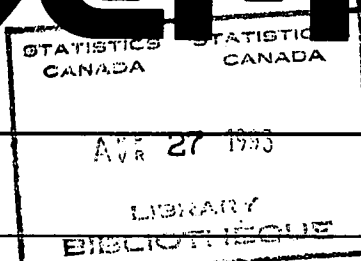




Travel-log



Price: Canada: \$10.50, \$42.00 annually
 United States: US\$12.50, US\$50.00 annually
 Other Countries: US\$14.75, US\$59.00 annually

Spring 1993

Profile of Canadian Travellers in the United States in 1991

by Monique Beyrouti

Exceptional events such as the Gulf Crisis and the economic recession had repercussions on the foreign travel habits of Canadians in 1991. While trips of one or more nights to the United States grew by 11% from 1990 to 1991, the number of visits to overseas countries dropped by 10%. Still, compared to a decade earlier, Canadians are travelling abroad more and more, especially to the United States.

In 1981, Canadians made 10.8 million trips of one or more nights to the United States, compared to 1.5 million to all other countries (Table 1). Thus, the United States was collaring 88% of this type of travel. Ten years later, in 1991, the shares of the United States and other countries remained unchanged, despite an increase of 76% in trips to the United States and 91% in trips to other countries.

Canadians committed 68% of their international travel budget to the United States in 1981 as compared to 70% in 1991. The average spending on each trip of one or more nights in 1991 was \$410 for trips to the United States but \$1,166 for trips to other countries. These figures exclude international passenger fares. The lower cost of a trip to the United States reflects the fact that stays were shorter: 7 nights as against 18 for trips to other countries in 1991.

Thus our southern neighbour, the United States, remains the preferred destination for Canadians travelling abroad.

A Question of Money

Between 1981 and 1986, the number of trips to the United States remained fairly stable despite the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. However, since 1987, increased travel has corresponded quite closely to increases in the value of our dollar against the U.S. dollar (Chart 1).



Congratulations Murielle Meunier!

After many years with the Government of Canada, Murielle Meunier retired in March. The quarterly *Travel-log* loses Murielle's contribution that has spanned the past 8 years. Our publication benefited from Murielle's keen skills in processing statistics and revising texts. Best wishes for a happy retirement!

Touriscope

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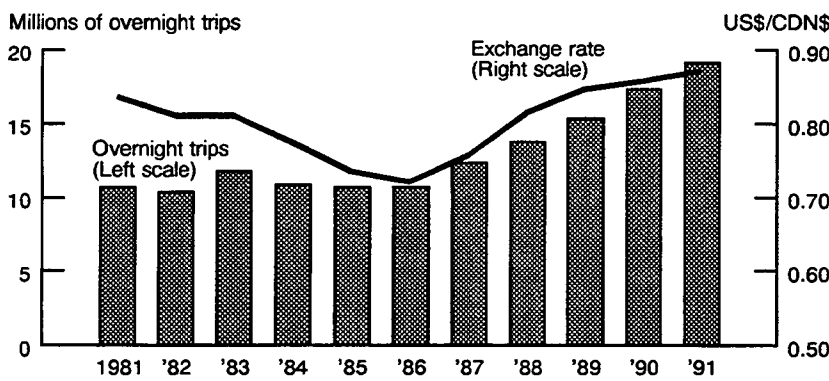
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Table 1
Canadian Overnight Travel Abroad

	1981	1990	1991
	'000		
Trips			
Total	12,316	20,415	21,937
United States	10,838	17,262	19,113
Other Countries	1,478	3,153	2,824
	\$'000 000		
Spending¹			
Total	3,644	10,794	11,138
United States	2,487	6,923	7,846
Other Countries	1,157	3,870	3,292

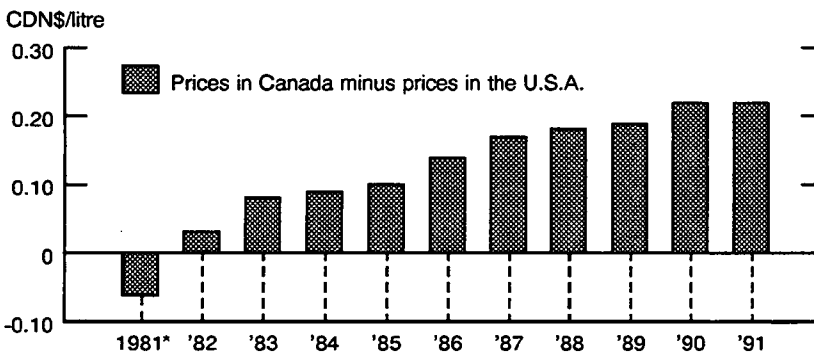
¹ Excluding international passenger fares.
Source: *International Travel*, Cat. No. 66-201.

Chart 1
Relation between Exchange Rates and Overnight Trips to the U.S.



Sources: *Bank of Canada Review*; *International Travel*, Cat. No. 66-201.

Chart 2
Gasoline Price Differential between Canada and the United States



* In 1981, the gasoline price differential between Canada and the United States was still in favour of Canada after the 1979 international oil crisis.

Source: *Energy, Mines and Resources Canada*.



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° Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1993

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Note of Appreciation

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

► Continued from page 1

In 1991, there were a record 60.2 million same-day trips to the United States by all modes of transportation. Same-day trips by car increased by 14% over 1990, reaching 59.1 million re-entries at border crossings. One of the factors here was cheaper gasoline prices in the United States. The difference in price between the two countries had widened during the 1980s, reaching 22 cents a litre in 1991 (Chart 2).

Cars Still the Preferred Mode of Travel

As a rapid and convenient mode of transportation, cars derive a natural advantage from the proximity of the U.S. border, the preference for short trips and the lower cost of car travel. The popularity of automobile travel is growing so much (Table 2) that, in 1991, three out of four trips of one or more nights to the United States were by car, as compared to three out of five in 1981.

The increased popularity of the car in 1991 over 1990 was seen in all trips, regardless of purpose. However, Canadians use their cars more often for pleasure trips or for visiting relatives and friends; only a third of business trips were by car in 1991.

Between 1981 and 1990, the share of trips of one or more nights to the United States by plane dropped from 28% to 23%, and then fell to 19% in 1991. This dramatic drop between 1990 and 1991 affected even business travel. It could be connected with the temporary increase in air travel costs combined with the psychological impact of the international situation. However, the preliminary estimates for 1992 indicate a slight recovery for airplane trips to the United States.

Table 2
Canadian Travel to the United States

	1981	1990	1991	Change	
				1981/91	1990/91
		'000		%	
Same-day Trips					
Automobile	21,482	51,829	59,074	175.0	14.0
Other	1,264	1,342	1,163	-8.0	-13.3
Overnight Trips					
Automobile	6,898	12,164	14,289	107.2	17.5
Airplane	3,092	4,039	3,586	16.0	-11.2
Bus	536	606	633	18.2	4.5
Other	312	453	605	93.8	33.7

Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

Table 3
Overnight Travel to the United States, by Purpose, 1991

Purpose of Trip	Trips	Share
	'000	%
Business, Convention & Employment	1,998	10.5
Visiting Friends/Relatives	2,815	14.7
Pleasure, Recreation or Holiday	11,642	60.9
Other Reasons, of which:		
Shopping	1,327	6.9
Other	1,332	7.0
Total	19,113	100.0

Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

Travel for Pleasure Ranks Number One

Most Canadians travelling to the United States do so for pleasure, recreation or holidays (Table 3). This type of travel is very popular among baby-boomers, but the group most inclined to travel to the United States for pleasure is Canadians of pre-retirement age. Apart from shopping, which is now reported for 7% of trips of one or more nights, the shares for other reasons for travel remained fairly stable from 1990 to 1991. It should be noted that shopping trips occur mainly in border areas.

The Central Provinces Dominate the Market

Ontarians took the largest number of trips of one or more nights to the United States (Table 4). While they accounted for 37% of the

population in 1991, they took 45% of such trips. Quebeckers took the fewest trips proportionally to their numbers: with 25% of the population, they took only 19% of those trips.

Both Ontarians and Quebeckers stayed an average of eight nights in the United States. Their average spending was also comparable: \$436 for Ontarians and \$414 for Quebeckers. Trips to the United States for pleasure, recreation and holidays accounted for 71% of all trips of one night or more by Quebeckers, but only 56% of such trips by Ontarians.

Ontario's share of the U.S. travel market increased by 5 percentage points between 1981 and 1991, while Quebec's share dropped by the same amount (Chart 3), and the shares of other regions remained relative stable.

Table 4
Relation Between the Canadian Population Distribution and Overnight Trips to the United States, by Province of Residence, 1991

	Population	Share	Person-trips	Share
	'000	%	'000	%
Atlantic Provinces	2,322	8.5	971	5.1
Québec	6,896	25.3	3,648	19.1
Ontario	10,085	36.9	8,555	44.8
Manitoba	1,092	4.0	892	4.7
Saskatchewan	989	3.6	512	2.7
Alberta	2,546	9.3	1,436	7.5
British Columbia ¹	3,368	12.3	3,100	16.2
Canada	27,297	100.0	19,113	100.0

¹ Including Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Sources: Census of Canada; International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

► Continued from page 3

Shopping Becomes More Important

The International Travel Survey (ITS) reveals the tourist activities travellers engage in. It shows that in 1991, over three-quarters of Canadian tourists in the United States mentioned shopping as one of their activities (Table 5). Aside from shopping, the most popular activities were sightseeing (50%) and sports or outdoor activities (39%).

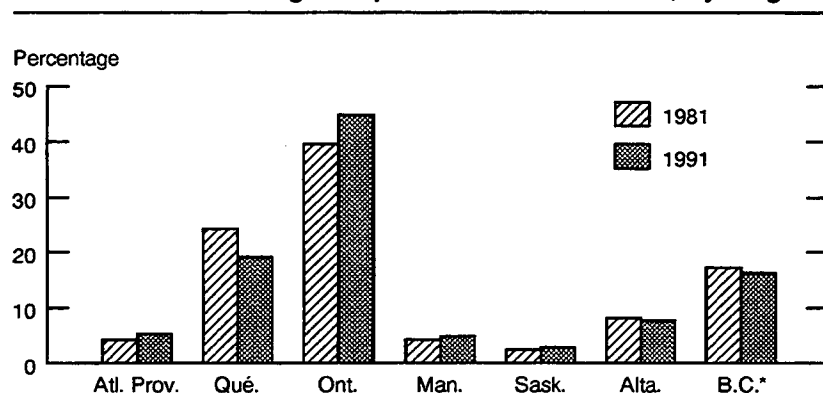
Half of all business trips involved dining at high quality restaurants and shopping, and 7 out of 10 travellers visiting relatives or friends took the opportunity to go shopping as well. During holiday trips, Canadians have a tendency to combine a broader range of activities.

The Winning U.S. States

The ITS counts all the American states visited, whether in transit to another destination or for a stay of one or more nights. Among those states, New York, Washington and Florida headed the list for visits of one night or more (Table 6). In 1991, these three states cornered a third of the trips of one or more nights, almost half the person-nights and 41% of spending in the United States. While the share of visits to these states remained stable between 1981 and 1991, their share of person-nights and spending rose.

Despite the popularity of states along the Canadian border when it comes to the number of visits, sun destinations in the United States nevertheless receive a significant share of person-nights and spending.

Chart 3
Distribution of Overnight Trips to the United States, by Origin



* Including Yukon and N.W.T.

Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

Table 5
What Canadians Do While Travelling in the United States, 1991

Activities ¹	Person-trips	Participation Rate
	'000	%
Overnight Person-trips	19,113	100.0
Shopping	14,946	78.2
Sightseeing	9,529	49.9
Sports or Outdoor Activities	7,464	39.1
Dining at High Quality Restaurants	7,023	36.7
Visiting Friends or Relatives	5,925	31.0
Nightlife/Entertainment	4,346	22.7
Visit U.S. or State Park	3,934	20.6
Zoos/Museums/Natural Display	3,105	16.2
Theme Parks	2,124	11.1

¹ Travellers can participate in more than one activity on a trip. Therefore, the sum of activities exceeds the total person-trips.

Source: International Travel Survey, Special tabulations.

Table 6
Most Popular States for Canadian Overnight Visits in the United States, 1991

States	State-visits	Market Share
	'000	%
New York	4,052	14.4
Washington	2,669	9.5
Florida	2,350	8.4
Michigan	1,806	6.4
Maine	1,438	5.1
Vermont	1,228	4.4
Montana	1,050	3.7
North Dakota	1,049	3.7
Pennsylvania	897	3.2
California	806	2.9
Other States	10,798	38.4
All Overnight State-visits	28,143	100.0

Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

Table 7
Most Popular States in terms of Nights Stays, 1991

States	Nights	Market Share
	'000	%
Florida	46,766	35.1
New York	10,197	7.7
Washington	7,344	5.5
California	7,229	5.4
Michigan	4,928	3.7
Maine	4,828	3.6
Arizona	4,492	3.4
Hawaii	3,661	2.7
Vermont	3,054	2.3
Montana	2,993	2.2
Other States	37,797	28.4
All Person-nights	133,289	100.0

Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

Table 8
Most Popular States in terms of Overnight Spending, 1991

States	Spending	Market Share
	\$'000,000	%
Florida	2,055.9	26.7
New York	729.3	9.5
California	548.9	7.1
Washington	387.7	5.0
Nevada	333.0	4.3
Maine	306.7	4.0
Hawaii	303.2	3.9
Michigan	269.6	3.5
Arizona	193.1	2.5
Montana	176.1	2.3
Other States	2,407.0	31.2
All Overnight Spending	7,710.5	100.0

Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

▶ Continued from page 4

The Special Status of Florida

Compared with other states, Florida attracts the single largest number of Canadian person-nights (Table 7). In 1991, it accounted for more than a third of all nights spent in the United States -- almost five times the figure for the state of New York.

Despite its distance, Florida is the third most visited state, with 2.4 million visits of one or more nights in 1991. Florida also accounted for over a quarter of all spending related to stays of one or more nights in the United States -- \$2.1 billion (Table 8).

However, contrary to the general trend, the number of visits of one or more nights to Florida went down from 1990 to 1991 -- the first decrease since 1985 (Chart 4).

In 1981, 50% of visitors returned from Florida during the first quarter as compared to 45% in 1991 (Chart 5). During the first three months of the year, in both 1981 and 1991, stays lasted two weeks on average. However, Canadians who visited Florida during the second quarter stayed longer than in the early 80s -- an average of 38 nights in 1991 as compared to 24 in 1981. This group of travellers represented 25% of visits to Florida in 1991. Also notable is a growing number of Canadians returning from Florida during the last three months of the year.

Between 1981 and 1991, Ontario's share of the Florida travel market increased while Quebec's decreased and the other regions of Canada remained stable. As with states near the border, cars increased in popularity as the method of transportation: 48% of visits were by car in 1991 as compared to only 26% in 1981 and 42% in 1990. This growing portion of car travel was grasped from the airplane market share.

► Continued from page 5

The love affair with Florida should continue, given the travel habits of Canadians. Generally speaking, Canadians over 55 are in better shape, have more free time and prefer to stay in Florida. In 1991, this group made 746,000 visits or 32% of all trips of one night or more to Florida, as against 28% in 1981.

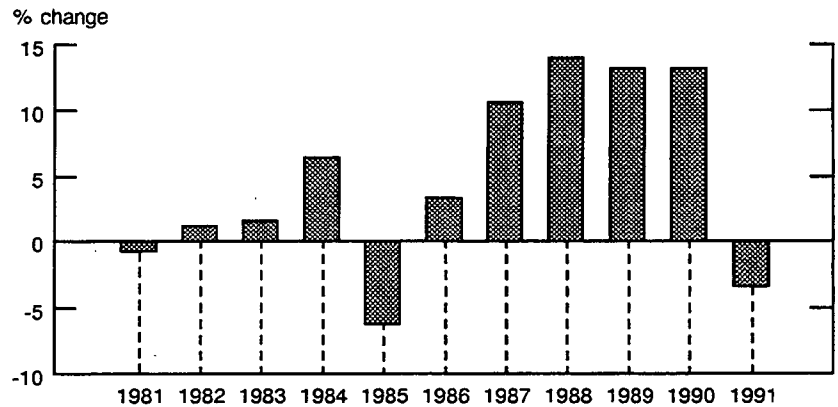
The Strategic Position of New York State

The proximity of Canadian cities to certain regions of the United States certainly has an effect on the selection of destinations. Thus New York state is the most popular U.S. destination, with 14% of Canadian travellers staying there in 1991 as compared to 10% in Washington state and 8% in Florida (Table 6). Since 1986, the number of visits of one or more nights to New York has been growing continuously (Chart 6). In addition, use of a car to get there rose from 79% in 1981 to 86% in 1991, eleven years later. With more and more Canadians visiting border states to go shopping, the car is a convenient mode of travel.

Between 1981 and 1991, the average length of a visit was three nights. In 1991, the Canadian tourist spent \$180 on average during a visit. Two out of three visits involved a stay in a hotel or motel. During the fourth quarter, Canadians spend more per night than at any other period of the year. More and more Canadians are taking a year-end trip to the border states for shopping purposes.

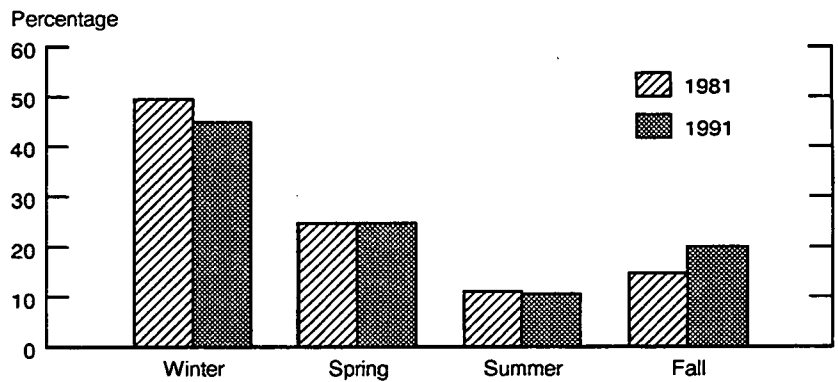
As compared to Washington state, New York attracts younger travellers. Only 23% of visitors to New York were 55 or over in 1991. Also, a greater proportion of Canadians visit New York than Washington in the summer. Of all those visiting New York during 1991, 43% went during the third quarter.

Chart 4
Annual Percentage Change in Overnight Visits to Florida



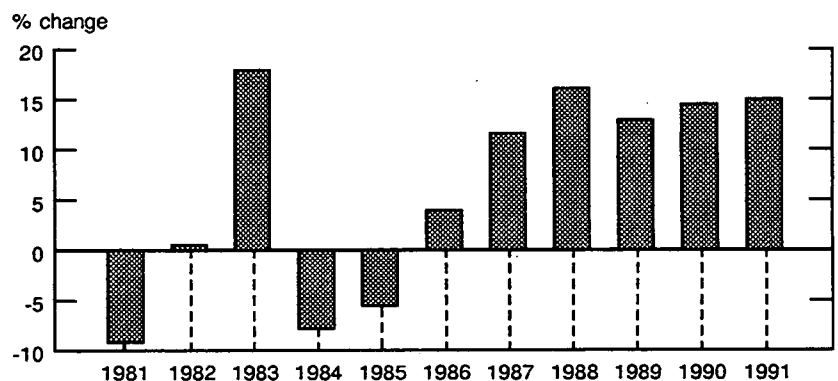
Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

Chart 5
Seasonal Distribution of Canadian Visits to Florida



Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

Chart 6
Annual Percentage Change in Overnight Visits to the State of New York



Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

► Continued from page 6

New York was the preferred destination of Ontarians and Quebecers visiting the United States in 1991 (Chart 7). Ontario's hold on the New York market increased in 1991 while Quebec's share dropped to only 27% and the shares of the other regions remained stable but small.

West of the Rockies

American border states are increasingly popular among Canadians seeking short, inexpensive trips that suit their tastes. Washington state is no exception. After a few years of steady growth, there was a 16% jump in overnight visits from 1990 to 1991 (Chart 8). Spending climbed almost 22% between 1990 and 1991.

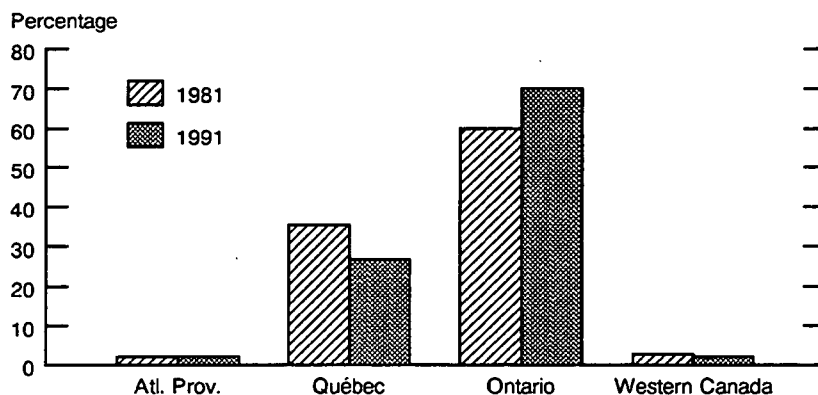
In 1991, Canadian tourists -- mainly from British Columbia (Table 9) -- spent an average of three nights in Washington and left behind \$145 each. Contrary to the habits of Canadians visiting New York, only 39% stayed in hotels or motels; 23% preferred camping grounds or trailer parks (Chart 9). Also, 20% of Canadians in Washington are visiting, and staying with relatives or friends.

Washington has a special attraction for those 55 and older, who accounted for 31% of all Canadian visitors in 1991. The summer period from July to September represented 39% of stays. The increased popularity of this border state was such that in 1991 it passed California in the person-night top ten list for the first time.

What about the California Dream?

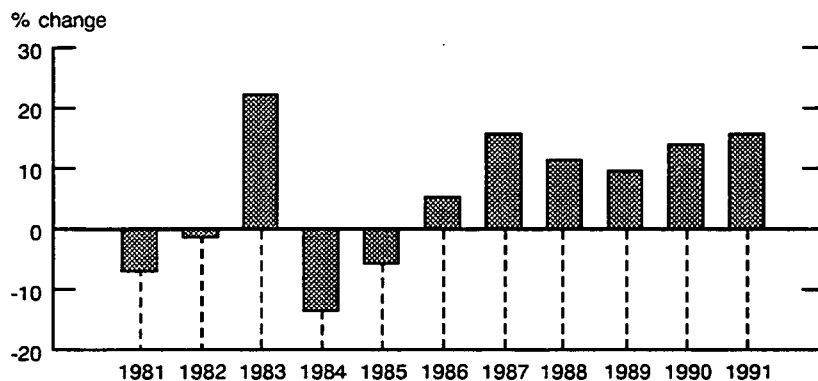
Among sun destinations, California continued to lag behind Florida in terms of tourist receipts. In 1991, the average stay was nine nights with spending of \$681 (more per person-night than Florida, New York or Washington).

**Chart 7
Overnight Visits to the State of New York, by Origin**



Source: International Travel Survey, Special Tabulations.

**Chart 8
Annual Percentage Change in Overnight Visits to the State of Washington**



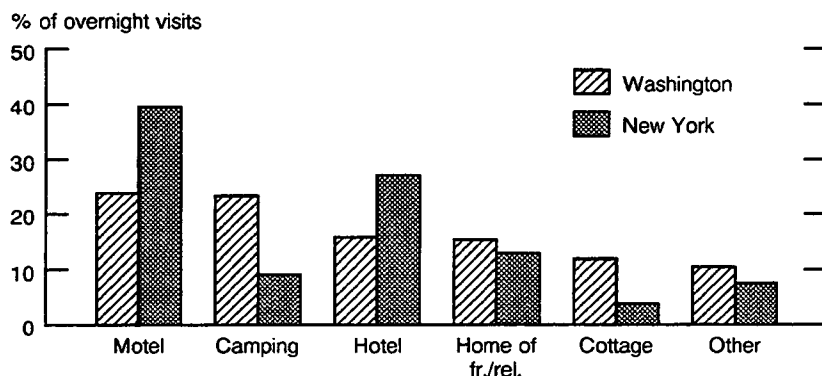
Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.

**Table 9
Overnight Visits to Washington State, by Origin, 1991**

	State-visits '000	Share %
Eastern Provinces	18	0.7
Ontario	79	2.9
Manitoba	18	0.7
Saskatchewan	30	1.1
Alberta	274	10.3
British Columbia ¹	2,251	84.4
Canada	2,669	100.0

¹ Including Yukon and Northwest Territories.
Source: International Travel Survey, Special Tabulations.

Chart 9
Accommodation Choice during Stays in the States of New York and Washington in 1991



Source: International Travel Survey, special tabulation.

► Continued from page 7

At the end of the 80s, California was the second biggest destination in terms of person-nights and spending. However, New York state replaced it in the number two spot in 1990, and increased that lead even more in 1991.

Seven of ten trips to California were by plane, whereas almost half of all visits to Florida were by car (Chart 10). As Chart 11 shows,

Canadian travel was affected by the repercussions of the 1989 earthquake.

Prospects for Travel in Canada

A new tourist phenomenon has emerged in the new decade. Canadians now take more trips of one or more nights to the United States than to other provinces. North-South links are replacing East-West ones. While Canadians were taking more and more trips

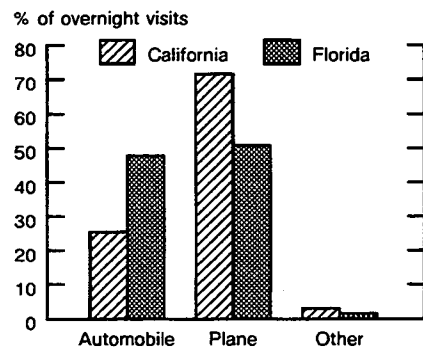
to the United States, trips of a night or more within Canada remained fairly stable. Thus the relative share of Canadian destinations in the travel market has declined.

As the baby boomers grow older, the propensity of Canadians to seek warmer climates during the winter is likely to continue and Canadian destinations are facing strong competition from sun destinations.

The Canadian tourist industry can meet the challenge from border states if they can identify the right products to promote in order to meet the needs of those Canadians who are travelling to border states. Canada is rich in tourist resources related to nature, as evidenced by the great attraction foreigners have for our country's natural beauty. Nature-related activities could be one of several options to offer Canadian travellers looking for new experiences.

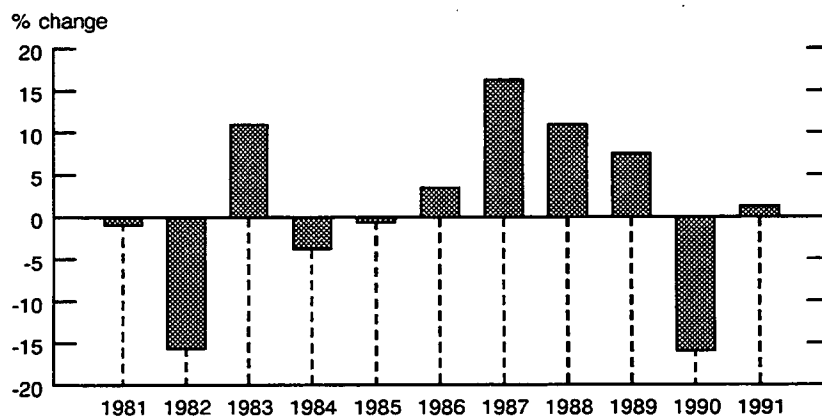
Monique Beyrouti is an analyst with the Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Chart 10
Overnight Visits in California and in Florida, by Type of Transport, 1991

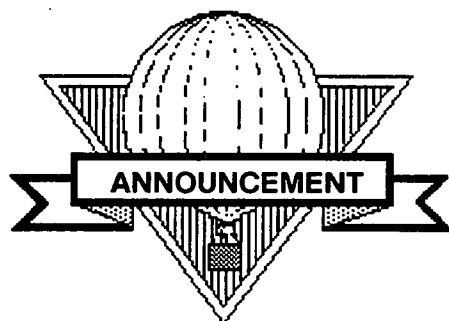


Source: International Travel Survey, special tabulation.

Chart 11
Annual Percentage Change in Overnight Visits to California



Source: International Travel, Cat. No. 66-201.



Summer of 1992 : Dull Weather for Travel in Canada

Most Canadians will choose to forget the summer of 1992 with its autumn weather. During the months of July to September 1992, Canadians made 26.9 million overnight person-trips somewhere in Canada, and the lowest summer volume since 1986. Same-day travel numbered 18.5 million, most of which restricted to the home province (table 10).

A Rotten Summer in Perspective

Holiday plans seemed to be shelved as only 12.9 million overnight pleasure trips were made in the third quarter of 1992 (Table 11). It is the lowest summer pleasure flow ever reported by the Canadian Travel Survey.

Table 11
Overnight Domestic Travel, Third Quarter, 1992

Main Characteristics	Third Quarter 1992	Share
	'000	%
Overnight Trips, Total	26,914	100.0
Primary Transportation		
Auto	24,605	91.4
Air	1,176	4.4
Bus	643	2.4
Other/Not Stated	490	1.8
Primary Purpose		
Pleasure	12,901	47.9
Visiting Friends/relatives	9,609	35.7
Business or Convention	2,689	10.0
Other/Not Stated	1,715	6.4
Duration		
1 night	5,959	22.1
2 nights	9,069	33.7
3 nights	3,633	13.5
4 nights	1,742	6.5
5-9 nights	4,071	15.1
10 nights and more	2,441	9.1

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

Trips for the purpose of visiting family or friends came in second place, numbering 9.6 million overnight trips. During the third quarter of 1992, business trips reached 2.7 million, representing 10% of all domestic overnight trips.

Automobile travel accounted for nine out of ten overnight trips in the third quarter of 1992. On the other hand, as less Canadians travelled by air, it's market share accounted for only 4%. Other modes of travel remained marginal.

Trips of one or more nights with destinations within the province of residence totalled 22.0 million during the summer of 1992 while travel between provinces posted 5.0 million trips. Only one out of ten trips lasted ten nights or more during this period of the year. Trips of one night only accounted for 22% of overnight travel while a third of all overnight trips included a two nights stay.

Note to Users

Given significant methodological changes in data collection which were introduced in April 1992, the Canadian Travel Survey estimates for the first quarter of 1992 will be reviewed and eventually adjusted in light of the results of subsequent quarters. Moreover, because of these changes, estimates for the second and third quarters of 1992 are not comparable with previous quarters.

For detailed profiles on the Canadian Travel Survey for the third quarter of 1992, please contact the Editor of Travel-log at 613-951-1673.

Table 10
Domestic Travel, Third Quarter, 1992

	Third Quarter 1992	Share
	'000	%
Total Trips	45,429	100.0
Intraprovincial		
Overnight	21,957	48.3
Same day	17,762	39.1
Interprovincial		
Overnight	4,957	10.9
Same day	753	1.7

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.



Travel Price Index, Third Quarter and Annual, 1992

After a 0.4% decline in the first quarter of 1992 over the last quarter of 1991, the Travel Price Index registered moderate increases in the following two quarters. Finally, in the last quarter of the year, the index dropped 1.1% over the summer quarter but increased 2.2% over the fourth quarter of 1991 (Table 12).

A fall of 6.7% in accommodation prices in the fourth quarter drove travel prices downwards compared to the third quarter of 1992. Inter-city transportation prices and the cost of operating an automobile also declined slightly over the summer period. Compared with the fourth quarter of 1991, the increases noted in the cost of transportation more than counterbalanced the stability of lodging costs during this period.

In comparison, overall prices for goods and services, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased by 0.4% during the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter of 1992 and by 1.8% over the fourth quarter of 1991.

Table 12

The Travel Price Index and its Components, (not seasonally adjusted, 1986 = 100)

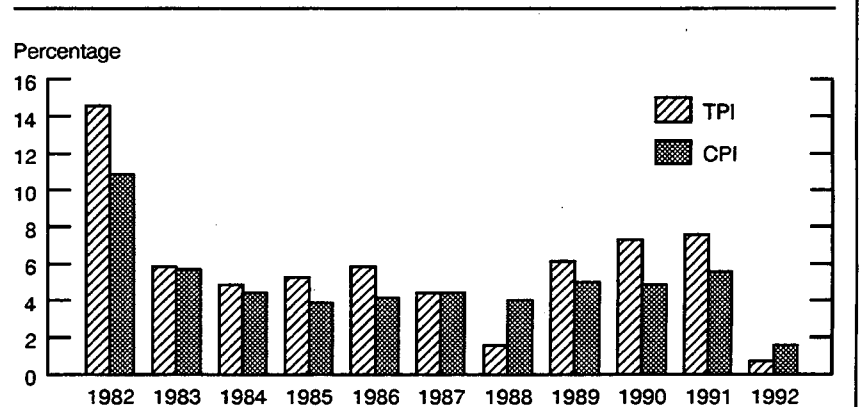
Components of the TPI ¹	Fourth Quarter 1992	% Change		Year 1992	% Change 1991-1992
		Previous Quarter	Previous Year		
Inter-city transportation	128.4	-0.9	2.9	126.4	-1.2
Local and commuter transportation	151.0	-0.2	9.6	149.5	10.0
Rental and leasing of automotive vehicles	117.9	1.9	0.6	114.3	-3.8
Operation of automotive vehicles	130.7	-0.5	2.3	129.6	0.2
Traveller accommodation	118.3	-6.7	0.0	118.8	-0.8
Food	120.9	-0.2	1.4	120.7	-0.4
Alcoholic beverages	140.9	0.4	4.1	139.1	4.0
Clothing	129.1	-0.4	0.8	129.5	0.9
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	148.2	0.4	2.8	147.0	2.3
Personal care	128.8	0.3	2.7	127.7	1.3
Photographic goods and services	114.0	-1.1	-2.5	115.4	-3.7
Reading materials and other printed matter	145.8	0.1	1.2	145.5	1.3
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	226.1	0.3	2.0	225.3	8.5
Travel Price Index (TPI), 1986 = 100	131.7	-1.1	2.2	130.7	0.7
Consumer Price Index (CPI), 1986 = 100	128.9	0.4	1.8	128.1	1.5

¹ The following TPI components are not published by the Division: Admission to entertainment, Use of recreational vehicles, Records, compact discs and pre-recorded audio magnetic tapes, Use of recreational sports and health facilities.

Sources: Prices Division; The Consumer Price Index, Cat. No. 62-001.

Chart 12

Annual Percentage Change in TPI and CPI



Sources: Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, Catalogue No. 62-010; Travel-log, Cat. No. 87-003, Vol. 11, No. 3.

On an annual basis, the TPI reached 130.7 in 1992, or 0.7% over 1991. This increase in travel prices was the smallest ever recorded on a yearly basis (Chart 12). Moreover, it was half the rate witnessed for the CPI during the same period. Decreases

in the cost of inter-city transportation and lodging between 1991 and 1992 partially compensated rises in other items. The drop in air fares accounted for most the decline in the price of inter-city transport.



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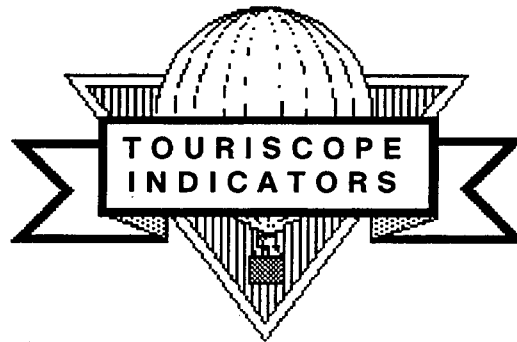
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		Fourth Quarter 1992	% Change		Year 1992	% Change 1991-1992
			Previous Quarter	Previous Year		
VISITORS TO CANADA						
From United States	T	6,241	-49.8	0.9	T 32,427	-3.4
Overnight visits(p)	T	1,930	-63.9	2.1	T 11,869	-1.1
By auto	T	1,293	-66.6	2.0	T 8,265	-1.2
From Overseas	T	559	-62.6	5.1	T 3,303	1.9
Overnight visits(p)	T	488	-63.1	0.8	T 2,947	0.3
Top Seven Countries						
United Kingdom	T	86	-65.7	1.2	T 541	0.7
Japan	T	66	-60.2	-4.3	T 395	-0.5
France	T	41	-74.7	7.9	T 310	1.0
Germany	T	42	-71.4	7.7	T 294	6.5
Hong Kong	T	20	-60.8	5.3	T 121	-0.8
Australia	T	19	-52.5	-5.0	T 104	4.0
Italy	T	17	-64.6	6.3	T 97	9.0
CANADIANS OUTSIDE CANADA						
To United States	T	15,768	-32.5	-16.1	T 76,728	-3.3
Overnight visits(p)	T	3,447	-48.9	-11.6	T 18,578	-2.8
By auto	T	2,326	-57.8	-17.2	T 13,552	-5.2
To Overseas	T	612	-26.7	3.2	T 3,103	9.9
INDUSTRY SECTOR						
Airline passengers (Level I)	T	4,890	-15.9	-5.2	T 21,261	1.2
Airline passenger-km (Level I)	M	9,761	-30.5	-3.7	M 45,414	4.1
Inter-city bus passengers	T	2,783	-15.6	-18.8	T 11,953	-16.0
Restaurant receipts	M	4,660	-7.0	4.2	M 18,555	3.9
PRICES						
1986 = 100 (not s.a.)						
Travel price index		131.7	-1.1	2.2	130.7	0.7
Consumer price index		128.9	0.4	1.8	128.1	1.5
Restaurant meals		136.5	0.4	1.6	135.7	1.9
Inter-city transportation		128.4	-0.9	2.9	126.4	-1.2
Gasoline		121.8	-1.3	0.3	120.2	-3.6
ECONOMIC						
Gross domestic product, 1986 prices (s.a.)	M	504,805	0.4	1.1	M 501,879	0.9
Amusement and recreation	M	3,961	-2.2	2.4	M 4,008	1.8
Accommodation and food services	M	10,885	0.0	0.5	M 10,871	0.0
Personal disposable income per capita (s.a.)		17,385	-0.4	1.4	17,345	0.2
LABOUR FORCE						
Labour force (s.a.)	T	13,872	0.4	0.9	T 13,796	0.3
Unemployed	T	1,600	0.6	12.0	T 1,557	9.9
Employed	T	12,272	0.4	-0.4	T 12,240	-0.8
Accommodation and food services (not s.a.)	T	741	-6.4	-3.9	T 762	-0.5
EXCHANGE RATES						
In Canadian Dollars:						
American Dollar		1.2619	5.0	11.3	1.2087	5.5
British Pound		1.9908	-12.9	-1.2	2.1297	5.0
Japanese Yen		0.010262	6.6	17.1	0.009553	12.1
German Mark		0.8145	-1.0	16.5	0.7760	11.9
French Franc		0.2399	-1.1	17.1	0.2289	12.3
Mexican Peso		0.000406	4.6	9.7	0.000391	2.9

(M) Millions. (T) Thousands. (s.a.) seasonally adjusted. (p) preliminary.