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Canadian Travel Survey

Domestic Travel, 2002



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For further reading

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

Title	Catalogue no.
“International Travel – Advance Information” <i>Monthly</i>	66-001-PIE
“International Travel – Travel Between Canada and Other Countries” <i>Annual</i>	66-201-XIE
“Travel-Log” <i>Quarterly</i>	87-003-XIE
“Tourism Statistical Digest” <i>Biennial, 1999 and 2001 Editions</i>	87-403-XPE 87-403-XIE
“National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates” <i>Quarterly, Bilingual</i>	13-009-XPB 13-009-XIB

See “Ordering and subscription information” on the inside cover.

Other products and services

In addition to the selected publications listed above, Statistics Canada publishes a wide range of statistical reports on Canadian economic and social affairs. A comprehensive catalogue of all current publications is available from Statistics Canada, Ottawa (Canada), K1A 0T6 or on our Web site at www.statcan.ca.

Highlights

- Canadian residents travelled predominantly in their own country in 2002. Essentially, 4 out of 5 trips were taken in Canada.
- Of the 187.9 million domestic trips declared in 2002, 87.6% were in the travellers' province of residence.
- With regard to trip duration, 92.7 million trips were same day and 95.2 million comprised at least one night away from home.
- Pleasure was the main reason to travel to destinations in all provinces except Saskatchewan. In the country as a whole, 74.5 million trips were taken for pleasure, while 65.3 million were to visit friends or relatives.
- Car was the most popular mode of transportation with 173.4 million trips. However, 51.7% of those were same-day trips taken for pleasure or to visit friends or relatives.
- Canadian residents chose to stay in private accommodation (186.4 million nights) when travelling in the country in 2002, especially at the home of friends or relatives (78.5%).
- The summer season was the most important for domestic travel in Canada. Indeed, more than 3 out of 10 trips were taken between July and September 2002.
- Ontario, the most populated Canadian province, was the most visited in 2002 with 70.3 million trips, which represented 39.4% of all trips taken by Canadians in Canada. More than 90.0% of trips taken in Ontario were made by residents of this province.
- Canadian residents spent \$30.9 billion in the country, representing 65.0% of their total expenditures on travel in 2002. The average spending for an overnight trip in Canada was \$259 compared with \$69 for a same-day trip.
- Average spending for an overnight trip was the highest in Prince Edward Island, at \$406, with trip duration and distance travelled averaging 5.3 nights and 655 km respectively.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Background

In 2002, tourism in Canada was worth \$53.2 billion,¹ of which tourism domestic demand accounted for \$35.3 billion or 66.0% of the total. Tourism in Canada was also responsible for generating close to 600,000 direct person-years of employment in 2002. Tourism trends are constantly changing in response to social and economic conditions and consumer preferences.

Throughout 2002, Statistics Canada interviewed more than 170,000 Canadian residents about their trips in Canada, about themselves and about their households. This publication presents a summary of the responses to the 2002 Canadian Travel Survey (CTS). The CTS provides a yardstick for identifying who is travelling, the types of trips they are taking and how much they are spending. These findings may prove useful to decision makers in the tourism industry and government concerning how to market Canada to Canadians, which tourism products to develop, and so forth. The CTS results are also used in putting together Canada's Tourism Satellite Account, in calculating the National Tourism Indicators and for producing tourism economic impact models.

Organization and content of this publication

Chapter 1 provides background information on the Canadian Travel Survey, including the history of the survey and the products available. Chapter 2 presents an overview of economic conditions at the national level from 1997 to 2002 and a description of the main characteristics of domestic trips taken in 2002. Several statistical tables highlighting domestic travel and trip spending by province and Census Metropolitan Area for 2002 are included in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 provides a statistical measure of the sampling variability for each estimate included in the tables of Chapter 3. Finally, information on concepts, definitions and survey methodology as well as main changes introduced to the survey throughout the years is available in the Appendix.

Brief history of the Canadian Travel Survey

The Canadian Travel Survey, which is conducted as a supplement to Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), was first conducted in 1979 and, beginning in 1980, has been conducted every two years up to 1996. Since 1997, the survey has become annual. The CTS was developed to measure the volume, characteristics and spending of domestic travel, which is defined as same-day or overnight travel by Canadian residents to Canadian destinations with a one-way distance of 80 kilometres or more from home.

1. *National Tourism Indicators, System of National Accounts, Statistics Canada.*

From 1980 to the first quarter of 1992, the survey had been conducted on a quarterly basis, that is, the respondents were contacted at the end of the three-month period and were asked to recall all trips ending in that period. Because it was hard to remember all the trips that ended during such a long period, starting with the second quarter of 1992, the reference period was shortened to a month as the same respondent was contacted for each month in the quarter. This method led to trips being under-reported for the second and third months of the quarter. To further improve the data quality in 1994, the collection method was changed again to have a new sample of respondents for every month. This method has been used since. However, the improvement in the collection method caused a break in the series. The data from 1980 to 1992 are not comparable to data collected since 1994. In 1996, no major methodological changes were made to the survey but a number of smaller changes, however, occurred. For example, 1996 was the first year the CTS was conducted using Computer-Assisted Interviewing (CAI) technology. Also, the sample included two LFS rotation groups in 1996, compared to one group in 1994 (some provinces purchased additional rotation groups for the summer months in 1994). Because of these small changes, 1996 data are not comparable to those of 1994 and earlier years.

In 1997, the implementation of the Project to Improve Provincial Economic Statistics (PIPES) resulted in new requirements for the CTS, namely the collection of more reliable annual data on interprovincial trips. In order to comply, the CTS sample was increased to three rotation groups. Members of one group were asked about all trips, while respondents in the other two groups were only asked about out-of-province trips. Except for the sample size, no changes were made to the survey.

In 1998, a few changes were implemented to the CTS concerning the sample size and the questionnaire. The sample size went back to what it was in 1996. In all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador, the sample was drawn from just two rotation groups. Following an agreement reached with the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, the sample from that province was drawn from three rotation groups. Changes to the questionnaire were related to activity participation and accommodation type.

In the summer of 2000, there was a change in the way the CTS data were collected. Rather than being gathered by interviewers working out of their homes (a decentralized method), the majority of the collection was done in all regional offices (centralized method).

In the following months, the trip levels remained somewhat higher than those previously obtained in a decentralized environment. It was concluded that some under-estimation had occurred due to the decentralized collection and, consequently, an adjustment to previously released data was required.

Furthermore, it had been acknowledged that the second time a person or household is interviewed in the CTS, the respondent may have learned they can shorten the interview by reporting fewer trips. It was decided the adjustment to previously released data and the production of current data should take into account this concept of "respondent conditioning".

Provincial logistic regression models were used to adjust the data for 1996 and 1998 to 2001 as part of the project “Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2001”. The estimates prior to the centralization were adjusted to indicate what the level of travel would have been if the data had been collected from a centralized environment. Prior estimates were also adjusted for the respondent conditioning phenomenon. However, those estimates that came from data that was collected from a centralized environment were only adjusted for the respondent conditioning. For more information on the project “Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2001”, consult the 2001 edition of this publication.

At the beginning of 2002, a more systematic interviewer monitoring system was put in place in the regional offices. However, since the start of the year, substantial increases in the estimates of 2002 over 2001 were observed. Although there is some volatility in the CTS estimates, the changes were too important to be considered acceptable.

As a result of a comprehensive analysis of the data, Statistics Canada concluded the new monitoring system was in a large part responsible for the increases registered in 2002 and the 2002 estimates could not be compared to those from previous years. Consequently, the project “Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2003” was put in place to revise once again the 1998 to 2001 data.

Using a methodology similar to the one used for the project “Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2001”, the data from 1998 to 2001 were revised recently to take into account not only the effects of centralized collection and respondent conditioning, but also the effect of an enhanced monitoring system for the interviewers.

Consequently, the 1998 to 2001 estimates released in the 2001 edition of this publication were revised and are available in CANSIM. They will be included in the 2003 edition of this publication.

For more information, see “Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2003” in the Appendix.

Canadian Travel Survey product availability

There are a number of products available from the CTS depending on your specific needs. These products and services include:

- **CTS micro-data file on CD-ROM** – The CTS data base, which includes files pertaining to trips, visits, nights and expenditures, is available on CD-ROM.
- **Travel profiles** – These profiles can focus on a specific geographic market, a demographic segment, an activity group, etc. The user decides which population of the survey best suits his or her research needs. Each profile contains more than 30 trip and traveller characteristics collected by the survey. The profiles are available in electronic format (e.g., Microsoft Excel or CD-ROM).
- **Other special customized tabulations** – These can be customized to a user's requirements. Each request is priced on a cost-recovery basis.

Information on the above CTS products and services can be requested by contacting:

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Chapter 2

Domestic tourism in 2002

Introduction

The analysis which follows is a synopsis of the main statistics that characterized domestic tourism activity in 2002. Information is presented on the characteristics of domestic travellers and trips as well as on the expenditures generated by these trips.

Overview of the economic situation from 1997 to 2002

Consumer confidence rebounds in 2002

The propensity to travel is closely related to socio-economic factors as it is a facet of discretionary expenditures. The following text presents economic indicators that explain the economic context within which Canadian residents made trips in Canada over the last few years.

Following an economic slowdown in 2001, there was a fairly modest recovery in 2002. Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices rose 4.3% to \$1,154.9 billion after recording an increase of 3.0% the year before.

Almost all major components of GDP at base prices associated with the tourism sector experienced an increase in economic activity in 2002 compared with 2001. Specifically, the arts, entertainment and recreation industry's GDP jumped 4.8% to \$9.2 billion, while the GDP from the accommodation industry gained 2.6% to reach \$7.7 billion. The transportation industry's GDP totalled \$17.6 billion in 2002, 1.8% higher than in 2001. The more modest growth in transportation was partly due to a decline (-8.0%) in the number of passengers on domestic flights in 2002. Economic activity in the food services industry totalled \$15.5 billion in 2002, down slightly (-0.6%) from 2001.

Consumer confidence improved substantially in 2002, as indicated by the Conference Board of Canada Consumer Confidence Index, which climbed to 124.2, up 12.7 points from 2001. Average personal disposable income increased 3.5% to \$22,272. The personal saving rate was down for the second consecutive year, falling to 4.2% in 2002, and personal spending on goods and services rebounded with an increase of 4.2% relative to 2001. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 points to 7.6% in 2002, its second consecutive annual increase.

Text Table 2.1
Key economic indicators, 1997 to 2002

Indicators	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GDP at market prices (billions of 1997 dollars)	882.7	915.0	982.4	1,075.6	1,107.5	1,154.9
GDP at basic prices (billions of 1997 dollars)						
Total industries	816.8	849.0	896.5	945.8	961.5	992.3
Transportation	15.9	15.9	16.9	17.5	17.3	17.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.5	8.8	9.2
Accommodation services	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.7
Food and beverage services	12.7	13.7	14.5	15.1	15.6	15.5
Disposable income and average spending per person (1997 dollars)						
Disposable income	18,262	18,860	19,610	20,828	21,514	22,272
Spending on consumer goods and services	17,076	17,613	18,448	19,431	20,089	20,923
Saving rate (%)	4.9	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.2
Unemployment rate (%)	9.1	8.3	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.6
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	107.6	108.6	110.5	113.5	116.4	119.0
Consumer Confidence Index (1991=100)	115.1	111.6	116.8	116.0	111.5	124.2
Exchange rate (Canada-United States)	1.38	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.55	1.57

Sources: CANSIM Tables 379-0017, 384-0013, 380-0004, 176-0064; Conference Board of Canada.

Travel in Canada and by Canadians to all destinations in 2002

Canadians tend to travel in Canada

In 2002, Canadian residents took 227.1 million trips, of which 187.9 million, or 82.7%, were in Canada. The United States was the most popular cross-border destination for Canadians, accounting for 34.6 million trips, or 88.3% of their international trips, in 2002.

There were 232.8 million trips made in Canada in 2002, 80.7% of them by Canadian residents. International travellers made 44.9 million trips to Canada, and 91.1% of them were from the United States. Six out of ten trips by U.S. residents to Canada were same-day trips. Trips by overseas residents supplied nearly half of all nights spent in Canada by international travellers, but made up only 10.0% of foreign trips to Canada.

Canadian residents spent \$30.9 billion on trips within Canada, or 65.1% of their total travel spending in 2002. Tourism spending in Canada totalled \$46.2 billion, two thirds of which were attributable to domestic tourism demand. Visitors from the United States spent almost \$10 billion, 21.6% of tourism spending in Canada.

Text Table 2.2
Travel in Canada and travel by Canadian residents, 2002

	Person-trips	Person-nights	Expenses
	millions		billions of dollars
Travel by Canadian residents¹	227.1	488.2	47.5
In Canada	187.9	307.0	30.9
Outside Canada	39.2	181.2	16.6
To the United States	34.6	100.2	9.4
To overseas countries	4.7	80.9	7.1
Travel in Canada¹	232.8	429.1	46.2
Canadian residents	187.9	307.0	30.9
Foreign residents	44.9	122.1	15.2
United States residents	40.9	64.5	10.0
Overseas residents	4.0	57.6	5.3

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: International Travel Survey and Canadian Travel Survey.

Travel in Canada by Canadians in 2002

Canadians tend to travel in their home province

Canadian residents made a total of 187.9 million domestic trips in 2002. At 95.2 million, overnight trips outnumbered same-day trips by a small margin, accounting for 50.7% of all trips by Canadians in Canada.

Canadians travelled mostly in their province of residence (intraprovincial travel). They took 164.5 million intraprovincial trips in 2002, 87.6% of their total trips within Canada. A breakdown by duration of travel shows that over 80.0% of overnight travel (76.5 million trips) was intraprovincial, compared with 95.0% of same-day travel.

Text Table 2.3
Trips by Canadian residents in Canada, 2002

Duration	Total	Intraprovincial	Interprovincial
	millions of person-trips		
Total trips¹	187.9	164.5	23.3
Same-day trips	92.7	88.1	4.6
Overnight trips	95.2	76.5	18.7

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

In 2002, 23.3 million trips were made outside the travellers' home province, accounting for 12.4% of domestic travel. Overnight trips made up 80.3% of all these interprovincial trips. By comparison, less than half of intraprovincial travel (46.5%) included overnight stays.

Ontario is the most popular province of destination

Ontario was the most popular province of destination for Canadian travellers in 2002, accounting for 70.3 million trips, or 37.4% of total domestic travel. Quebec ranked second with 45.9 million trips, almost a quarter of domestic travel in Canada. The demographic weight of these two provinces, which is more than 60.0% of the Canadian population, as well as the extent of their territory, can explain the high number of trips made in these provinces. Alberta and British Columbia were the destination of nearly a fifth of all travel by Canadians within Canada, with 19.2 million trips and 18.8 million trips respectively. The four Atlantic provinces were the destination 10.3% of the time.

Prince Edward Island had the highest proportion of overnight travel, at 61.3% of all domestic trips made in the province. The proportion of same-day travel was highest in Nova Scotia, with 58.2% of all trips in the province.

Text Table 2.4
Province of destination of domestic trips by origin of the travellers, 2002

Province of destination	Total	Non-residents	Residents
	millions of person-trips		%
Canada^{1,2}	187.9	12.4	87.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.8	8.4	91.6
Prince Edward Island	1.1	62.4	37.6
Nova Scotia	8.3	18.3	81.7
New Brunswick	6.1	24.2	75.8
Quebec	45.9	11.2	88.8
Ontario	70.3	7.9	92.1
Manitoba	6.3	13.8	86.2
Saskatchewan	8.0	18.1	81.9
Alberta	19.2	15.7	84.3
British Columbia	18.8	17.1	82.9

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

2. Includes trips taken in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

Ontarians took numerous trips within Ontario

With 64.7 million trips, Ontario was the province with the largest share of travel by residents, at 92.1%, followed closely by Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec. For Newfoundland and Labrador, the distance and relatively high costs of getting out of the province may be partly responsible for the large share of travel by residents, whereas for Ontario and Quebec, it may have more to do with the varied scenery, the size of the province and, for Quebec, the language. Unlike other provinces, Prince Edward Island had a smaller share of travel by residents (37.6%) than by non-residents (62.4%). Because of the island's size and the distance used to define domestic travel, many movements within the province did not count as trips.

Of the 5.1 million trips by non-resident visitors to Quebec, close to 90.0% were from Ontario, which makes Quebec the province with the least variety in visitor origins. The province with the second-highest concentration of visitors from Ontario was Newfoundland and Labrador, as they accounted for 55.4% of non-resident visitors to the province.

Prince Edward Island residents travel almost as much at home as in other provinces

Just over half the trips made by Prince Edward Island residents were outside the province, the highest proportion in Canada. About 90.5% of those trips were to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in almost equal shares. New Brunswick residents followed with 22.8% of their travel being outside the province. Newfoundlanders travelled mostly within their home province, making only 7.1% of their trips outside the province, the lowest proportion in the country. Ontario and Quebec residents made less than one trip in ten outside their home province.

Text Table 2.5
Province of origin of domestic trips by destination, 2002

Province of origin	Total	Interprovincial	Intraprovincial
	millions of person-trips		%
Canada¹	187.9	12.4	87.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.7	7.1	92.9
Prince Edward Island	0.9	51.7	48.3
Nova Scotia	8.1	16.1	83.9
New Brunswick	6.0	22.8	77.2
Quebec	45.2	9.7	90.3
Ontario	71.6	9.5	90.5
Manitoba	6.7	19.5	80.5
Saskatchewan	8.3	20.5	79.5
Alberta	20.0	19.3	80.7
British Columbia	17.5	10.7	89.3

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

For all travel outside the province of residence, Quebecers had the highest proportion of trips to just one province. Travel to Ontario made up 82.4% of the 4.4 million trips that Quebec residents took outside the province. Also, Prince Edward Island had the highest proportion of same-day trips outside the province, at 17.7%; the Canadian average was 5.0%.

Two thirds of travel spending was on overnight trips

Canadian residents spent \$30.9 billion on trips within Canada in 2002. Spending on overnight travel made up 68.0% of total expenditures, averaging \$259 per trip. Average spending for all travel in Canada was \$165 per trip, while the average for same-day travel was only \$69 per trip.

Purpose of trip

Pleasure trips are the most popular across the country

In 2002, Canadian residents' main purpose for travelling in Canada was pleasure, as 74.5 million trips, or 39.7% of all domestic travel, were made for that purpose. Next came visiting friends or relatives, which was reported as the purpose of 65.3 million trips by Canadians within Canada. Personal and business trips accounted for a smaller share of total travel, at 13.0% and 12.6% respectively. Business and personal reasons were the two purposes for which there were more same-day trips than overnight trips.

Text Table 2.6

Domestic trips by purpose and duration, 2002

Purpose	Total trips		Overnight trips		Same-day trips	
	millions of person-trips	%	millions of person-trips	%	millions of person-trips	%
Total¹	187.9	100.0	95.2	50.7	92.7	49.3
Visit friends or relatives	65.3	100.0	36.7	56.2	28.6	43.8
Pleasure	74.5	100.0	40.3	54.1	34.2	45.9
Personal and not stated	24.4	100.0	8.1	33.4	16.3	66.6
Business and convention	23.6	100.0	10.1	42.6	13.6	57.4

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

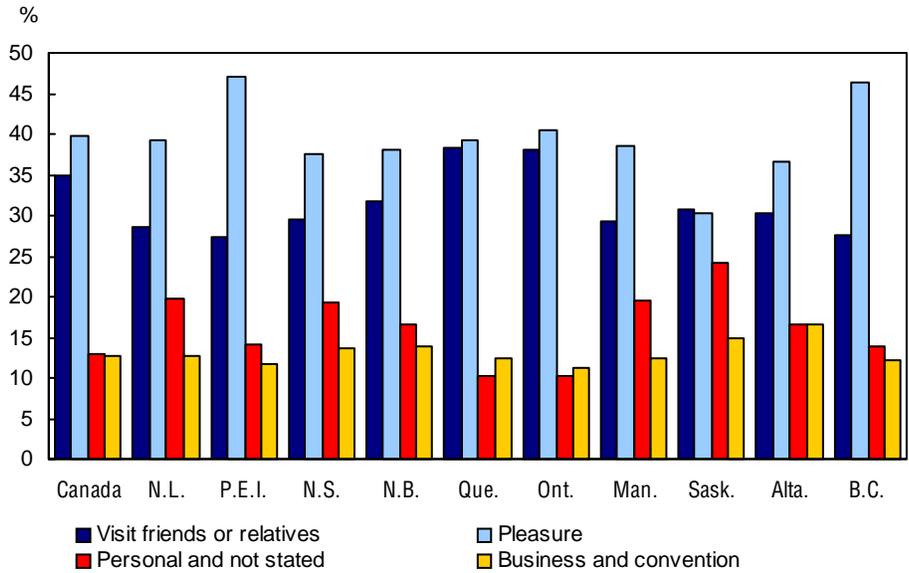
Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

For all provinces except Saskatchewan, pleasure was the leading reason for travel made in the province. In Saskatchewan, trips to visit friends or relatives were the most popular, followed closely by pleasure trips. Saskatchewan was also the only province where same-day trips were taken mainly for personal reasons. Of all same-day travel in the province, 34.5% was for personal reasons, whereas the average for all provinces was only 17.5%.

Alberta had the highest proportion of business travel of any province, for both same-day trips (18.8%) and overnight trips (14.7%). In Prince Edward Island, 47.0% of all trips were for pleasure, the highest proportion recorded by a province for a single purpose of travel. For overnight trips, the proportion was 55.6%.

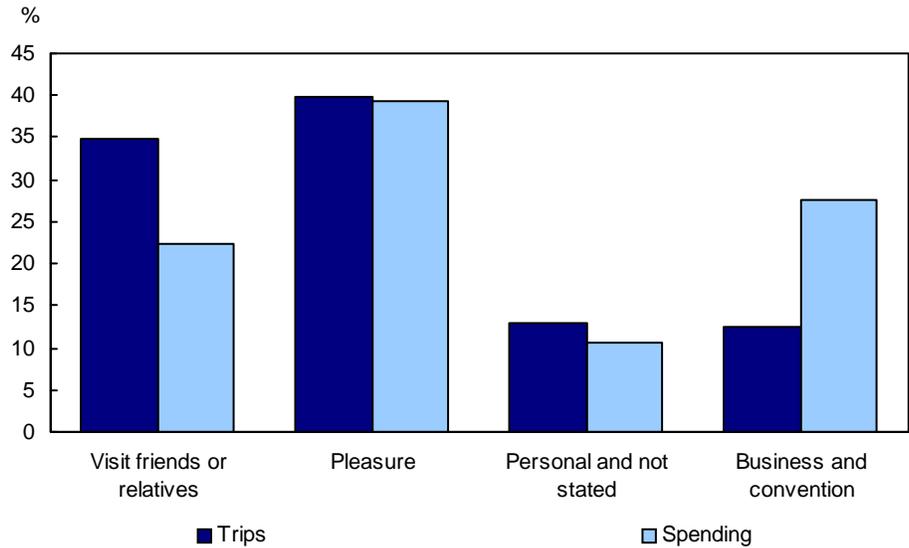
While business trips accounted for only 12.6% of all domestic travel in 2002, the \$8.5 billion spent on those trips made up 27.5% of travel spending by Canadians in Canada. The reverse is true for visiting friends or relatives, which was the reason for over a third of all trips but accounted for only 22.4% of total expenditures.

Figure 2.1
Distribution of trips by purpose and province of destination, 2002



Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

Figure 2.2
Distribution of total spending and number of trips by purpose, 2002



Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

The box below contains a profile of the typical Canadian business traveller in Canada in 2002.

Profile of the typical Canadian business traveller in Canada

In 2002, most Canadian business travellers in Canada were men (71.1%), and 57.5% were between 35 and 54 years of age. Nearly 70.0% of them had a postsecondary degree or certificate, and six out of ten worked in the private sector. Annual household income was over \$60,000 for more than half of these travellers (56.5%), and 70.7% of the latter reported an annual household income of more than \$80,000 a year.

At 13.6 million, same-day trips accounted for 57.4% of all business trips by Canadian residents in Canada. Just over a third of overnight business travel in Canada included only one night away from home, and more than three quarters were for three nights or less.

Compared with other Canadian travellers in Canada, business travellers were away for less time, and they tended to travel by air and stay in hotels and motels. They also travelled alone 80% of the time. In addition, for trips involving at least one night away from home, business travellers went between 160 and 799 km (one way only) two thirds of the time.

The preferred activities of business travellers on overnight trips were shopping and going out to bars and nightclubs. In addition to ranking second among the group's most popular activities, going to bars and nightclubs was, proportionately, the only activity engaged in more often by business travellers (one out of five trips) than by other types of travellers (one out of six trips).

Business travellers spent \$8.5 billion on their trips, which accounted for 27.5% of total travel spending in Canada. Average spending for overnight business trips was \$713, almost three times as much as average spending on other types of overnight trips. Since business travellers tend to stay in hotels and travel by air, their accommodation and transportation expenses were higher and accounted for 56.1% of their total travel spending.

Modes of transportation

Car is the preferred mode of transportation by the majority of travellers

The automobile was by far the most commonly used mode of transportation, accounting for 173.4 million trips, or 92.3% of all travel by Canadians in Canada in 2002. Automobile trips made up 87.9% of all overnight travel and 96.8% of all same-day travel. They consisted of almost as many overnight trips (48.3%) as same-day trips (51.7%).

Though far behind the automobile, air was the second most popular transportation mode, at 3.6% of all domestic travel. Air travel accounted for about 6.3 million overnight trips, or 6.6% of total overnight travel, compared with 3.2% and 1.3% for bus and train travel respectively.

Text Table 2.7
Overview of overnight domestic trips by purpose, 2002

	Total	Business and convention	Other
		millions	
Person-trips	95.2	10.1	85.1
Person-nights	308.0	29.2	278.9
Spending (\$)	24,615.1	7,181.0	17,434.2
Distribution by trip purpose		%	
Person-trips	100.0	10.6	89.4
Spending	100.0	29.2	70.8
Person-nights in a hotel	100.0	36.6	63.4
Person-trips by plane	100.0	43.4	56.6
Distribution of expenses by trip purpose		%	
Accommodation	100.0	40.0	60.0
Restaurant	100.0	25.3	74.7
Intercity and local transportation	100.0	53.2	46.8
Vehicle rental	100.0	46.1	53.9
Averages by trip purpose			
Average one-way distance per trip (km)	419	654	391
Average spending per trip (\$)	259	713	205
Average duration (nights)	3.2	2.9	3.3
Activity participation rate		%	
Shopping	39.1	25.0	40.8
Visit bars and night clubs	16.0	19.8	15.6

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

Quebec was the province of destination where the proportion of overnight travel made by plane was smallest. Since most visitors to Quebec were from neighbouring Ontario, they were less likely to fly, and air transportation accounted for only 2.4% of overnight travel in Quebec. British Columbia had the highest proportion of overnight trips by plane, at 12.9%. These 1.6 million trips made up just over a quarter of all plane trips in Canada, slightly behind Ontario, which had the largest share, 27.6%.

With 1 million train trips, Ontario was the destination of choice with the largest share of overnight train travel in Canada, 67.4%. Because of its geographic location and its generally good weather year-round, British Columbia was the destination of 73.8% of the 0.5 million overnight boat trips in Canada in 2002.

Of the 173.4 million automobile trips, 51.7% were same-day trips whose main purpose was pleasure or visiting friends or relatives. Overnight automobile trips tend to be shorter, averaging 3.0 nights, compared with 3.2 nights for all overnight trips. In addition, children accompanied adults on more than a third of automobile trips, compared with one in ten plane trips.

Business travellers made up 85.2% of air carriers' clientele for domestic same-day travel and 34.5% for domestic overnight travel. The average length of overnight trips by air was 6.4 nights, and the average distance travelled was 1,707 km per overnight trip by air and 513 km per same-day trip by air.

Bus travellers, who made 4.8 million trips, were a very distinct group. For same-day trips, 49.6% of them were 65 and over or between 15 and 19. People in these age groups, who made only 14.5% of all same-day trips, are more likely to use public transportation. Bus travel meets the needs of organized groups, social clubs and school groups. The average travelled distance of same-day bus trips in Canada was 185 km.

Text Table 2.8

Proportion of domestic trips by duration and average overnight trip distance, by mode of transportation, 2002

Mode of transportation	Total trips		Same-day trips	Overnight trips	Average distance - overnight trips
	millions of person-trips	%		%	km
Total¹	187.9	100.0	49.3	50.7	419
Car	173.4	100.0	51.7	48.3	323
Plane	6.8	100.0	7.6	92.4	1,707
Bus	4.8	100.0	36.1	63.9	382
Train	1.5	100.0	16.2	83.8	510
Boat	0.6	100.0	22.9	77.1	247
Other	0.9	100.0	47.5	52.4	506

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

Accommodation

Nearly half of all trip nights were at the homes of friends or relatives

In 2002, private accommodation was used in 186.4 million overnight stays, or 60.7% of all trip nights. Canadian residents chose to stay with friends or relatives on 50.0% of their trips, which accounted for 47.7% of all nights away from home.

Commercial accommodation accounted for 106.9 million trip nights, 34.8% of the total. Of all types of commercial accommodation, Canadian travellers spent the least time in hotels, 2.7 nights per stay, and the most time in commercial cottages and hunting or fishing lodges, 4.7 nights per stay.

The various types of commercial accommodation did not all benefit equally from domestic tourism. Hotels were used in 21.0% of overnight trips, accounting for 43.4% of all nights stayed in commercial accommodation. Campgrounds took nearly a third of the nights stayed in commercial accommodation, but they were used in only 8.6% of overnight travel. This is due to the fact that camping is an inexpensive type of accommodation used mostly by families. The average stay in a campground was 4.2 nights. Motels and bed and breakfasts, for their part, totalled 15.8 million nights or 5.3% of all nights in commercial accommodation.

Campgrounds are the type of accommodation that had the most travel groups with at least one child, which was the case for almost 50.0% of them. On the other hand, bed and breakfasts had the smallest proportion of travel groups with children, at 18.1%.

Text Table 2.9
Distribution of nights and average length of stay by type of accommodation, 2002

Type of accommodation	Person-nights		Average number of nights
	millions	%	
Total¹	307.0	100.0	3.1
Commercial accommodation			
Hotel	46.3	15.1	2.7
Motel	12.5	4.1	3.0
Bed and breakfast	3.3	1.1	3.9
Hunting or fishing lodge	1.5	0.5	4.7
Resort	2.4	0.8	3.5
Camping or trailer park	33.1	10.8	4.2
Commercial cottage or cabin	7.8	2.5	4.7
Private accommodation			
Home of friends or relatives	146.3	47.7	3.3
Private cottage or vacation home	40.1	13.1	3.4

1. Total includes "Other" and "Not stated".

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

Travellers in Manitoba were the only ones who preferred staying in a private cottage or vacation home to any type of commercial accommodation. Private cottages or vacation homes were used in 22.0% of overnight trips in the province, compared with 12.8% for all trips by Canadians in Canada. In British Columbia, 13.9% of overnight trips included accommodation at a campground, the highest proportion in the country. The results were similar for Prince Edward Island and Alberta, as 12.6% and 10.6% of overnight trips in the province included a stay in this type of accommodation. Prince Edward Island recorded the highest proportion of trips with accommodation in a commercial cottage, 9.1%, compared with 1.9% for all provinces.

Ontario ranked first in Canada for the number of stays in resorts with 47.8% of the 0.8 million stays in resorts across Canada. British Columbia was second with a 27.2% share. Quebec, which was the second most province visited, received only 9.2% of all trips in Canada that included a stay in a resort. On the other hand, Quebec posted the largest share of trips in Canada with a stay in a hunting or fishing lodge, at 42.3% of all such trips, followed by Ontario with 22.6%.

Seasonal nature of travel

Summer is still the most popular time to travel in Canada

Summer is the most important season for domestic tourism in Canada. In 2002, 34.9% of the 187.9 million trips by Canadian residents within Canada took place between July and September. The third quarter was the only quarter in which overnight travel was more popular than same-day travel; it accounted for 55.9% of all travel during that period, compared with 46.1% to 48.9% for the other quarters. It was also in the third quarter that the average duration of overnight trips was the longest, at 3.8 nights, while for the other quarters, it averaged 2.8 nights.

Text Table 2.10

Distribution of domestic trips by duration, quarterly, 2002

Quarter	Total trips	Overnight trips	Same-day trips
	millions of person-trips		%
Total	187.9	50.7	49.3
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	37.2	46.1	53.9
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	43.6	48.9	51.1
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	65.5	55.9	44.1
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	41.6	48.4	51.6

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

In 2002, the July-September period was the most popular for all types of travel except for business travel, which was least frequent in the third quarter. Only 20.9% of all business trips were taken in the third quarter. For all other travel purposes, the January-March period was the least popular.

Text Table 2.11

Quarterly distribution of domestic trips by purpose, 2002

Quarter	Total	Visit friends or relatives	Pleasure	Personal or not stated	Business or convention
	millions of person-trips			%	
Total¹	187.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	37.2	20.3	16.2	22.7	27.0
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	43.6	23.3	21.8	24.6	25.7
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	65.5	30.4	45.7	27.3	20.9
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	41.6	26.0	16.4	25.4	26.5

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

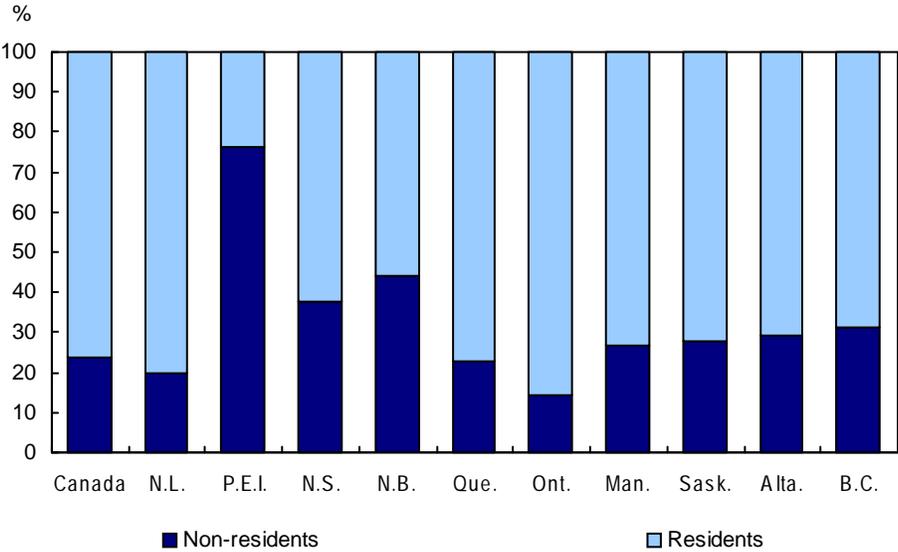
The third quarter was the busiest period for all provinces in 2002. Prince Edward Island led all other provinces in this area, as nearly half of the trips in the province in 2002 took place during that period. The tendency was even more pronounced for overnight trips, with 56.8%. Canadians took the most interprovincial trips (36.4% of all interprovincial trips) in the third quarter, which is vacation time for many people.

Expenditures

Canadian residents spent \$30.9 billion on travel within Canada in 2002, which represented 2.7% of GDP at market prices. Over two thirds of that amount, \$21.0 billion, was spent on overnight travel, which only accounted for slightly over half of the trips taken in 2002. Average spending on overnight trips was \$259, compared with \$69 for same-day trips.

In 2002, 76.1% of total expenditures on travel in Canada, \$23.5 billion, were spent by Canadians in their province of residence. At the provincial level, the proportion of spending by residents was highest in Ontario (85.7%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (80.3%).

Figure 2.3
Distribution of spending by origin of the travellers, 2002



Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

The remaining domestic travel expenditures, \$7.4 billion, were done by Canadians outside their home province. Prince Edward Island had the highest proportion of spending by non-residents, 76.1%, followed at a distance by two other Atlantic provinces, New Brunswick (44.0%) and Nova Scotia (37.8%).

Average spending by Canadian travellers on interprovincial overnight trips was \$585. The two provinces with the highest average expenditures by non-residents on interprovincial travel were at opposite ends of the country: Newfoundland and Labrador with \$995, and British Columbia with \$756. The same two provinces were the destination of interprovincial trips that lasted longer than the Canadian average (5.2 nights): 10.9 nights for Newfoundland and Labrador, and 7.4 nights for British Columbia.

Text Table 2.12
Average spending per trip by duration and province of destination, 2002

	Province of destination										
	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	dollars										
Total trips	165	214	281	175	157	144	142	140	137	204	255
Same-day trips	69	84	81	68	70	65	63	70	79	87	75
Overnight trips	259	327	406	323	261	221	223	221	198	313	375
Overnight intraprovincial trips	178	204	86	145	136	173	173	127	132	200	235
Overnight interprovincial trips	585	995	440	649	451	471	587	534	342	658	756

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

Distribution of expenditures

Of the \$30.9 billion spent on domestic travel in 2002, nearly two thirds went to accommodation, vehicle rental and operation, and food and beverages.

Text Table 2.13
Distribution of trip spending by duration and spending category, 2002

Spending categories	Total trips		Overnight trips	
	billions of \$	%	billions of \$	%
Total¹	30.9	100.0	21.0	100.0
Vehicle operation and rental	6.5	21.0	4.4	21.0
Transportation	5.1	16.6	1.3	6.1
Food and beverages	7.4	24.0	5.7	27.2
Accommodation	5.2	16.7	5.2	24.5
Recreation and entertainment	2.1	6.8	1.6	7.8
Clothing	2.8	9.1	1.8	8.5
Other	1.8	5.7	1.0	4.9

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

On overnight trips, Canadian residents spent \$5.2 billion on accommodation, almost a quarter of trip expenditures (the preferred type of commercial accommodation by Canadians on these trips was hotel).

Food and beverage purchases, which totalled \$5.7 billion in 2002, accounted for the largest share (27.2%) of overnight travel spending. Three quarters of that amount was spent in restaurants or bars.

Transportation expenses associated with renting and operating a vehicle were \$4.4 billion, while expenses on local and intercity transportation totalled \$1.3 billion; they accounted for 21.0% and 6.1% of overnight travel spending respectively. Intercity and local transportation spending was mainly related to air travel, the mode of transportation chosen by nearly half of all travellers using commercial transportation.

Expenses on recreation and entertainment, clothing and other items made up 21.0% of overnight travel spending. Recreation and entertainment spending was mostly by travellers staying in private accommodation (48.7%) and in hotels or motels (41.8%).

Provincial domestic travel accounts

Balance was calculated for each province's domestic travel account to measure the difference between spending in a given province by non-residents and spending by that province's residents in other provinces.

A total of \$7.4 billion was involved in the provincial travel accounts in 2002. Of the five provinces that posted surpluses, the two with the largest surpluses were British Columbia (\$589 million) and Quebec (\$585 million). For British Columbia, the surplus may be partly attributable to the fact that overnight visits by non-residents lasted longer than those in other provinces, except for Newfoundland and Labrador: 7.4 nights, compared with the Canadian average of 5.4 nights. The other provinces with positive balances were New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Ontario's deficit, \$1.1 billion in 2002, was eight times larger than that of any other province. This is due to the fact that Ontarians, who made up 39.0% of Canada's population in 2002, travelled and spent much more in other provinces than the residents of those provinces did in Ontario.

The other provinces with a travel account deficit were Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. For these provinces, the deficit ranged from \$37.7 million to \$130.3 million.

Text Table 2.14
Domestic travel account by province, 2002

Province	Expenses by non-residents in the province	Expenses ¹ by residents outside the province	Balance of trip expenses ²
	millions of dollars		
Canada	7,387.0	7,387.0	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	159.8	197.6	-37.7
Prince Edward Island	193.4	92.3	101.1
Nova Scotia	495.4	386.9	108.4
New Brunswick	427.3	319.0	108.3
Quebec	1,505.1	919.7	585.4
Ontario	1,469.5	2,572.2	-1,102.7
Manitoba	240.5	370.8	-130.3
Saskatchewan	309.0	428.6	-119.6
Alberta	1,185.8	1,288.0	-102.2
British Columbia	1,401.2	811.9	589.3

1. The total excludes spending in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. The balance of trip expenses corresponds to the difference between expenses by non-residents in the province and expenses by residents outside the province.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

Chapter 3

Statistical tables

Notes regarding statistical tables

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.. figures not available for the specific reference period.

Sampling variability

- E When an estimate is followed by the letter E, it indicates the coefficient of variation of the data is between 16.6% and 25.0% and therefore should be used with caution.
- F When the coefficient of variation of the data exceeds 25.0%, the letter F appears in place of the estimate due to data publication requirements.

The coefficients of variation for every estimate appearing in the statistical tables are presented in Chapter 4.

Footnotes

1. The total of visits for all Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) at the Canada level is greater than the province visit total since more than one CMA may be visited during a provincial visit.
2. The Canada total exceeds the sum of the provinces because it includes Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and “not stated”.
3. The total of person-trips by type of accommodation exceeds the total person-trips because more than one type of accommodation may be used on one trip.
4. The total of person-visits by type of accommodation exceeds the total person-visits because more than one type of accommodation may be used during one visit.
5. The total of expenditures by type of accommodation exceeds the total expenditures because it includes multiple counting of trip spending where more than one type of accommodation was used on a trip.
6. The total of person-trips by activity exceeds the total person-trips because a person may have participated in more than one activity while on a trip.
7. The total includes the “not stated” category.
8. The total includes the “other (motorcycles, bicycles, etc.)” and “not stated” categories.
9. Adjusted data.

Table 1
Summary of total domestic travel by province and Census Metropolitan Area, 2002⁹

Province and Census Metropolitan Area	Person-trips (destination)	Person-visits ¹	Reallocated expenditures	Visit-nights
thousands				
Total Canada	187,890	190,849	30,926,146	306,991
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,784	3,812	812,691	8,100
Prince Edward Island	1,125	1,237	254,211	3,135
Nova Scotia	8,287	8,485	1,309,866	11,621
New Brunswick	6,075	6,490	970,911	9,394
Quebec	45,928	46,401	6,652,815	66,840
Ontario	70,257	70,740	10,246,161	101,569
Manitoba	6,265	6,406	905,212	9,199
Saskatchewan	8,029	8,301	1,112,872	13,059
Alberta	19,186	19,834	4,068,107	34,372
British Columbia	18,842	19,024	4,525,894	48,671
Yukon/Northwest Territories/Nunavut	113 ^E	118 ^E	67,405 ^E	1,031 ^E
Total	187,890	197,740	30,926,146	306,991
Non-metropolitan areas	106,387	112,643	14,125,132	192,587
St. John's	1,068	1,079	328,052	2,262
Halifax	3,513	3,662	724,253	5,054
Saint John	770	844	140,799	1,080
Saguenay	770	845	138,885	1,207
Québec	7,114	7,652	1,217,338	9,602
Sherbrooke	1,992	2,038	167,782	1,623
Trois-Rivières	1,293	1,328	110,415	932
Montréal	10,913	11,199	2,202,854	13,512
Ottawa-Gatineau	5,936	6,234	1,286,796	9,355
Oshawa	859	899	130,131	857
Toronto	13,894	14,151	3,085,898	16,194
Hamilton	1,966	2,057	277,159	2,175
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,949	3,989	557,438	3,666
Kitchener	2,833	2,905	272,301	1,931
London	3,478	3,522	378,822	3,363
Windsor	851	853	171,455	1,270 ^E
Sudbury	1,002	1,087	184,640	1,929
Thunder Bay	311	380	164,897 ^E	F
Winnipeg	2,297	2,406	511,891	3,305
Regina	1,357	1,445	230,129	1,748
Saskatoon	1,951	2,062	336,021	2,476
Calgary	3,701	4,093	1,147,411	8,029
Edmonton	4,448	4,766	1,154,182	7,784
Vancouver	3,437	3,675	1,460,861	9,679
Victoria	1,801	1,928	420,607	3,914

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 2a
Total domestic travel by traveller characteristics and by province of destination, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-trips										
Total travel	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Same-day	92,675	1,762	434	4,823	3,288	22,564	35,495	3,349	4,146	9,226	7,579
Overnight	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Total travel	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Non-resident	23,344	318	702	1,516	1,470	5,145	5,522	865	1,452	3,018	3,225
Intraprovincial	164,546	3,466	423	6,772	4,605	40,783	64,735	5,400	6,577	16,168	15,617
Sex	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Under 15	28,516	515	187	1,090	902	6,405	11,272	1,094	1,377	2,959	2,712
Male 15 and over	86,607	1,704	498	3,909	2,713	22,374	32,022	2,603	3,441	8,908	8,368
Female 15 and over	72,767	1,565	440	3,288	2,459	17,149	26,963	2,568	3,210	7,319	7,761
Marital status	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Married or common-law	105,311	2,305	619	4,861	3,556	26,200	38,592	3,467	4,560	10,663	10,427
Single, never married (including children)	67,890	1,264	433	2,802	2,169	16,153	26,466	2,299	2,832	6,911	6,529
Widowed	4,366	114	30 ^E	226	151	959	1,563	165	244	431	476
Separated or divorced	10,324	101	43	398	198	2,617	3,637	333	392	1,181	1,410
Household income level	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Not stated	45,208	968	329	1,973	1,566	9,880	16,800	1,690	2,169	5,267	4,546
Less than \$20,000	13,740	363	90	811	564	3,662	4,065	592	789	1,396	1,396
\$20,000 - \$39,999	31,373	872	175	1,589	1,287	9,131	9,768	1,252	1,564	2,882	2,832
\$40,000 - \$59,999	32,237	700	192	1,532	1,024	8,550	11,227	1,059	1,403	3,058	3,481
\$60,000 - \$79,999	25,402	424	151	1,007	715	5,993	10,277	757	969	2,510	2,574
\$80,000 and over	39,931	457	189	1,376	918	8,713	18,120	915	1,134	4,073	4,012
Age	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Under 15	28,516	515	187	1,090	902	6,405	11,272	1,094	1,377	2,959	2,712
15 - 19 years	11,488	297	114	543	416	2,512	4,405	349	434	1,285	1,116
20 - 24	14,192	259	69 ^E	610	438	3,709	5,161	536	554	1,543	1,311
25 - 34	28,983	519	138	1,150	898	7,298	10,731	904	1,162	3,241	2,916
35 - 44	34,892	755	210	1,512	1,253	8,503	12,902	1,050	1,466	3,742	3,476
45 - 54	33,079	719	194	1,534	1,067	8,327	12,062	1,012	1,380	3,262	3,509
55 - 64	21,356	413	130	1,133	662	5,764	7,676	665	899	1,881	2,120
65 years and over	15,382	306	82	715	440	3,410	6,048	656	758	1,274	1,681
Educational attainment	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Not stated/under 15	28,516	515	187	1,090	902	6,405	11,272	1,094	1,377	2,959	2,712
0 - 8 years	5,784	200	42 ^E	220	261	2,444	1,272	235	296	419 ^E	385
Some secondary education	19,011	539	153	1,206	665	3,925	6,613	873	1,001	2,193	1,820
High school diploma	27,299	516	153	1,067	892	5,180	11,150	1,002	1,405	2,939	2,983
Some postsecondary	14,845	261	67	668	416	3,375	5,280	388	548	1,647	2,190
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	54,179	1,183	298	2,347	1,727	14,606	19,163	1,667	2,281	5,651	5,225
University degree	38,257	570	225	1,690	1,212	9,993	15,508	1,006	1,121	3,378	3,527
Type of occupation	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Managerial and other professional	59,691	974	322	2,492	1,887	15,450	22,945	1,841	2,107	5,855	5,782
Clerical/Sales/Service	39,887	756	280	1,858	1,352	9,029	14,979	1,299	1,600	4,181	4,528
Primary occupations	5,455	235	46 ^E	200	174	878	1,170	328	754	1,235	436
Manufacturing/Construction/Transport	22,475	433	117	1,004	672	5,884	8,337	612	909	2,387	2,107
Never worked/none of the above	60,382	1,387	360	2,733	1,989	14,688	22,827	2,185	2,658	5,528	5,989

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 2b
Overnight domestic travel by traveller characteristics and by province of destination, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-trips										
Total travel	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Same-day	92,675	1,762	434	4,823	3,288	22,564	35,495	3,349	4,146	9,226	7,579
Overnight	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Overnight travel	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Non-resident	18,738	315	624	1,227	1,102	3,777	4,206	677	1,220	2,446	3,040
Intraprovincial	76,476	1,707	66	2,237	1,684	19,587	30,556	2,238	2,663	7,514	8,223
Sex	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Under 15	15,051	311	125	461	440	3,454	5,641	508	719	1,699	1,691
Male 15 and over	41,457	855	277	1,548	1,181	10,601	15,083	1,193	1,591	4,194	4,876
Female 15 and over	38,706	856	288	1,455	1,165	9,310	14,038	1,214	1,574	4,067	4,696
Marital status	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Married or common-law	50,477	1,167	375	1,931	1,554	12,443	17,984	1,522	2,012	5,304	6,132
Single, never married (including children)	37,305	735	277	1,261	1,083	9,090	14,113	1,162	1,588	3,840	4,126
Widowed	2,263	62	17 ^E	113	59 ^E	546	774	71	99	242	272
Separated or divorced	5,170	59	F	159	91	1,285	1,891	160	185	573	732
Household income level	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Not stated	23,689	548	212	857	720	5,285	8,555	791	1,119	2,805	2,775
Less than \$20,000	7,269	197	61 ^E	286	240	1,947	2,259	283	391	765	832
\$20,000 - \$39,999	14,989	394	93	627	556	4,337	4,729	529	690	1,405	1,613
\$40,000 - \$59,999	15,201	380	86	642	444	3,940	5,304	455	625	1,505	1,811
\$60,000 - \$79,999	12,827	219	111	448	333	3,275	4,794	337	478	1,250	1,557
\$80,000 and over	21,239	284	127	603	493	4,580	9,122	521	579	2,230	2,676
Age	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Under 15	15,051	311	125	461	440	3,454	5,641	508	719	1,699	1,691
15 - 19 years	6,512	174	65 ^E	254	198	1,399	2,512	184	279	655	775
20 - 24	7,856	148	F	274	242	2,190	2,747	276	332	831	765
25 - 34	15,661	290	84	539	419	3,866	5,850	438	593	1,795	1,767
35 - 44	17,067	411	128	560	557	4,026	6,106	505	671	1,950	2,129
45 - 54	16,103	327	111	623	428	4,006	5,923	453	605	1,471	2,141
55 - 64	10,002	194	68 ^E	459	314	2,740	3,457	274	398	942	1,141
65 years and over	6,962	168	59	293	189	1,682	2,526	278	286	617	854
Educational attainment	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Not stated/under 15	15,051	311	125	461	440	3,454	5,641	508	719	1,699	1,691
0 - 8 years	2,783	98	F	93	104	1,160	602	100	118	F	220
Some secondary education	9,237	265	72 ^E	441	296	1,863	3,314	396	449	1,105	1,012
High school diploma	12,693	269	99	427	377	2,478	4,957	449	588	1,318	1,729
Some postsecondary	7,845	144	38 ^E	287	201	1,864	2,738	203	307	820	1,238
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	26,629	590	187	1,011	772	7,173	9,108	710	1,095	2,941	3,009
University degree	20,977	346	148	744	597	5,372	8,403	548	606	1,820	2,364
Type of occupation	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Managerial and other professional	31,507	558	192	1,087	926	7,984	11,689	940	1,101	3,193	3,800
Clerical/Sales/Service	20,876	429	187	763	641	4,789	7,791	622	827	2,122	2,687
Primary occupations	1,848	79	F	55 ^E	55 ^E	293	426	95	212	392	222
Manufacturing/Construction/Transport	10,739	210	54 ^E	410	275	2,820	3,933	279	454	1,184	1,106
Never worked/none of the above	30,245	747	241	1,148	889	7,478	10,923	980	1,289	3,069	3,446

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 3a
Total domestic travel by trip characteristics and by province of destination, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-trips										
Total travel	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Same-day	92,675	1,762	434	4,823	3,288	22,564	35,495	3,349	4,146	9,226	7,579
Overnight	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Total travel	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Non-resident	23,344	318	702	1,516	1,470	5,145	5,522	865	1,452	3,018	3,225
Intraprovincial	164,546	3,466	423	6,772	4,605	40,783	64,735	5,400	6,577	16,168	15,617
Province of origin	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,730	3,466	F	96	19 ^E	16 ^E	95	F	F	13 ^E	11 ^E
Prince Edward Island	876	F	423	210	200	8 ^E	23	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	8,074	72	299	6,772	586	68 ^E	221	F	F	30 ^E	13 ^E
New Brunswick	5,966	30 ^E	205	685	4,605	260	149	F	F	14 ^E	F
Quebec	45,169	F	F	F	436	40,783	3,616	F	F	F	F
Ontario	71,565	176	141 ^E	350	202 ^E	4,617	64,735	355	F	377	539
Manitoba	6,709	F	F	F	F	23 ^E	567	5,400	363	225	115
Saskatchewan	8,268	F	F	F	F	F	80	278	6,577	1,130	177
Alberta	20,045	F	F	F	F	66 ^E	387	146	869	16,168	2,290
British Columbia	17,488	F	F	F	F	F	384	60 ^E	110 ^E	1,152	15,617
Quarter	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	37,212	671	153	1,740	1,260	8,446	13,672	1,460	1,651	4,233	3,919
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	43,568	901	255	1,932	1,450	10,177	16,990	1,506	1,821	4,303	4,204
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	65,501	1,369	530	2,727	2,089	16,813	24,093	2,175	2,650	6,204	6,783
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	41,609	844	186	1,888	1,276	10,493	15,502	1,124	1,907	4,446	3,935
Purpose⁷	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Visit friends or relatives	65,333	1,076	307	2,443	1,919	17,541	26,776	1,836	2,458	5,784	5,178
Pleasure	74,522	1,486	529	3,119	2,304	18,007	28,417	2,421	2,438	7,012	8,747
Personal	24,266	743	158	1,594	1,001	4,653	7,165	1,219	1,929	3,176	2,610
Business	20,747	402	118	984	755	5,050	6,845	710	1,036	2,823	1,989
Convention (business and non-business)	2,888	75 ^E	F	145 ^E	89	633	1,020	75	160	375	303
Mode of transportation⁸	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Automobile	173,400	3,427	1,032	7,734	5,768	43,022	65,189	5,860	7,661	17,643	16,020
Plane	6,807	221	F	346	F	681	1,968	279	214	1,125	1,682
Bus	4,763	61	F	137	80	1,481	1,753	112	139	371	597
Rail	1,479	..	..	F	F	392	1,006	F	F	F	F
Boat	589	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	F	F	451
Accommodation⁷	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Accommodation types (multiple counts)³											
Hotel	19,971	362	181	819	599	4,389	6,358	551	778	3,061	2,845
Motel	5,538	72 ^E	69 ^E	289	316	1,144	1,783	128	213	670	840
Bed and breakfast	1,313	72	F	83 ^E	49 ^E	344	440	F	F	70 ^E	190
Hunting or fishing lodge	385	F	..	F	F	163 ^E	87 ^E	F	F	F	F
Resort	815	F	F	F	F	F	390	F	F	F	222 ^E
Camping or trailer park	8,073	133	87	215	224	1,566	2,664	263	279	1,055	1,566
Home of friends or relatives	47,510	1,223	295	1,869	1,448	12,203	16,570	1,311	2,123	4,888	5,529
Private cottage or vacation home	12,174	229	95 ^E	289	184 ^E	3,003	6,240	641	405	392	695
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,824	56 ^E	63 ^E	51 ^E	43 ^E	361	627	62 ^E	67 ^E	F	342
Other	3,417	124 ^E	F	171 ^E	129 ^E	1,202	910	75 ^E	139 ^E	250 ^E	389

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 3b
Overnight domestic travel by trip characteristics and by province of destination, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-trips										
Total travel	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Same-day	92,675	1,762	434	4,823	3,288	22,564	35,495	3,349	4,146	9,226	7,579
Overnight	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Overnight travel	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Non-resident	18,738	315	624	1,227	1,102	3,777	4,206	677	1,220	2,446	3,040
Intraprovincial	76,476	1,707	66	2,237	1,684	19,587	30,556	2,238	2,663	7,514	8,223
Province of origin	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,969	1,707	F	96	19 ^E	15 ^E	95	F	F	13 ^E	11 ^E
Prince Edward Island	362	F	66	145	109	8 ^E	23	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	3,284	71	269	2,237	367	67 ^E	217	F	F	30 ^E	13 ^E
New Brunswick	2,716	28 ^E	159	464	1,684	203	145	F	F	14 ^E	F
Quebec	22,685	F	F	F	379	19,587	2,393	F	F	F	F
Ontario	35,980	176	141 ^E	348	202 ^E	3,308	30,556	259	F	377	539
Manitoba	3,333	F	F	F	F	21 ^E	493	2,238	228	223	113
Saskatchewan	3,919	F	F	F	F	F	78	186	2,663	789	177
Alberta	11,101	F	F	F	F	66 ^E	377	146	772	7,514	2,107
British Columbia	9,865	F	F	F	F	F	384	60 ^E	110 ^E	923	8,223
Quarter	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	17,146	302	72	593	516	4,219	5,800	565	705	2,122	2,245
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	21,296	448	141	824	660	4,744	8,181	677	875	2,242	2,476
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	36,641	854	392	1,276	1,080	9,319	13,281	1,197	1,491	3,339	4,354
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	20,131	420	86 ^E	771	531	5,081	7,501	477	812	2,257	2,188
Purpose⁷	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Visit friends or relatives	36,696	775	198	1,290	1,095	9,525	13,832	988	1,686	3,686	3,607
Pleasure	40,308	784	384	1,266	1,016	10,067	15,169	1,291	1,254	3,609	5,427
Personal	8,083	246	47 ^E	446	320	1,546	2,507	343	497	1,197	918
Business	7,947	166	51 ^E	366	297	1,784	2,486	232	353	1,168	1,014
Convention (business and non-business)	2,120	F	F	F	58	436	743	62 ^E	88	295	284
Mode of transportation⁸	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Automobile	83,736	1,713	609	2,989	2,528	21,227	30,979	2,556	3,573	8,643	8,878
Plane	6,292	216	F	340	F	613	1,739	269	207	1,035	1,592
Bus	3,046	49 ^E	F	79	52 ^E	1,022	984	81	95 ^E	257	401
Rail	1,239	..	..	F	F	342	835	F	F	F	F
Boat	454	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	335
Accommodation⁷	95,215	2,023	690	3,464	2,787	23,364	34,762	2,916	3,883	9,960	11,263
Accommodation types (multiple counts)³											
Hotel	19,971	362	181	819	599	4,389	6,358	551	778	3,061	2,845
Motel	5,538	72 ^E	69 ^E	289	316	1,144	1,783	128	213	670	840
Bed and breakfast	1,313	72	F	83 ^E	49 ^E	344	440	F	F	70 ^E	190
Hunting or fishing lodge	385	F	..	F	F	163 ^E	87 ^E	F	F	F	F
Resort	815	F	F	F	F	F	390	F	F	F	222 ^E
Camping or trailer park	8,073	133	87	215	224	1,566	2,664	263	279	1,055	1,566
Home of friends or relatives	47,510	1,223	295	1,869	1,448	12,203	16,570	1,311	2,123	4,888	5,529
Private cottage or vacation home	12,174	229	95 ^E	289	184 ^E	3,003	6,240	641	405	392	695
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,824	56 ^E	63 ^E	51 ^E	43 ^E	361	627	62 ^E	67 ^E	F	342
Other	3,417	124 ^E	F	171 ^E	129 ^E	1,202	910	75 ^E	139 ^E	250 ^E	389

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 4a
Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province visited, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Province visited										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-visits										
Total visits	190,849	3,812	1,237	8,485	6,490	46,401	70,740	6,406	8,301	19,834	19,024
Same-day	92,677	1,764	434	4,823	3,288	22,564	35,495	3,349	4,146	9,226	7,579
Overnight	98,171	2,048	803	3,662	3,202	23,837	35,245	3,057	4,156	10,608	11,445
Province of origin	190,849	3,812	1,237	8,485	6,490	46,401	70,740	6,406	8,301	19,834	19,024
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,835	3,492	21 ^E	118	43	32	101	F	F	13 ^E	12 ^E
Prince Edward Island	900	F	427	214	209	9 ^E	24	F	F	9 ^E	F
Nova Scotia	8,172	71	309	6,803	611	91	226	F	F	33 ^E	13 ^E
New Brunswick	6,044	30 ^E	215	690	4,637	281	154	F	F	16 ^E	F
Quebec	45,522	F	41 ^E	F	498	40,959	3,662	F	F	F	F
Ontario	72,779	179	197	464	447	4,834	65,069	417	120 ^E	501	545
Manitoba	6,852	F	F	F	F	27 ^E	581	5,435	416	256	115
Saskatchewan	8,437	F	F	F	F	F	86	289	6,641	1,211	178
Alberta	20,454	F	F	F	F	68 ^E	404	152	925	16,461	2,306
British Columbia	17,853	F	F	F	F	90 ^E	433	71 ^E	138	1,242	15,774
Quarter	190,849	3,812	1,237	8,485	6,490	46,401	70,740	6,406	8,301	19,834	19,024
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	37,446	670	161	1,741	1,285	8,459	13,715	1,470	1,681	4,325	3,932
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	44,158	909	263	1,971	1,538	10,265	17,093	1,550	1,874	4,411	4,254
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	67,332	1,385	614	2,862	2,363	17,140	24,366	2,248	2,806	6,586	6,888
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	41,912	848	199	1,911	1,304	10,537	15,566	1,138	1,940	4,511	3,950
Purpose⁷	190,849	3,812	1,237	8,485	6,490	46,401	70,740	6,406	8,301	19,834	19,024
Visit friends or relatives	66,287	1,078	321	2,513	2,012	17,665	26,915	1,897	2,581	6,021	5,266
Pleasure	76,024	1,499	617	3,223	2,555	18,273	28,676	2,476	2,539	7,308	8,811
Personal	24,434	746	161	1,602	1,024	4,673	7,191	1,225	1,951	3,215	2,628
Business	20,989	410	123	996	781	5,102	6,878	726	1,055	2,885	1,995
Convention (business and non-business)	2,979	76 ^E	15 ^E	150 ^E	109 ^E	642	1,045	78	165	389	308
Mode of transportation⁸	190,849	3,812	1,237	8,485	6,490	46,401	70,740	6,406	8,301	19,834	19,024
Automobile	175,688	3,444	1,129	7,876	6,118	43,406	65,538	5,961	7,896	18,105	16,169
Plane	7,367	231	70 ^E	393	218 ^E	744	2,092	313	244	1,284	1,714
Bus	4,822	62	F	141	97	1,493	1,756	113	144	385	598
Rail	1,502	..	F	F	F	399	1,007	F	F	F	F
Boat	598	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	F	F	451
Accommodation⁷	98,171	2,048	803	3,662	3,202	23,837	35,245	3,057	4,156	10,608	11,445
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁴											
Hotel	20,597	333	179	836	751	4,534	6,472	570	828	3,240	2,827
Motel	5,825	63 ^E	67	267	329	1,252	1,836	143	259	720	880
Bed and breakfast	1,360	71 ^E	F	93 ^E	79 ^E	354	436	F	F	82 ^E	177
Hunting or fishing lodge	384	F	..	F	F	163 ^E	87 ^E	F	F	F	F
Resort	801	F	F	F	F	F	376	F	F	F	221 ^E
Camping or trailer park	8,474	126	107	233	274	1,628	2,734	292	319	1,182	1,553
Home of friends or relatives	48,021	1,212	261	1,883	1,538	12,241	16,689	1,346	2,189	5,129	5,488
Private cottage or vacation home	12,207	230	94 ^E	302	194	3,004	6,258	630	406	396	692
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,827	54 ^E	67 ^E	50 ^E	44 ^E	357	630	62 ^E	70 ^E	F	338
Other	3,475	115 ^E	F	172	143 ^E	1,225	914	80 ^E	153 ^E	261 ^E	386

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 4b
Overnight domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province visited, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Province visited										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-visits										
Total visits	190,849	3,812	1,237	8,485	6,490	46,401	70,740	6,406	8,301	19,834	19,024
Same-day	92,677	1,764	434	4,823	3,288	22,564	35,495	3,349	4,146	9,226	7,579
Overnight	98,171	2,048	803	3,662	3,202	23,837	35,245	3,057	4,156	10,608	11,445
Province of origin	98,171	2,048	803	3,662	3,202	23,837	35,245	3,057	4,156	10,608	11,445
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,075	1,734	20 ^E	118	43	31	101	F	F	13 ^E	12 ^E
Prince Edward Island	387	F	70	149	117	9 ^E	24	F	F	9 ^E	F
Nova Scotia	3,380	67	279	2,268	392	90	223	F	F	33 ^E	13 ^E
New Brunswick	2,795	28 ^E	168	470	1,716	224	150	F	F	16 ^E	F
Quebec	23,038	F	41 ^E	F	441	19,764	2,438	F	F	F	F
Ontario	37,194	179	197	463	447	3,525	30,890	322	120 ^E	501	545
Manitoba	3,476	F	F	F	F	25 ^E	507	2,274	281	254	113
Saskatchewan	4,088	F	F	F	F	F	84	196	2,727	870	178
Alberta	11,510	F	F	F	F	68 ^E	394	152	829	7,808	2,124
British Columbia	10,230	F	F	F	F	90 ^E	433	71 ^E	138	1,013	8,380
Quarter	98,171	2,048	803	3,662	3,202	23,837	35,245	3,057	4,156	10,608	11,445
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	17,380	301	80	594	541	4,232	5,843	575	735	2,214	2,258
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	21,884	453	148	863	749	4,833	8,283	721	928	2,350	2,525
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	38,473	869	476	1,411	1,353	9,646	13,555	1,271	1,647	3,721	4,459
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	20,435	425	99	794	559	5,125	7,565	491	845	2,322	2,202
Purpose⁷	98,171	2,048	803	3,662	3,202	23,837	35,245	3,057	4,156	10,608	11,445
Visit friends or relatives	37,650	777	212	1,360	1,189	9,649	13,972	1,049	1,809	3,923	3,695
Pleasure	41,810	797	472	1,370	1,267	10,333	15,428	1,346	1,355	3,905	5,491
Personal	8,252	249	50 ^E	454	344	1,566	2,533	349	518	1,236	936
Business	8,187	172	57 ^E	377	324	1,836	2,519	248	373	1,231	1,020
Convention (business and non-business)	2,210	F	F	F	F	445	768	65 ^E	93	309	289
Mode of transportation⁸	98,171	2,048	803	3,662	3,202	23,837	35,245	3,057	4,156	10,608	11,445
Automobile	86,023	1,730	706	3,131	2,877	21,611	31,328	2,656	3,808	9,105	9,026
Plane	6,850	223	69 ^E	387	216 ^E	676	1,863	303	237	1,193	1,624
Bus	3,105	49 ^E	F	83	68 ^E	1,035	987	82	100 ^E	271	402
Rail	1,262	..	F	F	F	348	836	F	F	F	F
Boat	463	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	335
Accommodation⁷	98,171	2,048	803	3,662	3,202	23,837	35,245	3,057	4,156	10,608	11,445
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁴											
Hotel	20,597	333	179	836	751	4,534	6,472	570	828	3,240	2,827
Motel	5,825	63 ^E	67	267	329	1,252	1,836	143	259	720	880
Bed and breakfast	1,360	71 ^E	F	93 ^E	79 ^E	354	436	F	F	82 ^E	177
Hunting or fishing lodge	384	F	..	F	F	163 ^E	87 ^E	F	F	F	F
Resort	801	F	F	F	F	F	376	F	F	F	221 ^E
Camping or trailer park	8,474	126	107	233	274	1,628	2,734	292	319	1,182	1,553
Home of friends or relatives	48,021	1,212	261	1,883	1,538	12,241	16,689	1,346	2,189	5,129	5,488
Private cottage or vacation home	12,207	230	94 ^E	302	194	3,004	6,258	630	406	396	692
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,827	54 ^E	67 ^E	50 ^E	44 ^E	357	630	62 ^E	70 ^E	F	338
Other	3,475	115 ^E	F	172	143 ^E	1,225	914	80 ^E	153 ^E	261 ^E	386

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 5a
Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province of expenditure, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Province of expenditure										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of dollars										
Total	30,926,146	812,691	254,211	1,309,866	970,911	6,652,815	10,246,161	905,212	1,112,872	4,068,107	4,525,894
Same-day visit expenditures	6,093,206	148,986	30,671	312,566	217,344	1,396,930	2,121,236	227,843	320,646	774,932	541,945
Overnight visit expenditures	21,037,580	521,665	194,981	817,592	637,137	4,820,626	6,760,915	513,125	658,024	2,682,419	3,363,799
Point of origin expenditures	3,795,359	142,040	28,559	179,708	116,429	435,259	1,364,010	164,244	134,202	610,757	620,150
Province of origin	30,926,146	812,691	254,211	1,309,866	970,911	6,652,815	10,246,161	905,212	1,112,872	4,068,107	4,525,894
Newfoundland and Labrador	850,581	652,874	F	58,583	14,363 ^E	F	63,839	F	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	153,254	F	60,792	34,410	32,100	F	14,449 ^E	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	1,202,151	29,966 ^E	61,787	814,494	100,047	36,280 ^E	120,872	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	863,399	10,803 ^E	35,291	111,080	543,643	77,579	63,349	F	F	F	F
Quebec	6,073,852	F	11,183 ^E	F	124,926	5,147,756	567,117	F	F	F	F
Ontario	11,354,846	89,642 ^E	63,328 ^E	201,807	139,428 ^E	1,236,328	8,776,628	98,929	F	295,618	416,371
Manitoba	1,039,199	F	F	F	F	F	109,197	664,740	64,641	119,270	46,485
Saskatchewan	1,232,897	F	F	F	F	F	49,602 ^E	40,357	803,862	250,940	66,697
Alberta	4,191,989	F	F	F	F	64,596 ^E	203,002	48,833 ^E	143,170	2,882,298	784,368
British Columbia	3,963,978	F	F	F	F	F	278,105 ^E	F	37,127 ^E	387,704	3,124,653
Quarter	30,926,146	812,691	254,211	1,309,866	970,911	6,652,815	10,246,161	905,212	1,112,872	4,068,107	4,525,894
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	5,762,435	137,233	18,961	226,122	177,434	1,176,504	1,868,986	202,615	234,246	851,298	866,677
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	7,288,323	180,307	58,769	295,768	225,634	1,406,239	2,530,400	202,858	292,114	938,131	1,135,832
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	10,820,538	304,271	135,553	487,082	364,973	2,519,186	3,446,324	299,681	330,935	1,299,788	1,595,272
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	7,054,849	190,879	40,928 ^E	300,894	202,870	1,550,887	2,400,451	200,057	255,576	978,891	928,113
Purpose⁷	30,926,146	812,691	254,211	1,309,866	970,911	6,652,815	10,246,161	905,212	1,112,872	4,068,107	4,525,894
Visit friends or relatives	6,936,771	166,586	46,389	272,591	199,847	1,463,765	2,443,092	208,318	262,292	904,126	960,155
Pleasure	12,179,057	286,671	144,480	481,447	393,987	2,910,805	4,012,076	284,899	313,958	1,340,701	1,990,463
Personal	3,285,521	114,645	20,127	186,470	119,660	541,454	927,778	144,562	227,015	547,012	454,209
Business	6,872,331	183,633	33,961 ^E	284,827	218,440	1,457,333	2,279,867	222,605	257,120	1,031,386	867,620
Convention (business and non-business)	1,640,621	59,873 ^E	F	F	38,386	277,926	578,588	44,502	52,186	244,418	251,454
Mode of transportation⁸	30,926,146	812,691	254,211	1,309,866	970,911	6,652,815	10,246,161	905,212	1,112,872	4,068,107	4,525,894
Automobile	21,294,370	503,679	199,018	893,318	745,096	5,152,601	7,068,851	602,329	875,697	2,620,253	2,615,543
Plane	7,734,568	281,837	44,362 ^E	341,701	193,391 ^E	911,953	2,452,308	269,733	202,963	1,299,367	1,690,688
Bus	1,018,952	17,841 ^E	F	31,166	13,502 ^E	322,530	319,309	27,667 ^E	29,643 ^E	134,772 ^E	112,719
Rail	551,765	F	F	11,571 ^E	9,692 ^E	200,353	310,649	F	F	F	F
Boat	147,034	F	F	4,757 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F	86,976
Accommodation⁷	21,037,580	521,665	194,981	817,592	637,137	4,820,626	6,760,915	513,125	658,024	2,682,419	3,363,799
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁵											
Hotel	9,046,111	171,936	63,649	360,374	266,579	2,000,097	2,835,918	206,802	260,032	1,401,270	1,457,167
Motel	1,982,218	F	F	78,938	88,583	422,194	616,452	40,460	57,583	244,649	353,180
Bed and breakfast	585,327	F	F	F	F	152,364 ^E	165,250	F	F	24,659 ^E	104,096 ^E
Hunting or fishing lodge	136,994	F	..	F	F	F	27,367 ^E	F	F	F	F
Resort	295,008	F	F	F	F	F	119,368	F	F	F	91,247 ^E
Camping or trailer park	1,376,373	32,818 ^E	20,766 ^E	36,123 ^E	48,987 ^E	263,925	352,310	28,522	37,947	194,830	348,171
Home of friends or relatives	7,014,850	225,009	34,800	280,764	194,319	1,561,284	2,190,887	204,382	238,069	904,699	1,166,417
Private cottage or vacation home	1,324,856	38,029 ^E	21,734 ^E	40,605 ^E	27,579 ^E	294,945	624,971	43,737	33,262 ^E	47,824 ^E	152,172
Commercial cottage or cabin	518,502	F	F	F	F	92,207	181,809	F	14,893 ^E	34,089 ^E	107,744 ^E
Other	1,141,073	51,119 ^E	F	F	32,439 ^E	405,089	252,965	14,874 ^E	37,853 ^E	96,632 ^E	176,841
Reallocated expenditures	30,926,146	812,691	254,211	1,309,866	970,911	6,652,815	10,246,161	905,212	1,112,872	4,068,107	4,525,894
Vehicle rental	769,177	21,900 ^E	F	57,127	28,058 ^E	162,908	234,732	14,351 ^E	15,813	99,594	125,964
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	5,738,335	143,056	53,452	249,888	198,365	1,289,829	1,908,439	168,958	283,851	711,073	720,543
Local transportation	266,504	6,444 ^E	F	8,399	3,832 ^E	59,741	107,100	5,748 ^E	F	26,305	43,445
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	4,872,150	186,540	21,233	177,852	105,009	613,756	1,784,876	190,708	129,546	760,173	902,456
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	5,555,985	116,284	44,198	218,436	170,072	1,356,538	1,850,513	141,581	189,958	675,677	780,553
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	1,875,312	53,306	17,461	74,312	58,948	379,897	602,243	72,557	90,401	211,795	309,317
Accommodation	5,151,697	94,792	57,022	208,868	179,787	1,182,996	1,659,221	109,716	145,950	662,525	823,351
Recreation and entertainment	2,117,586	31,171	21,041	72,439	49,648	546,449	736,468	45,378	54,760	239,611	316,981
Clothing	2,821,766	108,091	22,173	147,983	119,720	673,240	828,284	99,859	125,205	374,051	320,966
Other expenses	1,757,633	51,107	10,614 ^E	94,561	57,472	387,462	534,287	56,356	73,540	307,302	182,319

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 5b
Reallocated expenditures for the overnight domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province of expenditure, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Province of expenditure										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of dollars										
Total	30,926,146	812,691	254,211	1,309,866	970,911	6,652,815	10,246,161	905,212	1,112,872	4,068,107	4,525,894
Same-day visit expenditures	6,093,206	148,986	30,671	312,566	217,344	1,396,930	2,121,236	227,843	320,646	774,932	541,945
Overnight visit expenditures	21,037,580	521,665	194,981	817,592	637,137	4,820,626	6,760,915	513,125	658,024	2,682,419	3,363,799
Point of origin expenditures	3,795,359	142,040	28,559	179,708	116,429	435,259	1,364,010	164,244	134,202	610,757	620,150
Province of origin	21,037,580	521,665	194,981	817,592	637,137	4,820,626	6,760,915	513,125	658,024	2,682,419	3,363,799
Newfoundland and Labrador	559,500	362,276	F	58,583	14,363 ^E	F	63,839	F	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	87,524	F	6,748	31,599	23,225	F	14,449 ^E	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	706,680	29,538 ^E	60,355	332,909	88,532	36,273 ^E	120,369	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	535,960	10,803 ^E	31,576	103,380	232,687	73,208	62,653	F	F	F	F
Quebec	4,287,295	F	11,183 ^E	F	122,498	3,412,193	518,592	F	F	F	F
Ontario	7,819,055	89,642 ^E	63,328 ^E	201,671	139,428 ^E	1,144,698	5,344,913	86,619	F	295,618	416,371
Manitoba	653,579	F	F	F	F	F	107,949	289,636	55,811	119,157	46,335
Saskatchewan	752,322	F	F	F	F	F	49,577 ^E	35,685	360,755	218,169	66,697
Alberta	2,863,950	F	F	F	F	64,596 ^E	200,469	48,833 ^E	140,258	1,567,345	776,834
British Columbia	2,771,714	F	F	F	F	F	278,105 ^E	F	37,127 ^E	349,852	1,970,241
Quarter	21,037,580	521,665	194,981	817,592	637,137	4,820,626	6,760,915	513,125	658,024	2,682,419	3,363,799
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	3,717,399	80,402	10,554 ^E	126,166	100,545	860,919	1,138,527	97,215	128,607	542,471	629,634
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	4,727,936	93,644	41,375 ^E	172,191	141,661	914,683	1,599,902	99,872	177,151	624,577	840,608
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	8,064,770	235,922	119,432	343,099	276,228	1,981,626	2,487,767	210,473	220,089	890,262	1,262,506
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	4,527,475	111,698	F	176,135	118,704 ^E	1,063,398	1,534,718	105,564	132,178	625,108	631,051
Purpose⁷	21,037,580	521,665	194,981	817,592	637,137	4,820,626	6,760,915	513,125	658,024	2,682,419	3,363,799
Visit friends or relatives	4,946,911	123,410	32,810	186,132	144,680	1,084,132	1,670,338	144,307	200,109	623,999	727,384
Pleasure	9,025,977	204,005	124,974	317,406	278,207	2,270,038	2,847,947	170,810	189,824	953,559	1,649,637
Personal	1,774,896	62,186	F	95,022	61,079	303,435	510,756	57,482	93,989	316,576	263,945
Business	4,134,701	108,374	F	155,426	130,124 ^E	949,713	1,293,727	117,239	145,460	623,925	551,940
Convention (business and non-business)	1,146,739	F	F	F	23,048 ^E	213,145	433,739	23,187 ^E	28,396	164,280	168,900
Mode of transportation⁸	21,037,580	521,665	194,981	817,592	637,137	4,820,626	6,760,915	513,125	658,024	2,682,419	3,363,799
Automobile	15,293,815	351,162	159,640	563,341	508,374	3,759,104	5,039,952	369,145	539,416	1,870,656	2,115,149
Plane	4,274,783	150,549	F	192,154	F	585,401	1,179,467	120,840	93,589 ^E	696,457	1,075,851
Bus	783,077	F	F	26,505 ^E	9,278 ^E	275,463	221,579	18,949 ^E	F	107,098 ^E	81,763
Rail	411,929	..	F	F	F	147,152 ^E	242,781	F	F	F	F
Boat	125,441	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	76,372 ^E
Accommodation⁷	21,037,580	521,665	194,981	817,592	637,137	4,820,626	6,760,915	513,125	658,024	2,682,419	3,363,799
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁵											
Hotel	9,046,111	171,936	63,649	360,374	266,579	2,000,097	2,835,918	206,802	260,032	1,401,270	1,457,167
Motel	1,982,218	F	F	78,938	88,583	422,194	616,452	40,460	57,583	244,649	353,180
Bed and breakfast	585,327	F	F	F	F	152,364 ^E	165,250	F	F	24,659 ^E	104,096 ^E
Hunting or fishing lodge	136,994	F	..	F	F	F	27,367 ^E	F	F	F	F
Resort	295,008	F	F	F	F	F	119,368	F	F	F	91,247 ^E
Camping or trailer park	1,376,373	32,818 ^E	20,766 ^E	36,123 ^E	48,987 ^E	263,925	352,310	28,522	37,947	194,830	348,171
Home of friends or relatives	7,014,850	225,009	34,800	280,764	194,319	1,561,284	2,190,887	204,382	238,069	904,699	1,166,417
Private cottage or vacation home	1,324,856	38,029 ^E	21,734 ^E	40,605 ^E	27,579 ^E	294,945	624,971	43,737	33,262 ^E	47,824 ^E	152,172
Commercial cottage or cabin	518,502	F	F	F	F	92,207	181,809	F	14,893 ^E	34,089 ^E	107,744 ^E
Other	1,141,073	51,119 ^E	F	F	32,439 ^E	405,089	252,965	14,874 ^E	37,853 ^E	96,632 ^E	176,841
Reallocated expenditures	21,037,580	521,665	194,981	817,592	637,137	4,820,626	6,760,915	513,125	658,024	2,682,419	3,363,799
Vehicle rental	607,621	19,362 ^E	F	46,520 ^E	F	121,398 ^E	169,772	F	9,766 ^E	83,754	119,320
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	3,810,956	101,734	40,807	149,509	130,013	832,535	1,206,151	104,365	179,558	491,064	564,340
Local transportation	230,867	5,922 ^E	F	7,788	3,672 ^E	52,486	86,298	5,311 ^E	F	23,859	40,431
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	1,059,268	42,498	F	10,853 ^E	2,886 ^E	208,069	388,296	28,332 ^E	F	115,389 ^E	253,278
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	4,329,201	94,512	37,535	161,935	130,053	1,041,133	1,388,703	106,531	142,720	538,685	675,239
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	1,395,131	39,423	14,220	51,054	44,213	301,746	466,965	41,066	42,623	147,713	241,033
Accommodation	5,151,697	94,792	57,022	208,868	179,787	1,182,996	1,659,221	109,716	145,950	662,525	823,351
Recreation and entertainment	1,635,726	28,172	19,714	53,402	40,419	416,153	530,942	32,981	40,055	191,634	278,613
Clothing	1,788,719	63,192	13,137	82,720	62,604	439,097	531,028	50,478	56,982	246,572	240,801
Other expenses	1,028,394	32,059	6,397 ^E	44,942	23,744	225,013	333,538	24,078	27,395	181,223	127,392

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 6
Total domestic travel by activity participation and by province of destination, 2002⁹

Activity	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-trips										
Total travel	187,890	3,784	1,125	8,287	6,075	45,928	70,257	6,265	8,029	19,186	18,842
Activity list (multiple counts)⁶											
Visit friends	61,368	1,571	348	2,729	1,752	13,725	23,238	2,240	2,714	6,267	6,742
Visit relatives	80,336	1,813	448	3,498	2,384	20,539	29,693	3,082	3,856	7,849	7,121
Shopping	65,003	1,939	568	3,439	2,449	13,165	23,073	2,429	3,208	7,624	7,071
Sightseeing	39,686	1,009	434	1,905	1,065	7,406	15,941	1,062	961	3,991	5,846
Attend a festival, fair or exhibition	8,679	219	90	407	188	2,190	3,672	296	212	639	763
Attend a cultural event (play, concert, etc.)	7,907	230	98	384	162 ^E	2,300	2,980	179	218	668	677
Attend an aboriginal/native cultural event	1,614	F	F	F	F	304	593	F	68 ^E	154	255 ^E
Attend a sports event	12,684	229	86 ^E	647	475	2,061	5,051	449	685	1,528	1,468
Visit a museum or art gallery	9,056	265	143	507	238	2,241	3,148	227	252	752	1,239
Visit a zoo, aquarium, botanical garden	5,680	73 ^E	60 ^E	212	245	1,130	2,350	F	67 ^E	575	814
Visit a theme or amusement park	6,068	90 ^E	154	187	340	1,440	2,294	F	52 ^E	783	651
Visit a national or provincial park	16,034	409	205	582	395	3,061	5,034	663	511	2,493	2,637
Visit an historic site	10,708	349	204	641	322	2,497	4,002	248 ^E	200	931	1,275
Go to a bar or nightclub	19,823	422	110	821	598	5,098	7,698	471	591	1,786	2,205
Go to a casino	5,278	F	F	343	F	972	2,678	179	240	396	425
Take a cruise or boat trip	4,637	172	77 ^E	251	126 ^E	686	2,205	F	104 ^E	F	793
Participation in sports/outdoor activity⁶	55,033	858	358	1,635	1,295	14,557	20,323	1,774	1,702	5,243	7,229
Swimming	16,095	189	142	353	354	3,270	8,104	615	477	720	1,866
Boating (motor, sail, kayak, canoe, other)	10,685	162	F	164 ^E	133	2,383	5,554	357	355	449	1,084
Other water-based activities	3,600	F	F	F	F	685	1,961 ^E	97 ^E	166 ^E	F	F
Golfing	5,402	92 ^E	94 ^E	170	84 ^E	1,066	2,057	273	317	433	812
Hunting	825	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	39 ^E	F	F
Fishing	7,858	159 ^E	F	95 ^E	111 ^E	1,887	3,388	301	369	409	1,114
Bird or wildlife viewing	4,672	66 ^E	F	66 ^E	87 ^E	1,424	2,049	144 ^E	F	263 ^E	466 ^E
Cross-country skiing	1,122	F	F	F	F	434	346 ^E	F	F	F	161 ^E
Downhill skiing	3,699	F	F	F	F	1,294	842 ^E	40 ^E	F	521	859
Snowmobiling	1,254	54 ^E	F	F	F	260	F	48 ^E	F	F	F
Walking or hiking	25,114	420	158	686	609	7,510	9,052	642	493	2,133	3,377
Cycling	5,249	61 ^E	F	67 ^E	100 ^E	2,163	1,546	166	112 ^E	403 ^E	600
Other sports or outdoor activities	15,123	192	123	561	391	3,817	5,596	541	635	1,794	1,456

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 7
Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by visited Census Metropolitan Area, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Visited Census Metropolitan Area						
	Canada ^{1,2}	St. John's	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montréal	Ottawa-Gatineau
	thousands of person-visits						
Total visits	197,740	1,079	3,662	844	7,652	11,199	6,234
Same-day	92,698	446	2,014	412	3,427	5,808	2,805
Overnight	105,042	633	1,648	432	4,225	5,391	3,429
Province of origin	197,740	1,079	3,662	844	7,652	11,199	6,234
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,998	938	82	F	8 ^E	12 ^E	38
Prince Edward Island	923	F	121	15 ^E	F	F	9 ^E
Nova Scotia	8,339	24 ^E	2,613	86	F	43 ^E	64
New Brunswick	6,220	F	437	591	84	87	55
Quebec	46,988	F	F	F	6,932	7,934	2,374
Ontario	74,731	91 ^E	291	F	566	2,951	3,500
Manitoba	7,106	F	F	F	F	21 ^E	34 ^E
Saskatchewan	8,724	F	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	21,542	F	F	F	F	63 ^E	72 ^E
British Columbia	19,168	F	F	F	F	F	F
Quarter	197,740	1,079	3,662	844	7,652	11,199	6,234
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	38,385	206	796	179	1,711	2,199	1,213
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	45,345	281	924	195	1,690	2,654	1,572
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	71,057	347	1,077	314	2,820	3,410	1,816
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	42,953	245	865	156	1,430	2,936	1,632
Purpose⁷	197,740	1,079	3,662	844	7,652	11,199	6,234
Visit friends or relatives	68,421	276	907	264	2,599	4,556	2,419
Pleasure	79,553	337	1,282	237	3,058	3,374	1,911
Personal	24,939	337	957	163	839	1,190	904
Business	21,575	105	444	158 ^E	1,000	1,806	866
Convention (business and non-business)	3,112	F	73 ^E	F	153 ^E	268	131 ^E
Mode of transportation⁸	197,740	1,079	3,662	844	7,652	11,199	6,234
Automobile	181,165	930	3,250	750	7,045	9,918	5,432
Plane	8,344	119	308	F	113 ^E	502	462
Bus	5,031	22 ^E	81 ^E	F	386	469	202
Rail	1,557	..	F	F	F	262	116 ^E
Boat	645	F	F	F	F	F	F
Accommodation⁷	105,042	633	1,648	432	4,225	5,391	3,429
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁴							
Hotel	21,829	116	567	139 ^E	1,295	1,705	1,092
Motel	6,415	F	131	F	309	174	134 ^E
Bed and breakfast	1,418	F	F	F	64 ^E	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	384	..	..	..	F	F	F
Resort	801	..	..	..	F	F	F
Camping or trailer park	9,152	F	F	F	F	F	73 ^E
Home of friends or relatives	49,750	424	841	205	2,160	3,290	1,875
Private cottage or vacation home	12,249	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,836	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other	3,598	F	74 ^E	F	F	130 ^E	F

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 7
Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by visited Census Metropolitan Area, 2002⁹ – Concluded

Characteristics	Visited Census Metropolitan Area						
	Toronto	St. Catharines- Niagara	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
	thousands of person-visits						
Total visits	14,151	3,989	2,406	2,062	4,093	4,766	3,675
Same-day	7,851	2,216	1,311	1,127	1,525	2,094	1,096
Overnight	6,299	1,773	1,094	936	2,567	2,672	2,580
Province of origin	14,151	3,989	2,406	2,062	4,093	4,766	3,675
Newfoundland and Labrador	49	F	F	..	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	8 ^E	F	F	..	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	114	F	F	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	73 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F
Quebec	942	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ontario	12,350	3,847	342	F	271	157 ^E	358
Manitoba	93	F	1,783	58	125	74	47
Saskatchewan	40 ^E	F	80	1,714	314	298	66
Alberta	218	F	107 ^E	164	2,908	3,834	547
British Columbia	264 ^E	F	59 ^E	F	394	347	2,601
Quarter	14,151	3,989	2,406	2,062	4,093	4,766	3,675
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	3,268	801 ^E	586	441	848	1,102	787
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	3,390	902	640	516	1,003	1,116	883
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	3,983	1,433	728	588	1,311	1,449	1,124
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	3,509	853	452	517	931	1,098	881
Purpose⁷	14,151	3,989	2,406	2,062	4,093	4,766	3,675
Visit friends or relatives	5,783	1,124	657	530	1,403	1,572	1,203
Pleasure	3,930	2,265	754	430	1,206	1,312	1,288
Personal	1,656	225 ^E	653	713	699	1,121	522
Business	2,208	F	286	302	651	639	515
Convention (business and non-business)	555	F	53 ^E	F	129 ^E	116 ^E	137
Mode of transportation⁸	14,151	3,989	2,406	2,062	4,093	4,766	3,675
Automobile	12,049	3,671	2,103	1,923	3,404	4,228	2,366
Plane	1,147	53 ^E	252	F	609	422	926
Bus	417	172 ^E	42	F	75 ^E	109 ^E	199 ^E
Rail	477	F	F	F	F	F	F
Boat	..	F	..	..	..	..	157 ^E
Accommodation⁷	6,299	1,773	1,094	936	2,567	2,672	2,580
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁴							
Hotel	2,149	745	353	319	898	942	864
Motel	211	234 ^E	45 ^E	59 ^E	133 ^E	133 ^E	86 ^E
Bed and breakfast	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	F	..	..	..	..	F	..
Resort	F	F	..	..	F	..	F
Camping or trailer park	58 ^E	93 ^E	F	F	F	72 ^E	F
Home of friends or relatives	3,744	638	575	505	1,497	1,447	1,596
Private cottage or vacation home	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	F	F	F	..	..	F	F
Other	136 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 8
Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by Census Metropolitan Area of expenditure, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Census Metropolitan Area of expenditure						
	Canada ^{1,2}	St. John's	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montréal	Ottawa-Gatineau
	thousands of dollars						
Total	30,926,146	328,052	724,253	140,799	1,217,338	2,202,854	1,286,796
Same-day visit expenditures	4,197,532	32,616	135,411	19,089	184,375	297,942	165,227
Overnight visit expenditures	19,857,248	174,009	436,951	94,549 ^E	908,653	1,364,228	782,522
Point of origin expenditures	6,871,366	121,427	151,891	27,161	124,311 ^E	540,684	339,046
Province of origin	30,926,146	328,052	724,253	140,799	1,217,338	2,202,854	1,286,796
Newfoundland and Labrador	850,581	269,183	44,194	F	F	F	22,909 ^E
Prince Edward Island	153,254	F	23,268	F	F	F	4,862 ^E
Nova Scotia	1,202,151	F	434,063	F	F	13,566 ^E	30,080 ^E
New Brunswick	863,399	F	81,865	68,286	25,748 ^E	28,245	22,199 ^E
Quebec	6,073,852	F	F	F	974,554	1,284,900	283,187
Ontario	11,354,846	F	85,648	F	186,243	768,883	841,492
Manitoba	1,039,199	F	F	F	F	F	F
Saskatchewan	1,232,897	F	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	4,191,989	F	F	F	F	F	F
British Columbia	3,963,978	..	F	F	F	F	F
Quarter	30,926,146	328,052	724,253	140,799	1,217,338	2,202,854	1,286,796
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	5,762,435	49,229	139,390	28,710 ^E	259,691	409,459	259,903
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	7,288,323	101,842	165,226	F	258,730	548,417	268,332
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	10,820,538	102,962	237,177	51,444 ^E	478,775	635,922	386,805
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	7,054,849	74,020	182,461	18,441	220,141	609,055	371,756
Purpose⁷	30,926,146	328,052	724,253	140,799	1,217,338	2,202,854	1,286,796
Visit friends or relatives	6,936,771	56,585	134,736	28,568	229,550	530,607	301,329
Pleasure	12,179,057	87,311	262,215	28,120	582,758	689,583	386,706
Personal	3,285,521	50,205	104,314	21,462 ^E	86,047	173,746	90,016
Business	6,872,331	96,164	191,167	F	249,470	696,928	404,800
Convention (business and non-business)	1,640,621	37,786 ^E	31,294	F	69,325 ^E	111,441	103,763 ^E
Mode of transportation⁸	30,926,146	328,052	724,253	140,799	1,217,338	2,202,854	1,286,796
Automobile	21,294,370	163,689	460,649	84,544	999,933	1,404,229	751,660
Plane	7,734,568	154,767	236,771	F	F	537,495	433,404
Bus	1,018,952	F	16,389 ^E	F	69,714 ^E	100,693	38,489 ^E
Rail	551,765	..	F	F	F	144,975 ^E	54,902 ^E
Boat	147,034	F	F	F	F	F	F
Accommodation⁷	19,857,248	174,009	436,951	94,549^E	908,653	1,364,228	782,522
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁵							
Hotel	8,118,906	59,054 ^E	229,385	F	459,915	775,508	462,657
Motel	1,701,295	F	34,201 ^E	F	78,467	51,843 ^E	37,506 ^E
Bed and breakfast	464,426	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	118,252	..	..	..	F	F	F
Resort	275,405	..	..	..	F	F	F
Camping or trailer park	1,257,912	F	F	F	F	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	6,176,848	84,706	151,978	22,079 ^E	277,709	500,792	235,789
Private cottage or vacation home	1,242,235	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	474,874	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other	1,014,302	F	18,212 ^E	F	F	28,735 ^E	22,853 ^E
Reallocated expenditures	30,926,146	328,052	724,253	140,799	1,217,338	2,202,854	1,286,796
Vehicle rental	769,177	F	42,999 ^E	F	F	73,967 ^E	31,107 ^E
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	5,738,335	36,724	94,194	23,736	193,423	369,158	176,196
Local transportation	266,504	3,862 ^E	6,339 ^E	F	10,363 ^E	38,633	26,342 ^E
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	4,872,150	111,823	107,489	17,524 ^E	F	353,004	267,498
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	5,555,985	38,114	120,455	26,492 ^E	289,960	423,195	221,423
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	1,875,312	14,610	33,800	6,465	54,560	84,728	51,715
Accommodation	5,151,697	29,413	105,032	F	254,048	352,441	232,292
Recreation and entertainment	2,117,586	9,481	39,794	5,770	101,685	158,287	70,566
Clothing	2,821,766	52,088	108,635	11,644 ^E	165,864	243,958	123,478
Other expenses	1,757,633	22,965 ^E	65,516	F	66,942 ^E	105,483 ^E	86,179

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 8
Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by Census Metropolitan Area of expenditure, 2002⁹ – Concluded

Characteristics	Census Metropolitan Area of expenditure						
	Toronto	St. Catharines- Niagara	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
	thousands of dollars						
Total	3,085,898	557,438	511,891	336,021	1,147,411	1,154,182	1,460,861
Same-day visit expenditures	376,512	89,098	103,939	73,010	91,514	175,226	68,545 ^E
Overnight visit expenditures	1,629,989	404,816	241,801	198,667	651,164	684,770	815,301
Point of origin expenditures	1,079,397	63,524	166,151	64,344	404,733	294,186	577,014
Province of origin	3,085,898	557,438	511,891	336,021	1,147,411	1,154,182	1,460,861
Newfoundland and Labrador	24,842	F	F	..	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	F	F	F	..	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	62,905 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	24,350 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F
Quebec	259,858	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ontario	2,394,851	512,993	77,866	F	114,916	65,741 ^E	201,327 ^E
Manitoba	44,113 ^E	F	351,715	12,471 ^E	35,984 ^E	25,039 ^E	15,062 ^E
Saskatchewan	F	F	20,379	245,703	82,996	65,096	24,083 ^E
Alberta	103,550 ^E	F	31,054 ^E	22,020 ^E	768,894	858,510	199,754
British Columbia	142,315 ^E	F	F	F	106,063	115,418	972,538
Quarter	3,085,898	557,438	511,891	336,021	1,147,411	1,154,182	1,460,861
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	672,266	94,157 ^E	120,921	70,410	220,477	212,725	284,164
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	831,257	140,429	116,172	103,186 ^E	283,327	276,782	420,199
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	812,705	210,705	144,910	85,942	359,160	327,506	446,677
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	769,670	112,147	129,888	76,484	284,447	337,169	309,820
Purpose⁷	3,085,898	557,438	511,891	336,021	1,147,411	1,154,182	1,460,861
Visit friends or relatives	645,292	77,099	123,252	71,520	268,839	280,471	295,875
Pleasure	832,287	378,751	136,088	64,924	282,826	313,957	445,093
Personal	220,806	35,125 ^E	88,082	78,501	147,315	200,352	132,829
Business	1,099,148	33,561 ^E	129,945	96,703 ^E	361,642	297,885	445,756
Convention (business and non-business)	285,271	F	34,364	24,352 ^E	86,789 ^E	61,324 ^E	139,451 ^E
Mode of transportation⁸	3,085,898	557,438	511,891	336,021	1,147,411	1,154,182	1,460,861
Automobile	1,585,113	466,139	294,187	234,912	557,261	742,227	448,452
Plane	1,242,142	48,307 ^E	199,497	94,149 ^E	550,991	355,485	936,870
Bus	90,024	F	F	F	37,875 ^E	F	33,576 ^E
Rail	149,438	F	F	F	F	F	F
Boat	F	F	F	..	..	..	33,072 ^E
Accommodation⁷	1,629,989	404,816	241,801	198,667	651,164	684,770	815,301
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁵							
Hotel	1,027,892	242,337	117,682	109,132 ^E	333,523	345,856	459,578
Motel	68,257 ^E	F	F	15,583 ^E	39,943 ^E	F	35,241 ^E
Bed and breakfast	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	F	..	..	..	..	F	..
Resort	F	F	..	..	F	..	F
Camping or trailer park	F	F	F	F	8,060 ^E	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	500,243	61,711	107,785	66,386	282,957	267,608	319,700
Private cottage or vacation home	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	F	F	F	..	..	F	F
Other	51,269 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F
Reallocated expenditures	3,085,898	557,438	511,891	336,021	1,147,411	1,154,182	1,460,861
Vehicle rental	106,579	F	11,709 ^E	5,220 ^E	21,283 ^E	30,389 ^E	47,306
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	409,891	74,030	58,945	55,284	156,733	153,028	128,975
Local transportation	55,238	2,668 ^E	4,761 ^E	F	12,969 ^E	7,189 ^E	26,403
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	835,633	29,004 ^E	142,435	45,246 ^E	355,512	239,926	539,437
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	518,010	143,787	76,173	61,176	170,405	186,751	212,164
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	101,891	27,029	37,972	22,470	52,826	51,482	48,813
Accommodation	509,778	128,899	52,312	53,930 ^E	154,755	153,301	218,774
Recreation and entertainment	192,545	85,164	19,375	12,011	57,498	68,804	71,464
Clothing	233,702	39,265	72,852	47,857	96,079	159,058	118,597
Other expenses	122,631	19,493 ^E	35,357	30,160	69,350 ^E	104,254	48,926 ^E

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Chapter 4

Coefficient of variation tables

Notes concerning the coefficient of variation tables

Sampling variability

The guidelines for release and publication of the CTS data make use of the concept of *sampling variability* to determine whether estimates produced from the microdata files are reliable. Sampling variability is the error in the estimates caused by the fact that we survey a sample rather than the entire population. Since differences always exist between sample and census data, statistical measures have been developed which indicate the expected size of the differences. The statistical measure of sampling variability used in this publication is the coefficient of variation (CV). The CV is the standard error of an estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

The application of the CV to the CTS data in this publication has been simplified. In all tables of the publication, the reliability of the data has been identified in the following manner:

Coefficient of variation	Reliability of data	Identified in the tables
0.0 – 16.5	Good	Data released without qualification.
16.6 – 25.0	Fair	Data followed by the letter E indicates the data should be used with caution.
25.1 – 33.3 33.4 and over	Poor Very poor	Data and CV not released and replaced with the letter F .

The following tables give, for each estimate appearing in the statistical tables of Chapter 3, the exact CV when its value is lower than 25.1%.

**Table 1: Coefficients of variation
Summary of total domestic travel by province and Census Metropolitan Area, 2002⁹**

Province and Census Metropolitan Area	Person-trips (destination)	Person-visits ¹	Reallocated expenditures	Visit-nights
	percentage			
Total Canada	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.8	2.8	4.0	4.7
Prince Edward Island	4.3	4.3	6.4	9.2
Nova Scotia	2.5	2.5	3.8	5.4
New Brunswick	2.6	2.5	4.5	5.2
Quebec	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.6
Ontario	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.2
Manitoba	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.5
Saskatchewan	2.4	2.3	3.4	4.0
Alberta	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.3
British Columbia	2.2	2.2	3.0	4.1
Yukon/Northwest Territories/Nunavut	18.3	18.1	23.1	20.4
Total	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2
Non-metropolitan areas	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6
St. John's	4.8	4.8	6.3	7.9
Halifax	4.0	4.0	4.9	10.0
Saint John	6.6	6.5	14.0	10.9
Saguenay	9.1	8.6	11.2	14.6
Québec	3.4	3.3	5.0	5.2
Sherbrooke	8.1	8.0	11.8	12.7
Trois-Rivières	10.1	10.0	12.4	13.4
Montréal	3.0	2.9	4.7	4.2
Ottawa-Gatineau	3.9	3.7	5.1	5.2
Oshawa	10.5	10.2	10.0	15.0
Toronto	2.9	2.9	4.4	3.7
Hamilton	8.5	8.2	14.4	14.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	5.9	5.9	6.8	7.5
Kitchener	8.2	8.0	6.5	10.7
London	6.0	5.9	7.5	11.8
Windsor	8.7	8.7	13.5	16.8
Sudbury	8.9	8.6	10.2	11.7
Thunder Bay	15.3	12.8	17.8	F
Winnipeg	4.4	4.4	4.5	7.7
Regina	5.7	5.7	7.3	9.8
Saskatoon	5.4	5.2	7.2	8.7
Calgary	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.8
Edmonton	3.9	3.7	4.9	5.8
Vancouver	4.9	4.8	5.6	6.5
Victoria	6.6	6.3	6.4	7.5

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 2a: Coefficients of variation
Total domestic travel by traveller characteristics and by province of destination, 2002⁹**

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
Total travel	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Same-day	1.3	3.6	6.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.0	4.0
Overnight	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Total travel	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Non-resident	1.8	9.7	5.9	4.8	5.8	4.6	3.9	7.1	6.0	3.9	4.4
Intraprovincial	0.9	3.0	6.4	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.6	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.6
Sex	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Under 15	1.8	6.4	9.3	6.1	5.7	3.5	3.3	6.2	5.4	4.1	5.2
Male 15 and over	1.2	4.0	6.3	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.2
Female 15 and over	1.1	3.8	6.4	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.0	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.3
Marital status	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Married or common-law	0.9	3.2	5.7	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Single, never married (including children)	1.4	4.9	6.7	4.6	3.8	2.6	2.4	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.8
Widowed	3.1	11.0	18.6	8.3	13.0	6.3	5.2	9.2	9.7	9.1	11.6
Separated or divorced	2.6	10.5	16.5	10.7	7.9	4.7	4.4	8.1	6.8	7.7	6.9
Household income level	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Not stated	1.4	5.3	8.2	4.7	4.5	3.1	2.8	5.4	4.6	3.7	4.7
Less than \$20,000	2.3	6.9	16.0	9.7	6.6	4.6	5.2	7.2	5.6	7.4	7.1
\$20,000 - \$39,999	1.6	5.1	8.9	4.5	4.9	2.8	3.1	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.7
\$40,000 - \$59,999	1.9	5.7	9.2	5.1	5.4	4.2	3.4	5.8	5.1	4.7	6.0
\$60,000 - \$79,999	2.1	8.5	11.7	6.3	6.8	4.1	3.9	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.1
\$80,000 and over	2.1	7.8	11.7	6.7	7.6	4.6	3.4	6.7	7.1	5.2	4.6
Age	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Under 15	1.8	6.4	9.3	6.1	5.7	3.5	3.3	6.2	5.4	4.1	5.2
15 - 19 years	3.3	12.8	14.7	9.2	9.2	6.7	6.0	11.8	10.4	8.7	12.1
20 - 24	3.5	11.9	22.6	12.8	8.3	5.7	7.6	9.1	7.9	7.1	8.9
25 - 34	1.7	6.6	9.8	5.2	5.1	3.8	3.2	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.8
35 - 44	1.7	4.8	9.6	5.2	5.4	3.5	3.0	5.4	5.0	4.1	4.6
45 - 54	1.6	6.2	10.8	4.9	4.8	3.5	2.9	5.7	5.0	4.7	4.7
55 - 64	2.0	7.1	12.3	6.0	6.5	3.7	3.6	7.1	5.6	6.7	7.3
65 years and over	2.0	6.6	12.6	5.6	7.0	4.6	4.3	6.5	5.6	6.2	5.2
Educational attainment	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Not stated/under 15	1.8	6.4	9.3	6.1	5.7	3.5	3.3	6.2	5.4	4.1	5.2
0 - 8 years	3.2	10.1	19.8	10.7	10.8	5.0	7.9	9.9	8.2	17.8	11.8
Some secondary education	2.0	8.4	11.1	7.8	7.0	4.9	4.2	6.2	6.6	5.6	8.1
High school diploma	2.3	6.7	11.5	6.8	6.2	4.8	4.4	6.7	5.2	5.6	5.7
Some postsecondary	2.7	12.2	16.5	8.0	7.9	6.2	4.9	9.9	8.6	6.7	6.8
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	1.4	4.0	8.3	3.9	4.4	2.7	2.6	4.9	4.0	3.4	4.1
University degree	1.6	7.6	8.9	5.5	6.2	3.6	2.9	7.2	6.0	5.3	4.7
Type of occupation	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Managerial and other professional	1.3	5.2	8.6	4.3	4.5	2.9	2.5	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.7
Clerical/Sales/Service	1.8	6.3	9.1	5.9	4.6	3.4	3.5	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.3
Primary occupations	4.4	11.3	17.7	12.1	13.5	11.8	14.8	11.2	7.4	8.5	13.7
Manufacturing/Construction/Transport	2.1	8.2	12.3	6.6	7.3	4.1	4.5	8.3	7.3	5.3	6.3
Never worked/none of the above	1.2	4.5	6.8	4.1	4.2	2.5	2.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.5

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 2b: Coefficients of variation
Overnight domestic travel by traveller characteristics and by province of destination, 2002⁹**

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
Total travel	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Same-day	1.3	3.6	6.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.0	4.0
Overnight	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Overnight travel	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Non-resident	1.9	9.8	6.3	5.5	7.1	4.9	4.2	6.9	6.3	3.5	4.4
Intraprovincial	1.1	4.1	15.5	3.9	3.9	2.3	1.9	3.9	3.0	3.1	2.9
Sex	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Under 15	2.0	8.2	12.4	7.3	7.4	4.7	3.8	6.2	5.5	4.8	5.4
Male 15 and over	1.4	5.3	8.1	4.6	5.4	2.8	2.6	5.6	4.4	3.6	3.5
Female 15 and over	1.2	4.6	8.7	4.0	4.4	2.7	2.3	4.0	3.9	3.0	3.3
Marital status	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Married or common-law	1.0	4.2	7.7	3.6	4.6	2.4	2.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8
Single, never married (including children)	1.5	6.0	9.2	5.4	5.1	3.3	2.7	5.1	4.7	3.7	4.0
Widowed	3.7	15.2	19.0	11.7	19.9	8.6	6.1	12.0	10.4	10.7	11.8
Separated or divorced	2.9	13.8	F	11.7	10.1	5.8	5.2	9.6	8.5	7.3	6.3
Household income level	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Not stated	1.7	6.8	11.2	6.0	6.0	4.1	3.3	5.8	5.2	4.1	4.4
Less than \$20,000	3.1	9.4	21.7	8.1	9.6	5.8	7.1	10.9	7.5	9.0	7.7
\$20,000 - \$39,999	1.9	7.3	12.9	6.2	6.4	3.7	3.9	7.0	5.8	5.0	5.2
\$40,000 - \$59,999	2.2	7.0	13.1	6.0	6.4	4.5	4.0	6.7	6.1	5.3	5.2
\$60,000 - \$79,999	2.5	10.9	14.4	8.3	8.7	4.9	4.2	9.5	8.5	6.2	6.4
\$80,000 and over	2.1	8.4	15.0	8.4	10.6	5.2	3.4	8.1	8.4	6.1	4.6
Age	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Under 15	2.0	8.2	12.4	7.3	7.4	4.7	3.8	6.2	5.5	4.8	5.4
15 - 19 years	3.6	14.8	20.5	11.5	11.8	8.1	7.0	14.5	13.2	9.5	9.8
20 - 24	3.2	14.1	F	13.8	11.5	6.6	6.7	11.9	10.0	7.6	9.6
25 - 34	2.1	8.1	13.3	7.0	6.1	4.2	4.0	7.6	7.0	6.1	5.1
35 - 44	1.7	6.5	13.1	6.4	8.6	4.0	3.3	7.0	5.5	4.4	5.0
45 - 54	2.0	8.0	14.4	6.0	7.7	4.4	3.5	7.8	6.3	5.1	5.2
55 - 64	2.5	8.8	17.7	7.4	9.6	5.6	4.4	9.3	7.8	8.3	6.1
65 years and over	2.4	8.8	15.3	7.5	10.0	6.8	4.3	8.6	6.6	7.5	5.7
Educational attainment	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Not stated/under 15	2.0	8.2	12.4	7.3	7.4	4.7	3.8	6.2	5.5	4.8	5.4
0 - 8 years	4.6	12.0	F	14.2	14.5	7.3	10.3	12.8	11.2	F	13.3
Some secondary education	2.8	11.6	16.7	8.4	9.3	6.9	5.5	8.8	9.5	6.0	6.6
High school diploma	2.3	9.5	16.0	9.1	8.4	5.1	4.1	9.4	7.0	5.5	5.7
Some postsecondary	3.1	11.3	23.0	10.8	10.7	8.0	5.8	12.6	9.9	7.4	8.2
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	1.6	4.9	10.4	5.5	5.2	3.3	3.1	5.8	5.0	4.2	4.1
University degree	1.9	7.7	11.6	6.4	9.5	4.1	3.4	7.3	7.4	5.4	4.8
Type of occupation	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Managerial and other professional	1.5	6.0	10.9	5.4	6.5	3.1	2.9	5.5	5.1	4.4	3.9
Clerical/Sales/Service	1.9	7.7	11.5	6.3	5.8	4.2	3.9	6.8	6.2	4.6	4.9
Primary occupations	4.5	15.0	F	16.8	17.5	12.4	11.5	12.1	9.3	9.9	15.5
Manufacturing/Construction/Transport	2.6	12.4	20.4	9.1	10.3	5.4	5.1	12.6	8.5	7.0	6.2
Never worked/none of the above	1.4	5.4	9.1	4.9	5.6	3.3	2.6	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.6

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 3a: Coefficients of variation
Total domestic travel by trip characteristics and by province of destination, 2002⁹**

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
Total travel	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Same-day	1.3	3.6	6.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.0	4.0
Overnight	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Total travel	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Non-resident	1.8	9.7	5.9	4.8	5.8	4.6	3.9	7.1	6.0	3.9	4.4
Intraprovincial	0.9	3.0	6.4	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.6	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.6
Province of origin	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.8	3.0	F	11.8	21.0	18.9	9.7	F	F	24.8	20.0
Prince Edward Island	3.7	F	6.4	6.9	6.1	24.9	12.5	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	2.5	14.1	8.7	2.9	7.9	17.3	8.9	F	F	21.7	24.8
New Brunswick	2.5	20.7	8.8	6.3	2.7	7.3	10.4	F	F	24.1	F
Quebec	1.6	F	F	F	11.6	1.8	6.1	F	F	F	F
Ontario	1.5	16.3	19.7	13.6	23.3	5.0	1.6	11.4	F	11.4	9.6
Manitoba	2.7	F	F	F	F	23.3	7.1	3.2	8.6	8.3	11.2
Saskatchewan	2.2	F	F	F	F	F	14.4	14.4	2.5	6.4	8.9
Alberta	2.0	F	F	F	F	18.8	10.1	15.2	8.4	2.5	5.4
British Columbia	2.4	F	F	F	F	F	13.7	23.4	17.9	6.5	2.6
Quarter	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	1.8	6.7	9.2	5.6	4.8	3.7	3.8	6.5	4.9	4.2	5.0
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	1.7	5.2	9.6	4.7	5.9	3.9	3.0	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.5
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	1.3	4.6	6.2	4.7	4.8	2.7	2.5	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.3
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	1.7	6.7	11.4	5.3	4.4	3.2	3.0	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.5
Purpose⁷	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Visit friends or relatives	1.2	5.1	8.7	4.6	4.3	2.4	2.3	5.1	3.3	3.2	3.5
Pleasure	1.2	4.4	6.3	3.8	4.1	2.5	2.5	4.6	4.6	3.4	3.5
Personal	2.0	5.7	9.9	5.7	6.0	4.7	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	6.7
Business	3.0	8.9	16.2	7.7	9.3	5.8	6.3	7.6	7.3	6.6	6.5
Convention (business and non-business)	4.1	20.6	F	21.7	13.2	10.9	7.1	15.8	16.0	10.3	11.9
Mode of transportation⁸	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Automobile	0.9	3.0	4.4	2.7	2.6	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.5
Plane	2.9	10.7	F	12.2	F	10.6	5.7	11.5	15.0	6.7	5.1
Bus	3.9	16.5	F	15.6	16.5	7.1	7.4	14.6	15.5	11.2	12.8
Rail	8.4	..	..	F	F	12.4	10.8	F	F	F	F
Boat	10.2	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	F	F	12.7
Accommodation⁷	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Accommodation types (multiple counts)³											
Hotel	1.9	7.9	12.5	6.3	8.6	4.6	3.7	7.4	6.2	4.5	4.9
Motel	3.1	17.3	19.2	10.1	11.9	6.2	5.9	11.8	10.5	10.2	6.8
Bed and breakfast	7.5	16.4	F	21.6	21.2	13.5	16.3	F	F	20.7	15.0
Hunting or fishing lodge	11.7	F	..	F	F	18.2	19.0	F	F	F	F
Resort	9.3	F	F	F	F	F	14.8	F	F	F	17.5
Camping or trailer park	3.4	15.1	14.4	13.0	13.6	7.4	7.5	10.6	11.8	9.9	5.3
Home of friends or relatives	1.2	4.7	9.5	4.2	4.2	2.7	2.3	4.9	3.5	3.1	3.4
Private cottage or vacation home	3.8	12.8	18.9	13.2	16.7	7.1	6.1	8.4	11.7	15.9	9.5
Commercial cottage or cabin	6.5	17.2	21.5	21.5	22.8	14.1	10.8	23.6	20.5	F	15.0
Other	4.9	16.7	F	16.9	20.8	9.8	11.1	17.4	18.5	23.4	10.8

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 3b: Coefficients of variation
Overnight domestic travel by trip characteristics and by province of destination, 2002⁹**

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
Total travel	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Same-day	1.3	3.6	6.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.0	4.0
Overnight	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Overnight travel	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Non-resident	1.9	9.8	6.3	5.5	7.1	4.9	4.2	6.9	6.3	3.5	4.4
Intraprovincial	1.1	4.1	15.5	3.9	3.9	2.3	1.9	3.9	3.0	3.1	2.9
Province of origin	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.7	4.1	F	11.8	21.0	19.4	9.7	F	F	24.8	20.0
Prince Edward Island	4.9	F	15.5	7.0	8.2	24.9	12.5	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	2.9	14.4	9.0	3.9	8.7	17.6	9.0	F	F	21.7	24.8
New Brunswick	3.1	21.1	10.1	6.9	3.9	8.8	9.5	F	F	24.1	F
Quebec	2.0	F	F	F	13.1	2.3	7.1	F	F	F	F
Ontario	1.7	16.3	19.7	13.6	23.3	5.5	1.9	13.1	F	11.4	9.6
Manitoba	3.0	F	F	F	F	24.5	7.3	3.9	7.9	8.3	11.4
Saskatchewan	2.3	F	F	F	F	F	14.3	10.0	3.0	5.2	8.9
Alberta	2.2	F	F	F	F	18.8	10.3	15.2	8.7	3.1	5.5
British Columbia	2.5	F	F	F	F	F	13.7	23.4	17.9	6.3	2.9
Quarter	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	1.9	9.2	14.8	6.4	6.9	4.5	4.0	8.6	6.2	5.3	5.5
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	1.8	7.1	12.9	6.6	8.2	4.4	3.3	6.0	7.3	4.3	5.5
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	1.5	5.5	8.1	5.7	6.8	3.3	2.9	5.2	5.2	3.8	3.6
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	2.2	9.5	18.2	6.2	6.9	4.7	4.0	7.0	5.4	6.3	5.7
Purpose⁷	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Visit friends or relatives	1.4	6.1	11.8	4.8	5.4	3.2	2.6	5.8	3.7	3.5	3.7
Pleasure	1.5	6.1	8.1	5.4	6.2	3.2	3.0	5.1	6.3	4.2	3.6
Personal	2.8	9.2	19.3	7.5	10.6	7.2	6.1	8.8	6.9	7.3	7.7
Business	3.2	9.7	22.8	10.3	15.1	7.6	6.3	11.2	12.1	8.9	8.1
Convention (business and non-business)	4.5	F	F	F	15.2	11.2	7.5	17.6	12.8	11.5	12.5
Mode of transportation⁸	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Automobile	1.0	4.1	6.0	3.3	3.7	2.2	1.9	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.7
Plane	2.8	10.7	F	12.4	F	10.4	5.2	11.6	15.4	6.8	5.2
Bus	4.7	19.6	F	15.8	17.9	9.3	9.8	14.3	18.4	11.2	13.6
Rail	9.5	..	..	F	F	12.9	12.5	F	F	F	F
Boat	10.3	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	13.4
Accommodation⁷	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Accommodation types (multiple counts)³											
Hotel	1.9	7.9	12.5	6.3	8.6	4.6	3.7	7.4	6.2	4.5	4.9
Motel	3.1	17.3	19.2	10.1	11.9	6.2	5.9	11.8	10.5	10.2	6.8
Bed and breakfast	7.5	16.4	F	21.6	21.2	13.5	16.3	F	F	20.7	15.0
Hunting or fishing lodge	11.7	F	..	F	F	18.2	19.0	F	F	F	F
Resort	9.3	F	F	F	F	F	14.8	F	F	F	17.5
Camping or trailer park	3.4	15.1	14.4	13.0	13.6	7.4	7.5	10.6	11.8	9.9	5.3
Home of friends or relatives	1.2	4.7	9.5	4.2	4.2	2.7	2.3	4.9	3.5	3.1	3.4
Private cottage or vacation home	3.8	12.8	18.9	13.2	16.7	7.1	6.1	8.4	11.7	15.9	9.5
Commercial cottage or cabin	6.5	17.2	21.5	21.5	22.8	14.1	10.8	23.6	20.5	F	15.0
Other	4.9	16.7	F	16.9	20.8	9.8	11.1	17.4	18.5	23.4	10.8

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 4a: Coefficients of variation
Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province visited, 2002⁹**

Characteristics	Province visited										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
Total visits	0.8	2.8	4.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
Same-day	1.3	3.6	6.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.0	4.0
Overnight	0.9	3.6	5.5	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.4
Province of origin	0.8	2.8	4.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.8	2.9	21.5	10.4	11.8	14.5	9.4	F	F	24.8	19.9
Prince Edward Island	3.8	F	6.4	6.8	5.9	24.1	12.1	F	F	22.8	F
Nova Scotia	2.5	14.3	8.6	2.9	7.5	14.8	8.6	F	F	21.1	24.8
New Brunswick	2.5	20.7	8.8	6.2	2.7	7.0	10.3	F	F	22.7	F
Quebec	1.6	F	21.7	F	10.9	1.8	6.1	F	F	F	F
Ontario	1.5	16.1	16.5	11.6	14.0	4.9	1.6	10.9	22.2	10.5	9.4
Manitoba	2.7	F	F	F	F	21.5	7.0	3.2	7.6	7.8	11.2
Saskatchewan	2.2	F	F	F	F	F	14.5	13.5	2.4	5.9	8.7
Alberta	2.0	F	F	F	F	18.6	9.9	14.6	8.2	2.4	5.4
British Columbia	2.4	F	F	F	F	23.4	12.8	21.7	15.7	6.2	2.6
Quarter	0.8	2.8	4.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	1.8	6.7	9.8	5.6	4.8	3.7	3.8	6.5	4.8	4.1	4.9
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	1.8	5.1	9.4	4.6	5.7	3.9	3.0	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.5
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	1.3	4.5	5.9	4.6	4.5	2.7	2.5	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.3
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	1.7	6.6	11.0	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.0	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.5
Purpose⁷	0.8	2.8	4.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
Visit friends or relatives	1.2	5.1	8.5	4.5	4.2	2.4	2.3	5.0	3.2	3.2	3.5
Pleasure	1.2	4.4	6.0	3.8	4.0	2.5	2.5	4.5	4.6	3.3	3.4
Personal	2.0	5.7	9.8	5.6	5.9	4.7	3.9	5.6	5.2	5.0	6.6
Business	2.9	8.7	15.9	7.7	9.0	5.7	6.2	7.6	7.2	6.4	6.5
Convention (business and non-business)	4.3	20.3	24.8	21.1	20.3	10.7	7.0	15.4	15.6	10.2	11.8
Mode of transportation⁸	0.8	2.8	4.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
Automobile	0.9	3.0	4.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.6	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.4
Plane	3.1	10.4	23.2	10.8	20.9	9.8	5.5	11.1	14.0	6.5	5.0
Bus	3.9	16.4	F	15.2	16.0	7.0	7.3	14.5	15.2	11.0	12.8
Rail	8.3	..	F	F	F	12.3	10.8	F	F	F	F
Boat	10.2	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	F	F	12.7
Accommodation⁷	0.9	3.6	5.5	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.4
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁴											
Hotel	1.9	7.6	12.1	6.3	7.6	4.5	3.7	7.3	6.0	4.4	4.8
Motel	3.2	17.1	15.0	10.4	8.7	5.7	5.8	11.1	9.5	9.6	6.9
Bed and breakfast	7.8	16.6	F	20.1	21.2	13.2	16.4	F	F	19.3	15.8
Hunting or fishing lodge	11.8	F	..	F	F	18.2	19.0	F	F	F	F
Resort	9.3	F	F	F	F	F	15.0	F	F	F	17.6
Camping or trailer park	3.6	15.0	13.1	13.1	12.6	7.4	7.3	12.0	11.6	9.1	5.4
Home of friends or relatives	1.2	4.6	9.9	4.0	4.1	2.7	2.3	4.8	3.5	3.0	3.5
Private cottage or vacation home	3.8	12.8	19.1	12.9	16.1	7.1	6.1	8.5	11.7	15.7	9.5
Commercial cottage or cabin	6.5	17.6	20.7	21.7	22.9	14.1	10.8	23.6	21.3	F	15.2
Other	4.8	17.0	F	16.2	19.2	9.7	11.0	16.7	17.2	22.6	10.9

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 4b: Coefficients of variation
Overnight domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province visited, 2002⁹**

Characteristics	Province visited										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
Total visits	0.8	2.8	4.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
Same-day	1.3	3.6	6.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.0	4.0
Overnight	0.9	3.6	5.5	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.4
Province of origin	0.9	3.6	5.5	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.6	4.0	22.3	10.4	11.8	14.8	9.4	F	F	24.8	19.9
Prince Edward Island	5.1	F	14.9	6.9	7.9	24.1	12.1	F	F	22.8	F
Nova Scotia	2.9	14.8	8.9	3.8	8.1	15.0	8.7	F	F	21.1	24.8
New Brunswick	3.1	21.1	9.7	6.8	3.9	8.2	9.5	F	F	22.7	F
Quebec	2.1	F	21.7	F	12.2	2.3	7.0	F	F	F	F
Ontario	1.8	16.1	16.5	11.7	14.0	5.3	1.9	12.5	22.2	10.5	9.4
Manitoba	3.0	F	F	F	F	22.1	7.2	3.9	6.7	7.8	11.4
Saskatchewan	2.3	F	F	F	F	F	14.3	9.9	3.0	4.8	8.7
Alberta	2.3	F	F	F	F	18.6	10.0	14.6	8.5	3.0	5.5
British Columbia	2.5	F	F	F	F	23.4	12.8	21.7	15.7	6.1	2.9
Quarter	0.9	3.6	5.5	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.4
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	1.9	9.2	16.1	6.3	6.6	4.5	4.0	8.5	6.0	5.3	5.5
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	1.9	6.9	12.2	6.6	7.9	4.4	3.2	6.0	7.1	4.3	5.4
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	1.6	5.4	7.2	5.4	5.6	3.3	2.9	5.3	4.7	3.6	3.4
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	2.2	9.4	16.3	6.1	6.8	4.7	4.0	6.6	5.2	6.2	5.7
Purpose⁷	0.9	3.6	5.5	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.4
Visit friends or relatives	1.4	6.1	11.2	4.7	5.1	3.1	2.6	5.5	3.7	3.4	3.6
Pleasure	1.6	6.0	7.2	5.2	5.4	3.2	3.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	3.5
Personal	2.8	9.1	18.4	7.4	9.9	7.1	6.1	8.7	6.7	7.1	7.6
Business	3.3	9.5	22.1	10.4	14.4	7.4	6.3	11.4	11.9	8.7	8.1
Convention (business and non-business)	4.7	F	F	F	F	11.0	7.4	17.0	12.3	11.5	12.4
Mode of transportation⁸	0.9	3.6	5.5	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.4
Automobile	1.0	4.1	5.9	3.3	3.4	2.1	1.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.6
Plane	3.1	10.5	23.8	10.9	21.0	9.8	5.1	11.2	14.4	6.6	5.2
Bus	4.7	19.5	F	15.1	17.8	9.2	9.8	14.1	17.7	10.9	13.5
Rail	9.4	..	F	F	F	12.9	12.5	F	F	F	F
Boat	10.3	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	13.4
Accommodation⁷	0.9	3.6	5.5	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.4
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁴											
Hotel	1.9	7.6	12.1	6.3	7.6	4.5	3.7	7.3	6.0	4.4	4.8
Motel	3.2	17.1	15.0	10.4	8.7	5.7	5.8	11.1	9.5	9.6	6.9
Bed and breakfast	7.8	16.6	F	20.1	21.2	13.2	16.4	F	F	19.3	15.8
Hunting or fishing lodge	11.8	F	..	F	F	18.2	19.0	F	F	F	F
Resort	9.3	F	F	F	F	F	15.0	F	F	F	17.6
Camping or trailer park	3.6	15.0	13.1	13.1	12.6	7.4	7.3	12.0	11.6	9.1	5.4
Home of friends or relatives	1.2	4.6	9.9	4.0	4.1	2.7	2.3	4.8	3.5	3.0	3.5
Private cottage or vacation home	3.8	12.8	19.1	12.9	16.1	7.1	6.1	8.5	11.7	15.7	9.5
Commercial cottage or cabin	6.5	17.6	20.7	21.7	22.9	14.1	10.8	23.6	21.3	F	15.2
Other	4.8	17.0	F	16.2	19.2	9.7	11.0	16.7	17.2	22.6	10.9

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 5a: Coefficients of variation
Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province of expenditure, 2002⁹

Characteristics	Province of expenditure										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
Total	1.3	4.0	6.3	3.8	4.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.0
Same-day visit expenditures	1.9	5.1	12.1	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.5	5.8	4.0	5.4	6.0
Overnight visit expenditures	1.4	5.6	7.9	5.5	6.0	3.1	2.4	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.5
Point of origin expenditures	4.2	9.2	9.0	9.3	14.3	12.4	7.7	8.1	11.1	8.1	10.8
Province of origin	1.3	4.0	6.3	3.8	4.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.9	3.8	F	14.2	23.6	F	11.6	F	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	5.1	F	6.8	8.4	9.7	F	16.7	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	3.6	17.8	10.4	3.6	10.6	19.2	11.1	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	3.8	23.7	11.4	7.5	4.4	9.8	11.5	F	F	F	F
Quebec	2.9	F	23.7	F	12.9	2.9	8.5	F	F	F	F
Ontario	2.5	20.7	19.3	16.1	22.1	7.1	2.3	13.3	F	14.0	14.0
Manitoba	3.7	F	F	F	F	F	10.7	3.8	8.2	12.6	13.5
Saskatchewan	3.1	F	F	F	F	F	18.6	11.2	3.2	5.6	10.7
Alberta	3.2	F	F	F	F	25.0	11.2	18.3	10.6	3.3	6.7
British Columbia	3.7	F	F	F	F	F	16.6	F	21.1	8.1	3.5
Quarter	1.3	4.0	6.3	3.8	4.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.0
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	2.8	8.8	12.2	6.2	10.6	5.7	4.4	6.1	7.7	6.7	6.5
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	2.9	7.4	14.0	8.3	10.5	5.5	4.8	7.0	8.3	5.6	6.6
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	2.0	7.7	8.6	7.2	6.1	3.3	3.5	7.0	5.5	4.4	5.4
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	2.7	7.5	16.9	7.4	11.1	6.6	4.5	7.7	5.7	7.0	5.7
Purpose⁷	1.3	4.0	6.3	3.8	4.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.0
Visit friends or relatives	1.9	6.9	11.9	5.1	6.0	4.4	3.0	6.2	4.9	3.9	5.5
Pleasure	1.8	7.0	8.5	5.7	7.1	3.0	2.8	5.0	5.4	4.3	4.2
Personal	2.5	6.8	13.8	8.0	9.1	7.0	4.9	7.4	5.1	6.3	7.0
Business	3.7	8.7	20.8	8.6	13.6	7.5	6.5	10.1	10.5	8.1	8.9
Convention (business and non-business)	6.4	17.8	F	F	16.4	10.6	9.6	13.7	12.9	11.9	14.0
Mode of transportation⁸	1.3	4.0	6.3	3.8	4.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.0
Automobile	1.2	4.1	6.7	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.2	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Plane	3.6	8.2	19.3	8.5	17.8	11.0	5.7	8.6	12.1	7.0	6.1
Bus	5.8	21.8	F	15.8	16.6	10.3	9.8	17.5	20.3	20.7	13.4
Rail	9.6	F	F	24.8	24.4	14.9	11.5	F	F	F	F
Boat	13.6	F	F	23.9	F	F	F	F	F	F	15.9
Accommodation⁷	1.4	5.6	7.9	5.5	6.0	3.1	2.4	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.5
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁵											
Hotel	2.5	10.1	15.5	9.3	12.4	5.4	4.7	10.8	9.7	6.0	6.0
Motel	3.9	F	F	13.3	10.4	7.9	7.1	15.3	10.5	12.1	8.7
Bed and breakfast	8.3	F	F	F	F	17.6	15.7	F	F	19.9	19.5
Hunting or fishing lodge	16.2	F	..	F	F	F	24.1	F	F	F	F
Resort	10.0	F	F	F	F	F	14.0	F	F	F	17.8
Camping or trailer park	4.4	21.7	17.2	17.2	23.6	9.7	7.3	13.7	12.1	13.2	10.2
Home of friends or relatives	1.8	6.0	14.0	6.6	6.2	4.3	3.5	6.9	5.2	4.1	5.3
Private cottage or vacation home	4.6	19.6	23.2	18.4	24.2	8.3	6.9	15.7	17.6	19.1	12.7
Commercial cottage or cabin	7.9	F	F	F	F	13.3	15.8	F	19.2	24.3	17.1
Other	7.4	18.4	F	F	22.8	15.3	12.5	21.1	22.7	19.2	14.7
Reallocated expenditures	1.3	4.0	6.3	3.8	4.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.0
Vehicle rental	5.2	19.9	F	15.6	22.8	15.8	8.5	21.1	16.5	13.7	11.2
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	1.2	4.2	7.4	3.6	4.4	2.2	2.7	3.9	3.2	2.6	3.1
Local transportation	4.4	18.2	F	15.4	20.6	8.7	7.0	20.5	F	11.6	9.2
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	3.4	7.4	11.1	9.3	15.5	10.0	6.4	8.1	11.7	7.6	7.6
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	1.3	5.7	8.1	4.2	5.8	2.9	2.3	5.1	5.4	3.4	3.4
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	1.9	6.5	9.4	5.7	6.8	4.3	3.3	7.5	5.8	5.2	5.6
Accommodation	2.1	9.0	10.5	8.8	8.6	4.1	3.7	9.7	8.8	5.9	5.0
Recreation and entertainment	2.1	10.8	15.1	7.5	10.2	3.8	3.6	8.1	7.5	4.9	6.6
Clothing	2.1	6.3	10.2	6.2	5.5	5.3	4.1	7.4	5.3	4.5	7.1
Other expenses	3.4	10.5	17.5	10.9	12.8	9.5	5.6	11.0	9.3	9.4	9.0

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

CHAPTER 4

**Table 5b: Coefficients of variation
Reallocated expenditures for the overnight domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province of expenditure, 2002⁹**

Characteristics	Province of expenditure										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
Total	1.3	4.0	6.3	3.8	4.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.0
Same-day visit expenditures	1.9	5.1	12.1	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.5	5.8	4.0	5.4	6.0
Overnight visit expenditures	1.4	5.6	7.9	5.5	6.0	3.1	2.4	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.5
Point of origin expenditures	4.2	9.2	9.0	9.3	14.3	12.4	7.7	8.1	11.1	8.1	10.8
Province of origin	1.4	5.6	7.9	5.5	6.0	3.1	2.4	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.6	5.2	F	14.2	23.6	F	11.6	F	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	6.3	F	16.4	8.9	12.3	F	16.7	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	4.3	18.0	10.6	5.2	11.5	19.2	11.2	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	3.8	23.7	11.3	7.8	5.6	10.4	11.3	F	F	F	F
Quebec	3.4	F	23.7	F	13.2	3.7	8.7	F	F	F	F
Ontario	2.5	20.7	19.3	16.1	22.1	7.3	2.7	14.3	F	14.0	14.0
Manitoba	4.3	F	F	F	F	F	10.8	6.1	9.1	12.6	13.5
Saskatchewan	3.3	F	F	F	F	F	18.6	11.1	4.3	5.6	10.7
Alberta	3.4	F	F	F	F	25.0	11.2	18.3	10.8	4.6	6.7
British Columbia	3.8	F	F	F	F	F	16.6	F	21.1	7.9	4.0
Quarter	1.4	5.6	7.9	5.5	6.0	3.1	2.4	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.5
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	2.8	12.2	19.1	9.2	10.5	6.7	4.9	9.4	10.3	8.3	7.2
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	2.8	9.1	17.7	11.9	15.1	5.8	5.1	8.6	13.1	6.1	7.4
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	2.3	9.8	9.7	10.0	7.4	4.2	4.2	9.9	6.9	5.6	5.8
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	3.1	11.2	F	9.2	17.9	8.9	5.1	11.2	6.7	9.8	7.9
Purpose⁷	1.4	5.6	7.9	5.5	6.0	3.1	2.4	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.5
Visit friends or relatives	2.2	8.5	16.2	6.7	7.5	5.6	3.7	7.9	5.8	4.4	6.5
Pleasure	2.0	9.6	9.5	7.4	9.7	3.7	3.5	6.7	7.3	5.3	4.9
Personal	3.4	9.8	F	13.6	13.2	8.8	7.5	11.4	8.6	8.5	9.5
Business	4.1	12.7	F	12.1	19.1	9.8	8.1	16.4	15.9	11.3	9.5
Convention (business and non-business)	5.9	F	F	F	23.2	11.3	9.4	18.1	13.7	14.9	15.1
Mode of transportation⁸	1.4	5.6	7.9	5.5	6.0	3.1	2.4	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.5
Automobile	1.5	5.4	8.2	5.0	4.5	3.0	2.8	5.3	3.9	3.4	3.3
Plane	4.0	13.5	F	12.4	F	15.1	6.8	15.6	22.3	10.3	7.5
Bus	6.2	F	F	17.8	22.2	11.7	12.8	21.4	F	18.4	13.9
Rail	9.5	..	F	F	F	17.9	12.6	F	F	F	F
Boat	15.0	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	17.7
Accommodation⁷	1.4	5.6	7.9	5.5	6.0	3.1	2.4	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.5
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁵											
Hotel	2.5	10.1	15.5	9.3	12.4	5.4	4.7	10.8	9.7	6.0	6.0
Motel	3.9	F	F	13.3	10.4	7.9	7.1	15.3	10.5	12.1	8.7
Bed and breakfast	8.3	F	F	F	F	17.6	15.7	F	F	19.9	19.5
Hunting or fishing lodge	16.2	F	..	F	F	F	24.1	F	F	F	F
Resort	10.0	F	F	F	F	F	14.0	F	F	F	17.8
Camping or trailer park	4.4	21.7	17.2	17.2	23.6	9.7	7.3	13.7	12.1	13.2	10.2
Home of friends or relatives	1.8	6.0	14.0	6.6	6.2	4.3	3.5	6.9	5.2	4.1	5.3
Private cottage or vacation home	4.6	19.6	23.2	18.4	24.2	8.3	6.9	15.7	17.6	19.1	12.7
Commercial cottage or cabin	7.9	F	F	F	F	13.3	15.8	F	19.2	24.3	17.1
Other	7.4	18.4	F	F	22.8	15.3	12.5	21.1	22.7	19.2	14.7
Reallocated expenditures	1.4	5.6	7.9	5.5	6.0	3.1	2.4	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.5
Vehicle rental	6.0	21.7	F	18.1	F	20.2	9.3	F	23.1	15.6	11.5
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	1.5	5.4	9.4	4.8	6.1	2.8	3.3	5.3	4.1	3.1	3.7
Local transportation	4.4	18.7	F	16.5	21.5	9.2	7.2	21.9	F	12.4	9.7
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	5.0	11.7	F	19.3	17.5	15.3	8.5	24.9	F	17.8	8.0
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	1.6	6.9	8.9	5.3	7.3	3.6	2.7	6.4	7.1	3.8	3.6
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	2.2	7.9	10.9	6.9	8.4	4.7	3.6	10.3	7.5	6.6	5.9
Accommodation	2.1	9.0	10.5	8.8	8.6	4.1	3.7	9.7	8.8	5.9	5.0
Recreation and entertainment	2.5	12.0	16.0	8.7	12.1	4.5	4.5	9.4	7.7	5.2	7.1
Clothing	2.7	9.4	14.0	7.7	8.7	7.1	5.2	9.7	8.4	4.9	8.1
Other expenses	4.1	13.6	20.5	14.6	13.0	10.1	7.4	15.1	11.8	11.7	10.7

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 6: Coefficients of variation
Total domestic travel by activity participation and by province of destination, 2002⁹**

Activity	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
Total travel	0.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
Activity list (multiple counts)⁶											
Visit friends	1.4	4.4	8.5	4.6	4.1	2.9	2.6	4.6	4.1	3.4	3.7
Visit relatives	1.1	4.0	7.7	3.8	3.7	2.3	2.1	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.3
Shopping	1.3	3.8	6.9	4.0	3.7	2.7	2.7	4.5	3.8	3.1	3.8
Sightseeing	1.8	5.4	7.5	4.6	5.8	3.4	3.5	7.4	6.9	3.7	3.4
Attend a festival, fair or exhibition	4.8	10.4	16.4	10.8	11.4	7.0	9.4	15.8	11.3	10.7	8.8
Attend a cultural event (play, concert, etc.)	3.2	10.1	14.9	10.3	19.1	5.2	5.4	15.6	11.6	11.9	10.1
Attend an aboriginal/native cultural event	6.7	F	F	F	F	15.7	12.7	F	22.3	16.5	16.9
Attend a sports event	3.9	11.7	17.7	8.7	10.8	8.8	8.5	13.5	8.9	6.9	9.3
Visit a museum or art gallery	4.1	9.7	14.9	9.2	16.1	5.3	10.1	15.5	12.4	8.5	7.4
Visit a zoo, aquarium, botanical garden	4.9	17.3	22.2	13.4	13.8	7.0	9.5	F	21.2	9.1	11.2
Visit a theme or amusement park	4.2	17.2	11.8	16.4	13.5	8.0	8.5	F	23.4	7.5	15.6
Visit a national or provincial park	2.7	7.5	10.4	9.3	9.3	5.7	7.4	8.5	10.0	5.6	4.9
Visit an historic site	4.2	8.8	13.6	8.5	11.3	5.2	10.0	17.4	14.0	8.5	7.9
Go to a bar or nightclub	2.7	8.2	14.2	7.5	8.8	4.9	5.5	10.6	7.0	5.8	6.3
Go to a casino	4.3	F	F	8.8	F	7.7	7.2	13.3	9.6	13.2	9.9
Take a cruise or boat trip	4.3	14.6	21.8	14.3	16.8	7.7	7.2	F	20.3	F	9.4
Participation in sports/outdoor activity⁶	1.6	5.7	7.6	6.5	5.8	2.8	3.6	5.9	5.3	4.3	3.8
Swimming	3.4	13.2	13.5	13.4	13.3	6.0	6.5	10.1	11.7	10.0	8.4
Boating (motor, sail, kayak, canoe, other)	4.9	14.8	F	18.0	15.7	7.5	8.4	11.2	14.5	13.9	14.9
Other water-based activities	10.5	F	F	F	F	13.9	17.4	22.1	24.5	F	F
Golfing	5.8	18.6	19.0	15.6	17.5	12.7	11.5	11.8	14.1	12.1	10.4
Hunting	13.7	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	18.4	F	F
Fishing	5.2	16.6	F	20.2	23.6	8.6	10.5	13.4	13.1	16.4	14.8
Bird or wildlife viewing	5.6	17.7	F	17.8	18.3	9.7	9.3	17.3	F	21.5	19.1
Cross-country skiing	9.8	F	F	F	F	16.6	17.2	F	F	F	23.5
Downhill skiing	7.0	F	F	F	F	10.6	20.7	24.5	F	11.2	10.8
Snowmobiling	13.9	20.0	F	F	F	16.3	F	24.5	F	F	F
Walking or hiking	2.3	8.4	13.1	8.1	9.5	3.9	4.8	7.7	11.1	6.7	5.2
Cycling	5.0	21.9	F	23.6	20.9	8.3	11.1	14.9	20.0	17.2	11.9
Other sports or outdoor activities	2.8	11.6	14.7	13.3	11.3	4.9	5.8	12.5	9.6	7.6	8.1

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 7: Coefficients of variation
Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by visited Census Metropolitan Area, 2002⁹**

Characteristics	Visited Census Metropolitan Area						
	Canada ^{1,2}	St. John's	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montréal	Ottawa-Gatineau
	percentage						
Total visits	0.8	4.7	4.0	6.4	3.3	2.9	3.8
Same-day	1.3	8.4	5.7	8.3	5.2	4.3	6.6
Overnight	1.0	5.5	4.6	9.8	4.4	3.6	4.8
Province of origin	0.8	4.7	4.0	6.4	3.3	2.9	3.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.8	5.0	12.3	F	24.8	22.9	16.5
Prince Edward Island	3.8	F	7.8	20.9	F	F	18.2
Nova Scotia	2.5	22.3	4.8	15.2	F	19.9	15.6
New Brunswick	2.6	F	7.5	6.9	12.0	12.1	13.2
Quebec	1.6	F	F	F	3.6	3.4	6.4
Ontario	1.5	22.3	15.0	F	11.3	6.2	4.9
Manitoba	2.7	F	F	F	F	24.3	19.5
Saskatchewan	2.2	F	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	2.0	F	F	F	F	19.7	20.2
British Columbia	2.3	F	F	F	F	F	F
Quarter	0.8	4.7	4.0	6.4	3.3	2.9	3.8
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	1.9	12.1	9.5	12.3	7.2	6.4	8.6
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	1.7	9.4	7.6	16.4	5.8	5.9	8.2
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	1.2	8.4	6.8	11.0	5.9	5.0	5.7
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	1.7	8.4	8.2	9.9	7.0	6.4	8.0
Purpose⁷	0.8	4.7	4.0	6.4	3.3	2.9	3.8
Visit friends or relatives	1.2	7.2	8.3	11.3	5.8	4.3	5.8
Pleasure	1.2	8.9	5.5	10.9	4.8	5.3	6.2
Personal	2.0	8.2	7.6	11.4	9.0	9.3	11.8
Business	2.9	15.3	9.5	20.6	12.3	9.2	10.7
Convention (business and non-business)	4.3	F	20.8	F	18.0	15.1	18.8
Mode of transportation⁸	0.8	4.7	4.0	6.4	3.3	2.9	3.8
Automobile	0.8	5.0	4.2	6.3	3.5	3.3	4.2
Plane	3.2	16.0	13.2	F	22.0	11.6	10.3
Bus	4.0	21.5	17.8	F	16.0	12.2	15.3
Rail	8.2	..	F	F	F	14.7	24.8
Boat	10.0	F	F	F	F	F	F
Accommodation⁷	1.0	5.5	4.6	9.8	4.4	3.6	4.8
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁴							
Hotel	2.0	11.4	7.6	23.1	7.4	6.8	9.0
Motel	3.2	F	16.1	F	13.1	15.6	18.0
Bed and breakfast	7.6	F	F	F	22.0	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	11.8	..	..	..	F	F	F
Resort	9.3	..	..	..	F	F	F
Camping or trailer park	3.6	F	F	F	F	F	24.2
Home of friends or relatives	1.2	6.0	6.2	10.8	5.7	4.6	6.2
Private cottage or vacation home	3.8	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	6.5	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other	4.8	F	19.0	F	F	20.3	F

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 7: Coefficients of variation

Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by visited Census Metropolitan Area, 2002⁹ – Concluded

Characteristics	Visited Census Metropolitan Area						
	Toronto	St. Catharines-Niagara	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
	percentage						
Total visits	2.9	5.8	4.4	5.2	4.3	3.7	4.8
Same-day	4.2	8.9	6.1	7.7	8.9	6.2	11.1
Overnight	3.3	6.4	5.8	5.8	4.2	4.7	4.7
Province of origin	2.9	5.8	4.4	5.2	4.3	3.7	4.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	12.0	F	F	..	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	22.6	F	F	..	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	12.3	F	F	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	17.5	F	F	F	F	F	F
Quebec	11.5	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ontario	3.0	6.0	12.4	F	12.3	19.9	12.0
Manitoba	14.9	F	5.4	14.2	11.0	15.2	16.0
Saskatchewan	19.5	F	12.4	5.5	7.9	8.1	15.8
Alberta	15.1	F	17.6	14.7	5.6	4.4	9.0
British Columbia	18.0	F	24.1	F	10.2	9.9	6.0
Quarter	2.9	5.8	4.4	5.2	4.3	3.7	4.8
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	6.1	17.7	8.7	10.9	10.1	7.4	8.1
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	5.8	9.1	9.3	8.4	10.9	8.7	9.4
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	6.3	9.7	8.6	7.2	6.6	6.8	8.9
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	4.3	10.7	7.5	14.1	7.3	6.6	11.2
Purpose⁷	2.9	5.8	4.4	5.2	4.3	3.7	4.8
Visit friends or relatives	4.2	10.6	8.9	6.1	6.5	6.6	8.3
Pleasure	4.7	6.5	8.1	8.4	8.5	6.0	9.5
Personal	8.0	19.4	7.3	9.4	11.8	9.0	10.5
Business	8.8	F	11.2	13.5	9.4	12.2	10.8
Convention (business and non-business)	9.4	F	18.7	F	18.0	16.8	15.4
Mode of transportation⁸	2.9	5.8	4.4	5.2	4.3	3.7	4.8
Automobile	3.1	6.2	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.0	6.3
Plane	7.9	20.8	12.9	F	7.8	10.7	6.4
Bus	11.7	23.4	16.2	F	16.7	19.2	22.6
Rail	15.9	F	F	F	F	F	F
Boat	..	F	..	..	..	..	17.7
Accommodation⁷	3.3	6.4	5.8	5.8	4.2	4.7	4.7
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁴							
Hotel	6.1	8.5	9.5	10.8	8.8	6.6	7.6
Motel	15.4	18.7	19.3	17.4	18.8	22.8	17.4
Bed and breakfast	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	F	..	..	..	..	F	..
Resort	F	F	..	..	F	..	F
Camping or trailer park	21.8	23.4	F	F	F	20.1	F
Home of friends or relatives	4.1	12.0	7.7	6.8	4.7	6.0	6.3
Private cottage or vacation home	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	F	F	F	..	..	F	F
Other	19.1	F	F	F	F	F	F

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 8: Coefficients of variation
Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by Census Metropolitan Area of expenditure, 2002⁹**

Characteristics	Census Metropolitan Area of expenditure						
	Canada ^{1,2}	St. John's	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montréal	Ottawa-Gatineau
	percentage						
Total	1.3	6.3	4.9	14.0	5.0	4.7	5.1
Same-day visit expenditures	2.0	12.5	9.5	15.0	6.9	10.4	9.7
Overnight visit expenditures	1.4	9.1	6.2	20.2	5.7	6.0	6.7
Point of origin expenditures	2.6	10.3	10.9	13.5	20.4	10.6	10.2
Province of origin	1.3	6.3	4.9	14.0	5.0	4.7	5.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.9	6.0	15.2	F	F	F	19.8
Prince Edward Island	5.1	F	9.5	F	F	F	23.9
Nova Scotia	3.6	F	5.8	F	F	23.8	19.1
New Brunswick	3.8	F	8.9	8.1	17.3	14.2	17.7
Quebec	2.9	F	F	F	5.4	5.3	11.1
Ontario	2.5	F	16.4	F	14.9	9.9	6.5
Manitoba	3.7	F	F	F	F	F	F
Saskatchewan	3.1	F	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	3.2	F	F	F	F	F	F
British Columbia	3.7	..	F	F	F	F	F
Quarter	1.3	6.3	4.9	14.0	5.0	4.7	5.1
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	2.8	11.7	9.0	21.7	12.1	8.9	11.8
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	2.9	11.0	10.3	F	8.6	9.5	9.4
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	2.0	12.6	9.6	21.5	7.9	6.9	9.7
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	2.7	13.2	9.5	15.3	12.2	11.2	9.5
Purpose⁷	1.3	6.3	4.9	14.0	5.0	4.7	5.1
Visit friends or relatives	1.9	10.6	7.3	15.0	7.5	9.8	6.8
Pleasure	1.8	11.6	8.1	11.5	7.1	6.4	9.7
Personal	2.5	9.5	10.3	23.6	11.3	14.5	11.7
Business	3.7	13.9	11.0	F	14.2	10.4	9.4
Convention (business and non-business)	6.4	21.1	15.6	F	20.5	15.7	18.9
Mode of transportation⁸	1.3	6.3	4.9	14.0	5.0	4.7	5.1
Automobile	1.2	6.8	4.7	9.6	5.1	5.5	6.4
Plane	3.6	10.7	10.7	F	F	12.1	9.5
Bus	5.8	F	20.4	F	18.4	15.5	17.7
Rail	9.6	..	F	F	F	18.2	18.9
Boat	13.6	F	F	F	F	F	F
Accommodation⁷	1.4	9.1	6.2	20.2	5.7	6.0	6.7
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁵							
Hotel	2.6	18.7	9.4	F	8.2	8.0	10.5
Motel	4.0	F	22.2	F	15.3	19.1	23.1
Bed and breakfast	8.2	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	15.0	..	..	..	F	F	F
Resort	10.3	..	..	..	F	F	F
Camping or trailer park	4.2	F	F	F	F	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	1.8	9.0	7.9	17.2	8.7	10.3	7.3
Private cottage or vacation home	4.7	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	8.1	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other	7.1	F	23.7	F	F	24.5	21.8
Reallocated expenditures	1.3	6.3	4.9	14.0	5.0	4.7	5.1
Vehicle rental	5.2	F	17.3	F	F	17.1	16.6
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	1.2	6.9	6.5	9.9	5.5	5.0	5.5
Local transportation	4.4	24.4	16.7	F	17.1	9.7	18.8
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	3.4	10.8	13.9	19.9	F	15.1	12.8
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	1.3	10.5	5.5	19.3	6.9	5.1	5.9
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	1.9	11.1	8.6	14.5	8.6	7.5	8.0
Accommodation	2.1	15.8	8.9	F	7.7	7.7	9.1
Recreation and entertainment	2.1	14.5	9.4	15.1	8.0	8.8	13.1
Clothing	2.1	8.9	7.9	18.9	6.5	11.6	12.4
Other expenses	3.4	18.1	13.5	F	19.5	19.5	14.0

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 8: Coefficients of variation

Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by Census Metropolitan Area of expenditure, 2002⁹ – Concluded

Characteristics	Census Metropolitan Area of expenditure						
	Toronto	St. Catharines- Niagara	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
	percentage						
Total	4.4	6.7	4.5	7.2	5.1	4.9	5.6
Same-day visit expenditures	6.7	10.2	9.4	7.5	11.9	10.8	21.3
Overnight visit expenditures	4.7	9.1	7.1	11.1	5.2	5.8	6.8
Point of origin expenditures	9.2	14.0	8.8	14.5	10.9	11.6	11.2
Province of origin	4.4	6.7	4.5	7.2	5.1	4.9	5.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	16.0	F	F	..	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	F	F	F	..	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	16.8	F	F	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	20.0	F	F	F	F	F	F
Quebec	14.6	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ontario	5.0	7.1	14.6	F	15.3	22.5	18.1
Manitoba	17.8	F	5.2	17.0	18.0	17.6	17.6
Saskatchewan	F	F	15.9	5.4	9.4	9.9	21.0
Alberta	16.7	F	22.0	18.2	6.5	5.8	13.4
British Columbia	19.4	F	F	F	14.5	12.7	7.2
Quarter	4.4	6.7	4.5	7.2	5.1	4.9	5.6
1st quarter (Jan. - March)	7.7	18.5	7.9	12.4	10.8	10.1	12.1
2nd quarter (Apr. - June)	10.3	13.1	10.1	19.0	8.8	9.8	12.0
3rd quarter (July - Sept.)	7.5	11.7	8.2	11.2	10.0	7.3	10.4
4th quarter (Oct. - Dec.)	8.6	11.3	10.0	6.8	10.5	11.3	9.7
Purpose⁷	4.4	6.7	4.5	7.2	5.1	4.9	5.6
Visit friends or relatives	6.4	11.7	8.7	7.9	7.0	7.5	8.0
Pleasure	5.7	9.0	7.4	9.1	7.9	7.5	9.7
Personal	10.2	21.4	9.7	8.9	11.4	9.9	14.5
Business	9.8	22.7	10.8	20.7	11.6	12.9	13.2
Convention (business and non-business)	11.9	F	16.6	22.3	18.7	19.0	22.1
Mode of transportation⁸	4.4	6.7	4.5	7.2	5.1	4.9	5.6
Automobile	4.3	7.4	6.0	4.5	5.1	5.0	6.5
Plane	8.3	19.9	8.1	21.5	9.0	9.5	8.3
Bus	12.3	F	F	F	24.1	F	18.8
Rail	16.4	F	F	F	F	F	F
Boat	F	F	F	..	..	..	24.8
Accommodation⁷	4.7	9.1	7.1	11.1	5.2	5.8	6.8
Accommodation types (multiple counts)⁵							
Hotel	6.6	12.1	10.6	18.5	8.3	8.4	10.6
Motel	21.0	F	F	19.5	23.7	F	20.4
Bed and breakfast	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	F	..	..	..	..	F	..
Resort	F	F	..	..	F	..	F
Camping or trailer park	F	F	F	F	23.4	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	5.5	15.0	11.0	9.2	6.4	7.3	7.6
Private cottage or vacation home	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	F	F	F	..	..	F	F
Other	21.4	F	F	F	F	F	F
Reallocated expenditures	4.4	6.7	4.5	7.2	5.1	4.9	5.6
Vehicle rental	13.1	F	25.0	22.9	20.2	17.7	15.3
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	5.5	8.2	6.2	6.5	4.9	4.7	6.4
Local transportation	9.9	23.4	24.2	F	17.8	16.8	12.4
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	11.3	23.4	9.7	18.4	12.4	13.8	11.9
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	4.8	8.1	7.3	10.9	5.4	5.9	6.5
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	6.9	10.6	7.8	11.1	9.1	12.8	10.8
Accommodation	6.6	11.0	10.6	20.4	7.7	8.9	10.8
Recreation and entertainment	5.3	10.7	13.1	14.8	7.8	11.7	8.9
Clothing	7.0	16.1	9.5	7.4	7.6	7.5	14.4
Other expenses	11.1	23.9	13.2	12.5	21.3	13.5	19.8

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Appendix

Methodology

The Canadian Travel Survey (CTS), which is sponsored by Statistics Canada, the Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC) and the provincial governments, is administered to one or more sub-samples of households in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample. Except for differences in sample size and weighting, the design features of the LFS sample are maintained in the CTS sample.

LFS population coverage

The LFS is a monthly household survey whose sample of individuals is representative of the civilian, non-institutionalized population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the survey's coverage are residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and inmates of institutions. These groups together represent an exclusion of approximately 3.0% of the population aged 15 or over.

LFS sample design

The LFS has undergone an extensive redesign culminating in the introduction of the new design at the end of 1994. The LFS sample is drawn from an area frame and is based on a stratified, multi-stage design that uses probability sampling. A detailed description of the LFS design can be obtained in *Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey*, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 71-526. The main advantage of a stratified sample design is that when sampling is applied separately to many diverse strata, each stratum having a relatively homogeneous population, the efficiency of the sample is higher than that obtained from simple random sampling without stratification.

LFS sample rotation

The LFS employs a panel design whereby the entire monthly sample of dwellings consists of six panels, or rotation groups, of approximately equal size. Each of these panels can be considered to be representative of the entire LFS population. All dwellings in a rotation group remain in the LFS sample for six consecutive months after which time they are replaced (rotated out of the sample) by a new panel of dwellings selected from the same or similar clusters.

This rotation pattern was adopted to minimize any problems of non-response or respondent burden that would occur if households were to remain in the sample for longer than six months. It also has the statistical advantage of providing a common sample base for short-term month-to-month comparisons of LFS characteristics. Because of the rotation group feature, it is possible to readily conduct supplementary surveys (e.g., the CTS) using the LFS design but employing less than the full sample size.

CTS as a supplement

Since 1998, the CTS uses 2 of the 6 rotation groups in the LFS sample for all provinces, except for Newfoundland and Labrador where the number of rotation groups in the sample is three. All households of a selected rotation group participate to the survey. For the CTS, the coverage of the LFS remains the same, that is, it includes all household members aged 15 years and over. One person per household is randomly selected to answer CTS survey questions. Text Table 1 shows the CTS monthly sample sizes for each month for two rotation groups.

Text Table 1
Canadian Travel Survey monthly sample sizes for two rotation groups, 2002

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Canada	14,311	14,198	13,907	14,036	14,508	14,257	14,170	14,313	14,483	14,748	14,466	14,047	171,444
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	815	829	651	777	776	794	774	735	760	777	731	768	9,187
Prince Edward Island	381	386	358	343	374	346	408	388	380	351	371	379	4,465
Nova Scotia	1,005	987	943	822	930	909	919	878	903	912	778	825	10,811
New Brunswick	812	798	729	739	838	758	817	780	832	797	721	771	9,392
Quebec	2,499	2,855	2,758	2,781	2,902	2,882	2,866	2,895	2,939	2,844	2,858	2,664	33,743
Ontario	4,248	4,116	4,132	4,101	4,186	3,937	3,844	4,077	3,992	4,227	4,153	3,812	48,825
Manitoba	1,048	983	1,060	1,022	996	1,044	1,089	1,020	1,006	1,046	1,078	1,012	12,404
Saskatchewan	1,012	935	1,034	1,042	1,018	1,086	1,041	1,010	1,049	1,062	1,048	1,058	12,395
Alberta	1,079	916	995	1,044	1,039	1,082	1,034	1,193	1,252	1,303	1,295	1,458	13,690
British Columbia	1,412	1,393	1,247	1,365	1,449	1,419	1,378	1,337	1,370	1,429	1,433	1,300	16,532

1. Three rotation groups.

CTS data collection

Since 1996, the CTS uses computer-assisted interviewing (CAI), i.e., the questionnaire is designed for a laptop computer and the interviewer keys in reported information during the interview. Upon completion of the LFS interview, the interviewer asks to speak to the selected person for the CTS. If the selected person is not available, the interviewer arranges for a convenient time to phone back. Since proxy response is not usually allowed, the collection period is extended by three working days (five calendar days) to allow the interviewers time to contact the selected individuals.

Data processing and weighting

After collection, the data go through many processing steps. The data are edited in a series of iterations to detect errors in the data and to prepare the data files for subsequent weighting and expenditure imputation.

The edited files are then processed through the weighting system. Since the CTS used a sub-sample of the LFS sample, the derivation of weights for the survey records is clearly tied to the weighting procedure used for the LFS. In the LFS, the final weight attached to each record is the product of the following factors: the basic weight, the cluster sub-weight, the balancing factor for non-response and the province-age-sex ratio adjustment factor. Further adjustments are made to the LFS weights in order to derive a final weight for the individual records on the CTS microdata files.

Changes to the Canadian Travel Survey

Changes to the sampling methodology have been introduced in the last few years. From 1980 to the first quarter of 1992, the survey was conducted on a quarterly basis, that is, the respondents were contacted at the end of the three-month period and had to recall all trips ending in that period. Because it was hard to remember all the trips that ended during such a long period, starting with the second quarter of 1992, the same respondent was contacted for every month in that three-month period. However, this resulted in trips being under-reported for the second and third months of the quarter. To improve the data quality, the methodology was changed again in 1994, with a new sample of respondents for every month. This method has been used since. Also in 1996, the sample was increased to two rotation groups in all provinces (except in Newfoundland and Labrador where the sample was increased to three) compared to only one rotation group for most provinces in 1994 (some provinces purchased additional rotation groups for the summer months).

In 1997, the implementation of the "Project to Improve Provincial Economic Statistics" (PIPES), resulted in new requirements for the CTS, namely the collection of more reliable annual data on interprovincial trips. In order to comply with these new demands, the sample was increased to three rotation groups in all provinces. Members of one rotation group were asked about all trips, while respondents in the remaining two rotation groups were asked to report only their out-of-province trips.

In 1998, the sample was brought back to 1996 levels. However minor changes were made to the questionnaire: first, the activity "visit to friends and relatives" was split in two separate activities and second, the accommodation type "resort" was split in two separate accommodation types, "resort" and "hunting or fishing lodge".

In 1999, there was no change to the survey.

In the summer of 2000, the CTS and LFS data collection method was changed. Rather than being done by interviewers working out of their homes (a de-centralized environment), the majority of the collection was going to be done in all regional offices (centralized environment).

In 2001, no changes were made to the CTS.

At the start of 2002, a more systematic interviewer monitoring system was implemented in the regional offices. This is an automated system that enables supervisors to see the interviewer's screen remotely and hear the telephone conversation between the interviewer and the respondent. Increased monitoring of interviewers served to improve the collection of information from respondents and thereby enhance the quality of the data produced by the survey.

Data comparability

In 1992 and 1994, changes to the methodology caused a break in data continuity, with the result that the data for these years cannot be compared with each other or with data from previous years. Because of the number of changes made to the survey since 1996, data from that year and subsequent years are not comparable with those of previous years.

Revised data for 1996 and 1998 to 2001, which were produced in the project "Historical Adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2001," are comparable. The estimates included in the 2001 edition of this publication result from that revision of data from 1996 and 1998 to 2001. The 1997 data are not comparable with those revised data, since they were excluded from the 2001 historical adjustment project.

However, it is important to note that the 2002 data cannot be compared with the data revised in the project "Historical Adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2001." In particular, the 2002 estimates cannot be compared with those appearing in the 2001 edition of this publication.

For this reason, data from 1998 to 2001 were revised again in the project "Historical Adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2003" in order to make them comparable with 2002 data. These revised data may be obtained by contacting Client Services of the Division. Also, estimates from 1998 to 2001 appearing in the 2001 edition of this publication have been revised and are now available in the CANSIM database. Those estimates will appear in the 2003 edition of this publication.

Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2003

At the start of 2002, a more systematic interviewer monitoring system was implemented in the regional offices. Previously, monitoring of interviewers' work was done by means of spot checks, but with the new system, each interviewer was now monitored for a fixed period at different times in the week.

Since the beginning of the year, a sizeable increase was observed in the estimates for 2002 compared to those for 2001. While CTS estimates tend to be somewhat volatile, the variations were too large to be considered acceptable. Following a thorough analysis of the data, Statistics Canada concluded that the new monitoring system was largely responsible for the increases observed in 2002 and the 2002 estimates could not be compared with those of previous years. Accordingly, the project "Historical Adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2003" was implemented to revise once again the data from 1998 to 2001.

Changes were therefore made to the provincial models used in the 2001 historical adjustment project in order to reflect what the trip levels from 1998 to 2001 would have been if collection had been carried out under the new interviewer monitoring system. Also, changes were made to the 2001 models to improve the adjustments relating to the centralization of collection.

Using these modified models, the microdata files and estimates from 1998 to 2001 were adjusted to take into account not only the effects of the centralization of collection and respondent conditioning, but also the effect of the increased monitoring of interviewers.

Consequently, the 1998 to 2001 estimates that appear in the 2001 edition of this publication have been re-revised and are available in the CANSIM database. They will be included in the 2003 edition of this publication.

For more detailed information on the basic assumptions and the variables used in the 2003 provincial historical adjustment models, the Tourism Statistics Program may be contacted directly.

Concepts and definitions

- **Quarter.** Quarter during which the trip ended.
- **Trip.** For the purposes of the CTS, a trip is defined as travel to a Canadian destination at least 80 km one-way from home for any reason except: travel to and from work or school (i.e., commuting); one-way travel involving a change of residence; travel of operating crew members of buses, airplanes, boats, etc.; travel in an ambulance to a hospital or clinic; trips that did not originate in Canada; trips longer than a year.¹ A trip may involve one person travelling alone or several persons from the same household travelling together. Persons from different households travelling together are defined as taking different trips.
- **Traveller.** Anyone who takes a trip. Anyone who does not take a trip is referred to as a non-traveller.
- **Person-trip.** Trip taken by one person. A person-trip starts when the traveler leaves his/her home to go on a trip. The total number of person-trips for a population is the count of the number of persons on each trip taken in the population.²
- **Same-day trip.** Trip which does not include a night away from home.
- **Overnight trip.** Trip that includes at least one night away from home.
- **Visit.** A same-day visit can only be made on the course of a same-day trip. In such cases, a visit is recorded at the destination of the trip. An overnight visit can only be done on an overnight trip. As such, the location visited is defined as the location where the respondent has spent at least one night.
- **Person-visit.** Same-day or overnight visit made by a person taking a trip. The total number of person-visits for a population is the count of the number of visits made by each person in the population on each trip taken.
- **Province-visit.** All persons visiting a province are registered as having made one person-visit in this province.
- **Census Metropolitan Area-visit.** All persons visiting a Census Metropolitan Area are registered as having made one person-visit in this Census Metropolitan Area.
- **Origin.** Starting point of a trip is the respondent's place of residence at the time the trip was taken.

1. The CTS collects information about trips beyond those defined by the destination and distance criteria above. Except for the types of travel that are excluded in the definition above, information is also collected about: i) travel to destinations outside Canada; ii) overnight travel regardless of distance, i.e. less than 80 km one-way from home; and iii) same-day travel between 40 and 80 km one-way from home for trips originating in Ontario.

2. The CTS selects a sample of persons rather than a sample of trips. This means the CTS estimates the number of person-trips for a population by selecting a sample of persons and counting the number of trips taken by each person in the sample. Appropriate weights are assigned to the sampled persons and their person-trips to make the estimates of those persons and their person-trips representative of the population.

- **Destination.** Place reported by the respondent as the destination of a trip. If a respondent visited more than one place during a trip, the destination is the place furthest from his/her home.
- **Distance.** One-way distance between the trip origin and its destination expressed in kilometres.
- **Duration.** A trip starts when the traveller leaves his/her usual residence. It ends when he/she comes back. The trip duration is measured by the number of nights a traveller spends away from his/her usual residence.
- **Person-night.** One night away from home by a person taking a trip e.g. a person who takes a trip involving three nights away from home has a count of three person-nights. The total number of person-nights for a population is the count of the number of trips spent away from home by each person in the population on each trip taken.
- **Intraprovincial travel.** Travel within a province by its residents, e.g., Ontario residents travelling in Ontario.
- **Interprovincial travel.** Travel by the resident of one province to and in another province, e.g., Ontario residents travelling elsewhere in Canada.
- **Non-resident travel.** Travel by residents from another province to a specific province, e.g., travel of Canadians (except Ontario residents) to Ontario.
- **Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).** Main labour market area of an urbanized core having 100,000 or more population. For more details, refer to the Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991.
- **Census Division (CD).** Areas established by provincial laws which are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (Census Subdivision) and the province level. Census Divisions represent counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas. For more details, refer to the Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991.
- **Tourism region.** From a tourism point of view, homogeneous regions defined by each province.
- **Purpose.** Main reason the respondent to the survey went on a trip, regardless of the reason anyone else from the household had for taking the same trip.
- **Mode of transportation.** Mode of transportation used to travel the greatest distance during a trip.
- **Accommodation.** Type of accommodation where nights were spent. The data on the type of accommodation is collected for each of the nights spent on the trip.

- **Activities.** Activities in which travellers took part during the trip rather than during their visit. For this reason, an activity cannot be associated to a precise location. For example, a person may visit Vancouver and Whistler, and reported downhill skiing as an activity. It is impossible to know if the traveller skied in Vancouver, in Whistler or in both places.
- **Expenditures.** Trip expenditures made by all household members who went on the trip. Expenditures may have been paid for by individuals, by government or by a private sector business. In the CTS, the expenditures are broken down in the following categories: vehicle rental, vehicle operation, local transportation, intercity transportation, food or beverages purchased at restaurants or bars, food or beverages purchased at stores during the trip, accommodation, recreation and entertainment, clothing and other expenditures. The following items are excluded:
 - food purchased before the trip for use while on the trip;
 - items purchased to be resold or used in business (including items used on farm);
 - vehicles such as cars, caravans, boats;
 - capital investments such as real estate, works of arts, rare articles and stocks;
 - cash given to friends or relatives during a holiday trip which does not represent payment of tourism goods or services, as well as donations made to institutions.
- **Reported expenditures.** Reported expenditures are the expenditures made by the respondent and other household members who went on the trip. Expenditures are reported in Canadian dollars and include all taxes and tips. As described above, these expenditures are reported in different categories. They do not represent where money was spent on a specific trip, but rather how much money was spent, and in which category of expenditures. It is associated with a trip as a whole.
- **Reallocated expenditures.** Refers to the process by which the respondents reported expenditures are redistributed to specific geographic regions where money was spent. The CTS uses an expenditure reallocation model by which money included in each expenditure category is redistributed to a geographic region according to specific rules. Generally, money is allocated at the destination location in the case of same-day trips and redistributed according to the number of nights spent in each geographic region in the case of overnight trips. However, this rule may vary according to the expenditure item. Once redistributed, the expenditures are referred to as reallocated expenditures.

Since 1996 data providing more detailed information were collected and have allowed the redistribution of the reported expenditures at the sub-provincial level. By using the information available at the locational level, namely the number of nights spent at a location, types of accommodation used and the number of nights spent by type of accommodation, it is possible to refine the expenditure reallocation model for the following categories of expenditures: accommodation, food or beverages purchased at restaurants or bars and food or beverages purchased in stores during the trip. The level of geography for which the expenditures are redistributed in the CTS are the following: province, tourism region, Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Census Division (CD).

- **Point of origin reallocation expenditures.** This category of expenditures refers to expenditures that have been allocated to the point of origin of the traveller. Those expenditures are assumed to have taken place at the location of origin of the trip and not at the locations visited. Expenditure categories that are allocated to the location of origin of the trip are the following:

In the case of a same-day trip

- vehicle rental,
- vehicle operation,
- intercity transportation.

In the case of an overnight trip

- vehicle rental, in cases where an automobile was stated as the primary mode of transportation,
- intercity transportation.

When looking at total person-visits and reallocated expenditures associated with those visits, one has to be careful. Point of origin expenditures made by travelers leaving a location are included with total expenditures of visitors coming to that location. When calculating expenditures (average or total) made by visitors coming to that location, it is important to exclude point of origin expenditures that have been made by residents leaving the location to visit other destinations as they were not made by non-resident visitors who visited the location.

- **Point of origin reallocation expenditures, provincial level.** This category of expenditures refers to expenditures that have been allocated to the province of origin of the traveller. These expenditures include the amount spent in a province by the residents of that province before going on a trip outside that province.
- **Province of origin reallocation expenditures, Census Metropolitan Area level.** This category of expenditures refers to expenditures that have been allocated to the CMA of origin of the traveller. These expenditures include the amount spent in a CMA by the residents of that CMA before going on a trip outside that CMA.
- **Vehicle rental expenditures.** Includes all operation, rental or user fees encountered for the use of any vehicle such as an automobile, truck, motorcycle, bicycle, boat, motor home, snowmobile, etc. (including insurance).
- **Vehicle operation expenditures.** It includes expenditures related to the operation of a private or rental vehicle, namely gasoline, repairs and parking costs while on the trip.
- **Local transportation expenditures.** Local transportation means within a city or metropolitan area, that is, intracity transportation. It includes the cost of taxis, city bus fares, subway fares and bus tours in the place of visit and/or destination while on the trip.
- **Intercity transportation expenditures.** Includes expenses between cities or metropolitan areas to get to or from the destination. These transportation expenditures include ticket fares for intercity aircrafts, boats, hovercrafts, trains, buses as well as intercity ferries.

- **Food or beverages purchased at restaurants or bars.** Includes the total amount spent on meals and drinks purchased from restaurants, bars, cafeterias, fast food take-out counters, and minibars located in some hotel/motel rooms, regardless where they were consumed.
- **Food or beverages purchased at stores during the trip.** Includes the total amount spent at local stores while on the trip, regardless of where they were consumed. For example, groceries purchased to bring home or to eat during the trip are included in this category.
- **Accommodation expenditures.** Total expenditures for nights spent in hotels, motels, resorts, cabins, private or commercial cottages, campgrounds, etc. This primarily includes rental fees. However, in the case of trips to private cottages or the home of friends or relatives, it could also include any money given to owners for the use of their accommodation.
- **Recreation and entertainment expenditures.** Includes the cost of admission to theatres, sports events, art galleries, nightclubs, etc. It also includes gambling expenses and sporting activity costs such as daily ski lift passes, green fees, rental of sports equipment, entrance fees to a cultural or leisure activity, but excludes recreation and entertainment purchased for the season (e.g., season ski passes).
- **Clothing expenditures.** Includes any clothing purchases whether they are gifts or for personal use. Also, includes shoes, belts, jewellery, handbags and other accessories.
- **Other expenditures.** Includes items such as souvenirs, household items, registration fees for courses or conferences, customs duties, postcards and stamps, insurance fees, medication, books, craft supplies, film and developing, costs for child care, telephone charges, etc. Also, includes rental of accommodation (e.g., seminar rooms) for same-day trips.
- **Age.** Age group of the respondent. This variable comes from the LFS.
- **Sex.** Sex of the respondent. This variable comes from the LFS.
- **Marital Status.** Marital status of the respondent. This variable comes from the LFS.
- **Education attainment.** Educational attainment of the respondent. This variable comes from the LFS.
- **Occupation.** Type of work the respondent was doing during the LFS reference week, as determined by the type of work reported and the description of the respondent's most important duties. This variable comes from the LFS. It is based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification. The occupations are grouped in the following five categories: managerial and other professional; clerical, sales and service; primary occupation; manufacturing, construction and transportation; never worked/other.
- **Household income.** Total household income, before taxes and deductions, including income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions, pensions, interest, rents, etc. for all household members, for the year preceding the reference year.

TR_Q11 Including yourself, how many persons now living in this household went on this trip?
(Min: 1 Max: 40)
 Person(s) Don't know Refusal

TR_Q12 How many of these people were under the age of 15?
(Min: 0 Max: 39)
 Person(s) Don't know Refusal

TR_Q13 How many nights were you away from home on this trip?
(Min: 0 Max: 365)
 Night(s) Don't know Refusal

TR_Q14 Did you spend this night in this destination?
 Yes No Don't know Refusal

TR_Q15 Did you spend this night in ...?
 Canada
 United States
 Another country
 Don't know
 Refusal

TR_Q16 Did you spend all of these nights in ...?
 Yes No Don't know Refusal

TR_Q17 Did you spend all of these nights in Canada?
 Yes No Don't know Refusal

TR_Q18 to Q20 How many of these nights did you spend in:
(Min: 0 Max: 365)
 Canada, if any?
 the United States, if any?
 a country other than Canada or the United States?
 Nights Don't know Refusal

LO_Q01 What was the first **Canadian** city or town and (**Q02**) province you stayed overnight?
 City/town Don't know
 Refusal
 Province Don't know
 Refusal

AC_Q01 to Q12 In what types of accommodation did you stay and how many nights did you spend in each?

	Nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Hotel	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Motel	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Bed and breakfast	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Hunting or fishing lodge	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Resort	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Camping or trailer park	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Home of friends or relatives	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Private cottage or vacation home	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial cottage or cabin	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (hostel, universities, etc.)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal	_____

TR_Q21 What means of transportation did you use to travel the greatest distance on this trip?

Auto (motor homes, jeeps, trucks, vans and campers, etc.)
 Air
 Bus
 Rail
 Boat
 Other (include motorcycles/bicycles, etc.)
 Don't know
 Refusal

TR_Q22 Was it a Canadian air carrier?
 Yes No Don't know Refusal

TR_Q23 What was your main reason for taking this trip?

Visiting friends or relatives
 Pleasure
 Personal
 Business
 Non-business convention
 Don't know
 Refusal

TR_Q24 Did you attend a convention?
 Yes No Don't know Refusal

- TR_Q25** On this trip did you...
- Visit friends?
 - Visit relatives?
 - Shop?
 - Do some sightseeing?
 - Attend a festival or fair?
 - Attend a cultural performance, for example a play, or a concert?
 - Attend an aboriginal or native cultural activity?
 - Attend a sports event?
 - Visit a museum or art gallery?
 - Visit a zoo, aquarium or botanical park?
 - Visit a theme or amusement park?
 - Visit a national or provincial nature park?
 - Visit a historic site?
 - Go to a bar or nightclub?
 - Go to a casino?
 - Take a cruise or boat trip?
 - None of the above
 - Don't know
 - Refusal

- TR_Q26** Did you participate in any sports or outdoor activities?
- Yes No Don't know Refusal

- TR_Q27** What were these sports or outdoor activities?
- Swimming
 - Boating – motor boat, sail boat, kayak, canoe or other
 - Other water-based activities
 - Golfing
 - Hunting
 - Fishing
 - Bird or wildlife viewing
 - Cross-country skiing
 - Downhill skiing or snowboarding
 - Snowmobiling
 - Walking or hiking
 - Cycling
 - Other (specify) _____
 - Don't know
 - Refusal

I would now like to ask you some questions about the cost of this trip. Please include all costs related to this trip including taxes and tips. Please do not forget to include the costs for the household members who went on this trip.

- TR_Q29** Were all the costs of this trip paid for by you or members of your household?
- Yes No Don't know Refusal

- TR_Q30 to Q32** Who paid for all or any part of this trip? Was it the government, a private sector business or organisation. Yourself or other individuals?
- Yes No Don't know Refusal

- TR_Q33** How many package deals, if any, were purchased for this trip or part of this trip? (A package deal must include more than one expense item, (for example, transportation and meals or accommodation and car rental, etc.)) (Min: 0 Max: 9)
- Package deals Don't know Refusal

- TR_Q34** Did this package include:
- Vehicle rental?
 - Air, boat, train or bus transportation?
 - Food and beverages?
 - Accommodation?
 - Recreation and entertainment?
 - Other
 - Don't know
 - Refusal

- TR_Q35** How many nights were included in this package? (Min: 0 Max: 365)
- Nights Don't know Refusal

- TR_Q36** What was the cost of this package? (Min: 0 Max: 99,995)
- \$ Don't know Refusal

- TR_Q37 to Q58 and Q60** (Excluding the cost of package deal) Was money spent ...

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refusal	\$
- to rent a vehicle and how much? (including rental fees and insurance) (Min: 0 Max: 99,995)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- to operate a private or rented vehicle? (including gas, repairs and parking)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- on local transportation? (such as city buses, subways and taxis)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- how much of this money was spent on taxis?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- on airplane, boat, train or commercial bus fares?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- on food and beverages prior to leaving home for use on the trip?	<input type="checkbox"/>				

