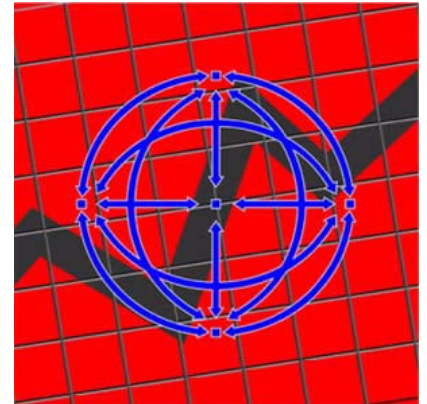


National Tourism Indicators

Quarterly estimates
Second quarter 2010



Canadian Tourism Commission and
Statistics Canada

Commission canadienne du tourisme et
Statistique Canada

Canada 

Acknowledgements

The National Tourism Indicators are funded through a partnership agreement between the Canadian Tourism Commission and Statistics Canada.

This publication was prepared by staff of the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division: Karen Ashman, Mélanie Bélanger, Monique Bisailon, Anne-Marie Bridger, Georgina Challita, Éric Desjardins, Shuhua Gao, Chris Jackson, Stavros Iliadis, Demi Kotsovos, Diane Lake, Kim Longtin, Chris MacPhail, Charles Morissette, James Tebrake, and Joe Wilkinson.

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National Tourism Indicators

Quarterly estimates
Second quarter 2010

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September 2010

Catalogue no. 13-009-X

ISSN 1492-5133

Frequency: Quarterly

Ottawa

Cette publication est disponible en français sur demande (n° 13-009-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.

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

For more information

For more information about the ***National Tourism Indicators***, telephone the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca.

Data available on CANSIM and electronic version

The ***National Tourism Indicators*** are available on Statistics Canada's CANSIM database (tables 387-0001 to 387-0010).

About this publication

This publication presents information on the National Tourism Indicators (NTI). The data portray the evolution of tourism in Canada on a quarterly basis. Estimates of supply and demand for each of the main commodities and employment for tourism and non-tourism industries as identified in the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) are recorded as time series. All series are benchmarked to the TSA.

Statistical tables providing the most recent quarterly and annual estimates are organized around six topics: tourism demand in Canada, tourism domestic demand, tourism exports, supply, tourism employment and tourism gross domestic product. The tables show both the levels of the NTI, at current and constant prices, and their percentage changes (the numbers directly under the rows showing the level of each NTI). The quarterly percentage change is shown when the data are seasonally adjusted. The year-over-year percentage change is shown when the data are not seasonally adjusted.

For further details on the NTI, see the section “Concepts, methodology and data quality”. For more in-depth explanations and related information see the “Related documentation”.

Related documentation

The concepts, sources and methods of the NTI and the TSA are described in the following Statistics Canada publications:

Guide to the National Tourism Indicators: Sources and Methods, Catalogue no. 13-594-G, August 1996.

Canadian Tourism Satellite Account Handbook, Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series, Catalogue no. 13-604-M — no. 52, December 2007.

Canadian Tourism Satellite Account, 2004, Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series, Catalogue no. 13-604-M — no. 63, December 2009.

The Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Accounts for Canada, 1998, Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series, Catalogue no. 13-604-M — no. 40, June 2003.

“The Tourism Satellite Account,” in **National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Second Quarter 1994**, Catalogue no. 13-001-X.

Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts, Catalogue no. 13-017-X, June 2008.

“Laspeyres, Paasche and Chain Price Indexes in the Income and Expenditure Accounts,” in **National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1988**, Catalogue no. 13-001-X.

The X11ARIMA/88 Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Time Series and Analysis Division, October 1988.

United Nations, Commission of the European Communities - Eurostat, International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank, **System of National Accounts, 1993**, New York, 1997.

Revisions of the Canadian National Tourism Indicators, Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series, Catalogue no. 13-604-M — no. 47, January 2005.

Special requests

Individual NTI tables can be obtained in laser printout format on the day of release by contacting the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division by phone 613-951-3640 or fax 613-951-3618. In addition, information officers can answer questions about the NTI by phone or fax (same numbers as above) or by mail. There is a \$40 minimum charge (includes 6 pages plus \$1.50 per additional page) for information sent by fax. Higher charges apply if a special tabulation is required. Payment is due in advance, normally by VISA, American Express or Mastercard.

Note to readers

With the second quarter 2010 release of the National Tourism Indicators (NTI), all data have been revised from the first quarter of 2010 through to the second quarter of 2010.

At the time of the first quarter 2010 release of the National Tourism Indicators (NTI), all data have been revised from the first quarter of 2002 through to the fourth quarter of 2009. These data revisions reflect the incorporation of updated Tourism Satellite Account benchmarks and other source data. This revision is in accordance with the revision policy established in 2004. More information on the revision can be found in an article published in this issue of the NTI.

The National Tourism Indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

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Highlights

Second quarter 2010

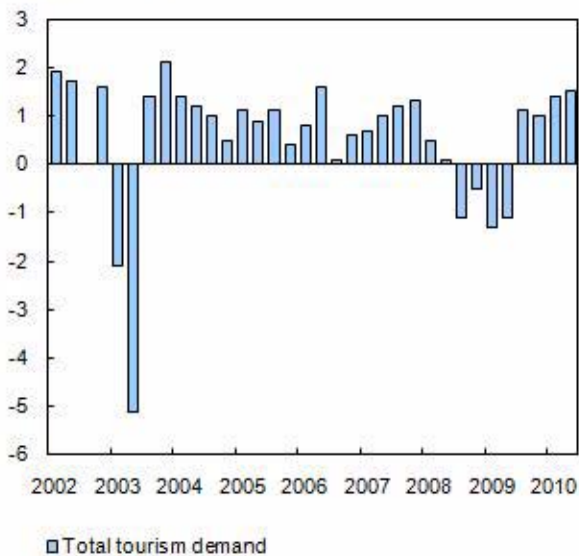
Data adjusted for seasonality and price changes¹

Tourism spending in Canada was up 1.5% in real terms in the second quarter, as increased spending by Canadians more than offset a decline in spending by international visitors to Canada.

This was the fourth consecutive advance in tourism spending in Canada. With this recent upswing tourism spending has recovered from its year-long decline that began in the third quarter of 2008.

Chart 1
Fourth consecutive increase in tourism spending

% change- preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change

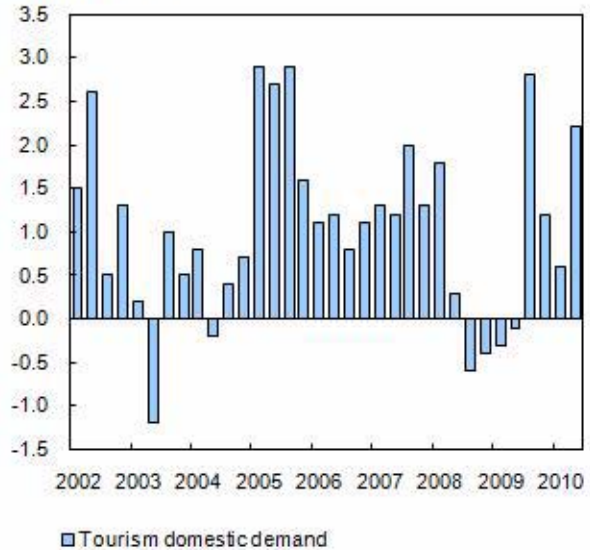


Tourism spending by Canadians at home increases

Canadians' spending in Canada on tourism advanced 2.2% in real terms in the second quarter, following a 0.6% gain in the first quarter.

Chart 2
Solid expansion in tourism domestic demand

% change- preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Spending on passenger air transport, the largest component of the transportation category, increased 6.4%, as Canadians travelled more abroad (in the National Tourism Indicators, Canadians' spending on international transportation with Canadian carriers is counted as spending in Canada). Excluding passenger air transport, domestic tourism spending increased 1.0% in the second quarter.

Canadians increased their spending on most other tourism commodities, notably vehicle fuel, accommodation and travel services.

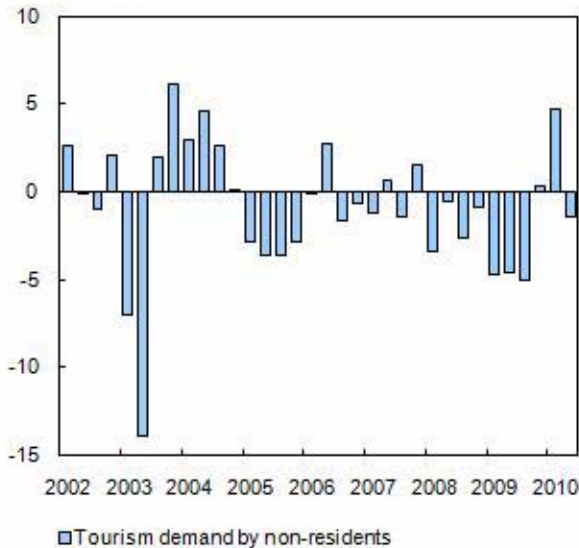
Spending by international visitors declines

Spending by international visitors to Canada fell 1.4% in real terms in the second quarter. This decline followed a strong gain in the first quarter that was related to the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics.

1. Growth rates of tourism spending and GDP are expressed in real terms (i.e. adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally.

Chart 3
Spending by international visitors down

% change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Outlays of international visitors on passenger air transport fell 2.7%. Spending on vehicle fuel was 4.1% lower compared with the previous quarter, as same-day travel from the United States continued its downward trend.

Spending by international visitors was also down in most other categories, notably recreation and entertainment and travel services.

Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) increased 0.9% in the second quarter, the fourth consecutive quarterly advance. Gains were registered across most tourism industries, notably in transportation (+1.2%).

The strength in tourism GDP did not translate into employment however, as tourism jobs declined 0.5% compared to the first quarter. Job gains in the recreation and entertainment and non-tourism industries were not enough to compensate for job losses in other tourism industries.

Looking ahead

According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), countries which have reported July figures are generally showing a year-over-year increase in international tourist arrivals. Overnight travel to Canada has also shown a year-over-year increase for July.

China granted Canada Approved Destination Status (ADS) on June 24, making it easier for Chinese nationals to travel to Canada. China is one of Canada's most important overseas markets, ranking 7th in 2009 compared to 11th in 2004. In that span, travel from China to Canada has increased almost 60% to a high of 166,000.

In the first two months of the third quarter, the Canadian dollar lost ground against most major currencies including the United States dollar, Euro, British pound, Japanese yen and Australian dollar. A weaker Canadian dollar makes it cheaper for foreigners to travel to Canada. At the same time, it makes it more expensive for Canadians to travel abroad.

Data unadjusted for seasonality and expressed at current prices²

Tourism spending in Canada reached \$17.7 billion in the second quarter of 2010, up 5.9% from the second quarter of 2009, as outlays of both international visitors to Canada and Canadians were up.

Solid growth in tourism domestic spending

Canadian tourism spending at home injected \$14.0 billion into the economy in the second quarter of 2010. This was up 7.3% from the same quarter of 2009, following a 4.6% year-to-year increase in the first quarter of 2010.

Tourism expenditures on all major categories of spending were up compared to the same quarter of 2009. The largest increases were for passenger air transport, vehicle fuel, accommodation and travel services.

Spending by international visitors up again

International visitors spent \$3.8 billion in Canada in the second quarter, up 1.2% from one year earlier. This was the second consecutive quarter of year-to-year gains, following a string of year-to-year declines that started in the third quarter of 2008.

2. In this section, tourism spending is expressed at current prices and not adjusted for seasonal variations. Percentage changes are presented on a year-over-year basis.

The number of trips by non-US travelers increased for a second consecutive quarter, up 6.3% on a year-to-year basis, following large year-to-year declines throughout 2009. US residents, on the other hand, made 5.2% fewer trips to Canada compared to the second quarter of 2009.

Outlays increased on transportation, food and beverage services and accommodation. Transportation was boosted by a significant 4.8% increase in spending on passenger air transportation. Outlays declined in recreation and entertainment, travel services and non-tourism goods and services, like souvenirs and groceries.

Tourism employment

Tourism accounted for 610 thousand jobs in Canada in the second quarter, down 1.3% compared to the same quarter of 2009. This was the fifth consecutive quarter of year-to-year declines. Jobs were down in all industries in the second quarter, with the exception of accommodation.

The 2002 to 2009 revisions of the National Tourism Indicators

1 Introduction

With the release of the first quarter 2010 estimates in June 2010, the National Tourism Indicators (NTI) were revised from the first quarter of 2002 to the fourth quarter of 2009. Updated benchmarks from the 2004 Canadian Tourism Satellite Account (CTSA) were incorporated, along with several other sources of new and revised data, and some methodological improvements were introduced.

With this round of annual revisions, tourism spending was revised down in every year from 2004 to 2009. For 2009, it was revised from \$71.5 billion to \$69.5 billion (at current prices). Annual growth rates were also generally revised down, but the basic story remains the same as previously published. Growth of tourism demand for 2009 (in nominal terms) was revised down slightly from -4.4% to -4.5%.

Quarterly trends in demand remained similar to those previously published. In 28 of the 32 quarters open to revision, the revised quarterly growth rates (adjusted for seasonal variation and price change) were within +/-0.6 percentage points of the previous estimates. The largest revision was in the fourth quarter of 2003, for which growth was reduced 1.1 percentage points (from 3.2% to 2.1%).

2 Sources of revision

The revisions to the NTI came from several sources, including the new benchmarks from the CTSA and the Human Resource Module (HRM) of the CTSA, updated Input-Output (I-O) tables, revised Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNA) quarterly indicators, and more recent tourism industry and travel survey data. Also, improved estimation methods for supply, exports, tourism gross domestic product (GDP) and tourism employment were introduced, as well as a revised weighting of the NTI price indices.

The 2004 CTSA, released in December 2009, was incorporated. Spending on non-tourism commodities (e.g., groceries, alcohol bought from stores, and urban transit, and other miscellaneous commodities) in 2004 was significantly revised down as a result. This reduction was carried forward to 2009 and back to 2003. The tourism HRM, released in May 2010, provided new estimates (1997 to 2009) of jobs supplied by the tourism industries. Incorporation of these data

had a significant impact on the estimates of jobs attributable to tourism demand for the entire revision period.

Final I-O tables for 2005 and 2006 and preliminary ones for 2007, along with tourism ratios from the 2004 CTSA, were also used to update the NTI. This resulted in new levels of tourism supply, demand, and gross domestic product (GDP) for these years. New results from annual industry surveys on air and rail transportation, vehicle rental, accommodation, restaurants and bars, recreation, and travel services were incorporated directly. This affected the NTI levels for 2008.

Quarterly indicators from the CSNA (mainly components of consumer spending and GDP by industry), revised for 2005 to 2009,¹ were also introduced. As a result, new benchmark information from other sources, notably the Survey of Household Spending, was brought into the NTI indirectly. This affected the NTI quarterly movements for 2005 to 2007 as well as both quarterly movements and annual levels for 2008 and 2009. The quarterly growth patterns for the years 2002 to 2004 were affected by the introduction of the 2004 CTSA benchmarks and the incorporation of revised price indices.

Revised International Travel Survey (ITS) data for 2007, 2008 and 2009 were brought into the NTI, resulting in new levels and new quarterly patterns for these years. The estimates of tourism exports also benefited from methodological improvement. An "inflation adjustment" was applied at the micro-level to correct for the records in the ITS survey that are based on (or imputed from) records from previous years with no adjustment for price change. This adjustment raises/reduces non-resident spending in periods of inflation/deflation relative to what is reported on the ITS.

Another adjustment was made to the records of non-resident travellers who reported no spending at all when visiting Canada. In these cases, mainly same-day travellers from the United States, spending was imputed based on the daily spending pattern of one-night travellers from the United States, excluding amounts spent on accommodation. This adjustment increases non-residents' spending relative to what is

1. Because last year's NTI annual revision was not carried out, Canadian System of National Economic Accounts revised estimates for 2005 to 2009 were available to be brought into the current round of NTI revisions.

reported on the ITS. In total, the adjustment gets smaller over time owing to the decline in same-day travel from the United States.

The estimation of supply was improved in order to more closely follow the methodology of the CTSA. In particular, the new method almost exactly reproduces that of the CTSA. Differences remain only with respect to the estimation of government-produced goods and services, the breakdown of vehicle rentals, and the tax rate applied to these commodities. This new method contributed to annual revisions of supply for 2003 and for 2005 to 2007.

The estimation of spending on non-tourism commodities has also been improved. Specifically, a larger, more representative set of indicators, taken from the Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNA), is used to project the benchmark estimate of tourism spending on these items. While this new method reduced the level of tourism expenditures on non-tourism commodities, the component now follows the general trend of all other tourism spending more closely.

Lastly, several price indices used to deflate the NTI estimates were refined in order to incorporate more detail from the CTSA. Refinements to the price indices for air transportation, accommodation, recreation and entertainment, vehicle fuel, and non-tourism commodities affected the NTI over the entire period under revision.

3 Impact of revisions on the National Tourism Indicators, 2002 to 2009

Revisions to the NTI are generally larger (in relative terms) than revisions to national accounts estimates of quarterly GDP. This is not unexpected, however, given that tourism GDP is a much smaller aggregate than economy-wide GDP: it made up 1.9% of overall GDP in 2009. The NTI lack major components, such as consumer spending (or labour income), which tend to be very stable and little revised. As well, the NTI consist of considerably fewer components; consequently, there is less room for the offsetting effects of revisions when these components are added together. In addition, tourism is more volatile than the economy as a whole, so that early indicators are more likely to be revised to a larger degree. As well, because the NTI annual revision was not carried out last year, revisions to the underlying data series were cumulated for an extra year adding more volatility to the revisions this year.

3.1 Revisions to tourism demand (at current prices)

With this round of annual revisions, tourism spending in 2009 was revised from \$71.5 billion to \$69.5 billion (at current prices). In fact, tourism spending was revised down in every year since 2003 (see Table A2). Moreover, the revision to tourism spending increases in proportional terms over time. In general, the revisions to total and domestic demand follow the revision pattern of supply, as exports were revised only marginally in most years.

Tourism domestic demand in 2009 is now estimated at \$55.4 billion (at current prices), or \$1.9 billion lower than previously published. Most of this decrease can be attributed to lower spending on accommodation, food and beverage services, and non-tourism commodities.

Tourism exports for 2009 are now estimated at \$14.1 billion, or \$86.0 million (0.6%) lower than previously published. The largest change in tourism exports occurs in 2007 and 2008, owing to the introduction of the revised estimates from the ITS. The revisions in other years reflect the new estimation method for exports mentioned earlier.

3.2 Revisions to components of tourism demand (at current prices)

Annual revisions to the components of tourism demand (at current prices) were mixed (see Table A2). The revision pattern for tourism spending on food and beverage services is similar to that for total tourism expenditures; that is, it involved minimal revisions from 2003 to 2005 and larger downward revisions from 2006 onward. The biggest contributor to the overall downward revisions was non-tourism goods and services.

Transportation was raised in all years. Fuel spending was revised up in all years as a result of the introduction of the CTSA and revised information on supply from the CSNA. Passenger air transportation also contributed to the increase, notably in 2005 and 2006, owing to the introduction of the latest I-O estimates of supply.

Accommodation was revised down from 2005 onward. New information from the I-O tables for 2005 to 2007 and from the 2008 Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation showed weaker industry revenues, indicating weaker demand than previously estimated.

These new, lower levels were carried forward to 2009. As a result, accommodation spending was 5.7% lower in 2009 than previously estimated.

Spending on food and beverage services was lowered by \$258 million (-2.6%) in 2006 as a result of the new I-O data showing weaker receipts for restaurants and bars than previously estimated. The 2008 Annual Survey of Service Industries: Food Services and Drinking Places indicated growth in line with previous estimates, although raised national accounts estimates indicated slower growth in 2009 than before.

Revisions to spending on other tourism commodities (e.g., recreation and entertainment, travel agency services, convention fees, and pre-trip expenses) were upward for 2003 to 2006 and downward for 2007 onward. Revisions for the latter period stemmed mostly from travel services and recreation and entertainment. The incorporation of 2007 preliminary information from I-O tables and from the annual survey estimates for 2008 pointed to lower receipts and weaker spending on these items than previously estimated.

Spending on non-tourism commodities (e.g., groceries, alcohol bought from stores, urban transit, and other miscellaneous commodities) was significantly revised down in 2004, owing to the incorporation of updated CTSA benchmarks. This reduction was carried over to the following years. Part of the revision stemmed from the new estimation method for non-tourism commodities.

3.3 Revisions to components of tourism demand (growth rates)

With this round of revisions, the annual growth rates of tourism spending (adjusted for price change) were revised down for all years except 2002. The largest revisions occurred in 2003 and 2004, while revisions with respect to subsequent years were much smaller. Prior to the annual revision, cumulative growth of tourism demand from 2002 to 2009 was estimated at 16.3%. The NTI now indicate a cumulative growth of 11.0% over the same period.

Even with the significant revision with respect to 2003 and 2004, the basic story remains unchanged. In the revised data, the downturn in tourism spending in 2003 related to severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is now more marked (a 3.1% decline versus a previously published 1.5% decline), while the rebound in 2004 is weaker (a 3.9% gain versus a previously published

5.2% increase). The 2004 CTSA provided the new level of total demand and revealed a shift in the composition of tourism spending away from non-tourism commodities, other tourism commodities, and food and beverage services towards transportation and accommodation. The incorporation of the updated CTSA benchmarks also had an impact on the 2003 estimates, as did the revised price indices for passenger air transportation, vehicle fuel, and accommodation.

For the 2005 to 2009 period, revisions to the annual growth rates of total tourism spending were much smaller, ranging from -0.1 percentage points (2008) to -0.8 percentage points (2007). The changes originated from revision of the supply estimates and the incorporation of updated demand-to-supply ratios from the 2004 CTSA. Growth rates of spending on "other tourism commodities," which includes travel services and recreation services, were revised down in all years except 2003.

Tourism spending on transportation was revised up notably for 2005. The new estimates now indicate a much stronger rebound of passenger air transportation in 2005 (a 7.2% gain versus a previously published 5.0% increase) following a major industry restructuring in the previous year. The revised estimates for accommodation, on the other hand, indicate weaker growth notably in 2005 (an estimated 0.5% increase now versus a previously published increase of 4.1%) and in 2008 (an estimated 0.2% decrease now versus a previously published increase of 2.0%). In both cases, transportation and accommodation, these revisions originated with the underlying national accounts and survey estimates.

Revisions in food and beverage services were within +/- one percentage point in all years except in 2006. Revisions in non-tourism commodities, which include items like groceries, souvenirs, clothing, cigarettes, urban transit, etc., were more volatile, ranging from -6.4 percentage points to 2.1 percentage points.

3.4 Revisions to employment generated by tourism

Employment was significantly revised down from 2003 to 2009 (See Table A4). The new estimate of jobs attributable to tourism for 2009 was 617,000 jobs, or 33,000 fewer jobs than previously published. The cumulative growth in tourism jobs from 2003 to 2009 is now 2.4%, compared to a previously published 6.2%.

Several factors are behind the revision of the employment figures. First, the estimation of the supply of tourism jobs in the HRM has been markedly improved. These improvements include a more precise definition of the tourism industries in line with the CTSA, improved tracking of tourism industries and timeliness of the information. The updated estimates from the HRM² also benefited from the incorporation of 2006 Census of Population data and revised Canadian Productivity Account estimates. This explains most of the revision to the estimates of tourism employment in the transportation industries and in the accommodation industry.

Second, the cumulative growth in expenditures on tourism goods and services from 2003 to 2009 was revised down to 15.1% from a previously estimated 17.6%. This also contributed to the downward revision of jobs attributable to tourism.

Third, another source of revision is the improved method of estimating the jobs attributable to tourism in the non-tourism industries. In this case, tourism employment is now derived using considerably more industry detail, 15 industry groups, than previously. CTSA weights representing the tourism share of employment in each of these industries are applied at the detailed level, and the job figures for the non-tourism industries group are then obtained by summation.

3.5 Revisions to tourism gross domestic product (growth rates at constant prices)

Revisions to the annual growth rates of tourism GDP between 2003 and 2009 (adjusted for price change) range from 0.0 percentage points to -2.0 percentage points (see Table A6). The largest revision, which occurred in 2003, stemmed in large part from a revision with respect to air transportation. For all other years, the revision is between 0.0 percentage points and -1.0 percentage points.

The downturn in tourism GDP for 2009 is now estimated at -2.6%, a slightly steeper decline than previously published (-2.3%). This revision stems from the downward revision in tourism spending and from an improved mapping between spending on commodities and its impact on industry earnings.

On a cumulative basis, the growth of tourism GDP since 2003, the year in which SARS dominated the tourism landscape, is now estimated at 11.9%, down from the 15.7% estimated previously.

4 The National Tourism Indicators revision policy

The NTI revision policy allows for regular and systematic incorporation of new and revised data for past reference periods, including regular benchmarking to updated CTSA. This serves to improve the reliability and accuracy of the NTI time series estimates. The policy is adapted from the one followed for the quarterly national accounts.³ That revision policy governs four types of revisions: current, annual, historical, and rebasing. Each of these is described below.

During the current reference year, estimates for any quarter are subject to revision at any subsequent quarter. For instance, a first-quarter estimate is revised on release of the second-, third-, and fourth- quarter estimates for the same year. Revisions to estimates during the current reference year are called current revisions. These revisions allow improvements to estimates for past quarters during the current year through incorporation of the most up-to-date information available (including revisions to source data as a result of late reporting).

At the time of a first-quarter release, all estimates for a given number of years back from the current year are subject to revision. This "annual revision" allows for the incorporation of the most up-to-date information from censuses, annual surveys, taxation statistics, public accounts, etc., which become available well after the fact. The number of years open to revision (or the "window for revision") is normally four years; this is in keeping with the CSNA revision cycle. When a new set of CTSA benchmarks is incorporated into the NTI, however, as with the 2004 CTSA in this case, the revision period is extended back to the previous CTSA. Thus, the window for revision in the NTI varies according to the frequency of CTSA updates, which, in turn, hinges on funding and resource constraints.

Once an estimate has gone through the cycle of annual revisions, it is considered "final" and is no longer subject to the annual revision process. Historical revisions, of the sort carried out in the NTI with the third quarter of 2002, also provide an opportunity to bring in new data. However, these revisions are mainly for the purposes of introducing new concepts and definitions,

2. See *Human Resource Module of the Tourism Satellite Account, 2009*, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 13-604-MPB, no. 66, available for free from www.statcan.gc.ca.

3. For more information on the CSNA revision policy, see *The 2006 to 2009 revisions of the Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 13-605-XIE. See also *Revisions of the Canadian National Tourism Indicators*, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 13-604-MIE, no. 47, available for free from www.statcan.gc.ca.

implementing new and refined methods, and revamping estimation systems. Historical revisions are normally carried out once every decade, and they typically result in changes to entire time series. The next historical revision is planned to be implemented with the third-quarter 2011 release of the NTI.

Rebasing of constant price series, as with the first quarter 2007 release of the NTI, is normally carried out twice a decade, usually at the time of historical revisions and mid-way between. Rebasing is done to remove bias in measures of inflation-adjusted growth as relative prices in the economy evolve away from those of the base year. Rebasing involves revisions only to price indices and constant price aggregates, leaving aggregates at current prices unaffected.

Table A1 Revisions to tourism demand

Reference period		Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³	Current revision ⁴	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³
		not seasonally adjusted						
		millions of dollars			%	% change, year-to-year		% points
2002	I	10,239	10,237	2	0.0	-3.9	-4.0	0.1
	II	13,714	13,735	-21	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1
	III	20,234	20,207	27	0.1	9.3	9.1	0.2
	IV	12,373	12,382	-9	-0.1	10.8	10.9	-0.1
2003	I	10,720	10,722	-2	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0
	II	13,012	12,933	79	0.6	-5.1	-5.8	0.7
	III	19,639	19,221	418	2.2	-2.9	-4.9	2.0
	IV	11,968	11,943	25	0.2	-3.3	-3.5	0.2
2004	I	10,805	10,763	42	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
	II	14,130	14,194	-64	-0.5	8.6	9.7	-1.1
	III	21,057	20,934	123	0.6	7.2	8.9	-1.7
	IV	12,637	12,754	-117	-0.9	5.6	6.8	-1.2
2005	I	11,430	11,401	29	0.3	5.8	5.9	-0.1
	II	14,944	15,041	-97	-0.6	5.8	6.0	-0.2
	III	22,481	22,456	25	0.1	6.8	7.3	-0.5
	IV	13,572	13,703	-131	-1.0	7.4	7.4	0.0
2006	I	12,241	12,243	-2	0.0	7.1	7.4	-0.3
	II	16,052	16,281	-229	-1.4	7.4	8.2	-0.8
	III	23,640	23,848	-208	-0.9	5.2	6.2	-1.0
	IV	14,119	14,381	-262	-1.8	4.0	4.9	-0.9
2007	I	12,857	13,008	-151	-1.2	5.0	6.3	-1.3
	II	16,691	17,089	-398	-2.3	4.0	5.0	-1.0
	III	24,665	25,236	-571	-2.3	4.3	5.8	-1.5
	IV	15,160	15,500	-340	-2.2	7.4	7.8	-0.4
2008	I	13,767	14,017	-250	-1.8	7.1	7.8	-0.7
	II	17,695	18,267	-572	-3.1	6.0	6.9	-0.9
	III	26,144	26,849	-705	-2.6	6.0	6.4	-0.4
	IV	15,151	15,594	-443	-2.8	-0.1	0.6	-0.7
2009	I	13,232	13,554	-322	-2.4	-3.9	-3.3	-0.6
	II	16,732	17,233	-501	-2.9	-5.4	-5.7	0.3
	III	24,767	25,417	-650	-2.6	-5.3	-5.3	0.0
	IV	14,785	15,263	-478	-3.1	-2.4	-2.1	-0.3
		seasonally adjusted						
		millions of 2002 dollars			%	% change, preceding quarter		% points
2002	I	13,901	13,964	-63	-0.5	1.9	2.4	-0.5
	II	14,141	14,110	31	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.7
	III	14,148	14,167	-19	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.4
	IV	14,370	14,321	49	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.5
2003	I	14,069	14,135	-66	-0.5	-2.1	-1.3	-0.8
	II	13,355	13,488	-133	-1.0	-5.1	-4.6	-0.5
	III	13,536	13,813	-277	-2.0	1.4	2.4	-1.0
	IV	13,820	14,258	-438	-3.1	2.1	3.2	-1.1
2004	I	14,014	14,419	-405	-2.8	1.4	1.1	0.3
	II	14,188	14,572	-384	-2.6	1.2	1.1	0.1
	III	14,325	14,710	-385	-2.6	1.0	1.0	0.0
	IV	14,398	14,864	-466	-3.1	0.5	1.0	-0.5
2005	I	14,560	14,991	-431	-2.9	1.1	0.9	0.2
	II	14,688	15,190	-502	-3.3	0.9	1.3	-0.4
	III	14,846	15,263	-417	-2.7	1.1	0.5	0.6
	IV	14,907	15,421	-514	-3.3	0.4	1.0	-0.6
2006	I	15,028	15,593	-565	-3.6	0.8	1.1	-0.3
	II	15,271	15,776	-505	-3.2	1.6	1.2	0.4
	III	15,292	15,819	-527	-3.3	0.1	0.3	-0.2
	IV	15,390	16,011	-621	-3.9	0.6	1.2	-0.6
2007	I	15,494	16,176	-682	-4.2	0.7	1.0	-0.3
	II	15,654	16,378	-724	-4.4	1.0	1.2	-0.2
	III	15,841	16,538	-697	-4.2	1.2	1.0	0.2
	IV	16,051	16,772	-721	-4.3	1.3	1.4	-0.1
2008	I	16,136	16,851	-715	-4.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
	II	16,156	16,866	-710	-4.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
	III	15,982	16,702	-720	-4.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.1
	IV	15,899	16,679	-780	-4.7	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4
2009	I	15,688	16,478	-790	-4.8	-1.3	-1.2	-0.1
	II	15,520	16,345	-825	-5.0	-1.1	-0.8	-0.3
	III	15,698	16,448	-750	-4.6	1.1	0.6	0.5
	IV	15,860	16,513	-653	-4.0	1.0	0.4	0.6

See notes at end of tables.

Table A2 Revisions to components of tourism demand (level)

Reference period	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³	Current revision ⁴	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³	Current revision ⁴
	millions of dollars				millions of 2002 dollars			
Transportation								
2002	19,553	19,553	0	0.0	19,553	19,553	0	0.0
2003	19,043	18,913	130	0.7	18,967	19,702	-735	-3.7
2004	20,874	20,697	177	0.9	20,455	21,057	-602	-2.9
2005	23,332	22,826	506	2.2	21,931	22,110	-179	-0.8
2006	25,157	24,579	578	2.4	22,859	23,127	-268	-1.2
2007	26,582	26,364	218	0.8	23,945	24,289	-344	-1.4
2008	28,855	28,531	324	1.1	24,705	24,777	-72	-0.3
2009	26,116	25,862	254	1.0	24,144	24,200	-56	-0.2
Accommodation								
2002	8,998	8,998	0	0.0	8,998	8,998	0	0.0
2003	8,544	8,541	3	0.0	8,656	8,933	-277	-3.1
2004	9,173	9,161	12	0.1	9,011	9,291	-280	-3.0
2005	9,456	9,785	-329	-3.4	9,057	9,675	-618	-6.4
2006	10,009	10,479	-470	-4.5	9,287	10,006	-719	-7.2
2007	10,626	11,088	-462	-4.2	9,556	10,266	-710	-6.9
2008	10,872	11,584	-712	-6.1	9,539	10,469	-930	-8.9
2009	10,202	10,814	-612	-5.7	9,239	10,085	-846	-8.4
Food and beverage services								
2002	8,550	8,550	0	0.0	8,550	8,550	0	0.0
2003	8,473	8,396	77	0.9	8,260	8,188	72	0.9
2004	8,895	8,923	-28	-0.3	8,449	8,477	-28	-0.3
2005	9,312	9,386	-74	-0.8	8,592	8,686	-94	-1.1
2006	9,712	9,970	-258	-2.6	8,739	9,028	-289	-3.2
2007	10,133	10,419	-286	-2.7	8,888	9,185	-297	-3.2
2008	10,576	10,857	-281	-2.6	9,063	9,306	-243	-2.6
2009	10,656	11,031	-375	-3.4	8,821	9,131	-310	-3.4
Other tourism commodities								
2002	9,434	9,435	-1	0.0	9,434	9,435	-1	0.0
2003	9,488	9,298	190	2.0	9,274	9,163	111	1.2
2004	9,805	9,677	128	1.3	9,432	9,457	-25	-0.3
2005	10,155	10,003	152	1.5	9,642	9,708	-66	-0.7
2006	10,590	10,514	76	0.7	9,925	10,145	-220	-2.2
2007	11,008	11,130	-122	-1.1	10,155	10,631	-476	-4.5
2008	11,087	11,551	-464	-4.0	10,067	10,748	-681	-6.3
2009	10,967	11,428	-461	-4.0	9,786	10,648	-862	-8.1
Total tourism commodities								
2002	46,535	46,536	-1	0.0	46,535	46,537	-2	0.0
2003	45,548	45,148	400	0.9	45,157	45,986	-829	-1.8
2004	48,747	48,459	288	0.6	47,347	48,281	-934	-1.9
2005	52,255	51,999	256	0.5	49,222	50,181	-959	-1.9
2006	55,468	55,542	-74	-0.1	50,810	52,306	-1,496	-2.9
2007	58,349	59,002	-653	-1.1	52,544	54,371	-1,827	-3.4
2008	61,390	62,523	-1,133	-1.8	53,374	55,300	-1,926	-3.5
2009	57,941	59,135	-1,194	-2.0	51,990	54,064	-2,074	-3.8
Total other commodities								
2002	10,025	10,025	0	0.0	10,025	10,025	0	0.0
2003	9,791	9,672	119	1.2	9,623	9,708	-85	-0.9
2004	9,882	10,186	-304	-3.0	9,578	10,283	-705	-6.9
2005	10,172	10,602	-430	-4.1	9,779	10,685	-906	-8.5
2006	10,584	11,212	-628	-5.6	10,171	10,892	-721	-6.6
2007	11,024	11,831	-807	-6.8	10,496	11,492	-996	-8.7
2008	11,367	12,205	-838	-6.9	10,799	11,798	-999	-8.5
2009	11,575	12,333	-758	-6.1	10,776	11,720	-944	-8.1
Tourism expenditures								
2002	56,560	56,560	0	0.0	56,560	56,562	-2	0.0
2003	55,339	54,820	519	0.9	54,780	55,694	-914	-1.6
2004	58,629	58,645	-16	0.0	56,925	58,565	-1,640	-2.8
2005	62,427	62,601	-174	-0.3	59,001	60,865	-1,864	-3.1
2006	66,052	66,754	-702	-1.1	60,981	63,199	-2,218	-3.5
2007	69,373	70,833	-1,460	-2.1	63,040	65,863	-2,823	-4.3
2008	72,757	74,728	-1,971	-2.6	64,173	67,097	-2,924	-4.4
2009	69,516	71,468	-1,952	-2.7	62,766	65,784	-3,018	-4.6

See notes at end of tables.

Table A3 Revisions to components of tourism demand (growth rate)

Reference period	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³
	current prices			constant 2002 prices		
	annual percentage change			annual percentage change		
	% points			% points		
Transportation						
2002	3.1	3.1	0.0	-4.4	-4.4	0.0
2003	-2.6	-3.3	0.7	-3.0	0.8	-3.8
2004	9.6	9.4	0.2	7.8	6.9	0.9
2005	11.8	10.3	1.5	7.2	5.0	2.2
2006	7.8	7.7	0.1	4.2	4.6	-0.4
2007	5.7	7.3	-1.6	4.8	5.0	-0.2
2008	8.6	8.2	0.4	3.2	2.0	1.2
2009	-9.5	-9.4	-0.1	-2.3	-2.3	0.0
Accommodation						
2002	5.3	5.3	0.0	4.1	4.1	0.0
2003	-5.0	-5.1	0.1	-3.8	-0.7	-3.1
2004	7.4	7.3	0.1	4.1	4.0	0.1
2005	3.1	6.8	-3.7	0.5	4.1	-3.6
2006	5.8	7.1	-1.3	2.5	3.4	-0.9
2007	6.2	5.8	0.4	2.9	2.6	0.3
2008	2.3	4.5	-2.2	-0.2	2.0	-2.2
2009	-6.2	-6.6	0.4	-3.1	-3.7	0.6
Food and beverage services						
2002	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
2003	-0.9	-1.8	0.9	-3.4	-4.2	0.8
2004	5.0	6.3	-1.3	2.3	3.5	-1.2
2005	4.7	5.2	-0.5	1.7	2.5	-0.8
2006	4.3	6.2	-1.9	1.7	3.9	-2.2
2007	4.3	4.5	-0.2	1.7	1.7	0.0
2008	4.4	4.2	0.2	2.0	1.3	0.7
2009	0.8	1.6	-0.8	-2.7	-1.9	-0.8
Other tourism commodities						
2002	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.7	-0.1
2003	0.6	-1.5	2.1	-1.7	-2.9	1.2
2004	3.3	4.1	-0.8	1.7	3.2	-1.5
2005	3.6	3.4	0.2	2.2	2.7	-0.5
2006	4.3	5.1	-0.8	2.9	4.5	-1.6
2007	3.9	5.9	-2.0	2.3	4.8	-2.5
2008	0.7	3.8	-3.1	-0.9	1.1	-2.0
2009	-1.1	-1.1	0.0	-2.8	-0.9	-1.9
Total tourism commodities						
2002	3.6	3.6	0.0	-0.9	-0.9	0.0
2003	-2.1	-3.0	0.9	-3.0	-1.2	-1.8
2004	7.0	7.3	-0.3	4.8	5.0	-0.2
2005	7.2	7.3	-0.1	4.0	3.9	0.1
2006	6.1	6.8	-0.7	3.2	4.2	-1.0
2007	5.2	6.2	-1.0	3.4	3.9	-0.5
2008	5.2	6.0	-0.8	1.6	1.7	-0.1
2009	-5.6	-5.4	-0.2	-2.6	-2.2	-0.4
Total other commodities						
2002	8.7	8.7	0.0	8.1	8.1	0.0
2003	-2.3	-3.5	1.2	-4.0	-3.2	-0.8
2004	0.9	5.3	-4.4	-0.5	5.9	-6.4
2005	2.9	4.1	-1.2	2.1	3.9	-1.8
2006	4.1	5.8	-1.7	4.0	1.9	2.1
2007	4.2	5.5	-1.3	3.2	5.5	-2.3
2008	3.1	3.2	-0.1	2.9	2.7	0.2
2009	1.8	1.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.7	0.5
Tourism expenditures						
2002	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
2003	-2.2	-3.1	0.9	-3.1	-1.5	-1.6
2004	5.9	7.0	-1.1	3.9	5.2	-1.3
2005	6.5	6.7	-0.2	3.6	3.9	-0.3
2006	5.8	6.6	-0.8	3.4	3.8	-0.4
2007	5.0	6.1	-1.1	3.4	4.2	-0.8
2008	4.9	5.5	-0.6	1.8	1.9	-0.1
2009	-4.5	-4.4	-0.1	-2.2	-2.0	-0.2

See notes at end of tables.

Table A4 Revisions to employment generated by tourism

Reference period	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³	Current revision ⁴	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³
	thousands of jobs			%	annual percentage change		% points
Transportation							
2002	77.9	77.9	0.0	0.0	-5.7	-5.7	0.0
2003	75.7	78.4	-2.8	-3.5	-2.8	0.7	-3.5
2004	73.2	79.1	-5.9	-7.5	-3.3	0.8	-4.1
2005	66.6	79.7	-13.1	-16.5	-9.1	0.8	-9.8
2006	68.8	81.4	-12.6	-15.5	3.4	2.2	1.2
2007	71.7	83.5	-11.8	-14.2	4.2	2.6	1.6
2008	73.4	84.8	-11.4	-13.5	2.3	1.5	0.8
2009	72.3	84.5	-12.2	-14.4	-1.5	-0.4	-1.1
Accommodation							
2002	160.5	160.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0
2003	155.4	158.8	-3.3	-2.1	-3.2	-1.1	-2.1
2004	161.6	161.5	0.1	0.1	4.0	1.7	2.2
2005	163.2	162.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6
2006	160.8	163.9	-3.1	-1.9	-1.5	1.1	-2.6
2007	161.8	168.3	-6.5	-3.9	0.6	2.7	-2.1
2008	160.6	166.0	-5.5	-3.3	-0.7	-1.4	0.6
2009	162.4	159.2	3.2	2.0	1.1	-4.1	5.3
Food and beverage services							
2002	144.7	144.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
2003	144.8	146.2	-1.4	-1.0	0.1	1.0	-1.0
2004	145.3	145.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.8	1.2
2005	145.4	146.1	-0.7	-0.4	0.1	0.7	-0.6
2006	147.5	151.1	-3.6	-2.4	1.4	3.4	-2.0
2007	147.2	157.3	-10.1	-6.4	-0.2	4.1	-4.3
2008	151.0	163.5	-12.4	-7.6	2.6	3.9	-1.3
2009	149.7	160.8	-11.1	-6.9	-0.9	-1.6	0.8
Other tourism industries							
2002	107.3	107.4	-0.1	-0.1	3.6	3.7	-0.1
2003	107.0	108.0	-1.1	-1.0	-0.3	0.6	-0.9
2004	110.0	109.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.8	1.1
2005	110.5	113.0	-2.5	-2.2	0.5	2.8	-2.3
2006	110.7	114.8	-4.1	-3.5	0.2	1.6	-1.4
2007	111.7	116.0	-4.4	-3.8	0.9	1.1	-0.3
2008	114.0	118.3	-4.3	-3.6	2.1	2.0	0.1
2009	113.1	116.5	-3.4	-3.0	-0.8	-1.5	0.7
Total tourism industries							
2002	490.4	490.5	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
2003	482.9	491.4	-8.6	-1.7	-1.5	0.2	-1.7
2004	490.1	495.5	-5.5	-1.1	1.5	0.8	0.7
2005	485.6	500.8	-15.2	-3.0	-0.9	1.1	-2.0
2006	487.8	511.2	-23.4	-4.6	0.4	2.1	-1.6
2007	492.4	525.2	-32.8	-6.2	0.9	2.7	-1.8
2008	499.0	532.6	-33.6	-6.3	1.3	1.4	-0.1
2009	497.5	521.0	-23.5	-4.5	-0.3	-2.2	1.9
Other industries							
2002	120.7	120.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
2003	119.4	120.7	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	0.0	-1.1
2004	120.5	121.2	-0.7	-0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5
2005	121.5	121.9	-0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2
2006	120.3	124.7	-4.4	-3.5	-1.0	2.2	-3.2
2007	121.2	128.3	-7.1	-5.5	0.8	2.9	-2.1
2008	120.9	130.3	-9.4	-7.2	-0.2	1.6	-1.8
2009	119.3	128.9	-9.6	-7.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.3
Tourism activities							
2002	611.1	611.2	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0
2003	602.3	612.1	-9.9	-1.6	-1.4	0.2	-1.6
2004	610.6	616.7	-6.2	-1.0	1.4	0.8	0.6
2005	607.1	622.7	-15.6	-2.5	-0.6	1.0	-1.5
2006	608.1	635.8	-27.8	-4.4	0.2	2.1	-1.9
2007	613.6	653.4	-39.9	-6.1	0.9	2.8	-1.9
2008	619.9	662.9	-43.0	-6.5	1.0	1.4	-0.4
2009	616.8	649.9	-33.1	-5.1	-0.5	-2.0	1.5

See notes at end of tables.

Table A5 Revisions to tourism gross domestic product (at current prices)

Reference period	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³	Current revision ⁴	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³
	millions of dollars			%	annual percentage change		% points
Transportation							
2002	5,523	5,527	-4	-0.1	4.1	4.2	-0.1
2003	5,014	5,035	-21	-0.4	-9.2	-8.9	-0.3
2004	5,121	5,385	-264	-4.9	2.1	7.0	-4.8
2005	5,512	5,786	-274	-4.7	7.6	7.4	0.2
2006	5,892	6,217	-325	-5.2	6.9	7.4	-0.5
2007	6,115	6,579	-464	-7.0	3.8	5.8	-2.0
2008	6,494	6,946	-452	-6.5	6.2	5.6	0.6
2009	6,014	6,426	-412	-6.4	-7.4	-7.5	0.1
Accommodation							
2002	5,709	5,708	1	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0
2003	5,430	5,399	31	0.6	-4.9	-5.4	0.5
2004	5,893	5,782	111	1.9	8.5	7.1	1.4
2005	6,116	6,194	-78	-1.3	3.8	7.1	-3.3
2006	6,456	6,651	-195	-2.9	5.6	7.4	-1.8
2007	6,839	7,050	-211	-3.0	5.9	6.0	-0.1
2008	6,966	7,518	-552	-7.3	1.9	6.6	-4.8
2009	6,594	7,084	-490	-6.9	-5.3	-5.8	0.4
Food and beverage services							
2002	2,898	2,898	0	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0
2003	2,860	2,824	36	1.3	-1.3	-2.5	1.2
2004	3,035	3,004	31	1.0	6.1	6.4	-0.2
2005	3,170	3,147	23	0.7	4.4	4.7	-0.3
2006	3,315	3,325	-10	-0.3	4.6	5.7	-1.1
2007	3,460	3,469	-9	-0.3	4.4	4.3	0.1
2008	3,633	3,625	8	0.2	5.0	4.5	0.5
2009	3,664	3,697	-33	-0.9	0.9	2.0	-1.1
Other tourism industries							
2002	3,787	3,786	1	0.0	3.0	2.9	0.0
2003	3,785	3,648	137	3.8	-0.1	-3.7	3.6
2004	3,947	3,788	159	4.2	4.3	3.9	0.4
2005	4,063	3,893	170	4.4	2.9	2.8	0.2
2006	4,157	4,068	89	2.2	2.3	4.5	-2.2
2007	4,295	4,321	-26	-0.6	3.3	6.2	-2.9
2008	4,367	4,549	-182	-4.0	1.7	5.3	-3.6
2009	4,374	4,552	-178	-3.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total tourism industries							
2002	17,917	17,919	-2	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0
2003	17,089	16,906	183	1.1	-4.6	-5.7	1.0
2004	17,996	17,960	36	0.2	5.3	6.2	-0.9
2005	18,861	19,020	-159	-0.8	4.8	5.9	-1.1
2006	19,820	20,261	-441	-2.2	5.1	6.5	-1.4
2007	20,709	21,419	-710	-3.3	4.5	5.7	-1.2
2008	21,460	22,638	-1,178	-5.2	3.6	5.7	-2.1
2009	20,646	21,758	-1,112	-5.1	-3.8	-3.9	0.1
Other industries							
2002	5,401	5,399	2	0.0	3.0	2.9	0.0
2003	5,482	5,482	0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0
2004	5,910	5,904	6	0.1	7.8	7.7	0.1
2005	6,355	6,363	-8	-0.1	7.5	7.8	-0.2
2006	6,728	6,759	-31	-0.5	5.9	6.2	-0.4
2007	7,099	7,194	-95	-1.3	5.5	6.4	-0.9
2008	7,493	7,637	-144	-1.9	5.6	6.2	-0.6
2009	7,100	7,241	-141	-2.0	-5.2	-5.2	-0.1
Tourism activities							
2002	23,318	23,318	0	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0
2003	22,571	22,389	182	0.8	-3.2	-4.0	0.8
2004	23,906	23,864	42	0.2	5.9	6.6	-0.7
2005	25,216	25,383	-167	-0.7	5.5	6.4	-0.9
2006	26,548	27,020	-472	-1.7	5.3	6.4	-1.2
2007	27,808	28,613	-805	-2.8	4.7	5.9	-1.1
2008	28,953	30,274	-1,321	-4.4	4.1	5.8	-1.7
2009	27,746	28,999	-1,253	-4.3	-4.2	-4.2	0.0

See notes at end of tables.

Table A6 Revisions to tourism gross domestic product (at 2002 prices)

Reference period	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³	Current revision ⁴	Revised estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Current revision ³
	millions of 2002 dollars			%	annual percentage change		% points
Transportation							
2002	5,526	5,526	0	0.0	-6.4	-6.4	0.0
2003	5,080	5,477	-397	-7.2	-8.1	-0.9	-7.2
2004	5,393	5,838	-445	-7.6	6.2	6.6	-0.4
2005	5,752	6,135	-383	-6.2	6.7	5.1	1.6
2006	6,001	6,420	-419	-6.5	4.3	4.7	-0.3
2007	6,232	6,687	-455	-6.8	3.8	4.2	-0.3
2008	6,487	6,808	-321	-4.7	4.1	1.8	2.3
2009	6,210	6,533	-323	-4.9	-4.3	-4.0	-0.2
Accommodation							
2002	5,708	5,708	0	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0
2003	5,476	5,619	-143	-2.5	-4.1	-1.6	-2.5
2004	5,767	5,797	-30	-0.5	5.3	3.2	2.1
2005	5,827	6,050	-223	-3.7	1.0	4.4	-3.3
2006	5,967	6,282	-315	-5.0	2.4	3.8	-1.4
2007	6,133	6,459	-326	-5.1	2.8	2.8	0.0
2008	6,097	6,623	-526	-7.9	-0.6	2.5	-3.1
2009	5,910	6,411	-501	-7.8	-3.1	-3.2	0.1
Food and beverage services							
2002	2,898	2,898	0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0
2003	2,792	2,772	20	0.7	-3.7	-4.4	0.7
2004	2,886	2,854	32	1.1	3.4	3.0	0.4
2005	2,931	2,914	17	0.6	1.6	2.1	-0.5
2006	2,987	3,017	-30	-1.0	1.9	3.5	-1.6
2007	3,036	3,051	-15	-0.5	1.6	1.1	0.5
2008	3,111	3,093	18	0.6	2.5	1.4	1.1
2009	3,034	3,044	-10	-0.3	-2.5	-1.6	-0.9
Other tourism industries							
2002	3,789	3,787	2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
2003	3,683	3,590	93	2.6	-2.8	-5.2	2.4
2004	3,745	3,633	112	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.5
2005	3,770	3,688	82	2.2	0.7	1.5	-0.8
2006	3,769	3,789	-20	-0.5	0.0	2.7	-2.8
2007	3,800	3,944	-144	-3.7	0.8	4.1	-3.3
2008	3,744	3,993	-249	-6.2	-1.5	1.2	-2.7
2009	3,658	3,913	-255	-6.5	-2.3	-2.0	-0.3
Total tourism industries							
2002	17,921	17,919	2	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	0.0
2003	17,031	17,457	-426	-2.4	-5.0	-2.6	-2.4
2004	17,791	18,123	-332	-1.8	4.5	3.8	0.6
2005	18,280	18,787	-507	-2.7	2.7	3.7	-0.9
2006	18,724	19,508	-784	-4.0	2.4	3.8	-1.4
2007	19,201	20,142	-941	-4.7	2.5	3.2	-0.7
2008	19,439	20,517	-1,078	-5.3	1.2	1.9	-0.6
2009	18,812	19,900	-1,088	-5.5	-3.2	-3.0	-0.2
Other industries							
2002	5,399	5,400	-1	0.0	3.4	3.5	0.0
2003	5,319	5,370	-51	-0.9	-1.5	-0.6	-0.9
2004	5,540	5,714	-174	-3.0	4.2	6.4	-2.2
2005	5,700	5,941	-241	-4.1	2.9	4.0	-1.1
2006	5,939	6,112	-173	-2.8	4.2	2.9	1.3
2007	6,137	6,418	-281	-4.4	3.3	5.0	-1.7
2008	6,228	6,528	-300	-4.6	1.5	1.7	-0.2
2009	6,196	6,515	-319	-4.9	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3
Tourism activities							
2002	23,320	23,319	1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
2003	22,350	22,827	-477	-2.1	-4.2	-2.1	-2.0
2004	23,331	23,836	-505	-2.1	4.4	4.4	0.0
2005	23,980	24,729	-749	-3.0	2.8	3.7	-1.0
2006	24,663	25,619	-956	-3.7	2.8	3.6	-0.8
2007	25,338	26,560	-1,222	-4.6	2.7	3.7	-0.9
2008	25,667	27,045	-1,378	-5.1	1.3	1.8	-0.5
2009	25,008	26,415	-1,407	-5.3	-2.6	-2.3	-0.2

See notes at end of tables

Table notes

1. The revised estimates are the result of the 2010 first quarter revisions.
2. The previous estimates, for 2002 to 2007, are the result of the first quarter 2008 annual revision. The previous estimates for 2008 and 2009 are those released at the time of the fourth quarter of that year.
3. The current revision is the revised estimate minus the previous estimate.
4. The current percentage revision is the current revision as a percentage of the previous estimate.

Concepts, methodology and data quality

The following information is provided to help clarify the basic concepts and definitions and the main sources and methods underlying the National Tourism Indicators (NTI), as well as key aspects of data quality. This information is also intended to clarify the strengths and limitations of the NTI and to indicate how they can be effectively used and analysed.

The National Tourism Indicators provide timely information which facilitate ongoing monitoring and analysis of tourism and its related activities in Canada. The NTI cover the domestic supply of tourism commodities (such as transportation, accommodation, food and beverages, recreation and entertainment), the demand for these commodities by resident and non-resident visitors, and the employment and GDP generated as a result of this demand. In addition to these key variables, other travel-related statistics are provided, including: number of international travellers to Canada by country of origin, exchange rates, inflation rate for the various tourism commodities. The NTI were developed to update the more comprehensive Canadian Tourism Satellite Account (CTSA) on a quarterly and annual basis.

The Indicators are available about 90 days after the reference quarter. The statistical tables include actual data and percentage changes, for seasonally adjusted current and constant price estimates.

The NTI can be used in three general ways: (a) to assess the current state of tourism in Canada; (b) to analyse the development of tourism in Canada in terms of trends and structures; and (c) to support policy and strategic decisions. The Indicators show the relative importance of tourism markets in Canada, what percentage of activity is accounted for by each component of tourism demand, and which components are impacted the most from its growth or decline. The NTI can be used to support research on the trends, cycles and quarterly patterns in various tourism aspects or the industry as a whole. Comparisons can be drawn with other industries or the national economy. The NTI can also be used in the temporal analysis of relationships between different variables and the demand for or supply of tourism goods and services.

The data are used by various stakeholders in the field of tourism, e.g. federal and provincial government officials, researchers as well as by college and university professors and students. The data are also used by international organizations (OECD, World

Tourism Organization), journalists and large businesses.

Concepts and variables measured

Tourism: The definition of tourism in the NTI follows that adopted by the World Tourism Organization and the United Nations Statistical Commission: “the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes”.

Visitors are persons who undertake tourism as defined above. They are referred to as either tourists (those who stay overnight or longer in the place visited), or same-day visitors.

Tourism industries would cease to exist or would continue to exist only at significantly reduced levels of activity in the absence of tourism. Examples of tourism industries include air transportation and accommodation.

Tourism commodities are ones for which a significant part of their total demand comes from visitors. Examples include travel services and rail transportation services.

Tourism demand is defined as the spending of Canadian and non-resident visitors on domestically produced commodities. It is the sum of tourism domestic demand and tourism exports.

Tourism domestic demand is the spending in Canada by resident visitors on domestically produced commodities.

Tourism exports is spending by non-resident visitors on Canadian-produced goods and services. It includes spending that may take place outside of Canada, for instance, the purchase of an airline ticket from a Canadian international carrier, to travel to Canada.

Tourism Gross Domestic Product is the unduplicated value of production, within the boundaries of a region, of goods and services purchased by tourists. In the NTI, GDP is calculated at basic prices in both current and constant dollars. Only direct GDP is calculated in the NTI. GDP is also generated indirectly in the upstream production chain of a good or service.

Although these indirect effects can be linked to tourism, they are not included in tourism GDP.

Domestic supply of tourism commodities is defined as the total production in Canada of the tourism commodities which are mainly produced by tourism industries. Not all of domestic supply is purchased by visitors, so that supply exceeds tourism demand for the NTI. For example, visitors purchase only a small proportion of food and beverage services, with most going to local consumption. Also, supply does not include imports. For example the sale of a ticket on a non-Canadian airline is excluded from supply.

Tourism employment is a measure of employment in tourism and non-tourism industries. Tourism employment measures the number of jobs in an industry generated by, or attributable to, tourism spending on the goods and/or services produced by that industry. It is based on an estimate of jobs rather than “hours of work”. Thus, someone who works 10 hours a week counts for as much, by this measure, as someone who works 50 hours a week.

Data sources and methodology

Data sources

There are several main data sources for the NTI, all originating from Statistics Canada. The CTSA provides benchmark totals, in current dollars, for several years.

For other years, the Input-Output (I-O) tables are used to calculate annual levels of tourism supply and tourism GDP. Annual levels for employment are calculated using data from the Canadian Productivity Accounts. Demand totals come from the Canadian Travel Survey (CTS) and the International Travel Survey (ITS). The ITS data come via the Canadian Balance of Payments (BOP) Accounts. For years in which I-O data are not available, the NTI are based on quarterly estimates from the SNA.

Quarterly indicators for tourism supply are based on selected components of consumer spending from the Income and Expenditure Accounts and on GDP for selected industries from the measures of monthly GDP by industry accounts. The quarterly tourism expenditure data follow quarterly patterns from the CTS and the ITS. The quarterly tourism employment data are based on the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours (SEPH). Tourism GDP is calculated based on demand, supply and employment.

General methodology

The indicators of supply, demand, GDP and employment are benchmarked to the CTSA levels and are projected for the years preceding and following the benchmarks.

The NTI supply indicators use results from Statistics Canada's input-output tables, which are based on quarterly and annual surveys of industries and their revenues (production). For periods not covered by the most recent I-O data the indicators are estimated on the basis of: (i) results of selected industry surveys or employment surveys, (ii) personal consumption expenditures on items closely related to the tourism goods and services being estimated, or (iii) industry-specific production figures (GDP).

Once supply estimates have been calculated, total demand is obtained by using the ratio of demand to supply from the CTSA benchmarks. Estimates used to determine the travel account balance for the Canadian balance of payments provide an overall total for demand by non-residents (tourism exports). Expenditure information is collected quarterly through Canada Customs, while international travellers entering or returning to Canada are counted monthly. Total non-resident demand is then broken down by type of expenditure using travel profiles generated during the detailed calculation of the CTSA. The methodology to calculate domestic demand estimates has two separate components. First, a derived estimate is constructed taking total demand minus the non-resident demand at an annual level. This “top-down” approach is further supplemented by the CTS data. Quarterly patterns for commodities are taken from the CTS and used to distribute the annual data.

Like the supply and demand indicators, the NTI employment estimates are benchmarked to the CTSA estimates, which in turn are based on measures from the Canadian Productivity Accounts. The Labour Force Survey is used primarily to produce control totals, and SEPH is used primarily to compute the industry-by-industry breakdown. The latter data are also used to project the quarterly estimates on a current basis. The data, which estimate direct employment, are then seasonally adjusted.

Similarly, GDP estimates are based on CTSA annual benchmarks. Quarterly movements and non-benchmark year estimates are calculated using tourism expenditure and industry GDP as an indicator. These direct measures of GDP are then seasonally adjusted.

Seasonal adjustment

Tourism is dominated by large seasonal fluctuations exhibiting similar patterns from one year to the next. For the convenience of users, these regular variations are removed, through a statistical technique known as seasonal adjustment, to help isolate underlying trends. Two versions of the quarterly NTI are available, one unadjusted and the other adjusted for seasonal variation.

All seasonally adjusted series of the quarterly NTI are derived using the X12ARIMA method. The adjustment is generally made at the lowest level of aggregation and seasonally adjusted aggregates are obtained by summation. The advantages of this approach are twofold. First, by carrying out the seasonal adjustment at the most detailed level, seasonal shifts in the aggregates are more easily explained. Second, the calculation of seasonally adjusted aggregates by summation preserves the accounting identities in the system and this is much more convenient for users.

Current and constant price estimates

Values expressed in the prices of the period being referred to are commonly called current price estimates. This is the most natural method of valuation, because it uses the prices observed in the economy in the year for which they are being measured. The NTI also provide some estimates that are valued at the prices of another period, the year 2002. The purpose of such a valuation is to facilitate the analysis of period-to-period movements of the NTI, by eliminating the effect of price change (or inflation).

An increase or decrease in value from one period to another results from the joint effect of a change in the quantities of goods and services produced and of a change in the prices at which they are sold. The decomposition of the value-change into separate price and quantity components is accomplished by recalculating a series at the prices of some base period. The resulting period-to-period changes in these constant price estimates are interpreted as showing the “real” or “inflation-adjusted” growth in the series. The NTI constant price estimates are expressed at the prices of the year 2002. Thus, for example, the estimate of tourism demand at 2002 prices for 2006 is less than the one at current prices. The difference reflects the fact that the market prices of most goods and services increased between 2002 and 2006.

Price indexes

The previous section addressed the topic of measuring tourism at the constant prices of some base period. The resulting estimates of “real tourism” gauge the volume of tourism. Dividing the current price series for tourism by the corresponding series at constant prices yields an Implicit Price Index (IPI). The variable-weighted nature of IPIs should always be kept in mind. Movements in these indexes reflect not just price-change, but also variation in the volumes of different goods and services. The impact of weight-shifts on observed period-to-period changes in the tourism implicit price index can be quite significant.

Revisions

Preceding quarters of the year are revised when the current quarter is published. In years when an updated Canadian Tourism Satellite Account (CTSA) is not available, revisions extending back four years are made with the publication of first quarter data. In years when an updated CTSA is available, revisions extending back six or seven years are made. The data are not normally revised again except when historical revisions are carried out.

Reference period

The National Tourism Indicators are available about 90 days after the reference quarter.

Data quality (accuracy)

No direct measures of the margin of error in the estimates can be calculated. The quality of the estimates can be inferred from analysis of revisions and from a subjective assessment of the data sources and methodology used in the preparation of the estimates.

Comparability of data and related sources

The NTI are based on a wide array of related and comparable data. Supply estimates generally follow the trends of the output measures for industries in the I-O system and the GDP by industry accounts.

Tourism expenditures have similar trends to related consumer spending series. However, because tourism includes both personal and business travel, the trends are not the same.

Non-resident spending, or tourism exports, is based on Balance of Payments data, which in turn come from the

ITS. The NTI however, do not include certain items in the BOP travel account (airline crews, medical and education travel) and so the data, while similar, are not identical.

Employment and GDP in the NTI are comparable to SEPH and GDP by industry data for tourism industries. The NTI however only includes the employment or production that is attributable to tourism.

Section A
Tourism demand in Canada

Table 1
Tourism demand in Canada, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	6,480 -6.3	6,355 -1.9	6,515 2.5	6,766 3.9	6,856 1.3	6,943 1.3	28,855 8.6	26,116 -9.5
Passenger air transport	3,508 -6.3	3,372 -3.9	3,440 2.0	3,518 2.3	3,527 0.3	3,691 4.6	15,042 8.0	13,838 -8.0
Passenger rail transport	68 -4.2	64 -5.9	61 -4.7	62 1.6	61 -1.6	61 0.0	287 3.6	255 -11.1
Interurban bus transport	249 -6.4	242 -2.8	244 0.8	247 1.2	248 0.4	249 0.4	1,059 4.5	982 -7.3
Vehicle rental	395 -2.5	385 -2.5	393 2.1	390 -0.8	390 0.0	391 0.3	1,648 3.2	1,563 -5.2
Vehicle repairs and parts	332 -2.4	342 3.0	352 2.9	368 4.5	363 -1.4	361 -0.6	1,376 4.2	1,394 1.3
Vehicle fuel	1,754 -8.2	1,769 0.9	1,853 4.7	1,996 7.7	2,077 4.1	2,003 -3.6	8,745 12.3	7,372 -15.7
Other transportation	174 -3.3	181 4.0	172 -5.0	185 7.6	190 2.7	187 -1.6	698 5.4	712 2.0
Accommodation	2,591 -3.4	2,470 -4.7	2,538 2.8	2,603 2.6	2,743 5.4	2,684 -2.2	10,872 2.3	10,202 -6.2
Food and beverage services	2,646 -0.7	2,652 0.2	2,666 0.5	2,692 1.0	2,745 2.0	2,739 -0.2	10,576 4.4	10,656 0.8
Other tourism commodities	2,759 0.2	2,723 -1.3	2,728 0.2	2,757 1.1	2,804 1.7	2,808 0.1	11,087 0.7	10,967 -1.1
Recreation and entertainment	1,270 2.7	1,251 -1.5	1,247 -0.3	1,257 0.8	1,289 2.5	1,279 -0.8	4,884 1.9	5,025 2.9
Travel services	804 -0.4	795 -1.1	799 0.5	818 2.4	842 2.9	859 2.0	3,304 1.4	3,216 -2.7
Pre-trip expenditures	632 -3.7	627 -0.8	631 0.6	628 -0.5	618 -1.6	617 -0.2	2,678 -2.3	2,518 -6.0
Convention fees	53 -1.9	50 -5.7	51 2.0	54 5.9	55 1.9	53 -3.6	221 2.3	208 -5.9
Total tourism commodities	14,476 -3.6	14,200 -1.9	14,447 1.7	14,818 2.6	15,148 2.2	15,174 0.2	61,390 5.2	57,941 -5.6
Total other commodities	2,868 -0.1	2,861 -0.2	2,904 1.5	2,942 1.3	3,100 5.4	3,100 0.0	11,367 3.1	11,575 1.8
Tourism expenditures	17,344 -3.0	17,061 -1.6	17,351 1.7	17,760 2.4	18,248 2.7	18,274 0.1	72,757 4.9	69,516 -4.5

Table 2
Tourism demand in Canada, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding year								
Transportation	5,265 -8.8	6,151 -11.4	9,116 -11.4	5,584 -4.6	5,521 4.9	6,671 8.5	28,855 8.6	26,116 -9.5
Passenger air transport	3,140 -5.2	3,390 -7.8	4,510 -8.2	2,798 -10.8	3,155 0.5	3,677 8.5	15,042 8.0	13,838 -8.0
Passenger rail transport	57 -12.3	62 -13.9	78 -10.3	58 -7.9	56 -1.8	65 4.8	287 3.6	255 -11.1
Interurban bus transport	232 -1.3	231 -9.4	261 -10.0	258 -7.5	229 -1.3	231 0.0	1,059 4.5	982 -7.3
Vehicle rental	263 -4.0	357 -7.3	627 -4.3	316 -5.4	261 -0.8	358 0.3	1,648 3.2	1,563 -5.2
Vehicle repairs and parts	245 -1.6	318 0.0	512 0.6	319 6.3	263 7.3	333 4.7	1,376 4.2	1,394 1.3
Vehicle fuel	1,180 -20.8	1,629 -21.9	2,875 -19.5	1,688 5.6	1,398 18.5	1,840 13.0	8,745 12.3	7,372 -15.7
Other transportation	148 1.4	164 8.6	253 -1.9	147 2.8	159 7.4	167 1.8	698 5.4	712 2.0
Accommodation	1,916 -4.9	2,586 -6.6	3,484 -6.4	2,216 -6.3	2,011 5.0	2,787 7.8	10,872 2.3	10,202 -6.2
Food and beverage services	1,951 1.9	2,639 0.3	4,017 -0.0	2,049 1.7	2,029 4.0	2,735 3.6	10,576 4.4	10,656 0.8
Other tourism commodities	2,176 -0.7	2,663 -2.0	3,915 -0.9	2,213 -0.7	2,210 1.6	2,753 3.4	11,087 0.7	10,967 -1.1
Recreation and entertainment	836 4.8	1,143 3.3	2,212 2.3	834 2.1	850 1.7	1,169 2.3	4,884 1.9	5,025 2.9
Travel services	766 -0.9	784 -5.2	977 -4.6	689 1.3	799 4.3	856 9.2	3,304 1.4	3,216 -2.7
Pre-trip expenditures	532 -7.5	684 -5.9	664 -5.0	638 -5.8	517 -2.8	672 -1.8	2,678 -2.3	2,518 -6.0
Convention fees	42 -6.7	52 -7.1	62 -4.6	52 -5.5	44 4.8	56 7.7	221 2.3	208 -5.9
Total tourism commodities	11,308 -4.9	14,039 -6.8	20,532 -6.6	12,062 -3.2	11,771 4.1	14,946 6.5	61,390 5.2	57,941 -5.6
Total other commodities	1,924 2.6	2,693 2.2	4,235 1.6	2,723 1.3	1,989 3.4	2,779 3.2	11,367 3.1	11,575 1.8
Tourism expenditures	13,232 -3.9	16,732 -5.4	24,767 -5.3	14,785 -2.4	13,760 4.0	17,725 5.9	72,757 4.9	69,516 -4.5

Table 3
Tourism demand in Canada, 2002 prices, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of 2002 dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	6,000 -2.1	5,963 -0.6	6,063 1.7	6,118 0.9	6,156 0.6	6,358 3.3	24,705 3.2	24,144 -2.3
Passenger air transport	3,613 -2.1	3,559 -1.5	3,636 2.2	3,682 1.3	3,697 0.4	3,876 4.8	14,958 4.9	14,490 -3.1
Passenger rail transport	59 -7.8	57 -3.4	60 5.3	58 -3.3	57 -1.7	57 0.0	258 2.8	234 -9.3
Interurban bus transport	215 -7.3	220 2.3	224 1.8	226 0.9	223 -1.3	219 -1.8	927 2.8	885 -4.5
Vehicle rental	386 -2.5	380 -1.6	376 -1.1	374 -0.5	379 1.3	372 -1.8	1,599 3.6	1,516 -5.2
Vehicle repairs and parts	269 -2.9	273 1.5	282 3.3	290 2.8	287 -1.0	288 0.3	1,126 0.8	1,114 -1.1
Vehicle fuel	1,328 -0.5	1,344 1.2	1,353 0.7	1,354 0.1	1,378 1.8	1,413 2.5	5,303 -0.5	5,379 1.4
Other transportation	130 -0.8	130 0.0	132 1.5	134 1.5	135 0.7	133 -1.5	534 -1.7	526 -1.5
Accommodation	2,312 -1.3	2,254 -2.5	2,319 2.9	2,354 1.5	2,390 1.5	2,424 1.4	9,539 -0.2	9,239 -3.1
Food and beverage services	2,216 -1.5	2,203 -0.6	2,195 -0.4	2,207 0.5	2,236 1.3	2,233 -0.1	9,063 2.0	8,821 -2.7
Other tourism commodities	2,476 -0.4	2,437 -1.6	2,429 -0.3	2,444 0.6	2,477 1.4	2,487 0.4	10,067 -0.9	9,786 -2.8
Recreation and entertainment	1,079 1.9	1,054 -2.3	1,045 -0.9	1,054 0.9	1,080 2.5	1,075 -0.5	4,233 -0.6	4,232 -0.0
Travel services	666 -1.0	663 -0.5	660 -0.5	675 2.3	689 2.1	701 1.7	2,796 -2.4	2,664 -4.7
Pre-trip expenditures	684 -3.0	673 -1.6	677 0.6	667 -1.5	660 -1.0	663 0.5	2,843 0.3	2,701 -5.0
Convention fees	47 -2.1	47 0.0	47 0.0	48 2.1	48 0.0	48 0.0	195 0.0	189 -3.1
Total tourism commodities	13,004 -1.5	12,857 -1.1	13,006 1.2	13,123 0.9	13,259 1.0	13,502 1.8	53,374 1.6	51,990 -2.6
Total other commodities	2,684 -0.4	2,663 -0.8	2,692 1.1	2,737 1.7	2,819 3.0	2,821 0.1	10,799 2.9	10,776 -0.2
Tourism expenditures	15,688 -1.3	15,520 -1.1	15,698 1.1	15,860 1.0	16,078 1.4	16,323 1.5	64,173 1.8	62,766 -2.2

Section B
Tourism domestic demand

Table 4
Tourism domestic demand, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	5,494 -6.0	5,417 -1.4	5,642 4.2	5,877 4.2	5,883 0.1	6,003 2.0	24,362 10.5	22,430 -7.9
Passenger air transport	2,925 -6.1	2,814 -3.8	2,923 3.9	2,989 2.3	2,934 -1.8	3,115 6.2	12,401 10.0	11,651 -6.0
Passenger rail transport	40 -4.8	38 -5.0	37 -2.6	38 2.7	36 -5.3	37 2.8	165 6.5	153 -7.3
Interurban bus transport	170 -5.6	169 -0.6	172 1.8	175 1.7	170 -2.9	174 2.4	711 8.1	686 -3.5
Vehicle rental	281 1.4	279 -0.7	298 6.8	300 0.7	296 -1.3	297 0.3	1,149 4.8	1,158 0.8
Vehicle repairs and parts	314 -1.9	325 3.5	336 3.4	352 4.8	346 -1.7	345 -0.3	1,294 4.6	1,327 2.6
Vehicle fuel	1,650 -8.0	1,670 1.2	1,756 5.1	1,892 7.7	1,967 4.0	1,904 -3.2	8,211 13.3	6,968 -15.1
Other transportation	114 0.0	122 7.0	120 -1.6	131 9.2	134 2.3	131 -2.2	431 8.8	487 13.0
Accommodation	1,677 -1.6	1,629 -2.9	1,717 5.4	1,769 3.0	1,859 5.1	1,833 -1.4	6,949 5.8	6,792 -2.3
Food and beverage services	2,000 0.4	2,031 1.6	2,058 1.3	2,079 1.0	2,101 1.1	2,101 0.0	7,859 7.1	8,168 3.9
Other tourism commodities	2,290 0.9	2,280 -0.4	2,306 1.1	2,336 1.3	2,362 1.1	2,380 0.8	9,132 1.9	9,212 0.9
Recreation and entertainment	851 5.6	855 0.5	872 2.0	884 1.4	897 1.5	899 0.2	3,148 6.0	3,462 10.0
Travel services	765 0.0	758 -0.9	763 0.7	782 2.5	804 2.8	822 2.2	3,133 1.6	3,068 -2.1
Pre-trip expenditures	632 -3.7	627 -0.8	631 0.6	628 -0.5	618 -1.6	617 -0.2	2,678 -2.3	2,518 -6.0
Convention fees	42 -2.3	40 -4.8	40 0.0	42 5.0	43 2.4	42 -2.3	173 4.2	164 -5.2
Total tourism commodities	11,461 -2.9	11,357 -0.9	11,723 3.2	12,061 2.9	12,205 1.2	12,317 0.9	48,302 7.5	46,602 -3.5
Total other commodities	2,122 1.3	2,161 1.8	2,244 3.8	2,279 1.6	2,407 5.6	2,411 0.2	8,280 5.6	8,806 6.4
Tourism expenditures	13,583 -2.3	13,518 -0.5	13,967 3.3	14,340 2.7	14,612 1.9	14,728 0.8	56,582 7.2	55,408 -2.1

Table 5
Tourism domestic demand, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding year								
Transportation	4,609 -8.3	5,193 -9.5	7,751 -9.5	4,877 -3.1	4,841 5.0	5,684 9.5	24,362 10.5	22,430 -7.9
Passenger air transport	2,710 -3.9	2,804 -4.7	3,768 -5.8	2,369 -10.2	2,705 -0.2	3,063 9.2	12,401 10.0	11,651 -6.0
Passenger rail transport	43 -12.2	36 -10.0	38 -2.6	36 -2.7	42 -2.3	38 5.6	165 6.5	153 -7.3
Interurban bus transport	172 1.8	154 -4.9	177 -6.8	183 -3.7	167 -2.9	153 -0.6	711 8.1	686 -3.5
Vehicle rental	212 -1.4	252 0.8	435 3.8	259 -2.3	211 -0.5	255 1.2	1,149 4.8	1,158 0.8
Vehicle repairs and parts	234 -1.3	301 1.7	486 1.9	306 7.7	252 7.7	317 5.3	1,294 4.6	1,327 2.6
Vehicle fuel	1,137 -20.9	1,531 -21.9	2,687 -18.5	1,613 6.3	1,352 18.9	1,740 13.7	8,211 13.3	6,968 -15.1
Other transportation	101 4.1	115 26.4	160 11.1	111 12.1	112 10.9	118 2.6	431 8.8	487 13.0
Accommodation	1,315 -2.5	1,626 -1.0	2,394 -2.1	1,457 -3.6	1,395 6.1	1,810 11.3	6,949 5.8	6,792 -2.3
Food and beverage services	1,545 3.4	2,006 3.5	3,006 3.8	1,611 5.3	1,622 5.0	2,097 4.5	7,859 7.1	8,168 3.9
Other tourism commodities	1,898 0.2	2,223 -0.8	3,194 2.4	1,897 1.1	1,931 1.7	2,316 4.2	9,132 1.9	9,212 0.9
Recreation and entertainment	586 9.9	758 9.2	1,569 10.5	549 9.6	599 2.2	787 3.8	3,148 6.0	3,462 10.0
Travel services	744 -0.5	745 -4.7	915 -3.9	664 2.0	777 4.4	818 9.8	3,133 1.6	3,068 -2.1
Pre-trip expenditures	532 -7.5	684 -5.9	664 -5.0	638 -5.8	517 -2.8	672 -1.8	2,678 -2.3	2,518 -6.0
Convention fees	36 -7.7	36 -5.3	46 -4.2	46 -4.2	38 5.6	39 8.3	173 4.2	164 -5.2
Total tourism commodities	9,367 -4.1	11,048 -4.5	16,345 -4.0	9,842 -1.1	9,789 4.5	11,907 7.8	48,302 7.5	46,602 -3.5
Total other commodities	1,478 4.7	1,954 7.6	3,167 7.0	2,207 5.5	1,550 4.9	2,045 4.7	8,280 5.6	8,806 6.4
Tourism expenditures	10,845 -2.9	13,002 -2.8	19,512 -2.4	12,049 0.1	11,339 4.6	13,952 7.3	56,582 7.2	55,408 -2.1

Table 6
Tourism domestic demand, 2002 prices, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of 2002 dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	5,059 -1.5	5,049 -0.2	5,212 3.2	5,267 1.1	5,225 -0.8	5,454 4.4	20,586 4.7	20,587 0.0
Passenger air transport	3,012 -1.9	2,970 -1.4	3,089 4.0	3,127 1.2	3,075 -1.7	3,271 6.4	12,331 6.8	12,198 -1.1
Passenger rail transport	35 -7.9	34 -2.9	36 5.9	36 0.0	34 -5.6	35 2.9	148 5.7	141 -4.7
Interurban bus transport	147 -6.4	154 4.8	158 2.6	160 1.3	153 -4.4	153 0.0	622 6.1	619 -0.5
Vehicle rental	275 1.5	275 0.0	285 3.6	288 1.1	288 0.0	283 -1.7	1,115 5.3	1,123 0.7
Vehicle repairs and parts	254 -2.7	260 2.4	269 3.5	278 3.3	274 -1.4	275 0.4	1,059 1.2	1,061 0.2
Vehicle fuel	1,251 -0.2	1,269 1.4	1,282 1.0	1,282 0.0	1,305 1.8	1,343 2.9	4,979 0.5	5,084 2.1
Other transportation	85 1.2	87 2.4	93 6.9	96 3.2	96 0.0	94 -2.1	332 2.2	361 8.7
Accommodation	1,499 0.6	1,484 -1.0	1,569 5.7	1,599 1.9	1,620 1.3	1,656 2.2	6,097 3.2	6,151 0.9
Food and beverage services	1,679 -0.2	1,685 0.4	1,695 0.6	1,703 0.5	1,712 0.5	1,712 0.0	6,732 4.6	6,762 0.4
Other tourism commodities	2,080 0.4	2,062 -0.9	2,075 0.6	2,090 0.7	2,108 0.9	2,128 0.9	8,375 0.5	8,307 -0.8
Recreation and entertainment	725 5.1	720 -0.7	731 1.5	740 1.2	752 1.6	756 0.5	2,728 3.3	2,916 6.9
Travel services	634 -0.6	632 -0.3	630 -0.3	645 2.4	658 2.0	671 2.0	2,652 -2.2	2,541 -4.2
Pre-trip expenditures	684 -3.0	673 -1.6	677 0.6	667 -1.5	660 -1.0	663 0.5	2,843 0.3	2,701 -5.0
Convention fees	37 -2.6	37 0.0	37 0.0	38 2.7	38 0.0	38 0.0	152 1.3	149 -2.0
Total tourism commodities	10,317 -0.6	10,280 -0.4	10,551 2.6	10,659 1.0	10,665 0.1	10,950 2.7	41,790 3.6	41,807 0.0
Total other commodities	1,982 1.0	2,005 1.2	2,074 3.4	2,117 2.1	2,186 3.3	2,190 0.2	7,851 5.2	8,178 4.2
Tourism expenditures	12,299 -0.3	12,285 -0.1	12,625 2.8	12,776 1.2	12,851 0.6	13,140 2.2	49,641 3.9	49,985 0.7

Section C
Tourism demand by non-residents (exports)

Table 7
Tourism demand by non-residents (exports), seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	986 -8.3	938 -4.9	872 -7.0	890 2.1	973 9.3	940 -3.4	4,493 -0.7	3,686 -18.0
Passenger air transport	583 -7.5	558 -4.3	517 -7.3	529 2.3	593 12.1	576 -2.9	2,641 -0.4	2,187 -17.2
Passenger rail transport	28 -3.4	26 -7.1	24 -7.7	24 0.0	25 4.2	24 -4.0	122 0.0	102 -16.4
Interurban bus transport	79 -8.1	73 -7.6	72 -1.4	72 0.0	78 8.3	75 -3.8	348 -2.0	296 -14.9
Vehicle rental	114 -10.9	106 -7.0	95 -10.4	90 -5.3	94 4.4	94 0.0	499 -0.4	405 -18.8
Vehicle repairs and parts	18 -10.0	17 -5.6	16 -5.9	16 0.0	17 6.3	16 -5.9	82 -2.4	67 -18.3
Vehicle fuel	104 -10.3	99 -4.8	97 -2.0	104 7.2	110 5.8	99 -10.0	534 -2.0	404 -24.3
Other transportation	60 -9.1	59 -1.7	51 -13.6	55 7.8	56 1.8	56 0.0	267 0.4	225 -15.7
Accommodation	915 -6.3	841 -8.1	821 -2.4	833 1.5	884 6.1	851 -3.7	3,923 -3.3	3,410 -13.1
Food and beverage services	644 -4.0	621 -3.6	608 -2.1	615 1.2	644 4.7	638 -0.9	2,717 -2.8	2,488 -8.4
Other tourism commodities	469 -3.1	443 -5.5	422 -4.7	421 -0.2	442 5.0	428 -3.2	1,955 -4.4	1,755 -10.2
Recreation and entertainment	419 -2.8	396 -5.5	375 -5.3	373 -0.5	392 5.1	380 -3.1	1,736 -4.7	1,563 -10.0
Travel services	39 -7.1	37 -5.1	36 -2.7	36 0.0	38 5.6	37 -2.6	171 -2.3	148 -13.5
Pre-trip expenditures	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...
Convention fees	11 0.0	10 -9.1	11 10.0	12 9.1	12 0.0	11 -8.3	48 -4.0	44 -8.3
Total tourism commodities	3,014 -6.0	2,843 -5.7	2,723 -4.2	2,759 1.3	2,943 6.7	2,857 -2.9	13,088 -2.5	11,339 -13.4
Total other commodities	746 -3.9	700 -6.2	661 -5.6	662 0.2	693 4.7	689 -0.6	3,087 -2.9	2,769 -10.3
Tourism expenditures	3,760 -5.6	3,543 -5.8	3,384 -4.5	3,421 1.1	3,636 6.3	3,546 -2.5	16,175 -2.6	14,108 -12.8

Table 8
Tourism demand by non-residents (exports), not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding year								
Transportation	656 -12.1	958 -20.5	1,365 -20.6	707 -14.1	680 3.7	987 3.0	4,493 -0.7	3,686 -18.0
Passenger air transport	430 -12.8	586 -20.4	742 -18.7	429 -14.0	450 4.7	614 4.8	2,641 -0.4	2,187 -17.2
Passenger rail transport	14 -12.5	26 -18.8	40 -16.7	22 -15.4	14 0.0	27 3.8	122 0.0	102 -16.4
Interurban bus transport	60 -9.1	77 -17.2	84 -16.0	75 -15.7	62 3.3	78 1.3	348 -2.0	296 -14.9
Vehicle rental	51 -13.6	105 -22.2	192 -18.6	57 -17.4	50 -2.0	103 -1.9	499 -0.4	405 -18.8
Vehicle repairs and parts	11 -8.3	17 -22.7	26 -18.8	13 -18.8	11 0.0	16 -5.9	82 -2.4	67 -18.3
Vehicle fuel	43 -15.7	98 -22.8	188 -31.9	75 -6.3	46 7.0	100 2.0	534 -2.0	404 -24.3
Other transportation	47 -4.1	49 -18.3	93 -18.4	36 -18.2	47 0.0	49 0.0	267 0.4	225 -15.7
Accommodation	601 -9.8	960 -14.7	1,090 -14.6	759 -11.1	616 2.5	977 1.8	3,923 -3.3	3,410 -13.1
Food and beverage services	406 -3.3	633 -8.4	1,011 -9.9	438 -9.5	407 0.2	638 0.8	2,717 -2.8	2,488 -8.4
Other tourism commodities	278 -6.1	440 -7.4	721 -13.3	316 -10.2	279 0.4	437 -0.7	1,955 -4.4	1,755 -10.2
Recreation and entertainment	250 -5.7	385 -6.6	643 -13.5	285 -9.8	251 0.4	382 -0.8	1,736 -4.7	1,563 -10.0
Travel services	22 -12.0	39 -13.3	62 -13.9	25 -13.8	22 0.0	38 -2.6	171 -2.3	148 -13.5
Pre-trip expenditures	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...
Convention fees	6 0.0	16 -11.1	16 -5.9	6 -14.3	6 0.0	17 6.3	48 -4.0	44 -8.3
Total tourism commodities	1,941 -8.8	2,991 -14.5	4,187 -15.4	2,220 -11.7	1,982 2.1	3,039 1.6	13,088 -2.5	11,339 -13.4
Total other commodities	446 -4.1	739 -9.8	1,068 -11.5	516 -13.4	439 -1.6	734 -0.7	3,087 -2.9	2,769 -10.3
Tourism expenditures	2,387 -7.9	3,730 -13.6	5,255 -14.6	2,736 -12.0	2,421 1.4	3,773 1.2	16,175 -2.6	14,108 -12.8

Table 9
Tourism demand by non-residents (exports), 2002 prices, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of 2002 dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	941 -5.0	914 -2.9	852 -6.8	850 -0.2	931 9.5	904 -2.9	4,119 -4.0	3,557 -13.6
Passenger air transport	601 -3.2	589 -2.0	547 -7.1	555 1.5	622 12.1	605 -2.7	2,627 -3.3	2,292 -12.8
Passenger rail transport	24 -7.7	23 -4.2	24 4.3	22 -8.3	23 4.5	22 -4.3	110 -0.9	93 -15.5
Interurban bus transport	68 -9.3	66 -2.9	66 0.0	66 0.0	70 6.1	66 -5.7	305 -3.5	266 -12.8
Vehicle rental	111 -11.2	105 -5.4	91 -13.3	86 -5.5	91 5.8	89 -2.2	484 0.0	393 -18.8
Vehicle repairs and parts	15 -6.3	13 -13.3	13 0.0	12 -7.7	13 8.3	13 0.0	67 -5.6	53 -20.9
Vehicle fuel	77 -4.9	75 -2.6	71 -5.3	72 1.4	73 1.4	70 -4.1	324 -13.1	295 -9.0
Other transportation	45 -4.3	43 -4.4	40 -7.0	37 -7.5	39 5.4	39 0.0	202 -7.3	165 -18.3
Accommodation	814 -4.5	770 -5.4	749 -2.7	755 0.8	770 2.0	768 -0.3	3,442 -5.7	3,088 -10.3
Food and beverage services	537 -5.3	518 -3.5	501 -3.3	503 0.4	524 4.2	521 -0.6	2,331 -4.9	2,059 -11.7
Other tourism commodities	396 -4.3	375 -5.3	354 -5.6	354 0.0	369 4.2	359 -2.7	1,692 -6.9	1,479 -12.6
Recreation and entertainment	354 -4.1	334 -5.6	314 -6.0	314 0.0	328 4.5	319 -2.7	1,505 -7.0	1,316 -12.6
Travel services	32 -8.6	31 -3.1	30 -3.2	30 0.0	31 3.3	30 -3.2	144 -6.5	123 -14.6
Pre-trip expenditures	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...
Convention fees	10 0.0	10 0.0	10 0.0	10 0.0	10 0.0	10 0.0	43 -4.4	40 -7.0
Total tourism commodities	2,688 -4.8	2,577 -4.1	2,456 -4.7	2,462 0.2	2,594 5.4	2,552 -1.6	11,584 -5.1	10,183 -12.1
Total other commodities	702 -4.2	658 -6.3	618 -6.1	620 0.3	633 2.1	631 -0.3	2,948 -2.8	2,598 -11.9
Tourism expenditures	3,390 -4.7	3,235 -4.6	3,074 -5.0	3,082 0.3	3,227 4.7	3,183 -1.4	14,532 -4.7	12,781 -12.0

Section D
Supply of tourism commodities

Table 10
Supply of tourism commodities, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	18,195 -5.3	18,284 0.5	18,811 2.9	19,784 5.2	20,130 1.7	19,931 -1.0	82,541 8.8	75,074 -9.0
Passenger air transport	3,690 -6.3	3,574 -3.1	3,616 1.2	3,688 2.0	3,701 0.4	3,873 4.6	15,835 8.1	14,568 -8.0
Passenger rail transport	73 -3.9	69 -5.5	66 -4.3	66 0.0	65 -1.5	65 0.0	310 4.4	274 -11.6
Interurban bus transport	264 -5.4	263 -0.4	257 -2.3	260 1.2	260 0.0	262 0.8	1,126 4.3	1,044 -7.3
Vehicle rental	582 -2.8	569 -2.2	581 2.1	574 -1.2	574 0.0	575 0.2	2,430 3.1	2,306 -5.1
Vehicle repairs and parts	4,860 -1.3	4,990 2.7	5,106 2.3	5,353 4.8	5,313 -0.7	5,287 -0.5	20,067 4.3	20,309 1.2
Vehicle fuel	8,036 -7.7	8,126 1.1	8,492 4.5	9,133 7.5	9,494 4.0	9,154 -3.6	40,072 12.3	33,787 -15.7
Other transportation	690 -0.7	693 0.4	693 0.0	710 2.5	723 1.8	715 -1.1	2,701 6.5	2,786 3.1
Accommodation	2,859 -2.8	2,726 -4.7	2,777 1.9	2,850 2.6	2,984 4.7	2,926 -1.9	11,946 2.3	11,212 -6.1
Food and beverage services	13,329 -0.5	13,370 0.3	13,439 0.5	13,559 0.9	13,829 2.0	13,830 0.0	53,322 4.7	53,697 0.7
Other tourism commodities	7,193 2.0	7,057 -1.9	7,026 -0.4	7,080 0.8	7,236 2.2	7,208 -0.4	27,991 1.4	28,356 1.3
Recreation and entertainment	5,693 3.0	5,575 -2.1	5,535 -0.7	5,571 0.7	5,711 2.5	5,670 -0.7	21,745 1.9	22,374 2.9
Travel services	810 -0.4	800 -1.2	804 0.5	824 2.5	847 2.8	864 2.0	3,325 1.4	3,238 -2.6
Pre-trip expenditures	632 -3.7	627 -0.8	631 0.6	628 -0.5	618 -1.6	617 -0.2	2,678 -2.3	2,518 -6.0
Convention fees	58 -3.3	55 -5.2	56 1.8	57 1.8	60 5.3	57 -5.0	243 2.5	226 -7.0
Total tourism commodities	41,576 -2.4	41,437 -0.3	42,053 1.5	43,273 2.9	44,179 2.1	43,895 -0.6	175,800 5.9	168,339 -4.2

Table 11
Supply of tourism commodities, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding year								
Transportation	16,335 -12.1	18,545 -12.6	20,955 -12.4	19,239 2.2	18,014 10.3	20,179 8.8	82,541 8.8	75,074 -9.0
Passenger air transport	3,355 -5.0	3,598 -8.3	4,658 -9.1	2,957 -9.2	3,371 0.5	3,903 8.5	15,835 8.1	14,568 -8.0
Passenger rail transport	61 -11.6	65 -12.2	80 -14.9	68 -6.8	60 -1.6	68 4.6	310 4.4	274 -11.6
Interurban bus transport	255 -4.1	248 -7.5	274 -10.2	267 -7.0	252 -1.2	248 0.0	1,126 4.3	1,044 -7.3
Vehicle rental	447 -5.3	478 -2.6	764 -6.4	617 -5.2	443 -0.9	479 0.2	2,430 3.1	2,306 -5.1
Vehicle repairs and parts	4,195 -2.0	5,381 1.3	5,233 -0.1	5,500 5.0	4,498 7.2	5,637 4.8	20,067 4.3	20,309 1.2
Vehicle fuel	7,329 -21.3	8,090 -23.0	9,229 -20.5	9,139 5.7	8,684 18.5	9,139 13.0	40,072 12.3	33,787 -15.7
Other transportation	693 5.8	685 7.0	717 -1.4	691 1.8	706 1.9	705 2.9	2,701 6.5	2,786 3.1
Accommodation	2,161 -4.0	2,925 -8.3	3,610 -6.0	2,516 -5.7	2,271 5.1	3,151 7.7	11,946 2.3	11,212 -6.1
Food and beverage services	11,967 1.8	13,781 0.3	14,324 0.2	13,625 0.7	12,441 4.0	14,275 3.6	53,322 4.7	53,697 0.7
Other tourism commodities	6,736 3.3	7,037 1.7	7,324 -0.4	7,259 0.9	6,847 1.6	7,230 2.7	27,991 1.4	28,356 1.3
Recreation and entertainment	5,387 5.2	5,502 3.9	5,615 1.0	5,870 1.7	5,478 1.7	5,629 2.3	21,745 1.9	22,374 2.9
Travel services	769 -0.9	793 -5.1	982 -4.6	694 1.5	802 4.3	866 9.2	3,325 1.4	3,238 -2.6
Pre-trip expenditures	532 -7.5	684 -5.9	664 -5.0	638 -5.8	517 -2.8	672 -1.8	2,678 -2.3	2,518 -6.0
Convention fees	48 -5.9	58 -7.9	63 -7.4	57 -6.6	50 4.2	63 8.6	243 2.5	226 -7.0
Total tourism commodities	37,199 -4.9	42,288 -6.2	46,213 -6.5	42,639 1.0	39,573 6.4	44,835 6.0	175,800 5.9	168,339 -4.2

Table 12
Supply of tourism commodities, 2002 prices, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of 2002 dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	15,194 -1.4	15,333 0.9	15,475 0.9	15,655 1.2	15,755 0.6	16,104 2.2	62,196 1.5	61,657 -0.9
Passenger air transport	3,801 -2.1	3,769 -0.8	3,823 1.4	3,860 1.0	3,879 0.5	4,067 4.8	15,746 4.9	15,253 -3.1
Passenger rail transport	64 -5.9	61 -4.7	65 6.6	62 -4.6	61 -1.6	61 0.0	277 3.4	252 -9.0
Interurban bus transport	227 -7.0	239 5.3	237 -0.8	237 0.0	234 -1.3	230 -1.7	986 2.7	940 -4.7
Vehicle rental	568 -3.1	560 -1.4	557 -0.5	550 -1.3	558 1.5	547 -2.0	2,357 3.6	2,235 -5.2
Vehicle repairs and parts	3,929 -2.1	4,002 1.9	4,073 1.8	4,245 4.2	4,198 -1.1	4,212 0.3	16,402 0.9	16,249 -0.9
Vehicle fuel	6,087 -0.0	6,184 1.6	6,201 0.3	6,179 -0.4	6,299 1.9	6,459 2.5	24,302 -0.4	24,651 1.4
Other transportation	518 -1.9	518 0.0	519 0.2	522 0.6	526 0.8	528 0.4	2,126 2.4	2,077 -2.3
Accommodation	2,551 -0.7	2,492 -2.3	2,533 1.6	2,572 1.5	2,611 1.5	2,643 1.2	10,478 -0.2	10,148 -3.1
Food and beverage services	11,168 -1.2	11,104 -0.6	11,066 -0.3	11,116 0.5	11,263 1.3	11,245 -0.2	45,684 2.2	44,454 -2.7
Other tourism commodities	6,244 1.2	6,094 -2.4	6,033 -1.0	6,065 0.5	6,190 2.1	6,184 -0.1	24,731 -0.7	24,436 -1.2
Recreation and entertainment	4,837 2.1	4,703 -2.8	4,641 -1.3	4,667 0.6	4,785 2.5	4,764 -0.4	18,860 -0.6	18,848 -0.1
Travel services	671 -1.0	667 -0.6	664 -0.4	679 2.3	693 2.1	705 1.7	2,816 -2.4	2,681 -4.8
Pre-trip expenditures	684 -3.0	673 -1.6	677 0.6	667 -1.5	660 -1.0	663 0.5	2,843 0.3	2,701 -5.0
Convention fees	52 0.0	51 -1.9	51 0.0	52 2.0	52 0.0	52 0.0	212 -0.9	206 -2.8
Total tourism commodities	35,157 -0.8	35,023 -0.4	35,107 0.2	35,408 0.9	35,819 1.2	36,176 1.0	143,089 1.2	140,695 -1.7

Section E
Employment generated by tourism

Table 13
Employment generated by tourism, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
thousands of jobs and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	74.6 -0.1	72.2 -3.2	71.3 -1.2	71.0 -0.4	71.8 1.1	70.5 -1.8	73.4 2.3	72.3 -1.5
Air transportation	44.8 0.2	42.6 -4.9	42.3 -0.7	41.5 -1.9	42.5 2.4	41.5 -2.4	43.5 2.1	42.8 -1.6
Railway transportation	3.2 3.2	3.1 -3.1	3.1 0.0	3.0 -3.2	2.9 -3.3	2.9 0.0	3.2 0.8	3.1 -3.9
Water transportation	1.8 -5.3	1.8 0.0	1.8 0.0	1.8 0.0	1.8 0.0	1.8 0.0	1.9 0.0	1.8 -5.3
Bus transportation	11.0 1.9	10.8 -1.8	10.1 -6.5	10.9 7.9	11.2 2.8	11.1 -0.9	10.8 4.1	10.7 -1.2
Other transportation industries	13.8 -2.8	13.9 0.7	14.0 0.7	13.8 -1.4	13.4 -2.9	13.2 -1.5	13.9 2.2	13.9 -0.2
Accommodation	161.7 2.1	158.4 -2.0	163.2 3.0	166.3 1.9	165.2 -0.7	164.6 -0.4	160.6 -0.7	162.4 1.1
Food and beverage services	152.4 -0.9	149.9 -1.6	148.6 -0.9	147.9 -0.5	148.1 0.1	146.9 -0.8	151.0 2.6	149.7 -0.9
Other tourism industries	113.3 0.1	113.5 0.2	112.8 -0.6	112.8 0.0	111.3 -1.3	110.5 -0.7	114.0 2.1	113.1 -0.8
Recreation and entertainment	70.4 0.7	71.2 1.1	70.6 -0.8	70.6 0.0	69.4 -1.7	70.2 1.2	70.0 1.0	70.7 1.0
Travel services	42.9 -0.9	42.3 -1.4	42.2 -0.2	42.2 0.0	41.9 -0.7	40.3 -3.8	44.0 3.9	42.4 -3.7
Total tourism industries	502.0 0.4	494.0 -1.6	495.9 0.4	498.0 0.4	496.4 -0.3	492.5 -0.8	499.0 1.3	497.5 -0.3
Other industries	121.0 -0.3	119.0 -1.7	118.3 -0.6	118.9 0.5	120.1 1.0	120.7 0.5	120.9 -0.2	119.3 -1.3
Tourism activities	623.0 0.2	613.0 -1.6	614.2 0.2	616.9 0.4	616.5 -0.1	613.2 -0.5	619.9 1.0	616.8 -0.5

Table 14
Employment generated by tourism, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
thousands of jobs and percentage change, preceding year								
Transportation	73.0 3.3	73.2 -0.7	73.5 -2.8	69.4 -5.4	71.6 -1.9	71.8 -1.9	73.4 2.3	72.3 -1.5
Air transportation	44.1 5.0	43.5 -0.9	43.6 -2.2	40.0 -8.0	43.6 -1.1	43.2 -0.7	43.5 2.1	42.8 -1.6
Railway transportation	3.3 -2.9	3.0 -6.3	3.1 -6.1	3.0 0.0	3.1 -6.1	2.9 -3.3	3.2 0.8	3.1 -3.9
Water transportation	1.7 -5.6	1.7 -5.6	2.0 -4.8	1.8 -5.3	1.7 0.0	1.7 0.0	1.9 0.0	1.8 -5.3
Bus transportation	10.6 2.9	11.3 1.8	10.0 -7.4	10.9 -1.8	10.8 1.9	11.1 -1.8	10.8 4.1	10.7 -1.2
Other transportation industries	13.3 0.8	13.7 -0.0	14.8 0.0	13.7 -1.4	12.4 -6.8	12.9 -5.8	13.9 2.2	13.9 -0.2
Accommodation	166.7 -1.7	157.4 -1.6	165.8 3.5	159.7 4.7	163.9 -1.7	159.8 1.5	160.6 -0.7	162.4 1.1
Food and beverage services	146.6 2.0	153.7 -0.3	154.7 -2.1	143.8 -3.0	143.9 -1.8	151.2 -1.6	151.0 2.6	149.7 -0.9
Other tourism industries	108.6 -0.7	114.3 -0.3	121.1 -1.2	108.4 -0.9	105.1 -3.2	110.5 -3.3	114.0 2.1	113.1 -0.8
Recreation and entertainment	66.4 0.0	72.4 2.1	78.5 1.4	65.5 0.3	64.5 -2.9	71.8 -0.8	70.0 1.0	70.7 1.0
Travel services	42.2 -1.9	41.9 -4.3	42.6 -5.8	42.9 -2.7	40.6 -3.8	38.7 -7.6	44.0 3.9	42.4 -3.7
Total tourism industries	494.9 0.3	498.6 -0.8	515.1 -0.3	481.3 -0.5	484.5 -2.1	493.3 -1.1	499.0 1.3	497.5 -0.3
Other industries	118.6 0.0	119.2 -1.1	121.4 -1.7	118.0 -2.6	113.2 -4.6	116.3 -2.4	120.9 -0.2	119.3 -1.3
Tourism activities	613.5 0.2	617.8 -0.8	636.5 -0.5	599.3 -0.9	597.7 -2.6	609.6 -1.3	619.9 1.0	616.8 -0.5

Section F
Tourism prices and gross domestic product

Table 15
Tourism gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	1,531 -5.4	1,478 -3.5	1,490 0.8	1,515 1.7	1,528 0.9	1,551 1.5	6,494 6.2	6,014 -7.4
Accommodation	1,669 -2.9	1,607 -3.7	1,637 1.9	1,681 2.7	1,777 5.7	1,746 -1.7	6,966 1.9	6,594 -5.3
Food and beverage services	909 -1.1	912 0.3	915 0.3	928 1.4	946 1.9	950 0.4	3,633 5.0	3,664 0.9
Other tourism industries	1,100 1.1	1,085 -1.4	1,086 0.1	1,103 1.6	1,132 2.6	1,135 0.3	4,367 1.7	4,374 0.2
Total tourism industries	5,209 -2.5	5,082 -2.4	5,128 0.9	5,227 1.9	5,383 3.0	5,382 -0.0	21,460 3.6	20,646 -3.8
Other industries	1,736 -2.9	1,740 0.2	1,782 2.4	1,842 3.4	1,911 3.7	1,887 -1.3	7,493 5.6	7,100 -5.2
Tourism gross domestic product	6,945 -2.6	6,822 -1.8	6,910 1.3	7,069 2.3	7,294 3.2	7,269 -0.3	28,953 4.1	27,746 -4.2

Table 16
Tourism gross domestic product, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding year								
Transportation	1,271 -5.4	1,438 -7.9	2,017 -7.3	1,288 -8.8	1,268 -0.2	1,499 4.2	6,494 6.2	6,014 -7.4
Accommodation	1,238 -4.5	1,683 -5.8	2,297 -5.3	1,376 -5.6	1,298 4.8	1,805 7.2	6,966 1.9	6,594 -5.3
Food and beverage services	670 1.7	905 0.4	1,380 0.0	709 2.3	698 4.2	945 4.4	3,633 5.0	3,664 0.9
Other tourism industries	871 1.4	1,032 -1.0	1,656 0.3	815 0.0	898 3.1	1,065 3.2	4,367 1.7	4,374 0.2
Total tourism industries	4,050 -2.6	5,058 -4.4	7,350 -3.7	4,188 -4.3	4,162 2.8	5,314 5.1	21,460 3.6	20,646 -3.8
Other industries	1,229 -7.1	1,656 -7.5	2,560 -7.2	1,655 2.0	1,318 7.2	1,748 5.6	7,493 5.6	7,100 -5.2
Tourism gross domestic product	5,279 -3.7	6,714 -5.2	9,910 -4.6	5,843 -2.6	5,480 3.8	7,062 5.2	28,953 4.1	27,746 -4.2

Table 17
Tourism gross domestic product, 2002 prices, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of 2002 dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
Transportation	1,554 -3.3	1,532 -1.4	1,559 1.8	1,565 0.4	1,583 1.2	1,602 1.2	6,487 4.1	6,210 -4.3
Accommodation	1,479 -1.1	1,450 -2.0	1,478 1.9	1,503 1.7	1,537 2.3	1,556 1.2	6,097 -0.6	5,910 -3.1
Food and beverage services	761 -1.7	756 -0.7	755 -0.1	762 0.9	770 1.0	774 0.5	3,111 2.5	3,034 -2.5
Other tourism industries	925 0.5	911 -1.5	904 -0.8	918 1.5	939 2.3	941 0.2	3,744 -1.5	3,658 -2.3
Total tourism industries	4,719 -1.6	4,649 -1.5	4,696 1.0	4,748 1.1	4,829 1.7	4,873 0.9	19,439 1.2	18,812 -3.2
Other industries	1,541 -0.7	1,536 -0.3	1,552 1.0	1,567 1.0	1,597 1.9	1,609 0.8	6,228 1.5	6,196 -0.5
Tourism gross domestic product	6,260 -1.4	6,185 -1.2	6,248 1.0	6,315 1.1	6,426 1.8	6,482 0.9	25,667 1.3	25,008 -2.6

Table 18
Implicit price indexes for tourism demand, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
	index (2002 = 100) and percentage change, preceding period							
Transport services	108.0 -4.3	106.6 -1.3	107.5 0.8	110.6 2.9	111.4 0.7	109.2 -2.0	116.8 5.2	108.2 -7.4
Accommodation services	112.1 -2.1	109.6 -2.2	109.4 -0.2	110.6 1.1	114.8 3.8	110.7 -3.6	114.0 2.5	110.4 -3.1
Food and beverage services	119.4 0.8	120.4 0.8	121.5 0.9	122.0 0.4	122.8 0.7	122.7 -0.1	116.7 2.4	120.8 3.5
Other tourism commodities	111.4 0.5	111.7 0.3	112.3 0.5	112.8 0.4	113.2 0.4	112.9 -0.3	110.1 1.6	112.1 1.7
Tourism commodities	111.3 -2.1	110.4 -0.8	111.1 0.6	112.9 1.6	114.2 1.2	112.4 -1.6	115.0 3.6	111.4 -3.1
Total tourism expenditures	110.6 -1.7	109.9 -0.6	110.5 0.5	112.0 1.4	113.5 1.3	112.0 -1.3	113.4 3.1	110.8 -2.3

Section G
Supplementary tables

Table 19
International travellers, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
thousands of travellers and percentage change, preceding period								
Total inbound travel	6,521 -4.0	6,187 -5.1	5,989 -3.2	5,998 0.1	6,180 3.0	6,078 -1.6	27,370 -9.9	24,696 -9.8
Same day	2,447 -3.5	2,267 -7.4	2,122 -6.4	2,123 0.0	2,192 3.2	2,100 -4.2	10,228 -17.8	8,959 -12.4
Overnight	4,074 -4.3	3,920 -3.8	3,867 -1.4	3,876 0.2	3,988 2.9	3,978 -0.2	17,142 -4.4	15,737 -8.2
United States	5,432 -3.8	5,149 -5.2	4,987 -3.1	4,958 -0.6	5,074 2.3	4,965 -2.1	22,606 -12.0	20,526 -9.2
Same day	2,421 -3.4	2,242 -7.4	2,098 -6.4	2,098 0.0	2,165 3.2	2,072 -4.3	10,102 -18.0	8,859 -12.3
Overnight	3,011 -4.2	2,907 -3.5	2,889 -0.6	2,860 -1.0	2,909 1.7	2,893 -0.5	12,504 -6.5	11,667 -6.7
All other countries	1,089 -4.6	1,038 -4.7	1,003 -3.4	1,040 3.7	1,106 6.3	1,113 0.6	4,764 1.8	4,170 -12.5
Same day	26 -11.3	24 -6.2	25 1.5	25 0.0	27 7.5	28 4.2	126 5.9	100 -20.6
Overnight	1,063 -4.4	1,014 -4.6	978 -3.5	1,015 3.8	1,079 6.2	1,085 0.6	4,638 1.7	4,070 -12.3
Same day and overnight:								
Americas, except United States	146 -5.4	127 -12.8	109 -14.3	107 -1.7	115 7.1	119 4.0	614 6.3	488 -20.5
Mexico	62 -7.3	49 -21.6	34 -30.2	27 -20.2	30 9.6	32 7.2	271 8.1	172 -36.5
Other Americas	83 -4.0	78 -6.2	75 -4.4	80 6.8	85 6.3	87 2.8	344 5.0	316 -7.9
Europe	567 -4.2	563 -0.7	546 -3.0	576 5.3	606 5.3	581 -4.2	2,492 2.5	2,252 -9.6
France	96 -6.3	107 10.7	105 -1.3	104 -1.5	107 3.3	110 2.4	425 12.2	412 -3.2
Germany	81 -2.0	76 -6.9	79 4.2	83 4.6	84 1.3	87 3.5	332 4.4	319 -4.0
United Kingdom	192 -5.2	181 -5.3	161 -11.3	190 18.3	185 -2.9	181 -1.9	870 -6.0	724 -16.7
Other Europe	198 -3.1	199 0.8	201 0.9	199 -1.1	230 15.8	203 -11.8	865 7.1	797 -7.8
Asia/Pacific	354 -4.6	327 -7.6	327 -0.1	335 2.6	362 8.0	389 7.2	1,567 -1.1	1,343 -14.3
China	46 12.7	42 -9.0	40 -3.1	39 -3.5	46 18.4	50 7.8	166 6.5	166 0.2
Hong Kong	29 -10.8	29 -0.0	25 -14.7	29 15.0	28 -2.9	33 19.4	132 14.6	112 -15.6
Japan	56 -11.5	44 -21.3	52 18.6	54 3.0	61 13.0	62 1.9	287 -16.4	206 -28.4
South Korea	39 -6.2	35 -8.4	34 -4.5	36 6.3	39 9.5	45 15.3	197 -7.5	144 -26.7
Australia	55 -9.4	51 -5.9	52 1.2	56 6.7	57 2.0	61 7.9	249 8.7	214 -14.1
Other Asia/Pacific	130 -2.3	125 -3.3	123 -1.5	123 -0.7	132 7.4	137 4.3	536 1.5	501 -6.5
Africa	22 -8.0	21 -6.7	21 0.2	22 6.7	23 1.2	24 6.6	91 5.5	87 -5.0
Canadian outbound travel	11,772 -1.7	11,475 -2.5	11,824 3.0	12,413 5.0	12,823 3.3	13,317 3.9	51,737 3.4	47,484 -8.2
United States	9,670 -1.9	9,478 -2.0	9,766 3.0	10,340 5.9	10,770 4.2	11,150 3.5	43,613 2.3	39,254 -10.0
Same day	5,274 -2.0	5,082 -3.6	5,222 2.7	5,703 9.2	5,936 4.1	6,135 3.4	24,703 -0.7	21,281 -13.9
Overnight	4,397 -1.9	4,396 -0.0	4,544 3.4	4,637 2.0	4,834 4.2	5,015 3.7	18,910 6.5	17,973 -5.0
All other countries	2,102 -0.9	1,996 -5.0	2,059 3.1	2,073 0.7	2,053 -1.0	2,167 5.6	8,124 9.7	8,230 1.3

Notes:

Travellers include crews and commuters as part of international travel. In the Tourism Satellite Account and the National Tourism Indicators, on the other hand, spending by these groups is not counted as they are not considered part of tourism in the international definition.

Data may not match the data published for the International Travel Survey.

For definitions used in measuring international travel see publication: International Travel, Appendix, Description of Methods and Definitions (Catalogue number 66-201).

Table 20
International travellers, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
thousands of travellers and percentage change, preceding year								
Total inbound travel	4,103 -6.2	6,691 -7.9	9,269 -11.6	4,633 -11.6	3,884 -5.4	6,471 -3.3	27,370 -9.9	24,696 -9.8
Same day	1,882 -3.8	2,451 -8.9	2,807 -17.5	1,819 -16.6	1,674 -11.0	2,247 -8.3	10,228 -17.8	8,959 -12.4
Overnight	2,221 -8.2	4,240 -7.3	6,462 -8.8	2,814 -8.1	2,210 -0.5	4,224 -0.4	17,142 -4.4	15,737 -8.2
United States	3,466 -5.6	5,557 -6.7	7,625 -11.0	3,877 -12.1	3,224 -7.0	5,266 -5.2	22,606 -12.0	20,526 -9.2
Same day	1,872 -3.7	2,423 -8.7	2,761 -17.4	1,803 -16.6	1,664 -11.1	2,215 -8.6	10,102 -18.0	8,859 -12.3
Overnight	1,595 -7.7	3,135 -5.1	4,864 -6.9	2,074 -7.8	1,560 -2.2	3,052 -2.6	12,504 -6.5	11,667 -6.7
All other countries	637 -9.7	1,134 -13.4	1,644 -14.4	756 -8.9	660 3.6	1,204 6.3	4,764 1.8	4,170 -12.5
Same day	10 -15.4	28 -23.3	46 -21.0	16 -17.6	10 -0.7	32 14.1	126 5.9	100 -20.6
Overnight	627 -9.6	1,105 -13.1	1,598 -14.2	740 -8.7	649 3.6	1,172 6.1	4,638 1.7	4,070 -12.3
Same day and overnight:								
Americas, except United States	89 -10.8	143 -10.5	173 -27.4	84 -28.4	75 -15.9	126 -11.7	614 6.3	488 -20.5
Mexico	38 -20.7	60 -14.1	57 -47.5	17 -61.6	22 -42.8	35 -41.8	271 8.1	172 -36.5
Other Americas	51 -1.7	83 -7.7	116 -10.4	67 -8.1	53 4.1	91 9.8	344 5.0	316 -7.9
Europe	310 -11.7	602 -10.3	948 -11.1	392 -2.6	345 11.0	615 2.2	2,492 2.5	2,252 -9.6
France	61 -1.6	94 -0.2	185 -6.5	72 0.4	68 12.6	99 4.9	425 12.2	412 -3.2
Germany	39 3.5	85 -8.2	142 -5.6	52 3.3	43 9.0	94 10.1	332 4.4	319 -4.0
United Kingdom	110 -24.1	206 -14.6	278 -18.7	131 -8.0	109 -0.3	202 -1.8	870 -6.0	724 -16.7
Other Europe	101 -6.2	216 -10.9	343 -8.9	137 -0.8	124 23.1	220 1.6	865 7.1	797 -7.8
Asia/Pacific	225 -7.0	366 -19.3	489 -15.8	263 -9.7	228 1.2	437 19.4	1,567 -1.1	1,343 -14.3
China	31 15.8	41 -3.1	61 -2.3	34 -3.2	30 -1.0	48 18.6	166 6.5	166 0.2
Hong Kong	20 -11.5	31 -4.9	38 -26.7	22 -9.7	20 -0.9	35 11.4	132 14.6	112 -15.6
Japan	36 -24.1	42 -40.8	80 -27.2	48 -19.0	39 7.8	61 44.0	287 -16.4	206 -28.4
South Korea	28 -23.1	36 -32.9	53 -30.0	27 -11.6	28 -0.3	48 32.3	197 -7.5	144 -26.7
Australia	34 -5.9	66 -18.4	74 -17.2	41 -6.7	34 0.5	77 17.9	249 8.7	214 -14.1
Other Asia/Pacific	76 4.9	150 -13.2	183 -4.3	92 -7.3	76 0.3	167 11.9	536 1.5	501 -6.5
Africa	12 2.4	23 -6.0	34 -4.6	18 -9.1	12 0.6	27 15.2	91 5.5	87 -5.0
Canadian outbound travel	11,419 -11.7	11,312 -12.9	13,530 -9.9	11,223 3.8	12,312 7.8	13,090 15.7	51,737 3.4	47,484 -8.2
United States	8,523 -16.3	9,468 -14.9	11,679 -11.4	9,584 4.9	9,471 11.1	11,074 17.0	43,613 2.3	39,254 -10.0
Same day	4,561 -19.8	5,176 -20.8	5,880 -17.3	5,664 5.4	5,135 12.6	6,186 19.5	24,703 -0.7	21,281 -13.9
Overnight	3,962 -11.8	4,292 -6.4	5,799 -4.4	3,920 4.1	4,337 9.5	4,887 13.9	18,910 6.5	17,973 -5.0
All other countries	2,896 5.1	1,844 -0.9	1,851 0.8	1,638 -1.9	2,840 -1.9	2,016 9.4	8,124 9.7	8,230 1.3

Notes:

Travellers include crews and commuters as part of international travel. In the Tourism Satellite Account and the National Tourism Indicators, on the other hand, spending by these groups is not counted as they are not considered part of tourism in the international definition.

Data may not match the data published for the International Travel Survey.

For definitions used in measuring international travel see publication: International Travel, Appendix, Description of Methods and Definitions (Catalogue number 66-201).

Table 21
Receipts and payments on international travel account, seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding period								
International travel account								
Receipts								
Spending in Canada by foreign residents	3,932 -4.8	3,877 -1.4	3,842 -0.9	3,869 0.7	4,053 4.8	4,006 -1.1	16,544 -0.2	15,520 -6.2
Payments								
Spending in foreign countries by Canadians	6,645 -4.9	6,947 4.5	7,037 1.3	7,063 0.4	7,097 0.5	7,515 5.9	28,629 8.0	27,692 -3.3
Balance								
Receipts minus payments	-2,713	-3,070	-3,195	-3,194	-3,044	-3,509	-12,085	-12,172

Table 22
Receipts and payments on international travel account, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
millions of dollars and percentage change, preceding year								
International travel account								
Receipts								
Spending in Canada by foreign residents	3,039 -0.4	3,866 -7.7	5,374 -10.0	3,240 -2.8	3,234 6.4	3,980 2.9	16,544 -0.2	15,520 -6.2
Payments								
Spending in foreign countries by Canadians	7,922 -5.9	7,143 -4.5	6,625 -2.7	6,002 1.3	8,268 4.4	7,864 10.1	28,629 8.0	27,692 -3.3
Balance								
Receipts minus payments	-4,883	-3,277	-1,251	-2,762	-5,034	-3,883	-12,085	-12,172

Table 23
Exchange rates in Canadian dollars per unit of foreign currency, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
	percentage change, preceding period, preceding year							
United States (dollar)	1.2453 2.7 24.0	1.1672 -6.3 15.6	1.0974 -6.0 5.3	1.0563 -3.7 -12.9	1.0409 -1.5 -16.4	1.0276 -1.3 -12.0	1.0671 -0.6 -0.6	1.1415 7.0 7.0
European Economic and Monetary Union (euro)	1.6217 1.7 7.7	1.5890 -2.0 0.7	1.5694 -1.2 0.5	1.5603 -0.6 -2.2	1.4406 -7.7 -11.2	1.3073 -9.3 -17.7	1.5602 6.2 6.2	1.5851 1.6 1.6
United Kingdom (Pound sterling)	1.7860 -5.9 -10.1	1.8072 1.2 -9.2	1.7996 -0.4 -8.5	1.7266 -4.1 -9.0	1.6256 -5.9 -9.0	1.5330 -5.7 -15.2	1.9605 -8.7 -8.7	1.7799 -9.2 -9.2
Switzerland (franc)	1.0841 3.6 15.1	1.0497 -3.2 7.2	1.0332 -1.6 6.6	1.0343 0.1 -1.2	0.9844 -4.8 -9.2	0.9278 -5.7 -11.6	0.9843 10.0 10.0	1.0503 6.7 6.7
Hong Kong (dollar)	0.1606 2.7 24.7	0.1506 -6.2 16.3	0.1416 -6.0 6.0	0.1363 -3.8 -12.9	0.1341 -1.6 -16.5	0.1321 -1.5 -12.2	0.1371 -0.4 -0.4	0.1473 7.4 7.4
Japan (yen)	0.0133 5.2 39.4	0.0120 -10.0 24.1	0.0117 -2.0 21.3	0.0118 0.2 -7.0	0.0115 -2.4 -13.7	0.0112 -2.8 -6.9	0.0104 13.9 13.9	0.0122 17.5 17.5
Australia (dollar)	0.8262 1.5 -9.1	0.8868 7.3 -7.0	0.9145 3.1 -0.8	0.9606 5.0 18.0	0.9405 -2.1 13.8	0.9076 -3.5 2.3	0.8995 0.2 0.2	0.8970 -0.3 -0.3
New Zealand (dollar)	0.6634 -5.0 -16.3	0.7042 6.1 -10.2	0.7404 5.1 -0.1	0.7691 3.9 10.1	0.7381 -4.0 11.3	0.7202 -2.4 2.3	0.7541 -4.4 -4.4	0.7193 -4.6 -4.6

Notes:

Bank of Canada. Based on the average noon spot rates.

Table 24
Consumer price index, selected countries, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
index (2005=100) and percentage change, preceding year								
Canada [1]	106.2 1.2	107.1 0.1	107.2 -0.9	107.4 0.8	107.9 1.6	108.6 1.4	106.7 2.4	107.0 0.3
United States	108.6 -0.0	109.7 -1.2	110.5 -1.6	110.7 1.2	111.1 2.4	111.7 1.8	110.3 3.9	109.9 -0.4
United Kingdom	109.4 3.0	110.6 2.1	111.3 1.5	112.1 2.1	112.9 3.3	114.4 3.4	108.5 3.6	110.8 2.2
France	105.7 0.6	106.3 -0.2	106.2 -0.4	106.5 0.4	107.1 1.3	108.0 1.6	106.1 2.8	106.2 0.1
Germany	106.7 0.8	106.9 0.3	107.1 -0.2	107.2 0.4	107.5 0.8	108.0 1.1	106.6 2.6	107.0 0.3
Netherlands	106.1 1.9	107.3 1.6	106.3 0.3	106.6 0.9	107.1 0.9	108.3 1.0	105.4 2.5	106.6 1.2
Switzerland	103.1 -0.0	104.0 -0.7	103.6 -1.0	104.3 -0.2	104.3 1.1	105.1 1.0	104.3 2.4	103.8 -0.5
Japan	100.6 -0.1	100.6 -1.0	100.3 -2.2	99.8 -4.8	99.4 -1.2	99.7 -0.9	102.4 2.1	100.3 -2.1
Australia	111.5 2.5	112.0 1.5	113.1 1.3	113.7 2.1	114.7 2.9	115.4 3.1	110.6 4.4	112.6 1.8
New Zealand	111.2 3.0	111.8 1.9	113.3 1.7	113.1 2.0	113.5 2.0	113.8 1.8	110.0 4.0	112.3 2.1

Notes:

Data, for countries other than Canada, are from the Organisation for Economic and Co-operation and Development.

1. The Canadian Consumer Price Index is converted to 2005=100 for comparability with other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries.

Table 25
Other related statistics, seasonally adjusted at annual rates

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	2008	2009
	percentage change, preceding period							
Gross domestic product at market prices (billions of dollars)	1,515.2 -3.4	1,507.8 -0.5	1,524.9 1.1	1,561.2 2.4	1,597.8 2.3	1,609.1 0.7	1,599.6 4.6	1,527.3 -4.5
Gross domestic product at basic prices (billions of dollars)	1,424.2 -3.5	1,414.7 -0.7	1,431.4 1.2	1,466.6 2.5	1,501.4 2.4	1,512.6 0.7	1,504.8 5.2	1,434.2 -4.7
Tourism share of gross domestic product at basic prices (percent)	1.95 0.9	1.93 -1.1	1.93 0.1	1.93 -0.2	1.94 0.8	1.92 -1.1	1.92 -1.0	1.93 0.5
Gross domestic product at market prices (billions of chained (2002) dollars)	1,287.2 -1.8	1,278.0 -0.7	1,280.9 0.2	1,296.4 1.2	1,314.9 1.4	1,321.4 0.5	1,318.1 0.5	1,285.6 -2.5
Final domestic demand (billions of dollars)	1,545.6 -1.8	1,544.0 -0.1	1,562.7 1.2	1,592.2 1.9	1,616.0 1.5	1,632.6 1.0	1,569.2 5.1	1,561.1 -0.5
Final domestic demand (billions of chained (2002) dollars)	1,351.8 -2.0	1,351.0 -0.1	1,368.7 1.3	1,385.4 1.2	1,402.0 1.2	1,414.3 0.9	1,389.5 2.8	1,364.2 -1.8
Personal disposable income per person (dollars)	28,541 -0.2	28,659 0.4	28,662 0.0	28,786 0.4	28,927 0.5	29,904 3.4	28,534 4.1	28,662 0.4
Personal saving rate (percent)	5.2 10.6	5.1 -1.9	4.4 -13.7	3.5 -20.5	3.0 -14.3	5.9 96.7	3.6 28.3	4.6 25.5
Population (thousands) [1]	33,527 0.2	33,619 0.3	33,740 0.4	33,873 0.4	33,931 0.2	34,019 0.3	33,276 1.2	33,690 1.2
Total number of jobs, business sector (index 2002 = 100)	107.7 -1.6	107.0 -0.6	107.1 0.1	107.4 0.3	108.3 0.8	109.7 1.3	110.2 1.1	107.3 -2.6

1. Data not adjusted for seasonal variation.