# International Travel 2002 



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## Highlights

## International travel in 2002

- World tourism remained strong in 2002 despite the after effects of September $11^{\text {th }}$, the slowdown in economic growth and the looming Iraq conflict. According to preliminary data released by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO), the number of international tourist arrivals grew by $2.7 \%$ in 2002 over 2001, reaching the 700 million mark for the first time. Worldwide receipts from international tourism increased $0.3 \%$ (in constant dollars).
- Canada welcomed 44.9 million foreign visitors (including same-day and overnight travellers) in 2002, a drop of $4.8 \%$ over 2001 and the third annual consecutive decrease. United States residents made 40.9 million trips to Canada in 2002, a decrease of $4.6 \%$ compared to 2001. Trips by residents of countries other than the United States fell by $6.0 \%$ to reach 4.0 million in 2002, a second consecutive annual drop.
- The number of overnight trips to Canada by foreign residents continued to advance in 2002 ( $+2.0 \%$ ). Despite the events of September 11, 2001, this was the tenth consecutive annual increase. This followed small increases of $0.1 \%$ in 2001 and $1.0 \%$ in 2000. A record number of close to 20 million foreign tourists crossed our borders in 2002.
- Same-day trips from the United States were down $9.5 \%$ in 2002, reaching 24.7 million, the third consecutive annual decline in same-day trips.
- Americans made a record number of overnight trips ( 16.2 million) to Canada in 2002, up $3.8 \%$ compared to 2001. This increase was entirely due to car travel which increased by $7.3 \%$ while air travel remained virtually unchanged ( $+0.2 \%$ ). The number of Americans travelling by car exceeded 10.0 million for the first time since the mid 1970s. Air travel was slower to recover from the slump experienced after the September 11 events. The small increase of $0.2 \%$ in overnight air travel by Americans in 2002 was not large enough to bring the number of trips by air back to the level observed in 2000.
- Collectively, American tourists stayed 64.5 million nights in Canada in 2002, up $3.2 \%$. They spent $\$ 8.4$ billion, a 6.3\% increase over 2001.
- Almost 3.8 million tourists came from overseas to Canada in 2002, down $5.3 \%$ from 2001 and following a decrease of $8.1 \%$ in 2001. This decline is mainly attributable to Europe with 220,000 less tourists than in 2001. In general, these travellers made shorter trips and spent less in 2002. Overseas tourists stayed 56.6 million nights in Canada, a $7.7 \%$ decrease from 2001, and spent $\$ 5.3$ billion, down $3.3 \%$.
- Canadian residents made 39.2 million foreign sameday and overnight trips in 2002, down 9.2\% from 2001 and less than half of the 1992 level when it peaked at 82.2 million. The vast majority of these trips ( 34.6 million) were to American destinations, but trips south of the border were down $9.9 \%$ from 2001 and the second consecutive drop.
- In 2002, Canadian residents made 13.0 million overnight trips to the United States, down $3.7 \%$ from 2001, the lowest level since 1987. Same-day trips to the United States by Canadian residents (of which $96.8 \%$ were by car) dropped by $13.3 \%$ to 21.6 million in 2002. Canadian residents took 4.2 million overnight trips by air to the United States in 2002, down $10.2 \%$ from 2001. This followed a $13.3 \%$ decline in 2001, after the September 11 events.
- The number of overnight trips made by Canadian residents to countries other than the United States decreased by $3.1 \%$ in 2002 to reach 4.7 million. Europe and Oceania were the only two overseas regions to see more Canadian residents crossing their borders in 2002. Asia remained stable while all other regions posted decreases, the most important one being in South America.
- In 2002, Canada's international travel deficit - the difference between what Canadian residents spend abroad and what foreigners spend in Canada - dropped for the second consecutive year, as the increase in receipts was greater than the advance in payments. Canadian residents spent a record of $\$ 18.6$ billion abroad, up a mere $0.2 \%$ over 2001. At the same time, non-residents injected $\$ 16.7$ billion in the Canadian economy in 2002, up $1.9 \%$. The overall travel deficit dropped from $\$ 2.2$ billion in 2001 to $\$ 1.9$ billion in 2002, a decline of $13.1 \%$.


## Overview of trends 2002

## Although a difficult year, a positive performance worldwide

World tourism remained strong in 2002 despite the after effects of September 11 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, the slowdown in economic growth and the looming Iraq conflict. According to preliminary data released by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO), the number of international tourist ${ }^{1}$ arrivals grew by $2.7 \%$ in 2002 over 2001, reaching the 700 million mark for the first time. Worldwide receipts from international tourism increased 0.3\% (in constant dollars).

Although many destinations faced some difficulties at the start of the year, a gradual improvement set in as the year progressed. Uncertainty under the threat of new terrorist attacks and the slow economic recovery played a role in many source markets. According to WTO, these adverse conditions resulted in shifts in tourism demand, not so much in the overall volume but in the choice of destination (domestic instead of international, familiar instead of unknown), of transportation mode (automobile, train or bus instead of plane), of travel arrangement (late bookings), etc.

Also, according to WTO, in normal circumstances, travel between regions grows at a faster rate than intraregional travel. However, in the last two years, since September $11^{\text {th }}$, it has been the opposite. In 2002, interregional travel was flat after the $6.0 \%$ decrease registered in 2001. On the other hand, intraregional travel grew in both years, by $1.0 \%$ and $3.0 \%$ respectively.

Table 1
International tourist arrivals in the five world tourism regions, 2001 and 2002

| Rank | Region | International tourist arrivals |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2001 | 2002 | $\begin{array}{r} 2002 \\ \text { to } 2001 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | millions |  | \% change |
| 1 | Europe | 390.8 | 399.8 | 2.3 |
| 2 | Asia and the Pacific | 121.1 | 131.3 | 8.4 |
| 3 | Americas | 120.2 | 114.9 | -4.4 |
| 4 | Africa | 28.3 | 29.1 | 2.8 |
| 5 | Middle East | 23.6 | 27.6 | 16.7 |
|  | World | 684.1 | 702.6 | 2.7 |

[^0]The Americas were the only region to register a decline in arrivals in 2002 (Table 1), still suffering from the drop in travel to the United States. The Middle East as well as the Asia and Pacific region recorded the strongest increases in tourist arrivals, with $16.7 \%$ and $8.4 \%$ respectively.

Canada's popularity as a tourist destination strengthened in 2002. International tourist arrivals to Canada increased 2.0\% over 2001. In contrast, international tourist arrivals in the United States dropped 6.7\%. The number of arrivals to Mexico fell by $0.7 \%$, allowing Canada to rank second in North America (after the United States) and seventh most popular destination worldwide.

## Drop in foreign travel to Canada

Canada welcomed 44.9 million foreign visitors (including same-day and overnight travellers) in 2002, a drop of 4.8\% over 2001 and the third annual consecutive decrease (Figure 1). United States residents made 40.9 million trips to Canada in 2002, a decrease of 4.6\% compared to 2001. Trips by residents of countries other than the United States fell by $6.0 \%$ to reach 4.0 million in 2002, a second consecutive annual drop.

Figure 1
International trips to Canada, 1993 to 2002


The drop in travel from the United States is the result of an important decrease in same-day trips partially offset by a small increase in overnight trips. In the case of the decline in overseas travel, same-day trips were down $16.5 \%$ when the drop in overnight trips was not as important at 5.3\%.

The number of overnight trips to Canada by foreign residents continued to advance in 2002 (+2.0\%). Despite the events of September 11, 2001, this was the tenth consecutive annual increase (Figure 2). This followed small increases of $0.1 \%$ in 2001 and $1.0 \%$ in 2000. A record number of close to 20 million foreign tourists crossed our borders in 2002.

Figure 2
Overnight trips to Canada, 1993 to 2002


Americans made a record number of overnight trips ( 16.2 million) to Canada in 2002, up $3.8 \%$ compared to 2001. Same-day trips from the United States were down $9.5 \%$ in 2002, reaching 24.7 million, the third consecutive annual decline in same-day trips. The most popular ports of entry for same-day trips from the United States are Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, Windsor and Sarnia in Ontario.

Almost 3.8 million tourists came from overseas to Canada in 2002, down $5.3 \%$ from 2001 and following a decrease of $8.1 \%$ in 2001. This decline is mainly attributable to Europe with 220,000 fewer tourists than in 2001.

## Foreign travel by Canadians still down

Canadian residents made 39.2 million foreign same-day and overnight trips in 2002, down 9.2\% from 2001 (Figure 3) and less than half of the 1992 level when it peaked at 82.2 million. The vast majority of these trips ( 34.6 million) were to American destinations, but trips south of the border were down $9.9 \%$ from 2001 and the second consecutive drop. The number of trips made by Canadian residents to countries other than the United States decreased by $3.1 \%$ in 2002 to reach 4.7 million. This was the first drop since 1991.

In 2002, Canadian residents made 13.0 million overnight trips to the United States, down 3.7\% from 2001, the lowest level since 1987. Same-day trips to the United States made

Figure 3
International trips by Canadian residents, 1993 to 2002

by Canadian residents (of which $96.8 \%$ were by car) dropped by $13.3 \%$ to 21.6 million in 2002. Same-day trips from Canada were on a downward trend throughout most of the 1990s as the Canadian dollar was losing ground to its American counterpart.

Figure 4
Same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States and average value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar


## United States market

## United States travel to Canada continues to surpass reverse flow of Canadians

For the fifth year in a row the number of American overnight trips into Canada surpassed the number of overnight trips by Canadian residents travelling south of the border (Figure 5). Throughout most of the 1990s, travel by southbound Canadians outpaced northbound American travel.

Figure 5
Overnight trips by Canadian residents to the United States versus American overnight trips to Canada, 1993 to 2002


Overnight travel from the United States rose 3.8\% in 2002. This increase was entirely due to car travel which increased by $7.3 \%$ while air travel remained virtually unchanged (+0.2\%).

Collectively, Americans stayed 64.5 million nights in Canada in 2002, up 3.2\%. They spent $\$ 8.4$ billion, a $6.3 \%$ increase over 2001. American tourists spent over \$520 per trip in 2002, compared to $\$ 340$ in 1993. The jump in spending can be associated with the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to its Canadian counterpart, as well as the rise in travel prices that took place over that period. Part of the phenomenon can also be attributable to the growth in air travel to Canada that occurred at the end of the 1990s, after the signing of the Open Skies Agreement. Since air travellers spend more than car travellers during their stay in Canada, (\$960 compared to $\$ 390$ in 2002), and their share increased over that period, it drove the increase in average spending.

## Over 10 million American tourists drove to Canada

The number of Americans travelling by car exceeded 10.0 million trips for the first time since the mid 1970s, when car travel represented over 80.0\% of overnight travel by Americans to Canada. The share of car travel has dropped slowly over the years as air travel became more popular. In 2002, the percentage of American tourists visiting Canada by car was $65.6 \%$.

Air travel was slower to recover from the slump experienced after the September 11 events. The small increase of $0.2 \%$ in overnight air travel by Americans in 2002 was not large enough to bring the number of trips by air back to the level observed in 2000. In 2000, the proportion of overnight trips by air from the United States reached a peak of $25.3 \%$ and has been declining since, reaching 23.4\% in 2002.

In 2002, almost 60.0\% of overnight trips by Americans to Canada were for a holiday or vacation. Between 2001 and 2002, the number of these trips rose $5.6 \%$. Business travel increased more slowly, by $1.8 \%$ compared to 2001, to reach almost 2.0 million. This coincided with a weaker advance in U.S. GDP.
Table 2
Top 15 states of origin for U.S. tourists to Canada, 2001 and 2002

|  |  |  | 2002 <br> to 2001 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2001 | 2002 | \% change |
|  | thousands |  | $\mathbf{3 . 8}$ |
| U.S. state of residence | $\mathbf{1 5 , 5 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 1 6 8}$ | 5.9 |
| New York | 1,967 | 2,084 | 3.8 |
| Michigan | 1,857 | 1,927 | 3.1 |
| Washington | 1,655 | 1,706 | -9.9 |
| California | 1,051 | 947 | 7.4 |
| Ohio | 828 | 890 | -1.5 |
| Massachusetts | 738 | 727 | 1.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 705 | 713 | 7.3 |
| Illinois | 541 | 580 | -7.3 |
| Minnesota | 531 | 493 | 22.3 |
| New Jersey | 378 | 462 | 15.2 |
| Florida | 375 | 432 | 6.4 |
| Texas | 378 | 403 | 10.7 |
| Maine | 293 | 324 | -12.4 |
| Wisconsin | 364 | 319 | 12.4 |
| Connecticut | 273 | 307 | 12.4 |

New York, Michigan, Washington and California continued to be the four major sources of American tourists, sending almost 6.7 million overnight visitors to Canada, slightly more than 40.0\% of the total (Table 2). The first three states are border states, with a high proportion of overnight travel to Canada by car. All of these three states recorded increases from 2001. However, the number of tourists visiting Canada from California fell by 100,000. Almost $60.0 \%$ of overnight trips from California were by air, even if these trips suffered a $15.3 \%$ drop over 2001.

## Overseas market

## Overnight travel from overseas: Second consecutive drop

About 3.8 million tourists came from overseas countries in 2002, down $5.3 \%$ from 2001, the second annual consecutive drop (Figure 6). In general, these travellers made shorter trips and spent less in 2002. Overseas travellers stayed 56.6 million nights in Canada, a $7.7 \%$ decrease from 2001, and spent $\$ 5.3$ billion, down $3.3 \%$.

The United Kingdom, France and Germany, three of the top four overseas markets for Canada, recorded double digit decreases (Table 3). By contrast, Japan, which incurred a 16.9\% drop in 2001 compared with 2000, regained some ground in 2002 with a $3.1 \%$ gain in overnight trips from 2001. China and Mexico continued

Figure 6
Overnight trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States, 1993 to 2002
Millions

their steady growth with increases of $16.8 \%$ and $8.6 \%$ respectively. Over the last ten years, China and Mexico, together with Taiwan and South Korea, either doubled or tripled their number of overnight trips to Canada.
Table 3
Canada's top 15 overseas tourist markets, 1992, 2001 and 2002

|  | 2001 | 2002 | $\begin{array}{r} 2002 \\ \text { to } 2001 \end{array}$ | 1992 | $\begin{array}{r} 2002 \\ \text { to } 1992 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands |  | \% change | thousands | \% change |
| United Kingdom | 826 | 721 | -12.7 | 536 | 34.4 |
| Japan | 410 | 423 | 3.2 | 392 | 7.8 |
| France | 357 | 312 | -12.6 | 310 | 0.7 |
| Germany | 330 | 292 | -11.6 | 290 | 0.6 |
| Australia | 158 | 149 | -6.1 | 103 | 44.1 |
| Mexico | 148 | 161 | 8.6 | 65 | 147.4 |
| South Korea | 139 | 143 | 2.9 | 38 | 281.3 |
| Hong Kong | 125 | 118 | -6.0 | 119 | -1.3 |
| Taiwan | 118 | 104 | -11.8 | 41 | 155.0 |
| Netherlands | 114 | 107 | -6.0 | 85 | 25.7 |
| Switzerland | 97 | 88 | -9.3 | 79 | 11.1 |
| Italy | 91 | 97 | 6.1 | 95 | 2.0 |
| China | 82 | 95 | 16.8 | 28 | 245.0 |
| Israel | 69 | 65 | -5.2 | 49 | 33.2 |
| India | 65 | 68 | 4.9 | 47 | 43.7 |

## Outbound market

## Overnight Canadian travel to the U.S. declines to near-record low

In 2002, Canadian residents made 13.0 million overnight trips to the United States, down 3.7\% from 2001, the lowest level since 1987 (Figure 7). The number of overnight trips to the United States by Canadians reached a peak in 1991, when the Canadian dollar was trading at $\$$ US0.87 and
the Goods and Services Tax was implemented. The number of trips has been falling since, with a $27.0 \%$ decrease over the last 11 years.

The number of trips to visit friends and relatives increased in $2002(+6.3 \%)$. However, the number of business trips fell ( $-2.2 \%$ ). Pleasure travel, which represented over half of the overnight trips to the United States, recorded the largest drop (-8.5\%).

Canadian residents took 4.2 million overnight trips by air to the United States in 2002, down 10.2\% from 2001. This followed a $13.3 \%$ decline in 2001, after the September 11 events. The share of Canadian tourists flying to the United States, which reached a peak of $36.6 \%$ in 2000 (from $24.8 \%$ in 1994 before the signing of the Open Skies Agreement), fell to $32.1 \%$ in 2002. In contrast, overnight car travel was up $1.3 \%$ in 2002 over 2001.

Table 4
Top 15 states visited by Canadians, 2001 and 2002

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Overnight visits | 2001 | 2002 | 2002 <br> to 2001 |
| thousands |  | $\%$ change |  |
| New York | 2,200 | 2,183 | -0.8 |
| Florida | 1,887 | 1,603 | -15.1 |
| Washington | 1,538 | 1,553 | 1.0 |
| Michigan | 1,133 | 1,193 | 5.3 |
| California | 910 | 874 | -4.0 |
| Nevada | 658 | 626 | -5.0 |
| Vermont | 577 | 623 | 8.0 |
| Maine | 644 | 591 | -8.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 573 | 583 | 1.8 |
| Minnesota | 496 | 484 | -2.4 |
| Ohio | 477 | 447 | -6.4 |
| Massachusetts | 476 | 414 | -13.1 |
| Virginia | 425 | 407 | -4.1 |
| Montana | 382 | 382 | -0.2 |
| Georgia | 365 | 357 | -2.2 |

Many of the most popular states visited by Canadian residents suffered a decline in overnight visits in 2002. Florida was the most affected with a loss of $15.1 \%$ (Table 4). However, visits to Florida are still very long and spending is substantial. In 2002, Canadians stayed a total of 33.3 million nights in Florida, which was more than the number of nights spent in the other top ten most popular states combined. They spent over $\$ 2.0$ billion during their visits.

## Canadian travel overseas: U.K. the most popular destination again

Overall, the number of overnight trips to overseas destinations decreased $3.1 \%$ in 2002, to reach 4.7 million. Europe and Oceania were the only two overseas regions to see more Canadian residents crossing their borders in 2002. Asia remained stable while all other regions posted decreases, the most important one being in South America.

Figure 7
Overnight trips to United States and overseas countries by Canadian residents, 1993 to 2002


The United Kingdom, which lost its title as the most popular destination for Canadian residents travelling overseas in 2001, regained the top spot at the expense of Mexico. Travel to Mexico suffered a loss of $11.8 \%$ (Table 5). China and the Dominican Republic experienced increases of $31.1 \%$ and $27.3 \%$ respectively. China has become one of the top ten destinations visited by Canadians.

## Markets are changing

Tourism markets are constantly evolving, in response to economic conditions and other factors, including consumer tastes. At the beginning of the 90s, overseas markets were growing and the proportion of overnight trips to Canada from countries other than the United States reached a

Table 5
Top 15 overseas countries visited by Canadian residents, 1992, 2001 and 2002

|  |  |  | 2002 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Overnights visits | 2001 | 2002 | to 2001 | 1992 | to 1992 |
|  |  | thousands | \% change | thousands | \% change |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 673 | 720 | 7.1 | 614 | 17.4 |
| Mexico | 689 | 607 | -11.8 | 385 | 57.6 |
| France | 481 | 505 | 5.1 | 358 | 41.1 |
| Cuba | 348 | 331 | -4.7 | 122 | 171.0 |
| Dominican Republic | 251 | 319 | 27.3 | 132 | 141.5 |
| Germany | 251 | 255 | 1.7 | 255 | -0.2 |
| Italy | 231 | 246 | 6.6 | 130 | 89.7 |
| Netherlands | 146 | 164 | 11.9 | 158 | 3.5 |
| Spain | 162 | 146 | -10.3 | 71 | 104.6 |
| China | 107 | 140 | 31.1 | 33 | 328.2 |
| Hong Kong | 130 | 123 | -4.7 | 98 | 25.6 |
| Switzerland | 142 | 121 | -14.7 | 130 | -7.1 |
| Japan | 122 | 117 | -4.5 | 58 | 102.2 |
| Australia | 107 | 108 | 1.4 | 57 | 90.8 |
| Austria | 96 | 94 | -2.4 | 99 | -5.6 |

peak of $25.5 \%$ in 1996. By 2002, this proportion had dropped below the $20.0 \%$ mark. Air travel experienced the same trend. After the signing of the Open Skies Agreement, the share of overnight travel from the United States by air rose to a record of $25.3 \%$ in 2000 . It has been decreasing since. Also in 1991, only $12.9 \%$ of overnight travel from Canadian residents was to overseas destinations. In 2002, that proportion was $26.4 \%$.

Notwithstanding the events of September 11, 2001, overnight travel to Canada reached a record level in 2002. However, the growth is coming from low yield markets (markets with the lowest expenditures per trip and/or per night), particularly car travel from the United States (Table 6). High yield markets, such as the overseas travel market and the air travel market, especially the air travel business market from the United States, have remained stagnant.

Table 6
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of selected non-resident market segments, 2002

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Person- } \\ & \text { trips } \end{aligned}$ | Personnights | Average number of nights | Spending | Spending per trip |  | Spending per night | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Person- } \\ \text { trips } 2002 \\ \text { to } 2001 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands |  |  | \$ millions | \$ |  |  | \% change |
| United States tourists |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 16,168 | 64,507 | 4.0 | 8,412 | 520 |  | 130 | 3.8 |
| Auto | 10,607 | 40,936 | 3.9 | 4,135 | 390 |  | 101 | 7.3 |
| Plane | 3,790 | 17,738 | 4.7 | 3,644 | 961 |  | 205 | 0.2 |
| Business | 1,955 | 6,225 | 3.2 | 1,578 | 807 |  | 253 | 1.8 |
| Pleasure | 9,689 | 40,212 | 4.2 | 5,345 | 552 |  | 133 | 5.6 |
| VFR | 3,044 | 13,259 | 4.4 | 891 | 293 |  | 67 | 1.3 |
| Business by plane | 1,298 | 4,253 | 3.3 | 1,260 | 971 |  | 296 | 1.0 |
| Overseas tourists |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 3,796 | 57,642 | 15.2 | 5,271 | 1,389 |  | 91 | -5.3 |
| Direct | 2,573 | 44,461 | 17.3 | 3,968 | 1,542 |  | 89 | -4.5 |
| Via the United States | 1,223 | 13,181 | 10.8 | 1,304 | 1,066 |  | 99 | -7.0 |

## International travel account

## Canada's deficit in international travel account: Second consecutive drop

In 2002, Canada's international travel deficit - the difference between what Canadian residents spend abroad and what foreigners spend in Canada - dropped for the second consecutive year, as the increase in receipts was greater than the advance in payments. Canadian residents spent a record of $\$ 18.6$ billion abroad, up a mere $0.2 \%$ over 2001 (Figure 8). At the same time, non-residents injected $\$ 16.7$ billion in the Canadian economy in 2002, up $1.9 \%$. The overall travel deficit dropped from $\$ 2.2$ billion in 2001 to $\$ 1.9$ billion in 2002, a decline of $13.1 \%$.

## Canada's travel deficit with the United States at its lowest level since Expo 86

Canada's travel deficit with the United States was cut almost in half in 2002, the second consecutive drop. Spending by American travellers continued to advance. In 2002, Americans spent $\$ 10.3$ billion in Canada, up 3.7\% from 2001. At the same time, Canadians spent $\$ 11.0$ billion in the United States, down 1.7\% from 2001.

## Deficit with countries other than the United States rose for the second consecutive year

Spending by overseas visitors to Canada was down $0.7 \%$ in 2002 to reach $\$ 6.4$ billion. However, spending by

Figure 8
Canada's international travel deficit, 1993 to 2002
$\$$ billions


Canadians in overseas countries increased $3.2 \%$ to just under $\$ 7.6$ billion. As a result, the travel deficit between Canada and countries other than the United States increased 32.0\% from 2001 to reach \$1.2 billion in 2002. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against many European currencies was one factor that may have contributed to the increase of Canada's travel deficit with the overseas countries.

Table 1
Estimates of the balance of payments on travel account between Canada and other countries, quarterly, 1993-20021

| Quarter | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | $2001^{2}$ | 2002 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## All countries

| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 1,157 | 1,270 | 1,514 | 1,618 | 1,708 | 1,975 | 2,297 | 2,527 | 2,754 | 2,773 |
| II | 2,112 | 2,366 | 2,718 | 3,059 | 3,154 | 3,598 | 3,755 | 4,089 | 4,338 | 4,106 |
| III | 3,694 | 4,154 | 4,642 | 5,043 | 5,178 | 5,892 | 6,336 | 6,502 | 6,556 | 6,762 |
| IV | 1,516 | 1,768 | 1,945 | 2,028 | 2,181 | 2,553 | 2,754 | 2,879 | 2,766 | 3,089 |
| Total | 8,479 | 9,558 | 10,819 | 11,748 | 12,221 | 14,018 | 15,142 | 15,997 | 16,414 | 16,730 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | 3,832 | 3,854 | 3,874 | 4,379 | 4,415 | 4,535 | 4,646 | 5,023 | 5,601 | 5,134 |
| II | 3,744 | 3,748 | 3,629 | 3,904 | 4,059 | 4,218 | 4,323 | 4,817 | 5,015 | 4,932 |
| III | 3,812 | 3,307 | 3,570 | 3,891 | 4,047 | 3,832 | 4,184 | 4,467 | 4,333 | 4,411 |
| IV | 2,970 | 2,770 | 3,019 | 3,179 | 3,352 | 3,444 | 3,939 | 4,137 | 3,685 | 4,108 |
| Total | 14,358 | 13,679 | 14,092 | 15,353 | 15,873 | 16,029 | 17,092 | 18,444 | 18,634 | 18,585 |
| Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | -2,675 | -2,584 | -2,360 | -2,760 | -2,707 | -2,559 | -2,349 | -2,496 | -2,847 | -2,361 |
| II | -1,632 | -1,382 | -912 | -844 | -905 | -620 | -568 | -728 | -677 | -825 |
| III | -118 | 847 | 1,072 | 1,152 | 1,131 | 2,060 | 2,152 | 2,035 | 2,223 | 2,351 |
| IV | -1,454 | -1,002 | -1,074 | -1,151 | -1,171 | -890 | -1,185 | -1,258 | -919 | -1,019 |
| Total | -5,879 | -4,121 | -3,274 | -3,603 | -3,652 | -2,009 | -1,950 | -2,447 | -2,220 | -1,854 |

## United States

| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 570 | 657 | 808 | 859 | 878 | 1,140 | 1,381 | 1,469 | 1,573 | 1,592 |
| II | 1,211 | 1,356 | 1,532 | 1,701 | 1,803 | 2,192 | 2,305 | 2,373 | 2,665 | 2,558 |
| III | 2,269 | 2,466 | 2,649 | 2,848 | 3,022 | 3,721 | 4,004 | 3,955 | 4,083 | 4,370 |
| IV | 828 | 990 | 1,038 | 1,081 | 1,218 | 1,553 | 1,675 | 1,652 | 1,625 | 1,790 |
| Total | 4,878 | 5,469 | 6,027 | 6,489 | 6,921 | 8,606 | 9,365 | 9,449 | 9,947 | 10,310 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| । | 2,719 | 2,611 | 2,564 | 2,957 | 2,938 | 2,912 | 2,824 | 3,187 | 3,376 | 3,032 |
| 11 | 2,778 | 2,625 | 2,457 | 2,677 | 2,776 | 2,815 | 2,860 | 3,114 | 3,210 | 3,091 |
| III | 2,583 | 2,051 | 2,194 | 2,425 | 2,452 | 2,174 | 2,631 | 2,660 | 2,433 | 2,409 |
| IV | 1,988 | 1,758 | 1,929 | 2,004 | 2,115 | 2,049 | 2,486 | 2,539 | 2,232 | 2,458 |
| Total | 10,068 | 9,045 | 9,144 | 10,063 | 10,281 | 9,950 | 10,801 | 11,500 | 11,251 | 10,990 |
| Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| । | -2,148 | -1,953 | -1,756 | -2,098 | -2,060 | -1,772 | -1,443 | -1,718 | -1,803 | -1,440 |
| II | -1,568 | -1,269 | -925 | -976 | -972 | -623 | -555 | -741 | -545 | -533 |
| III | -314 | 415 | 456 | 424 | 570 | 1,547 | 1,373 | 1,295 | 1,651 | 1,961 |
| IV | -1,159 | -768 | -891 | -923 | -897 | -496 | -811 | -887 | -608 | -668 |
| Total | -5,189 | -3,575 | -3,116 | -3,573 | -3,359 | -1,344 | -1,436 | -2,051 | -1,305 | -680 |

## Other countries

| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 587 | 613 | 706 | 759 | 830 | 835 | 916 | 1,058 | 1,181 | 1,181 |
| II | 901 | 1,010 | 1,186 | 1,359 | 1,351 | 1,406 | 1,450 | 1,716 | 1,673 | 1,548 |
| III | 1,425 | 1,688 | 1,993 | 2,195 | 2,156 | 2,171 | 2,332 | 2,547 | 2,472 | 2,393 |
| IV | 688 | 778 | 907 | 947 | 963 | 1,000 | 1,078 | 1,227 | 1,142 | 1,299 |
| Total | 3,601 | 4,089 | 4,792 | 5,260 | 5,300 | 5,412 | 5,776 | 6,548 | 6,468 | 6,421 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | 1,113 | 1,243 | 1,310 | 1,422 | 1,477 | 1,623 | 1,822 | 1,836 | 2,225 | 2,102 |
| II | 966 | 1,123 | 1,172 | 1,227 | 1,283 | 1,403 | 1,463 | 1,703 | 1,805 | 1,841 |
| III | 1,229 | 1,256 | 1,376 | 1,466 | 1,595 | 1,657 | 1,553 | 1,807 | 1,900 | 2,002 |
| IV | 983 | 1,012 | 1,090 | 1,175 | 1,237 | 1,395 | 1,453 | 1,598 | 1,453 | 1,650 |
| Total | 4,291 | 4,634 | 4,948 | 5,290 | 5,593 | 6,078 | 6,291 | 6,943 | 7,383 | 7,595 |
| Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| । | -527 | -631 | -604 | -662 | -647 | -787 | -906 | -778 | -1,045 | -920 |
| II | -64 | -112 | 14 | 132 | 67 | 3 | -13 | 13 | -132 | -293 |
| III | 196 | 432 | 616 | 728 | 561 | 513 | 779 | 740 | 572 | 390 |
| IV | -295 | -233 | -183 | -228 | -274 | -395 | -375 | -371 | -311 | -350 |
| Total | -690 | -545 | -157 | -30 | -293 | -666 | -515 | -396 | -915 | -1,173 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 2
Components of the receipts and payments on travel account, 1993-2002 ${ }^{1}$


## United States

| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spending in Canada | 4,694 | 5,258 | 5,801 | 6,258 | 6,669 | 8,317 | 9,048 | 9,126 | 9,620 | 9,954 |
| Selected supplementary: | 184 | 210 | 226 | 231 | 252 | 290 | 317 | 323 | 326 | 356 |
| Medical | 53 | 55 | 64 | 63 | 65 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 75 | 81 |
| Education | 70 | 77 | 84 | 83 | 95 | 96 | 91 | 95 | 108 | 122 |
| Crew spending | 61 | 78 | 78 | 85 | 91 | 124 | 156 | 156 | 143 | 152 |
| Total | 4,878 | 5,469 | 6,027 | 6,489 | 6,921 | 8,606 | 9,365 | 9,449 | 9,947 | 10,310 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spending in United States ${ }^{2}$ | 9,436 | 8,363 | 8,340 | 9,203 | 9,373 | 8,961 | 9,716 | 10,332 | 9,936 ${ }^{4}$ | 9,500 |
| Selected supplementary: | 632 | 682 | 804 | 860 | 906 | 990 | 1,085 | 1,169 | 1,315 | 1,490 |
| Medical | 122 | 90 | 171 | 184 | 210 | 244 | 266 | 295 | 327 | 385 |
| Education | 424 | 502 | 535 | 559 | 583 | 628 | 665 | 722 | 850 | 953 |
| Crew spending | 86 | 90 | 98 | 116 | 115 | 117 | 155 | 151 | 139 | 152 |
| Total | 10,068 | 9,045 | 9,144 | 10,063 | 10,281 | 9,950 | 10,801 | 11,500 | 11,251 | 10,990 |

## Other countries

## Receipts

| Spending in Canada | 2,833 | 3,359 | 4,057 | 4,538 | 4,530 | 4,621 | 4,983 | 5,686 | 5,461 | 5,250 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Selected supplementary: | 768 | 731 | 734 | 722 | 770 | 791 | 794 | 861 | 1,006 | 1,171 |
| $\quad$ Medical | 14 | 15 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 963 |
| Education | 740 | 701 | 698 | 682 | 729 | 753 | 754 | 819 | 2,128 |  |
| Crew spending | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 23 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 , 6 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 7 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 2 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 7 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 5 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 4 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 4 2 1}$ |


| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Spending in other countries ${ }^{3}$ | 4,182 | 4,523 | 4,790 | 5,124 | 5,430 | 5,896 | 6,030 | 6,644 | 7,0134 |
| Selected supplementary: | 110 | 111 | 158 | 166 | 163 | 183 | 261 | 299 | 370 |
| $\quad$ Medical | 10 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 159 | 435 |  |  |  |
| Education | 91 | 93 | 133 | 140 | 133 | 148 | 20 | 22 | 25 |
| $\quad$ Crew spending | 9 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 29 | 260 | 325 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 , 2 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 6 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 9 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 2 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 5 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 0 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 2 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 9 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 3 8 3}$ |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 3
Receipts and payments on travel account related to Canada's imports and exports (balance of payments basis), 1993-2002 ${ }^{1}$

| Item | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ 000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Travel receipts | 8,479 | 9,558 | 10,819 | 11,748 | 12,221 | 14,018 | 15,142 | 15,997 | 16,414 | 16,730 |
| Total current account receipts | 235,576 | 285,601 | 330,978 | 351,038 | 385,415 | 414,777 | 461,219 | 532,099 | 514,110 | 511,268 |
| Percent | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Total services receipts | 28,230 | 32,750 | 35,796 | 39,886 | 43,755 | 50,223 | 53,636 | 58,556 | 58,885 | 58,323 |
| Percent | 30.0 | 29.2 | 30.2 | 29.5 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 28.2 | 27.3 | 27.9 | 28.7 |
| Total goods receipts | $190,213$ | $228,167$ | 265,334 | 280,079 | 303,378 | 327,162 | 369,035 | 430,033 | 421,519 | $414,305$ |
| Percent | $4.5$ | $4.2$ | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Exports by commodity groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 16,152 | 18,814 | 20,966 | 23,168 | 24,774 | 25,040 | 25,612 | 27,674 | 31,130 | 30,917 |
| Energy products | 17,751 | 19,200 | 20,393 | 26,053 | 27,178 | 23,812 | 29,876 | 53,158 | 55,749 | 49,542 |
| Forestry products | 23,380 | 29,128 | 36,745 | 34,529 | 35,105 | 35,441 | 40,083 | 42,755 | 40,196 | 37,198 |
| Industrial goods | 35,219 | 42,498 | 50,899 | 52,333 | 56,634 | 59,169 | 59,848 | 68,124 | 67,982 | 70,232 |
| Machinery and equipment | 36,848 | 45,700 | 56,032 | 61,936 | 68,934 | 80,704 | 88,677 | 110,280 | 102,948 | 97,304 |
| Automotive products | 48,609 | 57,608 | 62,917 | 63,370 | 69,470 | 78,461 | 97,292 | 98,113 | 92,866 | 97,030 |
| Consumer goods | 5,608 | 7,102 | 8,316 | 9,501 | 10,727 | 12,566 | 13,985 | 15,224 | 16,291 | 17,669 |
| Other | 6,646 | 8,117 | 9,066 | 9,189 | 10,556 | 11,969 | 13,662 | 14,705 | 14,357 | 14,413 |
| Total | 190,213 | 228,167 | 265,334 | 280,079 | 303,378 | 327,162 | 369,035 | 430,033 | 421,519 | 414,305 |

## Payments

| Travel payments | 14,358 | 13,679 | 14,092 | 15,353 | 15,873 | 16,029 | 17,092 | 18,444 | 18,634 | 18,585 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total current account payments | 263,670 | 303,331 | 337,078 | 346,438 | 396,812 | 426,140 | 458,649 | 501,385 | 487,245 | 487,902 |
| Percent | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Total service payments | 41,840 | 44,413 | 45,933 | 48,961 | 52,619 | 56,549 | 60,272 | 65,110 | 67,276 | 66,653 |
| Percent | 34.3 | 30.8 | 30.7 | 31.4 | 30.2 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 28.3 | 27.6 | 27.9 |
| Total goods receipts | 177,123 | 207,873 | 229,937 | 237,689 | 277,727 | 303,399 | 327,026 | 362,206 | 350,632 | 356,459 |
| Percent | 8.1 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Imports by commodity groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 11,014 | 12,577 | 13,375 | 14,138 | 15,651 | 17,254 | 17,655 | 18,557 | 20,372 | 21,783 |
| Energy products | 6,969 | 6,960 | 7,237 | 9,605 | 10,628 | 8,634 | 10,708 | 17,853 | 17,745 | 16,525 |
| Forestry products | 1,566 | 1,810 | 2,038 | 1,914 | 2,386 | 2,503 | 2,743 | 3,065 | 2,887 | 3,137 |
| Industrial goods | 32,162 | 39,187 | 45,569 | 46,484 | 54,563 | 60,293 | 62,173 | 69,244 | 68,421 | 68,873 |
| Machinery and equipment | 53,096 | 65,717 | 75,700 | 76,384 | 91,339 | 101,124 | 108,247 | 122,787 | 112,496 | 105,867 |
| Automotive products | 39,944 | 47,835 | 50,086 | 51,107 | 60,826 | 66,790 | 75,934 | 77,435 | 72,579 | 81,450 |
| Consumer goods | 21,368 | 23,441 | 25,546 | 25,840 | 29,766 | 34,576 | 36,999 | 40,115 | 42,914 | 46,419 |
| Other | 11,004 | 10,346 | 10,386 | 12,217 | 12,568 | 12,225 | 12,567 | 13,150 | 13,218 | 12,405 |
| Total | 177,123 | 207,873 | 229,937 | 237,689 | 277,727 | 303,399 | 327,026 | 362,206 | 350,632 | 356,459 |

[^1]Table 4
International travel accounts of selected countries, 1993-2002 ${ }^{1}$

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| US\$'000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 4,946 | 6,564 | 7,873 | 9,072 | 8,782 | 7,336 | 8,014 | 8,463 | 7,775 | 8,059 |
| Austria | 13,537 | 12,202 | 13,435 | 12,830 | 11,018 | 11,241 | 11,096 | 9,998 | 10,291 | 11,137 |
| Belgium ${ }^{2}$ | 4,054 | 5,182 | 5,859 | 4,893 | 5,267 | 5,443 | 7,318 | 7,447 | 7,613 | 6,816 |
| Canada | 7,265 | 6,981 | 7,917 | 8,607 | 8,819 | 9,414 | 10,203 | 10,778 | 10,608 | 10,681 |
| China | 4,683 | 7,323 | 8,730 | 10,200 | 12,074 | 12,602 | 14,098 | 16,231 | 17,792 | 20,385 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,235 | 1,429 | 1,571 | 1,780 | 2,099 | 2,153 | 2,483 | 2,860 | 2,798 | 2,736 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 23,511 | 24,796 | 27,587 | 28,352 | 27,402 | 29,490 | 31,559 | 30,981 | 30,363 | 32,738 |
| Germany | 14,015 | 14,912 | 17,903 | 17,558 | 17,218 | 17,790 | 17,183 | 18,398 | 18,392 | 19,191 |
| Greece | 3,335 | 3,905 | 4,135 | 3,723 | 3,773 |  | 8,786 | 9,219 | 9,155 | 9,989 |
| Italy | 22,019 | 24,741 | 28,731 | 30,017 | 29,714 | 29,809 | 28,350 | 27,493 | 25,822 | 26,873 |
| Japan | 3,556 | 3,478 | 3,224 | 4,081 | 4,329 | 3,743 | 3,431 | 3,373 | 3,306 | 3,497 |
| South Korea | 2,964 | 3,340 | 5,150 | 4,880 | 4,731 | 6,908 | 6,841 | 6,834 | 6,384 | 5,294 |
| Mexico | 6,167 | 6,363 | 6,179 | 6,756 | 7,375 | 7,493 | 7,223 | 8,294 | 8,401 | 8,858 |
| Netherlands | 5,391 | 5,435 | 6,578 | 6,568 | 6,299 | 6,796 | 6,979 | 7,197 | 6,708 | 7,710 |
| Spain | 19,603 | 21,648 | 25,510 | 27,525 | 26,754 | 29,905 | 32,302 | 30,978 | 32,691 | 33,783 |
| Switzerland | 7,623 | 8,360 | 9,459 | 8,891 | 7,945 | 7,991 | 7,833 | 7,777 | 7,511 | 7,847 |
| United Kingdom | 14,251 | 16,715 | 20,487 | 21,389 | 22,586 | 23,689 | 22,716 | 21,769 | 18,864 | 21,126 |
| United States | 65,674 | 69,310 | 74,810 | 81,786 | 86,175 | 85,000 | 89,401 | 97,943 | 88,977 | 85,262 |

## Payments

| Australia | 3,672 | 4,325 | 4,979 | 5,786 | 6,136 | 5,417 | 6,046 | 6,107 | 5,760 | 6,120 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 8,248 | 8,854 | 10,887 | 11,015 | 10,062 | 9,581 | 9,151 | 8,463 | 8,956 | 9,470 |
| Belgium ${ }^{2}$ | 6,338 | 7,773 | 9,003 | 8,562 | 8,281 | 8,794 | 10,437 | 10,182 | 10,569 | 10,476 |
| Canada | 13,250 | 10,021 | 10,260 | 11,254 | 11,480 | 10,849 | 11,499 | 12,438 | 11,996 | 11,839 |
| China | 2,797 | 3,036 | 3,688 | 4,474 | 8,130 | 9,205 | 10,864 | 13,114 | 13,909 | 15,398 |
| Dominican Republic | 113 | 145 | 173 | 198 | 221 | 254 | 264 | 309 | 291 | 295 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 12,803 | 13,853 | 16,358 | 17,748 | 17,490 | 18,819 | 18,710 | 17,906 | 18,109 | 19,708 |
| Germany | 40,024 | 45,455 | 52,174 | 59,076 | 53,667 | 54,423 | 55,879 | 52,823 | 51,810 | 53,384 |
| Greece | 1,004 | 1,125 | 1,323 | 1,210 | 1,327 |  | 3,991 | 4,558 | 4,177 | 3,298 |
| Italy | 14,273 | 13,942 | 14,829 | 15,805 | 16,631 | 17,579 | 16,891 | 15,685 | 14,795 | 16,924 |
| Japan | 26,857 | 30,703 | 36,764 | 37,058 | 33,009 | 28,806 | 32,772 | 31,884 | 26,531 | 26,656 |
| South Korea | 3,533 | 4,513 | 6,341 | 7,482 | 6,988 | 3,470 | 4,881 | 7,132 | 7,617 | 9,068 |
| Mexico | 5,562 | 5,338 | 3,171 | 3,388 | 3,893 | 4,210 | 4,541 | 5,499 | 5,702 | 6,060 |
| Netherlands | 8,917 | 9,371 | 11,674 | 12,276 | 11,227 | 12,005 | 12,027 | 12,191 | 11,994 | 12,976 |
| Spain | 4,734 | 4,160 | 4,479 | 4,922 | 4,497 | 5,016 | 5,489 | 5,476 | 5,960 | 6,662 |
| Switzerland | 5,972 | 6,417 | 7,420 | 7,626 | 6,987 | 6,814 | 6,774 | 6,347 | 6,255 | 6,612 |
| United Kingdom | 19,499 | 22,601 | 24,926 | 25,962 | 28,529 | 33,452 | 37,034 | 38,262 | 37,931 | 41,972 |
| United States | 41,629 | 44,910 | 46,210 | 49,548 | 53,676 | 58,312 | 61,058 | 67,045 | 62,788 | 60,843 |

Balance

| Australia | 1,274 | 2,239 | 2,894 | 3,286 | 2,646 | 1,919 | 1,968 | 2,356 | 2,015 | 1,939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 5,289 | 3,348 | 2,548 | 1,815 | 956 | 1,660 | 1,945 | 1,535 | 1,335 | 1,667 |
| Belgium ${ }^{2}$ | -2,284 | -2,591 | -3,144 | -3,669 | -3,014 | -3,351 | -3,119 | -2,735 | -2,956 | -3,660 |
| Canada | -5,985 | -3,040 | -2,343 | -2,647 | -2,661 | -1,435 | -1,296 | -1,660 | -1,388 | -1,158 |
| China | 1,886 | 4,287 | 5,042 | 5,726 | 3,944 | 3,397 | 3,234 | 3,117 | 3,883 | 4,987 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,122 | 1,284 | 1,398 | 1,582 | 1,878 | 1,899 | 2,219 | 2,551 | 2,507 | 2,441 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 10,708 | 10,943 | 11,229 | 10,604 | 9,912 | 10,671 | 12,849 | 13,075 | 12,254 | 13,030 |
| Germany | -26,009 | -30,543 | -34,271 | -41,518 | -36,449 | -36,633 | -38,696 | -34,425 | -33,418 | -34,193 |
| Greece | 2,331 | 2,780 | 2,812 | 2,513 | 2,446 |  | 4,795 | 4,661 | 4,978 | 6,691 |
| Italy | 7,746 | 10,799 | 13,902 | 14,212 | 13,083 | 12,230 | 11,459 | 11,808 | 11,027 | 9,949 |
| Japan | -23,301 | -27,225 | -33,540 | -32,977 | -28,680 | -25,063 | -29,341 | -28,511 | -23,225 | -23,159 |
| South Korea | -569 | -1,173 | -1,191 | -2,602 | -2,257 | 3,438 | 1,960 | -298 | -1,233 | -3,774 |
| Mexico | 605 | 1,025 | 3,008 | 3,368 | 3,482 | 3,283 | 2,682 | 2,795 | 2,699 | 2,798 |
| Netherlands | -3,526 | -3,936 | -5,096 | -5,708 | -4,928 | -5,209 | -5,048 | -4,994 | -5,286 | -5,266 |
| Spain | 14,869 | 17,488 | 21,031 | 22,603 | 22,257 | 24,889 | 26,813 | 25,502 | 26,731 | 27,121 |
| Switzerland | 1,651 | 1,943 | 2,039 | 1,265 | 958 | 1,177 | 1,059 | 1,430 | 1,256 | 1,235 |
| United Kingdom | -5,248 | -5,886 | -4,439 | -4,573 | -5,943 | -9,763 | -14,318 | -16,493 | -19,067 | -20,846 |
| United States | 24,045 | 24,400 | 28,600 | 32,238 | 32,499 | 26,688 | 28,343 | 30,898 | 26,189 | 24,419 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.
Source: Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook, 2003, published by the International Monetary Fund.

Table 5
Person-trips by international travellers entering or returning to Canada, by duration, 1993-2002


Resident travellers

| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | 49,448 | 39,343 | 37,491 | 37,398 | 35,815 | 29,337 | 28,081 | 28,000 | 24,841 |
| Other countries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 9 , 4 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 , 3 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 , 4 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 , 3 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 , 8 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 , 3 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 8 4 1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Other travellers

| Non-resident crews | 2,806 | 2,918 | 2,952 | 3,061 | 3,146 | 3,168 | 3,324 | 3,356 | 3,149 | 3,166 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Resident crews | 3,276 | 3,679 | 4,050 | 4,363 | 4,661 | 5,029 | 5,475 | 5,720 | 5,634 | 5,626 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 6
Person-trips by United States residents entering Canada, by type of transportation, quarterly, 1993-2002


| Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Same day - Total | $\mathbf{2 0 , 5 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 3 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 3 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 , 5 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 0 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 9 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 , 4 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 8 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 3 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 7 1 0}$ |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile | 8,260 | 8,642 | 8,702 | 8,325 | 8,399 | 9,402 | 9,609 | 9,457 | 9,889 | 10,607 |
| Plane | 2,370 | 2,406 | 2,769 | 3,047 | 3,224 | 3,623 | 3,760 | 3,835 | 3,782 | 3,790 |
| Bus | 674 | 741 | 749 | 772 | 813 | 804 | 810 | 798 | 708 | 661 |
| Other types ${ }^{1}$ | 721 | 754 | 785 | 764 | 966 | 1,064 | 1,001 | 1,098 | 1,191 | 1,110 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 2 , 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 9 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 4 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 8 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 1 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 1 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 5 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 1 6 8}$ |
| Grand total | $\mathbf{3 2 , 6 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 , 8 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 , 3 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 , 4 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 , 4 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 , 8 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 , 6 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 , 9 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 , 8 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 , 8 7 8}$ |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 7
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by type of entry, quarterly, 1993-2002

| Type of entry | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct air and sea | 202 | 222 | 256 | 310 | 347 | 336 | 372 | 391 | 426 | 383 |
| Via the United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, same day | 41 | 39 | 42 | 30 | 44 | 19 | 17 | 26 | 16 | 13 |
| Land, one or more nights | 67 | 71 | 88 | 85 | 113 | 58 | 52 | 64 | 51 | 52 |
| Total, land | 109 | 110 | 130 | 115 | 157 | 77 | 69 | 89 | 67 | 66 |
| Air and sea | 82 | 89 | 98 | 111 | 117 | 109 | 123 | 135 | 143 | 133 |
| Total, via United States | 191 | 200 | 227 | 225 | 274 | 186 | 192 | 225 | 209 | 199 |
| Grand total | 393 | 421 | 483 | 536 | 622 | 521 | 564 | 616 | 636 | 582 |


| Second quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Direct air and sea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Via the United States | $\mathbf{4 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 5}$ |
| Land, same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, one or more nights | 162 | 78 | 95 | 105 | 84 | 73 | 48 | 62 | 55 | 30 |
| Total, land | 242 | 278 | 227 | 288 | 209 | 146 | 139 | 146 | 125 | 90 |
| Air and sea | 169 | 179 | 322 | 393 | 293 | 219 | 187 | 208 | 180 | 121 |
| Total, via United States | $\mathbf{4 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 8}$ |
| Grand total | $\mathbf{9 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 2 3}$ |


| Third quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Direct air and sea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Via the United States | $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 8 9}$ |
| Land, same day | 167 | 160 | 169 | 167 | 149 | 100 | 96 | 82 | 77 |
| Land, one or more nights | 346 | 394 | 482 | 536 | 388 | 301 | 282 | 254 | 204 |
| Total, land | 513 | 555 | 650 | 703 | 537 | 401 | 378 | 336 | 281 |
| Air and sea | 274 | 298 | 323 | 362 | 371 | 375 | 462 | 402 | 384 |
| Total, via United States | $\mathbf{7 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 4}$ |
| Grand total | $\mathbf{1 , 5 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 1 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 5 4}$ |


| Fourth quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Direct air and sea | $\mathbf{2 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 6}$ |
| Via the United States <br> Land, same day | 77 | 56 | 58 | 64 | 42 | 37 | 33 | 35 | 19 |
| Land, one or more nights | 122 | 134 | 162 | 187 | 103 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 73 |
| Total, land | 199 | 190 | 220 | 251 | 146 | 132 | 129 | 130 | 91 |
| Air and sea | 113 | 129 | 149 | 157 | 172 | 155 | 211 | 187 | 140 |
| Total, via United States | $\mathbf{3 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 1}$ |
| Grand total | $\mathbf{5 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 9}$ |


| Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Direct air and sea | $\mathbf{1 , 7 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 2 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 6 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 8 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 7 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 8 5}$ |
| Via the United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, same day | 365 | 334 | 364 | 365 | 319 | 229 | 194 | 205 | 166 | 128 |
| Land, one or more nights | 698 | 798 | 958 | 1,096 | 813 | 600 | 568 | 559 | 453 | 405 |
| Total, land | 1,063 | 1,132 | 1,322 | 1,462 | 1,132 | 829 | 763 | 764 | 619 | 533 |
| Air and sea | 638 | 695 | 776 | 869 | 897 | 881 | 1,057 | 1,003 | 941 | 900 |
| Total, via United States | $\mathbf{1 , 7 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 3 3}$ |
| Grand total | $\mathbf{3 , 4 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 7 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 7 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 5 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 2 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 6 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 2 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 1 8}$ |

Table 8
Person-trips by Canadian residents returning from the United States, by type of transportation, quarterly, 1993-2002

| Type of transportation | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 10,951 | 9,024 | 7,937 | 8,277 | 8,035 | 6,769 | 5,828 | 6,261 | 5,974 | 4,807 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile | 2,207 | 1,880 | 1,716 | 1,770 | 1,732 | 1,455 | 1,318 | 1,483 | 1,446 | 1,449 |
| Plane | 1,328 | 1,246 | 1,173 | 1,472 | 1,456 | 1,422 | 1,411 | 1,595 | 1,572 | 1,213 |
| Bus | 150 | 129 | 141 | 135 | 159 | 136 | 127 | 147 | 140 | 118 |
| Other types ${ }^{1}$ | 25 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 36 | 29 |
| Total | 3,710 | 3,281 | 3,055 | 3,399 | 3,375 | 3,040 | 2,883 | 3,254 | 3,194 | 2,809 |
| Grand total | 14,661 | 12,304 | 10,992 | 11,676 | 11,410 | 9,809 | 8,711 | 9,515 | 9,169 | 7,616 |


| Second quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Same day - Total | 13,560 | 9,930 | 9,766 | 9,895 | 9,223 | 8,091 | 7,154 | 7,196 | 6,826 | 5,456 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile | 2,914 | 2,486 | 2,374 | 2,331 | 2,210 | 2,034 | 1,960 | 1,959 | 1,874 | 1,846 |
| Plane | 919 | 913 | 884 | 1,066 | 1,136 | 1,116 | 1,191 | 1,340 | 1,260 | 1,047 |
| Bus | 206 | 188 | 182 | 181 | 199 | 199 | 205 | 215 | 202 | 146 |
| Other types ${ }^{1}$ | 142 | 132 | 150 | 168 | 176 | 182 | 179 | 187 | 221 | 178 |
| Total | 4,180 | 3,719 | 3,590 | 3,745 | 3,721 | 3,531 | 3,534 | 3,702 | 3,556 | 3,218 |
| Grand total | 17,741 | 13,649 | 13,356 | 13,640 | 12,945 | 11,622 | 10,688 | 10,898 | 10,383 | 8,674 |

Third quarter

| $\mathbf{S a m e}$ day - Total | $\mathbf{1 3 , 9 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 0 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 9 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 5 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 3 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 9 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 2 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 1 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 2 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 1 2 3}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile | 4,927 | 3,825 | 3,815 | 3,803 | 3,645 | 2,792 | 3,122 | 3,106 | 2,990 | 2,961 |
| Plane | 707 | 679 | 742 | 875 | 913 | 887 | 1,050 | 1,119 | 922 | 886 |
| Bus | 186 | 193 | 185 | 197 | 207 | 186 | 200 | 205 | 179 |  |
| Other types ${ }^{1}$ | 384 | 323 | 300 | 314 | 307 | 301 | 332 | 330 | 335 | 337 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 , 2 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 0 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 0 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 1 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 7 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 7 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 4 1}$ |
| Grand total | $\mathbf{2 0 , 1 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 0 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 9 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 7 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 4 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 1 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 9 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 8 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 6 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 4 6 5}$ |


| Fourth quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Same day - Total | $\mathbf{1 0 , 9 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 3 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 8 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 6 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 2 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 4 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 8 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 4 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 7 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 4 8}$ |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile | 2,106 | 1,867 | 1,780 | 1,676 | 1,616 | 1,325 | 1,469 | 1,419 | 1,282 | 1,435 |
| Plane | 902 | 872 | 1,002 | 1,083 | 1,130 | 1,178 | 1,310 | 1,317 | 902 | 1,036 |
| Bus | 141 | 154 | 145 | 159 | 163 | 139 | 162 | 161 | 108 | 126 |
| Other types ${ }^{1}$ | 49 | 58 | 47 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 54 | 53 | 58 | 60 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 , 1 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 6 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 6 5 7}$ |
| Grand total | $\mathbf{1 4 , 1 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 2 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 8 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 6 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 1 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 1 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 8 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 3 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 1 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 8 0 4}$ |


| Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Same day - Total | $\mathbf{4 9 , 4 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 , 3 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 , 4 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 , 3 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 , 8 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 , 3 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 8 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 , 5 3 4}$ |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile | 12,154 | 10,057 | 9,686 | 9,579 | 9,203 | 7,605 | 7,869 | 7,967 | 7,593 | 7,691 |
| Plane | 3,857 | 3,710 | 3,802 | 4,496 | 4,636 | 4,603 | 4,962 | 5,372 | 4,655 | 4,181 |
| Bus | 683 | 665 | 652 | 672 | 728 | 661 | 694 | 728 | 629 | 548 |
| Other types ${ }^{1}$ | 599 | 538 | 523 | 554 | 561 | 561 | 592 | 599 | 649 | 604 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 7 , 2 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 9 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 6 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 3 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 1 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 4 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 1 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 6 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 5 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 0 2 5}$ |
| Grand total | $\mathbf{6 6 , 7 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 , 3 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 , 1 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 , 6 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 , 9 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 , 7 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 , 1 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 , 6 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 , 3 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 , 5 5 9}$ |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 9
Overnight travel abroad by Canadian residents, related to selected economic and demographic series, 1993-2002

| Selected series |  | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person-trips, one or more nights | '000 | 20,561 | 18,344 | 18,206 | 18,973 | 19,111 | 17,648 | 18,368 | 19,182 | 18,359 | 17,705 |
| Change | \% | -5.3 | -10.8 | -0.8 | 4.2 | 0.7 | -7.7 | 4.1 | 4.5 | -4.3 | -3.5 |
| Population of Canada | '000 | 28,682 | 28,999 | 29,302 | 29,611 | 29,907 | 30,157 | 30,404 | 30,689 | 31,021 | 31,362 |
| Change | \% | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Adult population (18 years and over) | r) '000 | 21,604 | 21,874 | 22,141 | 22,413 | 22,705 | 22,967 | 23,246 | 23,551 | 23,899 | 24,270 |
| Change | \% | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Employed labour force | '000 | 12,858 | 13,112 | 13,357 | 13,463 | 13,774 | 14,140 | 14,531 | 14,910 | 15,077 | 15,412 |
| Change | \% | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| GDP at market prices \$ | \$'000,000 | 727,184 | 770,873 | 810,426 | 836,864 | 882,733 | 914,973 | 982,441 | 1,075,566 | 1,107,459 | 1,154,949 |
| Change | \% | 3.8 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 4.3 |
| CPI 1 | 1992=100 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 104.2 | 105.9 | 107.6 | 108.6 | 110.5 | 113.5 | 116.4 | 119.0 |
| Change | \% | 1.8 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Disposable income ${ }^{1}$ \$ | \$'000,000 | 494,944 | 501,678 | 519,588 | 527,783 | 546,166 | 568,766 | 596,227 | 639,178 | 667,376 | 698,479 |
| Change | \% | 2.4 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| Per capita disposable income ${ }^{1}$ | \$ | 17,256 | 17,300 | 17,732 | 17,824 | 18,262 | 18,860 | 19,610 | 20,828 | 21,514 | 22,272 |
| Change | \% | 1.3 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 |

Exchange rate (in Canadian currency)

| Australia | (dollar) | 0.8765 | 0.9997 | 1.0173 | 1.0678 | 1.0292 | 0.9333 | 0.9590 | 0.8630 | 0.8007 | 0.8535 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | (renminbi) |  |  |  |  | 0.1681 | 0.1792 | 0.1795 | 0.1794 | 0.1871 | 0.1897 |
| East Caribbean | (dollar) | 0.4777 | 0.5059 | 0.5084 | 0.5051 | 0.5128 | 0.5493 | 0.5504 | 0.5501 | 0.5765 | 0.5881 |
| European Monetary Union | (EURO) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5847 | 1.3704 | 1.3868 | 1.4832 |
| France | (franc) | 0.2280 | 0.2468 | 0.2754 | 0.2666 | 0.2375 | 0.2522 | 0.2417 | 0.2089 | 0.2115 |  |
| Germany | (mark) | 0.7808 | 0.8443 | 0.9589 | 0.9066 | 0.7993 | 0.8454 | 0.8106 | 0.7007 | 0.7093 |  |
| Hong Kong | (dollar) | 0.1668 | 0.1767 | 0.1774 | 0.1763 | 0.1788 | 0.1915 | 0.1915 | 0.1906 | 0.1986 | 0.2013 |
| Israel | (shekel) | 0.4558 | 0.4536 | 0.4562 | 0.4280 | 0.4017 | 0.3914 | 0.3590 | 0.3642 | 0.3681 | 0.3317 |
| Italy | (lira) | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0009 | 0.0008 | 0.0009 | 0.0008 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 |  |
| Japan | (yen) | 0.0116 | 0.0134 | 0.0147 | 0.0125 | 0.0115 | 0.0114 | 0.0131 | 0.0138 | 0.0128 | 0.0126 |
| Mexico | (nuevo peso) | 0.4146 | 0.4069 | 0.2162 | 0.1795 | 0.1749 | 0.1627 | 0.1555 | 0.1571 | 0.1659 | 0.1630 |
| Netherlands | (guilder) | 0.6950 | 0.7528 | 0.8561 | 0.8092 | 0.7102 | 0.7500 | 0.7194 | 0.6218 | 0.6295 |  |
| South Korea | (won) | 0.0016 | 0.0017 | 0.0018 | 0.0017 | 0.0015 | 0.0011 | 0.0012 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0013 |
| Spain | (peseta) | 0.0102 | 0.0102 | 0.0110 | 0.0108 | 0.0095 | 0.0100 | 0.0095 | 0.0082 | 0.0083 |  |
| Switzerland | (franc) | 0.8738 | 1.0022 | 1.1631 | 1.1044 | 0.9550 | 1.0264 | 0.9904 | 0.8796 | 0.9189 | 1.0112 |
| Taiwan | (new Taiwan \$) | 0.0492 | 0.0516 | 0.0519 | 0.0497 | 0.0483 | 0.0443 | 0.0461 | 0.0476 | 0.0459 | 0.0455 |
| United Kingdom | (pound) | 1.9381 | 2.0928 | 2.1664 | 2.1295 | 2.2685 | 2.4591 | 2.4041 | 2.2500 | 2.2305 | 2.3582 |
| United States | (dollar) | 1.2901 | 1.3657 | 1.3724 | 1.3635 | 1.3846 | 1.4835 | 1.4857 | 1.4854 | 1.5488 | 1.5704 |
| Canadian travel price index | $1992=100$ | 102.5 | 104.3 | 108.4 | 111.7 | 116.2 | 118.9 | 124.3 | 129.8 | 131.8 | 136.0 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.
Sources: Bank of Canada and CANSIM matrices 6367 and 6967.

Table 10
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of non-resident travellers entering Canada and resident travellers returning to Canada, 2000-2002

| Trip characteristics |  | Non-resident travellers |  |  | Resident travellers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| All countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 29,083 | 27,566 | 24,932 | 28,000 | 24,841 | 21,534 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 1,816 | 1,722 | 1,549 | 1,087 | 1,007 | 984 |
| Average spending per person-trip | \$ | 62 | 62 | 62 | 39 | 41 | 46 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 19,554 | 19,580 | 19,964 | 19,182 | 18,359 | 17,705 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 12,997 | 13,359 | 13,683 | 15,799 | 15,850 | 15,592 |
| Average spending per person-trip | \$ | 665 | 682 | 685 | 824 | 863 | 881 |
| Person-nights | '000 | 119,381 | 125,021 | 122,150 | 186,204 | 191,768 | 181,192 |
| Average number of nights per trip |  | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| Average spending per person-night | \$ | 109 | 107 | 112 | 85 | 83 | 86 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 48,638 | 47,146 | 44,896 | 47,182 | 43,201 | 39,239 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 14,813 | 15,081 | 15,232 | 16,886 | 16,857 | 16,575 |

## United States

| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person-trips | '000 | 28,805 | 27,301 | 24,710 | 28,000 | 24,841 | 21,534 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 1,805 | 1,711 | 1,541 | 1,087 | 1,007 | 984 |
| Average spending per person-trip | \$ | 63 | 63 | 62 | 39 | 41 | 46 |
| One or more nights ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 15,188 | 15,570 | 16,168 | 14,666 | 13,527 | 13,025 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 7,321 | 7,910 | 8,412 | 9,191 | 8,863 | 8,457 |
| Average spending per person-trip | \$ | 482 | 508 | 520 | 627 | 655 | 649 |
| Person-nights | '000 | 58,447 | 62,539 | 64,507 | 109,062 | 108,222 | 100,246 |
| Average number of nights per trip |  | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| Average spending per person-night | \$ | 125 | 126 | 130 | 84 | 82 | 84 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 43,994 | 42,871 | 40,878 | 42,666 | 38,368 | 34,559 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 9,126 | 9,620 | 9,953 | 10,277 | 9,870 | 9,441 |
| Other countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 278 | 265 | 222 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average spending per person-trip | \$ | 39 | 44 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| One or more nights ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 4,366 | 4,010 | 3,796 | 4,516 | 4,832 | 4,680 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 5,675 | 5,450 | 5,271 | 6,608 | 6,987 | 7,135 |
| Average spending per person-trip | \$ | 1,300 | 1,359 | 1,389 | 1,463 | 1,446 | 1,524 |
| Person-nights | '000 | 60,934 | 62,483 | 57,642 | 77,142 | 83,547 | 80,947 |
| Average number of nights per trip |  | 14.0 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 17.3 |
| Average spending per person-night | \$ | 93 | 87 | 91 | 86 | 84 | 88 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 4,644 | 4,275 | 4,018 | 4,516 | 4,832 | 4,680 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 5,686 | 5,461 | 5,279 | 6,608 | 6,987 | 7,135 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 11
Trip characteristics of non-residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights, 2000-2002

| Trip characteristics | 2000 |  | 2001 |  | 2002 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '000 | \% | '000 | \% | '000 | \% |
| Number and percentage of person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | 2,674 | 13.7 | 2,823 | 14.4 | 2,848 | 14.3 |
| II | 5,214 | 26.7 | 5,396 | 27.6 | 5,122 | 25.7 |
| III | 8,266 | 42.3 | 8,195 | 41.9 | 8,486 | 42.5 |
| IV | 3,401 | 17.4 | 3,167 | 16.2 | 3,509 | 17.6 |
| Total | 19,555 | 100.0 | 19,580 | 100.0 | 19,964 | 100.0 |


| Country of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australia | 173 | 0.9 | 158 | 0.8 | 149 | 0.7 |
| China ${ }^{1}$ | 74 | 0.4 | 82 | 0.4 | 95 | 0.5 |
| France ${ }^{2}$ | 402 | 2.1 | 357 | 1.8 | 312 | 1.6 |
| Germany | 380 | 1.9 | 330 | 1.7 | 292 | 1.5 |
| Hong Kong | 138 | 0.7 | 125 | 0.6 | 118 | 0.6 |
| India ${ }^{3}$ | 66 | 0.3 | 65 | 0.3 | 68 | 0.3 |
| Israel | 67 | 0.3 | 69 | 0.4 | 65 | 0.3 |
| Italy ${ }^{4}$ | 110 | 0.6 | 91 | 0.5 | 97 | 0.5 |
| Japan | 493 | 2.5 | 410 | 2.1 | 423 | 2.1 |
| Mexico | 140 | 0.7 | 148 | 0.8 | 161 | 0.8 |
| Netherlands | 131 | 0.7 | 114 | 0.6 | 107 | 0.5 |
| South Korea | 129 | 0.7 | 139 | 0.7 | 143 | 0.7 |
| Switzerland ${ }^{5}$ | 105 | 0.5 | 97 | 0.5 | 88 | 0.4 |
| Taiwan | 163 | 0.8 | 118 | 0.6 | 104 | 0.5 |
| United Kingdom | 862 | 4.4 | 826 | 4.2 | 721 | 3.6 |
| United States | 15,188 | 77.7 | 15,570 | 79.5 | 16,168 | 81.0 |
| Other countries | 932 | 4.8 | 880 | 4.5 | 852 | 4.3 |
| Total | 19,555 | 100.0 | 19,580 | 100.0 | 19,964 | 100.0 |
| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business, convention or employment | 2,843 | 14.5 | 2,519 | 12.9 | 2,560 | 12.8 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 3,999 | 20.5 | 4,065 | 20.8 | 4,111 | 20.6 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 10,917 | 55.8 | 11,244 | 57.4 | 11,503 | 57.6 |
| Other | 1,795 | 9.2 | 1,752 | 8.9 | 1,790 | 9.0 |
| Total | 19,555 | 100.0 | 19,580 | 100.0 | 19,964 | 100.0 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 9,133 | 46.7 | 8,992 | 45.9 | 9,146 | 45.8 |
| Female | 8,797 | 45.0 | 8,794 | 44.9 | 8,969 | 44.9 |
| Not stated | 1,625 | 8.3 | 1,795 | 9.2 | 1,858 | 9.3 |
| Total | 19,555 | 100.0 | 19,580 | 100.0 | 19,973 | 100.0 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 12 years | 1,040 | 5.3 | 1,099 | 5.6 | 1,081 | 5.4 |
| 12-19 years | 977 | 5.0 | 1,007 | 5.1 | 1,018 | 5.1 |
| 20-24 years | 737 | 3.8 | 755 | 3.9 | 763 | 3.8 |
| 25-34 years | 2,428 | 12.4 | 2,343 | 12.0 | 2,258 | 11.3 |
| 35-44 years | 3,220 | 16.5 | 3,183 | 16.3 | 3,165 | 15.9 |
| 45-54 years | 3,876 | 19.8 | 3,694 | 18.9 | 3,771 | 18.9 |
| 55-64 years | 3,048 | 15.6 | 3,051 | 15.6 | 3,289 | 16.5 |
| 65 years and over | 2,603 | 13.3 | 2,655 | 13.6 | 2,770 | 13.9 |
| Not stated | 1,625 | 8.3 | 1,795 | 9.2 | 1,858 | 9.3 |
| Total | 19,555 | 100.0 | 19,580 | 100.0 | 19,973 | 100.0 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 3,348 | 17.1 | 3,199 | 16.3 | 3,337 | 16.7 |
| 2-6 nights | 11,107 | 56.8 | 11,153 | 57.0 | 11,348 | 56.8 |
| 7-13 nights | 3,329 | 17.0 | 3,395 | 17.3 | 3,450 | 17.3 |
| 14 nights and over | 1,770 | 9.1 | 1,834 | 9.4 | 1,829 | 9.2 |
| Total | 19,555 | 100.0 | 19,580 | 100.0 | 19,964 | 100.0 |

[^2]Table 12
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2002

| Trip characteristics | Person-trips |  | Personnights | Average number of nights per trip | Spending in Canada | Average spending per person-trip | Average spending per person-night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '000 | \% | '000 |  | \$'000,000 | \$ | \$ |
| Quarter of entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2,294 | 14.2 | 7,527 | 3.3 | 1,143 | 498 | 152 |
| II | 4,156 | 25.7 | 17,229 | 4.1 | 2,088 | 502 | 121 |
| III | 6,920 | 42.8 | 30,465 | 4.4 | 3,856 | 557 | 127 |
| IV | 2,799 | 17.3 | 9,286 | 3.3 | 1,325 | 473 | 143 |
| Total | 16,168 | 100.0 | 64,507 | 4.0 | 8,412 | 520 | 130 |
| Region of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 1,933 | 12.0 | 7,061 | 3.7 | 886 | 458 | 125 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,258 | 20.2 | 11,711 | 3.6 | 1,480 | 454 | 126 |
| South Atlantic | 1,472 | 9.1 | 7,676 | 5.2 | 1,116 | 758 | 145 |
| East North Central | 3,961 | 24.5 | 13,550 | 3.4 | 1,758 | 444 | 130 |
| West North Central | 967 | 6.0 | 4,444 | 4.6 | 574 | 594 | 129 |
| East South Central | 208 | 1.3 | 1,010 | 4.9 | 144 | 690 | 142 |
| West South Central | 548 | 3.4 | 2,676 | 4.9 | 438 | 799 | 164 |
| Mountain | 783 | 4.8 | 3,598 | 4.6 | 459 | 585 | 127 |
| Pacific | 2,906 | 18.0 | 12,162 | 4.2 | 1,492 | 513 | 123 |
| Other states | 131 | 0.8 | 620 | 4.7 | 65 | 495 | 105 |
| Total | 16,168 | 100.0 | 64,507 | 4.0 | 8,412 | 520 | 130 |
| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business, convention or employment | 1,955 | 12.1 | 6,225 | 3.2 | 1,578 | 807 | 253 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 3,044 | 18.8 | 13,259 | 4.4 | 891 | 293 | 67 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 9,689 | 59.9 | 40,212 | 4.2 | 5,345 | 552 | 133 |
| Other | 1,479 | 9.2 | 4,811 | 3.3 | 599 | 405 | 124 |
| Total | 16,168 | 100.0 | 64,507 | 4.0 | 8,412 | 520 | 130 |

Type of transportation

| $\mathbf{A u t o m o b i l e}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 6 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 , 9 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 1 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 1}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Non-automobile | $\mathbf{5 , 5 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 , 5 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 2 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 1}$ |
| Plane | 3,790 | 23.4 | 17,738 | 4.7 | 3,644 | 961 | 205 |
| Bus | 661 | 4.1 | 2,077 | 3.1 | 310 | 469 | $\mathbf{1 4 9}$ |
| Other types ${ }^{1}$ | 1,110 | 6.9 | 3,755 | 3.4 | 323 | 291 | $\mathbf{8 6}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 6 , 1 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 , 5 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 4 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 3,210 | 19.9 | 3,210 | 1.0 | 567 | 177 | 177 |
| 2-6 nights | 10,290 | 63.6 | 33,464 | 3.3 | 5,06 | 496 | 153 |
| $7-13$ nights | 2,254 | 13.9 | 18,741 | 8.3 | 2,190 | 972 | 117 |
| 14 nights and over | 414 | 2.6 | 9,093 | 22.0 | 549 | 1,325 | 60 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 6 , 1 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 , 5 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 4 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 0}$ |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 13
Trip characteristics of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2002

| Trip characteristics | Atlantic provinces ${ }^{1}$ | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | $\begin{gathered} \text { British } \\ \text { Columbia² } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person-visits '000 | 1,237 | 2,555 | 8,140 | 358 | 220 | 1,076 | 4,199 | 17,786 |
| Spending in province $\quad \$ 000,000$ | 588 | 1,454 | 3,153 | 211 | 121 | 667 | 2,218 | 8,412 |
| Average spending per person-visit \$ | 476 | 569 | 387 | 589 | 547 | 620 | 528 | 473 |
| Person-nights '000 | 5,166 | 9,206 | 27,682 | 1,409 | 818 | 4,766 | 15,460 | 64,507 |
| Average number of nights per visit | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Average spending per person-night | 114 | 158 | 114 | 150 | 147 | 140 | 143 | 130 |
|  | '000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-visits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| । | 42 | 445 | 1,055 | 39 | 16 | 128 | 627 | 2,354 |
| II | 273 | 619 | 2,164 | 115 | 66 | 293 | 1,104 | 4,634 |
| III | 788 | 968 | 3,549 | 132 | 93 | 505 | 1,812 | 7,847 |
| IV | 134 | 523 | 1,372 | 72 | 45 | 149 | 656 | 2,951 |
| Total | 1,237 | 2,555 | 8,140 | 358 | 220 | 1,076 | 4,199 | 17,786 |
| Region of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 551 | 997 | 419 | F | F | 49 | 84 | 2,123 |
| Middle Atlantic | 174 | 683 | 2,307 | F | F | 64 | 212 | 3,464 |
| South Atlantic | 173 | 315 | 765 | 29 E | $36^{\text {E }}$ | 117 | 299 | 1,734 |
| East North Central | 164 | 243 | 3,347 | 54 | 35 | 138 | 264 | 4,245 |
| West North Central | $43^{\text {E }}$ | $61^{\text {E }}$ | 500 | 188 | 53 | 92 | 187 | 1,124 |
| East South Central | F | F | 121 | F | F | $30^{\text {E }}$ | 39 E | 239 |
| West South Central | $35^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 75 | 207 | $11^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 9 E | 76 | 218 | 632 |
| Mountain | $31^{\mathrm{E}}$ | $45^{\text {E }}$ | 152 | $22^{\mathrm{E}}$ | $31^{\text {E }}$ | 234 | 391 | 905 |
| Pacific | 47 | 110 | 312 | $22^{\text {E }}$ | $29^{\text {E }}$ | 258 | 2,361 | 3,138 |
| Other states | F | F | F | F | F | $18{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 143 | 182 |
| Total | 1,237 | 2,555 | 8,140 | 358 | 220 | 1,076 | 4,199 | 17,786 |
| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business, convention or employment | 60 | 362 | 1,039 | 47 | $20^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 144 | 374 | 2,045 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 281 | 452 | 1,445 | 87 | 60 | 226 | 663 | 3,214 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 835 | 1,547 | 4,888 | 179 | 106 | 600 | 2,783 | 10,937 |
| Other | 61 | 194 | 769 | 45 | 34 | 106 | 380 | 1,590 |
| Total | 1,237 | 2,555 | 8,140 | 358 | 220 | 1,076 | 4,199 | 17,786 |
| Type of transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile | 685 | 1,569 | 5,992 | 242 | 121 | 486 | 2,496 | 11,590 |
| Non-automobile | 552 | 986 | 2,148 | 116 | 99 | 590 | 1,704 | 6,196 |
| Plane | 219 | 697 | 1,508 | 102 | 85 | 498 | 1,053 | 4,162 |
| Bus | 72 | 210 | 352 | 11 | $4{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 43 | 83 | 775 |
| Other types ${ }^{3}$ | 261 | 79 | 289 | F | F | 49 | 568 | 1,259 |
| Total | 1,237 | 2,555 | 8,140 | 358 | 220 | 1,076 | 4,199 | 17,786 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 221 | 423 | 2,123 | 91 | 72 | 140 | 919 | 3,989 |
| 2-6 nights | 786 | 1,860 | 5,075 | 202 | 109 | 728 | 2,701 | 11,462 |
| 7-13 nights | 190 | 238 | 803 | 54 | 37 E | 177 | 508 | 2,007 |
| 14 nights and over | 40 | $35^{\text {E }}$ | 140 | $11^{\mathrm{E}}$ | F | 30 | 71 | 329 |
| Total | 1,237 | 2,555 | 8,140 | 358 | 220 | 1,076 | 4,199 | 17,786 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 14
Person-trips by residents of the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics and purpose of trip, 2001-2002

| Trip characteristics | 2001 |  |  |  | 2002 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | 459 | 408 | 1,093 | 2,220 | 395 | 443 | 1,148 | 2,294 |
| II | 561 | 795 | 2,414 | 4,252 | 575 | 746 | 2,382 | 4,156 |
| III | 499 | 1,066 | 4,513 | 6,555 | 544 | 1,100 | 4,828 | 6,920 |
| IV | 402 | 738 | 1,155 | 2,543 | 441 | 754 | 1,330 | 2,799 |
| Total | 1,921 | 3,007 | 9,176 | 15,570 | 1,955 | 3,044 | 9,689 | 16,168 |
| Region of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 210 | 506 | 969 | 1,856 | 180 | 511 | 1,065 | 1,933 |
| Middle Atlantic | 309 | 536 | 1,884 | 3,050 | 317 | 546 | 2,072 | 3,258 |
| South Atlantic | 261 | 262 | 713 | 1,317 | 258 | 292 | 830 | 1,472 |
| East North Central | 382 | 610 | 2,427 | 3,798 | 453 | 605 | 2,525 | 3,961 |
| West North Central | 113 | 146 | 605 | 976 | 140 | 153 | 581 | 967 |
| East South Central | 29 | $30^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 139 | 211 | 24 | $28^{\text {E }}$ | 145 | 208 |
| West South Central | 119 | 72 | 307 | 521 | 133 | 74 | 308 | 548 |
| Mountain | 134 | 141 | 394 | 745 | 111 | 167 | 423 | 783 |
| Pacific | 354 | 683 | 1,694 | 2,984 | 328 | 644 | 1,683 | 2,906 |
| Other states | $8{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $21^{\text {E }}$ | $44^{\text {E }}$ | 111 | $10^{\text {E }}$ | $25^{\text {E }}$ | 55 | 131 |
| Total | 1,921 | 3,007 | 9,176 | 15,570 | 1,955 | 3,044 | 9,689 | 16,168 |
| Type of transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile | 586 | 1,853 | 6,418 | 9,889 | 599 | 1,990 | 6,983 | 10,607 |
| Plane | 1,287 | 836 | 1,372 | 3,782 | 1,299 | 780 | 1,393 | 3,790 |
| Bus | 36 | F | 588 | 708 | 40 | $18{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 539 | 661 |
| Other types ${ }^{2}$ | 12 | 299 | 799 | 1,191 | $17^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 255 | 773 | 1,110 |
| Total | 1,921 | 3,007 | 9,176 | 15,570 | 1,955 | 3,044 | 9,689 | 16,168 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 1,117 | 1,238 | 4,094 | 7,111 | 1,153 | 1,223 | 4,316 | 7,335 |
| Female | 599 | 1,416 | 4,323 | 6,983 | 572 | 1,440 | 4,551 | 7,243 |
| Not stated | 205 | 352 | 759 | 1,477 | 231 | 381 | 821 | 1,599 |
| Total | 1,921 | 3,007 | 9,176 | 15,570 | 1,955 | 3,044 | 9,689 | 16,177 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 12 years | $31^{\text {E }}$ | 231 | 625 | 937 | 29 E | 226 | 627 | 935 |
| 12-19 years | $21^{\text {E }}$ | 121 | 559 | 785 | $18^{\text {E }}$ | 117 | 596 | 816 |
| 20-24 years | F | 147 | 262 | 495 | $19{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 141 | 293 | 514 |
| 25-34 years | 246 | 358 | 866 | 1,616 | 232 | 308 | 865 | 1,545 |
| 35-44 years | 448 | 550 | 1,302 | 2,500 | 446 | 526 | 1,335 | 2,505 |
| 45-54 years | 539 | 444 | 1,731 | 3,014 | 537 | 453 | 1,837 | 3,113 |
| 55-64 years | 303 | 374 | 1,553 | 2,476 | 339 | 412 | 1,714 | 2,729 |
| 65 years and over | 93 | 429 | 1,519 | 2,272 | 106 | 480 | 1,601 | 2,422 |
| Not stated | 205 | 352 | 759 | 1,477 | 231 | 381 | 821 | 1,599 |
| Total | 1,921 | 3,007 | 9,176 | 15,570 | 1,955 | 3,044 | 9,689 | 16,177 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 462 | 429 | 1,739 | 3,056 | 444 | 433 | 1,832 | 3,210 |
| 2-6 nights | 1,332 | 2,037 | 5,768 | 9,970 | 1,381 | 2,055 | 6,042 | 10,290 |
| 7-13 nights | 108 | 423 | 1,412 | 2,126 | 113 | 441 | 1,560 | 2,254 |
| 14 nights and over | $18^{\text {E }}$ | 118 | 257 | 418 | $17^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 116 | 254 | 414 |
| Total | 1,921 | 3,007 | 9,176 | 15,570 | 1,955 | 3,044 | 9,689 | 16,168 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 15
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and type of entry, 2002

| Country of residence | Direct air and sea | Via the United States |  |  |  |  | Grand total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Land, } \\ \text { same day } \end{gathered}$ | Land, one or more nights | Total land | Air and | Total, via United States |  |
| Europe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria | 22,700 | 600 | 3,300 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 7,700 | 30,400 |
| Belgium ${ }^{1}$ | 29,000 | 1,000 | 3,400 | 4,300 | 10,700 | 15,000 | 44,000 |
| Denmark ${ }^{2}$ | 14,100 | 1,000 | 2,900 | 3,900 | 4,300 | 8,200 | 22,300 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 246,600 | 6,700 | 26,200 | 32,800 | 42,400 | 75,300 | 321,900 |
| Germany | 206,500 | 16,000 | 49,800 | 65,700 | 39,500 | 105,200 | 311,700 |
| Ireland (Republic) | 19,800 | 1,000 | 3,600 | 4,600 | 6,600 | 11,300 | 31,100 |
| Italy ${ }^{4}$ | 64,500 | 7,500 | 17,400 | 24,900 | 15,400 | 40,300 | 104,800 |
| Netherlands | 80,400 | 3,000 | 13,300 | 16,300 | 14,100 | 30,400 | 110,800 |
| Poland | 21,700 | 500 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 1,400 | 3,200 | 24,900 |
| Russia ${ }^{5}$ | 17,500 | 200 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 2,100 | 3,300 | 20,700 |
| Spain ${ }^{6}$ | 29,500 | 3,400 | 6,400 | 9,700 | 6,400 | 16,100 | 45,600 |
| Sweden | 20,000 | 900 | 2,700 | 3,600 | 5,700 | 9,300 | 29,400 |
| Switzerland ${ }^{7}$ | 66,700 | 1,700 | 9,400 | 11,200 | 13,200 | 24,400 | 91,100 |
| United Kingdom | 546,700 | 19,300 | 61,800 | 81,200 | 141,100 | 222,300 | 769,000 |
| Other | 96,500 | 3,200 | 10,800 | 14,000 | 17,000 | 31,000 | 127,500 |
| Total | 1,482,200 | 66,000 | 213,100 | 279,200 | 323,900 | 603,000 | 2,085,200 |
| Africa | 43,700 | 500 | 3,400 | 3,900 | 14,600 | 18,500 | 62,300 |
| Asia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China ${ }^{8}$ | 72,900 | 3,200 | 10,100 | 13,300 | 13,300 | 26,600 | 99,500 |
| Hong Kong | 71,900 | 3,300 | 15,900 | 19,200 | 31,600 | 50,900 | 122,800 |
| India ${ }^{9}$ | 39,200 | 3,700 | 16,700 | 20,400 | 15,500 | 36,000 | 75,200 |
| Israel | 43,500 | 2,800 | 8,500 | 11,300 | 22,500 | 33,800 | 77,300 |
| Japan | 278,200 | 16,000 | 34,500 | 50,600 | 123,800 | 174,400 | 452,500 |
| Jordan ${ }^{10}$ | 36,400 | 500 | 1,200 | 1,700 | 6,300 | 8,000 | 44,400 |
| Philippines | 20,500 | 1,800 | 7,900 | 9,700 | 10,800 | 20,600 | 41,100 |
| Singapore | 12,100 | 700 | 3,100 | 3,800 | 7,300 | 11,100 | 23,200 |
| South Korea | 111,400 | 13,600 | 20,100 | 33,700 | 20,000 | 53,700 | 165,100 |
| Taiwan | 85,000 | 1,500 | 7,400 | 8,900 | 12,700 | 21,600 | 106,600 |
| Other | 27,700 | 1,900 | 8,800 | 10,800 | 11,400 | 22,100 | 49,800 |
| Total | 798,800 | 49,100 | 134,400 | 183,400 | 275,400 | 458,800 | 1,257,600 |
| Central America | 6,700 | 300 | 900 | 1,200 | 11,100 | 12,300 | 19,000 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda | 19,100 | 0 | 100 | 200 | 3,700 | 3,800 | 23,000 |
| Other | 68,300 | 900 | 4,800 | 5,700 | 23,300 | 29,000 | 97,300 |
| Total | 87,500 | 1,000 | 4,900 | 5,900 | 26,900 | 32,800 | 120,300 |
| South America |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil | 20,800 | 500 | 2,100 | 2,600 | 13,500 | 16,100 | 36,900 |
| Guyana ${ }^{11}$ | 8,200 | 300 | 2,000 | 2,300 | 16,200 | 18,500 | 26,700 |
| Other | 9,600 | 800 | 2,900 | 3,700 | 20,000 | 23,700 | 33,300 |
| Total | 38,600 | 1,600 | 7,000 | 8,600 | 49,800 | 58,400 | 97,000 |
| North America |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | 72,200 | 3,300 | 12,600 | 15,900 | 77,000 | 92,900 | 165,100 |
| Other | 13,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 200 | 14,100 |
| Total | 86,100 | 3,300 | 12,600 | 15,900 | 77,200 | 93,100 | 179,200 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 35,000 | 5,200 | 23,300 | 28,500 | 99,300 | 127,800 | 162,800 |
| New Zealand | 5,800 | 1,300 | 5,200 | 6,500 | 20,000 | 26,500 | 32,300 |
| Other | 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 2,500 |
| Total | 41,500 | 6,500 | 28,600 | 35,100 | 121,000 | 156,100 | 197,600 |
| Grand total | 2,585,100 | 128,300 | 404,800 | 533,100 | 899,900 | 1,433,000 | 4,018,100 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 16
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and length of stay, 2000-2002

| Country of residence | 2000 |  | 2001 |  | 2002 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | One or more nights | Total | One or more nights | Total | One or more nights | Total |
| Europe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria | 30,500 | 31,400 | 29,300 | 29,700 | 30,200 | 30,400 |
| Belgium ${ }^{1}$ | 53,900 | 56,700 | 48,400 | 50,100 | 43,500 | 44,000 |
| Denmark ${ }^{2}$ | 27,400 | 29,500 | 25,000 | 27,600 | 21,000 | 22,300 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 402,400 | 418,500 | 357,300 | 369,800 | 312,300 | 321,900 |
| Germany | 379,800 | 416,900 | 330,200 | 360,000 | 291,900 | 311,700 |
| Ireland (Republic) | 31,700 | 32,000 | 34,000 | 34,400 | 29,400 | 31,100 |
| Italy ${ }^{4}$ | 110,400 | 125,600 | 91,100 | 101,500 | 96,700 | 104,800 |
| Netherlands | 130,700 | 132,500 | 113,900 | 118,300 | 107,100 | 110,800 |
| Poland | 22,200 | 22,800 | 22,000 | 22,300 | 24,200 | 24,900 |
| Russia ${ }^{5}$ | 20,800 | 21,300 | 20,800 | 20,900 | 20,100 | 20,700 |
| Spain ${ }^{6}$ | 39,400 | 44,000 | 34,800 | 39,200 | 42,400 | 45,600 |
| Sweden | 36,000 | 38,000 | 32,900 | 33,600 | 28,800 | 29,400 |
| Switzerland ${ }^{7}$ | 105,000 | 107,200 | 96,900 | 99,100 | 88,000 | 91,100 |
| United Kingdom | 862,300 | 913,800 | 826,100 | 876,800 | 721,300 | 769,000 |
| Other | 143,500 | 150,000 | 135,600 | 140,600 | 122,400 | 127,500 |
| Total | 2,396,000 | 2,540,200 | 2,198,400 | 2,323,800 | 1,979,200 | 2,085,200 |
| Africa | 73,200 | 74,000 | 69,600 | 70,400 | 61,000 | 62,300 |
| Asia |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China ${ }^{8}$ | 73,800 | 77,400 | 81,700 | 86,600 | 95,300 | 99,500 |
| Hong Kong | 137,700 | 145,100 | 125,400 | 130,100 | 117,900 | 122,800 |
| India ${ }^{9}$ | 66,000 | 71,600 | 64,900 | 76,500 | 68,000 | 75,200 |
| Israel | 67,000 | 81,600 | 68,600 | 83,000 | 65,100 | 77,300 |
| Japan | 493,100 | 540,100 | 409,900 | 449,000 | 422,800 | 452,500 |
| Jordan ${ }^{10}$ | 43,800 | 44,300 | 45,800 | 46,500 | 43,900 | 44,400 |
| Philippines | 29,700 | 32,700 | 35,300 | 37,500 | 39,300 | 41,100 |
| Singapore | 27,000 | 28,500 | 24,900 | 26,200 | 22,500 | 23,200 |
| South Korea | 129,400 | 149,000 | 139,300 | 157,100 | 143,400 | 165,100 |
| Taiwan | 163,100 | 166,200 | 118,300 | 119,800 | 104,400 | 106,600 |
| Other | 45,800 | 49,100 | 46,300 | 50,700 | 47,100 | 49,800 |
| Total | 1,276,600 | 1,385,900 | 1,160,300 | 1,262,900 | 1,169,700 | 1,257,600 |
| Central America | 14,800 | 15,300 | 16,200 | 16,600 | 18,700 | 19,000 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda | 20,600 | 20,700 | 21,600 | 21,600 | 22,900 | 23,000 |
| Other | 100,500 | 101,500 | 92,300 | 97,200 | 96,000 | 97,300 |
| Total | 121,100 | 122,200 | 113,900 | 118,800 | 118,900 | 120,300 |
| South America |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil | 50,100 | 52,500 | 37,000 | 40,500 | 35,300 | 36,900 |
| Guyana ${ }^{11}$ | 26,200 | 26,800 | 24,500 | 24,900 | 26,200 | 26,700 |
| Other | 43,700 | 45,900 | 37,200 | 41,600 | 31,300 | 33,300 |
| Total | 120,100 | 125,100 | 98,700 | 107,000 | 92,900 | 97,000 |
| North America |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | 140,300 | 146,900 | 148,400 | 154,700 | 161,200 | 165,100 |
| Other | 12,700 | 13,600 | 11,600 | 13,300 | 12,900 | 14,100 |
| Total | 153,000 | 160,600 | 160,100 | 168,000 | 174,000 | 179,200 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 172,800 | 179,500 | 158,500 | 171,900 | 148,800 | 162,800 |
| New Zealand | 35,300 | 37,500 | 32,200 | 33,200 | 30,700 | 32,300 |
| Other | 3,300 | 3,300 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Total | 211,400 | 220,400 | 193,300 | 207,800 | 182,000 | 197,600 |
| Grand total | 4,366,200 | 4,643,700 | 4,010,400 | 4,275,400 | 3,796,300 | 4,018,100 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 17
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2002

| Trip characteristics | Person-trips |  | Personnights | Average number of nights per trip | Spending in Canada | Average spending per person-trip | Average spending per person-night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '000 | \% | '000 |  | \$'000,000 | \$ | \$ |
| Quarter of entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 554 | 14.6 | 8,748 | 15.8 | 780 | 1,407 | 89 |
| II | 965 | 25.4 | 14,107 | 14.6 | 1,309 | 1,356 | 93 |
| III | 1,566 | 41.3 | 24,371 | 15.6 | 2,259 | 1,442 | 93 |
| IV | 711 | 18.7 | 10,417 | 14.7 | 924 | 1,300 | 89 |
| Total | 3,796 | 100.0 | 57,642 | 15.2 | 5,271 | 1,389 | 91 |
| Area of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe | 1,979 | 52.1 | 28,059 | 14.2 | 2,612 | 1,320 | 93 |
| France ${ }^{1}$ | 312 | 8.2 | 4,144 | 13.3 | 374 | 1,199 | 90 |
| Germany | 292 | 7.7 | 4,319 | 14.8 | 385 | 1,319 | 89 |
| Netherlands | 107 | 2.8 | 1,578 | 14.7 | 130 | 1,212 | 82 |
| United Kingdom | 721 | 19.0 | 9,371 | 13.0 | 993 | 1,376 | 106 |
| Other Europe | 547 | 14.4 | 8,647 | 15.8 | 730 | 1,335 | 84 |
| Africa | 61 | 1.6 | 1,179 | 19.3 | 93 | 1,522 | 79 |
| Asia | 1,170 | 30.8 | 19,652 | 16.8 | 1,749 | 1,495 | 89 |
| Hong Kong | 118 | 3.1 | 2,015 | 17.1 | 158 | 1,344 | 79 |
| Japan | 423 | 11.1 | 4,884 | 11.6 | 666 | 1,575 | 136 |
| South Korea | 143 | 3.8 | 3,486 | 24.3 | 244 | 1,702 | 70 |
| Taiwan | 104 | 2.7 | 1,441 | 13.8 | 134 | 1,281 | 93 |
| Other Asia | 381 | 10.0 | 7,826 | 20.5 | 547 | 1,434 | 70 |
| Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean | 138 | 3.6 | 2,433 | 17.6 | 175 | 1,267 | 72 |
| South America | 93 | 2.4 | 1,499 | 16.1 | 137 | 1,470 | 91 |
| North America ${ }^{2}$ | 174 | 4.6 | 2,308 | 13.3 | 241 | 1,383 | 104 |
| Mexico | 161 | 4.2 | 2,187 | 13.6 | 229 | 1,420 | 105 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 182 | 4.8 | 2,515 | 13.8 | 266 | 1,462 | 106 |
| Australia | 149 | 3.9 | 2,051 | 13.8 | 216 | 1,449 | 105 |
| Other Oceania | 33 | 0.9 | 464 | 14.0 | $50^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 1,521 ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 109 |
| Total | 3,796 | 100.0 | 57,642 | 15.2 | 5,271 | 1,389 | 91 |
| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business, convention or employment | 605 | 15.9 | 6,500 | 10.7 | 921 | 1,522 | 142 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 1,067 | 28.1 | 19,287 | 18.1 | 1,052 | 986 | 55 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 1,814 | 47.8 | 22,974 | 12.7 | 2,773 | 1,529 | 121 |
| Other | 310 | 8.2 | 8,881 | 28.6 | 526 | 1,693 | 59 |
| Total | 3,796 | 100.0 | 57,642 | 15.2 | 5,271 | 1,389 | 91 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-6 nights | 1,185 | 31.2 | 4,462 | 3.8 | 939 | 793 | 211 |
| 7-13 nights | 1,196 | 31.5 | 11,304 | 9.5 | 1,631 | 1,364 | 144 |
| 14-20 nights | 679 | 17.9 | 11,127 | 16.4 | 1,127 | 1,659 | 101 |
| 21 nights and over | 736 | 19.4 | 30,750 | 41.8 | 1,575 | 2,139 | 51 |
| Total | 3,796 | 100.0 | 57,642 | 15.2 | 5,271 | 1,389 | 91 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 18
Trip characteristics of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2002

| Trip characteristics |  | Atlantic <br> provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskat- <br> chewan | British <br> Alberta |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Columbia ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Total |
| ---: |

## Person-visits

| Quarter of entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| I | 18 | 128 | 193 | 7 E | F | 78 | 229 | 661 |
| II | 57 | 218 | 460 | 24 | 20 | 235 | 411 | 1,425 |
| III | 124 | 467 | 756 | 34 | 17 | 363 | 617 | 2,379 |
| IV | 30 | 184 | 342 | 14 | 12 | 118 | 252 | 952 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4 1 8}$ |


| Area of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe | 165 | 648 | 918 | 46 | 35 | 387 | 590 | 2,790 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | $18{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 249 | 115 | F | F | $15^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 21 | 421 |
| Germany | 35 | 64 | 117 | 7 E | $6^{\text {E }}$ | 69 | 130 | 427 |
| Netherlands | $8{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 17 | 52 | F | F | 33 | 38 | 154 |
| United Kingdom | 63 | 117 | 359 | 26 | 18 | 188 | 258 | 1,028 |
| Other Europe | 41 | 201 | 275 | $10^{\mathrm{E}}$ | $8{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 82 | 143 | 760 |
| Africa | F | 35 | 24 | F | F | F | 9 | 79 |
| Asia | $30^{\text {E }}$ | 177 | 508 | $15^{\text {E }}$ | F | 311 | 700 | 1,749 |
| Hong Kong | F | $12^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 45 | F | F | 18 | 79 | 154 |
| Japan | F | 59 | 172 | F | F | 147 | 271 | 671 |
| South Korea | F | 12 | 48 | F | F | 37 | 103 | 207 |
| Taiwan | F | F | 11 | F | F | 53 | 96 | 166 |
| Other Asia | F | 90 | 231 | F | F | 56 | 151 | 551 |
| Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean | F | 29 | 98 | F | F | $7{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 20 | 160 |
| South America | F | 33 | 55 | F | F | $12^{\text {E }}$ | 21 | 128 |
| North America ${ }^{4}$ | 11 | 50 | 81 | F | F | $17{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 55 | 220 |
| Mexico | F | 46 | 80 | F | F | $17^{\text {E }}$ | 55 | 206 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | $15^{\text {E }}$ | 25 | 67 | $7{ }^{\text {E }}$ | F | 56 | 114 | 291 |
| Australia | $10^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 20 | 55 | F | F | 47 | 98 | 240 |
| Other Oceania | F | $5{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 13 | F | F | 9 E | 16 | 51 |
| Total | 228 | 997 | 1,751 | 80 | 57 | 795 | 1,510 | 5,418 |

## Purpose of trip

Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other
Total 228

| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1-6$ nights | 125 | 528 | 866 | 48 | 34 | 486 | 784 | 2,871 |
| $7-13$ nights | 55 | 261 | 435 | $13{ }^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 11 E | 177 | 416 | 1,368 |
| 14 nights and over | 48 | 208 | 449 | 20 | 13 E | 132 | 309 | 1,179 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4 1 8}$ |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 19
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics and purpose of trip, 2001-2002

| Trip characteristics | 2001 |  |  |  | 2002 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | 137 | 128 | 288 | 603 | 108 | 145 | 253 | 554 |
| II | 191 | 308 | 557 | 1,144 | 194 | 252 | 439 | 965 |
| III | 157 | 402 | 967 | 1,640 | 162 | 426 | 848 | 1,566 |
| IV | 113 | 221 | 255 | 623 | 142 | 244 | 274 | 711 |
| Total | 599 | 1,059 | 2,068 | 4,010 | 605 | 1,067 | 1,814 | 3,796 |
| Area of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe | 306 | 602 | 1,189 | 2,198 | 312 | 569 | 979 | 1,979 |
| France ${ }^{2}$ | 40 | 90 | 206 | 357 | 41 | 85 | 167 | 312 |
| Germany | 51 | 63 | 205 | 330 | 46 | 67 | 166 | 292 |
| Netherlands | 8 | 42 | 56 | 114 | 18 | 40 | 45 | 107 |
| United Kingdom | 81 | 244 | 469 | 826 | 82 | 239 | 368 | 721 |
| Other Europe | 127 | 164 | 253 | 571 | 125 | 138 | 233 | 547 |
| Africa | 15 | 34 | $13^{\text {E }}$ | 70 | 14 | 25 | 14 | 61 |
| Asia | 164 | 283 | 584 | 1,160 | 179 | 312 | 542 | 1,170 |
| Hong Kong | $6{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 51 | 63 | 125 | $12^{\text {E }}$ | 51 | 46 | 118 |
| Japan | 51 | 63 | 246 | 410 | 47 | 75 | 245 | 423 |
| South Korea | 22 | 32 | 56 | 139 | 27 | 47 | 41 | 143 |
| Taiwan | 7 | 13 | 90 | 118 | $6{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 18 | 74 | 104 |
| Other Asia | 77 | 124 | 130 | 367 | 87 | 121 | 136 | 381 |
| Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean | an $20{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 44 | 51 | 130 | 23 | 52 | 47 | 138 |
| South America | 19 | 31 | 36 | 99 | 21 | 33 | 30 | 93 |
| North America ${ }^{3}$ | 46 | $13^{\text {E }}$ | 88 | 160 | 30 | 29 | 100 | 174 |
| Mexico | 44 | $13^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 82 | 148 | 29 | 27 | 95 | 161 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 30 | 50 | 107 | 193 | 26 | 47 | 102 | 182 |
| Australia | 24 | 40 | 90 | 158 | 17 | 36 | 91 | 149 |
| Other Oceania | $5^{\text {E }}$ | 11 | 17 | 35 | 9 | $11^{\text {E }}$ | 12 | 33 |
| Total | 599 | 1,059 | 2,068 | 4,010 | 605 | 1,067 | 1,814 | 3,796 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 410 | 429 | 920 | 1,881 | 414 | 432 | 820 | 1,811 |
| Female | 131 | 548 | 998 | 1,811 | 139 | 566 | 882 | 1,726 |
| Not stated | 58 | 82 | 150 | 318 | 52 | 69 | 112 | 259 |
| Total | 599 | 1,059 | 2,068 | 4,010 | 605 | 1,067 | 1,814 | 3,796 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 12 years | 6 E | 54 | 95 | 162 | F | 52 | 85 | 146 |
| 12-19 years | $5^{\text {E }}$ | 60 | 128 | 222 | F | 50 | 107 | 203 |
| 20-24 years | 17 | 63 | 121 | 260 | 14 | 65 | 111 | 249 |
| 25-34 years | 129 | 150 | 387 | 727 | 135 | 156 | 354 | 714 |
| 35-44 years | 176 | 153 | 321 | 683 | 189 | 158 | 275 | 660 |
| 45-54 years | 128 | 173 | 349 | 680 | 139 | 172 | 318 | 658 |
| $55-64$ years | 69 | 176 | 306 | 575 | 59 | 178 | 297 | 560 |
| 65 years and over | 11 | 148 | 210 | 383 | 10 | 167 | 155 | 348 |
| Not stated | 58 | 82 | 150 | 318 | 52 | 69 | 112 | 259 |
| Total | 599 | 1,059 | 2,068 | 4,010 | 605 | 1,067 | 1,814 | 3,796 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-6 nights | 371 | 212 | 673 | 1,325 | 330 | 202 | 555 | 1,185 |
| 7-13 nights | 142 | 330 | 733 | 1,269 | 162 | 316 | 651 | 1,196 |
| 14-20 nights | 35 | 245 | 373 | 684 | 53 | 239 | 349 | 679 |
| 21 nights and over | 51 | 272 | 288 | 732 | 60 | 310 | 259 | 736 |
| Total | 599 | 1,059 | 2,068 | 4,010 | 605 | 1,067 | 1,814 | 3,796 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 20
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning after a stay of one or more nights abroad, 2000-2002

| Trip characteristics | 2000 |  | 2001 |  | 2002 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '000 | \% | '000 | \% | '000 | \% |
| Number and percentage of person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of re-entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | 4,668 | 24.3 | 4,857 | 26.5 | 4,266 | 24.1 |
| II | 4,748 | 24.8 | 4,689 | 25.5 | 4,314 | 24.4 |
| III | 5,872 | 30.6 | 5,618 | 30.6 | 5,506 | 31.1 |
| IV | 3,894 | 20.3 | 3,195 | 17.4 | 3,620 | 20.4 |
| Total | 19,182 | 100.0 | 18,359 | 100.0 | 17,705 | 100.0 |
| Province of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic provinces | 727 | 3.8 | 693 | 3.8 | 669 | 3.8 |
| Quebec | 3,540 | 18.5 | 3,403 | 18.5 | 3,242 | 18.3 |
| Ontario | 9,143 | 47.7 | 8,803 | 47.9 | 8,395 | 47.4 |
| Manitoba | 646 | 3.4 | 609 | 3.3 | 594 | 3.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 336 | 1.7 | 289 | 1.6 | 285 | 1.6 |
| Alberta | 1,554 | 8.1 | 1,494 | 8.1 | 1,487 | 8.4 |
| British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 3,237 | 16.9 | 3,068 | 16.7 | 3,032 | 17.1 |
| Total | 19,182 | 100.0 | 18,359 | 100.0 | 17,705 | 100.0 |
| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business, convention or employment | 3,070 | 16.0 | 2,654 | 14.5 | 2,602 | 14.7 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 3,832 | 20.0 | 3,624 | 19.7 | 3,854 | 21.8 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 10,706 | 55.8 | 10,576 | 57.6 | 9,727 | 54.9 |
| Other | 1,574 | 8.2 | 1,506 | 8.2 | 1,521 | 8.6 |
| Total | 19,182 | 100.0 | 18,359 | 100.0 | 17,705 | 100.0 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 8,469 | 44.2 | 7,986 | 43.5 | 7,643 | 43.2 |
| Female | 9,226 | 48.1 | 8,686 | 47.3 | 8,456 | 47.8 |
| Not stated | 1,487 | 7.8 | 1,687 | 9.2 | 1,606 | 9.1 |
| Total | 19,182 | 100.0 | 18,359 | 100.0 | 17,705 | 100.0 |


| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 12 years | 1,050 | 5.5 | 986 | 5.4 | 927 | 5.2 |
| 12-19 years | 852 | 4.4 | 838 | 4.6 | 775 | 4.4 |
| 20-24 years | 691 | 3.6 | 630 | 3.4 | 631 | 3.6 |
| 25-34 years | 2,219 | 11.6 | 2,012 | 11.0 | 1,863 | 10.5 |
| 35-44 years | 3,308 | 17.2 | 3,017 | 16.4 | 2,804 | 15.8 |
| 45-54 years | 3,880 | 20.2 | 3,748 | 20.4 | 3,555 | 20.1 |
| 55-64 years | 3,130 | 16.3 | 3,053 | 16.6 | 3,150 | 17.8 |
| 65 years and over | 2,566 | 13.4 | 2,388 | 13.0 | 2,395 | 13.5 |
| Not stated | 1,487 | 7.8 | 1,687 | 9.2 | 1,606 | 9.1 |
| Total | 19,182 | 100.0 | 18,359 | 100.0 | 17,705 | 100.0 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 1,806 | 9.4 | 1,623 | 8.8 | 1,655 | 9.3 |
| 2-6 nights | 8,362 | 43.6 | 7,680 | 41.8 | 7,564 | 42.7 |
| 7-13 nights | 5,015 | 26.1 | 4,867 | 26.5 | 4,553 | 25.7 |
| 14-20 nights | 2,171 | 11.3 | 2,270 | 12.4 | 2,151 | 12.1 |
| 21 nights and over | 1,828 | 9.5 | 1,919 | 10.5 | 1,782 | 10.1 |
| Total | 19,182 | 100.0 | 18,359 | 100.0 | 17,705 | 100.0 |

Table 21
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2002

| Trip characteristics | Person-trips |  | Personnights ${ }^{1}$ | Average number of nights per trip | Spending in United States ${ }^{2}$ | Average spending per person-trip | Average spending per person-night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '000 | \% | '000 |  | \$'000,000 | \$ | \$ |
| Type of transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile | 7,691 | 59.0 | 58,903 | 7.7 | 3,415 | 444 | 58 |
| Other | 5,334 | 41.0 | 41,343 | 7.8 | 5,043 | 945 | 122 |
| Plane | 4,181 | 32.1 | 35,745 | 8.5 | 4,650 | 1,112 | 130 |
| Bus | 548 | 4.2 | 2,308 | 4.2 | 201 | 367 | 87 |
| Other types ${ }^{3}$ | 604 | 4.6 | 3,291 | 5.4 | 191 | 316 | 58 |
| Total | 13,025 | 100.0 | 100,246 | 7.7 | 8,457 | 649 | 84 |
| Quarter of re-entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2,809 | 21.6 | 26,280 | 9.4 | 2,335 | 831 | 89 |
| 11 | 3,218 | 24.7 | 34,999 | 10.9 | 2,495 | 775 | 71 |
| III | 4,341 | 33.3 | 22,539 | 5.2 | 1,906 | 439 | 85 |
| IV | 2,657 | 20.4 | 16,428 | 6.2 | 1,721 | 648 | 105 |
| Total | 13,025 | 100.0 | 100,246 | 7.7 | 8,457 | 649 | 84 |
| Region of destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 1,442 | 11.1 | 6,630 | 4.6 | 528 | 366 | 80 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,804 | 21.5 | 8,532 | 3.0 | 835 | 298 | 98 |
| South Atlantic | 1,483 | 11.4 | 25,402 | 17.1 | 2,052 | 1,384 | 81 |
| East North Central | 1,751 | 13.4 | 6,235 | 3.6 | 605 | 346 | 97 |
| West North Central | 746 | 5.7 | 2,709 | 3.6 | 267 | 359 | 99 |
| East South Central | 99 | 0.8 | 705 | 7.1 | 94 | 949 | 133 |
| West South Central | 250 | 1.9 | 2,522 | 10.1 | 292 | 1,164 | 116 |
| Mountain | 1,157 | 8.9 | 8,692 | 7.5 | 1,002 | 866 | 115 |
| Pacific | 2,177 | 16.7 | 12,445 | 5.7 | 1,138 | 523 | 91 |
| Alaska | 148 | 1.1 | 1,112 | 7.5 | $68{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 461 | 61 |
| Hawaii | 261 | 2.0 | 3,983 | 15.3 | 512 | 1,963 | 129 |
| Touring ${ }^{4}$ | 707 | 5.4 | 21,279 | 30.1 | 1,063 | 1,503 | 50 |
| Total | 13,025 | 100.0 | 100,246 | 7.7 | 8,457 | 649 | 84 |
| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business, convention or employment | 2,028 | 15.6 | 9,018 | 4.4 | 2,031 | 1,001 | 225 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 2,950 | 22.6 | 17,985 | 6.1 | 924 | 313 | 51 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 6,846 | 52.6 | 66,874 | 9.8 | 5,065 | 740 | 76 |
| Other | 1,200 | 9.2 | 6,369 | 5.3 | 438 | 365 | 69 |
| Total | 13,025 | 100.0 | 100,246 | 7.7 | 8,457 | 649 | 84 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 1,643 | 12.6 | 1,643 | 1.0 | 218 | 133 | 133 |
| 2-6 nights | 7,246 | 55.6 | 23,292 | 3.2 | 3,115 | 430 | 134 |
| 7-13 nights | 2,654 | 20.4 | 23,270 | 8.8 | 2,254 | 849 | 97 |
| 14 nights and over | 1,481 | 11.4 | 52,041 | 35.1 | 2,870 | 1,938 | 55 |
| Total | 13,025 | 100.0 | 100,246 | 7.7 | 8,457 | 649 | 84 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 22
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by province of residence, 2002

| Trip characteristics |  | Atlantic provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia ${ }^{1}$ | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 3,016 | 2,192 | 11,757 | 604 | 116 | 196 | 3,653 | 21,534 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 107 | $71^{\text {E }}$ | 608 | $31^{\text {E }}$ | F | F | 141 | 984 |
| Average spending per person-trip | \$ | $36^{\mathrm{E}}$ | $33^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 52 | $51^{\text {E }}$ | F | F | 39 | 46 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 504 | 2,278 | 6,220 | 498 | 214 | 1,055 | 2,255 | 13,025 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 453 | 1,254 | 4,286 | 280 | 160 | 824 | 1,199 | 8,457 |
| Average spending per person-trip | \$ | 898 | 551 | 689 | 563 | 747 | 781 | 532 | 649 |
| Person-nights | '000 | 5,011 | 16,382 | 51,869 | 3,527 | 1,777 | 7,955 | 13,725 | 100,246 |
| Average number of nights per trip |  | 9.9 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 7.7 |
| Average spending per person-night | \$ | 90 | 77 | 83 | 80 | 90 | 104 | 87 | 84 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips | '000 | 3,521 | 4,470 | 17,978 | 1,102 | 330 | 1,250 | 5,909 | 34,559 |
| Spending | \$'000,000 | 560 | 1,326 | 4,895 | 311 | 169 | 840 | 1,340 | 9,441 |
| Person-trips, one or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile |  | 274 | 1,410 | 3,708 | 340 | 111 | 440 | 1,408 | 7,691 |
| Other |  | 231 | 868 | 2,513 | 158 | 103 | 614 | 847 | 5,334 |
| Total |  | 504 | 2,278 | 6,220 | 498 | 214 | 1,055 | 2,255 | 13,025 |
| Region of destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England |  | 241 | 811 | 336 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 28 | 1,442 |
| Middle Atlantic |  | 44 | 763 | 1,885 | 13 | 10 | 50 | 39 | 2,804 |
| South Atlantic |  | 72 | 393 | 843 | 28 | 15 | 66 | 65 | 1,483 |
| East North Central |  | 19 | 65 | 1,539 | 30 | 13 | 49 | 36 | 1,751 |
| West North Central |  | 5 | 19 | 258 | 329 | 71 | 53 | 10 | 746 |
| East South Central |  | 5 | 5 | 68 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 99 |
| West South Central |  | 18 | 32 | 114 | 9 | 2 | 44 | 31 | 250 |
| Mountain |  | 21 | 51 | 271 | 20 | 51 | 445 | 297 | 1,157 |
| Pacific |  | 18 | 69 | 242 | 18 | 24 | 237 | 1,568 | 2,177 |
| Alaska |  | 2 | 12 | 60 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 48 | 148 |
| Hawaii |  | 10 | 17 | 75 | 6 | 14 | 44 | 95 | 261 |
| Touring ${ }^{2}$ |  | 49 | 39 | 529 | 26 | 9 | 22 | 32 | 707 |
| Total |  | 504 | 2,278 | 6,220 | 498 | 214 | 1,055 | 2,255 | 13,025 |
| Quarter of re-entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I |  | 100 | 425 | 1,430 | 119 | 64 | 232 | 438 | 2,809 |
| II |  | 143 | 558 | 1,522 | 112 | 53 | 263 | 568 | 3,218 |
| III |  | 150 | 884 | 1,979 | 170 | 50 | 341 | 767 | 4,341 |
| IV |  | 112 | 412 | 1,289 | 97 | 47 | 219 | 482 | 2,657 |
| Total |  | 504 | 2,278 | 6,220 | 498 | 214 | 1,055 | 2,255 | 13,025 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male |  | 226 | 978 | 2,748 | 209 | 89 | 473 | 966 | 5,688 |
| Female |  | 240 | 1,082 | 2,902 | 242 | 106 | 498 | 1,100 | 6,168 |
| Not stated |  | 39 | 218 | 571 | 47 | $20^{\text {E }}$ | 84 | 190 | 1,168 |
| Total |  | 504 | 2,278 | 6,220 | 498 | 214 | 1,055 | 2,255 | 13,025 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 12 years |  | 17 | 166 | 356 | 35 | $10^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 66 | 116 | 766 |
| 12-19 years |  | 21 | 134 | 258 | 33 | 7 E | 57 | 93 | 602 |
| 20-24 years |  | $13^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 109 | 192 | $12^{\mathrm{E}}$ | $6{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 31 | 63 | 426 |
| 25-34 years |  | 53 | 256 | 605 | 42 | $15^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 126 | 206 | 1,302 |
| 35-44 years |  | 75 | 411 | 1,016 | 66 | 31 | 174 | 349 | 2,121 |
| 45-54 years |  | 111 | 396 | 1,327 | 98 | 47 | 229 | 413 | 2,620 |
| 55-64 years |  | 109 | 332 | 1,108 | 77 | 41 | 166 | 393 | 2,226 |
| 65 years and over |  | 68 | 256 | 787 | 89 | 38 | 122 | 433 | 1,793 |
| Not stated |  | 39 | 218 | 571 | 47 | $20^{\text {E }}$ | 84 | 190 | 1,168 |
| Total |  | 504 | 2,278 | 6,220 | 498 | 214 | 1,055 | 2,255 | 13,025 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night |  | 51 | 239 | 817 | 77 | $18^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 60 | 381 | 1,643 |
| 2-6 nights |  | 250 | 1,344 | 3,387 | 293 | 111 | 564 | 1,298 | 7,246 |
| 7-13 nights |  | 136 | 409 | 1,258 | 78 | 59 | 310 | 404 | 2,654 |
| 14 nights and over |  | 67 | 286 | 758 | 50 | 26 | 120 | 172 | 1,481 |
| Total |  | 504 | 2,278 | 6,220 | 498 | 214 | 1,055 | 2,255 | 13,025 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 23
Overnight trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by purpose of trip, 2001-2002

| Trip characteristics | 2001 |  |  |  | 2002 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Province of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic provinces | 81 | 130 | 248 | 516 | 94 | 133 | 219 | 504 |
| Quebec | 263 | 431 | 1,608 | 2,423 | 272 | 479 | 1,391 | 2,278 |
| Ontario | 1,179 | 1,422 | 3,209 | 6,475 | 1,114 | 1,478 | 2,956 | 6,220 |
| Manitoba | 50 | 90 | 311 | 507 | 46 | 88 | 310 | 498 |
| Saskatchewan | 36 | 45 | 117 | 223 | $30^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 47 | 109 | 214 |
| Alberta      <br> British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest 206 181 599 1,070 216 213 554 1,055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,074 | 2,774 | 7,481 | 13,527 | 2,028 | 2,950 | 6,846 | 13,025 |
| Quarter of re-entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 580 | 570 | 1,821 | 3,194 | 507 | 588 | 1,502 | 2,809 |
| II | 605 | 712 | 1,900 | 3,556 | 539 | 672 | 1,708 | 3,218 |
| III | 436 | 915 | 2,673 | 4,427 | 470 | 984 | 2,468 | 4,341 |
| IV | 453 | 577 | 1,086 | 2,349 | 512 | 706 | 1,168 | 2,657 |
| Total | 2,074 | 2,774 | 7,481 | 13,527 | 2,028 | 2,950 | 6,846 | 13,025 |
| Region of destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 156 | 342 | 881 | 1,518 | 149 | 368 | 784 | 1,442 |
| Middle Atlantic | 282 | 629 | 1,554 | 2,814 | 307 | 697 | 1,447 | 2,804 |
| South Atlantic | 346 | 259 | 1,107 | 1,776 | 290 | 231 | 906 | 1,483 |
| East North Central | 400 | 540 | 521 | 1,684 | 423 | 566 | 526 | 1,751 |
| West North Central | 112 | 141 | 394 | 758 | 115 | 137 | 378 | 746 |
| East South Central | 53 | 17 E | $25^{\text {E }}$ | 105 | 51 | $21^{\mathrm{E}}$ | $20^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 99 |
| West South Central | 145 | 41 | 61 | 264 | 144 | 57 | 39 | 250 |
| Mountain | 194 | 179 | 741 | 1,182 | 184 | 201 | 690 | 1,157 |
| Pacific | 311 | 517 | 1,239 | 2,233 | 305 | 549 | 1,172 | 2,177 |
| Alaska | F | F | 114 | 125 | F | F | 139 | 148 |
| Hawaii | $19^{\text {E }}$ | F | 311 | 347 | F | F | 234 | 261 |
| Touring ${ }^{2}$ | 50 | 98 | 532 | 723 | 41 | 112 | 509 | 707 |
| Total | 2,074 | 2,774 | 7,481 | 13,527 | 2,028 | 2,950 | 6,846 | 13,025 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 1,187 | 1,074 | 3,264 | 5,988 | 1,152 | 1,119 | 2,952 | 5,688 |
| Female | 669 | 1,438 | 3,589 | 6,285 | 666 | 1,565 | 3,352 | 6,168 |
| Not stated | 217 | 262 | 627 | 1,254 | 210 | 266 | 543 | 1,168 |
| Total | 2,074 | 2,774 | 7,481 | 13,527 | 2,028 | 2,950 | 6,846 | 13,025 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 12 years | $31^{\text {E }}$ | 195 | 510 | 792 | 24 | 213 | 466 | 766 |
| 12-19 years | 20 | 130 | 435 | 659 | $16^{\text {E }}$ | 147 | 368 | 602 |
| 20-24 years | 45 | 114 | 231 | 457 | 41 | 107 | 209 | 426 |
| 25-34 years | 347 | 331 | 609 | 1,407 | 302 | 315 | 551 | 1,302 |
| 35-44 years | 560 | 373 | 1,133 | 2,233 | 549 | 381 | 1,041 | 2,121 |
| 45-54 years | 546 | 487 | 1,460 | 2,713 | 543 | 521 | 1,341 | 2,620 |
| 55-64 years | 247 | 453 | 1,331 | 2,222 | 263 | 518 | 1,259 | 2,226 |
| 65 years and over | 60 | 429 | 1,145 | 1,790 | 79 | 483 | 1,068 | 1,793 |
| Not stated | 217 | 262 | 627 | 1,254 | 210 | 266 | 543 | 1,168 |
| Total | 2,074 | 2,774 | 7,481 | 13,527 | 2,028 | 2,950 | 6,846 | 13,025 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 330 | 361 | 662 | 1,617 | 315 | 374 | 662 | 1,643 |
| 2-6 nights | 1,393 | 1,586 | 3,606 | 7,314 | 1,423 | 1,677 | 3,435 | 7,246 |
| 7-13 nights | 278 | 563 | 1,925 | 2,901 | 239 | 628 | 1,661 | 2,654 |
| 14 nights and over | 72 | 265 | 1,287 | 1,695 | 51 | 271 | 1,088 | 1,481 |
| Total | 2,074 | 2,774 | 7,481 | 13,527 | 2,028 | 2,950 | 6,846 | 13,025 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 24
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by quarter of re-entry, 2001-2002

|  | 2001 |  |  |  |  | 2002 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trip characteristics | I | II | III | IV | Total | 1 | II | III | IV | Total |

## Person-trips

| Region of destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 206 | 328 | 757 | 227 | 1,518 | 201 | 298 | 682 | 261 | 1,442 |
| Middle Atlantic | 504 | 801 | 1,065 | 444 | 2,814 | 498 | 706 | 1,085 | 515 | 2,804 |
| South Atlantic | 718 | 499 | 246 | 314 | 1,776 | 519 | 376 | 254 | 333 | 1,483 |
| East North Central | 308 | 445 | 583 | 348 | 1,684 | 283 | 450 | 602 | 415 | 1,751 |
| West North Central | 142 | 207 | 274 | 134 | 758 | 132 | 174 | 275 | 165 | 746 |
| East South Central | $24^{\text {E }}$ | $34^{\text {E }}$ | $26^{\text {E }}$ | $21^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 105 | $18{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $25^{\text {E }}$ | $29^{\text {E }}$ | 27 | 99 |
| West South Central | 97 | 72 | 30 | 65 | 264 | 72 | 68 | 45 | $65^{\text {E }}$ | 250 |
| Mountain | 330 | 296 | 337 | 220 | 1,182 | 331 | 258 | 317 | 251 | 1,157 |
| Pacific | 463 | 571 | 799 | 400 | 2,233 | 425 | 556 | 730 | 466 | 2,177 |
| Alaska | F | 48 | 71 | F | 125 | F | 51 | 89 | F | 148 |
| Hawaii | 177 | 48 | 47 | 74 | 347 | 108 | 50 | $53^{\mathrm{E}}$ | $50^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 261 |
| Touring ${ }^{1}$ | 226 | 208 | 192 | 98 | 723 | 219 | 207 | 179 | 102 | 707 |
| Total | 3,194 | 3,556 | 4,427 | 2,349 | 13,527 | 2,809 | 3,218 | 4,341 | 2,657 | 13,025 |


| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Business, convention or employment | 580 | 605 | 436 | 453 | 2,074 | 507 | 539 | 470 | 512 | 2,028 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 570 | 712 | 915 | 577 | 2,774 | 588 | 672 | 984 | 706 | 2,950 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 1,821 | 1,900 | 2,673 | 1,086 | 7,481 | 1,502 | 1,708 | 2,468 | 1,168 | 6,846 |
| Other | 223 | 339 | 403 | 234 | 1,199 | 212 | 299 | 419 | 271 | 1,200 |
| Total | 3,194 | 3,556 | 4,427 | 2,349 | 13,527 | 2,809 | 3,218 | 4,341 | 2,657 | 13,025 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 1,425 | 1,560 | 1,942 | 1,061 | 5,988 | 1,246 | 1,388 | 1,904 | 1,150 | 5,688 |
| Female | 1,475 | 1,632 | 2,109 | 1,069 | 6,285 | 1,276 | 1,539 | 2,091 | 1,262 | 6,168 |
| Not stated | 294 | 364 | 376 | 220 | 1,254 | 286 | 291 | 346 | 245 | 1,168 |
| Total | 3,194 | 3,556 | 4,427 | 2,349 | 13,527 | 2,809 | 3,218 | 4,341 | 2,657 | 13,025 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 12 years | 190 | 156 | 355 | 91 | 792 | 180 | 158 | 323 | 105 | 766 |
| 12-19 years | 157 | 112 | 319 | 72 | 659 | 131 | 105 | 288 | 78 | 602 |
| 20-24 years | 122 | 105 | 175 | 56 | 457 | 109 | 103 | 152 | 63 | 426 |
| 25-34 years | 324 | 381 | 445 | 256 | 1,407 | 288 | 326 | 420 | 267 | 1,302 |
| 35-44 years | 489 | 556 | 760 | 427 | 2,233 | 436 | 491 | 733 | 462 | 2,121 |
| 45-54 years | 632 | 703 | 897 | 480 | 2,713 | 541 | 634 | 864 | 580 | 2,620 |
| 55-64 years | 561 | 604 | 634 | 424 | 2,222 | 506 | 566 | 683 | 471 | 2,226 |
| 65 years and over | 425 | 576 | 466 | 324 | 1,790 | 332 | 543 | 533 | 385 | 1,793 |
| Not stated | 294 | 364 | 376 | 220 | 1,254 | 286 | 291 | 346 | 245 | 1,168 |
| Total | 3,194 | 3,556 | 4,427 | 2,349 | 13,527 | 2,809 | 3,218 | 4,341 | 2,657 | 13,025 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 324 | 401 | 584 | 308 | 1,617 | 305 | 415 | 581 | 342 | 1,643 |
| 2-6 nights | 1,346 | 2,096 | 2,609 | 1,263 | 7,314 | 1,237 | 1,850 | 2,643 | 1,516 | 7,246 |
| 7-13 nights | 848 | 615 | 910 | 528 | 2,901 | 715 | 566 | 823 | 551 | 2,654 |
| 14 nights and over | 676 | 444 | 324 | 251 | 1,695 | 551 | 387 | 294 | 248 | 1,481 |
| Total | 3,194 | 3,556 | 4,427 | 2,349 | 13,527 | 2,809 | 3,218 | 4,341 | 2,657 | 13,025 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 25
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by type of transportation, 2001-2002

| Trip characteristics | 2001 |  |  | 2002 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Automobile | Other | Total | Automobile | Other | Total |
|  | '000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region of destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 1,152 | 365 | 1,518 | 1,107 | 335 | 1,442 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,059 | 755 | 2,814 | 2,133 | 671 | 2,804 |
| South Atlantic | 301 | 1,475 | 1,776 | 296 | 1,187 | 1,483 |
| East North Central | 1,086 | 598 | 1,684 | 1,162 | 589 | 1,751 |
| West North Central | 502 | 255 | 758 | 521 | 225 | 746 |
| East South Central | $18{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 87 | 105 | $16^{\text {E }}$ | 83 | 99 |
| West South Central | 15 | 249 | 264 | $11^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 239 | 250 |
| Mountain | 473 | 709 | 1,182 | 470 | 687 | 1,157 |
| Pacific | 1,341 | 892 | 2,233 | 1,334 | 842 | 2,177 |
| Alaska | 33 | 91 | 125 | 30 | 118 | 148 |
| Hawaii |  | 347 | 347 |  | 261 | 261 |
| Touring ${ }^{1}$ | 613 | 110 | 723 | 610 | 97 | 707 |
| Total | 7,593 | 5,934 | 13,527 | 7,691 | 5,334 | 13,025 |
| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business, convention or employment | 535 | 1,539 | 2,074 | 549 | 1,479 | 2,028 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 1,860 | 914 | 2,774 | 2,038 | 912 | 2,950 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 4,361 | 3,120 | 7,481 | 4,215 | 2,631 | 6,846 |
| Other | 837 | 361 | 1,199 | 888 | 312 | 1,200 |
| Total | 7,593 | 5,934 | 13,527 | 7,691 | 5,334 | 13,025 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 3,369 | 2,619 | 5,988 | 3,351 | 2,337 | 5,688 |
| Female | 3,703 | 2,583 | 6,285 | 3,825 | 2,344 | 6,168 |
| Not stated | 522 | 732 | 1,254 | 515 | 653 | 1,168 |
| Total | 7,593 | 5,934 | 13,527 | 7,691 | 5,334 | 13,025 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 12 years | 590 | 202 | 792 | 588 | 178 | 766 |
| 12-19 years | 459 | 200 | 659 | 462 | 140 | 602 |
| 20-24 years | 270 | 187 | 457 | 281 | 145 | 426 |
| 25-34 years | 681 | 726 | 1,407 | 673 | 629 | 1,302 |
| 35-44 years | 1,110 | 1,123 | 2,233 | 1,082 | 1,039 | 2,121 |
| 45-54 years | 1,463 | 1,250 | 2,713 | 1,457 | 1,163 | 2,620 |
| 55-64 years | 1,369 | 853 | 2,222 | 1,435 | 791 | 2,226 |
| 65 years and over | 1,130 | 660 | 1,790 | 1,198 | 595 | 1,793 |
| Not stated | 522 | 732 | 1,254 | 515 | 653 | 1,168 |
| Total | 7,593 | 5,934 | 13,527 | 7,691 | 5,334 | 13,025 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 night | 1,332 | 285 | 1,617 | 1,360 | 283 | 1,643 |
| 2-6 nights | 4,284 | 3,030 | 7,314 | 4,407 | 2,839 | 7,246 |
| 7-13 nights | 1,164 | 1,737 | 2,901 | 1,134 | 1,520 | 2,654 |
| 14 nights and over | 814 | 881 | 1,695 | 790 | 691 | 1,481 |
| Total | 7,593 | 5,934 | 13,527 | 7,691 | 5,334 | 13,025 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 26
Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents ${ }^{1}$ returning from the United States, by state, 2002

| State | Same day ${ }^{2}$ |  | One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Personvisits | Spending | Personvisits | Spending | Visitnights | Average length of stay | Average spending per personvisit | Average spending per visitnight | Personvisits | Spending |
|  | '000 | \$'000,000 | '000 | \$ 000,000 | '000 | nights | \$ | \$ | '000 | \$'000,000 |
| Alabama | 40 | $0.4{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 46 | F | F | F | $401{ }^{\mathrm{E}}$ | F | 86 | F |
| Alaska | 96 | 21.6 | 64 | F | F | $6.9{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $732{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 106 | 160 | $68.8{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Arizona | 48 | F | 255 | 269.1 | 4,494 | 17.6 | 1,056 | 60 | 303 | 270.7 |
| Arkansas | F | F | $37{ }^{\text {E }}$ | F | $85^{\text {E }}$ | $2.3{ }^{\text {E }}$ | F | $92^{\text {E }}$ | $67^{\text {E }}$ | F |
| California | 143 | F | 874 | 849.3 | 7,634 | 8.7 | 972 | 111 | 1,017 | 851.3 |
| Colorado | 42 | F | 113 | 88.5 | 761 | 6.8 | 786 | 116 | 155 | 89.5 |
| Connecticut | 52 | $1.4{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 124 | 39.1 | $494{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 4.0 | 316 | 79 | 175 | 40.5 |
| Delaware | F | F | $16^{\text {E }}$ | F | $40^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 2.4 | 329 E | 136 | $41^{\text {E }}$ | F |
| District of Columbia | 60 | $1.8{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 103 | 65.6 | 356 | 3.5 | 639 | 184 | 163 | 67.3 |
| Florida | 131 | $4.5{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1,603 | 2,066.0 | 33,254 | 20.8 | 1,289 | 62 | 1,734 | 2,070.4 |
| Georgia | 437 | 6.6 | 357 | 114.6 | 1,130 | 3.2 | 321 | 101 | 794 | 121.2 |
| Hawaii | 42 | F | 273 | 520.3 | 3,837 | 14.1 | 1,909 | 136 | 315 | 522.2 |
| Idaho | 261 | 3.8 | 211 | 40.6 | 625 | 3.0 | 192 | 65 | 472 | 44.4 |
| Illinois | 352 | 3.9 | 349 | 191.6 | 1,137 | 3.3 | 549 | 168 | 701 | 195.5 |
| Indiana | 297 | F | 217 | $65.5{ }^{\text {E }}$ | F | F | $303{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $64^{\text {E }}$ | 513 | $70.0{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Iowa | 55 | F | 107 | 17.9 E | 298 | 2.8 | 167 | 60 | 163 | 18.9 E |
| Kansas | 23 | $0.3{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 45 | F | 133 | 2.9 | F | $98{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 68 | F |
| Kentucky | 177 | 2.3 | 271 | 40.1 | 578 | 2.1 | 148 | 69 | 448 | 42.4 |
| Louisiana | F | F | 114 | 102.8 | 517 | 4.5 | 899 | 199 | 128 | 104.0 |
| Maine | 208 | 4.9 | 591 | 137.6 | 1,943 | 3.3 | 233 | 71 | 799 | 142.5 |
| Maryland | 382 | 4.4 | 144 | 53.5 | $514{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 3.6 | 370 | $104{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 527 | 57.8 |
| Massachusetts | 191 | 3.4 | 414 | 172.4 | 1,773 | 4.3 | 416 | 97 | 605 | 175.7 |
| Michigan | 931 | 19.6 | 1,193 | 235.2 | 3,119 | 2.6 | 197 | 75 | 2,124 | 254.8 |
| Minnesota | 284 | 9.2 | 484 | 137.3 | 1,304 | 2.7 | 283 | 105 | 769 | 146.5 |
| Mississippi | 24 E | F | 42 | $17.8{ }^{\text {E }}$ | F | F | $424{ }^{\text {E }}$ | F | 66 | $18.2{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Missouri | $31^{\text {E }}$ | $0.6{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 113 | 45.7 | 471 | 4.2 | 404 | 97 | 144 | 46.3 |
| Montana | 110 | 2.4 | 382 | 79.7 | 1,222 | 3.2 | 209 | 65 | 491 | 82.0 |
| Nebraska | 23 | F | 45 | $9.6{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 114 | 2.6 | 215 | 84 | 68 | $10.3{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Nevada | 69 | F | 626 | 528.0 | 2,830 | 4.5 | 844 | 187 | 694 | 529.7 |
| New Hampshire | 442 | 8.1 | 279 | 56.7 | 754 | 2.7 | 203 | 75 | 721 | 64.7 |
| New Jersey | 86 | $2.7{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 210 | $89.3{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 854 | 4.1 | $426{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 105 | 295 | $92.0{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| New Mexico | $19^{\text {E }}$ | F | 50 | F | F | F | $414{ }^{\text {E }}$ | F | 70 | F |
| New York | 1,906 | 37.8 | 2,183 | 611.0 | 6,541 | 3.0 | 280 | 93 | 4,089 | 648.8 |
| North Carolina | 382 | 4.1 | 330 | 85.6 | 1,205 | 3.6 | 259 | 71 | 713 | 89.8 |
| North Dakota | 147 | 3.3 | 290 | 52.3 | 609 | 2.1 | 180 | 86 | 437 | 55.6 |
| Ohio | 357 | 4.7 | 447 | 99.7 | 1,121 | 2.5 | 223 | 89 | 804 | 104.3 |
| Oklahoma | $23^{\text {E }}$ | F | $30^{\text {E }}$ | $6.5{ }^{\text {E }}$ | F | F | 215 | F | 53 | $7.0{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Oregon | 57 | $1.4{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 283 | 79.1 | 1,044 | 3.7 | 280 | 76 | 340 | 80.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 713 | 9.3 | 583 | 131.8 | 1,481 | 2.5 | 226 | 89 | 1,297 | 141.2 |
| Rhode Island | 28 | F | $34{ }^{\text {E }}$ | F | $108{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 3.1 | $386{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $123{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 62 | F |
| South Carolina | 286 | F | 341 | 184.7 | 2,182 | 6.4 | 542 | 85 | 627 | 189.2 |
| South Dakota | 35 | $0.6{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 88 | 19.2 | 237 | 2.7 | 219 | 81 | 123 | 19.8 |
| Tennesse | 179 |  | 285 | 80.5 | 666 | 2.3 | 282 | 121 | 464 | 83.6 |
| Texas | 73 | F | 261 | 241.2 | 2,986 | 11.4 | 924 | 81 | 334 | 243.3 |
| Utah | 64 | F | 118 | $51.1{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 475 | 4.0 | $434{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 108 | 182 | $54.0{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Vermont | 668 | 8.7 | 623 | 101.3 | 1,725 | 2.8 | 163 | 59 | 1,291 | 110.0 |
| Virginia | 347 | 4.0 | 407 | 78.1 | 1,064 | 2.6 | 192 | 73 | 754 | 82.1 |
| Washington | 321 | 8.4 | 1,553 | 264.2 | 4,491 | 2.9 | 170 | 59 | 1,874 | 272.5 |
| West Virginia | 250 | $3.0{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 176 | $17.1{ }^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 271 | 1.5 | $97{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 63 | 426 | $20.1{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Wisconsin | 113 | $1.8{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 172 | 48.2 | 577 | 3.4 | 280 | 84 | 285 | 50.0 |
| Wyoming | 47 | $0.7{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 66 | $17.3{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $168{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $2.6{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $265{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $103{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 112 | $18.1{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Total | 11,122 | 220.7 | 18,020 | 8,328.5 | 99,592 | 5.5 | 462 | 84 | 29,142 | 8,549.2 |

[^3]Table 27
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States, by selected trip characteristics, 2002

| Trip characteristics | Person-trips |  | Person nights ${ }^{1,2}$ | Average number of nights per trip | Spending in country ${ }^{2}$ | Average spending per person-trip | Average spending per person-night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '000 | \% | '000 |  | \$'000,000 | \$ | \$ |
| Quarter of re-entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 l | 1,457 | 31.1 | 21,919 | 15.0 | 1,946 | 1,336 | 89 |
| II | 1,096 | 23.4 | 20,602 | 18.8 | 1,746 | 1,593 | 85 |
| III | 1,165 | 24.9 | 24,074 | 20.7 | 1,950 | 1,674 | 81 |
| IV | 963 | 20.6 | 14,352 | 14.9 | 1,493 | 1,550 | 104 |
| Total | 4,680 | 100.0 | 80,947 | 17.3 | 7,135 | 1,524 | 88 |
| Region of destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe | 1,872 | 40.0 | 35,102 | 18.7 | 3,291 | 1,758 | 94 |
| Africa | 69 | 1.5 | 1,809 | 26.3 | $207{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 2,999 | 114 |
| Asia | 580 | 12.4 | 16,041 | 27.6 | 1,142 | 1,968 | 71 |
| Central America | $73^{\text {E }}$ | 1.6 | 1,051 ${ }^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 14.3 | 92 | 1,257 | 88 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 968 | 20.7 | 10,218 | 10.6 | 1,085 | 1,121 | 106 |
| South America | 120 | 2.6 | 2,252 ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 18.7 | 186 | 1,543 | 82 |
| Other areas ${ }^{3}$ | 711 | 15.2 | 11,118 | 15.6 | 1,002 | 1,409 | 90 |
| Cruises | 283 | 6.0 | 3,229 | 11.4 | 120 | 424 | 37 |
| Total ${ }^{4}$ | 4,680 | 100.0 | 80,947 | 17.3 | 7,135 | 1,524 | 88 |
| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business, convention or employment | 574 | 12.3 | 8,449 | 14.7 | 1,172 | 2,041 | 139 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 904 | 19.3 | 20,573 | 22.7 | 1,216 | 1,344 | 59 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 2,881 | 61.5 | 43,928 | 15.2 | 4,164 | 1,446 | 95 |
| Other | 321 | 6.9 | 7,997 | 24.9 | 583 | 1,815 | 73 |
| Total | 4,680 | 100.0 | 80,947 | 17.3 | 7,135 | 1,524 | 88 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-6 nights | 329 | 7.0 | 1,539 | 4.7 | 291 | 884 | 189 |
| 7-13 nights | 1,899 | 40.6 | 15,835 | 8.3 | 2,043 | 1,076 | 129 |
| 14-20 nights | 1,379 | 29.5 | 21,932 | 15.9 | 2,225 | 1,613 | 101 |
| 21 nights and over | 1,072 | 22.9 | 41,641 | 38.8 | 2,576 | 2,403 | 62 |
| Total | 4,680 | 100.0 | 80,947 | 17.3 | 7,135 | 1,524 | 88 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 28
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States, by province of residence, 2002

| Trip characteristics |  | Atlantic <br> provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskat- <br> chewan | British <br> Alberta |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Columbia ${ }^{1}$ | Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Person-trips, one or more nights

| Quarter of re-entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 48 | 308 | 671 | 43 | 36 | 130 | 221 | 1,457 |
| II | 56 | 219 | 489 | $17^{\mathrm{E}}$ | $18{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 109 | 188 | 1,096 |
| III | $40^{\text {E }}$ | 256 | 569 | F | $10^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 95 | 182 | 1,165 |
| IV | $20^{\text {E }}$ | 181 | 446 | F | F | 99 | 187 | 963 |
| Total | 165 | 964 | 2,175 | 96 | 71 | 432 | 777 | 4,680 |
| Area of destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe | 79 | 442 | 834 | 29 | $22^{\text {E }}$ | 147 | 319 | 1,872 |
| Africa | F | $20^{\text {E }}$ | $27^{\text {E }}$ | F | F | F | $13^{\text {E }}$ | 69 |
| Asia | F | $60^{\text {E }}$ | 233 | F | F | 75 | 182 | 580 |
| Central America | F | $22^{\mathrm{E}}$ | F | F | F | F | F | $73^{\text {E }}$ |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | $50^{\text {E }}$ | 255 | 525 | $19{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $13^{\text {E }}$ | 51 | $56^{\text {E }}$ | 968 |
| South America | F | F | $44^{\text {E }}$ | F | F | F | $13^{\text {E }}$ | 120 |
| Other areas ${ }^{4}$ | $14^{\text {E }}$ | 90 | 301 | 24 | $21^{\text {E }}$ | 112 | 149 | 711 |
| Cruises | F | $27^{\text {E }}$ | 171 | F | F | $28{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 39 | 283 |
| Total ${ }^{5}$ | 165 | 964 | 2,175 | 96 | 71 | 432 | 777 | 4,680 |
| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business, convention or employment | 25 | 143 | 259 | F | F | 62 | 68 | 574 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 19 | 140 | 423 | F | $15^{\text {E }}$ | 80 | 213 | 904 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 103 | 629 | 1,355 | 69 | 42 | 249 | 434 | 2,881 |
| Other | F | $52^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 139 | F | F | $40^{\text {E }}$ | $62^{\text {E }}$ | 321 |
| Total | 165 | 964 | 2,175 | 96 | 71 | 432 | 777 | 4,680 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 63 | 418 | 903 | 40 | 29 | 187 | 316 | 1,955 |
| Female | 86 | 463 | 1,067 | 51 | 37 | 203 | 380 | 2,288 |
| Not stated | $15^{\text {E }}$ | 83 | 206 | F | F | $42^{\text {E }}$ | 81 | 437 |
| Total | 165 | 964 | 2,175 | 96 | 71 | 432 | 777 | 4,680 |


| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 12 years | F | 39 E | 81 | F | F | $18{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $19^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 161 |
| 12-19 years | F | $38{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 68 | F | F | $15^{\text {E }}$ | F | 172 |
| 20-24 years | F | 51 | 83 | F | F | $21^{\text {E }}$ | F | 205 |
| 25-34 years | $16^{\text {E }}$ | 128 | 264 | $10^{\text {E }}$ | F | 52 | 81 | 561 |
| 35-44 years | $26^{\text {E }}$ | 167 | 315 | $15^{\text {E }}$ | F | 66 | 83 | 683 |
| 45-54 years | 36 | 208 | 406 | 26 | $15^{\text {E }}$ | 108 | 137 | 935 |
| 55-64 years | 33 | 164 | 444 | $21{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $17^{\text {E }}$ | 68 | 176 | 924 |
| 65 years and over | F | 86 | 307 | $13^{\text {E }}$ | F | 41 | 135 | 602 |
| Not stated | $15^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 83 | 206 | F | F | $42^{\text {E }}$ | 81 | 437 |
| Total | 165 | 964 | 2,175 | 96 | 71 | 432 | 777 | 4,680 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-6 nights | $15^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 64 | 175 | F | F | $30^{\text {E }}$ | $35^{\text {E }}$ | 329 |
| 7-13 nights | 88 | 377 | 982 | 33 | 21 | 165 | 233 | 1,899 |
| 14-20 nights | $36{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 347 | 562 | $31^{\text {E }}$ | $26^{\text {E }}$ | 133 | 243 | 1,379 |
| 21 nights and over | $26^{\text {E }}$ | 176 | 455 | $25^{\text {E }}$ | $21^{\text {E }}$ | 103 | 266 | 1,072 |
| Total | 165 | 964 | 2,175 | 96 | 71 | 432 | 777 | 4,680 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 29
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States, by purpose of trip, 2001-2002

| Trip characteristics | 2001 |  |  |  | 2002 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of re-entry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | 144 | 231 | 1,222 | 1,663 | 124 | 192 | 1,068 | 1,457 |
| II | 174 | 190 | 686 | 1,132 | 166 | 223 | 642 | 1,096 |
| III | 125 | 294 | 664 | 1,191 | 130 | 307 | 607 | 1,165 |
| IV | 137 | 134 | 523 | 846 | 155 | 182 | 564 | 963 |
| Total | 580 | 849 | 3,095 | 4,832 | 574 | 904 | 2,881 | 4,680 |
| Province of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic provinces | 24 | 27 | 121 | 177 | 25 | 19 | 103 | 165 |
| Quebec | 139 | 113 | 684 | 980 | 143 | 140 | 629 | 964 |
| Ontario | 270 | 429 | 1,467 | 2,328 | 259 | 423 | 1,355 | 2,175 |
| Manitoba | $11^{\text {E }}$ | $16^{\text {E }}$ | 72 | 102 | F | F | 69 | 96 |
| Saskatchewan | 9 E | $13^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 43 | 66 | F | $15^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 42 | 71 |
| Alberta | 61 | 70 | 261 | 424 | 62 | 80 | 249 | 432 |
| British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 66 | 183 | 447 | 756 | 68 | 213 | 434 | 777 |
| Total | 580 | 849 | 3,095 | 4,832 | 574 | 904 | 2,881 | 4,680 |
| Region of destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe | 301 | 515 | 923 | 1,881 | 312 | 584 | 826 | 1,872 |
| Africa | $23{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $13^{\mathrm{E}}$ | $38{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 85 | $18^{\text {E }}$ | F | 29 E | 69 |
| Asia | 111 | 188 | 210 | 559 | 103 | 189 | 223 | 580 |
| Central America | F | F | 36 | 52 | F | F | 49 | $73^{\mathrm{E}}$ |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 37 | 54 | 832 | 975 | 58 | 39 | 835 | 968 |
| South America | 36 | $23{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 80 | 150 | 31 | F | $46^{\text {E }}$ | 120 |
| Other areas ${ }^{2}$ | 48 | 46 | 662 | 786 | 43 | 41 | 599 | 711 |
| Cruises | F | F | 309 | 335 | F | F | 273 | 283 |
| Total ${ }^{3}$ | 580 | 849 | 3,095 | 4,832 | 574 | 904 | 2,881 | 4,680 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 340 | 316 | 1,235 | 1,998 | 351 | 333 | 1,149 | 1,955 |
| Female | 170 | 445 | 1,626 | 2,401 | 177 | 466 | 1,502 | 2,288 |
| Not stated | 70 | 88 | 235 | 432 | 47 | 106 | 230 | 437 |
| Total | 580 | 849 | 3,095 | 4,832 | 574 | 904 | 2,881 | 4,680 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 12 years | F | 58 | 119 | 194 | F | 49 | 100 | 161 |
| 12-19 years | F | 38 | 109 | 179 | F | $28^{\text {E }}$ | 117 | 172 |
| 20-24 years | $8{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 29 | 108 | 173 | $8{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 34 | 144 | 205 |
| 25-34 years | 77 | 106 | 365 | 605 | 75 | 105 | 334 | 561 |
| 35-44 years | 129 | 113 | 502 | 785 | 139 | 98 | 410 | 683 |
| 45-54 years | 177 | 135 | 679 | 1,036 | 164 | 151 | 571 | 935 |
| 55-64 years | 92 | 147 | 556 | 831 | 109 | 185 | 574 | 924 |
| 65 years and over | 18 | 135 | 421 | 598 | $22^{\text {E }}$ | 149 | 401 | 602 |
| Not stated | 70 | 88 | 235 | 432 | 47 | 106 | 230 | 437 |
| Total | 580 | 849 | 3,095 | 4,832 | 574 | 904 | 2,881 | 4,680 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-6 nights | 175 | $33^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 139 | 372 | 156 | $31^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 121 | 329 |
| 7-13 nights | 225 | 179 | 1,434 | 1,966 | 263 | 188 | 1,348 | 1,899 |
| 14-20 nights | 91 | 248 | 970 | 1,375 | 81 | 306 | 892 | 1,379 |
| 21 nights and over | 89 | 389 | 552 | 1,118 | 73 | 381 | 520 | 1,072 |
| Total | 580 | 849 | 3,095 | 4,832 | 574 | 904 | 2,881 | 4,680 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

Table 30
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States, by quarter of re-entry, 2001-2002

| Trip characteristics | 2001 |  |  |  |  | 2002 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Total | I | II | III | IV | Total |
|  | '000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area of destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe | 324 | 521 | 702 | 335 | 1,881 | 213 | 495 | 728 | 436 | 1,872 |
| Africa | $28^{\text {E }}$ | $25^{\text {E }}$ | $21^{\text {E }}$ | $12^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 85 | F | F | $22^{\text {E }}$ | $26^{\text {E }}$ | 69 |
| Asia | 196 | 133 | 115 | 115 | 559 | 165 | 136 | 161 | 117 | 580 |
| Central America | 37 | F | F | F | 52 | 39 | F | F | F | $73^{\text {E }}$ |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 476 | 190 | 158 | 151 | 975 | 489 | 226 | 107 | 147 | 968 |
| South America | 54 | 27 | $38{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $30^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 150 | F | $18^{\text {E }}$ | $38^{\text {E }}$ | F | 120 |
| Other areas ${ }^{1}$ | 421 | 157 | 72 | 135 | 786 | 385 | 132 | 50 | 145 | 711 |
| Cruises | 127 | 71 | 78 | 60 | 335 | 104 | 68 | 47 | 64 | 283 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 1,663 | 1,132 | 1,191 | 846 | 4,832 | 1,457 | 1,096 | 1,165 | 963 | 4,680 |
| Purpose of trip |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business, convention or employment | 144 | 174 | 125 | 137 | 580 | 124 | 166 | 130 | 155 | 574 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 231 | 190 | 294 | 134 | 849 | 192 | 223 | 307 | 182 | 904 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 1,222 | 686 | 664 | 523 | 3,095 | 1,068 | 642 | 607 | 564 | 2,881 |
| Other | 66 | 82 | 108 | 51 | 307 | 74 | 64 | 121 | $62^{\text {E }}$ | 321 |
| Total | 1,663 | 1,132 | 1,191 | 846 | 4,832 | 1,457 | 1,096 | 1,165 | 963 | 4,680 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 688 | 454 | 485 | 370 | 1,998 | 603 | 447 | 473 | 432 | 1,955 |
| Female | 830 | 565 | 606 | 401 | 2,401 | 720 | 529 | 585 | 454 | 2,288 |
| Not stated | 145 | 113 | 101 | 74 | 432 | 134 | 119 | 107 | 77 | 437 |
| Total | 1,663 | 1,132 | 1,191 | 846 | 4,832 | 1,457 | 1,096 | 1,165 | 963 | 4,680 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 12 years | 64 | 31 | 77 | 22 | 194 | 43 | 28 | 63 | $27^{\text {E }}$ | 161 |
| 12-19 years | 64 | $29^{E}$ | 73 | F | 179 | 59 | $18{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 83 | F | 172 |
| 20-24 years | 45 | 46 | 49 | $33^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 173 | 64 | 52 | 71 | F | 205 |
| 25-34 years | 184 | 136 | 173 | 112 | 605 | 155 | 148 | 145 | 114 | 561 |
| 35-44 years | 298 | 190 | 170 | 126 | 785 | 223 | 150 | 171 | 139 | 683 |
| 45-54 years | 383 | 235 | 241 | 178 | 1,036 | 334 | 208 | 204 | 189 | 935 |
| 55-64 years | 279 | 190 | 184 | 178 | 831 | 281 | 227 | 190 | 225 | 924 |
| 65 years and over | 202 | 162 | 124 | 110 | 598 | 164 | 146 | 130 | 162 | 602 |
| Not stated | 145 | 113 | 101 | 74 | 432 | 134 | 119 | 107 | 77 | 437 |
| Total | 1,663 | 1,132 | 1,191 | 846 | 4,832 | 1,457 | 1,096 | 1,165 | 963 | 4,680 |
| Length of stay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-6 nights | 104 | 91 | 92 | 85 | 372 | 84 | 71 | 86 | 88 | 329 |
| 7-13 nights | 825 | 454 | 313 | 374 | 1,966 | 704 | 448 | 308 | 439 | 1,899 |
| 14-20 nights | 410 | 333 | 417 | 214 | 1,375 | 431 | 313 | 376 | 260 | 1,379 |
| 21 nights and over | 324 | 253 | 368 | 173 | 1,118 | 239 | 263 | 394 | 176 | 1,072 |
| Total | 1,663 | 1,132 | 1,191 | 846 | 4,832 | 1,457 | 1,096 | 1,165 | 963 | 4,680 |

[^4]Table 31
Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents ${ }^{1}$ in selected countries, 2002

| Selected countries | One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Personvisits | Spending | Visitnights | Average length of stay | Average spending per personvisit | Average spending per visit-night | Person- visits | Spending | Average spending per personvisit |
|  | '000 | \$'000,000 | '000 | nights | \$ | \$ | '000 | \$'000,000 | \$ |
| Europe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria | 94 | 67 | 536 | 5.7 | 716 | 125 | 107 | 68 | 634 |
| Belgium | 89 | $65^{\text {E }}$ | $770{ }^{\text {E }}$ | $8.6{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 731 | $85^{\text {E }}$ | 110 | $66^{\text {E }}$ | 603 |
| France | 505 | 618 | 6,137 | 12.1 | 1,223 | 101 | 547 | 621 | 1,135 |
| Germany | 255 | 240 | 2,748 | 10.8 | 941 | 87 | 325 | 244 | 750 |
| Greece | 75 | $100{ }^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 1,164 ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | $15.6{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1,341 | 86 | 77 | $101{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1,303 |
| Ireland (Republic) | 78 | 92 | 787 | 10.1 | 1,184 | 117 | 82 | 92 | 1,130 |
| Italy | 246 | 336 | 2,726 | 11.1 | 1,367 | 123 | 266 | 337 | 1,264 |
| Netherlands | 164 | 105 | 1,345 | 8.2 | 644 | 78 | 201 | 108 | 538 |
| Portugal | 84 | $110^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 1,169 | 14.0 | 1,316 | 94 | 88 | $111{ }^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 1,253 |
| Spain | 146 | 213 | 2,042 | 14.0 | 1,462 | 104 | 155 | 213 | 1,377 |
| Switzerland | 121 | 100 | $878{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 7.3 | 827 | 114 | 148 | 103 | 697 |
| United Kingdom | 720 | 905 | 9,545 | 13.3 | 1,257 | 95 | 758 | 907 | 1,197 |
| Other | 351 | 360 | 4,489 | 12.8 | 1,027 | 80 | 471 | 370 | 786 |
| Total | 2,927 | 3,312 | 34,334 | 11.7 | 1,132 | 96 | 3,335 | 3,341 | 1,002 |
| Africa | 131 | $211^{\mathrm{E}}$ | 1,812 | 13.8 | 1,616 | 117 | 142 | $212{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1,493 |
| Asia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 140 | 244 | 2,884 | 20.5 | 1,742 | 85 | 142 | 245 | 1,720 |
| Hong Kong | 123 | 149 | 1,939E | 15.7 | 1,211 | $77^{\text {E }}$ | 134 | 150 | 1,119 |
| Japan | 117 | 182 | 1,568 | 13.4 | 1,555 | 116 | 120 | 182 | 1,511 |
| Thailand | 60 | 89 | 1,088 ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | $18.1{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1,480 | 82 | 65 | 90 | 1,389 |
| Other | 427 | 482 | 8,211 | 19.2 | 1,127 | 59 | 456 | 483 | 1,059 |
| Total | 868 | 1,146 | 15,691 | 18.1 | 1,321 | 73 | 917 | 1,149 | 1,253 |
| Central America | 85 | 93 | 1,046 | 12.4 | 1,104 | 89 | 136 | 96 | 703 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuba | 331 | 301 | 2,909 | 8.8 | 910 | 104 | 333 | 301 | 905 |
| Dominican Republic | 319 | 315 | 3,076 | 9.6 | 987 | 103 | 324 | 315 | 973 |
| Other | 341 | 477 | 4,081 | 12.0 | 1,399 | 117 | 812 | 511 | 629 |
| Total | 991 | 1,094 | 10,066 | 10.2 | 1,103 | 109 | 1,469 | 1,127 | 767 |
| South America | 146 | 188 | 2,192 ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 15.0 | 1,289 | 86 | 216 | 194 | 896 |
| North America |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | 607 | 672 | 6,234 | 10.3 | 1,107 | 108 | 726 | 684 | 942 |
| Other | 10 | F | $18{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1.8 | $333{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 184 | 10 | F | $333{ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| Total | 617 | 675 | 6,252 | 10.1 | 1,094 | 108 | 736 | 687 | 934 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 108 | 226 | 3,512 | 32.5 | 2,090 | 64 | 115 | 227 | 1,977 |
| Other | 62 | $117{ }^{\text {E }}$ | F | $21.0{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1,906 | 91 | 74 | $118{ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1,599 |
| Total | 170 | 344 | 4,803 | 28.3 | 2,023 | 72 | 189 | 345 | 1,829 |
| Grand total | 5,935 | 7,064 | 76,195 | 12.8 | 1,190 | 93 | 7,140 | 7,151 | 1,002 |

See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

## Footnotes

## Table 1

(1) Subject to revision.
(2) Estimates of travel payments and balance for 2001 differ from those presently included in the Balance of Payments of the System of National Accounts. However, the latter will be corrected in May 2004.

## Table 2

(1) Subject to revision.
(2) Includes spending in the United States by Canadian residents en route to and from other countries.
(3) Includes spending by Canadian residents on side trips to other countries while visiting the United States.
(4) Estimates of spending abroad for 2001, in the United States and in other countries, differ from those presently included in the Balance of Payments of the System of National Accounts. However, the latter will be corrected in May 2004.

## Table 3

(1) Subject to revision.

## Table 4

(1) Subject to revision.
(2) Includes Luxembourg up to and including 2001.
(3) France comprises the departments of metropolitan France, the Principality of Monaco, the overseas departments (French Guyana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion Island), the overseas territories (French Polynesia, New Caledonia and dependencies, the Wallis and Futuna Islands), and the local governments of Mayotte and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

## Table 5

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

## Table 6

(1) Other types include train, boat, pedestrians, cycle (bicycle, motorcycle, etc.).

Table 8
(1) Other types include train, boat, pedestrians, cycle (bicycle, motorcycle, etc.).

## Table 9

(1) Disposable income figures relate to all Canadian residents and not only those who travel.

## Table 10

(1) Excludes spending and nights in the United States by Canadian residents en route to and from other countries.
(2) Excludes spending and nights by Canadian residents in other countries while visiting the United States.

Table 11
(1) Includes Mainland China, Mongolia and Tibet.
(2) Includes France, Andorra and Monaco.
(3) Includes India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
(4) Includes Italy, San Marino and Vatican City State.
(5) Includes Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

## Table 12

(1) Other types include train, boat, pedestrians, cycle (bicycle, motorcycle, etc.).

Table 13
(1) Sum of visits to Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
(2) Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
(3) Other types include train, boat, pedestrians, cycle (bicycle, motorcycle, etc.).

## Table 14

(1) Includes other purposes of trip.
(2) Other types include train, boat, pedestrians, cycle (bicycle, motorcycle, etc.).

Table 15
(1) Includes Belgium and Luxembourg.
(2) Includes Denmark and Faeroe Islands.
(3) Includes France, Andorra and Monaco.
(4) Includes Italy, San Marino and Vatican City State.
(5) Includes Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Krygyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.
(6) Includes Spain and Canary Islands.
(7) Includes Switzerland and Liechtenstein.
(8) Includes Mainland China, Mongolia and Tibet.
(9) Includes India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
(10) Includes Jordan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Yemen, Cyprus, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Oman, and Syria.
(11) Includes Guyana, Falkland Islands, Bolivia, Chile, Surinam, Ecuador, French Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

## Footnotes - Concluded

## Table 16

(1) Includes Belgium and Luxembourg.
(2) Includes Denmark and Faeroe Islands.
(3) Includes France, Andorra and Monaco.
(4) Includes Italy, San Marino and Vatican City State.
(5) Includes Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Krygyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.
(6) Includes Spain and Canary Islands.
(7) Includes Switzerland and Liechtenstein.
(8) Includes Mainland China, Mongolia and Tibet.
(9) Includes India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
(10) Includes Jordan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Yemen, Cyprus, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Oman, and Syria.
(11) Includes Guyana, Falkland Islands, Bolivia, Chile, Surinam, Ecuador, French Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

## Table 17

(1) Includes France, Andorra and Monaco.
(2) Includes St. Pierre et Miquelon, Mexico and Greenland.

## Table 18

(1) Sum of visits to Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
(2) Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
(3) Includes France, Andorra and Monaco.
(4) Includes St. Pierre et Miquelon, Mexico and Greenland.

## Table 19

(1) Includes other purposes of trip.
(2) Includes France, Andorra and Monaco.
(3) Includes St. Pierre et Miquelon, Mexico and Greenland.

## Table 21

(1) Excludes nights in the United States by Canadian residents en route to and from other countries.
(2) Excludes spending in the United States by Canadian residents en route to and from other countries.
(3) Other types include train, boat, pedestrians, cycle (bicycle, motorcycle, etc.).
(4) Persons stating three or more regions visited.

Table 22
(1) Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
(2) Persons stating three or more regions visited.

## Table 23

(1) Includes other purposes of trip.
(2) Persons stating three or more regions visited.

Table 24
(1) Persons stating three or more regions visited.

Table 25
(1) Persons stating three or more regions visited.

## Table 26

(1) Includes Canadian residents travelling in the United States while en route to and from other countries.
(2) Excludes Canadian travellers leaving and returning to Canada by automobile on the same day.

Note: A Canadian resident may visit several states during a trip to the United States; each visit is recorded along with the spending and nights; the number of visits, therefore, will be greater than the number of person-trips.

Table 27
(1) Includes nights travelling to and from destination.
(2) Excludes spending and nights by Canadian residents in other countries while visiting the United States.
(3) Includes St. Pierre et Miquelon, Mexico, Greenland and Oceania (including Australia).
(4) Total includes persons visiting three or more regions of destination.

## Table 28

(1) Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
(2) Excludes spending and nights by Canadian residents in other countries while visiting the United States.
(3) Includes nights travelling to and from destination.
(4) Includes St. Pierre et Miquelon, Mexico, Greenland and Oceania (including Australia).
(5) Total includes persons visiting three or more regions of destination.

## Table 29

(1) Includes other purposes of trip.
(2) Includes St. Pierre et Miquelon, Mexico, Greenland and Oceania (including Australia).
(3) Total includes persons visiting three or more regions of destination.

Table 30
(1) Includes St. Pierre et Miquelon, Mexico, Greenland and Oceania (including Australia).
(2) Total includes persons visiting three or more regions of destination.

Table 31
(1) Includes Canadian residents on side trips to other countries while visiting the United States.
(2) Includes same-day visits to overseas countries by Canadian residents, as well as their spending on those visits.

Note: A Canadian resident may visit several countries during a trip overseas; each visit is recorded along with the spending and nights; the number of visits, therefore, will be greater than the number of person-trips.

## Appendix

## International travel statistics

## Background

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

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

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

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

The original purpose of the questionnaire surveys was to collect expenditure data only, to be applied to the traveller movements, to derive aggregate expenditures on visitors to Canada and residents returning from abroad. The first questionnaires were short and contained only three or four questions. Response was large and consistent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Although about 53,000 questionnaires obtained from nonresident parties entering Canada and 47,000 from returning residents were used to produce the 2002 estimates, these numbers represent less than $1.0 \%$ of the total traffic.

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

## Travel and the Balance of Payments

Spending by non-residents visiting Canada (receipts) and spending by Canadian residents returning from trips abroad (payments) are incorporated in the travel account which is an integral part of the current account of the Canadian Balance of International Payments. In 2002, travel receipts, included in exports as "services", accounted for about $3.3 \%$ of all current receipts while travel payments, included in imports as "services", represented approximately $3.8 \%$ of all current payments.

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

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

The travel account does not conform precisely to the concepts recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Under those concepts, the following expenditures items which are included in the Canadian international travel account should be shown in other balance of payments accounts:

## Receipts or payments

## IMF concept

Personal expenditures of foreign Other services migrant workers or Canadian migrant workers; including temporary and seasonal workers and commuters

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

## Description of methods

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

## Frontier counts

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

The forms used by Customs officials in the enumeration process are described as follows:

E-62 Entry Tally. Form used to record the number of daily travellers and vehicles arriving by land and by ferry, at points of entry on the United States-Canada border. Each form indicates the number of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, snowmobiles and their associated travellers cleared for entry by CBSA agents, as well as the travellers coming in to Canada by other modes of transport such as bus, train and on foot. In 1998, the Primary Automated Lookout System (PALS) was introduced at a few test ports to replace the manual E-62 tally. Presently, 32 ports across Canada utilize this automated system to record over $87.0 \%$ of Canada's international automobile traffic.

## E-63 Commercial and Private Craft/Passenger and

 Crew Arrivals. Form used to record travellers entering Canada by private plane or boat. This form is also used to record travellers and crews on commercial freighters, passenger ferries, cruises and some commercial air flights. The CANPASS telephone reporting system also records the number of travellers entering Canada by private plane/ boat. The CANPASS system also allows pre-authorized travellers, as well as special permit holders, to cross the border by car without CBSA's agents interaction.Sampling rates of the family Customs Declaration Cards by type of traveller and size of airport

| Type of traveller | Size of airport ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Size of airport ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April 1999 to May 2001 |  |  | Since June 2001 |  |  |  |
|  | Large | Medium | Small | Large | Mediumlarge | Mediumsmall | Small |
|  | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian residents returning from the U.S. | 10 | 25 | 100 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 100 |
| Canadian residents returning directly from overseas ${ }^{3}$ | 10 | 25 | 100 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 100 |
| Canadian residents returning from overseas via the U.S. | 10 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U.S. travellers | 10 | 25 | 100 | 5 | 10 | 100 | 100 |
|  | All airports |  |  | All airports |  |  |  |
|  | April 1999 to October 2002 |  |  | Since November 2002 |  |  |  |
|  | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overseas travellers coming directly to Canada | 100 |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |
| Overseas travellers coming to Canada via the U.S. | 100 |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |
| Crew members | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Military, immigrants and former residents | 100 |  |  | 50100 |  |  |  |
| 1 Size of airport was defined as follows: large for Montreal (Dorval), Toronto (T1, T2, T3), Calgary and Vancouver; medium for Halifax, Montreal (Mirabel), Ottawa, Winnipeg and Edmonton; small for St. John's, Gander, Quebec (Jean Lesage), London, Saskatoon, Regina and Victoria. <br> 2 Size of airport is defined as follows: large for Montreal (Dorval), Toronto (T1, T2, T3), Calgary and Vancouver; medium-large for Halifax, Winnipeg and Edmonton; medium-small for Montreal (Mirabel) and Ottawa; small for St. John's, Gander, Quebec (Jean Lesage), London, Saskatoon, Regina and Victoria. <br> 3 Canadian residents returning directly from overseas are sampled at a rate of 10\% at terminal T2 of Toronto airport. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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

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

The completed forms are submitted continuously to Statistics Canada for processing, analysis and publication. In 2002, the number of documents processed was
estimated as follows: 172,800 E-62; 375,500 E-63; and 13,348,200 E-311.

## Questionnaire surveys

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

## Collection methods and questionnaires

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

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

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

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

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

Questionnaire (8-2200-336) for Canadian residents returning from trips outside Canada. Distributed by CBSA officials during sampling periods to Canadian residents re-entering Canada, at most land, air and some sea ports. However, at land ports, questionnaires are distributed only to Canadian residents who took an overnight trip abroad or who re-enter Canada by a transportation mode other than auto.The questionnaires are completed by the travellers and mailed to Statistics Canada for processing. This questionnaire is used for Canadian residents returning from the United States or other countries.

Questionnaire (8-2200-338) for Canadian residents returning from a same-day trip to the United States by auto (a visit of less than $\mathbf{2 4}$ hours). Distributed by CBSA officials to the drivers of Canadian vehicles who return to Canada after a same-day trip to the United States by auto. The questionnaires are completed and mailed to Statistics Canada for processing. Since the same-day traffic is considered to be fairly homogeneous, a less frequent sample is taken than for the longer-term traffic.

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

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

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

At the international airports in five cities (Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax), Statistics Canada's interviewers conduct personal interviews with a sample of overseas travellers as they await their return flights to targeted overseas countries. The countries targeted are those from whom we attract the most visitors. They include principally the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan, as well as a number of smaller markets, such as Switzerland and South Korea. These interviews are conducted each month and the collection period lasts 3-5 days.

The number of interviews targeted at each airport for a particular month and a particular overseas country is obtained by selecting a representative sample of flights to the selected country. During the collection period, interviewers arrive at the departure lounges for the selected flights in order to interview departing overseas visitors before the first boarding call. All overseas visitors on the selected flights are interviewed whether or not they are of the targeted countries. The interviewing team consists of interviewers of different language skills, enabling interviews to be conducted in the native language of the travellers where possible. The questionnaire used (Questionnaire 8-2200-400) is a customized version of questionnaire 8-2200-337 and is available in 10 languages.

About 7,200 interviews were completed in 2002. Since 2000, this collection method has achieved a response rate of over $90.0 \%$.

## Processing and imputation of questionnaires

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

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

Total imputation (i.e. imputation of complete questionnaires) is carried out for all Port Factor groups (PFGs) ${ }^{1}$ or strata that are outside the scope of mail-back questionnaire distribution. There are 123 Canadian and American PFGs for which Statistics Canada never receives questionnaires. These PFGs refer to modes of entry that are not targeted by the questionnaire distribution (train, private plane or boat, motorcycle, bicycle, pedestrians, etc.) or to ports of entry that do not participate in the distribution of questionnaires. For these out-of-scope PFGs, the characteristics of travellers and trips are estimated, using imputed questionnaires. These imputed questionnaires are duplicates of questionnaires that were obtained in 1990 for the same quarter and same PFGs. In 2002, these questionnaires represented only $3.3 \%$ of total visitors from the United States to Canada and $1.9 \%$ of Canadian residents who traveled outside Canada.

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

In 2002, 52,751 questionnaires from non-resident travellers and 46,510 questionnaires completed by resident travellers were used to produce estimates.

## Weighting

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

Weighting techniques used in the estimation process attempt to reduce the effect of these two types of bias. In order to do so, the questionnaires completed by the international travellers are disaggregated by known characteristics into homogenous groups referred to as Port Factor Groups (PFG). In the case of questionnaires obtained from the United States and Canadian travellers, those characteristics are port of entry, type of traveller, mode of entry and duration of stay. In the case of questionnaires obtained from overseas travellers, the characteristics used are country of residence and type of entry. For example, three of the main factor groups include questionnaires from American travellers entering and leaving on the same day by car, those from American travellers staying one night and those from American travellers staying two or more nights.

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

A second stage of weighting called the bias adjustment is done for questionnaires completed by certain categories of air travellers. These include U.S. travellers, Canadian travellers returning from the U.S. and Canadian travellers returning directly from overseas countries who all came through the international airports of Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal. They also include air travellers originating from the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Japan.

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

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

In addition, a supplementary adjustment, called the regional weighting adjustment, is done to the weights assigned to overseas questionnaires to take into account the region of entry of the travellers. Using the raking-ratio statistical technique, this adjustment ensures that the derived estimates of the number of travellers from the questionnaires closely match the frontier counts at the region of entry level (by type of entry), while maintaining an exact match at the country of residence level. The provincial composition of the five regions used in the process is as follows: Atlantic (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick), Quebec, Ontario, Prairies (Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta) and British Columbia (including Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut).

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

## Production schedule

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

Three months later, the revised estimates for the quarter are released, together with the preliminary estimates for the next quarter. Included in the production of the revised

[^5]estimates are all questionnaires for the quarter that are received before the final cut-off date for the collection, which is about five months and a half after the end of the quarter.

## Reliability indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Dissemination

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

Data from the frontier counts are available in CANSIM, Tables 427-0001 to 427-0006. Data on the international travel account are also available in CANSIM, Table 3760003. Annual data on the characteristics of international trips are available free of charge on Statistics Canada's website, under the heading "Canada in Statistics".

## Statistics Canada Daily, Travel between Canada and

 other countries, Catalogue no. 11-001-XIE. Publishes preliminary monthly international travel statistics as soon as they become available - usually six weeks after the reference month. This release covers the four traveling populations, at the national level: United States residents visiting Canada, residents from overseas countries visiting Canada, Canadian residents returning from the United States and Canadian residents returning from overseas countries.Statistics Canada Daily, Characteristics of international travellers, Catalogue no.11-001-XIE. Approximately five months after the end of the quarter, an analytical text about the trends in the main characteristics of international travellers is released in the Daily to announce the availability of preliminary data on international travellers characteristics.

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

International Travel, Advance Information, Catalogue no. 66-001-XIE. A monthly four-page document listing preliminary figures on international travel is usually available six weeks after the reference month. Page one breaks down the number of visitors and re-entries of Canadian residents by mode of transport and length of stay. Page two outlines a selected list of categories of foreign overnight travellers to Canada by province of entry.

Page three gives a detailed list of Canada's major overseas travel markets and page four provides a breakdown of Canadian overnight travellers returning by province of reentry from both the United States and all other countries.

Micro-data files:Available per flow per quarter. Four flows exist: Canadian residents returning from the U.S., Canadian residents returning from overseas countries, United States residents visiting Canada and residents from overseas countries visiting Canada. It is also possible to obtain a sub-flow which could be, for example, Ontario residents, aged 55 or older, visiting Florida or residents of Asian countries on a business trip to Canada and visiting British Columbia.

## Definition of terms

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

## International traveller

The term "international traveller" applies to all persons arriving in Canada who are cleared through CBSA points of entry. Any person may cross into Canada more than once in the same period. The method of collection counts each crossing made. The numbers, therefore, represent numbers of crossings (entries or re-entries), and include multiple counting of travellers crossing the border more than once over the same period. The term "international traveller" is divided into three groups: nonresident traveller, resident traveller and other traveller.

Non-resident traveller. A non-resident traveller is an international traveller resident of a country other than Canada who passes through Canada customs on a visit for a period of less than 12 months. Canadian citizens residing in other countries who come to Canada on leave or for other reasons are included. This category comprises persons entering Canada for the following reasons:

- business, business meeting, commuting to work, seasonal or temporary employment;
- attending a convention, a conference or a trade show;
- study, summer resident;
- visiting friends or relatives;
- pleasure, holiday, attend events, sightseeing, shopping;
- personal (health, wedding, etc.);
- persons travelling in transit who clear Canada customs.

Resident traveller. A resident traveller is an international traveller resident of Canada who has travelled outside of Canada for a period of less than 12 months for the same reasons as given above and who is returning to Canada through Canada customs. Foreign citizens, who are residing in Canada, travelling abroad on leave or for other reasons are included.

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

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


## Transportation mode

Automobile. Motorized highway passenger car having a designated seating capacity of 10 or less used for non-commercial purposes. This includes motor homes (single unit motorized vehicles designed for camping), truck campers (shells attached to a truck to convert it into a vehicle that can be used for camping) and buses for private use. Taxis are also included. Vehicles on car ferries that meet this definition are also considered as automobile traffic.

Bus. Motorized highway vehicle used for carrying passengers for commercial purposes (to lease as a charter or on a seat basis). This category also includes vehicles used to transport students or employees of a company.

Air. Commercial and charter services and private plane.
Other methods. Train, boat, pedestrian, cycle (bicycle, motorcycle), etc.

## Type of entry

Direct to Canada. Non-residents entering or Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States directly to Canada, irrespectively of mode of transportation used. It should be noted that statistics are not provided on this basis for travellers leaving Canada.

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

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

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

By air and sea. Commercial and chartered services and private boat and plane. Also included are passengers to whom a fare has not been charged, as well as persons travelling on planes or boats owned or rented by companies to transport employees to business meetings.

## Person-trip

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

## Person-visit

A non-resident traveller may stay in several locations on one trip to Canada; each stay represents a personvisit.

A resident traveller may stay in several countries or states before being recorded as having re-entered Canada; each of these stays represents a person-visit. Person-visits are divided in two categories according to length of visit: same day and one or more nights (or overnight).

## Trip or visit duration

Same day. Encompasses travellers who enter and leave a country in less than 24 hours or visit a foreign location without staying overnight. This category includes persons resident in one country and commuting daily to and from work in another country.

One or more nights. Includes travellers staying at least 24 hours in a country other than that in which he/she resides or who visit a foreign location and stay at least one night.

## Person-night

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

## Origin or residence

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

## Area of destination

The area of destination is the place where the traveller spends most of his/her time. If two or more main areas are inserted on the questionnaire, they are coded and split equally in the tabulations. Statistics on destination are presented by province for non-resident travellers and by census region for resident travellers in the United States. Selected countries and regions visited become the criteria for residents returning from countries other than the United States.

## Purpose of trip

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

- Business. Includes attending a meeting or convention, a conference, trade show or seminar, or other work.
- Visiting friends or relatives.
- Pleasure. Includes holiday, vacation, visiting a second home, cottage or condo, and attending events and attractions.
- Other purposes. Includes personal, in transit, shopping, educational study and other.


## Expenditures

They refer to trip expenditures made by all members of the travelling party and related to the trip. Expenditures may have been paid for by individuals, by government or by a private sector business. Expenditures include the following categories: accommodation, transportation in Canada, food and beverages, recreation and entertainment and other (souvenirs, shopping, photos, etc.). Expenditures are reported in Canadian dollars or converted in Canadian dollars.

## Travel receipts

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

## Travel payments

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

## U.S. census regions and corresponding states

| Census region | States |
| :--- | :--- |
| New England | Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, <br> Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island. |
| Middle Atlantic | New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey. |
| South Atlantic | Maryland, Delaware, Washington D.C., <br> West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina <br> South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. |
| East North Central | Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio. |
| West North Central | North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, <br> Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri. |
| East South Central | Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama. <br> West South Central <br> Mountain <br> Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana. |
| Alasifa | Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, |
| Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona. |  |

## FOR FURTHER READING

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

| Catalogue no. | Title |
| :--- | :--- |
| $66-001-$ PIE | "International Travel - Advance Information" Monthly |
| $87-003-$ XIE | "Travel-Log" Quarterly |
| $87-403-X P E$ <br> $87-403-X I E ~$ | "Tourism Statistical Digest"Biennial, 1999 and 2001 Editions |
| $87-212-X I E$ | "Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic Travel" Annual |
| $13-009-X P B$ | "National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates" Quarterly, Bilingual |

See "How to order publication" 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.


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## Welcome to Canada

Your Customs Declaration Card - Completion Guide
Use this guide to complete the attached Customs Declaration Card.

## Part A - All travellers

All travellers must be identified on a Customs Declaration Card. You may list up o four family members living at the same address on one declaration card. Make sure that each traveller's answers are included on the card. Each travelle is responsible for his or her own declaration.

You must declare all goods-part of your exemption or not-that you are bringing into Canada. A customs officer may examine your goods. Note that goods that do not qualify for a personal exemption may be subject to duties, taxes, and/or fees.

Under Canadian law, you have to declare all animals, plants, and their products. You also have to declare all currency and monetary instruments (e.g.
stocks/bonds, cheques, traveller's cheques, money orders, bank drafts, treasury bills) totaling CAN $\$ 10,000$ or more. Failure to do so could result in penalties, seizure, and/or prosecution.

The following items may be restricted, controlled, or prohibited in Canada, or you may need a special permi

- Firearms or other weapons (e.g., Mace, switchblades, fireworks);
- Drugs;
- Endangered species (live specimens or products made from wild plants or
animals, e.g., ivory, corals, reptile skin products);
Cultural property (e.g., antiquities, cultural objects).
Customs officers may seize any goods or items that you do not declare or that you falsely declare. You may also face fines, arrest and/or prosecution
There are specific personal exemption limits for importing alcohol and tobacco into Canada. Determine your limit from the following table.

| Minimum age | Province or territory | Alcohol and tobacco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 years | Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec | 1.5 L of wine or 1.14 L of liquor <br> or $24 \times 355 \mathrm{~mL}$ (12 oz.) bottles/cans of beer or ale ( 8.5 L ) |
| 19 years | All others |  |
| 18 years | Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Nunavut | 200 cigarettes, 200 tobacco sticks, <br> 50 cigars or 50 cigarillos, and 200 grams manufactured tobacco |
| 19 years | All others |  |

During your travels, you may have been exposed to infectious diseases not common in Canada. While the risks posed by most of these ilinesses are low some, such as malaria, may be life threatening. If you develop a fever or flu-like illness within three months of travel to a tropical country, Health Canada advises you to get immediate medical attention, inform your doctor of your travel history, and ask for a blood test to rule out malaria.

Canadä

## Part B - Visitors to Canada

All visitors identified in Part $A$ must be included in Part $B$
You can bring in personal goods without paying duty or tax, as long as you do not leave them in Canada. You can also bring in the amounts of alcohol and tobacco listed in Table 1 without paying duty or tax.

You can bring in gifts without paying duty or tax, as long as they are not alcohol or tobacco or business goods, and they have a value of CAN $\$ 60$ or less per gift. Gifts over CAN $\$ 60$ each are subject to duty and tax on the amount over CAN $\$ 60$.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada advises you that all visitors admitted to Canada will be permitted to stay for a maximum of six months, unless otherwise notified in writing by an examining officer.

## Part C - Residents of Canada

Each resident must complete Part C in the same order as in Part A
Your declaration must include the total value of all goods (including gifts) that you have purchased, received, or acquired abroad or at duty-free shops and that you are bringing into Canada.

The following table lists the available exemptions.

| Table 2-Personal exemptions for residents of Canada |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum absence from Canada | Exemption limit - CAN\$ | Alcohol and tobacco |
| 24 hours | $\$ 50$ | No |
| 48 hours | $\$ 200$ | Yes - See Table 1 |
| 7 days | $\$ 750$ | Yes - See Table 1 |

Each traveller is allowed only one of these exemptions a trip
The $\$ 50$ exemption does not apply if the total value of your goods is more than $\$ 50$. The $\$ 750$ exemption can include goods (other than alcohol and tobacco) you acquired during your trip, which are not accompanying you. To calculate the number of days absent, do not count the day you left Canada, but include the day you return.

Residents of Canada only: you must pay duty on cigarettes, tobacco sticks, and manufactured tobacco that you include in your personal exemption, unless they are marked "CANADA DUTY PAID - DROIT ACQUITTÉ."

## Part D - Signatures

Each traveller must sign the declaration in the same order as in Part A.
Information from this declaration will be used for customs control purposes, and may be shared with other government departments to enforce Canadian laws. Details are available in the Treasury Board of Canada publication called Infosource, under the reference number RC PPU 043. Infosource is available at public libraries, government public reading rooms, and on the Internet at: http://infosource.gc.ca

## Each person 16 years and older must sign.

Detach your declaration card and prepare your proof of citizenship to show to a customs officer.


Ustoms Declaration Card $\quad \mathrm{R} \square \square$

| Customs Declaration Card $\quad \mathrm{R} \square \mathrm{V} \square$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part A - All travellers (living at th | he same home address) |  |
| Last name, first name, and initials |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Last name, first name, and initials |  |  |
| Date of birth Y Y Y Y Y M M D D D Citizenship |  |  |
| Last name, first name, and initials |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Last name, first name, and initials |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Home address - Number, street |  | Town/city |
| Province or state | Country | Postal/Zip code |
| Arriving by | Purpose of trip Study | Arriving from |
| Airline | Personal | Other country direct |
| Flight no. | Business | Other country via the U.S. |

lam/we are bringing into Canada:

- Firearms or other weapons
- Goods related to mylour profession and/or commercial goods, whether or not for
resale (e.g., samples, tools, equipment)

Food (fruits, vegetables, meats, eggs, dairy products), animals, birds, insects,
plants, plant parts, soii, living organisms, vaccines

- Articles made or derived from endangered species
- Currency and monetary instruments totalling CAN $\$ 10,000$ or more

I/we have shipped goods which are not accompanying me/us.
I/we will be visiting a farm or a farm show in Canada within the next 14 days.

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survey of U.S.
visitors to Canada

Confidential when completed
La version française est disponible sur demande

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

Jpon your return to the U.S. we would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes of your time to complete this questionnaire. When completed please return the questionnaire to us by using the postage paid envelope.
This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.
Thank you for your co-operation on this important survey.


State

2. Where and when did you enter Canada?

Where and when did you leave Canada?

Name of Canadian border crossing or airport


Month Day Year

In the next questions, we will be referring to a travelling party. In your travelling party include only those for whom you feel comfortable reporting spending and activities. A travelling party usually refers to friends and/or family members travelling together.
3. How many people including yourself were in the travelling party?
4. How many people in the travelling party were in each of the following groups?
5. What was the travelling party's main reason for taking this trip to Canada? Check one only.
(e.g. If a person on a business trip took his/her family along to visit relatives, check reason for trip as "business".)

6. On this trip in Canada, did anyone in the travelling party
Check all that apply.
$21 \bigcirc$ Visit friends or relatives
22 Attend a festival or fair
${ }^{23} \bigcirc$ Attend a cultural performance (a play, a concert, etc.)
${ }^{24} \bigcirc$ Visit a museum or art gallery
$25 \bigcirc$ Visit a historic site
$26 \bigcirc$ Visit a zoo, aquarium or botanical garden
${ }^{27} \bigcirc$ Attend a sports event
28 Go shopping
$29 \bigcirc$ Go sightseeing
$30 \bigcirc$ Go to a bar or night club
$31 \bigcirc$ Go to a casino
7. How would you rate the following aspects of your trip in Canada?

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

Please name all places visited even if you did not stay overnight. (Exclude visits to airports for the purpose of changing planes.)
Please print.
Name of city(ies) / town(s) visited Name of province(s) / territory(ies) visited


8-2200-356.1: 2001-06-05 SQC/ECT-250-02797

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# International Travel Survey of Canadian Residents 

## Confidential when completed <br> Français au verso

## Welcome to Canada!

We are currently conducting a travel survey between Canada and foreign countries and we would be interested in knowing about the trip you have taken. Information from this voluntary survey will be used by members of the Canadian tourism industry and government tourism organizations to better understand and serve you, the travelling public.
We would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes of your time to complete this
questionnaire Upon completion, please return the questionnaire to us by using the postage paid envelope.

This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.
Thank you for your co-operation on this important survey.

1. Where do you live?

Usual place of residence
PLEASE PRINT
2. Where and when did you leave Canada?

Where and when did you return to Canada?
In the next questions, we will be referring to a travelling party. In your travelling party include only those for whom you feel comfortable reporting spending and activities. A travelling party usually refers to friends and/or family members travelling together.
3. How many people including yourself were in the travelling party?
4. How many people in the travelling party were in each of the following groups?
5. What was the travelling party's
main reason for taking this trip
outside Canada?
Check one only.
(e.g. If a person on a business trip took his/her family along to visit relatives, check reason for trip as "business".)

$\square$
$\square$


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\({ }^{12} \bigcirc\) Other - Sp} \\
\hline \& On this trip outside Canada, did anyone in the travelling party Check all that apply. \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\({ }^{21} \bigcirc\) Visit friends or relatives \\
\({ }^{22} \bigcirc\) Attend a festival or fair \\
\({ }^{23} \bigcirc\) Attend a cultural performance (a play, a concert, etc.) \\
\({ }^{24} \bigcirc\) Visit a museum or art gallery \\
\({ }^{25}\) Visit a historic site \\
\(26 \bigcirc\) visit a zoo, aquarium or botanical garden
Attend a sports event
Go shopping
Go sightseeing
Go to a bar or night club
Go to a casino
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\({ }^{32} \bigcirc\) Visit a theme or amusement park \\
\({ }^{33} \bigcirc\) Visit a national or state nature park \\
\({ }^{34} \bigcirc\) Participate in sports or outdoor activities Specify \\
\({ }^{35} \bigcirc\) Boating - motor boat, sail boat, kayak, canoe or other \\
\({ }^{36} \bigcirc\) Golfing \\
\({ }^{37}\) Downhill skiing or snow boarding \\
\({ }^{38} \bigcirc\) Hunting \\
\({ }^{39} \bigcirc\) Fishing
Other sports or outdoor activities Specify \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{7. How would you rate the following aspects of your trip?} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Transportation services \\
Accommodation services \\
Hospitality of local people \\
Value for your money \\
Variety of things to see and do
\end{tabular}} \& Good
\(01 \bigcirc\)
020
03
03
04
04
05 \& Average
\(06 \bigcirc\)
06
08
08
08
0

10 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Poor <br>
$11 \bigcirc$ <br>
$12 \bigcirc$ <br>
$13 \bigcirc$ <br>
$14 \bigcirc$ <br>
$15 \bigcirc$

 \& 

Not <br>
applicable
\end{tabular}

$\bigcirc$
0
0
0
0 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8.} \& When leaving Canada, did you travel ... \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{To U.S.A. only (including Hawaii)} \& \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{${ }^{2} \bigcirc$| Directly to |
| :---: |
| other countries |$\quad \mathbf{3}^{\circ} \bigcirc$| To other countries |
| :--- |
| via the U.S.A. |} <br>

\hline \& When returning to Canada, did you travel. . \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{${ }^{4} \bigcirc$ From U.S.A. only (including Hawaii)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$5 \bigcirc$ Directly from other countries} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{$6 \bigcirc$ From other countries via the U.S.A.} <br>

\hline 9. \& | For this trip, what means of transportation did you use to leave Canada? |
| :--- |
| Check one only. | \& Commercial $01 \bigcirc$ Plane $02 \bigcirc$ Train \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{03} \bigcirc \text { Boat } \\
& { }^{04} \bigcirc \text { Bus }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| ${ }^{05} \bigcirc$ Private automobile |
| :--- |
| $06 \bigcirc$ Rented automobile |} \& | $07 \bigcirc$ Private plane |
| :--- |
| $08 \bigcirc$ Private boat | \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{${ }^{09} \bigcirc$ Other} <br>


\hline \& ... to return to Canada? Check one only. \& | $10 \bigcirc$ Plane |
| :--- |
| $11 \bigcirc$ Train | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{12} \bigcirc \text { Boat } \\
& { }^{13} \bigcirc \text { Bus }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| $14 \bigcirc$ Private automobile |
| :--- |
| 15 Rented automobile |} \& | $6 \bigcirc$ Private plane |
| :--- |
| $7 \bigcirc$ Private boat | \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{${ }^{18} \bigcirc$ Other} <br>


\hline \& . . . while outside Canada? Check all that apply. \& | $19 \bigcirc$ Plane |
| :--- |
| 20 Train | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{21} \bigcirc \text { Boat } \\
& { }^{22} \bigcirc \text { Bus }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| ${ }^{23} \bigcirc$ Private automobile |
| :--- |
| ${ }^{24} \bigcirc$ Rented automobile |} \& | $5 \bigcirc$ Private plane |
| :--- |
| 6 Private boat | \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$27 \bigcirc$ Other (metro, subway, taxi)} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

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

Statistics Statistique
Canada Canada



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

Welcome!
In a given year, more than 50 million international automobile trips of less than 24 hours are taken by both U.S. and Canadian residents. This voluntary sample survey measures the level of same day international travel - an economic and cultural activity that is beneficial to hundreds of communities on both sides of the border.

Please take the time to tell us about this same day trip. The survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c S19) and your answers will be kept confidential. Your cooperation is essential and appreciated. Please print.

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

Bienvenue!
Au cours d'une année, il y a plus de 50 millions de voyages internationaux par automobile de moins de vingt-quatre heures effectués par des résidents américains et canadiens. Cette enquête volontaire par échantillonnage vise à déterminer les caractéristiques des voyages internationaux du même jour - une activité culturelle et économique bénéfique pour des centaines de localités des deux côtés de la frontière.
Veuillez prendre le temps de nous renseigner sur ce voyage d'un même jour. L'enquête est menée selon les dispositions de la Loi sur la statistique (L.R.C. 1985 ch. S19) et vos réponses seront tenues confidentielles. Votre collaboration est essentielle et appréciée. Écrire en lettres moulées s.v.p.


Definition of TRAVELLING PARTY . . . La définition D'UN GROUPE DE VOYAGE Includes yourself and only those for whom Nous vous demandons d'inclure vous-même et you feel comfortable reporting spending. seulement les personnes pour qui vous êtes en mesure de rapporter les dépenses
3. How many people, including yourself, were in the travelling party?

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

Quelle était votre destination principale lors de ce voyage?
State:
Etat:
City/Town:
Cité/Ville:

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

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

6. What was the MAIN reason for this trip? / Quelle était la raison PRINCIPALE de ce voyage?
 Commuting to work
Navette travail/domicile
 Business 3
Affaires Pleasure (including shopping or entertainment)
Agrement (y compris magasinage ou divertissements)Visit friends or relatives
Visite à des amis ou des parentsOther (specify) Autre (précisez)

Confidential when completed THANK YOU. Please drop this card in (2)

Confidentiel une fois rempli MERCI. Veuillez déposer cette carte dans n'importe quelle boîte postale au Canada. any mail box in Canada.

8-2200-338: 2001-06-05
STC/ECT-250-02797 SQC/ECT-250-02797 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Statistics } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Statistique } \\ \text { Canada } \\ \text { Canada }\end{array}\end{array}$

# United States Resident <br> Questionnaire for Same Day Automobile Travel Between the <br> U.S. and Canada 

Welcome! This survey which is a cooperative effort between the U.S. and Canadian Governments, measures the level of U.S. same day international travel - an economic and cultural activity that is beneficial to hundreds of communities on both sides of the border.
Please take the time to tell us about this same day trip. This voluntary survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c S19) and your answers will be kept confidential. Your cooperation is essential and appreciated. Please print.

2. On this trip, where enter Canada?

Date:

you feel comfortable reporting spending.
3. On this trip, how many people, including yourself, were in the travelling party?
4. What was the main destination on this trip?

Province:
City/Town:

5. What was the TOTAL SPENDING (including cash or credit transactions) on this trip for all persons reported in Question 3? Estimates are appreciated or if no spending occurred, please check the appropriate box.Spending $>\$ \quad \perp \quad \perp \quad \perp$ $.00>$ Currency\$ Canadian
ORNo spending\$ U.S.
6. What was the MAIN reason for this trip?Commuting o workBusinessPleasure (including shopping Visit friends Visit friendsOther (specify)
$\qquad$

THANK YOU. Please drop this card in any mail box on your return to the U.S.
Confidential when completed (LE FRANÇAIS EST DISPONIBLE SUR DEMANDE)
8-2200-345.1: 2001-06-05 STC/ECT-250-02797

* $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ Statistics Statistique

Canada

Government Travel Survey of Visitors to Canada


## Dear visitor :

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

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

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

Thank you for your co-operation on this important survey and have a nice flight.

1. Where do you live? Usual place of residence

| Country <br> $\mathbf{0 1} \bigcirc$ United Kingdom$\quad \mathbf{0 3} \bigcirc$ Germany | $\quad$Other, specify <br> If Canada or United States, please return the questionnaire to our <br> representative. |
| :--- | :--- |

City/Town State/Province/Territory


1a. Are you travelling as a member of i) a crew or ii) a military or diplomatic corps or one of their dependents?
$1 \bigcirc$ Yes
If "yes», please return the questionnaire to our representative.

2a. Where and when did you enter Canada?
Name of Canadian border crossing or airport
$\square$


2b. Where will you leave Canada?
When will you leave Canada?
$01 \bigcirc$ Halifax International Airport
$02 \bigcirc$ Montreal - Dorval / Mirabel Airport
${ }^{03} \bigcirc$ Pearson International Airport, Toronto (T1, T2, T3)
$04 \bigcirc$ Calgary International Airport
05
Vancouver International Airport
2c. When entering Canada, did you travel...
$\mathbf{1} \bigcirc$ From U.S.A. only $\quad 2 \bigcirc$ Directly from another country $\quad 3 \bigcirc$ From another country via the U.S.A.
Please return the questionnaire to our representative.

2d. When leaving Canada, will you travel...
$4 \bigcirc$ To U.S.A. only
${ }^{5} \bigcirc$ Directly to another country
${ }^{6} \bigcirc$ To another country via the U.S.A.


Day Month Year


Nights


元  $\square$ oos
3. In the next questions we will be referring to a travelling party. In your travelling party include only those for whom you feel comfortable reporting spending and activities. A travelling party usually refers to friends and/or family members travelling together.

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

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

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

## Business

$01 \bigcirc$ MeetingsConvention, conference, trade show, seminar
${ }^{03} \bigcirc$ Other work
$06 \bigcirc$ Visit second home, cottage, $\quad 07 \bigcirc$ Attend events, attractions

O In transit to / from other countries without passing through Canada Customs

If «In transit to / from other countries without passing through Canada Customs ", please return the questionnaire to our representative.Educational study
$12 \bigcirc$ Other - Specify $\qquad$
09
In transit to / from other countries and passing through Canada Customs
6. On this trip in Canada did anyone in the travelling party...

Check all that apply.Visit friends or relativesAttend a festival or fair
$23 \bigcirc$
Attend a cultural performance
(a play, a concert, etc.)
${ }^{24} \bigcirc$
Visit a museum or art galleryVisit a historic site
$26 \bigcirc$
Visit a zoo, aquarium or botanical garden
$27 \bigcirc$ Attend a sports event
$28 \bigcirc$ Go shoppingGo sightseeingGo to a bar or night clubGo to a casino
7. How would you rate the following aspects of your trip in Canada?

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




## COMMENTS

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


[^0]:    1. A tourist refers to an overnight traveller.
[^1]:    See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.
    Sources: Cansim tables no. 376-0001 and 376-0006.

[^2]:    See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

[^3]:    See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

[^4]:    See footnote(s) at end of statistical tables.

[^5]:    1. In the International Travel Survey, the target populations (American, overseas and Canadian international travellers) are partitioned into 608 Port Factor Groups, based on selected characteristics such as country of residence, mode of entry and duration of stay.
