# International Travel 2007 


|*|
Statistics Statistique
Canada
Canada

## How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website at www.statcan.gc.ca, e-mail us at infostats@statcan.gc.ca, or telephone us, Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following numbers:

## Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre

| Toll-free telephone (Canada and the United States): |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Inquiries line | $1-800-263-1136$ |
| National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired | $1-800-363-7629$ |
| Fax line | $1-877-287-4369$ |
| Local or international calls: |  |
| Inquiries line | $1-613-951-8116$ |
| Fax line | $1-613-951-0581$ |
| Depository Services Program |  |
| Inquiries line | $1-800-635-7943$ |
| Fax line | $1-800-565-7757$ |

## To access this product

This product, Catalogue no. 66-201-X, is available free in electronic format. To obtain a single issue, visit our website at www.statcan.gc.ca and select "Publications" > "Free Internet publications."

## Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, Statistics Canada has developed standards of service that its employees observe. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.gc.ca under "About us" > "Providing services to Canadians."

## Statistics Canada

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics
International Travel Section

## International Travel 2007

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada
© Minister of Industry, 2008
All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means-electronic, mechanical or photocopy-or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A OT6.

December 2008
Catalogue no. 66-201-X
ISSN 1704-8249
Frequency: Annual
Ottawa
La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande (no 66-201-X au catalogue).

## Note of appreciation

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

## User information

## Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:
. not available for any reference period
.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p preliminary
r revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

## Note

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

## Acknowledgements

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

Special thanks go to the staff of the International Travel Section of the Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics, notably Noël Le Blanc and Cindy Sceviour. Thanks also to the staff of the Household Survey Methods Division, notably Kathleen Emberson, Dissemination Division and the Composition Unit.
We would like to thank the Canadian Tourism Commission for helping fund the International Travel Survey.

## Table of contents

Highlights ..... 6
Analysis ..... 7
Overview of trends 2007 ..... 7
United States market ..... 11
Overseas market ..... 12
Outbound market ..... 13
International travel account ..... 16
Related products ..... 18
Statistical tables
1 Estimates of the balance of payments in the travel account between Canada and other countries ..... 21
2 Components of the receipts and payments in the travel account ..... 22
3 Receipts and payments in the travel account related to Canada's imports and exports (balance of payments basis) ..... 23
3-1 Receipts ..... 23
3-2 Payments ..... 23
4 International travel accounts of selected countries ..... 24
5 Person-trips by international travellers entering or returning to Canada, by duration ..... 25
6 Person-trips by United States residents entering Canada, by type of transportation ..... 26
7 Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by type of entry ..... 27
8 Person-trips by Canadian residents returning from the United States, by type of transportation ..... 28
9 Overnight travel abroad by Canadian residents, related to selected economic and demographic series ..... 29
10 Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of non-resident travellers entering Canada and resident travellers returning to Canada ..... 30
11 Trip characteristics of non-residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights ..... 31
12 Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2007 ..... 32
13 Trip characteristics of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2007 ..... 33
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 ..... 34
15 Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and type of entry, 2007 ..... 35
Table of contents - continued
16 Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and length of stay ..... 36
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, 2007 ..... 37
18 Trip characteristics of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2007 ..... 38
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 ..... 39
20 Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning after a stay of one or more nights abroad ..... 40
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, 2007 ..... 41
22 Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by province of residence, 2007
23 Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights ..... 43
23-1 Purpose of trip ..... 43
23-2 Quarter of re-entry ..... 44
23-3 Type of transportation ..... 45
24 Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights ..... 46
24-1 Purpose of trip ..... 46
24-2 Quarter of re-entry ..... 47
24-3 Province of residence, 2007 ..... 48
25 Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by state, 2007 ..... 49
26 Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2007 ..... 50
27 Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents in selected countries, 2007 ..... 51
Data quality, concepts and methodology
International travel statistics ..... 52
Description of methods ..... 54
Definition of terms ..... 61
Explanatory notes for tables ..... 65
Appendix
I Forms and questionnaires ..... 70

Table of contents - continued

## Charts

1. Overnight trips to Canada 8
2. Overnight trips by Canadian residents 9
3. Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States 10
4. Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States, monthly, 200711
5. Canada's international travel deficit 17

## Highlights

## International travel in 2007

- International tourist arrivals worldwide climbed to 903 million in 2007, about $6.6 \%$ higher than 2006. The World Tourism Organization expects international tourists arrivals to reach 1 billion in 2010.
- United States residents made about 13.4 million overnight trips to Canada, down $3.5 \%$ from 2006 and the lowest level since 1996. This was the third consecutive annual decrease in overnight travel from the United States.
- Same-day car travel from the United States fell to 11.2 million trips, down $18.8 \%$ from 2006 and the lowest level since record keeping started in 1972. This was the eighth consecutive decline in same-day car travel from the United States.
- Overnight travel from overseas countries reached a high of 4.4 million trips, up $2.9 \%$ from 2006. This was the fourth consecutive annual increase and in that span, has increased 37.9\%.
- Canadians made 17.8 million overnight trips to the United States, up $11.0 \%$ from 2006 and the most in 15 years. Only 1991 and 1992 saw Canadians make more overnight trips south of the border.
- Same-day car travel to the United States increased $3.3 \%$ to 24.2 million trips, the most since 2000. The bulk of the increase came in the latter half of 2007, as the loonie inched towards parity with the US greenback.
- Travel to overseas countries reached a high of 7.4 million trips, up $9.9 \%$ from 2006. Travel to non-US destinations has increased every year since 2002 and has fallen only six times in 36 years.
- Canadians made over 1.0 million overnight visits in Mexico. This marked the first time that overnight visits to a country other than the United States reached the 1.0 -million mark.
- The international travel deficit jumped $\$ 3.2$ billion to $\$ 10.0$ billion, the highest ever. This was the result of substantial gains in travel spending abroad, which climbed $13.9 \%$ to $\$ 26.7$ billion. Foreign travel spending in Canada edged up $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 16.6$ billion.


## Analysis

## Overview of trends 2007

## Worldwide international tourism continues its upward trend in 2007

According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), international tourism reached record levels in 2007, achieving positive growth for the fourth consecutive year.

With international tourism more popular than ever, it has become a major international trade category for many developing countries. Worldwide, only fuel, chemicals and automotive products generate larger export income.

International tourist arrivals (which exclude arrivals by same-day visitors) climbed to 903 million, about $6.6 \%$ higher than in 2006. As a result, international tourism receipts reached US\$ 856 billion, up $5.6 \%$ from the previous year. Including international passenger fares, international tourism generated over US\$ 1 trillion in export income.

All regions and sub-regions worldwide posted gains in tourist arrivals, with Asia posting double-digit gains. Emerging regions such as Africa and Central and South America also fared well.

With the increasing popularity of such regions, the tourism industry has truly become a worldwide industry. While the top- 15 visited countries accounted for about $98 \%$ of all tourist arrivals in 1950 and $75 \%$ in 1970, they absorbed only $57 \%$ in 2007.

The WTO expects international arrivals to reach the 1-billion mark in 2010. By comparison, it was at about 25 million in 1950.

France remained the most visited country, with 81.9 million international tourist arrivals. The United States, despite ranking third in arrivals, was first in revenues generated by international tourism. This can be explained by the United States' reliance on higher-spending, long-haul travellers, while France (and other European countries) attracts more short-term visitors.

Canada ranked 14th in international tourist arrivals, down one position from 2006 and its lowest since the introduction of the current collection method in 1980.

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

|  | International tourist arrivals |  |  | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2006 | 2007 | Percentage change 2006 to 2007 |  |
|  | millions |  | percent | number |
| Europe | 462.2 | 484.4 | 4.8 | 1 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 167.0 | 184.3 | 10.4 | 2 |
| Americas | 135.8 | 142.5 | 4.9 | 3 |
| Middle East | 40.9 | 47.6 | 16.4 | 4 |
| Africa | 41.4 | 44.4 | 7.2 | 5 |
| World | 847.0 | 903.0 | 6.6 |  |

[^0]
## Overnight travel from the United States to Canada hits 11-year Iow

United States residents made about 13.4 million overnight trips to Canada in 2007, down $3.5 \%$ from 2006 and the lowest level since 1996. This was the third consecutive annual decrease in overnight travel from the United States and fourth in five years. The downswing began in 2003, during the height of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) crisis.

Higher gas prices and an unfavorable exchange rate may have contributed to the decline in overnight travel by US residents in 2007.

## Overnight travel from overseas countries highest ever

Overnight travel from countries other than the United States increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2007, and in the process, reached its highest level ever. Travellers from overseas countries made about 4.4 million overnight trips to Canada, up 2.9\% from the previous year.

With the events of September 11, 2001 and the SARS crisis in 2003, overnight travel from overseas countries had fallen $27.0 \%$ between 2000 and 2003. Since then, it has increased $37.9 \%$.

Chart 1
Overnight trips to Canada


## Canadians travelling abroad more than ever

Canadian residents took an unprecedented 25.2 million overnight trips abroad in 2007, an increase of $10.7 \%$ from the previous high obtained in 2006. Overnight travel outside the country increased for the fifth consecutive year, and in that span, jumped 42.1\%.

Overnight travel to the United States climbed to a 15 -year high of 17.8 million trips, up $11.0 \%$ from 2006. Only 1991 and 1992 saw higher levels of overnight travel south of the border.

Travel to overseas countries reached a high of 7.4 million overnight trips, up $9.9 \%$ from 2006. Travel to non-US destinations has steadily shown an upward trend, falling only six times since record keeping started in 1972. The last decline was in $2002(-3.1 \%)$ and since then, overnight travel overseas has increased $58.2 \%$.

Chart 2
Overnight trips by Canadian residents
millions


## Same-day car travel from the United States slumping

United States residents made 11.2 million same-day car trips to Canada in 2007, down $18.8 \%$ from 2006 and the lowest number since record keeping started in 1972. Back then, Americans had made 21.0 million same-day car trips to Canada.

Same-day car travel from the United States has fallen every year since peeking at 27.3 million in 1999.
A combination of factors may have contributed to this latest downswing in same-day car travel from the United States, including enhanced border security subsequent to the events of September 11, 2001, the increase in the price of gasoline and the rising value of the Canadian dollar. In October 2007, the Canadian dollar averaged above US\$1.00 for the first time in over 30 years.

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


## Same-day car travel to the United States on the rise

Canadians made 24.2 million same-day car trips to the United States in 2007, a $3.3 \%$ increase from the previous year and the highest number since 2000.

The bulk of the increase came in the latter half of the year, as the Canadian dollar inched towards parity. In the first six months of 2007, same-day car travel south of the border fell $2.7 \%$ compared to the same period in 2006. The second half yielded a $9.3 \%$ increase.

Chart 4
Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States, monthly, 2007


Despite the recent increases, the annual figures remain much lower than the 59.1-million peek reached in 1991, at the height of the cross-border shopping phenomenon. While the Canadian dollar was not near parity at that time it averaged 87.3 US cents in 1991 - it was at the end of a 5 -year long upswing. Also, 1991 saw the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax.

## United States market

United States residents made 10.4 million overnight trips to Canada for pleasure purposes in 2007, about $3.1 \%$ fewer than in 2006. Overnight business-related travel edged up $0.1 \%$ to 2.0 million trips while travel for other purposes, which includes shopping, dropped $13.2 \%$.

While about 2 out of 3 overnight pleasure trips to Canada were made by car, about 3 out of 4 overnight business trips were made by plane.

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

Car travel represented $59.5 \%$ of overnight trips from the United States, while overnight travel by plane represented $28.2 \%$. Both fell compared to 2006.

The $3.5 \%$ drop in overnight travel from south of the border resulted in a decline in spending from United States residents. Americans spent $\$ 7.0$ billion in Canada, down $3.2 \%$ from 2006. US residents stayed 53.3 million nights in Canada, an average of 4.0 nights per overnight trip, unchanged from the previous year. Average spending per night remained stable at $\$ 132$.

## Overnight travel from top states down

Overnight travel from 10 of the top 15 states of origin, including the top five, declined in 2007. The state of New York, the largest source of American tourists travelling to Canada, saw a $2.9 \%$ drop in overnight trips, falling to 1.7 million.

Among the top 15 states of origin, California recorded the biggest drop in overnight travel to Canada ( $-11.0 \%$ ) while Illinois posted the largest increase ( $+12.2 \%$ ).

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

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
|  |  |  | Overnight trips |
|  | 2006 | 2007 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Almost half of all overnight trips from the United States include an overnight visit to Ontario

Of the 13.4 million overnight trips from the United States to Canada in 2007, about 6.6 million included an overnight visit to Ontario. British Columbia was the second most visited province, with 3.4 million overnight visits. Most provinces saw declines in overnight visits from the United States.

Text table 3
Overnight province-visits by United States residents

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
|  | 2006 | 2007 |  |

1. Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

## Overseas market

Increased overnight travel from overseas countries was the result of gains in pleasure travel to Canada. Pleasure travel, which represents about 3 out of 4 overnight trips from overseas countries, increased $5.5 \%$ compared to 2006. Business travel to Canada fell 9.4\%.

Travellers from overseas countries spent $\$ 6.0$ billion on overnight trips to Canada, about $4.2 \%$ more than the previous year. They stayed 68.8 million nights in Canada, or 15.6 nights per overnight trip, slightly less than the previous year. All in all, travellers from overseas countries spent $\$ 87$ per night on overnight trips to Canada, a $\$ 3$ increase from 2006.

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

Europeans made 2.3 million overnight trips to Canada in 2007, a 3.3\% increase from 2006. Over half of all travellers from overseas countries came from Europe.

Asia was the only region to post a decrease ( $-2.4 \%$ ) in overnight travel to Canada, while Oceania had the largest increase (+16.9\%).

## United Kingdom largest overseas market by far

The United Kingdom remained Canada's most important overseas market, with its residents making 891,000 overnight trips to Canada in 2007, a $5.9 \%$ increase compared to the previous year. This was more than double the numbers from France, which replaced Japan as Canada's second largest overseas market. About one in five travellers from overseas countries came from the United Kingdom.

Among the top 12 overseas markets, Australia had the largest increase in overnight travel to Canada (+16.7\%). Japan had the largest decrease ( $-14.7 \%$ ). Taiwan fell out of the top 12 with a $14.5 \%$ decline in overnight travel, replaced by Switzerland which had a 1.9\% gain.
Text table 4
Canada's top 12 overseas tourist markets

|  |  | Overnight trips |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 2006 | 2007 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

## Ontario remains most visited province

Travellers from overseas countries made 2.0 million overnight visits in Ontario in 2007, the most in any province and about 510,000 more than in second place British Columbia. Quebec rounded out the top 3 with 1.1 million overnight visits. About one in four overnight visits to Quebec were from travellers from France.

## Outbound market

Both outbound pleasure and business travel increased in 2007. Pleasure travel, which represented $78.5 \%$ of all overnight trips by Canadian residents abroad, climbed $10.6 \%$. Business travel, which accounted for $13.0 \%$ of overnight trips outside Canada, increased $7.5 \%$.

Like in 2006, seven out of 10 overnight trips by Canadian residents were to the United States. However, Canadians travelling outside the country two weeks or longer slightly favored overseas destinations rather the United States. As a result, spending by Canadians on overnight trips abroad was almost evenly split between the United States and overseas countries.

Text table 5
Overnight trips by Canadians abroad, 2007

|  | Person-visits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | the United States | To <br> overseas countries |
|  |  |  |
| Length of stay |  |  |
| 1 to 6 nights | 12,127 | 501 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 3,795 | 3,258 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 965 | 1,969 |
| 21 nights and over | 872 | 1,675 |
| Total | 17,759 | 7,404 |

Ontario residents travelled the most outside the country, making $46.2 \%$ of all overnight trips abroad in 2007. Most of the provinces posted double-digit increases in overnight travel abroad, except for Quebec ( $+9.0 \%$ ) and Ontario (+9.8). Overnight travel by residents of the Canadian territories fell $22.0 \%$.

## Overnight travel to the United States highest since 1992

Canadian travel to the United States reached 17.8 million overnight trips in 2007, up $11.0 \%$ from 2006 and the highest level in 15 years.

As a result of the increase in travel, spending on overnight trips south of the border climbed $12.9 \%$ to $\$ 11.6$ billion compared to the previous year. Canadians stayed 131 million nights in the United States, up 9.0\% from 2006. Average spending per night increased from $\$ 85$ to $\$ 89$ while the average length of stay fell slightly to 7.4 nights per overnight trip.

About 3 out of 5 overnight trips to the United States, or 10.6 million, were by car, while overnight travel by plane climbed to a high of 5.9 million.

## Overnight visits increase in all top 12 states

All top 12 states had increases in overnight visits by Canadian travellers in 2007, with all but three of them posting double-digit gains. Canadians made 3.0 million overnight visits in New York State, up 14.3\% from 2006 and more than in any other state. In New York State alone, Canadians spent $\$ 918$ million and stayed 8.2 million nights. Yet despite being the most visited state, New York ranked third in dollars and nights spent during overnight visits by Canadians.

Canadians spent $\$ 2.8$ billion in Florida, and stayed 42.9 million nights. Both figures were significantly higher than those for any other state. By comparison, in both cases, California came second, with Canadians spending $\$ 1.0$ billion and staying 9.8 million nights in that state.

On average, Canadians stayed the longest in Florida (17.2 nights per overnight visit) and spent the most in Nevada (\$195 per night).

Text table 6
Top 12 U.S. states visited by Canadian residents, 2007

|  | Overnight visits |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Person-visits | Spending | Visit-nights |
|  | thousands | millions of dollars | thousands |
| New York | 2,968 | 918 | 8,195 |
| Florida | 2,485 | 2,812 | 42,857 |
| Washington | 1,995 | 432 | 5,591 |
| Michigan | 1,410 | 305 | 3,562 |
| California | 1,148 | 1,006 | 9,764 |
| Nevada | 937 | 825 | 4,236 |
| Maine | 888 | 262 | 2,887 |
| Pennsylvania | 769 | 145 | 1,815 |
| Vermont | 765 | 159 | 2,207 |
| North Dakota | 625 | 163 | 1,286 |
| Massachusetts | 604 | 262 | 2,315 |
| Ohio | 592 | 142 | 1,540 |

## More than 1 in 3 Canadians travelling overseas visit Europe

Canadians made 2.6 million overnight trips to Europe in 2007, more than to any other region. Far behind was the region of Bermuda and the Caribbean, with Canadians taking 1.8 million trips there.

South America was the only region to post a decline in travel by Canadian residents. Travel to South America fell $15.1 \%$, as possibly more Canadians chose the region of Central America as their main destination. Travel to Central America jumped 38.3\%.

Overall, Canadians made 7.4 million overnight trips overseas, $9.9 \%$ more than the high observed in 2006. Canadians spent $\$ 10.9$ billion on trips overseas and stayed 122 million nights, up $8.5 \%$ and $9.9 \%$ respectively from the previous year.

On average, Canadians stayed 16.5 nights per trip overseas and spent $\$ 89$ per night.

## Overnight visits to Mexico reach 1 million

Canadians made 1.0 million overnight visits to Mexico, more than to any other country. It was the first time that overnight visits to an overseas country reached the 1-million mark. This was the result of a $21.1 \%$ increase in overnight visits by Canadians.

The top 12 visited overseas countries posted gains in overnight visits by Canadian travellers. In fact, nine of them posted double-digit increases. Overnight visits to the Dominican Republic jumped 28.7\%.

Despite the record number of overnight visits to Mexico, Canadians spent the most on overnight visits in the United Kingdom. They also stayed more nights in the United Kingdom than in any other overseas country. Canadians spent $\$ 1.1$ billion in the United Kingdom and stayed 11.6 million nights.

Text table 7
Top 12 overseas countries visited by Canadian residents, 2007

|  | Overnight visits |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Person-visits | Spending | Visit-nights |
|  | thousands | millions of dollars | thousands |
| Mexico | 1,019 | 1,084 | 11,146 |
| United Kingdom | 947 | 1,149 | 11,608 |
| France | 745 | 973 | 9,287 |
| Cuba | 724 | 629 | 6,136 |
| Dominican Republic | 690 | 599 | 5,871 |
| Germany | 370 | 323 | 3,526 |
| Italy | 352 | 514 | 3,836 |
| Netherlands | 258 | 210 | 2,094 |
| China | 258 | 455 | 5,452 |
| Spain | 187 | 246 | 2,027 |
| Hong Kong | 177 | 209 | 2,757 E |
| Ireland (Republic) | 166 | 203 | 1,787 |

## International travel account

Canada's international travel deficit hit a new high in 2007, in the wake of substantial gains in travel spending by Canadians abroad.

The deficit (the difference between spending by Canadians abroad and spending by foreigners in Canada) reached $\$ 10.0$ billion, up from the previous high of $\$ 6.8$ billion in 2006. In contrast, the deficit was as low as $\$ 1.7$ billion in 2002.

Higher travel spending abroad fuelled the burgeoning deficit. Canadians spent a high of $\$ 26.7$ billion outside the country in 2007, a 13.9\% increase from 2006.

At the same time, foreign spending in Canada edged up $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 16.6$ billion. Lower spending by United States residents in Canada offset most of the increase in spending by travellers from overseas countries.

## Travel deficit with the United States hits a new high

Canada's travel deficit with the United States climbed to $\$ 7.0$ billion, about $\$ 2.7$ billion higher than in 2006. In the process, it broke the previous high set in 1991 by $\$ 1.0$ billion.

The record deficits of 1991 and 2007 have many similarities, as both were fuelled by high travel spending by Canadians in the United States. In both cases, economic factors contributed to these increases in travel spending.

In 1991, the arrival of the Goods and Services Tax and a then-peaking Canadian dollar were the likely catalysts for a surge in cross-border shopping in the United States, which generated record spending at that time. In 2007, a Canadian dollar inching towards parity likely contributed to the increase in travel spending, both on same-day and overnight trips. The loonie reached parity with its US counterpart on September 20, 2007.

Travel spending in the United States climbed to $\$ 15.3$ billion, a jump of $17.4 \%$ from 2006. Automobile purchases in the United States contributed significantly to the increase, as the number of units imported by Canadian travellers nearly doubled in 2007.

The exchange rate may also have hampered spending by US residents in Canada. They spent $\$ 8.3$ billion in Canada, a 4.6\% decrease from 2006 and the lowest level since 1997.

## Record travel by Canadians causes ballooning deficit with overseas countries

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries reached a high of $\$ 3.1$ billion, a $\$ 579$ million increase from 2006. The rise in the deficit was attributable to higher spending brought on by record travel to non-US destinations.

Canadian residents spent $\$ 11.4$ billion in overseas countries, a $9.6 \%$ jump from 2006. This was partially offset by an increase in travel spending by residents of overseas countries in Canada. They spent $\$ 8.3$ billion in Canada, a 5.3\% increase from 2006.

Chart 5
Canada's international travel deficit


## Related products

## Selected publications from Statistics Canada

| $13-009-\mathrm{X}$ | National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates |
| :--- | :--- |
| 66-001-P | International Travel: Advance Information |
| $87-212-\mathrm{X}$ | Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic Travel |

## Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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

## Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

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

## Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada

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


## Statistical tables

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

|  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 14,019 | 15,141 | 15,997 | 16,437 | 16,741 | 14,776 | 16,980 | 16,674 | 16,610 | 16,634 |
| First quarter | 1,975 | 2,297 | 2,527 | 2,765 | 2,767 | 2,779 | 2,821 | 2,997 | 2,948 | 3,023 |
| Second quarter | 3,598 | 3,755 | 4,089 | 4,342 | 4,103 | 3,465 | 4,264 | 4,182 | 4,237 | 4,246 |
| Third quarter | 5,892 | 6,336 | 6,502 | 6,558 | 6,760 | 5,672 | 6,563 | 6,290 | 6,154 | 6,046 |
| Fourth quarter | 2,553 | 2,754 | 2,879 | 2,772 | 3,111 | 2,860 | 3,332 | 3,205 | 3,270 | 3,318 |
| Payments | 16,029 | 17,092 | 18,444 | 18,487 | 18,401 | 18,727 | 20,237 | 21,865 | 23,402 | 26,663 |
| First quarter | 4,535 | 4,646 | 5,032 | 5,550 | 5,079 | 5,492 | 5,814 | 6,312 | 6,647 | 7,085 |
| Second quarter | 4,218 | 4,323 | 4,816 | 4,986 | 4,894 | 4,502 | 5,400 | 5,713 | 5,967 | 6,541 |
| Third quarter | 3,832 | 4,184 | 4,447 | 4,320 | 4,386 | 4,427 | 4,711 | 5,073 | 5,537 | 6,498 |
| Fourth quarter | 3,444 | 3,939 | 4,149 | 3,631 | 4,043 | 4,306 | 4,311 | 4,766 | 5,251 | 6,539 |
| Balance | -2,010 | -1,951 | -2,447 | -2,050 | -1,659 | -3,951 | -3,257 | -5,191 | -6,792 | -10,029 |
| First quarter | -2,559 | -2,349 | -2,506 | -2,784 | -2,311 | -2,713 | -2,994 | -3,316 | -3,698 | -4,062 |
| Second quarter | -620 | -568 | -727 | -645 | -791 | -1,037 | -1,136 | -1,531 | -1,730 | -2,295 |
| Third quarter | 2,060 | 2,152 | 2,056 | 2,238 | 2,375 | 1,244 | 1,852 | 1,217 | 617 | -452 |
| Fourth quarter | -890 | -1,185 | -1,270 | -859 | -932 | -1,446 | -979 | -1,561 | -1,981 | -3,221 |
| United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 8,606 | 9,365 | 9,449 | 9,972 | 10,328 | 9,080 | 9,858 | 8,978 | 8,692 | 8,292 |
| First quarter | 1,140 | 1,381 | 1,469 | 1,586 | 1,599 | 1,524 | 1,448 | 1,447 | 1,322 | 1,249 |
| Second quarter | 2,192 | 2,305 | 2,373 | 2,669 | 2,562 | 2,155 | 2,485 | 2,318 | 2,303 | 2,221 |
| Third quarter | 3,721 | 4,004 | 3,955 | 4,086 | 4,371 | 3,788 | 4,135 | 3,658 | 3,541 | 3,391 |
| Fourth quarter | 1,553 | 1,675 | 1,652 | 1,631 | 1,795 | 1,613 | 1,790 | 1,554 | 1,526 | 1,431 |
| Payments | 9,951 | 10,801 | 11,517 | 11,170 | 10,872 | 10,713 | 11,015 | 12,001 | 13,008 | 15,267 |
| First quarter | 2,912 | 2,824 | 3,191 | 3,347 | 2,997 | 3,123 | 3,093 | 3,410 | 3,677 | 3,865 |
| Second quarter | 2,815 | 2,860 | 3,117 | 3,195 | 3,066 | 2,837 | 3,199 | 3,389 | 3,518 | 3,774 |
| Third quarter | 2,174 | 2,631 | 2,660 | 2,427 | 2,389 | 2,336 | 2,344 | 2,557 | 2,881 | 3,576 |
| Fourth quarter | 2,049 | 2,486 | 2,549 | 2,201 | 2,420 | 2,418 | 2,379 | 2,645 | 2,933 | 4,052 |
| Balance | -1,344 | -1,436 | -2,068 | -1,199 | -544 | -1,633 | -1,157 | -3,023 | -4,317 | -6,975 |
| First quarter | -1,772 | -1,443 | -1,722 | -1,762 | -1,398 | -1,599 | -1,646 | -1,963 | -2,354 | -2,616 |
| Second quarter | -623 | -555 | -744 | -526 | -503 | -682 | -714 | -1,071 | -1,216 | -1,553 |
| Third quarter | 1,547 | 1,373 | 1,295 | 1,659 | 1,983 | 1,452 | 1,791 | 1,102 | 660 | -185 |
| Fourth quarter | -496 | -811 | -897 | -571 | -624 | -805 | -589 | -1,090 | -1,407 | -2,621 |
| Other countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 5,412 | 5,776 | 6,548 | 6,465 | 6,413 | 5,696 | 7,122 | 7,696 | 7,919 | 8,342 |
| First quarter | 835 | 916 | 1,058 | 1,180 | 1,168 | 1,255 | 1,373 | 1,550 | 1,626 | 1,775 |
| Second quarter | 1,406 | 1,450 | 1,716 | 1,673 | 1,541 | 1,310 | 1,779 | 1,864 | 1,935 | 2,025 |
| Third quarter | 2,171 | 2,332 | 2,547 | 2,472 | 2,389 | 1,884 | 2,428 | 2,632 | 2,613 | 2,655 |
| Fourth quarter | 1,000 | 1,078 | 1,227 | 1,141 | 1,316 | 1,247 | 1,542 | 1,651 | 1,744 | 1,887 |
| Payments | 6,078 | 6,291 | 6,927 | 7,317 | 7,529 | 8,014 | 9,222 | 9,864 | 10,394 | 11,396 |
| First quarter | 1,623 | 1,822 | 1,841 | 2,202 | 2,081 | 2,370 | 2,721 | 2,902 | 2,970 | 3,220 |
| Second quarter | 1,403 | 1,463 | 1,699 | 1,792 | 1,828 | 1,665 | 2,201 | 2,324 | 2,449 | 2,767 |
| Third quarter | 1,657 | 1,553 | 1,787 | 1,893 | 1,997 | 2,092 | 2,367 | 2,517 | 2,656 | 2,922 |
| Fourth quarter | 1,395 | 1,453 | 1,600 | 1,430 | 1,623 | 1,888 | 1,933 | 2,122 | 2,319 | 2,487 |
| Balance | -666 | -514 | -379 | -851 | -1,116 | -2,318 | -2,100 | -2,169 | -2,475 | -3,054 |
| First quarter | -787 | -906 | -784 | -1,023 | -913 | -1,114 | -1,348 | -1,353 | -1,344 | -1,445 |
| Second quarter | 3 | -13 | 17 | -119 | -287 | -355 | -422 | -460 | -514 | -742 |
| Third quarter | 513 | 779 | 761 | 579 | 392 | -208 | 61 | 115 | -43 | -267 |
| Fourth quarter | -395 | -375 | -373 | -289 | -308 | -641 | -391 | -470 | -574 | -600 |

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

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

|  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 14,019 | 15,141 | 15,997 | 16,437 | 16,741 | 14,776 | 16,980 | 16,674 | 16,610 | 16,634 |
| Spending in Canada | 12,938 | 14,031 | 14,813 | 15,081 | 15,232 | 13,072 | 14,825 | 14,302 | 13,954 | 13,747 |
| Selected supplementary: | 1,081 | 1,111 | 1,184 | 1,355 | 1,509 | 1,705 | 2,155 | 2,372 | 2,657 | 2,887 |
| Medical | 90 | 92 | 94 | 98 | 100 | 103 | 106 | 110 | 114 | 118 |
| Education | 849 | 844 | 914 | 1,084 | 1,234 | 1,422 | 1,868 | 2,087 | 2,371 | 2,594 |
| Crew spending | 142 | 175 | 177 | 173 | 175 | 180 | 180 | 175 | 171 | 175 |
| Payments | 16,029 | 17,092 | 18,444 | 18,487 | 18,401 | 18,727 | 20,237 | 21,865 | 23,402 | 26,663 |
| Spending abroad | 14,856 | 15,746 | 16,976 | 16,949 | 16,650 | 16,905 | 18,505 | 20,105 | 21,591 | 24,839 |
| Selected supplementary: | 1,172 | 1,346 | 1,468 | 1,538 | 1,751 | 1,822 | 1,732 | 1,760 | 1,811 | 1,824 |
| Medical | 263 | 286 | 317 | 368 | 364 | 349 | 343 | 343 | 345 | 347 |
| Education | 776 | 889 | 982 | 1,008 | 1,216 | 1,290 | 1,197 | 1,206 | 1,246 | 1,254 |
| Crew spending | 133 | 171 | 169 | 162 | 170 | 183 | 193 | 211 | 219 | 223 |
| United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 8,606 | 9,365 | 9,449 | 9,972 | 10,328 | 9,080 | 9,858 | 8,978 | 8,692 | 8,292 |
| Spending in Canada | 8,317 | 9,048 | 9,126 | 9,620 | 9,953 | 8,671 | 9,427 | 8,528 | 8,212 | 7,785 |
| Selected supplementary: | 290 | 317 | 323 | 351 | 375 | 409 | 431 | 450 | 480 | 507 |
| Medical | 70 | 71 | 72 | 77 | 80 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 86 | 88 |
| Education | 96 | 91 | 95 | 124 | 143 | 170 | 195 | 218 | 250 | 275 |
| Crew spending | 124 | 156 | 156 | 150 | 152 | 155 | 153 | 148 | 144 | 145 |
| Payments | 9,951 | 10,801 | 11,517 | 11,170 | 10,872 | 10,713 | 11,015 | 12,001 | 13,008 | 15,267 |
| Spending in United States 2 | 8,961 | 9,716 | 10,349 | 9,936 | 9,499 | 9,262 | 9,676 | 10,651 | 11,629 | 13,889 |
| Selected supplementary: | 990 | 1,085 | 1,169 | 1,235 | 1,373 | 1,451 | 1,339 | 1,350 | 1,379 | 1,378 |
| Medical | 244 | 266 | 295 | 343 | 339 | 325 | 319 | 319 | 321 | 323 |
| Education | 628 | 665 | 722 | 750 | 882 | 963 | 847 | 839 | 859 | 854 |
| Crew spending | 117 | 155 | 151 | 142 | 152 | 164 | 172 | 191 | 199 | 201 |
| Other countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 5,412 | 5,776 | 6,548 | 6,465 | 6,413 | 5,696 | 7,122 | 7,696 | 7,919 | 8,342 |
| Spending in Canada | 4,621 | 4,983 | 5,686 | 5,461 | 5,279 | 4,400 | 5,399 | 5,774 | 5,742 | 5,963 |
| Selected supplementary: | 791 | 794 | 861 | 1,004 | 1,134 | 1,296 | 1,723 | 1,922 | 2,177 | 2,380 |
| Medical | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 31 |
| Education | 753 | 754 | 819 | 960 | 1,091 | 1,252 | 1,673 | 1,869 | 2,122 | 2,319 |
| Crew spending | 18 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 30 |
| Payments | 6,078 | 6,291 | 6,927 | 7,317 | 7,529 | 8,014 | 9,222 | 9,864 | 10,394 | 11,396 |
| Spending in other countries ${ }^{3}$ | 5,896 | 6,030 | 6,628 | 7,013 | 7,151 | 7,644 | 8,828 | 9,454 | 9,962 | 10,950 |
| Selected supplementary: | 183 | 261 | 299 | 304 | 378 | 370 | 394 | 411 | 432 | 446 |
| Medical | 18 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Education | 148 | 225 | 260 | 258 | 334 | 327 | 349 | 367 | 387 | 400 |
| Crew spending | 16 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 |

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

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

|  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Travel receipts | 14,019 | 15,141 | 15,997 | 16,437 | 16,741 | 14,776 | 16,980 | 16,674 | 16,610 | 16,634 |
| Total current account receipts | 414,777 | 461,219 | 531,961 | 513,754 | 514,913 | 496,899 | 539,637 | 573,774 | 595,156 | 611,294 |
| Total services receipts | 50,223 | 53,636 | 59,718 | 60,065 | 63,483 | 61,781 | 65,381 | 67,131 | 67,227 | 67,280 |
| Total goods receipts | 327,162 | 369,035 | 429,372 | 420,730 | 414,039 | 399,122 | 429,006 | 450,150 | 453,732 | 463,051 |
| Exports by commodity groupings | 327,162 | 369,035 | 429,372 | 420,730 | 414,039 | 399,122 | 429,006 | 450,150 | 453,732 | 463,051 |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 25,040 | 25,612 | 27,601 | 31,078 | 30,873 | 29,234 | 30,675 | 30,097 | 31,210 | 34,370 |
| Energy products | 23,812 | 29,876 | 53,158 | 55,770 | 49,330 | 60,521 | 68,106 | 86,962 | 86,789 | 91,647 |
| Forestry products | 35,441 | 40,083 | 42,775 | 40,287 | 37,246 | 34,519 | 39,417 | 36,448 | 33,331 | 29,263 |
| Industrial goods | 59,169 | 59,848 | 67,979 | 67,792 | 70,174 | 66,806 | 77,953 | 83,964 | 93,905 | 104,421 |
| Machinery and equipment | 80,704 | 88,677 | 110,050 | 102,553 | 97,091 | 88,676 | 91,106 | 93,005 | 93,272 | 93,428 |
| Automotive products | 78,461 | 97,292 | 97,886 | 92,527 | 96,676 | 87,385 | 90,389 | 87,994 | 82,298 | 77,304 |
| Consumer goods | 12,566 | 13,985 | 15,199 | 16,307 | 17,679 | 17,187 | 17,267 | 17,148 | 17,811 | 18,737 |
| Other | 11,968 | 13,662 | 14,725 | 14,416 | 14,970 | 14,795 | 14,093 | 14,532 | 15,116 | 13,880 |
|  | percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions to total current account receipts | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Contributions to total services receipts | 27.9 | 28.2 | 26.8 | 27.4 | 26.4 | 23.9 | 26.0 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24.7 |
| Contributions to total goods receipts | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |

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

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

|  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Travel payments | 16,029 | 17,092 | 18,444 | 18,487 | 18,401 | 18,727 | 20,237 | 21,865 | 23,402 | 26,663 |
| Total current account payments | 426,140 | 458,649 | 502,692 | 488,649 | 495,135 | 482,250 | 509,800 | 547,321 | 574,925 | 597,686 |
| Total services payments | 56,549 | 60,272 | 65,500 | 67,874 | 70,707 | 73,302 | 76,417 | 79,273 | 81,992 | 86,468 |
| Total goods payments | 303,399 | 327,026 | 362,337 | 350,071 | 356,727 | 342,710 | 363,158 | 387,804 | 404,253 | 415,006 |
| Imports by commodity groupings | 303,399 | 327,026 | 362,337 | 350,071 | 356,727 | 342,710 | 363,158 | 387,804 | 404,253 | 415,006 |
| Agricultural and fishing products | 17,254 | 17,655 | 18,557 | 20,373 | 21,780 | 21,508 | 21,399 | 22,040 | 23,454 | 25,496 |
| Energy products | 8,634 | 10,708 | 17,853 | 17,747 | 16,567 | 19,813 | 24,782 | 33,669 | 34,628 | 36,569 |
| Forestry products | 2,503 | 2,743 | 3,065 | 2,887 | 3,138 | 3,008 | 3,172 | 3,134 | 3,084 | 2,995 |
| Industrial goods | 60,293 | 62,173 | 69,247 | 68,426 | 68,891 | 65,272 | 73,511 | 78,578 | 84,016 | 85,132 |
| Machinery and equipment | 101,124 | 108,247 | 122,913 | 111,947 | 105,947 | 98,684 | 104,091 | 110,922 | 114,656 | 116,632 |
| Automotive products | 66,790 | 75,934 | 77,433 | 72,574 | 81,469 | 76,492 | 77,368 | 78,384 | 79,850 | 80,002 |
| Consumer goods | 34,576 | 36,999 | 40,115 | 42,896 | 46,474 | 46,306 | 47,719 | 49,488 | 52,022 | 54,794 |
| Other | 12,226 | 12,565 | 13,153 | 13,221 | 12,461 | 11,628 | 11,116 | 11,590 | 12,543 | 13,385 |
|  | percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions to total current account payments | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| Contributions to total services payments | 28.3 | 28.4 | 28.2 | 27.2 | 26.0 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 28.5 | 30.8 |
| Contributions to total goods payments | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.4 |

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

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

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of US dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 9,289 | 9,224 | 9,971 | 12,438 | 15,214 | 16,868 | 17,854 |
| Austria | 9,998 | 10,291 | 11,136 | 13,842 | 15,290 | 15,589 |  |
| Belgium ${ }^{2}$ | 7,447 | 7,613 | 6,935 | 8,193 | 9,208 | 9,845 | 11,364 |
| Canada | 10,778 | 10,623 | 10,687 | 10,601 | 12,847 | 13,768 | 14,678 |
| China | 16,231 | 17,792 | 20,385 | 17,406 | 25,739 | 29,296 | 33,949 |
| Dominican Republic | 2,860 | 2,798 | 2,730 | 3,128 | 3,152 | 3,518 | 3,792 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 30,641 | 30,079 | 32,437 | 36,619 | 44,895 | 43,942 | 46,499 |
| Germany | 18,611 | 18,031 | 19,278 | 23,124 | 27,613 | 29,121 | 32,846 |
| Greece | 9,219 | 9,155 | 9,909 | 10,766 | 12,715 | 13,333 | 14,402 |
| Italy | 27,493 | 25,822 | 26,873 | 31,247 | 35,378 | 35,319 | 38,257 |
| Japan | 3,373 | 3,306 | 3,497 | 8,848 | 11,265 | 12,430 | 8,470 |
| South Korea | 6,834 | 6,384 | 5,936 | 5,358 | 6,069 | 5,806 | 5,322 |
| Mexico | 8,294 | 8,401 | 8,858 | 9,362 | 10,796 | 11,803 | 12,177 |
| Netherlands | 7,197 | 6,708 | 7,710 | 9,163 | 10,310 | 10,445 | 11,548 |
| Spain | 29,802 | 30,550 | 31,880 | 39,634 | 45,067 | 47,789 | 51,292 |
| Switzerland | 6,652 | 6,782 | 7,260 | 8,617 | 9,600 | 10,095 | 10,640 |
| United Kingdom | 21,769 | 18,864 | 20,549 | 22,668 | 28,202 | 30,573 | 33,888 |
| United States | 97,943 | 88,779 | 84,752 | 83,316 | 94,537 | 102,124 | 106,736 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 6,387 | 5,860 | 6,072 | 7,270 | 10,241 | 11,253 | 11,690 |
| Austria | 8,463 | 8,956 | 9,460 | 11,757 | 11,834 | 10,994 |  |
| Belgium ${ }^{2}$ | 10,182 | 10,569 | 10,185 | 12,210 | 13,956 | 14,813 | 17,237 |
| Canada | 12,438 | 11,961 | 11,722 | 13,337 | 15,914 | 18,175 | 20,537 |
| China | 13,114 | 13,909 | 15,398 | 15,187 | 19,149 | 21,759 | 24,322 |
| Dominican Republic | 309 | 291 | 295 | 272 | 310 | 352 | 333 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 17,715 | 17,934 | 19,518 | 23,392 | 28,703 | 30,458 | 31,264 |
| Germany | 52,823 | 51,810 | 53,006 | 65,234 | 71,187 | 74,189 | 74,123 |
| Greece | 4,558 | 4,177 | 2,436 | 2,431 | 2,872 | 3,039 | 2,997 |
| Italy | 15,685 | 14,795 | 16,924 | 20,589 | 20,460 | 22,370 | 23,152 |
| Japan | 31,884 | 26,531 | 26,656 | 28,958 | 38,252 | 37,565 | 26,876 |
| South Korea | 7,132 | 7,617 | 10,464 | 10,103 | 12,350 | 15,406 | 18,241 |
| Mexico | 5,499 | 5,702 | 6,060 | 6,253 | 6,959 | 7,600 | 8,108 |
| Netherlands | 12,191 | 11,994 | 12,976 | 15,265 | 16,346 | 16,137 | 17,125 |
| Spain | 5,922 | 6,529 | 7,295 | 9,071 | 12,153 | 15,046 | 16,697 |
| Switzerland | 5,419 | 5,141 | 5,537 | 6,883 | 8,104 | 8,837 | 9,919 |
| United Kingdom | 38,262 | 37,931 | 41,744 | 47,853 | 56,444 | 59,532 | 63,319 |
| United States | 67,043 | 62,820 | 61,738 | 60,935 | 69,627 | 73,290 | 76,807 |
| Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 2,902 | 3,364 | 3,899 | 5,168 | 4,973 | 5,615 | 6,164 |
| Austria | 1,535 | 1,335 | 1,676 | 2,085 | 3,456 | 4,595 |  |
| Belgium ${ }^{2}$ | -2,735 | -2,956 | -3,250 | -4,017 | -4,748 | -4,968 | -5,873 |
| Canada | -1,660 | -1,338 | -1,035 | -2,736 | -3,067 | -4,407 | -5,859 |
| China | 3,117 | 3,883 | 4,987 | 2,219 | 6,590 | 7,537 | 9,627 |
| Dominican Republic | 2,551 | 2,507 | 2,435 | 2,856 | 2,842 | 3,166 | 3,459 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 12,926 | 12,145 | 12,919 | 13,227 | 16,192 | 13,484 | 15,235 |
| Germany | -34,212 | -33,779 | -33,728 | -42,110 | -43,574 | -45,068 | -41,277 |
| Greece | 4,661 | 4,978 | 7,473 | 8,335 | 9,843 | 10,294 | 11,405 |
| Italy | 11,808 | 11,027 | 9,949 | 10,658 | 14,918 | 12,949 | 15,105 |
| Japan | -28,511 | -23,225 | -23,159 | -20,110 | -26,987 | -25,135 | -18,406 |
| South Korea | -298 | -1,233 | -4,528 | -4,745 | -6,281 | -9,600 | -12,919 |
| Mexico | 2,795 | 2,699 | 2,798 | 3,109 | 3,837 | 4,203 | 4,069 |
| Netherlands | -4,994 | -5,286 | -5,266 | -6,102 | -6,036 | -5,692 | -5,577 |
| Spain | 23,880 | 24,021 | 24,585 | 30,563 | 32,914 | 32,743 | 34,595 |
| Switzerland | 1,233 | 1,641 | 1,723 | 1,734 | 1,496 | 1,258 | 721 |
| United Kingdom | -16,493 | -19,067 | -21,195 | -25,185 | -28,242 | -28,959 | -29,431 |
| United States | 30,900 | 25,959 | 23,014 | 22,381 | 24,910 | 28,834 | 29,929 |

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology - Explanatory notes for tables" section.
Source(s): Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook, 2007, published by the International Monetary Fund.

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

|  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-resident travellers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day | 29,236 | 29,689 | 29,083 | 27,566 | 24,932 | 21,483 | 19,814 | 17,548 | 15,262 | 12,605 |
| United States | 28,965 | 29,450 | 28,805 | 27,301 | 24,710 | 21,278 | 19,539 | 17,265 | 15,017 | 12,323 |
| Other countries | 271 | 239 | 278 | 265 | 222 | 205 | 275 | 283 | 245 | 282 |
| One or more nights | 18,828 | 19,367 | 19,555 | 19,581 | 19,964 | 17,420 | 19,031 | 18,612 | 18,128 | 17,768 |
| United States | 14,893 | 15,180 | 15,188 | 15,570 | 16,168 | 14,232 | 15,088 | 14,390 | 13,856 | 13,371 |
| Other countries | 3,935 | 4,187 | 4,366 | 4,010 | 3,796 | 3,188 | 3,944 | 4,222 | 4,272 | 4,397 |
| All trips | 48,064 | 49,055 | 48,638 | 47,147 | 44,896 | 38,903 | 38,845 | 36,160 | 33,390 | 30,373 |
| United States | 43,857 | 44,630 | 43,994 | 42,871 | 40,878 | 35,509 | 34,626 | 31,655 | 28,873 | 25,695 |
| Other countries | 4,207 | 4,425 | 4,644 | 4,275 | 4,018 | 3,393 | 4,219 | 4,505 | 4,518 | 4,679 |
| Resident travellers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day | 29,337 | 28,081 | 28,000 | 24,841 | 21,534 | 21,486 | 22,191 | 22,940 | 24,181 |  |
| United States | 29,337 | 28,081 | 28,000 | 24,841 | 21,534 | 21,486 | 22,191 | 22,932 | 24,181 | 24,881 |
| Other countries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | F | 0 | 0 |
| One or more nights | 17,648 | 18,368 | 19,182 | 18,359 | 17,705 | 17,739 | 19,595 | 21,091 | 22,731 | 25,163 |
| United States | 13,430 | 14,116 | 14,666 | 13,527 | 13,025 | 12,666 | 13,856 | 14,862 | 15,992 | 17,759 |
| Other countries | 4,218 | 4,252 | 4,516 | 4,832 | 4,680 | 5,074 | 5,739 | 6,229 | 6,739 | 7,404 |
| All trips | 46,985 | 46,448 | 47,182 | 43,201 | 39,239 | 39,225 | 41,786 | 44,031 | 46,912 | 50,045 |
| United States | 42,768 | 42,196 | 42,666 | 38,368 | 34,559 | 34,151 | 36,047 | 37,794 | 40,173 | 42,641 |
| Other countries | 4,218 | 4,252 | 4,516 | 4,832 | 4,680 | 5,074 | 5,739 | 6,237 | 6,739 | 7,404 |
| Other travellers | 8,515 | 9,109 | 9,426 | 9,131 | 9,119 | 8,924 | 9,194 | 9,119 | 8,818 | 8,685 |
| Non-resident crews | 3,168 | 3,324 | 3,356 | 3,149 | 3,166 | 3,157 | 3,164 | 3,147 | 3,081 | 3,143 |
| Resident crews | 5,029 | 5,475 | 5,720 | 5,634 | 5,626 | 5,481 | 5,708 | 5,658 | 5,450 | 5,274 |
| Other 1 | 318 | 309 | 350 | 348 | 327 | 286 | 323 | 314 | 287 | 268 |
| Grand total | 103,564 | 104,613 | 105,246 | 99,478 | 93,254 | 87,052 | 89,825 | 89,310 | 89,121 | 89,103 |

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

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

|  |  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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

|  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 6,769 | 5,828 | 6,261 | 5,974 | 4,807 | 4,699 | 4,992 | 5,035 | 5,332 | 5,144 |
| One or more nights | 3,040 | 2,883 | 3,254 | 3,194 | 2,809 | 2,783 | 3,049 | 3,383 | 3,530 | 3,698 |
| Automobile | 1,455 | 1,318 | 1,483 | 1,446 | 1,449 | 1,369 | 1,541 | 1,683 | 1,730 | 1,827 |
| Plane | 1,422 | 1,411 | 1,595 | 1,572 | 1,213 | 1,280 | 1,364 | 1,531 | 1,653 | 1,731 |
| Bus | 136 | 127 | 147 | 140 | 118 | 108 | 117 | 145 | 124 | 119 |
| Other types 1 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 36 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 21 |
| Grand total | 9,809 | 8,711 | 9,515 | 9,169 | 7,616 | 7,482 | 8,041 | 8,418 | 8,862 | 8,841 |
| Second quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 8,091 | 7,154 | 7,196 | 6,826 | 5,456 | 5,232 | 5,648 | 5,670 | 6,165 | 6,037 |
| One or more nights | 3,531 | 3,534 | 3,702 | 3,556 | 3,218 | 2,995 | 3,416 | 3,617 | 3,888 | 4,090 |
| Automobile | 2,034 | 1,960 | 1,959 | 1,874 | 1,846 | 1,738 | 1,950 | 2,006 | 2,171 | 2,291 |
| Plane | 1,116 | 1,191 | 1,340 | 1,260 | 1,047 | 987 | 1,127 | 1,273 | 1,342 | 1,415 |
| Bus | 199 | 205 | 215 | 202 | 146 | 109 | 160 | 180 | 207 | 202 |
| Other types 1 | 182 | 179 | 187 | 221 | 178 | 161 | 178 | 158 | 168 | 181 |
| Grand total | 11,622 | 10,688 | 10,898 | 10,383 | 8,674 | 8,227 | 9,063 | 9,287 | 10,053 | 10,127 |
| Third quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 7,994 | 8,261 | 8,108 | 7,267 | 6,123 | 6,184 | 6,050 | 6,493 | 6,704 | 6,914 |
| One or more nights | 4,166 | 4,704 | 4,761 | 4,427 | 4,341 | 4,180 | 4,404 | 4,803 | 5,183 | 5,805 |
| Automobile | 2,792 | 3,122 | 3,106 | 2,990 | 2,961 | 2,893 | 3,043 | 3,290 | 3,587 | 4,051 |
| Plane | 887 | 1,050 | 1,119 | 922 | 886 | 867 | 907 | 1,068 | 1,157 | 1,250 |
| Bus | 186 | 200 | 205 | 179 | 158 | 123 | 129 | 147 | 155 | 170 |
| Other types 1 | 301 | 332 | 330 | 335 | 337 | 298 | 325 | 297 | 285 | 334 |
| Grand total | 12,160 | 12,965 | 12,869 | 11,694 | 10,465 | 10,364 | 10,454 | 11,296 | 11,887 | 12,719 |
| Fourth quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 6,484 | 6,838 | 6,434 | 4,774 | 5,148 | 5,371 | 5,501 | 5,734 | 5,980 | 6,787 |
| One or more nights | 2,693 | 2,994 | 2,950 | 2,349 | 2,657 | 2,708 | 2,987 | 3,060 | 3,391 | 4,168 |
| Automobile | 1,325 | 1,469 | 1,419 | 1,282 | 1,435 | 1,494 | 1,594 | 1,617 | 1,810 | 2,439 |
| Plane | 1,178 | 1,310 | 1,317 | 902 | 1,036 | 1,040 | 1,185 | 1,248 | 1,369 | 1,486 |
| Bus | 139 | 162 | 161 | 108 | 126 | 117 | 156 | 147 | 165 | 183 |
| Other types 1 | 51 | 54 | 53 | 58 | 60 | 56 | 52 | 47 | 48 | 59 |
| Grand total | 9,177 | 9,832 | 9,384 | 7,123 | 7,804 | 8,078 | 8,488 | 8,793 | 9,371 | 10,954 |
| Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day - Total | 29,337 | 28,081 | 28,000 | 24,841 | 21,534 | 21,486 | 22,191 | 22,932 | 24,181 | 24,881 |
| One or more nights | 13,430 | 14,116 | 14,666 | 13,527 | 13,025 | 12,666 | 13,856 | 14,862 | 15,992 | 17,759 |
| Automobile | 7,605 | 7,869 | 7,967 | 7,593 | 7,691 | 7,495 | 8,129 | 8,596 | 9,298 | 10,608 |
| Plane | 4,603 | 4,962 | 5,372 | 4,655 | 4,181 | 4,173 | 4,583 | 5,120 | 5,521 | 5,883 |
| Bus | 661 | 694 | 728 | 629 | 548 | 457 | 562 | 620 | 650 | 674 |
| Other types 1 | 561 | 592 | 599 | 649 | 604 | 540 | 582 | 527 | 523 | 595 |
| Grand total | 42,768 | 42,196 | 42,666 | 38,368 | 34,559 | 34,151 | 36,047 | 37,794 | 40,173 | 42,641 |

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

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

|  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips, one or more nights | 17,648 | 18,368 | 19,182 | 18,359 | 17,705 | 17,739 | 19,595 | 21,091 | 22,731 | 25,163 |
| Population of Canada | 30,157 | 30,404 | 30,689 | 31,021 | 31,373 | 31,676 | 31,995 | 32,312 | 32,649 | 32,976 |
| Adult population (18 years and over) | 22,967 | 23,246 | 23,551 | 23,899 | 24,283 | 24,636 | 24,990 | 25,330 | 25,683 | 26,035 |
| Employed labour force | 14,046 | 14,407 | 14,764 | 14,946 | 15,310 | 15,672 | 15,947 | 16,170 | 16,484 | 16,866 |
| GDP at market prices (millions of dollars) | 914,973 | 982,441 | 1,076,577 | 1,108,048 | 1,152,905 | 1,213,175 | 1,290,906 | 1,372,626 | 1,450,490 | 1,535,646 |
| CPI (2002=100) | 91.3 | 92.9 | 95.4 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 104.7 | 107.0 | 109.1 | 111.5 |
| Disposable income ${ }^{1}$ (millions of dollars) | 568,766 | 596,227 | 639,567 | 669,196 | 694,010 | 720,855 | 760,462 | 793,778 | 849,590 | 898,388 |
| Per capita disposable income ${ }^{1}$ (dollars) | 18,860 | 19,610 | 20,840 | 21,572 | 22,122 | 22,757 | 23,768 | 24,566 | 26,022 | 27,244 |
|  | percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change, person-trips, one or more nights | -7.7 | 4.1 | 4.4 | -4.3 | -3.6 | 0.2 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 10.7 |
| Change, population of Canada | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Change, adult population (18 years and over) | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Change, employed labour force | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Change, GDP at market prices | 3.7 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| Change, CPI | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Change, disposable income ${ }^{1}$ | 4.1 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 5.7 |
| Change, per capita disposable income ${ }^{1}$ | 3.3 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
|  | currency |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exchange rate (in Canadian currency) ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia (dollar) | 0.9330 | 0.9589 | 0.8633 | 0.8008 | 0.8535 | 0.9105 | 0.9582 | 0.9243 | 0.8543 | 0.8982 |
| China (renminbi) | 0.1792 | 0.1795 | 0.1794 | 0.1871 | 0.1897 | 0.1693 | 0.1573 | 0.1479 | 0.1422 | 0.1412 |
| East Caribbean (dollar) | 0.5493 | 0.5504 | 0.5501 | 0.5765 | 0.5881 | 0.5248 | 0.4874 | 0.4535 | 0.4242 | 0.4029 |
| European Monetary Union (EURO) |  | 1.5847 | 1.3704 | 1.3868 | 1.4832 | 1.5826 | 1.6169 | 1.5090 | 1.4237 | 1.4691 |
| Hong Kong (dollar) | 0.1915 | 0.1915 | 0.1906 | 0.1985 | 0.2013 | 0.1800 | 0.1671 | 0.1558 | 0.1460 | 0.1377 |
| Israel (shekel) | 0.3914 | 0.3590 | 0.3642 | 0.3681 | 0.3317 | 0.3080 | 0.2904 | 0.2704 | 0.2547 | 0.2614 |
| Japan (yen) | 0.0114 | 0.0131 | 0.0138 | 0.0128 | 0.0126 | 0.0121 | 0.0120 | 0.0110 | 0.0098 | 0.0091 |
| Mexico (nuevo peso) | 0.1628 | 0.1556 | 0.1571 | 0.1659 | 0.1630 | 0.1301 | 0.1154 | 0.1112 | 0.1041 | 0.0983 |
| South Korea (won) | 0.0011 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0011 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 |
| Switzerland (franc) | 1.0258 | 0.9901 | 0.8793 | 0.9184 | 1.0112 | 1.0418 | 1.0473 | 0.9746 | 0.9050 | 0.8946 |
| Taiwan (new Taiwan dollar) | 0.0443 | 0.0461 | 0.0476 | 0.0459 | 0.0455 | 0.0408 | 0.0390 | 0.0378 | 0.0349 | 0.0327 |
| United Kingdom (pound) | 2.4587 | 2.4038 | 2.2499 | 2.2298 | 2.3582 | 2.2883 | 2.3842 | 2.2067 | 2.0886 | 2.1487 |
| United States (dollar) | 1.4831 | 1.4858 | 1.4852 | 1.5484 | 1.5704 | 1.4015 | 1.3015 | 1.2116 | 1.1341 | 1.0748 |

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

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

|  | Non-resident travellers |  |  |  | Resident travellers |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| All countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 19,814 | 17,548 | 15,262 | 12,605 | 22,191 | 22,940 | 24,181 | 24,881 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 1,268 | 1,073 | 946 | 734 | 1,307 | 1,231 | 1,216 | 2,100 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 64 | 61 | 62 | 58 | 59 | 54 | 50 | 84 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 19,031 | 18,612 | 18,128 | 17,768 | 19,595 | 21,091 | 22,731 | 25,163 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 13,557 | 13,229 | 13,008 | 13,011 | 17,475 | 18,965 | 20,165 | 22,466 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 712 | 711 | 718 | 732 | 892 | 899 | 887 | 893 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 123,426 | 125,656 | 123,265 | 122,023 | 204,740 | 223,840 | 232,542 | 252,914 |
| Average number of nights per trip | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.1 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 110 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 85 | 85 | 87 | 89 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 38,845 | 36,160 | 33,390 | 30,373 | 41,786 | 44,031 | 46,912 | 50,045 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 14,825 | 14,302 | 13,954 | 13,744 | 18,782 | 20,196 | 21,381 | 24,566 |
| United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 19,539 | 17,265 | 15,017 | 12,323 | 22,191 | 22,932 | 24,181 | 24,881 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 1,259 | 1,065 | 937 | 724 | 1,307 | 1,228 | 1,216 | 2,100 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 64 | 62 | 62 | 59 | 59 | 54 | 50 | 84 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 15,088 | 14,390 | 13,856 | 13,371 | 13,856 | 14,862 | 15,992 | 17,759 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 8,168 | 7,463 | 7,275 | 7,040 | 8,664 | 9,537 | 10,229 | 11,545 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 541 | 519 | 525 | 526 | 625 | 642 | 640 | 650 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 60,738 | 57,331 | 55,295 | 53,270 | 107,067 | 117,164 | 119,996 | 130,801 |
| Average number of nights per trip | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 134 | 130 | 132 | 132 | 81 | 81 | 85 | 88 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 34,626 | 31,655 | 28,873 | 25,695 | 36,047 | 37,794 | 40,173 | 42,641 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 9,427 | 8,528 | 8,212 | 7,764 | 9,971 | 10,765 | 11,445 | 13,646 |
| Other countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 275 | 283 | 245 | 282 | 0 | F | 0 | 0 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 0 | F | 0 | 0 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 34 | 28 | 39 | 33 | 0 | F | 0 | 0 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 3,944 | 4,222 | 4,272 | 4,397 | 5,739 | 6,229 | 6,739 | 7,404 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 5,389 | 5,766 | 5,732 | 5,971 | 8,811 | 9,428 | 9,937 | 10,920 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 1,367 | 1,366 | 1,342 | 1,358 | 1,535 | 1,514 | 1,475 | 1,475 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 62,688 | 68,325 | 67,971 | 68,753 | 97,672 | 106,676 | 112,546 | 122,113 |
| Average number of nights per trip | 15.9 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 16.5 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 86 | 84 | 84 | 87 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 89 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 4,219 | 4,505 | 4,518 | 4,679 | 5,739 | 6,237 | 6,739 | 7,404 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 5,399 | 5,774 | 5,742 | 5,980 | 8,811 | 9,431 | 9,937 | 10,920 |

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

|  | 2004 |  | 2005 |  | 2006 |  | 2007 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands | percent | thousands | percent | thousands | percent | thousands | percent |
| Number and percentage of person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry | 19,031 | 100.0 | 18,612 | 100.0 | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,768 | 100.0 |
| First | 2,597 | 13.6 | 2,720 | 14.6 | 2,528 | 13.9 | 2,452 | 13.8 |
| Second | 4,892 | 25.7 | 4,817 | 25.9 | 4,853 | 26.8 | 4,745 | 26.7 |
| Third | 8,147 | 42.8 | 7,826 | 42.0 | 7,499 | 41.4 | 7,361 | 41.4 |
| Fourth | 3,395 | 17.8 | 3,248 | 17.5 | 3,249 | 17.9 | 3,210 | 18.1 |
| Country of residence | 19,031 | 100.0 | 18,612 | 100.0 | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,768 | 100.0 |
| Australia | 174 | 0.9 | 179 | 1.0 | 178 | 1.0 | 208 | 1.2 |
| China 1 | 95 | 0.5 | 113 | 0.6 | 139 | 0.8 | 151 | 0.9 |
| France ${ }^{2}$ | 337 | 1.8 | 351 | 1.9 | 361 | 2.0 | 359 | 2.0 |
| Germany | 296 | 1.6 | 311 | 1.7 | 298 | 1.6 | 298 | 1.7 |
| Hong Kong | 115 | 0.6 | 109 | 0.6 | 107 | 0.6 | 111 | 0.6 |
| India ${ }^{3}$ | 73 | 0.4 | 94 | 0.5 | 108 | 0.6 | 120 | 0.7 |
| Italy ${ }^{4}$ | 86 | 0.5 | 91 | 0.5 | 88 | 0.5 | 93 | 0.5 |
| Japan | 391 | 2.1 | 398 | 2.1 | 364 | 2.0 | 310 | 1.7 |
| Mexico | 169 | 0.9 | 179 | 1.0 | 202 | 1.1 | 230 | 1.3 |
| Netherlands | 114 | 0.6 | 118 | 0.6 | 118 | 0.7 | 116 | 0.7 |
| South Korea | 164 | 0.9 | 173 | 0.9 | 189 | 1.0 | 188 | 1.1 |
| Switzerland 5 | 89 | 0.5 | 97 | 0.5 | 92 | 0.5 | 94 | 0.5 |
| Taiwan | 106 | 0.6 | 98 | 0.5 | 93 | 0.5 | 79 | 0.4 |
| United Kingdom 6 | 801 | 4.2 | 888 | 4.8 | 842 | 4.6 | 891 | 5.0 |
| United States | 15,088 | 79.3 | 14,390 | 77.3 | 13,856 | 76.4 | 13,371 | 75.3 |
| Other countries | 933 | 4.9 | 1,024 | 5.5 | 1,094 | 6.0 | 1,148 | 6.5 |
| Purpose of trip | 19,031 | 100.0 | 18,612 | 100.0 | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,768 | 100.0 |
| Business, convention or employment | 2,571 | 13.5 | 2,622 | 14.1 | 2,650 | 14.6 | 2,587 | 14.6 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 3,993 | 21.0 | 4,161 | 22.4 | 4,133 | 22.8 | 4,116 | 23.2 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 10,595 | 55.7 | 9,951 | 53.5 | 9,744 | 53.8 | 9,604 | 54.1 |
| Other | 1,872 | 9.8 | 1,877 | 10.1 | 1,600 | 8.8 | 1,461 | 8.2 |
| Sex | 19,031 | 100.0 | 18,612 | 100.0 | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,768 | 100.0 |
| Male | 9,009 | 47.3 | 8,757 | 47.0 | 8,415 | 46.4 | 8,470 | 47.7 |
| Female | 8,645 | 45.4 | 8,446 | 45.4 | 8,203 | 45.2 | 8,076 | 45.5 |
| Not stated | 1,377 | 7.2 | 1,409 | 7.6 | 1,510 | 8.3 | 1,222 | 6.9 |
| Age group | 19,031 | 100.0 | 18,612 | 100.0 | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,768 | 100.0 |
| Under 12 years | 967 | 5.1 | 928 | 5.0 | 890 | 4.9 | 877 | 4.9 |
| 12 to 19 years | 1,001 | 5.3 | 950 | 5.1 | 913 | 5.0 | 879 | 4.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 762 | 4.0 | 746 | 4.0 | 684 | 3.8 | 653 | 3.7 |
| 25 to 34 years | 2,157 | 11.3 | 2,174 | 11.7 | 1,923 | 10.6 | 1,866 | 10.5 |
| 35 to 44 years | 2,927 | 15.4 | 2,797 | 15.0 | 2,634 | 14.5 | 2,669 | 15.0 |
| 45 to 54 years | 3,564 | 18.7 | 3,371 | 18.1 | 3,304 | 18.2 | 3,242 | 18.2 |
| 55 to 64 years | 3,462 | 18.2 | 3,456 | 18.6 | 3,476 | 19.2 | 3,517 | 19.8 |
| 65 years and over | 2,813 | 14.8 | 2,781 | 14.9 | 2,794 | 15.4 | 2,843 | 16.0 |
| Not stated | 1,377 | 7.2 | 1,409 | 7.6 | 1,510 | 8.3 | 1,222 | 6.9 |
| Length of stay | 19,031 | 100.0 | 18,612 | 100.0 | 18,128 | 100.0 | 17,768 | 100.0 |
| 1 night | 3,018 | 15.9 | 2,913 | 15.7 | 2,794 | 15.4 | 2,670 | 15.0 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 10,801 | 56.8 | 10,510 | 56.5 | 10,218 | 56.4 | 9,957 | 56.0 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 3,276 | 17.2 | 3,177 | 17.1 | 3,098 | 17.1 | 3,118 | 17.5 |
| 14 nights and over | 1,936 | 10.2 | 2,012 | 10.8 | 2,018 | 11.1 | 2,023 | 11.4 |

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

Table 12
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2007

|  | Perso |  | Person-nights | Average number of nights per trip | Spending in Canada | Average spending per person-trip | Average spending per person-night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands | percent | thousands | number | millions of dollars | dollars |  |
| Quarter of entry | 13,371 | 100.0 | 53,270 | 4.0 | 7,040 | 526 | 132 |
| First | 1,790 | 13.4 | 5,796 | 3.2 | 927 | 518 | 160 |
| Second | 3,592 | 26.9 | 14,413 | 4.0 | 1,912 | 532 | 133 |
| Third | 5,601 | 41.9 | 24,991 | 4.5 | 3,074 | 549 | 123 |
| Fourth | 2,389 | 17.9 | 8,069 | 3.4 | 1,126 | 471 | 140 |
| Region of residence | 13,371 | 100.0 | 53,270 | 4.0 | 7,040 | 526 | 132 |
| New England | 1,422 | 10.6 | 5,163 | 3.6 | 643 | 452 | 125 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,698 | 20.2 | 9,780 | 3.6 | 1,211 | 449 | 124 |
| South Atlantic | 1,348 | 10.1 | 6,729 | 5.0 | 957 | 710 | 142 |
| East North Central | 3,007 | 22.5 | 10,492 | 3.5 | 1,396 | 464 | 133 |
| West North Central | 844 | 6.3 | 3,684 | 4.4 | 479 | 568 | 130 |
| East South Central | 231 | 1.7 | 1,048 | 4.5 | 179 | 776 | 171 |
| West South Central | 554 | 4.1 | 2,449 | 4.4 | 427 | 771 | 174 |
| Mountain | 681 | 5.1 | 3,121 | 4.6 | 437 | 643 | 140 |
| Pacific | 2,450 | 18.3 | 10,166 | 4.1 | 1,223 | 499 | 120 |
| Other states | 137 | 1.0 | 637 | 4.7 | 87 | 640 | 137 |
| Purpose of trip | 13,371 | 100.0 | 53,270 | 4.0 | 7,040 | 526 | 132 |
| Business, convention or employment | 1,952 | 14.6 | 6,056 | 3.1 | 1,565 | 802 | 258 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 2,602 | 19.5 | 11,127 | 4.3 | 724 | 278 | 65 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 7,791 | 58.3 | 32,704 | 4.2 | 4,333 | 556 | 132 |
| Other | 1,027 | 7.7 | 3,382 | 3.3 | 417 | 407 | 123 |
| Type of transportation | 13,371 | 100.0 | 53,270 | 4.0 | 7,040 | 526 | 132 |
| Automobile | 7,961 | 59.5 | 31,469 | 4.0 | 3,106 | 390 | 99 |
| Other | 5,410 | 40.5 | 21,800 | 4.0 | 3,934 | 727 | 180 |
| Plane | 3,777 | 28.2 | 16,737 | 4.4 | 3,251 | 861 | 194 |
| Bus | 462 | 3.5 | 1,449 | 3.1 | 233 | 506 | 161 |
| Other types 1 | 1,172 | 8.8 | 3,614 | 3.1 | 450 | 384 | 124 |
| Length of stay | 13,371 | 100.0 | 53,270 | 4.0 | 7,040 | 526 | 132 |
| 1 night | 2,509 | 18.8 | 2,509 | 1.0 | 507 | 202 | 202 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 8,761 | 65.5 | 28,891 | 3.3 | 4,520 | 516 | 156 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 1,753 | 13.1 | 14,552 | 8.3 | 1,566 | 893 | 108 |
| 14 nights and over | 348 | 2.6 | 7,318 | 21.0 | 447 | 1,284 | 61 |

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

Table 13
Trip characteristics of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2007

|  | Atlantic provinces ${ }^{1}$ | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia ${ }^{2}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person-visits (thousands) | 872 | 1,982 | 6,587 | 264 | 153 | 932 | 3,665 | 14,455 |
| Spending in province (millions of dollars) | 405 | 1,159 | 2,800 | 148 | 88 | 642 | 1,798 | 7,040 |
| Average spending per person-visit (dollars) | 465 | 585 | 425 | 559 | 574 | 688 | 491 | 487 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 3,696 | 7,159 | 23,536 | 1,038 | 606 | 4,338 | 12,896 | 53,270 |
| Average number of nights per visit | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 110 | 162 | 119 | 142 | 145 | 148 | 139 | 132 |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-visits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry | 872 | 1,982 | 6,587 | 264 | 153 | 932 | 3,665 | 14,455 |
| First | 35 | 315 | 822 | 31 | 12 | 108 | 512 | 1,835 |
| Second | 173 | 523 | 1,808 | 74 | 47 | 246 | 1,032 | 3,903 |
| Third | 529 | 743 | 2,723 | 107 | 68 | 421 | 1,614 | 6,205 |
| Fourth | 134 | 401 | 1,234 | 53 | 27 | 157 | 508 | 2,513 |
| Region of residence | 872 | 1,982 | 6,587 | 264 | 153 | 932 | 3,665 | 14,455 |
| New England | 400 | 662 | 346 | F | F | 30 E | 67 | 1,518 |
| Middle Atlantic | 125 | 524 | 1,860 | F | 11E | 78 | 214 | 2,826 |
| South Atlantic | 129 | 292 | 648 | 18 E | F | 93 | 319 | 1,513 |
| East North Central | 80 | 175 | 2,486 | 35 | 28 | 106 | 268 | 3,177 |
| West North Central | F | 69 | 463 | 135 | 47 | 75 | 122 | 940 |
| East South Central | F | 43 | 101 | F | 8 E | F | 63 | 253 |
| West South Central | 38 E | 64 | 224 | 12E | 7E | 86 | 193 | 624 |
| Mountain | F | 41 | 162 | 12 E | 11 E | 165 | 358 | 771 |
| Pacific | F | 112 | 287 | 20 | F | 244 | 1,913 | 2,632 |
| Other states | F | F | F | F | F | F | 148 | 203 |
| Purpose of trip | 872 | 1,982 | 6,587 | 264 | 153 | 932 | 3,665 | 14,455 |
| Business, convention or employment | 49 | 363 | 1,017 | 30 | 13 | 200 | 357 | 2,029 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 245 | 325 | 1,278 | 60 | 42 | 188 | 573 | 2,711 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 548 | 1,152 | 3,762 | 150 | 83 | 477 | 2,417 | 8,589 |
| Other | 30 | 142 | 530 | 24 E | 15 E | 68 | 318 | 1,127 |
| Type of transportation | 872 | 1,982 | 6,587 | 264 | 153 | 932 | 3,665 | 14,455 |
| Automobile | 430 | 1,102 | 4,641 | 160 | 89 | 340 | 1,867 | 8,627 |
| Non-automobile | 442 | 880 | 1,946 | 104 | 64 | 592 | 1,799 | 5,828 |
| Plane | 174 | 699 | 1,495 | 93 | 54 | 534 | 992 | 4,040 |
| Bus | 29 | 138 | 230 | 8 | 5 | 41 | 73 | 523 |
| Other types ${ }^{3}$ | 239 | 44 | 221 | F | F | 18 E | 734 | 1,265 |
| Length of stay | 872 | 1,982 | 6,587 | 264 | 153 | 932 | 3,665 | 14,455 |
| 1 night | 156 | 278 | 1,526 | 52 | 43 | 116 | 885 | 3,056 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 547 | 1,515 | 4,243 | 162 | 80 | 611 | 2,374 | 9,532 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 139 | 169 | 683 | 48 | 28 | 170 | 341 | 1,577 |
| 14 nights and over | 30 | 19E | 135 | F | F | F | 66 | 291 |

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

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

|  | 2006 |  |  |  | 2007 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry | 1,950 | 2,754 | 7,970 | 13,856 | 1,952 | 2,602 | 7,791 | 13,371 |
| First | 409 | 387 | 893 | 1,910 | 439 | 371 | 797 | 1,790 |
| Second | 556 | 691 | 2,094 | 3,706 | 560 | 615 | 2,112 | 3,592 |
| Third | 522 | 965 | 3,905 | 5,780 | 506 | 949 | 3,792 | 5,601 |
| Fourth | 464 | 710 | 1,077 | 2,459 | 448 | 667 | 1,089 | 2,389 |
| Region of residence | 1,950 | 2,754 | 7,970 | 13,856 | 1,952 | 2,602 | 7,791 | 13,371 |
| New England | 136 | 400 | 820 | 1,495 | 145 | 400 | 757 | 1,422 |
| Middle Atlantic | 287 | 494 | 1,689 | 2,720 | 313 | 496 | 1,664 | 2,698 |
| South Atlantic | 268 | 310 | 689 | 1,346 | 261 | 260 | 747 | 1,348 |
| East North Central | 400 | 504 | 1,923 | 3,097 | 417 | 468 | 1,883 | 3,007 |
| West North Central | 163 | 132 | 571 | 922 | 137 | 138 | 528 | 844 |
| East South Central | 74 E | 27 E | 139 | 252 | 54 | 29E | 127 | 231 |
| West South Central | 152 | 83 | 269 | 552 | 172 | 70 | 280 | 554 |
| Mountain | 155 | 142 | 341 | 694 | 151 | 147 | 339 | 681 |
| Pacific | 304 | 637 | 1,468 | 2,649 | 274 | 575 | 1,405 | 2,450 |
| Other states | F | F | 58 | 128 | 27 E | 18E | 62 E | 137 |
| Type of transportation | 1,950 | 2,754 | 7,970 | 13,856 | 1,952 | 2,602 | 7,791 | 13,371 |
| Automobile | 483 | 1,703 | 5,344 | 8,318 | 481 | 1,626 | 5,177 | 7,961 |
| Plane | 1,438 | 864 | 1,296 | 3,881 | 1,434 | 762 | 1,343 | 3,777 |
| Bus | 12E | F | 390 | 477 | 26 | F | 380 | 462 |
| Other types 2 | 16 E | 174 | 940 | 1,179 | 11E | 204 | 891 | 1,172 |
| Sex | 1,950 | 2,754 | 7,970 | 13,856 | 1,952 | 2,602 | 7,791 | 13,371 |
| Male | 1,170 | 1,113 | 3,532 | 6,332 | 1,231 | 1,094 | 3,546 | 6,287 |
| Female | 585 | 1,407 | 3,672 | 6,205 | 570 | 1,322 | 3,617 | 6,002 |
| Not stated | 194 | 233 | 765 | 1,319 | 151 | 186 | 628 | 1,082 |
| Age group | 1,950 | 2,754 | 7,970 | 13,856 | 1,952 | 2,602 | 7,791 | 13,371 |
| Under 12 years | 22 E | 206 | 482 | 752 | F | 205 | 441 | 714 |
| 12 to 19 years | 14 E | 121 | 458 | 654 | 11 E | 100 | 445 | 616 |
| 20 to 24 years | 19 E | 128 | 212 | 396 | 18 E | 135 | 183 | 367 |
| 25 to 34 years | 206 | 287 | 600 | 1,209 | 207 | 247 | 604 | 1,156 |
| 35 to 44 years | 427 | 375 | 964 | 1,912 | 429 | 399 | 978 | 1,915 |
| 45 to 54 years | 553 | 430 | 1,362 | 2,577 | 602 | 401 | 1,274 | 2,470 |
| 55 to 64 years | 405 | 470 | 1,638 | 2,726 | 403 | 449 | 1,660 | 2,709 |
| 65 years and over | 109 | 504 | 1,489 | 2,312 | 102 | 480 | 1,577 | 2,343 |
| Not stated | 194 | 233 | 765 | 1,319 | 151 | 186 | 628 | 1,082 |
| Length of stay | 1,950 | 2,754 | 7,970 | 13,856 | 1,952 | 2,602 | 7,791 | 13,371 |
| 1 night | 395 | 349 | 1,501 | 2,636 | 420 | 351 | 1,405 | 2,509 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 1,461 | 1,879 | 5,066 | 9,037 | 1,445 | 1,835 | 4,908 | 8,761 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 75 | 408 | 1,212 | 1,838 | 70 | 306 | 1,269 | 1,753 |
| 14 nights and over | F | 117 | 190 | 345 | 17E | 110 | 208 | 348 |

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

Table 15
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and type of entry, 2007

|  | Direct air and sea | Via the United States |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Land, same day | Land, one or more nights | Total land | Air and sea | Total | Grand total |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe | 1,798 | 58 | 181 | 239 | 394 | 633 | 2,430 |
| Austria | 24 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 31 |
| Belgium ${ }^{1}$ | 32 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 49 |
| Denmark ${ }^{2}$ | 19 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 29 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 276 | 4 | 26 | 31 | 74 | 105 | 381 |
| Germany | 223 | 12 | 41 | 53 | 42 | 95 | 318 |
| Ireland (Republic) | 36 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 51 |
| Italy 4 | 64 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 105 |
| Netherlands | 90 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 124 |
| Norway | 17 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 22 |
| Poland | 20 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 24 |
| Portugal 5 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 22 |
| Spain 6 | 43 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 67 |
| Sweden | 22 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 33 |
| Switzerland 7 | 71 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 96 |
| United Kingdom 8 | 723 | 17 | 45 | 62 | 141 | 203 | 926 |
| Other | 122 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 28 | 150 |
| Africa | 67 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 20 | 87 |
| Asia | 857 | 42 | 140 | 182 | 269 | 451 | 1,308 |
| China 9 | 116 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 40 | 156 |
| Hong Kong | 77 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 27 | 38 | 116 |
| India 10 | 80 | 4 | 20 | 24 | 26 | 51 | 131 |
| Israel | 42 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 29 | 71 |
| Japan | 209 | 13 | 28 | 41 | 94 | 134 | 343 |
| Philippines | 42 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 59 |
| South Korea | 139 | 12 | 35 | 48 | 26 | 74 | 213 |
| Singapore | 12 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 25 |
| Taiwan | 55 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 83 |
| Other | 84 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 21 | 28 | 112 |
| Central America | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 19 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 95 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 38 | 43 | 138 |
| Bermuda | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 22 |
| Jamaica | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 24 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 25 |
| Other | 39 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 28 | 67 |
| South America | 91 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 54 | 62 | 153 |
| Brazil | 43 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 24 | 67 |
| Other | 48 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 32 | 38 | 86 |
| North America | 170 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 79 | 98 | 268 |
| Mexico | 154 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 79 | 97 | 251 |
| Other | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 55 | 11 | 30 | 41 | 181 | 222 | 276 |
| Australia | 46 | 9 | 23 | 32 | 151 | 183 | 229 |
| New Zealand | 8 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 27 | 36 | 44 |
| Other | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Grand total | 3,139 | 119 | 379 | 499 | 1,041 | 1,540 | 4,679 |

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

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

|  | 2004 |  | 2005 |  | 2006 |  | 2007 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | One or more nights | Total | One or more nights | Total | One or more nights | Total | One or more nights | Total |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe | 2,092 | 2,210 | 2,260 | 2,371 | 2,235 | 2,335 | 2,309 | 2,430 |
| Austria | 28 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 31 |
| Belgium ${ }^{1}$ | 43 | 47 | 44 | 47 | 45 | 49 | 48 | 49 |
| Denmark 2 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 337 | 343 | 351 | 363 | 361 | 375 | 359 | 381 |
| Germany | 296 | 318 | 311 | 337 | 298 | 313 | 298 | 318 |
| Ireland (Republic) | 35 | 39 | 42 | 43 | 48 | 50 | 46 | 51 |
| Italy ${ }^{4}$ | 86 | 96 | 91 | 101 | 88 | 95 | 93 | 105 |
| Netherlands | 114 | 120 | 118 | 122 | 118 | 122 | 116 | 124 |
| Norway | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Poland | 23 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 24 |
| Portugal 5 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| Spain 6 | 40 | 43 | 44 | 51 | 54 | 57 | 62 | 67 |
| Sweden | 30 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 33 |
| Switzerland 7 | 89 | 93 | 97 | 99 | 92 | 94 | 94 | 96 |
| United Kingdom 8 | 801 | 847 | 888 | 921 | 842 | 882 | 891 | 926 |
| Other | 110 | 113 | 126 | 129 | 134 | 138 | 146 | 150 |
| Africa | 65 | 68 | 68 | 72 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 87 |
| Asia | 1,156 | 1,276 | 1,220 | 1,324 | 1,237 | 1,328 | 1,207 | 1,308 |
| China 9 | 95 | 105 | 113 | 121 | 139 | 148 | 151 | 156 |
| Hong Kong | 115 | 121 | 109 | 114 | 107 | 112 | 111 | 116 |
| India 10 | 73 | 89 | 94 | 103 | 108 | 115 | 120 | 131 |
| Israel | 61 | 69 | 72 | 83 | 68 | 78 | 63 | 71 |
| Japan | 391 | 437 | 398 | 442 | 364 | 401 | 310 | 343 |
| Philippines | 35 | 38 | 42 | 44 | 49 | 50 | 58 | 59 |
| Singapore | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 25 |
| South Korea | 164 | 191 | 173 | 191 | 189 | 202 | 188 | 213 |
| Taiwan | 106 | 109 | 98 | 101 | 93 | 95 | 79 | 83 |
| Other | 90 | 93 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 102 | 105 | 112 |
| Central America | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 123 | 125 | 127 | 129 | 132 | 134 | 137 | 138 |
| Bermuda | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| Jamaica | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Other | 57 | 58 | 60 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 67 | 67 |
| South America | 95 | 105 | 123 | 131 | 137 | 142 | 148 | 153 |
| Brazil | 43 | 51 | 56 | 62 | 62 | 66 | 63 | 67 |
| Other | 52 | 55 | 67 | 69 | 74 | 76 | 84 | 86 |
| North America | 184 | 193 | 194 | 210 | 219 | 231 | 243 | 268 |
| Mexico | 169 | 177 | 179 | 194 | 202 | 214 | 230 | 251 |
| Other | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 17 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 213 | 225 | 215 | 253 | 215 | 249 | 251 | 276 |
| Australia | 174 | 185 | 179 | 209 | 178 | 207 | 208 | 229 |
| New Zealand | 37 | 38 | 33 | 40 | 34 | 39 | 40 | 44 |
| Other | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Grand total | 3,944 | 4,219 | 4,222 | 4,505 | 4,272 | 4,518 | 4,397 | 4,679 |

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

Table 17
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2007

|  | Person |  | Person-nights | Average number of nights per trip | Spending in Canada | Average spending per person-trip | Average spending per person-night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands | percent | thousands | number | millions of dollars | dolla |  |
| Quarter of entry | 4,397 | 100.0 | 68,753 | 15.6 | 5,971 | 1,358 | 87 |
| First | 663 | 15.1 | 11,611 | 17.5 | 955 | 1,440 | 82 |
| Second | 1,153 | 26.2 | 17,339 | 15.0 | 1,542 | 1,337 | 89 |
| Third | 1,760 | 40.0 | 26,389 | 15.0 | 2,393 | 1,359 | 91 |
| Fourth | 820 | 18.7 | 13,414 | 16.4 | 1,081 | 1,318 | 81 |
| Area of residence | 4,397 | 100.0 | 68,753 | 15.6 | 5,971 | 1,358 | 87 |
| Europe | 2,309 | 52.5 | 32,059 | 13.9 | 3,092 | 1,339 | 96 |
| France 1 | 359 | 8.2 | 5,553 | 15.5 | 458 | 1,276 | 83 |
| Germany | 298 | 6.8 | 4,557 | 15.3 | 408 | 1,369 | 89 |
| Italy 2 | 93 | 2.1 | 1,297 | 13.9 | 94 | 1,012 | 73 |
| Netherlands | 116 | 2.6 | 1,691 | 14.6 | 146 | 1,262 | 87 |
| Switzerland ${ }^{3}$ | 94 | 2.1 | 1,462 | 15.6 | 158 | 1,683 | 108 |
| United Kingdom 4 | 891 | 20.3 | 10,658 | 12.0 | 1,188 | 1,332 | 111 |
| Other Europe | 457 | 10.4 | 6,841 | 15.0 | 639 | 1,398 | 93 |
| Africa | 83 | 1.9 | 1,946 | 23.4 | 163 | 1,957 | 84 |
| Asia | 1,207 | 27.5 | 22,450 | 18.6 | 1,637 | 1,356 | 73 |
| China | 151 | 3.4 | 4,109 | 27.1 | 259 | 1,710 | 63 |
| Hong Kong | 111 | 2.5 | 1,779 | 16.1 | 127 | 1,146 | 71 |
| Japan | 310 | 7.1 | 3,417 | 11.0 | 403 | 1,297 | 118 |
| South Korea | 188 | 4.3 | 4,307 | 23.0 | 275 | 1,467 | 64 |
| Taiwan | 79 | 1.8 | 1,169 | 14.7 | 92 | 1,156 | 78 |
| Other Asia | 368 | 8.4 | 7,669 | 20.8 | 482 | 1,309 | 63 |
| Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean | 155 | 3.5 | 2,107 | 13.6 | 188 | 1,209 | 89 |
| South America | 148 | 3.4 | 2,548 | 17.2 | 202 | 1,365 | 79 |
| North America | 243 | 5.5 | 4,273 | 17.6 | 310 | 1,273 | 72 |
| Mexico | 230 | 5.2 | 4,212 | 18.3 | 301 | 1,306 | 71 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 251 | 5.7 | 3,371 | 13.4 | 381 | 1,516 | 113 |
| Australia | 208 | 4.7 | 2,744 | 13.2 | 323 | 1,553 | 118 |
| Purpose of trip | 4,397 | 100.0 | 68,753 | 15.6 | 5,971 | 1,358 | 87 |
| Business, convention or employment | 635 | 14.4 | 7,657 | 12.1 | 1,111 | 1,751 | 145 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 1,514 | 34.4 | 27,440 | 18.1 | 1,471 | 972 | 54 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 1,813 | 41.2 | 22,361 | 12.3 | 2,739 | 1,511 | 123 |
| Other | 435 | 9.9 | 11,296 | 26.0 | 650 | 1,494 | 58 |
| Length of stay | 4,397 | 100.0 | 68,753 | 15.6 | 5,971 | 1,358 | 87 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 1,357 | 30.9 | 5,123 | 3.8 | 1,158 | 853 | 226 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 1,365 | 31.0 | 12,397 | 9.1 | 1,789 | 1,311 | 144 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 817 | 18.6 | 13,177 | 16.1 | 1,203 | 1,472 | 91 |
| 21 nights and over | 857 | 19.5 | 38,056 | 44.4 | 1,821 | 2,124 | 48 |

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

Table 18
Trip characteristics of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2007

|  | Atlantic provinces ${ }^{1}$ | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | $\begin{gathered} \text { British } \\ \text { Columbia }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person-visits (thousands) | 267 | 1,059 | 2,026 | 88 | 51 | 813 | 1,578 | 5,882 |
| Spending in province (millions of dollars) | 224 | 1,048 | 1,933 | 74 E | 31 | 824 | 1,837 | 5,971 |
| Average spending per person-visit (dollars) | 840 | 990 | 954 | 836 | 620 | 1,014 | 1,164 | 1,015 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 2,332 | 11,925 | 23,915 | 1,346E | 357 E | 8,269 | 20,610 | 68,753 |
| Average number of nights per visit | 8.7 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 15.3 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 11.7 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 96 | 88 | 81 | 55 | 88 | 100 | 89 | 87 |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-visits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry | 267 | 1,059 | 2,026 | 88 | 51 | 813 | 1,578 | 5,882 |
| First | 21 | 145 | 264 | F | F | 95 | 244 | 778 |
| Second | 89 | 258 | 543 | 25 | 16 E | 237 | 426 | 1,594 |
| Third | 115 | 447 | 815 | 44 E | 23E | 370 | 655 | 2,470 |
| Fourth | 43 | 207 | 404 | 15 E | F | 111 | 253 | 1,040 |
| Area of residence | 267 | 1,059 | 2,026 | 88 | 51 | 813 | 1,578 | 5,882 |
| Europe | 176 | 702 | 998 | 40 | 28 | 488 | 679 | 3,111 |
| France ${ }^{3}$ | 17 E | 279 | 110 | F | F | 25 E | 25E | 460 |
| Germany | 36 | 65 | 120 | F | F | 74 | 124 | 431 |
| Italy 4 | F | 46 | 52 | F | F | F | 13 E | 120 |
| Netherlands | 10 E | 16 | 48 | F | F | 46 | 51 | 174 |
| Switzerland 5 | F | 35 | 35 | F | F | 23 | 32 | 130 |
| United Kingdom 6 | 77 | 124 | 395 | 22 | 16 E | 235 | 326 | 1,195 |
| Other Europe | 31 | 137 | 238 | F | F | 78 | 109 | 600 |
| Africa | F | 44 | 32 | F | F | F | 18 E | 119 |
| Asia | 35 | 134 | 591 | 30 E | F | 222 | 604 | 1,624 |
| China | F | 27 | 91 | F | F | 25 | 71 | 222 |
| Hong Kong | F | F | 51 | F | F | 16 E | 63 | 141 |
| Japan | 11 E | 32 | 137 | F | F | 71 | 179 | 440 |
| South Korea | F | 16E | 71 | F | F | 38 | 110 | 250 |
| Taiwan | F | F | 6 E | F | F | 31 | 75 | 114 |
| Other Asia | 11 E | 50 | 236 | F | F | 42 | 105 | 458 |
| Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean | 20 | 21 | 111 | F | F | F | 15 | 173 |
| South America | F | 40 | 108 | F | F | F | 17 E | 184 |
| North America | 14 | 85 | 112 | F | F | 14 E | 69 | 301 |
| Mexico | F | 84 | 112 | F | F | 14 E | 69 | 287 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 15E | 33 | 73 | F | F | 59 | 175 | 369 |
| Australia | F | 28 E | 59 | F | F | 45 | 148 | 301 |
| Purpose of trip | 267 | 1,059 | 2,026 | 88 | 51 | 813 | 1,578 | 5,882 |
| Business, convention or employment | 31 | 174 | 328 | 10 E | F | 82 | 144 | 774 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 62 | 284 | 824 | 51 | 20 E | 183 | 389 | 1,815 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 145 | 528 | 690 | 21 | 20 E | 492 | 871 | 2,767 |
| Other | 29 | 73 | 184 | F | F | 54 | 173 | 525 |
| Length of stay | 267 | 1,059 | 2,026 | 88 | 51 | 813 | 1,578 | 5,882 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 162 | 541 | 913 | 38 | 32 | 447 | 781 | 2,913 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 57 | 255 | 569 | 19E | 11 E | 218 | 407 | 1,536 |
| 14 nights and over | 49 | 264 | 545 | 31 E | F | 147 | 390 | 1,433 |

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

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

|  | 2006 |  |  |  | 2007 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of entry | 701 | 1,379 | 1,775 | 4,272 | 635 | 1,514 | 1,813 | 4,397 |
| First | 124 | 208 | 223 | 618 | 114 | 209 | 250 | 663 |
| Second | 220 | 350 | 471 | 1,146 | 200 | 358 | 476 | 1,153 |
| Third | 186 | 532 | 835 | 1,718 | 181 | 637 | 813 | 1,760 |
| Fourth | 171 | 289 | 246 | 790 | 140 | 310 | 274 | 820 |
| Area of residence | 701 | 1,379 | 1,775 | 4,272 | 635 | 1,514 | 1,813 | 4,397 |
| Europe | 360 | 717 | 1,013 | 2,235 | 314 | 750 | 1,076 | 2,309 |
| France ${ }^{2}$ | 48 | 109 | 173 | 361 | 49 | 112 | 175 | 359 |
| Germany | 57 | 75 | 147 | 298 | 52 | 68 | 158 | 298 |
| Italy ${ }^{3}$ | 14 | 31 | 35 | 88 | 13 | 34 | 38 | 93 |
| Netherlands | 14 | 45 | 54 | 118 | 15E | 36 | 59 | 116 |
| Switzerland 4 | 15 | 24 | 48 | 92 | 11 | 28 | 47 | 94 |
| United Kingdom 5 | 98 | 274 | 429 | 842 | 91 | 292 | 449 | 891 |
| Other Europe | 114 | 159 | 127 | 437 | 83 | 179 | 151 | 457 |
| Africa | 14 E | 44 | 19E | 82 | 17 E | 38 | 21 E | 83 |
| Asia | 211 | 424 | 420 | 1,237 | 198 | 486 | 357 | 1,207 |
| China | 43 | 44 | 24 | 139 | 44 | 62 | 25 | 151 |
| Hong Kong | 10 E | 62 | 26 | 107 | 7 E | 71 | 25 | 111 |
| Japan | 61 | 70 | 184 | 364 | 44 | 84 | 152 | 310 |
| South Korea | 32 | 67 | 44 | 189 | 31 | 72 | 34 | 188 |
| Taiwan | F | 18 | 57 | 93 | 4 E | 21 | 37 | 79 |
| Other Asia | 59 | 163 | 86 | 346 | 68 | 176 | 84 | 368 |
| Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean | 23E | 54 | 48 | 148 | 21 E | 54 | 57 | 155 |
| South America | 29 | 41 | 43 | 137 | 26 | 65 | 44 | 148 |
| North America | 39 | 43 | 110 | 219 | 35 | 55 | 110 | 243 |
| Mexico | 37 | 42 | 102 | 202 | 35 | 53 | 108 | 230 |
| Oceania and other ocean islands | 26 | 56 | 121 | 215 | 24 E | 65 | 149 | 251 |
| Australia | 20 | 43 | 105 | 178 | 18 E | 49 | 128 | 208 |
| Sex | 701 | 1,379 | 1,775 | 4,272 | 635 | 1,514 | 1,813 | 4,397 |
| Male | 499 | 581 | 801 | 2,083 | 473 | 653 | 839 | 2,183 |
| Female | 159 | 755 | 883 | 1,998 | 135 | 821 | 912 | 2,073 |
| Not stated | 42 | 43 | 91 | 192 | 26 | 39 | 63 | 140 |
| Age group | 701 | 1,379 | 1,775 | 4,272 | 635 | 1,514 | 1,813 | 4,397 |
| Under 12 years | F | 56 | 71 | 139 | F | 70 | 79 | 163 |
| 12 to 19 years | F | 76 | 109 | 259 | F | 78 | 119 | 263 |
| 20 to 24 years | 18 | 78 | 102 | 288 | 19 | 75 | 108 | 287 |
| 25 to 34 years | 146 | 187 | 298 | 714 | 152 | 185 | 286 | 710 |
| 35 to 44 years | 231 | 167 | 273 | 722 | 190 | 214 | 296 | 754 |
| 45 to 54 years | 167 | 203 | 311 | 727 | 157 | 240 | 317 | 773 |
| 55 to 64 years | 74 | 316 | 323 | 750 | 77 | 350 | 334 | 808 |
| 65 years and over | 13 E | 252 | 197 | 482 | 9 E | 262 | 211 | 500 |
| Not stated | 42 | 43 | 91 | 192 | 26 | 39 | 63 | 140 |
| Length of stay | 701 | 1,379 | 1,775 | 4,272 | 635 | 1,514 | 1,813 | 4,397 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 422 | 220 | 587 | 1,338 | 346 | 286 | 604 | 1,357 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 172 | 435 | 558 | 1,261 | 188 | 464 | 600 | 1,365 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 37 | 341 | 362 | 795 | 36 | 365 | 363 | 817 |
| 21 nights and over | 70 | 384 | 267 | 879 | 65 | 399 | 247 | 857 |

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

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

|  |  | 2004 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

Table 21
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2007

|  | Person |  | Person-nights | Average number of nights per trip | Spending | Average spending per person-trip | Average spending per person-night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands | percent | thousands | number | millions of dollars | dollars |  |
| Type of transportation | 17,759 | 100.0 | 130,801 | 7.4 | 11,545 | 650 | 88 |
| Automobile | 10,608 | 59.7 | 75,087 | 7.1 | 5,078 | 479 | 68 |
| Other | 7,152 | 40.3 | 55,714 | 7.8 | 6,468 | 904 | 116 |
| Plane | 5,883 | 33.1 | 49,748 | 8.5 | 5,977 | 1,016 | 120 |
| Bus | 674 | 3.8 | 2,576 | 3.8 | 262 | 389 | 102 |
| Other types 1 | 595 | 3.4 | 3,389 | 5.7 | 229 | 384 | 67 |
| Quarter of re-entry | 17,759 | 100.0 | 130,801 | 7.4 | 11,545 | 650 | 88 |
| First | 3,698 | 20.8 | 35,286 | 9.5 | 3,074 | 831 | 87 |
| Second | 4,090 | 23.0 | 41,860 | 10.2 | 3,117 | 762 | 74 |
| Third | 5,805 | 32.7 | 29,601 | 5.1 | 2,808 | 484 | 95 |
| Fourth | 4,168 | 23.5 | 24,054 | 5.8 | 2,547 | 611 | 106 |
| Region of destination | 17,759 | 100.0 | 130,801 | 7.4 | 11,545 | 650 | 88 |
| New England | 1,992 | 11.2 | 9,101 | 4.6 | 864 | 434 | 95 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,785 | 21.3 | 10,710 | 2.8 | 1,148 | 303 | 107 |
| South Atlantic | 2,252 | 12.7 | 36,707 | 16.3 | 2,861 | 1,271 | 78 |
| East North Central | 2,043 | 11.5 | 6,956 | 3.4 | 708 | 347 | 102 |
| West North Central | 1,189 | 6.7 | 3,921 | 3.3 | 475 | 400 | 121 |
| East South Central | 138 | 0.8 | 963 | 7.0 | 114 | 827 | 118 |
| West South Central | 327 | 1.8 | 3,094 | 9.4 | 332 | 1,014 | 107 |
| Mountain | 1,788 | 10.1 | 13,231 | 7.4 | 1,640 | 917 | 124 |
| Pacific | 2,843 | 16.0 | 15,903 | 5.6 | 1,461 | 514 | 92 |
| Alaska | 216 | 1.2 | 1,756 | 8.1 | 113 | 521 | 64 |
| Hawaii | 290 | 1.6 | 4,714 | 16.3 | 526 | 1,813 | 112 |
| Touring ${ }^{2}$ | 897 | 5.1 | 23,746 | 26.5 | 1,304 | 1,454 | 55 |
|  | 17,759 | 100.0 | 130,801 | 7.4 | 11,545 | 650 | 88 |
| Business, convention or employment | 2,506 | 14.1 | 11,074 | 4.4 | 2,279 | 910 | 206 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 3,430 | 19.3 | 20,491 | 6.0 | 1,124 | 328 | 55 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 10,098 | 56.9 | 91,335 | 9.0 | 7,393 | 732 | 81 |
| Other | 1,725 | 9.7 | 7,901 | 4.6 | 749 | 434 | 95 |
| Length of stay | 17,759 | 100.0 | 130,801 | 7.4 | 11,545 | 650 | 88 |
| 1 night | 1,974 | 11.1 | 1,974 | 1.0 | 310 | 157 | 157 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 10,153 | 57.2 | 32,859 | 3.2 | 4,703 | 463 | 143 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 3,795 | 21.4 | 33,096 | 8.7 | 3,155 | 831 | 95 |
| 14 nights and over | 1,837 | 10.3 | 62,872 | 34.2 | 3,378 | 1,838 | 54 |

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

Table 22
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by province of residence, 2007

|  | Atlantic provinces ${ }^{1}$ | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia ${ }^{2}$ | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Same day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 3,524 | 2,032 | 13,904 | 602 | 163 | 184 | 4,472 | 24,881 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 298 E | F | 1,165 | 60 E | 23 E | 17 E | 400 | 2,100 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 85 E | F | 84 | 100 E | F | 91 E | 89 | 84 |
| One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 762 | 2,989 | 8,110 | 848 | 348 | 1,699 | 3,002 | 17,759 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 589 | 1,742 | 5,271 | 521 | 256 | 1,534 | 1,631 | 11,545 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 773 | 583 | 650 | 614 | 735 | 903 | 543 | 650 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 6,683 | 21,005 | 63,396 | 5,753 | 2,611 | 13,056 | 18,296 | 130,801 |
| Average number of nights per trip | 8.8 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 7.4 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 88 | 83 | 83 | 91 | 98 | 117 | 89 | 88 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 4,286 | 5,021 | 22,014 | 1,451 | 511 | 1,883 | 7,475 | 42,641 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 888 | 1,879 | 6,436 | 582 | 279 | 1,551 | 2,031 | 13,646 |
|  |  |  |  | thousa |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips, one or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of transportation | 762 | 2,989 | 8,110 | 848 | 348 | 1,699 | 3,002 | 17,759 |
| Automobile | 443 | 1,852 | 5,017 | 632 | 212 | 594 | 1,858 | 10,608 |
| Other | 319 | 1,138 | 3,093 | 216 | 136 | 1,105 | 1,145 | 7,152 |
| Region of destination | 762 | 2,989 | 8,110 | 848 | 348 | 1,699 | 3,002 | 17,759 |
| New England | 417 | 1,116 | 394 | F | F | 30 E | 26 E | 1,992 |
| Middle Atlantic | 53 | 921 | 2,681 | F | F | 65 E | 55 | 3,785 |
| South Atlantic | 129 | 511 | 1,309 | 55 | 14 E | 115 | 119 | 2,252 |
| East North Central | 19E | 79 | 1,801 | 29 | 16 E | 54 | 46E | 2,043 |
| West North Central | F | 23E | 319 | 603 | 158 | 60 | F | 1,189 |
| East South Central | F | F | 97 | F | F | F | F | 138 |
| West South Central | F | 27 | 165 | 18 E | F | 55 | F | 327 |
| Mountain | F | 108 | 354 | 50 | 74 | 768 | 416 | 1,788 |
| Pacific | F | 95 | 259 | 35 | F | 373 | 2,035 | 2,843 |
| Alaska | F | F | 59 | F | F | F | 74 | 216 |
| Hawaii | F | F | 45E | F | F | 99 | 107 | 290 |
| Touring ${ }^{3}$ | 59 | 83 | 628 | 35 | F | 28 E | 54 | 897 |
| Quarter of re-entry | 762 | 2,989 | 8,110 | 848 | 348 | 1,699 | 3,002 | 17,759 |
| First | 138 | 538 | 1,820 | 178 | 74 | 383 | 567 | 3,698 |
| Second | 181 | 686 | 1,876 | 180 | 72 | 381 | 712 | 4,090 |
| Third | 249 | 1,241 | 2,422 | 291 | 104 | 524 | 974 | 5,805 |
| Fourth | 194 | 524 | 1,992 | 199 | 98 | 411 | 750 | 4,168 |
| Sex | 762 | 2,989 | 8,110 | 848 | 348 | 1,699 | 3,002 | 17,759 |
| Male | 314 | 1,316 | 3,562 | 355 | 148 | 739 | 1,211 | 7,645 |
| Female | 412 | 1,436 | 3,947 | 446 | 181 | 863 | 1,558 | 8,844 |
| Not stated | 37 E | 237 | 601 | 47 | 19E | 97 | 234 | 1,270 |
| Age group | 762 | 2,989 | 8,110 | 848 | 348 | 1,699 | 3,002 | 17,759 |
| Under 12 years | 35 | 229 | 475 | 67 | 14 E | 93 | 170 | 1,084 |
| 12 to 19 years | 44 | 175 | 369 | 51 | 16 E | 71 | 128 | 854 |
| 20 to 24 years | 16 E | 103 | 239 | 29 | 8 E | 66 | 102 | 563 |
| 25 to 34 years | 63 | 329 | 753 | 79 | 31 E | 181 | 252 | 1,688 |
| 35 to 44 years | 104 | 494 | 1,192 | 101 | 38 | 256 | 409 | 2,595 |
| 45 to 54 years | 161 | 549 | 1,736 | 153 | 85 | 354 | 526 | 3,564 |
| 55 to 64 years | 169 | 503 | 1,609 | 166 | 79 | 343 | 600 | 3,468 |
| 65 years and over | 132 | 371 | 1,135 | 155 | 59 | 237 | 583 | 2,672 |
| Not stated | 37 E | 237 | 601 | 47 | 19E | 97 | 234 | 1,270 |
| Length of stay | 762 | 2,989 | 8,110 | 848 | 348 | 1,699 | 3,002 | 17,759 |
| 1 night | 63 | 247 | 1,024 | 90 | 31 | 89 | 430 | 1,974 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 395 | 1,825 | 4,466 | 555 | 207 | 955 | 1,750 | 10,153 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 229 | 612 | 1,740 | 124 | 75 | 436 | 580 | 3,795 |
| 14 nights and over | 75 | 305 | 880 | 79 | 36 | 219 | 243 | 1,837 |

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

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

|  | 2006 |  |  |  | 2007 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Province of residence | 2,341 | 3,192 | 8,994 | 15,992 | 2,506 | 3,430 | 10,098 | 17,759 |
| Atlantic provinces ${ }^{2}$ | 72 | 125 | 358 | 642 | 66 | 133 | 443 | 762 |
| Quebec | 354 | 475 | 1,836 | 2,822 | 341 | 478 | 2,026 | 2,989 |
| Ontario | 1,264 | 1,607 | 3,704 | 7,319 | 1,367 | 1,788 | 4,104 | 8,110 |
| Manitoba | 69 | 101 | 450 | 734 | 68 | 104 | 541 | 848 |
| Saskatchewan | 32 | 42 | 157 | 266 | 42 E | 41 | 205 | 348 |
| Alberta | 250 | 258 | 878 | 1,519 | 300 | 256 | 1,002 | 1,699 |
| British Columbia ${ }^{3}$ | 300 | 584 | 1,611 | 2,691 | 322 | 630 | 1,778 | 3,002 |
| Quarter of re-entry | 2,341 | 3,192 | 8,994 | 15,992 | 2,506 | 3,430 | 10,098 | 17,759 |
| First | 590 | 686 | 1,989 | 3,530 | 602 | 689 | 2,170 | 3,698 |
| Second | 617 | 734 | 2,168 | 3,888 | 676 | 745 | 2,291 | 4,090 |
| Third | 547 | 995 | 3,203 | 5,183 | 586 | 1,075 | 3,634 | 5,805 |
| Fourth | 586 | 776 | 1,633 | 3,391 | 642 | 920 | 2,004 | 4,168 |
| Region of destination | 2,341 | 3,192 | 8,994 | 15,992 | 2,506 | 3,430 | 10,098 | 17,759 |
| New England | 144 | 365 | 1,099 | 1,777 | 140 | 380 | 1,273 | 1,992 |
| Middle Atlantic | 362 | 732 | 1,844 | 3,354 | 408 | 818 | 2,047 | 3,785 |
| South Atlantic | 410 | 289 | 1,225 | 1,989 | 406 | 299 | 1,474 | 2,252 |
| East North Central | 400 | 599 | 648 | 1,915 | 452 | 636 | 701 | 2,043 |
| West North Central | 138 | 148 | 602 | 1,077 | 142 | 170 | 657 | 1,189 |
| East South Central | 47 | 28 E | 25 E | 106 | 71 | 25E | 32E | 138 |
| West South Central | 150 | 77 E | 44 E | 281 | 188 | 78 E | 47E | 327 |
| Mountain | 281 | 223 | 1,108 | 1,697 | 270 | 230 | 1,166 | 1,788 |
| Pacific | 331 | 610 | 1,402 | 2,543 | 359 | 644 | 1,587 | 2,843 |
| Alaska | F | F | 191 | 207 | F | F | 200 | 216 |
| Hawaii | F | F | 242 | 271 | F | F | 259 | 290 |
| Touring 4 | 63 | 106 | 564 | 775 | 55 | 131 | 655 | 897 |
| Sex | 2,341 | 3,192 | 8,994 | 15,992 | 2,506 | 3,430 | 10,098 | 17,759 |
| Male | 1,311 | 1,227 | 3,787 | 6,866 | 1,428 | 1,332 | 4,270 | 7,645 |
| Female | 811 | 1,741 | 4,541 | 7,867 | 866 | 1,912 | 5,115 | 8,844 |
| Not stated | 219 | 223 | 665 | 1,259 | 212 | 185 | 713 | 1,270 |
| Age group | 2,341 | 3,192 | 8,994 | 15,992 | 2,506 | 3,430 | 10,098 | 17,759 |
| Under 12 years | 26 E | 219 | 654 | 959 | 21 E | 250 | 741 | 1,084 |
| 12 to 19 years | 33E | 136 | 472 | 718 | 36 E | 155 | 567 | 854 |
| 20 to 24 years | 46 | 122 | 281 | 530 | 60 | 110 | 300 | 563 |
| 25 to 34 years | 339 | 339 | 699 | 1,541 | 386 | 342 | 780 | 1,688 |
| 35 to 44 years | 571 | 374 | 1,222 | 2,352 | 606 | 408 | 1,363 | 2,595 |
| 45 to 54 years | 658 | 534 | 1,683 | 3,142 | 707 | 598 | 1,916 | 3,564 |
| 55 to 64 years | 358 | 631 | 1,810 | 3,075 | 376 | 733 | 2,051 | 3,468 |
| 65 years and over | 90 | 614 | 1,508 | 2,416 | 102 | 648 | 1,666 | 2,672 |
| Not stated | 219 | 223 | 665 | 1,259 | 212 | 185 | 713 | 1,270 |
| Length of stay | 2,341 | 3,192 362 | 8,994 743 | 15,992 1,797 | 2,506 353 | 3,430 368 | 10,098 843 | 17,759 1,974 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 1,680 | 1,845 | 4,700 | 1,797 <br> 125 | 1,833 | 1,971 | 5,269 | 1,974 10,153 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 277 | 718 | 2,274 | 3,401 | 255 | 791 | 2,589 | 3,795 |
| 14 nights and over | 52 | 268 | 1,276 | 1,669 | 65 | 300 | 1,398 | 1,837 |

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

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

|  | 2006 |  |  |  |  | 2007 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Total | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Total |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region of destination | 3,530 | 3,888 | 5,183 | 3,391 | 15,992 | 3,698 | 4,090 | 5,805 | 4,168 | 17,759 |
| New England | 246 | 333 | 861 | 337 | 1,777 | 219 | 373 | 987 | 412 | 1,992 |
| Middle Atlantic | 612 | 836 | 1,217 | 690 | 3,354 | 626 | 894 | 1,370 | 895 | 3,785 |
| South Atlantic | 736 | 527 | 283 | 443 | 1,989 | 816 | 529 | 397 | 510 | 2,252 |
| East North Central | 330 | 476 | 651 | 457 | 1,915 | 322 | 485 | 704 | 532 | 2,043 |
| West North Central | 185 | 266 | 407 | 219 | 1,077 | 193 | 262 | 415 | 319 | 1,189 |
| East South Central | 20 E | 32 | 22E | 32E | 106 | 22E | 46 E | 35E | 35E | 138 |
| West South Central | 65 | 66 | 80E | 70 | 281 | 76 | 95 | 76E | 80 | 327 |
| Mountain | 445 | 413 | 437 | 402 | 1,697 | 452 | 397 | 459 | 481 | 1,788 |
| Pacific | 512 | 623 | 857 | 551 | 2,543 | 534 | 659 | 954 | 696 | 2,843 |
| Alaska | F | 55 | 139 | F | 207 | F | 64 | 141 | F | 216 |
| Hawaii | 134 | 38 E | F | 70 | 271 | 152 | F | F | 62 | 290 |
| Touring ${ }^{1}$ | 238 | 224 | 201 | 113 | 775 | 284 | 248 | 227 | 138 | 897 |
| Purpose of trip | 3,530 | 3,888 | 5,183 | 3,391 | 15,992 | 3,698 | 4,090 | 5,805 | 4,168 | 17,759 |
| Business, convention or employment | 590 | 617 | 547 | 586 | 2,341 | 602 | 676 | 586 | 642 | 2,506 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 686 | 734 | 995 | 776 | 3,192 | 689 | 745 | 1,075 | 920 | 3,430 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 1,989 | 2,168 | 3,203 | 1,633 | 8,994 | 2,170 | 2,291 | 3,634 | 2,004 | 10,098 |
| Other | 265 | 369 | 438 | 395 | 1,466 | 237 | 377 | 509 | 602 | 1,725 |
| Sex | 3,530 | 3,888 | 5,183 | 3,391 | 15,992 | 3,698 | 4,090 | 5,805 | 4,168 | 17,759 |
| Male | 1,572 | 1,582 | 2,265 | 1,447 | 6,866 | 1,641 | 1,733 | 2,497 | 1,774 | 7,645 |
| Female | 1,699 | 1,896 | 2,594 | 1,678 | 7,867 | 1,787 | 2,039 | 2,927 | 2,090 | 8,844 |
| Not stated | 258 | 411 | 324 | 266 | 1,259 | 269 | 317 | 381 | 303 | 1,270 |
| Age group | 3,530 | 3,888 | 5,183 | 3,391 | 15,992 | 3,698 | 4,090 | 5,805 | 4,168 | 17,759 |
| Under 12 years | 205 | 190 | 434 | 130 | 959 | 243 | 192 | 469 | 181 | 1,084 |
| 12 to 19 years | 165 | 129 | 317 | 107 | 718 | 201 | 139 | 373 | 142 | 854 |
| 20 to 24 years | 116 | 108 | 201 | 105 | 530 | 136 | 133 | 193 | 101 | 563 |
| 25 to 34 years | 317 | 390 | 500 | 334 | 1,541 | 333 | 426 | 537 | 391 | 1,688 |
| 35 to 44 years | 484 | 539 | 814 | 514 | 2,352 | 503 | 567 | 892 | 633 | 2,595 |
| 45 to 54 years | 707 | 697 | 1,035 | 703 | 3,142 | 731 | 758 | 1,177 | 899 | 3,564 |
| 55 to 64 years | 761 | 735 | 873 | 707 | 3,075 | 770 | 814 | 1,034 | 849 | 3,468 |
| 65 years and over | 516 | 690 | 685 | 526 | 2,416 | 511 | 742 | 750 | 669 | 2,672 |
| Not stated | 258 | 411 | 324 | 266 | 1,259 | 269 | 317 | 381 | 303 | 1,270 |
| Length of stay | 3,530 | 3,888 | 5,183 | 3,391 | 15,992 | 3,698 | 4,090 | 5,805 | 4,168 | 17,759 |
| 1 night | 334 | 436 | 613 | 415 | 1,797 | 333 | 439 | 670 | 531 | 1,974 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 1,638 | 2,283 | 3,187 | 2,018 | 9,125 | 1,639 | 2,460 | 3,572 | 2,481 | 10,153 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 935 | 712 | 1,095 | 659 | 3,401 | 1,074 | 705 | 1,226 | 790 | 3,795 |
| 14 nights and over | 624 | 458 | 288 | 299 | 1,669 | 651 | 484 | 336 | 365 | 1,837 |

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

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

|  | 2006 |  |  | 2007 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Automobile | Other | Total | Automobile | Other | Total |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region of destination | 9,298 | 6,694 | 15,992 | 10,608 | 7,152 | 17,759 |
| New England | 1,397 | 379 | 1,777 | 1,573 | 419 | 1,992 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,508 | 846 | 3,354 | 2,907 | 878 | 3,785 |
| South Atlantic | 402 | 1,588 | 1,989 | 456 | 1,795 | 2,252 |
| East North Central | 1,355 | 559 | 1,915 | 1,465 | 577 | 2,043 |
| West North Central | 830 | 248 | 1,077 | 938 | 250 | 1,189 |
| East South Central | 22E | 84 | 106 | 27 E | 110 | 138 |
| West South Central | 13 E | 267 | 281 | 21 | 306 | 327 |
| Mountain | 581 | 1,116 | 1,697 | 708 | 1,080 | 1,788 |
| Pacific | 1,515 | 1,028 | 2,543 | 1,729 | 1,114 | 2,843 |
| Alaska | 32 | 176 | 207 | 29 | 187 | 216 |
| Hawaii | F | 269 | 271 | F | 286 | 290 |
| Touring ${ }^{1}$ | 641 | 134 | 775 | 750 | 147 | 897 |
| Purpose of trip | 9,298 | 6,694 | 15,992 | 10,608 | 7,152 | 17,759 |
| Business, convention or employment | 607 | 1,734 | 2,341 | 674 | 1,832 | 2,506 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 2,110 | 1,082 | 3,192 | 2,308 | 1,121 | 3,430 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 5,469 | 3,524 | 8,994 | 6,267 | 3,831 | 10,098 |
| Other | 1,112 | 355 | 1,466 | 1,359 | 366 | 1,725 |
| Sex | 9,298 | 6,694 | 15,992 | 10,608 | 7,152 | 17,759 |
| Male | 3,994 | 2,872 | 6,866 | 4,577 | 3,068 | 7,645 |
| Female | 4,760 | 3,107 | 7,867 | 5,479 | 3,365 | 8,844 |
| Not stated | 544 | 715 | 1,259 | 552 | 718 | 1,270 |
| Age group | 9,298 | 6,694 | 15,992 | 10,608 | 7,152 | 17,759 |
| Under 12 years | 707 | 252 | 959 | 811 | 273 | 1,084 |
| 12 to 19 years | 542 | 177 | 718 | 650 | 205 | 854 |
| 20 to 24 years | 321 | 210 | 530 | 341 | 222 | 563 |
| 25 to 34 years | 825 | 716 | 1,541 | 912 | 776 | 1,688 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,229 | 1,122 | 2,352 | 1,407 | 1,187 | 2,595 |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,693 | 1,449 | 3,142 | 1,998 | 1,567 | 3,564 |
| 55 to 64 years | 1,891 | 1,184 | 3,075 | 2,198 | 1,270 | 3,468 |
| 65 years and over | 1,546 | 870 | 2,416 | 1,739 | 933 | 2,672 |
| Not stated | 544 | 715 | 1,259 | 552 | 718 | 1,270 |
| Length of stay | 9,298 | 6,694 | 15,992 | 10,608 | 7,152 | 17,759 |
| 1 night | 1,475 | 322 | 1,797 | 1,669 | 305 | 1,974 |
| 2 to 6 nights | 5,526 | 3,600 | 9,125 | 6,347 | 3,806 | 10,153 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 1,415 | 1,986 | 3,401 | 1,617 | 2,178 | 3,795 |
| 14 nights and over | 882 | 787 | 1,669 | 974 | 863 | 1,837 |

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

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

|  | 2006 |  |  |  | 2007 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Business, convention or employment | Visiting friends or relatives | Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | Total ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of re-entry | 707 | 1,196 | 4,467 | 6,739 | 771 | 1,242 | 4,971 | 7,404 |
| First | 170 | 280 | 1,633 | 2,210 | 177 | 305 | 1,859 | 2,461 |
| Second | 195 | 316 | 987 | 1,566 | 217 | 292 | 1,105 | 1,699 |
| Third | 166 | 405 | 930 | 1,590 | 174 | 400 | 1,027 | 1,713 |
| Fourth | 176 | 194 | 917 | 1,374 | 204 | 245 | 980 | 1,531 |
| Province of residence | 707 | 1,196 | 4,467 | 6,739 | 771 | 1,242 | 4,971 | 7,404 |
| Atlantic provinces ${ }^{2}$ | 40 E | 21 E | 137 | 212 | 39E | 27 E | 148 | 223 |
| Quebec | 146 | 147 | 1,046 | 1,384 | 139 | 178 | 1,226 | 1,596 |
| Ontario | 348 | 635 | 2,111 | 3,275 | 400 | 627 | 2,267 | 3,526 |
| Manitoba | F | F | 87 E | 143 | F | 20 E | 84 | 121 |
| Saskatchewan | F | F | 62 | 81 | F | F | 90 | 116 |
| Alberta | 63 | 117 | 444 | 658 | 79 | 102 | 567 | 789 |
| British Columbia ${ }^{3}$ | 93 | 241 | 582 | 986 | 92 | 275 | 590 | 1,034 |
| Area of destination 4 | 707 | 1,196 | 4,467 | 6,739 | 771 | 1,242 | 4,971 | 7,404 |
| Europe | 361 | 675 | 1,198 | 2,380 | 376 | 704 | 1,325 | 2,573 |
| Africa | 42 | F | 80 E | 167 | 45 E | F | 91 | 171 |
| Asia | 155 | 335 | 278 | 852 | 167 | 352 | 296 | 898 |
| Central America | F | F | 121 | 154 | F | F | 171 | 213 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 48 E | 33E | 1,391 | 1,534 | 82E | 42 E | 1,571 | 1,776 |
| South America | 32 E | F | 62E | 146 | 44 E | 26 E | 45 E | 124 |
| Other areas 5 | 43 | 56 | 846 | 977 | 40 E | 60 | 988 | 1,138 |
| Cruises | F | F | 490 | 519 | F | F | 482 | 504 |
| Sex | 707 | 1,196 | 4,467 | 6,739 | 771 | 1,242 | 4,971 | 7,404 |
| Male | 422 | 471 | 1,806 | 2,825 | 477 | 450 | 2,025 | 3,100 |
| Female | 229 | 618 | 2,323 | 3,357 | 226 | 661 | 2,589 | 3,678 |
| Not stated | 56 | 107 | 338 | 557 | 69 | 131 | 358 | 625 |
| Age group | 707 | 1,196 | 4,467 | 6,739 | 771 | 1,242 | 4,971 | 7,404 |
| Under 12 years | F | 93 | 161 | 274 | F | 91 | 200 | 304 |
| 12 to 19 years | F | 68 | 186 | 284 | F | 49 E | 224 | 296 |
| 20 to 24 years | F | 49 | 165 | 264 | F | 51 | 179 | 277 |
| 25 to 34 years | 100 | 123 | 509 | 791 | 99 | 151 | 573 | 891 |
| 35 to 44 years | 144 | 125 | 545 | 848 | 168 | 118 | 639 | 961 |
| 45 to 54 years | 181 | 214 | 921 | 1,351 | 189 | 202 | 1,048 | 1,486 |
| 55 to 64 years | 158 | 225 | 988 | 1,434 | 188 | 248 | 1,066 | 1,596 |
| 65 years and over | 45 | 192 | 654 | 936 | 44 E | 202 | 684 | 967 |
| Not stated | 56 | 107 | 338 | 557 | 69 | 131 | 358 | 625 |
| Length of stay | 707 | 1,196 | 4,467 | 6,739 | 771 | 1,242 | 4,971 | 7,404 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 211 | 29E | 182 | 442 | 238 | 43E | 188 | 501 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 285 | 237 | 2,331 | 2,988 | 290 | 249 | 2,550 | 3,258 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 98 | 340 | 1,298 | 1,817 | 109 | 375 | 1,406 | 1,969 |
| 21 nights and over | 112 | 590 | 657 | 1,492 | 134 | 575 | 827 | 1,675 |

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

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

|  | 2006 |  |  |  |  | 2007 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Total | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Total |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area of destination 1 | 2,210 | 1,566 | 1,590 | 1,374 | 6,739 | 2,461 | 1,699 | 1,713 | 1,531 | 7,404 |
| Europe | 305 | 679 | 856 | 539 | 2,380 | 286 | 718 | 996 | 573 | 2,573 |
| Africa | 75E | 29E | 22E | 41E | 167 | 59 E | 31E | 33E | 48 E | 171 |
| Asia | 253 | 170 | 267 | 162 | 852 | 274 | 191 | 245 | 189 | 898 |
| Central America | 107 E | F | F | F | 154 | 171 | F | F | F | 213 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 785 | 311 | 186 | 252 | 1,534 | 907 | 386 | 197 | 286 | 1,776 |
| South America | F | 33 E | 31 E | F | 146 | 33 E | 28E | 40 E | 23E | 124 |
| Other areas ${ }^{2}$ | 453 | 198 | 105 | 220 | 977 | 585 | 212 | 90 | 251 | 1,138 |
| Cruises | 159 | 124 | 104 | 133 | 519 | 142 | 119 | 102 | 141 | 504 |
| Purpose of trip | 2,210 | 1,566 | 1,590 | 1,374 | 6,739 | 2,461 | 1,699 | 1,713 | 1,531 | 7,404 |
| Business, convention or employment | 170 | 195 | 166 | 176 | 707 | 177 | 217 | 174 | 204 | 771 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 280 | 316 | 405 | 194 | 1,196 | 305 | 292 | 400 | 245 | 1,242 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 1,633 | 987 | 930 | 917 | 4,467 | 1,859 | 1,105 | 1,027 | 980 | 4,971 |
| Other | 127 E | 67 | 88 | 87 | 369 | 120 | 86 | 112 | 102 | 420 |
| Sex | 2,210 | 1,566 | 1,590 | 1,374 | 6,739 | 2,461 | 1,699 | 1,713 | 1,531 | 7,404 |
| Male | 966 | 597 | 673 | 589 | 2,825 | 1,046 | 711 | 704 | 639 | 3,100 |
| Female | 1,102 | 773 | 819 | 662 | 3,357 | 1,208 | 871 | 850 | 750 | 3,678 |
| Not stated | 142 | 195 | 98 | 122 | 557 | 207 | 118 | 159 | 142 | 625 |
| Age group | 2,210 | 1,566 | 1,590 | 1,374 | 6,739 | 2,461 | 1,699 | 1,713 | 1,531 | 7,404 |
| Under 12 years | 85 | 48 | 106 | 34 | 274 | 98 | 57 | 114 | 35 E | 304 |
| 12 to 19 years | 78 | 35 | 140 | 30 | 284 | 99 | 36 E | 123 | 39 | 296 |
| 20 to 24 years | 79 | 76 | 70 | 39 | 264 | 62 | 86 | 74 | 55 | 277 |
| 25 to 34 years | 234 | 174 | 209 | 174 | 791 | 269 | 241 | 222 | 159 | 891 |
| 35 to 44 years | 310 | 183 | 201 | 154 | 848 | 328 | 221 | 227 | 185 | 961 |
| 45 to 54 years | 512 | 251 | 324 | 265 | 1,351 | 547 | 289 | 335 | 315 | 1,486 |
| 55 to 64 years | 484 | 346 | 265 | 339 | 1,434 | 567 | 394 | 283 | 352 | 1,596 |
| 65 years and over | 286 | 257 | 177 | 215 | 936 | 285 | 257 | 177 | 248 | 967 |
| Not stated | 142 | 195 | 98 | 122 | 557 | 207 | 118 | 159 | 142 | 625 |
| Length of stay | 2,210 | 1,566 | 1,590 | 1,374 | 6,739 | 2,461 | 1,699 | 1,713 | 1,531 | 7,404 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 132 | 93 | 85 | 132 | 442 | 92 | 133 | 124 | 153 | 501 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 1,144 | 679 | 510 | 655 | 2,988 | 1,284 | 710 | 549 | 715 | 3,258 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 530 | 437 | 499 | 351 | 1,817 | 616 | 457 | 513 | 384 | 1,969 |
| 21 nights and over | 404 | 357 | 495 | 235 | 1,492 | 469 | 399 | 527 | 280 | 1,675 |

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

Table 24-3
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights - Province of residence, 2007

|  | Atlantic provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia ${ }^{2}$ | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person-trips (thousands) | 223 | 1,596 | 3,526 | 121 | 116 | 789 | 1,034 | 7,404 |
| Spending (millions of dollars) | 306 | 2,185 | 4,939 | 196 | 184 | 1,274 | 1,836 | 10,920 |
| Average spending per person-trip (dollars) | 1,371 | 1,369 | 1,401 | 1,618 | 1,594 | 1,614 | 1,777 | 1,475 |
| Person-nights (thousands) | 2,984 | 24,569 | 55,204 | 1,830 | 1,748E | 13,511 | 22,268 | 122,113 |
| Average number of nights per trip | 13.4 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 17.1 | 21.5 | 16.5 |
| Average spending per person-night (dollars) | 102 | 89 | 89 | 107 | 105 | 94 | 82 | 89 |
|  | thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Person-trips, one or more nights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter of re-entry | 223 | 1,596 | 3,526 | 121 | 116 | 789 | 1,034 | 7,404 |
| First | 66 | 560 | 1,151 | 65 | 59 | 249 | 312 | 2,461 |
| Second | 75 | 330 | 818 | F | F | 197 | 235 | 1,699 |
| Third | 50 E | 399 | 830 | 8 E | F | 167 | 244 | 1,713 |
| Fourth | 31 E | 306 | 727 | 28 E | F | 176 | 243 | 1,531 |
| Area of destination ${ }^{3}$ | 223 | 1,596 | 3,526 | 121 | 116 | 789 | 1,034 | 7,404 |
| Europe | 88 | 554 | 1,322 | 29 E | F | 206 | 334 | 2,573 |
| Africa | F | 41 E | 83 | F | F | F | 21 E | 171 |
| Asia | 12E | 75E | 391 | F | F | 130 | 266 | 898 |
| Central America | F | F | 126 | F | F | F | F | 213 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 68 | 627 | 904 | 28E | 21E | 51E | 78E | 1,776 |
| South America | F | 29 E | 66 | F | F | F | F | 124 |
| Other areas ${ }^{4}$ | 28 E | 139 | 394 | 34 | 36 E | 282 | 225 | 1,138 |
| Cruises | F | 76 | 236 | F | F | 77 | 84 | 504 |
| Purpose of trip | 223 | 1,596 | 3,526 | 121 | 116 | 789 | 1,034 | 7,404 |
| Business, convention or employment | 39 E | 139 | 400 | F | F | 79 | 92 | 771 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 27 E | 178 | 627 | 20 E | F | 102 | 275 | 1,242 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 148 | 1,226 | 2,267 | 84 | 90 | 567 | 590 | 4,971 |
| Other | F | F | 232 | F | F | 42 | 76 E | 420 |
| Sex | 223 | 1,596 | 3,526 | 121 | 116 | 789 | 1,034 | 7,404 |
| Male | 103 | 687 | 1,449 | 50 | 41 | 341 | 430 | 3,100 |
| Female | 104 | 790 | 1,752 | 65 | 70E | 368 | 531 | 3,678 |
| Not stated | F | 119 | 325 | F | F | 81 | 73 | 625 |
| Age group | 223 | 1,596 | 3,526 | 121 | 116 | 789 | 1,034 | 7,404 |
| Under 12 years | F | 61 | 156 | F | F | 41 | 37 E | 304 |
| 12 to 19 years | 14 E | 64 | 117 | F | F | 42 | 51 | 296 |
| 20 to 24 years | F | 85 | 107 | F | F | 30 E | 37 E | 277 |
| 25 to 34 years | 20 E | 258 | 393 | F | F | 83 | 114 | 891 |
| 35 to 44 years | 40 E | 246 | 436 | 14 E | 12 E | 94 | 119 | 961 |
| 45 to 54 years | 56 | 320 | 666 | 27 | 37 E | 181 | 198 | 1,486 |
| 55 to 64 years | 47 | 288 | 826 | 28 E | 26 E | 149 | 232 | 1,596 |
| 65 years and over | 19E | 154 | 498 | 19E | 16 E | 88 | 173 | 967 |
| Not stated | F | 119 | 325 | F | F | 81 | 73 | 625 |
| Length of stay | 223 | 1,596 | 3,526 | 121 | 116 | 789 | 1,034 | 7,404 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 23 E | 84 | 308 | F | F | 38 E | 43 | 501 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 129 | 760 | 1,582 | 57 | 51 | 351 | 328 | 3,258 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 38 E | 434 | 939 | 41 E | F | 201 | 279 | 1,969 |
| 21 nights and over | 33 E | 318 | 697 | 21 E | F | 199 | 384 | 1,675 |

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

Table 25
Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by state, 2007

|  | Same day ${ }^{1}$ |  | One or more nights |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Person-visits | Spending | Person-visits | Spending | Visit-nights | Average length of stay | Average spending per person-visit | Average spending per visit-night | Person-visits | Spending |
|  | thousands | millions of dollars | thousands | millions of dollars | thousands | nights | dollars |  | thousands | millions of dollars |
| Total | 14,157 | 286.9 | 24,279 | 11,403.7 | 129,223 | 5.3 | 470 | 88 | 38,436 | 11,690.6 |
| Alabama | 48 E | F | 46 | 19.9E | F | F | 432 E | F | 94 | 20.4 E |
| Alaska | 143 | 27.8 | 96 | 85.3 E | 589 E | 6.2 | 891 | 145 | 239 | 113.1 |
| Arizona | 94 | F | 456 | 474.1 | 6,598 | 14.5 | 1,041 | 72 | 550 | 479.5 |
| Arkansas | F | F | 38 E | F | 88E | 2.3 | F | 102 E | 61 | F |
| California | 227 | 3.7 E | 1,148 | 1,005.8 | 9,764 | 8.5 | 876 | 103 | 1,375 | 1,009.5 |
| Colorado | 43 | F | 133 | 94.6 | 752 | 5.7 | 713 | 126 | 176 | 95.8 |
| Connecticut | 73 | 1.2 E | 129 | 43.1 E | 520 E | 4.0 | 335 E | 83 E | 202 | 44.3 E |
| Delaware | 33 | F | F | F | F | 3.0 | F | F | 50 | F |
| Florida | 235 | 5.4 E | 2,485 | 2,812.2 | 42,857 | 17.2 | 1,131 | 66 | 2,720 | 2,817.6 |
| Georgia | 529 | 7.9 | 412 | 115.4 | 1,148 | 2.8 | 280 | 100 | 941 | 123.3 |
| Hawaii | 43E | F | 308 | 526.3 | 4,369 | 14.2 | 1,712 | 120 | 350 | 534.3 |
| Idaho | 339 | 6.6 | 273 | 68.0 | 833 | 3.1 | 249 | 82 | 612 | 74.6 |
| Illinois | 262 | 4.2 | 410 | 202.2 | 1,428 | 3.5 | 493 | 142 | 673 | 206.5 |
| Indiana | 317 | 3.9 | 197 | 57.3 E | F | F | 292 | 76 E | 514 | 61.2 |
| lowa | 75 | 1.2 E | 100 | 20.5 E | 270 | 2.7 | 205 | 76 | 175 | 21.6 |
| Kansas | 29 E | F | 67 | 18.5 E | 269 E | 4.0 E | 277 | 68 E | 96 | 18.9 E |
| Kentucky | 247 | 3.2 | 310 | 53.9 E | 727 | 2.3 | 174 E | 74 | 557 | 57.1 E |
| Louisiana | F | F | 82 | 51.5 E | 408E | 5.0 | 627 | 126 | 101 | 52.4 E |
| Maine | 220 | 6.7 | 888 | 261.6 | 2,887 | 3.3 | 295 | 91 | 1,108 | 268.3 |
| Maryland | 481 | 4.7 | 251 | 71.7 E | 853 E | 3.4 E | 286 E | 84 | 732 | 76.4 E |
| Massachusetts | 243 | 6.2 E | 604 | 262.4 | 2,315 | 3.8 | 435 | 113 | 847 | 268.6 |
| Michigan | 1,097 | 23.8 | 1,410 | 304.9 | 3,562 | 2.5 | 216 | 86 | 2,507 | 328.7 |
| Minnesota | 278 | 9.6 | 573 | 192.5 | 1,517 | 2.6 | 336 | 127 | 851 | 202.2 |
| Mississippi | 24 E | F | 44 E | 17.1 E | F | F | 387 E | F | 68 | 17.4 E |
| Missouri | 35 E | F | 119 | 52.4 | 476 | 4.0 | 441 | 110 | 153 | 53.4 |
| Montana | 84 | 1.6 | 578 | 182.9 | 1,764 | 3.1 | 316 | 104 | 662 | 184.5 |
| Nebraska | 43 E | 0.6 E | 64 | F | 202 E | 3.2 E | 343 E | 108 E | 107 | F |
| Nevada | 82 | 1.0 E | 937 | 825.4 | 4,236 | 4.5 | 881 | 195 | 1,019 | 826.3 |
| New Hampshire | 534 | 11.3 | 461 | 117.6 | 1,287 | 2.8 | 255 | 91 | 995 | 129.0 |
| New Jersey | 123 | F | 292 | 112.6 | 1,230 | 4.2 | 385 | 92 | 416 | 116.5 |
| New Mexico | 17 E | F | 60 | 25.4 E | 242 E | 4.0 E | 420 E | 105 E | 78 | 25.6 E |
| New York | 2,505 | 43.2 | 2,968 | 918.0 | 8,195 | 2.8 | 309 | 112 | 5,473 | 961.2 |
| North Carolina | 535 | 6.5 | 411 | 105.6 | 1,608 | 3.9 | 257 | 66 | 947 | 112.1 |
| North Dakota | 231 | 8.6 E | 625 | 162.8 | 1,286 | 2.1 | 261 | 127 | 856 | 171.4 |
| Ohio | 435 | 6.1 | 592 | 142.2 | 1,540 | 2.6 | 240 | 92 | 1,027 | 148.3 |
| Oklahoma | 32 E | 0.3 E | 60 E | 18.4 E | F | 3.7 E | 309 E | F | 91 | 18.7E |
| Oregon | 66 | F | 359 | 97.8 | 1,299 | 3.6 | 272 | 75 | 425 | 100.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 965 | 12.0 | 769 | 144.6 | 1,815 | 2.4 | 188 | 80 | 1,734 | 156.7 |
| Rhode Island | 33 E | F | 49 | 16.5 E | 167 E | 3.4 | 335 E | 99 | 82 | 18.6 E |
| South Carolina | 364 | 4.7 E | 488 | 280.0 | 3,424 | 7.0 | 574 | 82 | 852 | 284.7 |
| South Dakota | 49 | F | 152 | 35.4 | 472 | 3.1 | 233 | 75 | 200 | 36.3 |
| Tennessee | 200 | 2.5 | 355 | 88.0 | 902 | 2.5 | 248 | 98 | 555 | 90.5 |
| Texas | 107 | F | 385 | 325.3 | 3,789 | 9.8 | 845 | 86 | 492 | 326.7 |
| Utah | 74 | 1.7 E | 165 | 91.6E | 781 | 4.7 | 556 | 117 | 239 | 93.3 E |
| Vermont | 931 | 10.8 | 765 | 159.1 | 2,207 | 2.9 | 208 | 72 | 1,696 | 169.9 |
| Virginia | 514 | 5.4 | 513 | 112.8 | 1,552 | 3.0 | 220 | 73 | 1,027 | 118.2 |
| Washington | 507 | 14.6 | 1,995 | 432.1 | 5,591 | 2.8 | 217 | 77 | 2,502 | 446.8 |
| Washington D.C. | 81 E | F | 125 | 70.6 | 507 E | 4.1 | 565 | 139 | 206 | 73.7 |
| West Virginia | 307 | 4.0 E | 248 | 21.3 E | 396 | 1.6 | 86 E | 54 | 555 | 25.2 |
| Wisconsin | 122 | 1.8 | 177 | 50.2 | 608 E | 3.4 E | 284 | 83 | 300 | 52.0 |
| Wyoming | 60 | 1.2 E | 92 | 20.0E | 234 | 2.5 | 218E | 85 | 152 | 21.2 E |

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

Table 26
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2007

|  | Person-trips |  | Person-nights | Average number of nights per trip | Spending | Average spending per person-trip | Average spending per person-night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands | percent | thousands | number | millions of dollars | dollars |  |
| Quarter of re-entry | 7,404 | 100.0 | 122,113 | 16.5 | 10,920 | 1,475 | 89 |
| First | 2,461 | 33.2 | 36,394 | 14.8 | 3,051 | 1,240 | 84 |
| Second | 1,699 | 23.0 | 29,227 | 17.2 | 2,664 | 1,568 | 91 |
| Third | 1,713 | 23.1 | 33,985 | 19.8 | 2,869 | 1,675 | 84 |
| Fourth | 1,531 | 20.7 | 22,507 | 14.7 | 2,336 | 1,526 | 104 |
| Region of destination 1 | 7,404 | 100.0 | 122,113 | 16.5 | 10,920 | 1,475 | 89 |
| Europe | 2,573 | 34.8 | 46,954 | 18.2 | 4,698 | 1,826 | 100 |
| Africa | 171 | 2.3 | 5,084 | 29.6 | 491 | 2,865 | 97 |
| Asia | 898 | 12.1 | 25,706 | 28.6 | 1,803 | 2,007 | 70 |
| Central America | 213 | 2.9 | 3,334 E | 15.7 | 295 E | 1,387 | 89 |
| Bermuda and Caribbean | 1,776 | 24.0 | 16,508 | 9.3 | 1,658 | 934 | 100 |
| South America | 124 | 1.7 | 2,240 | 18.1 | 227 | 1,830 | 101 |
| Other areas ${ }^{2}$ | 1,138 | 15.4 | 15,369 | 13.5 | 1,420 | 1,248 | 92 |
| Cruises | 504 | 6.8 | 6,566 | 13.0 | 306 | 607 | 47 |
| Purpose of trip | 7,404 | 100.0 | 122,113 | 16.5 | 10,920 | 1,475 | 89 |
| Business, convention or employment | 771 | 10.4 | 11,872 | 15.4 | 1,639 | 2,126 | 138 |
| Visiting friends or relatives | 1,242 | 16.8 | 29,507 | 23.8 | 1,677 | 1,350 | 57 |
| Other pleasure, recreation or holiday | 4,971 | 67.1 | 71,296 | 14.3 | 6,867 | 1,381 | 96 |
| Other | 420 | 5.7 | 9,438 | 22.5 | 738 | 1,758 | 78 |
| Length of stay | 7,404 | 100.0 | 122,113 | 16.5 | 10,920 | 1,475 | 89 |
| 1 to 6 nights | 501 | 6.8 | 2,320 | 4.6 | 463 | 924 | 200 |
| 7 to 13 nights | 3,258 | 44.0 | 26,443 | 8.1 | 3,295 | 1,011 | 125 |
| 14 to 20 nights | 1,969 | 26.6 | 31,002 | 15.7 | 3,172 | 1,611 | 102 |
| 21 nights and over | 1,675 | 22.6 | 62,347 | 37.2 | 3,991 | 2,382 | 64 |

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

Table 27
Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents in selected countries, 2007


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

## 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 (CIC) authorities to obtain the number of border crossings and on the officers from these departments to distribute questionnaires to a sample of travellers in order to collect information on their trip spending.

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

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

The original purpose of the questionnaire surveys was 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 travellers for market research and industry planning. The questionnaires were gradually expanded to include as many as 19 questions on different characteristics, including purpose of trip, duration, locations visited, types of accommodation used, activities and expenditures. The last major changes to the questionnaires were made in 1990. However, minor modifications were introduced in 2001.

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

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

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

The introduction of this new methodology 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 data published since 2002. 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 95,100 non-resident travellers entering Canada and 96,800 returning residents were covered by the survey to produce the 2007 estimates, these numbers represent less than $1.0 \%$ of the total traffic.

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

## Travel and the balance of payments

Spending by non-residents visiting Canada (receipts) and spending by Canadian residents returning from trips abroad (payments) are incorporated in the travel account which is an integral part of the current account of the Canadian Balance of International Payments. In 2007, travel receipts, included in exports as part of "services", represented about $2.7 \%$ of all current account receipts while travel payments, included in imports as part of "services", represented approximately $4.5 \%$ of all current account payments.

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

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

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

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

## Description of methods

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

## Frontier counts

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

The forms used by 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 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 $86.1 \%$ of Canada's international automobile traffic.

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

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

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

|  | Size of airport 1,2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April 1999 to May 2001 |  |  | Since June 2001 |  |  |  |
|  | Large | Medium | Small | Large | Mediumlarge | Mediumsmall | Small |
|  | percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | April 1999 to October 2002 |  |  |  | Since November 2002 |  |  |
|  | percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overseas travellers coming directly to Canada | 10050 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overseas travellers coming to Canada via the U.S. | 100 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crew members | 10050 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Military, immigrants and former residents | 100100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Prior to June 2001, 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, London, Saskatoon, Regina and Victoria.
2. Since June 2001, size of airport is defined as follows: large for Montreal (Trudeau), Toronto (T1, T2, T3), Calgary and Vancouver; medium-large for Halifax, Winnipeg and Edmonton; medium-small for Montreal (Mirabel - until March 2005) and Ottawa; small for St. John's, Gander, Quebec, London, Saskatoon, Regina and Victoria.
3. Canadian residents returning directly from overseas are sampled at a rate of $10 \%$ at terminal T2 of Toronto airport.

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

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

The completed forms are submitted continuously to Statistics Canada for processing, analysis and publication. In 2007, the number of documents processed was estimated as follows: 150,200 E-62; 575,100 E-63; and 16,397,500 E-311.

## Questionnaire surveys

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

## Collection methods of mailback questionnaires

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

Since 1979, a stint distribution system 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 travelling population until they have all been distributed. The Liaison staff of the International Travel Section call each port the day before the stint is to start to make sure the questionnaires have arrived and to remind the officers to start the distribution the next day. In this way, the questionnaire return rate of each stint and the length of the stint can all be used as a measure of performance for each stint.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Collection methods of Air-Exit Survey of Overseas Visitors

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

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

At the international airports in five cities (Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax), Statistics Canada's interviewers conduct personal interviews with a sample of overseas travellers as they await their return flights to targeted overseas countries. The countries targeted are those from whom we attract the most visitors. They include principally the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and France, as well as a number of smaller markets, such as Mexico and China. 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. All overseas visitors waiting to embark on the selected flights are interviewed until the first boarding call, whether or not they are of the targeted countries. The interviewing team consists of interviewers of different language skills, enabling interviews to be conducted in the native language of the travellers where possible. The questionnaire used (Questionnaire 8-2200-400) is a customized version of questionnaire 8-2200-337 and is available in 10 languages.
About 7,900 interviews were completed in 2007. Since 2000, this collection method has achieved a response rate of over $95.0 \%$.

## Processing and imputation of questionnaires

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

A certain amount of data imputation is performed in specific fields of accepted questionnaires. Missing international transportation fares and/or total trip spending are imputed if the remainder of the fields on the questionnaire are valid. The imputed values of the recipient questionnaire are calculated by taking into account the mean of corresponding fields on donor questionnaires that have trip characteristics identical to those of the recipient questionnaire.
Total imputation (i.e. imputation of complete questionnaires) is carried out for all Port Factor groups (PFGs) ${ }^{1}$ or strata that are outside the scope of mail-back questionnaire distribution. There are 120 Canadian and American PFGs for which Statistics Canada never receives questionnaires. These PFGs refer to modes of entry that are not targeted by the questionnaire distribution (train, private plane or boat, motorcycle, bicycle, pedestrians, etc.) or to ports of entry that do not participate in the distribution of questionnaires. For these out-of-scope PFGs, the characteristics of travellers and trips are estimated, using imputed questionnaires. These imputed questionnaires are duplicates of questionnaires that were obtained in 1990 for the same quarter and same PFGs. In 2007, these questionnaires represented only $4.2 \%$ of total visitors from the United States to Canada and $1.3 \%$ of Canadian residents who travelled outside Canada.

Total imputation is also performed for any in-scope PFG for which we have received an insufficient number of questionnaires for the quarter. In these instances, all the questionnaires from the same quarter of the previous year that belong to the PFG are brought forward and added to the sample of that PFG for the reference quarter.
In 2007, 47,800 questionnaires from non-resident travellers and 48,500 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.

[^1]Weighting techniques used in the estimation process attempt to reduce the effect of these two types of bias. In order to do so, the questionnaires completed by the international travellers are disaggregated by known characteristics into homogenous groups (PFGs). In the case of questionnaires obtained from the United States and Canadian travellers, those characteristics are port of entry, type of traveller, mode of entry and duration of stay. In the case of questionnaires obtained from overseas travellers, the characteristics used are country of residence and type of entry. For example, three of the main factor groups include questionnaires from American travellers entering and leaving on the same day by car, those from American travellers entering by car and staying one night and those from American travellers entering by car and 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 overseas air travellers originating from the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Japan.

This second stage consists of modifying the initial weights of questionnaires that were obtained from these travellers in order to incorporate more reliable information on trip purpose and duration. This information is derived from a sample of Customs declaration cards ( $\mathrm{E}-311$ 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. However, the raking-ratio technique does not guarantee an exact match when the country of residence as well as the region of entry or type of entry are considered. The provincial composition of the five regions used in the process is as follows: Atlantic (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick), Quebec, Ontario, Prairies (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, 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 and a half months after the end of the quarter.

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

## 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 surveyed under the same conditions. The error arising due to drawing inferences about the population on the basis of information from the sample is termed sampling error.
The sampling error, in addition to the size of the sample, depends on factors such as variability in the population, sampling design and method of estimation.

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

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

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

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

Given the complex nature of the 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:

## Text table 2

Reliability of the estimates

| Identification in tables |
| :--- |
| and reliability level |
| Estimates released without restrictions - Good |
| Estimates followed by the letter E-Fair |
| Estimates are not released and replaced by the letter F - Poor to very poor |

## Dissemination

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Definition of terms

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

## International traveller

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

Non-resident traveller. A non-resident traveller is an international traveller resident of a country other than Canada who enters through Canadian customs on a visit for a period of less than one year. Canadian citizens residing in other countries who come to Canada on leave or for other reasons, for a period of less than one year, are included.

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

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

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


## International tourist

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

## United States

Includes the United States mainland, Hawaii and Alaska.

## Overseas

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

## Transportation mode

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

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

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

## Type of entry

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

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

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

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

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

## Person-trip

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

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

## Person-visit

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

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

## Trip or visit duration

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

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

## Person-night

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

## Origin or residence

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

## Area or region of destination

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

## Purpose of trip

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

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


## Expenditures

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

## Travel receipts

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

## Travel payments

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

## U.S. census regions and corresponding states

## Census region

New England
Middle Atlantic
South Atlantic
East North Central
West North Central
East South Central
West South Central
Mountain
Pacific
Alaska
Hawaii

## States

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey.
Maryland, Delaware, Washington D.C., West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.
Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio.
North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, lowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama. Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana.
Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona. Washington, Oregon, California.
Alaska Hawaii

## Explanatory notes for tables

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

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

## Table 1

1. Subject to revision.

## Table 2

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

## Table group 3

1. Subject to revision.

## Table 4

1. Subject to revision. Data for 2007 are not available.
2. Includes Luxembourg up to and including 2001.
3. France comprises the departments of metropolitan France, the Principality of Monaco, the overseas departments (French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion Island) and the local governments of Mayotte and Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

## Table 5

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

## Table 6

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

## Table 8

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

## Table 9

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

## Table 11

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

## Table 12

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

## Table 13

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

## Table 14

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

## Table 15

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

## Table 16

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

## Table 17

1. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
2. Also includes Malta \& Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
3. Also includes Liechtenstein.
4. Also includes Gibraltar.

Table 18

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

## Table 19

1. Also includes other purposes of trip.
2. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
3. Also includes Malta \& Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
4. Also includes Liechtenstein.
5. Also includes Gibraltar.

## Table 20

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

## Table 21

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

Table 22

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

## Table 23-1

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

Table 23-2

1. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

## Table 23-3

1. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

## Table 24-1

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

## Table 24-2

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

## Table 24-3

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

Table 25

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

## Table 26

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

## Table 27

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

## Appendix I

## Forms and questionnaires

The forms and questionnaires appear at the end of the PDF version of this publication. In the HTML version, they can be accessed via Related products - Survey 3152 and 5005.



## * - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Government } \\ & \text { of Canada }\end{aligned} \begin{aligned} & \text { Gouvernemen } \\ & \text { du Canada }\end{aligned}$

## 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 bils) totalling 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 permit

- 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 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 illnesses 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-freeshops 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_CANS | Alcohol and tobacco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 hours | $\$ 50$ | No |
| 48 hours |  | $\$ 260$ |

Each traveller is allowed only one of thesse exemptions a trip.
The $\$ 50$ exemption does not apply $x$ the total value of your goods is more than $\$ 50$. The $\$ 750$ exemprioncan 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 noteoont the day you left Canada, but include the day you return.

Residents or 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

Egch
aveller 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 ar available in the Treasury Board of Canada publication called Infosource, under the 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.


| Part B - Visitors to Canada |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Duration of stay | Full value of each gift over | Specify quantities |  |
| in Canada (days) | CAN\$60 | Alcohol | Tobacco |
| day |  |  |  |
| Part C - Residents of Canada (Complete in the same order as Part A) |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Date left Canada } \\ Y-M-D \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value of goods - CAN\$ } \\ & \text { (including gifts, alcohol, \& tobacco) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Specify quantities |  |
|  |  | Alcohol | Tobacco |
| 1 |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |
| Part D - Signatures ( | e 16 and older) |  |  |

Customs Declaration Card $\quad \mathrm{R} \square \mathrm{V} \square$
art A - All travellers (iving at the same home address)


Iam/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, yaccines

- 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.
$\square$





# Government travel survey of visitors <br> to Canada 

Confidential when completed
Français au verso

## Welcome to Canada!

We are currently conducting a travel survey between overseas countries and Canada and we would be interested in knowing about the trip you have taken in Canada. Information from this voluntary survey will be used by members of the Canadian tourism industry and government tourism organizations to better understand and serve you, the travelling public.
Upon completion of your trip, we would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes
of your time to complete this questionnaire. When completed, please return the questionnaire to us by using the postage paid envelope.
This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. 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
$\square$

Country
2. Where and when did you enter Name of Canadian border crossing or airport PostalZip code Day Month Year

Where and when did you leave Canada?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The next questions refer to your travelling party. Your travelling party is either yourself (if travelling alone) OR yourselt, vodr friends and family members travelling with you. In your travelling party, include only those for whom you are able to report spending and activities.
3. How many people including yourself were in the travelling party?
4. How many people in the travelling party were in each of the following groups?
5. What was the travelling party's main
reason for taking this trip to Canada?
Check one only.
(e.g. If a person on a business trip took
his/her family along to visit relatives,
check reason for trip as "business")

| Age <br> groups | Under <br> 2 years | 2 to 11 | 12 to 14 | 15 to 19 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

$01 \bigcirc$ Meetings
02 Convention, conference, trade show, seminar
$03 \bigcirc$ Other work
12 Other - Specify
$21 \bigcirc$ Visit friends or relatiyes
$22 \bigcirc$ Attend a festivan or fair
$23 \bigcirc$ Attend arculfural performance (a plays a-concert, otc.)
$24 \bigcirc$ Visit a museumor art gallery
25 isit a historic site
260 Wisit a zoo, aquarium or
28 botanieal garden
$28 \bigcirc 0$ shopping
${ }^{29} \mathrm{O}$ Go sightseeing
$30 \bigcirc$ Go to a bar or night club
$31 \bigcirc$ Go to a casino
6. On this trip in Canada, did anyone in the travelling party
Check all that apply.


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

8. Whike in Cannada, what place(s) did the travelling party visit? Please pame all places visited even if you did not stay overnight. (Exchyde stop-overs at airports.)
Please pxint.

## Transportation services Accommodation services Value for your money

 Hospitality of local peopleValue for your money
Variety of things to see and do
and do


| Please pxint. <br> Name of cities / towns visited | Name of provinces / territories visited |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| Number of nights spent at each place |  | Where did the travelling party stay? Check all that apply. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotel | Motel | Home of friends or relatives | Camping or trailer park | Cottage or cabin | Other |
|  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{1} \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{3} \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{4} \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | 6 |
|  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{3} \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{6} \bigcirc$ |
|  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{3} \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{4} \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{1} \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{3} \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{4} \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{5} \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{6} \bigcirc$ |
|  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | $5 \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |
|  |  | $1 \bigcirc$ | $2 \bigcirc$ | $3 \bigcirc$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{5} \bigcirc$ | $6 \bigcirc$ |

Statistics Statistique
Canada Canada


## International Travel Survey of Canadian Residents

## Confidential when completed

Français au verso

## Welcome back to Canada!

We are currently conducting a travel survey between Canada and foreign countries and we would be interested in knowing about the trip
you have taken. Information from this voluntary
survey will be used by members of the
Canadian tourism industry and government
ourism 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?

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


## Business

${ }^{01} \bigcirc$ Meetings
${ }^{02} \bigcirc$ Convention, conference, trade show, seminar
${ }^{03} \bigcirc$ Other work
${ }^{12} \bigcirc$ Other - $S p$

10. If commercial transportation (plane, bus, train or boat) was used, please
report the routes, carriers and fares (including taxes). Please print.


THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION


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

## Welcome back to Canada!

Please take the time to tell us about this same day trip. This voluntary survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c 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 Etats-Unis en automobile le mēme jour

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


Province:


City/Town: $\square$
Ville:
Postal Code:
Code postal: $\qquad$
2. On this trip, where and when did you enter Canada?

Lors de ce voyage, ou et quand êtes-vous entré(e) au Canada?


Your travelling party includes yourself and only those for whom you are able to report spending.

Votre groupe de vayage se compose de vous-même et seulemisni les personnes pour qui vous êtes en mesure de rapporter les dépenses.
3. How many people, including yourself, were in the travellin y perty? Combien de personnes, y compris vous-même, étaient ncluces dans votre groupe de voyage?
4. What was the main destination on this trip? Quelle était votre destination principale lors de ce voyage?

5. What was the TOTAL SPENDIN IG (ncluding cash and credit transactions) un this trip for all persons reported in Question 3? Estimates are appreciated or if no spending occurred, please chec 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. WI at was the MAIN reason for this trip? / Quelle était la raison PRINCIPALE de ce voyage?
 Other (specify) $\qquad$
 Visite à des amis ou des parents
Confidential when completed
THANK YOU. Please drop this card in
any mail box in Canada.
8-2200-338: 2006-06-12
8-2200-338: 2006-06

| Statistics | Statistique <br> Canada <br> Canada |
| :--- | :--- |

Canada Canada

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

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


#### Abstract

Welcome to Canada! Please take the time to tell us about this same day trip. This voluntary survey is a cooperative effort between the U.S. and Canadian Governments and is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c S19). Your answers will be kept confidential. Your cooperation is essential and appreciated.


 Please print.1. Where do you live? Country: $2 \square$ United States $\quad 1 \square$ Canada $3 \square$ Other State:

City/Town:
ZIP Code:

2. On this trip, where and when did you enter Canada?
Date:


Your travelling party includes yourself and only those for whom you are able to report 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) $n$ this $t$ ? for all persons reported in Question 3? Estimates are appreciated or if 10 - 'endino occurred, please check the appropriate box.Spending $>$ $\qquad$
ORNo spending $.00>$ Currency

6. What was the MAIN reason for this trip?Commuting o workBusinessPleasure (includiny hoppingVisit friends $\quad 5 \square$ Otheror ent rta ment,

THANK YOU. Please drop this card in any mail oox on, our return to the U.S.
Confidential when completed (LE RANÇA S EST DISPONIBLE SUR DEMANDE)
8-2200-345.1: 2006-06-12 STC/ECT-250-02797


| Statistics | Statistique <br> Canada <br> Canada |
| :--- | :--- |


$\square$ REGPERS $\square$ CHARTER SELF

Confidential when completed Version française disponible

## 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 cømpłetion, 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


1a. Are you travelling as a member of i) a crew or ii) a military or diplomatic corps or one of their dependents?


If «yes», please return the questionnaire to our representative.

2a. Where and when did you enter Canada?
Name of Canadian border crossing ox airport


2b. Where will you leave Canada?

## When will you leave Canada?

$01 \bigcirc$ Halifay International AirportTrudeau nnternational Airport, Montreal
$03 \bigcirc$ Pearson Knternational Airport, Toronto (T1, T2, T3)
$04 \bigcirc$ Calgary International Airport
$05 \bigcirc$ Vancouver International Airport


2c. When entering Canada, did you travel...

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

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

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

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

## Business

$01 \bigcirc$ Meetings
$02 \bigcirc$
Convention, conference, trade show, seminar
${ }^{03}$
Other work

Pleasure
$04 \bigcirc$ Holiday, vacation
$05 \bigcirc$ Visit friends or relatives


Other
$08 \bigcirc$ Personal
(medical, wedding, etc.)
$10 \bigcirc$ Educational study
$09 \bigcirc$ In transit to / from other countries and passing through Canada Customs
 In transt to ntrom other throagh Catifda Customs


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

## Check all that apply.


${ }^{32} \bigcirc$ Visit a theme or amusement park
${ }^{33} \bigcirc$ Visit a national or provincial nature park
${ }^{34} \bigcirc$ Participate in sports or outdoor activities
Specify
$24 \bigcirc$ Visit a museum or art gallery
$25 \bigcirc$ Visit a historic site Visit a zog aquarium on botanical garden
$26 \bigcirc$ V.
$35 \bigcirc$ Boating - motor boat, sail boat, kayak, canoe or other
$36 \bigcirc$ Golfing
$27 \bigcirc$ Attend a sports event
$37 \bigcirc$ Downhill skiing or snow boarding
$28 \bigcirc$ Go shopking
$29 \bigcirc$ Go sightseeing
$38 \bigcirc$ Hunting
$39 \bigcirc$ Fishing
$40 \bigcirc$ Other sports or outdoor activities Specify
$30 \bigcirc$ Go to a bar or night club
$31 \bigcirc$ Go to a casino $\qquad$
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 especially those which would help us to better understand your responses.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


[^0]:    Source(s): World Tourism Organization.

[^1]:    1. In the International Travel Survey, the target populations (American, overseas and Canadian international travellers) are partitioned into 583 Port Factor Groups, based on selected characteristics such as country of residence, mode of entry and duration of stay.
