214 | 343 | 1,210 | 1,860 | 200 | 349 | 1,179 | 1,844 |
| Third | 200 | 446 | 1,070 | 1,835 | 160 | 476 | 1,073 | 1,851 |
| Fourth | 221 | 265 | 1,094 | 1,671 | 196 | 241 | 1,137 | 1,638 |
| Province of residence | 813 | 1,348 | 5,546 | 8,122 | 710 | 1,325 | 5,724 | 8,227 |
| Atlantic provinces ${ }^{2}$ | 33 E | 30 E | 172 | 254 | 21 E | 20 E | 206 | 267 |
| Quebec | 149 | 208 | 1,373 | 1,788 | 111 | 184 | 1,504 | 1,845 |
| Ontario | 433 | 694 | 2,553 | 3,892 | 400 | 712 | 2,499 | 3,873 |
| Manitoba | F | F | 84 | 123 | F | 18E | 107 | 147 |
| Saskatchewan | F | F | 81 | 100 | F | F | 106 | 135 |
| Alberta | 81 | 105 | 615 | 840 | 72 | 107 | 612 | 850 |
| British Columbia ${ }^{3}$ | 97 | 283 | 669 | 1,124 | 85 | 265 | 691 | 1,111 |
| Area of destination 4 | 813 | 1,348 | 5,546 | 8,122 | 710 | 1,325 | 5,724 | 8,227 |
| Europe | 416 | 818 | 1,303 | 2,696 | 327 | 760 | 1,147 | 2,433 |
| Africa | 44 E | 28 E | 98 | 173 | F | 38 E | 88 | 181 |
| Asia | 170 | 333 | 312 | 901 | 162 | 354 | 318 | 902 |
| Central America | F | F | 136 | 179 | F | F | 93 E | 150 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | F | 56 E | 1,970 | 2,175 | 62 E | 58 E | 2,167 | 2,374 |
| South America | 30 E | F | 90E | 171 | 39 E | F | 70 E | 167 |
| Other areas 5 | 61 E | 57 | 1,057 | 1,225 | 48 E | 55 | 1,148 | 1,309 |
| Cruises | F | F | 565 | 582 | F | F | 687 | 705 |
| Sex | 813 | 1,348 | 5,546 | 8,122 | 710 | 1,325 | 5,724 | 8,227 |
| Male | 480 | 518 | 2,265 | 3,402 | 427 | 522 | 2,333 | 3,465 |
| Female | 261 | 707 | 2,963 | 4,161 | 241 | 667 | 3,030 | 4,178 |
| Not stated | 72 | 122 | 319 | 559 | 42 | 136 | 360 | 584 |
| Age group | 813 | 1,348 | 5,546 | 8,122 | 710 | 1,325 | 5,724 | 8,227 |
| Under 12 years | F | 85 | 229 | 336 | F | 80 | 206 | 303 |
| 12 to 19 years | F | 63 | 240 | 332 | F | 67 | 290 | 401 |
| 20 to 24 years | F | 64 | 236 | 360 | F | 63 | 248 | 384 |
| 25 to 34 years | 115 | 156 | 729 | 1,061 | 76 | 148 | 670 | 972 |
| 35 to 44 years | 191 | 147 | 711 | 1,085 | 133 | 140 | 677 | 989 |
| 45 to 54 years | 204 | 220 | 1,121 | 1,606 | 198 | 207 | 1,258 | 1,733 |
| 55 to 64 years | 154 | 260 | 1,180 | 1,686 | 162 | 230 | 1,240 | 1,715 |
| 65 years and over | 49 E | 231 | 780 | 1,097 | 60 E | 253 | 776 | 1,146 |
| Not stated | 72 | 122 | 319 | 559 | 42E | 136 | 360 | 584 |
| Length of stay | 813 | 1,348 | 5,546 | 8,122 | 710 | 1,325 | 5,724 | 8,227 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 269 | 50 E | 206 | 558 | 221 | 35E | 164 | 467 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 310 | 310 | 3,051 | 3,840 | 297 | 267 | 3,303 | 4,059 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 113 | 404 | 1,477 | 2,076 | 90 | 397 | 1,448 | 2,016 |
| 21 nights and over | 121 | 584 | 813 | 1,649 | 103 | 625 | 808 | 1,685 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 24-2
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights - Quarter of re-entry

|  | 2008 |  |  |  |  | 2009 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Total | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Total |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area of destination ${ }^{1}$ | 2,756 | 1,860 | 1,835 | 1,671 | 8,122 | 2,893 | 1,844 | 1,851 | 1,638 | 8,227 |
| Europe | 312 | 796 | 1,012 | 576 | 2,696 | 215 | 795 | 944 | 479 | 2,433 |
| Africa | 61 E | 32E | 34E | 46 E | 173 | F | 38 E | 49E | 49 E | 181 |
| Asia | 295 | 180 | 232 | 194 | 901 | 306 | 173 | 237 | 185 | 902 |
| Central America | 98 | F | F | 33E | 179 | F | F | F | 33E | 150 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 1,095 | 444 | 280 | 357 | 2,175 | 1,266 | 455 | 274 | 378 | 2,374 |
| South America | 102 E | F | 29E | F | 171 | 43E | F | 65 E | 23 E | 167 |
| Other areas ${ }^{2}$ | 631 | 217 | 100 | 278 | 1,225 | 771 | 143 | 134 | 261 | 1,309 |
| Cruises | 162 | 134 | 126 | 160 | 582 | 182 | 161 | 133 | 229 | 705 |
| Purpose of trip | 2,756 | 1,860 | 1,835 | 1,671 | 8,122 | 2,893 | 1,844 | 1,851 | 1,638 | 8,227 |
| Business, convention or employment | 179 | 214 | 200 | 221 | 813 | 154 | 200 | 160 | 196 | 710 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 294 | 343 | 446 | 265 | 1,348 | 259 | 349 | 476 | 241 | 1,325 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 2,173 | 1,210 | 1,070 | 1,094 | 5,546 | 2,335 | 1,179 | 1,073 | 1,137 | 5,724 |
| Other | 110 E | 95 | 119 | 91 | 415 | 146 | 116 | 142 | 65 | 469 |
| Sex | 2,756 | 1,860 | 1,835 | 1,671 | 8,122 | 2,893 | 1,844 | 1,851 | 1,638 | 8,227 |
| Male | 1,171 | 761 | 769 | 701 | 3,402 | 1,187 | 751 | 794 | 734 | 3,465 |
| Female | 1,375 | 992 | 938 | 855 | 4,161 | 1,503 | 986 | 884 | 806 | 4,178 |
| Not stated | 210 | 107 | 128 | 114 | 559 | 204 | 107 | 174 | 99 | 584 |
| Age group | 2,756 | 1,860 | 1,835 | 1,671 | 8,122 | 2,893 | 1,844 | 1,851 | 1,638 | 8,227 |
| Under 12 years | 105 | 67 | 116 | 47 | 336 | 102 | 53E | 97 | 52 | 303 |
| 12 to 19 years | 103 | 51 | 131 | 48 | 332 | 153 | 62 E | 127 | 58 | 401 |
| 20 to 24 years | 103 | 101 | 92 | 63 | 360 | 94 | 126 | 121 | 43 | 384 |
| 25 to 34 years | 317 | 272 | 262 | 210 | 1,061 | 276 | 242 | 255 | 199 | 972 |
| 35 to 44 years | 371 | 251 | 254 | 209 | 1,085 | 380 | 197 | 227 | 185 | 989 |
| 45 to 54 years | 594 | 357 | 341 | 314 | 1,606 | 679 | 365 | 341 | 349 | 1,733 |
| 55 to 64 years | 603 | 382 | 300 | 402 | 1,686 | 645 | 391 | 299 | 379 | 1,715 |
| 65 years and over | 349 | 273 | 210 | 265 | 1,097 | 361 | 301 | 210 | 275 | 1,146 |
| Not stated | 210 | 107 | 128 | 114 | 559 | 204 | 107 | 174 | 99 | 584 |
| Length of stay | 2,756 | 1,860 | 1,835 | 1,671 | 8,122 | 2,893 | 1,844 | 1,851 | 1,638 | 8,227 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 146 | 162 | 93 | 157 | 558 | , 84 | 114 | 123 | 146 | 467 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 1,489 | 861 | 657 | 832 | 3,840 | 1,708 | 891 | 639 | 821 | 4,059 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 664 | 443 | 567 | 402 | 2,076 | 692 | 436 | 516 | 371 | 2,016 |
| 21 nights and over | 456 | 394 | 518 | 280 | 1,649 | 409 | 403 | 574 | 300 | 1,685 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 24-3
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights - Province of residence, 2009

|  | Atlantic provinces ${ }^{1}$ | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia ${ }^{2}$ | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 267 | 1,845 | 3,873 | 147 | 135 | 850 | 1,111 | 8,227 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 330 | 2,240 | 5,179 | 233 | 212 | 1,306 | 1,831 | 11,331 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 1,233 | 1,214 | 1,337 | 1,582 | 1,566 | 1,538 | 1,649 | 1,377 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 3,121 | 24,692 | 59,706 | 2,314 | 1,868 | 14,059 | 22,999 | 128,759 |
| Average number of nights per trip | 11.7 | 13.4 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 13.8 | 16.5 | 20.7 | 15.7 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 106 | 91 | 87 | 101 | 113 | 93 | 80 | 88 |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips, one or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of re-entry | 267 | 1,845 | 3,873 | 147 | 135 | 850 | 1,111 | 8,227 |
| First | 91 | 715 | 1,255 | 83 | 77 | 299 | 373 | 2,893 |
| Second | 100 | 355 | 929 | 26E | 10E | 184 | 240 | 1,844 |
| Third | 48 | 443 | 897 | F | F | 172 | 249 | 1,851 |
| Fourth | 28 | 331 | 791 | 20 | F | 194 | 250 | 1,638 |
| Area of destination ${ }^{3}$ | 267 | 1,845 | 3,873 | 147 | 135 | 850 | 1,111 | 8,227 |
| Europe | 63 | 520 | 1,260 | 36 E | F | 198 | 333 | 2,433 |
| Africa | F | 36 E | 102 | F | F | F | 22 E | 181 |
| Asia | F | 63 | 444 | F | F | 115 | 251 | 902 |
| Central America | F | F | 99E | F | F | F | F | 150 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 124 | 830 | 1,142 | 37 E | 39 | 98E | 104 E | 2,374 |
| South America | F | 27 E | 96 E | F | F | F | F | 167 |
| Other areas 4 | 36 E | 227 | 374 | 48 | 44 E | 321 | 259 | 1,309 |
| Cruises | F | 120 | 356 | F | F | 82 | 106 | 705 |
| Purpose of trip | 267 | 1,845 | 3,873 | 147 | 135 | 850 | 1,111 | 8,227 |
| Business, convention or employment | 21 E | 111 | 400 | F | F | 72 | 85 | 710 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 20E | 184 | 712 | 18E | F | 107 | 265 | 1,325 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 206 | 1,504 | 2,499 | 107 | 106 | 612 | 691 | 5,724 |
| Other | 21 E | 46E | 262 | F | F | 59 | 70 E | 469 |
| Sex | 267 | 1,845 | 3,873 | 147 | 135 | 850 | 1,111 | 8,227 |
| Male | 99 | 763 | 1,663 | 61 | 66 | 357 | 458 | 3,465 |
| Female | 143 | 953 | 1,957 | 79 | 63 | 405 | 576 | 4,178 |
| Not stated | 25E | 128 | 253 | F | F | 88 | 77 | 584 |
| Age group | 267 | 1,845 | 3,873 | 147 | 135 | 850 | 1,111 | 8,227 |
| Under 12 years | F | 76 | 142 | F | F | 35 E | 42 | 303 |
| 12 to 19 years | 16 E | 67 | 210 | F | F | 37 E | 56 | 401 |
| 20 to 24 years | F | 90 | 199 | F | F | 35 E | 33 | 384 |
| 25 to 34 years | 24 E | 292 | 408 | 16 E | 17E | 107 | 108 | 972 |
| 35 to 44 years | 35 | 264 | 421 | 11 E | F | 107 | 137 | 989 |
| 45 to 54 years | 70 | 428 | 775 | 34 | 46 E | 171 | 210 | 1,733 |
| 55 to 64 years | 54 | 339 | 813 | 40 E | 28 E | 172 | 268 | 1,715 |
| 65 years and over | 25 E | 160 | 651 | 19 | 11 E | 98 | 181 | 1,146 |
| Not stated | 25 E | 128 | 253 | F | F | 88 | 77 | 584 |
| Length of stay | 267 | 1,845 | 3,873 | 147 | 135 | 850 | 1,111 | 8,227 |
| 1 to 6 nights | F | 71 | 265 | F | F | 48 E | 46 | 467 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 172 | 1,056 | 1,912 | 71 | 66 | 419 | 363 | 4,059 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 44 E | 474 | 899 | 37 | 43 E | 207 | 311 | 2,016 |
| 21 nights and over | 30 E | 244 | 796 | 28 E | F | 175 | 391 | 1,685 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 25
Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by state, 2009

|  | Same day ${ }^{1}$ |  | One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Person-visits | Spending | Person-visits | Spending | Visit-nights | Average length of stay | Average spending per person-visit | Average spending per visit-night | Person-visits | Spending |
|  | thousands | millions of dollars | thousands | millions of dollars | thousands | nights | dollars |  | thousands | millions of dollars |
| Total | 14,736 | 314.1 | 24,914 | 12,483.4 | 140,519 | 5.6 | 501 | 89 | 39,650 | 12,797.6 |
| Alabama | 53 | F | 61 | 26.7 E | F | 7.7 E | 440 | 57 E | 114 | $28.2{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Alaska | 182 | 38.0 | 103 | 85.6E | 811 | 7.9 | 831 | 106 | 285 | 123.6 |
| Arizona | 168 | 6.1 E | 557 | 602.3 | 8,948 | 16.1 | 1,081 | 67 | 726 | 608.5 |
| Arkansas | 29E | F | 44 | 12.0 E | 117 E | 2.7 E | 273 E | 103 E | 73 | 12.3 E |
| California | 225 | 4.0 E | 1,233 | 1,143.1 | 10,781 | 8.7 | 927 | 106 | 1,458 | 1,147.0 |
| Colorado | 44 | F | 126 | 99.6 | 672 | 5.3 | 787 | 148 | 170 | 100.3 |
| Connecticut | 87 | 1.3 E | 114 | 35.0E | 431 E | 3.8 E | 307 E | 81 E | 201 | 36.4 E |
| Delaware | 30 E | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | 48 | F |
| Florida | 314 | 7.9 E | 2,644 | 3,138.9 | 47,448 | 17.9 | 1,187 | 66 | 2,958 | 3,146.8 |
| Georgia | 558 | 7.9 | 421 | 113.2 | 1,239 | 2.9 | 269 | 91 | 979 | 121.1 |
| Hawaii | 44 E | F | 377 | 665.2 | 5,184 | 13.8 | 1,766 | 128 | 420 | 686.0 |
| Idaho | 378 | 7.0 | 282 | 64.2 | 748 | 2.7 | 227 | 86 | 661 | 71.2 |
| Illinois | 343 | 4.3 | 395 | 190.3 | 1,305 | 3.3 | 481 | 146 | 738 | 194.6 |
| Indiana | 293 | 3.6 | 204 | 60.2 | F | F | 294 | 77 E | 497 | 63.7 |
| lowa | 59 | F | 98 | 23.4 E | 311 | 3.2 | 239 | 75 E | 156 | 25.0 E |
| Kansas | 26 E | 0.3 E | 63 | 15.4 E | F | F | 245 | F | 89 | 15.7 E |
| Kentucky | 270 | 5.4 E | 295 | 47.9 | 628 | 2.1 | 162 | 76 | 565 | 53.3 |
| Louisiana | F | F | 94 | 75.3 E | 475 | 5.1 | 803 | 158 | 106 | 75.6 E |
| Maine | 200 | 6.5 | 836 | 265.0 | 2,787 | 3.3 | 317 | 95 | 1,036 | 271.5 |
| Maryland | 538 | F | 236 | 70.3 E | 877E | F | 298 E | 80 | 775 | 76.8 E |
| Massachusetts | 221 | 5.6 | 645 | 264.1 | 2,426 | 3.8 | 409 | 109 | 866 | 269.7 |
| Michigan | 1,002 | 20.3 | 1,293 | 295.4 | 3,348 | 2.6 | 229 | 88 | 2,295 | 315.7 |
| Minnesota | 236 | 6.8 | 544 | 177.9 | 1,448 | 2.7 | 327 | 123 | 781 | 184.8 |
| Mississippi | 31 E | F | 46 E | F | F | 3.0 | 353 E | 117 | 77 | F |
| Missouri | 30 E | F | 128 | 45.3 | F | F | 353 | F | 158 | 45.9 |
| Montana | 124 | 3.1 E | 583 | 172.8 | 1,725 | 3.0 | 296 | 100 | 707 | 175.9 |
| Nebraska | 36 | 0.4 E | 70 | F | F | 3.0 E | 344 E | 116 E | 107 | F |
| Nevada | 114 | F | 1,292 | 1,119.9 | 5,864 | 4.5 | 867 | 191 | 1,406 | 1,122.4 |
| New Hampshire | 568 | 9.6 | 391 | 108.1 | 1,127 | 2.9 | 276 | 96 | 960 | 117.7 |
| New Jersey | 143 | 3.3 E | 295 | 109.4 | 1,242 | 4.2 | 371 | 88 | 438 | 112.7 |
| New Mexico | 24 E | F | 75 | 28.3 E | 254 E | 3.4 | 379 E | 112 E | 99 | 28.8 E |
| New York | 2,608 | 42.5 | 2,946 | 920.9 | 8,327 | 2.8 | 313 | 111 | 5,553 | 963.4 |
| North Carolina | 576 | 6.2 | 444 | 123.7 | 1,669 | 3.8 | 279 | 74 | 1,019 | 129.9 |
| North Dakota | 225 | 9.0 | 586 | 172.0 | 1,238 | 2.1 | 293 | 139 | 811 | 181.0 |
| Ohio | 423 | 5.5 | 557 | 131.7 | 1,441 | 2.6 | 237 | 91 | 979 | 137.2 |
| Oklahoma | 33 | F | 61 E | 16.7 E | F | 3.9 E | 271 E | 70 E | 95 | 17.2 E |
| Oregon | 65 | F | 377 | 108.5 | 1,341 | 3.6 | 288 | 81 | 442 | 111.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,014 | 13.0 | 759 | 147.8 | 1,860 | 2.5 | 195 | 79 | 1,772 | 160.7 |
| Rhode Island | 21 E | F | 48 E | 12.8 E | 132 E | 2.8 | 267 E | 97 | 69 | 14.0 E |
| South Carolina | 368 | 4.6 | 529 | 310.2 | 3,955 | 7.5 | 586 | 78 | 897 | 314.8 |
| South Dakota | 42 | F | 131 | 35.3 | 397 | 3.0 | 270 | 89 | 173 | 36.2 |
| Tennessee | 241 | 3.5 | 346 | 83.3 | 905 | 2.6 | 241 | 92 | 587 | 86.8 |
| Texas | 79 | F | 363 | 306.7 | 3,989 | 11.0 | 844 | 77 | 443 | 308.2 |
| Utah | 95 | F | 213 | 83.7 | 813 E | 3.8 | 394 | 103 | 308 | 86.7 |
| Vermont | 963 | 8.4 | 741 | 160.6 | 2,115 | 2.9 | 217 | 76 | 1,704 | 169.0 |
| Virginia | 554 | F | 553 | 117.5 | 1,703 | 3.1 | 213 | 69 | 1,107 | 126.0 |
| Washington | 484 | 15.1 | 2,056 | 474.6 | 5,844 | 2.8 | 231 | 81 | 2,540 | 489.7 |
| Washington D.C. | 90 | 2.8 E | 159 | 96.8 | 644 | 4.1 | 609 | 150 | 249 | 99.5 |
| West Virginia | 315 | 3.9 | 256 | 18.2 | 365 | 1.4 | 71 | 50 | 571 | 22.1 |
| Wisconsin | 110 | 2.0 E | 144 | 45.5 | 526 | 3.6 | 315 | 87 | 255 | 47.5 |
| Wyoming | 47 | F | 80 | 16.1 E | 179 | 2.2 | 201E | 90 | 127 | 17.8 E |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 26
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009

|  | Person-trips |  | Person-nights | Average <br> number of | Spending | Average <br> spending per <br> person-trip | Average <br> spending per <br> person-night |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for tables" section.

Table 27
Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents in selected countries, 2009

|  | One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  | Total 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Person-visits | Spending | Visit-nights | Average length of stay | Average spending per person-visit per | Average spending visit-night | Person-visits | Spending | Average spending per person-visit |
|  | thousands | millions of dollars | thousands | nights | dollars |  | thousands | millions of dollars | dollars |
| Europe | 4,218 | 4,532 | 45,459 | 10.8 | 1,074 | 100 | 5,288 | 4,672 | 883 |
| Austria | 123 | 69 E | 659 E | 5.4 | 563E | 105 | 153 | 73 E | E 479E |
| Belgium | 126 | 85 E | 799 E | 6.3 | 676 | 106 | 149 | 86 E | - 575 |
| France | 735 | 906 | 8,606 | 11.7 | 1,233 | 105 | 825 | 916 | 1,109 |
| Germany | 312 | 265 | 2,921 | 9.4 | 849 | 91 | 427 | 277 | 648 |
| Greece | 137 | 219 | 2,241E | 16.3 | 1,596 | 98 | 216 | 242 | 1,120 |
| Ireland (Republic) | 173 | 210 | 1,889 | 10.9 | 1,214 | 111 | 179 | 212 | 1,184 |
| Italy | 362 | 484 | 3,701 | 10.2 | 1,337 | 131 | 440 | 497 | 1,130 |
| Netherlands | 260 | 195 | 2,041 | 7.9 | 751 | 96 | 336 | 200 | 596 |
| Portugal | 117 | 174 E | 1,890E | 16.2 | 1,488 | 92 | 145 | 177 E | 1,222 |
| Spain | 218 | 284 | 2,366 | 10.8 | 1,302 | 120 | 297 | 292 | 984 |
| Switzerland | 147 | 100 | 1,080E | 7.4 E | E 685 | 93 E | 166 | 102 | 615 |
| United Kingdom | 873 | 986 | 10,503 | 12.0 | 1,130 | 94 | 927 | 992 | 1,070 |
| Other | 636 | 554 | 6,762 | 10.6 | 871 | 82 | 1,029 | 606 | 590 |
| Africa | 312 | 465 | 5,883 | 18.9 | 1,493 | 79 | 372 | 474 | 1,273 |
| Asia | 1,384 | 1,773 | 24,044 | 17.4 | 1,281 | 74 | 1,546 | 1,804 | 1,167 |
| China | 264 | 445 | 5,441 | 20.6 | 1,688 | 82 | 282 | 449 | 1,591 |
| Hong Kong | 213 | 243 | 3,339 | 15.7 | 1,144 | 73 | 226 | 244 | 1,077 |
| Japan | 110 | 161 | 1,327 | 12.0 | 1,462 | 122 | 155 | 169 | 1,096 |
| Other | 797 | 923 | 13,937 | 17.5 | 1,158 | 66 | 883 | 942 | 1,067 |
| Central America | 172 | 169 | 1,854 | 10.8 | 981 | 91 | 312 | 179 | 573 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 2,465 | 2,210 | 21,667 | 8.8 | 897 | 102 | 3,278 | 2,279 | 695 |
| Cuba | 979 | 805 | 8,428 | 8.6 | 823 | 96 | 979 | 805 | 823 |
| Dominican Republic | 876 | 790 | 7,401 | 8.4 | 902 | 107 | 917 | 792 | 864 |
| Other | 609 | 615 | 5,838 | 9.6 | 1,009 | 105 | 1,382 | 682 | 493 |
| South America | 241 | 283 | 3,309 | 13.7 | 1,177 | 86 | 301 | 292 | 969 |
| North America | 1,216 | 1,313 | 12,323 | 10.1 | 1,079 | 107 | 1,422 | 1,334 | 938 |
| Mexico | 1,209 | 1,310 | 12,306 | 10.2 | 1,084 | 106 | 1,414 | 1,331 | 942 |
| Other | 7 | F | 17E | 2.3 | 343 E | 149 | 8 | F | 305 E |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 169 | 326 | 3,829 | 22.6 | 1,927 | 85 | 192 | 330 | 1,722 |
| Australia | 126 | 262 | 2,965 | 23.5 | 2,077 | 88 | 128 | 262 | 2,043 |
| Other | F | 65 E | 864 E | 19.9 E | E 1,493E | 75 | 64 E | 68 E | 1,073E |
| Grand total | 10,177 | 11,072 | 118,368 | 11.6 | 1,088 | 94 | 12,710 | 11,363 | 894 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.

## International travel statistics

## Background

The statistical series on travel between Canada and other countries originated in the early 1920 s primarily as a requirement for the Canadian Balance of International Payments.

The method of collection relied heavily on the detailed administrative records of Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) authorities to obtain the number of border crossings and on the officers from these departments to distribute questionnaires to a sample of travellers in order to collect information on their trip spending.

The accuracy of these methods depended on the completeness of the records of traveller movements and the representativeness of the sample expenditures derived for each category of traveller.

The statistical processes continued to rely on the administrative records of co-operating departments until 1972. Several changes in the methods of documenting visitors and resident travellers, resultant from policy revisions by CBSA and CIC programs, have led in the past to changes in definitions and breaks in statistical continuity. The purpose of the change in 1972 was to standardize definitions, methods and requirements for the collection of traveller counts, in light of the movement toward facilitation of traffic flows, and as a means of more adequately controlling the survey results.

The original purpose of the questionnaire surveys was only to collect expenditure data to be applied to the traveller counts in order to derive aggregate expenditures on visitors to Canada and residents returning from abroad. The first questionnaires were short and contained only three or four questions. The response rate was satisfactory and consistent from year to year.

As travel gained in importance to the Canadian economy, the tourism industry voiced the need for more detailed information on travellers for market research and industry planning. The questionnaires were gradually expanded to include as many as 19 questions on different characteristics, including purpose of trip, duration, locations visited, types of accommodation used, activities and expenditures. The last major changes to the questionnaires were made in 1990. However, minor modifications were introduced in 2001.

Prior to 1990, questionnaires for United States residents visiting Canada were distributed to these travellers when returning to their country by United States Customs officials. The questionnaires were processed by the United States Department of Commerce and the results were sent to Statistics Canada. Since 1990, questionnaires are distributed to residents of the United States upon entering Canada during sampling periods by CBSA officials. Completed questionnaires are mailed to Statistics Canada for processing.

Between 2000 and 2001, several methodological initiatives were developed to improve the quality of the estimates based on the questionnaire surveys. These initiatives include a bias adjustment to the population weights, a procedure for imputing international transportation fares and total trip spending, an air exit survey of overseas visitors, a regional weighting of questionnaires from overseas visitors, a new production schedule to accommodate the inclusion of new questionnaires and a new method for calculating the coefficients of variation.

In 2002, the 2000 and 2001 data from the questionnaire surveys were revised to incorporate the results of these initiatives. Since 2002, these initiatives are part of the new methodology used to produce estimates from the questionnaire surveys. This new methodology is summarized under "Questionnaire surveys" in the "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Description of methods" section. Also, documents describing in a more detailed fashion the new methodology and each of the new initiatives are available upon request.

The introduction of this new methodology resulted in a break in the time series of estimates based on the questionnaire surveys. Consequently, data from previous years are not comparable to revised 2000 and 2001 data, and data published since 2002. However, 2000 and 2001 data were revised to allow users to make comparisons to those years.

The methodology used may be subject to two types of bias: a distribution bias, that is, the questionnaires may not be handed to a random selection of travellers and a non-response bias, that is, returns may not be representative of the travelling public.

Although about 88,600 non-resident travellers entering Canada and 101,500 returning residents were covered by the survey to produce the 2009 estimates, these numbers represent less than $1.0 \%$ of the total traffic.

Given the size of the sample, the basic purpose of the questionnaire surveys (the estimation of visitors' spending at the Canada and regional level and spending of resident travellers by region of the world) continues to be met with reasonable levels of reliability providing the assumption of negligible biases is not violated. Estimations of expenditures and other characteristics at lower levels of aggregation, such as certain provincial data and detailed cross-classifications, strain the capacity of the survey; the resultant estimates are less reliable and several of them are not sufficiently reliable to be published, as can be seen in several tables of this publication.

## Travel and the balance of payments

Spending by non-residents visiting Canada (receipts) and spending by Canadian residents returning from trips abroad (payments) are incorporated in the travel account which is an integral part of the current account of the Canadian Balance of International Payments. In 2009, travel receipts, included in exports as part of "services", represented about $3.1 \%$ of all current account receipts while travel payments, included in imports as part of "services", represented approximately $5.1 \%$ of all current account payments.

In the context of the Canadian Balance of Payments, receipts in the travel account are defined to include all expenses incidental to travel in Canada by non-residents. Among these are expenditures in Canada for lodging, food, entertainment, local and intercity transportation and all other purchases of goods and services (including gifts) made by travellers. The series thus includes any purchases of personal goods to be exported by travellers. Also included are medical expenses and education expenses of non-residents in Canada as well as foreign crew members' spending in the country.

Payments in the travel account are correspondingly defined to include all expenses incidental to travel abroad by residents of Canada. Among these are expenditures abroad for lodging, food, entertainment, local and intercity transportation and all other purchases of goods and services (including gifts) made by the travellers. The series thus includes any purchases of goods to be imported for personal use by travellers. Also included are medical expenses and education expenses of Canadian residents outside Canada as well as Canadian crew members' spending in other countries.

The travel account does not conform precisely to the concepts recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Under those concepts, personal expenditures of foreign migrant workers or Canadian migrant workers, including temporary and seasonal workers and commuters, are part of other balance of payments accounts. However, due to survey limitations, these expenditures are included in the Canadian international travel account.

Furthermore, it should be noted that travel receipts exclude international transportation fares paid by non-resident travellers to Canadian carriers. Also, travel payments do not include international transportation fares paid by Canadian residents to foreign carriers. In both cases, these expenditures are included in another balance of payments account, in accordance to the IMF conceptual framework.

## Description of methods

Two methods are presently used to collect international travel statistics: the "Frontier counts" and the "Questionnaire surveys". Both of these methods depend greatly on the co-operation of Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) in the collection of the number of border crossings and the distribution of questionnaires to international travellers.

## Frontier counts

All ports of entry across Canada participate in determining the number of travellers by selected categories and by type of transportation, as well as the number of cars, trucks, motorcycles, snowmobiles and bicycles in the case of highway and ferry points.

The forms used by CBSA officials in the enumeration process are described as follows:
E-62 Entry tally. Form used to record the number of daily travellers and vehicles arriving by land and by ferry, at points of entry on the United States-Canada border. Each form indicates the number of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, snowmobiles and their associated travellers cleared for entry by CBSA agents, as well as the travellers coming to Canada by other modes of transport such as bus, train and on foot. Since 1998, the Integrated Primary Inspection Line (IPIL) formerly known as the Primary Automated Lookout System (PALS) has been used to replace the manual E-62 tally. Presently, 37 ports across Canada utilize this automated system to record over 88.0\% of Canada's international automobile traffic.

E-63 Commercial and private craft/passenger and crew arrivals. Form used to record travellers entering Canada by private plane or boat. This form is also used to record travellers and crews on commercial freighters, passenger ferries, cruises and some commercial air flights. The CANPASS telephone reporting system also records the number of travellers entering Canada by private plane or boat. The CANPASS system also allows pre-authorized travellers, as well as special permit holders, to cross the border by car without CBSA's agents interaction.

E-311 Customs declaration card. Form used to record on a census basis travellers entering Canada by commercial plane, including schedule and charter arrivals, at the 18 major international airports. The family Customs Declaration Card was introduced in April 1999. The purpose of this card is to facilitate the clearing of international travellers at the point of entry. Up to four family members living at the same address are allowed on the same card compared to only one person on the old individual E-311 card. In order to estimate the number of travellers recorded on the family Customs Declaration Cards, data capture is done on a sample or census basis depending on the traveller type and airport size (see text table 1). For other airports, census based administrative data is obtained from E-63 forms to produce the estimates.

Text table 1
Sampling rates of the family Customs Declaration Cards by type of traveller and size of airport, 2009

|  | Size of airport 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Large | Medium-large | Medium | Medium-small | Small |
|  | percent |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian residents returning from the U.S. | 5 | 10 | 100 | 25 | 100 |
| Canadian residents returning directly from overseas | 5 | 10 | 100 | 25 | 100 |
| Canadian residents returning from overseas via the U.S. | 5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U.S. travellers | 5 | 10 | 100 | 25 | 100 |
| Overseas travellers coming directly to Canada | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 |
| Overseas travellers coming to Canada via the U.S. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 |
| Crew members | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Military, immigrants and former residents | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

1. Size of airport is defined as follows: large for Montreal (Trudeau), Toronto (Pearson), Calgary and Vancouver; medium-large for Halifax, Ottawa and Edmonton; medium for Quebec, Mont-Tremblant, London, Toronto Island and Victoria; medium-small for Winnipeg; small for St. John’s, Gander, Yarmouth, Saskatoon and Regina.

Detailed instructions are provided to aid CBSA officials in the task of collecting data on these documents. A continual liaison function is performed by the International Travel Section with the supplying department, CBSA, to review, discuss and resolve inconsistencies in the reported figures.

A monitoring system has been established to compare incoming data with information available from independent sources, such as airport management reports, toll figures, provincial road counters, etc. The above, as well as reference to weather reports, special events and direct contacts with port authorities, helps the verification and the explanation of irregular fluctuations in reported figures.

The completed forms are submitted continuously to Statistics Canada for processing, analysis and publication. In 2009, the number of documents processed was estimated as follows: 132,700 E-62; 644,100 E-63; and 16,131,800 E-311.

## Questionnaire surveys

Continuous questionnaire surveys are used to secure information on the expenditures and other characteristics of international trips and travellers to and from Canada.

## Collection methods of mailback questionnaires

Mail-back questionnaires are handed out each quarter to the travel party on entry (non-residents) or re-entry (residents of Canada) by CBSA officials according to pre-arranged schedules. Five different questionnaires are used in the collection process.

Since 1979, a stint distribution system has been used to distribute these questionnaires to travellers at all border ports sampled. A stint consists of a selected period of several days during which questionnaires are to be distributed to eligible travellers. Each port involved in this scheme receives, for each of its stints, a specific quantity of numbered questionnaires and a date on which to start the distribution. On the start date, the officers hand out the questionnaires on a continuous basis to the appropriate travelling population until they have all been distributed. The Liaison staff of the International Travel Section call each port the day before the stint is to start to make sure the questionnaires have arrived and to remind the officers to start the distribution the next day. In this way, the questionnaire return rate of each stint and the length of the stint can all be used as a measure of performance for each stint.

The number of questionnaires distributed in each port for each quarter is set by taking into account the number of travellers who cleared customs through the port in that quarter during the previous year, as estimated by the
frontier counts. Respondents are requested to mail back their completed questionnaires in Canada (for Canadian and overseas travellers) or from the United States (for U.S. travellers).

Here is a brief description of the mail-back questionnaires.
Questionnaire (8-2200-356) for United States travellers visiting Canada. Distributed by CBSA officials during sampling periods to travellers residing in the United States at most land, air and some sea ports. However, at land ports, questionnaires are distributed only to United States residents taking an overnight car trip to Canada or entering Canada by a mode of transportation other than car. The questionnaires are completed by the travellers and returned to Statistics Canada for processing.

Questionnaire (8-2200-337) for residents of countries other than the United States visiting Canada. Distributed by CBSA officials during sampling periods to travellers residing in overseas countries at most land, air and some sea ports; the questionnaires are completed by the travellers and returned to Statistics Canada for processing.

Questionnaire (8-2200-336) for Canadian residents returning from trips outside Canada. Distributed by CBSA officials during sampling periods to Canadian residents re-entering Canada, at most land, air and some sea ports. However, at land ports, questionnaires are distributed to Canadian residents who took a trip abroad, except those returning from a same-day car trip to the United States. The questionnaires are completed by the travellers and mailed to Statistics Canada for processing.

Questionnaire (8-2200-338) for Canadian residents returning from a same-day trip to the United States by auto (a visit of less than 24 hours). Distributed by CBSA officials to Canadian residents who return to Canada by car after a same-day trip to the United States (one questionnaire per vehicle). The questionnaires are completed and mailed to Statistics Canada for processing. Since the same-day traffic is considered to be fairly homogeneous, a less frequent sample is taken than for the longer-term traffic.

Questionnaire (8-2200-345) for United States residents entering Canada by auto for a same-day trip (a visit of less than 24 hours). Distributed by CBSA officials to United States residents taking a same-day car trip to Canada (one questionnaire per vehicle). The questionnaires are completed and mailed to Statistics Canada for processing. Since the same-day traffic is considered to be fairly homogeneous, a less frequent sample is taken than for the longer-term traffic.

## Collection methods of Air Exit Survey of Overseas Visitors

In the case of overseas travellers returning directly (as opposed to via the United States) to selected overseas countries, additional questionnaires are obtained via the Air Exit Survey of Overseas Visitors (AES).

This survey has been conducted by Statistics Canada since 2000. Its primary objective is to improve the quality of estimates on the characteristics of trips and travellers by air from overseas countries. Personal interviews are conducted in designated airports in Canada. It is an add-on to mail-back questionnaires distributed by CBSA officials to residents of overseas countries visiting Canada.

At the international airports in five cities (Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax), Statistics Canada's interviewers conduct personal interviews with a sample of overseas travellers as they await their return flights to targeted overseas countries. The countries targeted are those from whom we attract the most travellers. They include principally the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Australia, as well as a number of smaller markets, such as Japan and Mexico. These interviews are conducted each month and the collection period lasts 3 to 7 days.

The number of interviews targeted at each airport for a particular month and a particular overseas country is obtained by selecting a representative sample of flights to the selected country. During the collection period, interviewers arrive at the departure lounges for the selected flights in order to interview departing overseas travellers. All overseas travellers waiting to embark on the selected flights are interviewed until the first boarding call, whether or not they are of the targeted countries. The interviewing team consists of interviewers of different language skills, enabling interviews to be conducted in the native language of the travellers where possible. The
questionnaire used (Questionnaire 8-2200-400) is a customized version of questionnaire 8-2200-337 and is available in ten languages.

About 7,600 interviews were completed in 2009. Since 2000, this collection method has achieved a response rate of over $95.0 \%$.

## Processing and imputation of questionnaires

All mail-back and AES questionnaires for a given quarter are submitted to a complex control system and the reported data are captured, coded and verified. Only questionnaires accepted by the system are ultimately used for the production of the estimates for the quarter.

A certain amount of data imputation is performed in specific fields of accepted questionnaires. Missing international transportation fares and/or total trip spending are imputed if the remainder of the fields on the questionnaire are valid. The imputed values of the recipient questionnaire are calculated by taking into account the mean of corresponding fields on donor questionnaires that have trip characteristics identical to those of the recipient questionnaire.

Total imputation (i.e. imputation of complete questionnaires) is carried out for all Port Factor groups (PFGs) ${ }^{1}$ or strata that are outside the scope of mail-back questionnaire distribution. There are 120 Canadian and American PFGs for which Statistics Canada never receives questionnaires. These PFGs refer to modes of entry that are not targeted by the questionnaire distribution (train, private plane or boat, motorcycle, bicycle, pedestrians, etc.) or to ports of entry that do not participate in the distribution of questionnaires. For these out-of-scope PFGs, the characteristics of travellers and trips are estimated, using imputed questionnaires. These imputed questionnaires are duplicates of questionnaires that were obtained in 1990 for the same quarter and same PFGs. In 2009, these questionnaires represented only $3.4 \%$ of total travellers from the United States to Canada and $1.1 \%$ of Canadian residents who travelled outside Canada.

Total imputation is also performed for any in-scope PFG for which we have received an insufficient number of questionnaires for the quarter. In these instances, all the questionnaires from the same quarter of the previous year that belong to the PFG are brought forward and added to the sample of that PFG for the reference quarter.

If necessary, additional total imputation is also performed for U.S. car travellers by state of origin to meet minimum requirements based on the frontier counts.

In 2009, 45,400 questionnaires from non-resident travellers and 50,900 questionnaires completed by resident travellers were used to produce estimates.

## Weighting

For estimation purposes, the responses obtained through the questionnaire surveys must be treated as a simple random sample from the total traffic in each stratum (port or group of ports, by type of traffic, by quarter). The data may in fact be subject to some degree of "distribution bias", due to the fact that the questionnaires may not be handed to a random selection of travellers, or to a "non-response bias" due to the fact that the individuals replying may not be representative of the population.

Complex weighting techniques used in the estimation process attempt to reduce the effect of these two types of bias. In order to do so, the questionnaires completed by the international travellers are disaggregated by known characteristics into homogenous groups (PFGs). In the case of questionnaires obtained from the United States and Canadian travellers, those characteristics are port of entry, type of traveller, mode of entry and duration of stay. In the case of questionnaires obtained from overseas travellers, the characteristics used are country of residence and type of entry. For example, two of the main factor groups include questionnaires from American travellers entering

[^0]and leaving on the same day by car and those from American travellers entering by car and staying one or more nights.

The questionnaires for each PFG are first weighted according to frontier counts. The weights assigned to all questionnaires for a given PFG are such that the estimate of the number of travellers derived from these questionnaires matches the frontier count for that PFG.

Once the initial weights are assigned, bias adjustments are applied to the weights of certain questionnaires.
A second stage of weighting called the bias adjustment is done for questionnaires completed by certain categories of air travellers. These include U.S. travellers, Canadian travellers returning from the U.S. and Canadian travellers returning directly from overseas countries who came through the international airports of Vancouver, Toronto, and the province of Quebec. They also include overseas air travellers originating from the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Japan.

This second stage consists of modifying the initial weights of questionnaires that were obtained from these travellers in order to incorporate more reliable information on trip purpose and duration. This information is derived from a sample of Customs declaration cards (E-311 cards) filled by these travellers. Adjustments to the initial weights are such that estimates on trip purpose and duration compiled from the questionnaires correspond to those obtained from the E-311 cards.

By using more data from the E-311 cards, the procedure for weighting air traveller questionnaires has become more accurate. The use of more precise weights provides better quality estimates and limits the possibility of bias in the questionnaire results obtained for air travellers.

Starting with 2009, another bias adjustment is done for U.S. travellers entering Canada by car. For those travellers who came by car through the largest land ports equipped with the Integrated Primary Inspection Line (IPIL) system, a second stage of weighting is also done. Referred to as the state bias adjustment, it is based on the vehicle state registration information obtained from the IPIL system. The initial weights of these questionnaires are adjusted to better reflect the distribution of travellers from the states that provide the largest volume of travellers. For the top states of origin by PFG by quarter, the statistics obtained from the questionnaires will match those obtained from the frontier counts. The 2008 U.S. traveller statistics have also been revised to incorporate this state bias adjustment.

In addition, a supplementary adjustment, called the regional weighting adjustment, is done to the weights assigned to overseas questionnaires to take into account the region of entry of the travellers. Using the raking-ratio statistical technique, this adjustment ensures that the derived estimates of the number of travellers from the questionnaires closely match the frontier counts at the region of entry level (by type of entry), while maintaining an exact match at the country of residence level. However, the raking-ratio technique does not guarantee an exact match when the country of residence as well as the region of entry or type of entry are considered. The provincial composition of the five regions used in the process is as follows: Atlantic (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick), Quebec, Ontario, Prairies (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta) and British Columbia (including Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut).

In general, this supplementary adjustment allows for the production of more consistent and more reliable estimates on the characteristics of overseas travellers at the regional level.

## Production schedule

Each quarter's data on the characteristics of international trips are first released as preliminary estimates, about five months after the end of the quarter. These estimates are based on all questionnaires for the quarter that are obtained before the preliminary cut-off date for the collection, which is about two and a half months after the end of the quarter.

Three months later, the revised estimates for the quarter are released, together with the preliminary estimates for the next quarter. Included in the production of the revised estimates are all questionnaires for the quarter that are
received before the final cut-off date for the collection, which is about five and a half months after the end of the quarter.

## Data quality and reliability indicators

Questionnaire distribution and response may be biased. The International Travel Survey (ITS) uses several methods to minimize this bias and improve the estimates. Questionnaires are weighted to frontier counts, which are robust statistics obtained from administrative sources. Thus, spending tends to be driven by volumes (frontier counts). Bias adjustments are done for U.S. and Canadian air travellers entering through the three largest international airports, for air travellers coming from four major overseas countries of origin, and for car travellers coming from the United States.

In sample surveys, since inference is made about the entire population covered by the survey on the basis of data obtained from only a part (sample) of the population, the results are likely to be different from the "true" population values. The true population values in this context refer to the values that would have been obtained if the entire population was surveyed under the same conditions. The error arising due to drawing inferences about the population on the basis of information from the sample is termed sampling error.

The sampling error, in addition to the size of the sample, depends on factors such as variability in the population, sampling design and method of estimation.

Additionally, even if the sample design, the size of the sample, and the estimation procedure were the same, different characteristics (on which data have been collected from the sample) would possess different sampling errors, due to the fact that they have different degrees of variability in the population. For instance, the sampling error for expenditure estimates would be different from the sampling error for length of stay, both estimates being based on the same sample. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results. The sampling errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the true values.

The expected value of a variable is the average of the variable taken over all possible samples weighted by the probability of drawing the sample. The difference between the expected value of an estimate and the corresponding true value is called the bias of the estimate. The mean square error of an estimate is defined as the expected value of the square of the deviation of the estimate from the true value. The variance of an estimate is defined as the expected value of the square of the deviation of the estimate from its expected value. Thus, when an estimate is unbiased (i.e., its bias is zero), its variance and mean square error are equal.

The accuracy of estimates from sample surveys is affected by both variance and bias. Under the assumption of simple random sampling within each stratum and with the further assumption of absence of bias, the variance of an estimated characteristic value is a good indicator of its reliability. Since the true variance of the estimate depends, like the estimate itself, on the whole population, it must be estimated from the available sample.

A notable feature of probability sampling is that the quality of the estimates may be estimated from the sample itself. The estimated coefficient of variation is defined as the ratio of the square root of the estimated variance to the estimate itself. Guides to the potential size of sampling errors are provided by the estimated coefficients of variation. The quality of the estimate increases as the corresponding coefficient of variation decreases.

Given the complex nature of the weighting procedures of the ITS, simple calculations of the variance using standard methods tend to underestimate it. Consequently, Statistics Canada uses the "bootstrap" method for estimating the variance. Under this method, the sample units are sub-sampled and re-weighted many times over. From these sub-samples, an estimated variance is obtained to calculate the estimated coefficient of variation.

In all tables in the publication, the estimated coefficients of variation were used to evaluate the reliability of estimates derived from the questionnaire surveys. The reliability of these estimates is identified as follows:

Text table 2
Reliability of the estimates

| Identification in tables | Coefficient <br> of variation |
| :--- | ---: |
| and reliability level | 0.0 to 16.5 |
| Estimates released without restrictions - Good | 16.6 to 25.0 |
| Estimates followed by the letter $\mathbf{E}-$ Fair |  |
| Estimates are not released and replaced by the letter F - Poor to very poor | 25.1 and over |

Because Statistics Canada does not control the distribution of the questionnaires by CBSA border service officers, response rates cannot be calculated for questionnaires. It is known that distribution, particularly at high volume ports, can be poor. In 2000, the survey had 54,600 returned and completed questionnaires as a result of CBSA distribution; this number dropped to 27,400 in 2009. As a result, in the corresponding period the number of imputed records has increased from 39,900 in 2000 to 61,800 in 2009. This is less of a problem on the overseas residents' file where the Overseas Air Exit Survey supplies many questionnaires. Imputation is proportionately higher for the United States travellers' file and the Canadian travellers' file. Initial trend analysis on the United States file has shown that much of the imputation is of short duration trips and the trend, in terms of spending, is not changed much by the imputation. Statistics Canada is working with CBSA to improve questionnaire distribution and is looking into developing alternative methods of imputation.

## Dissemination

In addition to this publication, international travel statistics can be obtained by accessing or purchasing the following products.

Data from the frontier counts are available in CANSIM, tables 427-0001 to 427-0006. Data on the international travel account are also available in CANSIM, tables 376-0001, 376-0003 and 376-0005.

Annual data on certain characteristics of international trips are available free of charge on Statistics Canada's website.

Statistics Canada Daily, Travel between Canada and other countries, catalogue no. 11-001-X. Publishes preliminary monthly counts of international travellers as soon as they become available - usually six weeks after the reference month. This release covers the four travelling populations, usually at the national level: United States residents visiting Canada, residents from overseas countries visiting Canada, Canadian residents returning from the United States and Canadian residents returning from overseas countries.

Statistics Canada Daily, Characteristics of international overnight travellers, catalogue no. 11-001-X. Approximately five months after the end of the quarter, a brief text about the trends in the main characteristics of international overnight travellers is released in the Daily to announce the availability of preliminary data.

Statistics Canada Daily, International travel account, catalogue no. 11-001-X. Approximately two months after the end of the quarter, an analysis of the trends in the international travel account is released in the Daily to announce the availability of preliminary data.

International Travel, Advance Information, catalogue no. 66-001-PWE. A monthly document listing preliminary figures on international trips is usually available six weeks after the reference month. Table 1 breaks down the number of trips by foreign travellers and trips by Canadian travellers returning to Canada by mode of transport and length of stay. Tables 2 and 3 outline a selected list of categories of foreign overnight travellers to Canada by province of entry. Table 4 gives a detailed list of Canada's major overseas travel markets and Tables 5 and 6 provide a breakdown of overnight trips by Canadians returning by province of re-entry from both the United States and all other countries.

Micro-data files. Available per flow per quarter. Four flows exist: Canadian residents returning from the United States, Canadian residents returning from overseas countries, United States residents visiting Canada and residents from overseas countries visiting Canada.

## Definition of terms

The definitions of terms described in this section relate to the statistics of international travel by Canada and, although close, they do not necessarily coincide precisely with definitions developed internationally or elsewhere nationally. The definitions are restricted by the nature of the survey and the physical limitations of the collection process at border points. The frontier counts and the questionnaire distribution are conducted at points of entry by Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and target Canadian residents returning to Canada and non-residents entering Canada. Interviews targeting selected non-residents are also conducted at points of exit at Canadian airports.

## International traveller

The term "international traveller" applies to all persons arriving in Canada who are cleared through CBSA points of entry. Any person may cross into Canada more than once in the same period. The method of collection counts each crossing made. The numbers, therefore, represent numbers of crossings (entries or re-entries), and include multiple counting of travellers crossing the border more than once over the same period. The term "international traveller" is divided into three groups: non-resident traveller, resident traveller and other traveller.
Non-resident traveller. A non-resident traveller is an international traveller resident of a country other than Canada who enters through Canadian customs on a visit for a period of less than one year. Canadian citizens residing in other countries who come to Canada on leave or for other reasons, for a period of less than one year, are included.

Resident traveller. A resident traveller is an international traveller resident of Canada who has travelled outside of Canada for a period of less than one year and who is returning to Canada through Canadian customs. Foreign citizens, who are residing in Canada, travelling abroad on leave or for other reasons, for a period of less than one year, are included.

Other travellers. Other travellers include the following types of international travellers:

- Immigrants. Citizens of other countries entering Canada to take up permanent residence for more than one year.
- Former residents. Canadian citizens returning to Canada to re-establish permanent residence after residing outside Canada for more than one year.
- Military personnel, diplomats and dependents. Canadian citizens and dependents who have been stationed abroad and who are returning from postings. Foreign citizens and dependents entering Canada on a military or diplomatic posting.
- Crews. Persons engaged in the operation of a transport; plane, boat, truck, etc.


## International tourist

An international tourist is a resident international traveller staying overnight outside Canada or a non-resident international traveller staying overnight in Canada.

## United States

Includes the United States mainland, Hawaii and Alaska.

## Overseas

Includes all countries except Canada and the United States, as defined above.

## Transportation mode

Automobile. Motorized highway passenger car having a designated seating capacity of ten or less. This also includes motor homes (single unit motorized vehicles designed for camping), truck campers (shells attached to a truck to convert it into a vehicle that can be used for camping) and buses for private use. Taxis are also included. Vehicles on car ferries that meet this definition are also considered as automobile traffic.

Bus. Motorized highway vehicle used for carrying passengers for commercial purposes (to lease as a charter or on a seat basis). This category also includes vehicles used to transport students or employees of a company.
Air. Commercial, charter and private plane.
Other methods. Train, boat, pedestrian, bicycle, motorcycle, etc.

## Type of entry

Direct to Canada. Non-residents entering Canada directly or Canadian residents returning to Canada directly from countries other than the United States, irrespectively of mode of transportation used.

Via the United States. Non-residents from countries other than the United States entering Canada or Canadian residents returning to Canada from countries other than the United States via the United States. The length of stay in the United States has no bearing on the classification; a person could be in transit through the United States or could have stayed several days. Three examples follow:

1. A non-resident from countries other than the United States visiting the United States, who during his/her visit enters Canada, would be counted as entering via the United States;
2. A non-resident from countries other than the United States entering Canada directly, who visits the United States during his/her trip, would be counted direct on his/her first entry and via the United States on his/her second entry;
3. A returning resident vacationing in the southern United States who travels to the Caribbean or other countries during his/her trip would be classified as returning via the United States. This latter group is difficult to identify at the border point and may be categorized as returning from the United States only.

By land. Travel by land includes automobile, bus and rail traffic as well as pedestrians and traffic entering by bicycle, motorcycle, etc. Included is traffic entering on car ferries.

By air and sea. Commercial and chartered services, as well as travel by private boat and plane.

## Person-trip

Each time a non-resident traveller enters Canada marks the beginning of a person-trip. The traveller's entry is recorded by CBSA. The person-trip concludes when the traveller leaves Canada. For Canadian residents, a person-trip begins when a person departs from Canada and ends when the traveller returns to Canada. His/her re-entry is recorded by CBSA. Person-trips are divided in two categories according to length of trip: same day and one or more nights (or overnight).

For residents, person-trips are either to U.S. destinations or non-U.S. destinations, also known as countries other than the United States or overseas countries. To avoid double-counting, in cases where resident travellers have visited both the United States and countries other than the United States, the person-trip is classified according to where the traveller spent the most nights. Therefore, unless specified, statistics on resident travel in the United

States include only those on trips to U.S. destinations. Likewise, statistics on resident travel in countries other than the United States include only those on trips to non-U.S. destinations.

## Person-visit

A non-resident traveller may visit several locations on one trip to Canada; each stay represents a person-visit.
A resident traveller may visit several countries or states before being recorded as having re-entered Canada; each of these visits represents a person-visit.

Person-visits are divided in two categories according to length of visit: same day and one or more nights (or overnight). As one person-trip may encompass several person-visits, the number of person-visits is often greater than the number of person-trips.

## Trip or visit duration

Same day. Same-day trips include resident travellers who leave and re-enter Canada the same day and non-resident travellers who enter and leave Canada the same day. Same-day visits include Canadian travellers who visit a foreign country or U.S. state and leave the same day. Same-day visits also include foreign visitors who visit a Canadian location and leave the same day. This category includes persons resident in one country and commuting daily to and from work in another country.

One or more nights. Trips of one or more nights include resident travellers staying overnight outside Canada and non-resident travellers who stay in Canada overnight. Overnight visits include Canadian travellers who visit a foreign country or U.S. state and stay one or more nights. Overnight visits also include foreign visitors who visit a Canadian location and stay one or more nights.

## Person-night

Each night a non-resident traveller spends in Canada, or a resident traveller spends outside Canada during a person-trip, is considered a person-night.

## Origin or residence

The origin or residence is the place of last permanent residence normally summarized by census region for United States residents, by country for other non-residents and by province for Canadian residents.

## Area or region of destination

For resident travel to U.S. destinations, census regions are used to determine the area of destination. For resident travel to non-U.S. destinations, country groupings (or regions) are used to determine the area of destination. If the traveller indicated two areas of destination, they are coded and split evenly in the tabulations. Trips with three or more areas of destination are coded in a separate category.

## Purpose of trip

The main reason for the trip to a country is generally summarized for publication as follows:

- Business. Includes attending meetings or conventions, conferences, trade shows or seminars, or other work.
- Visiting friends or relatives.
- Other pleasure. Includes holiday, vacation, visiting a second home, cottage or condo, and attending events and attractions.
- Other purposes. Includes travel for personal reasons, in transit, shopping, educational study and other.


## Expenditures

They refer to trip expenditures made by all members of the travelling party and related to the trip. Expenditures may have been paid for by individuals, by government or by a private sector business. Expenditures include the following categories: accommodation, transportation within a country, food and beverages, recreation and entertainment and others (souvenirs, shopping, photos, etc.). Expenditures are reported in Canadian dollars or converted in Canadian dollars. Expenditures exclude medical expenses, expenses on education and spending by crews. Fares paid to travel between countries, known as international passenger fares, are also excluded.

## Travel receipts

Travel receipts are only found in tables on the travel account. They include the expenditures made in Canada by non-resident travellers on the above-mentioned categories, as well as the following supplementary expenditures: medical expenses, expenses on education and spending by foreign crews.

## Travel payments

Travel payments are only found in tables on the travel account. They include the expenditures made abroad by Canadian resident travellers on the above-mentioned categories as well as the following supplementary expenditures: medical expenses, expenses on education and expenses made by Canadian crews.

| U.S. census regions and corresponding states |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Census region | States |
| New England | Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island. |
| Middle Atlantic | New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey. |
| South Atlantic | Maryland, Delaware, Washington D.C., West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, |
| East North Central | South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. |
| West North Central | Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio. |
| East South Central | North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, lowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri. |
| West South Central | Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama. |
| Mountain | Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana. |
| Pacific | Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona. |
| Alaska | Washington, Oregon, California. |
| Hawaii | Alaska |
|  | Hawaii |

## Explanatory notes for tables

Note to readers: For Canadian residents, person-trips are either to U.S. destinations or non-U.S. destinations. Statistics compiled by person-trip include spending and nights spent in the main destination, and exclude spending and nights spent while travelling to and from the main destination. Statistics compiled by person-visit include spending and nights spent in the state or country visited, regardless of the main destination.

For example, a Canadian resident, whose main destination is the United States, travels to Mexico. The spending and nights spent in Mexico will not be included in data compiled by person-trip to the United States and will be excluded from data compiled by person-trip to non-U.S. destinations. The spending and nights spent in Mexico will be included in data compiled by person-visit to Mexico.

## Table 1

1. Subject to revision.

## Table 2

1. Subject to revision.
2. Includes spending in the United States by Canadian residents, regardless of the main destination of the trip.
3. Includes spending in countries other than the United States by Canadian residents, regardless of the main destination of the trip.

## Table group 3

1. Subject to revision.

## Table 4

1. Subject to revision. Data for 2009 are not available.
2. Includes Luxembourg up to and including 2001.
3. France comprises the departments of metropolitan France, the Principality of Monaco, the overseas departments (French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion Island) and the local governments of Mayotte and Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

## Table 5

1. Includes immigrants, former residents, diplomats, military personnel and dependants.

## Table 6

1. Includes train, boat, pedestrians, bicycle, motorcycle, etc.

## Table 8

1. Includes train, boat, pedestrians, bicycle, motorcycle, etc.

## Table 9

1. Disposable income figures relate to all Canadian residents and not only those who travel.
2. Source: Bank of Canada.

## Table 11

1. Also includes Mongolia and Tibet.
2. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
3. Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
4. Also includes Malta and Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
5. Also includes Liechtenstein.
6. Also includes Gibraltar.

## Table 12

1. Includes train, boat, pedestrians, bicycle, motorcycle, etc.

## Table 13

1. Includes sum of visits to Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
2. Includes sum of visits to British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
3. Includes train, boat, pedestrians, bicycle, motorcycle, etc.

## Table 14

1. Also includes other purposes of trip.
2. Includes train, boat, pedestrians, bicycle, motorcycle, etc.

## Table 15

1. Also includes Luxembourg.
2. Also includes Faeroe Islands.
3. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
4. Also includes Malta and Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
5. Also includes Azores and Madeira.
6. Also includes Canary Islands.
7. Also includes Liechtenstein.
8. Also includes Gibraltar.
9. Also includes Mongolia and Tibet.
10. Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

## Table 16

1. Also includes Luxembourg.
2. Also includes Faeroe Islands.
3. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
4. Also includes Malta and Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
5. Also includes Azores and Madeira.
6. Also includes Canary Islands.
7. Also includes Liechtenstein.
8. Also includes Gibraltar.
9. Also includes Mongolia and Tibet.
10. Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

## Table 17

1. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
2. Also includes Malta \& Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
3. Also includes Liechtenstein.
4. Also includes Gibraltar.
5. Also includes Mongolia and Tibet.
6. Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

## Table 18

1. Includes sum of visits to Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
2. Includes sum of visits to British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
3. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
4. Also includes Malta \& Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
5. Also includes Liechtenstein.
6. Also includes Gibraltar.
7. Also includes Mongolia and Tibet.
8. Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

## Table 19

1. Also includes other purposes of trip.
2. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
3. Also includes Malta \& Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
4. Also includes Liechtenstein.
5. Also includes Gibraltar.
6. Also includes Mongolia and Tibet.
7. Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

## Table 20

1. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
2. Also includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

## Table 21

1. Includes train, boat, pedestrians, bicycle, motorcycle, etc.
2. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

Table 22

1. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
2. Also includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
3. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

## Table 23-1

1. Also includes other purposes of trip.
2. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
3. Also includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
4. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

## Table 23-2

1. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

Table 23-3

1. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

## Table 24-1

1. Also includes other purposes of trip.
2. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
3. Also includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
4. Also includes persons visiting three or more regions of destination.
5. Includes Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Mexico, Greenland and Oceania (including Australia).

## Table 24-2

1. Also includes persons visiting three or more regions of destination.
2. Includes Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Mexico, Greenland and Oceania (including Australia).

## Table 24-3

1. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
2. Also includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
3. Also includes persons visiting three or more regions of destination.
4. Includes Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Mexico, Greenland and Oceania (including Australia).

Table 25

1. Excludes Canadian travellers leaving and returning to Canada by automobile on the same day.

## Table 26

1. Also includes persons visiting three or more regions of destination.
2. Includes Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Mexico, Greenland and Oceania (including Australia).

## Table 27

1. Also includes same-day visits to overseas countries by Canadian residents, as well as their spending on those visits.

## Appendix I

## Questionnaires

The questionnaires appear at the end of the PDF version of this publication. In the HTML version, they can be accessed via the links below:

Government Travel Survey of U.S. Visitors to Canada http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q5_V8-eng.htm

Government Travel Survey of Visitors to Canada - OE1
http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q2_V7-eng.htm
International Travel Survey of Canadian Residents
http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q1_V9-eng.htm
Canadian Resident Questionnaire for Same Day Automobile Travel Between the U.S. and Canada http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q3_V9-eng.htm

United States Resident Questionnaire for Same Day Automobile Travel Between the U.S. and Canada http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q4_V9-eng.htm

Air Exit Survey of Overseas Visitors
http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q6_V5-eng.htm

## Government TraveI Survey of U.S. Visitors to Canada

## Welcome to Canada!

We are currently conducting a travel survey between U.S. and Canada and we would be interested in knowing about the trip you have taken in Canada. Information from this voluntary survey, which is a cooperative effort between the U.S. and Canadian governments, will be used by members of the tourism industry and government tourism organizations to better understand and serve you, the travelling public.

Upon your return to the U.S., we would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes of your time to complete this questionnaire. When completed, please return the questionnaire to us by using the postage paid envelope.
This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.
Thank you for your co-operation on this important survey.



THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION

## Government Travel Survey of Visitors to Canada

Confidential when completed Français au verso

## Welcome to Canada!

We are currently conducting a travel survey between overseas countries and Canada and we would be interested in knowing about the trip you have taken in Canada. Information from this voluntary survey will be used by members of the Canadian tourism industry and government tourism organizations to better understand and serve you, the travelling public.

Upon completion of your trip, we would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes of your time to
complete this questionnaire. When completed, please return the questionnaire to us by using the postage paid envelope.
This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.
Thank you for your co-operation on this important survey.

1. Where do you live?

Usual place of residence
PLEASE PRINT

| City/Town |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State/Province/Territory |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Country Postal/Zip code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Name of Canadian border crossing or airport Day Month Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |

## Canada?

Where and when did you leave
Canada?
The next questions refer to your travelling party. Your travelling party is either yourself (if travelling alone) OR yourself, your friends and family members travelling with you. In your travelling party, include only those for whom you are able to report spending and activities.
3. How many people including yourself were in the travelling party?
4. How many people in the travelling party were in each of the following groups?

> 5. What was the travelling party's main reason for taking this trip to Canada? Check one only.
> (e.g. If a person on a business trip took his/her family along to visit relatives, check reason for trip as "business".)


Business
$01 \bigcirc$ Meetings
02 Convention, conference, trade show, seminar
$03 \bigcirc$ Other work

## Pleasure

$04 \bigcirc$ Holiday, vacation
05 Visit friends or elatives
06 Visit secorid home, cottag anndo
$07 \bigcirc$ Attern events, attractions

## Other

$08 \bigcirc$ Personal (medical, wedding, etc.)
09 In transit to / from other countries
$10 \bigcirc$ Educational study
$11 \bigcirc$ Shopping

$$
12 \bigcirc \text { Other - Specify }
$$

6. On this trip in Canada, did anyone in the travelling party

Check all that apply.
$21 \bigcirc$ Visit friends or relatives
$22 \bigcirc$ Attend a festival $c^{r}$ fair
23 Attend a cultural perfols ance (a play, a concirt, e c.)
$24 \bigcirc$ Visit a mu num or art gallery
$25 \bigcirc$ Visit \& 11 itoric site
$26 \bigcirc$ Vicit a ju, uquarium or
' ootaı: sa, yarden
27 , tend a sports event
$2 \diamond$ Go shopping
2̊) जò sightseeing
30 Go to a bar or night club
$31 \bigcirc$ Go to a casino
7. How would you rate the follow:ig
aspects of your trip in Cariai'?

Transportation services Accommodation services
Hospitality of local people
Value for your money
Variety of things to see and do
8. While in Canada, what place(s) did the travelling party visit?

Please name all places visited even if you did not stay overnight.
(Exclude stop-overs at airports.)
Please print.

| While in Canada, what place(s) did the travelling party visit? <br> Please name all places visited even if you did not stay overnight. <br> (Exclude stop-overs at airports.) <br> Please print. <br> Name of cities / towns visited <br> Name of provinces / territories visited |  | Number of nights spent at each place | Where did the travelling party stay? Check all that apply. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotel | Motel | Home of friends relatives | $\begin{gathered} \text { Camping } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { orailer } \\ \text { park } \end{gathered}$ | Cottage $\stackrel{\text { or }}{\text { orbin }}$ | Other |
|  |  |  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |

8-2241-337: 2008-06-02 STC/ECT-250-02797

Canada


International Travel Survey of Canadian Residents

## Confidential when completed

 Français au verso
## Welcome back to Canada!

We are currently conducting a travel survey between Canada and foreign countries and we would be interested in knowing about the trip you have taken. Information from this voluntary survey will be used by members of the Canadian tourism industry and government tourism organizations to better understand and serve you, the travelling public.

We would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes of your time to complete this
questionnaire. Upon completion, please return the questionnaire to us by using the postage paid envelope.

This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your co-operation on this important survey.

The next questions refer to your travelling party. Your travelling party is either yourself (if travelling alone) OR yourself, your friends and family members travelling with you. In your travelling party, include only those for whom you are able to report spending and activities.
3. How many people including yourself were in the travelling party?
4. How many people in the travelling party were in each of the following groups?

5. What was the travelling party's
main reason for taking this trip
outside Canada?
Check one only.
(e.g. If a person on a business trip took his/her family along to visit
relatives, check reason for trip
as "business".)

## Pleasure

$04 \bigcirc$ Holiday, vacati $n$
$05 \bigcirc$ Visit frieria: or relaives
$06 \bigcirc$ Visit se ..... 1 ome, cottas? condo
$07 \bigcirc$ A 'end $\in$ 'eits, att cotions

## Other

08 Personal (medical, wedding, etc.)
09 Transit to / from other parts of Canada
10 Educational study
$11 \bigcirc$ Shopping
$12 \bigcirc$ Other - Specify
6. On this trip outside Canada, did
anyone in the travelling party ...
Check all that apply.
$21 \bigcirc$ Visit friends c relai ives
$22 \bigcirc$ Attend a fostivél 1 rfair
$23 \bigcirc$ Attend - cuitura performance (a piv, с concert, etc.)
$24 \bigcirc$ Visi. 7 1. useum or art gallery
25 Q 'isit a istoric site
4. Visit a zoo, aquarium or botanical garden
$\rightarrow$ Attend a sports event
${ }^{28} \bigcirc$ Go shopping
$29 \bigcirc$ Go sightseeing
$30 \bigcirc$ Go to a bar or night club
$31 \bigcirc$ Go to a casino
8. When leaving Canada,
did you travel. . .
When returning to Canada, did you travel.
9. For this trip, what means of transportation did you use ...to leave Canada?
Check one only.
... to return to Canada?
Check one only.
... while outside Canada?
Check all that apply.

|  | Good | Average | Poor | Not <br> applicable |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transportation services | $01 \bigcirc$ | $06 \bigcirc$ | $11 \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Accommodation services | $02 \bigcirc$ | $07 \bigcirc$ | $12 \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Hospitality of local people | $03 \bigcirc$ | $08 \bigcirc$ | $13 \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Value for your money | $04 \bigcirc$ | $09 \bigcirc$ | $14 \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Variety of things to see and do | $05 \bigcirc$ | $10 \bigcirc$ | $15 \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |

$32 \bigcirc$ Visit a theme or amusement park
$33 \bigcirc$ Visit a national or state nature park
$34 \bigcirc$ Participate in sports or outdoor activities - Specify $\mathbf{V}$
$35 \bigcirc$ Boating - motor boat, sail boat, kayak, canoe or other
36 Golfing
$37 \bigcirc$ Downhill skiing or snowboarding
38 Hunting
39 Fishing
40 Other sports or outdoor activities Specify
$3 \bigcirc$ to other countries via the U.S.A.
$1 \bigcirc$ to U.S.A. only
(including Hawaii)
$4 \bigcirc$ from U.S.A. only (including Hawaii)

| Commercial |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $01 \bigcirc$ Plane | ${ }^{03} \bigcirc$ Boat |
| $02 \bigcirc$ Train | ${ }^{04} \bigcirc$ Bus |
| $10 \bigcirc$ Plane | ${ }^{12} \bigcirc$ Boat |
| $11 \bigcirc$ Train | ${ }^{13} \bigcirc$ Bus |
| $19 \bigcirc$ Plane | ${ }^{21} \bigcirc$ Boat |
| $20 \bigcirc$ Train | $22 \bigcirc$ Bus |

2 directly to other countries
$5 \bigcirc$ directly from other countries
$6 \bigcirc$ from other countries via the U.S.A.

If commercial transportation was not used to leave, return or while outside Canada, then go to Question 14.

Canada Canada
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Other } \\ 05 \\ \text { Private automobile }\end{array} & 07 \bigcirc \text { Private plane } & 09 \\ 06 & \text { Other } \\ 06 \text { Rented automobile } & 08 \bigcirc \text { Private boat }\end{array}\right]$


THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION

## Canadian Resident Questionnaire for Same Day Automobile Travel Between the U.S. and Canada

## Questionnaire destiné aux résidents canadiens revenant d'un voyage effectué aux États-Unis en automobile le même jour

Welcome back to Canada!
Please take the time to tell us about this same day trip. This voluntary survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-19) and your answers will be kept confidential. Your cooperation is essential and appreciated. Please print.

Bon retour au Canada!
Veuillez s.v.p. prendre le temps de nous renseigner sur ce voyage d'un même jour. Cette enquête volontaire est menée selon les dispositions de la Loi sur la statistique (L.R.C. 1985, c. S-19) et vos réponses seront tenues confidentielles. Votre collaboration est essentielle et appréciée. Écrire en lettres moulées s.v.p.


Your travelling party includes yourself and only Voire groupe de voyage se compose de vousthose for whom you are able to report spending. même et seulement les personnes pour qui vous étes en mesure de rapporter les dépenses.
3. How many people, including yourself, were $n$ the travelling party?

Combien de personnes, y compris vous-méme, étaient incluses dans votre $\square$ groupe de voyage?
4. What was the main destination on this trip?

Quelle était votre destination princlpale lors de ce voyage?
State:
État :
City/Town:
Ville :

5. What was tie TUTAL SPENDING (including cash and cedit transactions) on this trip for all rersons reported in Question 3? Estimates are appreciated or if no spending occurred, please check the appropriate box.

Quelles étaient LES DÉPENSES TOTALES (incluant les transactions au comptant et à crédit) au cours de ce voyage pour toutes les personnes déclarées à la question 3 ? Des estimations seraient appréciées ou s'il n'y a pas eu de dépenses, veuillez cocher la case appropriée.

Spending \$
Dépenses $\qquad$ 00 Currency Devise
 \$ Canadian
Canadien
 U.S.
E.-U. or - ouNo Spending
Aucune dépense
6. What was the MAIN reason for this trip? / Quelle était la raison PRINCIPALE de ce voyage ?


Commuting to work


BusinessPleasure (including shopping or entertainment) Agrément (y compris magasinage ou divertissements)
$4 \square \begin{aligned} & \text { Visit friends or } \\ & \text { relatives }\end{aligned}$ Affaires

Visite à des amis
ou des parents

THANK YOU. Please drop this card in any mail box in Canada.
8-2241-338: 2009-08-24 STC/ECT-250-02797
8-2241-338: 2009-08-24 $\quad$ Statistics Statistique
Canada Canada

MERCI. Veuillez déposer cette carte dans n'importe quelle boîte postale au Canada.

## United States Resident

## Questionnaire for

## Same Day Automobile

## el Between t

## U.S. and Canada

Welcome to Canada! Please take the time to tell us about this same day un voluntary survey is a cooperative effort between the U.S. and Canadian Gnverninents answers will be kept confidential. Your cooperation is essential anc appre iated. Please print.

1. Where do you live? Country: $2 \square$ United States $1 \square$ Canada $3 \square$ Other State:
City/Town:
ZIP Code :

2. On this trip, where and when did you enter $C a n_{c}-r a$ ?

Name of Canadian
border crossing $\qquad$

border crossing
Date:


Your travelling party includes yourse. ana =nly those for whom you are able to report spending. -
3. On this trip, how many permle, incluan.g
yourself, were in the tre relli g par v?
4. What was the main doatin ion v.r this trip?

Province:
City/Town: 5. What wa the TTAL SPENDING (including cash or credit transactions) on this trip for all perso,ns
6 $\downarrow$ Spending ${ }^{\circ}$ $\qquad$ ل. 00 - Currency\$ Canadian OR [ Г No spending
What was the MAIN reason for this trip? $\square$ Commuting
${ }^{2} \square$ Business\$ U.S.
$\qquad$ Other
(specify)Pleasure (including shopping Visit friends
or relatives
$\square$ (specity) $\qquad$
THANK YOU. Please drop this card in any mail box on your return to the U.S. THANK YOU. Please drop this card in any mail box on your return to the U.S.
Confidential when completed $\quad$ (LE FRANÇAIS EST DISPONIBLE SUR DEMANDE)
8-2241-345.1: 2008-05-01 STC/EC
$\square \begin{gathered}\text { Statistics } \\ \text { Canada }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Statistique } \\ \text { Canada }\end{gathered}$
Canadä'


Dear visitor :
We are currently conducting a travel survey between Canada and overseas countries and we would be interested in knowing about the trip you have taken to Canada. Information from this voluntary survey will be used by members of the Canadian travel industry and government tourism organizations to better understand and serve you, the travelling public.

We would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes of your time to complete this questionnaire. If you require assistance, do not hesitate to ask our Statistics Canada representative. Upon compietion, please return the questionnaire to her/him.

This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S19) a d individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your co-operation on this important survey and have a nice fligr t

1. Where do you live? Usual place of residence

Country


City/Town


Stace/Province/Territory

1a. Are you travelling as a member of i) a crev: - ii) military or diplomatic corps or one of the $r$ dependents?
${ }^{1} \bigcirc$ Yes If «yes», please return the questionnaire to our
$2 \bigcirc$ No representative.

2a. Where and when did you enter Canada
Name of Canadian border crossing or annort


2b. Where will you leave Ca 1a'?
When will you leave Canada?
$01 \bigcirc$ Halifax Internat. nnal iirport
02 Trudeau Inte national Airport, Montreal
${ }^{03} \bigcirc$ Pearson International Airport, Toronto (T1, T2, T3)Calgary International AirportVancouver International Airport

2c. When entering Canada, did you travel...
$1 \bigcirc$ from U.S.A. only $\quad 2 \bigcirc$ directly from another country $\quad 3 \bigcirc$ from another country via the U.S.A.

Please return the questionnaire to our representative.
2d. When leaving Canada, will you travel...
$4 \bigcirc$ to U.S.A. only $\quad \mathbf{5} \bigcirc$ directly to another country $\quad \mathbf{6} \bigcirc$ to another country via the U.S.A.

3. The next questions refer to your travelling party. Your travelling party is either yourself (if travelling alone) OR yourself, your friends and family members travelling with you. In your travelling party, include only those for whom you are able to report spending and activities.

How many people including yourself were in the travelling party?
4. How many people in the travelling party were in each of the following groups?

| Age groups | Under 2 years | 2 to 11 | 12 to 14 | 15 to 19 | 20 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35 to 44 | 45 to 54 | 55 to 64 | 65 to 74 | 75 and over |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

5. What was the travelling party's main reason for taking this trip to Canada?

## Check one only.

(e.g. If a person on a business trip took his/her family along to visit relatives, check reason for trip as "business".)

## Business

$01 \bigcirc$ Meetings


Pleasure
$04 \bigcirc$ Holiday, vacation
${ }^{05} \bigcirc$ Visit friends or relatives
$06 \bigcirc$ Visit second home, coitage, condo
Other

6. On this trip in Canada did anyone in the travellin party...

Check all that apply.
$21 \bigcirc$ Visit friends or relatives
${ }^{32} \bigcirc$ Visit a theme or amusement park
$22 \bigcirc$ Attend a festival or fair
${ }^{33} \bigcirc$ Visit a national or provincial nature park
${ }^{23} \bigcirc$ Attend a cultural performance
(a play, a concert, etc.)
$24 \bigcirc$ Visit a museum or art gallery
$25 \bigcirc$ Visit a historic site
$34 \bigcirc$ Participate in sports or outdoor activities Specify $\nabla$
$26 \bigcirc$ Visit a zoo, aqu arium or botanical gardenAttend a sp vets everil
$28 \bigcirc$
Go shopping
$29 \bigcirc$
Go sightseeing
$35 \bigcirc$ Boating - motor boat, sail boat, kayak, canoe or other
$36 \bigcirc$ Golfing
${ }^{37} \bigcirc$ Downhill skiing or snow boarding
$38 \bigcirc$ Hunting
$39 \bigcirc$ Fishing
$30 \bigcirc$ Go to a bar or night club
$31 \bigcirc$ Go to a casino
$40 \bigcirc$ Other sports or outdoor activities Specify
7. How would you rate the following aspects of your trip in Canada?

|  | Good | Average | Poor | Not applicable |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transportation services | $\mathbf{0 1} \bigcirc$ | $\mathbf{0 6}^{\circ} \bigcirc$ | $\mathbf{1 1}^{\circ} \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Accommodation services | $\mathbf{0 2} \bigcirc$ | $\mathbf{0 7} \bigcirc$ | $\mathbf{1 2} \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Hospitality of local people | $\mathbf{0 3} \bigcirc$ | $\mathbf{0 8} \bigcirc$ | $\mathbf{1 3} \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Value for your money | $\mathbf{0 4} \bigcirc$ | $\mathbf{0 9} \bigcirc$ | $\mathbf{1 4} \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Variety of things to see and do | $\mathbf{0 5} \bigcirc$ | $\mathbf{1 0} \bigcirc$ | $\mathbf{1 5} \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |




## COMMENTS

We welcome comments on any aspect of your trip especially those which would help us to better understand your responses.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


[^0]:    1. In the International Travel Survey, the target populations (American, overseas and Canadian international travellers) are partitioned into 594 Port Factor Groups, based on selected characteristics such as country of residence, mode of entry and duration of stay.
