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International Travel

2010



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2010

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Symbols

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- . 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
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

Note

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

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Highlights

International travel in 2010

- International tourist arrivals worldwide rose 6.6% to 940.0 million in 2010. As a result, international tourism receipts increased 4.7% to US\$919.0 billion. Canada ranks 15th for international tourist arrivals and 14th for international tourism receipts.
- United States residents made about 11.7 million overnight trips to Canada in 2010, up 0.7% from 2009. This was the first annual increase in overnight travel by United States residents in six years.
- United States residents made 7.4 million same-day car trips to Canada in 2010, down 5.1% from 2009 and the lowest number since record keeping started in 1972. Same-day car travel from the United States to Canada has declined every year since 1999 when travel peaked at 27.3 million.
- Overnight travel by residents of countries other than the United States increased 5.1% to 4.1 million trips. This was the sixth increase in seven years.
- Canadian residents made 20.0 million overnight trips to the United States in 2010, up 11.1% from 2009. This was the highest year on record for overnight travel to the United States.
- Canadians made 24.5 million same-day car trips to the United States in 2010, a jump of 17.3% from the previous year and the highest figure since 2000.
- Travel to overseas countries reached a high of 8.7 million overnight trips, up 5.9% from 2009. Since the last decline in 2002, overnight travel overseas has increased 86.2%.
- Canadians made 1.4 million overnight visits to Mexico, more than to any other country. Canadians made 12.0% more overnight visits to the country compared to 2009.
- Canada's international travel deficit increased \$2.1 billion to \$14.3 billion in 2010, the sixth consecutive annual increase.
- Canadians spent \$30.5 billion outside the country in 2010, a 10.0% increase from 2009 and a new record high. At the same time, foreign spending in Canada was at \$16.2 billion, up 4.2% from the previous year.

Note to readers

In 2010, a significantly increased number of questionnaires of the International Travel Survey were filled and returned by travellers at the high volume land ports.

This has resulted in better estimates of the characteristics of international travellers at these border crossings that affect their comparability with estimates of previous years. Given their importance, caution should be exercised in time series analyses for characteristics such as duration, trip purpose and activities.

Analysis

Overview of trends 2010

Recovery of worldwide tourism: Emerging economies play a key role in the rebound

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), worldwide tourism returned to growth in 2010 and recovered more strongly than expected from the shock caused by the global financial crisis and economic recession in 2008 and 2009. The vast majority of destinations had positive international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts.

The number of international tourist arrivals reached 940.0 million in 2010, up 6.6% from the previous year. The recovery was particularly strong in emerging economies, where the number of international tourist arrivals grew faster (+8.3%) than in advanced economies (+5.1%).

The Middle East was the region with the strongest growth (+14.1%) in international tourist arrivals in 2010. Almost all destinations in this region bounced back at least 10.0%. In Asia-Pacific (+12.7%), international tourist arrivals hit a new high. Africa (+7.3%), the only region to post growth in 2009, continued on an upward trend in 2010. The Americas (+6.4%) rebounded after the decline in 2009. In Europe (+3.3%), recovery was slower than in other regions.

At the national level, France still leads the top 10 destinations, with 76.8 million tourists. In second and third place are the United States (59.7 million) and China (55.7 million). This is the first time that China has moved to third spot, bumping Spain to fourth place in the top 10 most popular destinations.

International tourism receipts rose 4.7% from the previous year to US\$919.0 billion. All regions posted growth, with the exception of Europe (-0.4%). The strongest increases were in the Middle East (+14.4%) and Asia-Pacific (+12.8%). The Americas (+5.0%) were close to the worldwide average, while Africa (+4.0%) had slower growth.

Destination-wise, the United States (+9.9%) is well ahead of the pack in first place on the list of receipts. Spain (-1.2%) and France (-6.2%) follow behind in second and third spot respectively.

Canada ranks 15th for international tourist arrivals and 14th for international tourism receipts. As for international tourism expenditure, Canada moved up two spots to sixth place.

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

	International tourist arrivals		
	2009	2010	Percentage change 2009 to 2010
	millions		percent
Europe	461.5	476.6	3.3
Asia and the Pacific	180.9	203.8	12.7
Americas	140.7	149.8	6.4
Middle East	52.9	60.3	14.1
Africa	46.0	49.4	7.3
World	882.0	940.0	6.6

Source(s): World Tourism Organization.

Overnight travel from the United States to Canada recovers from 24-year low

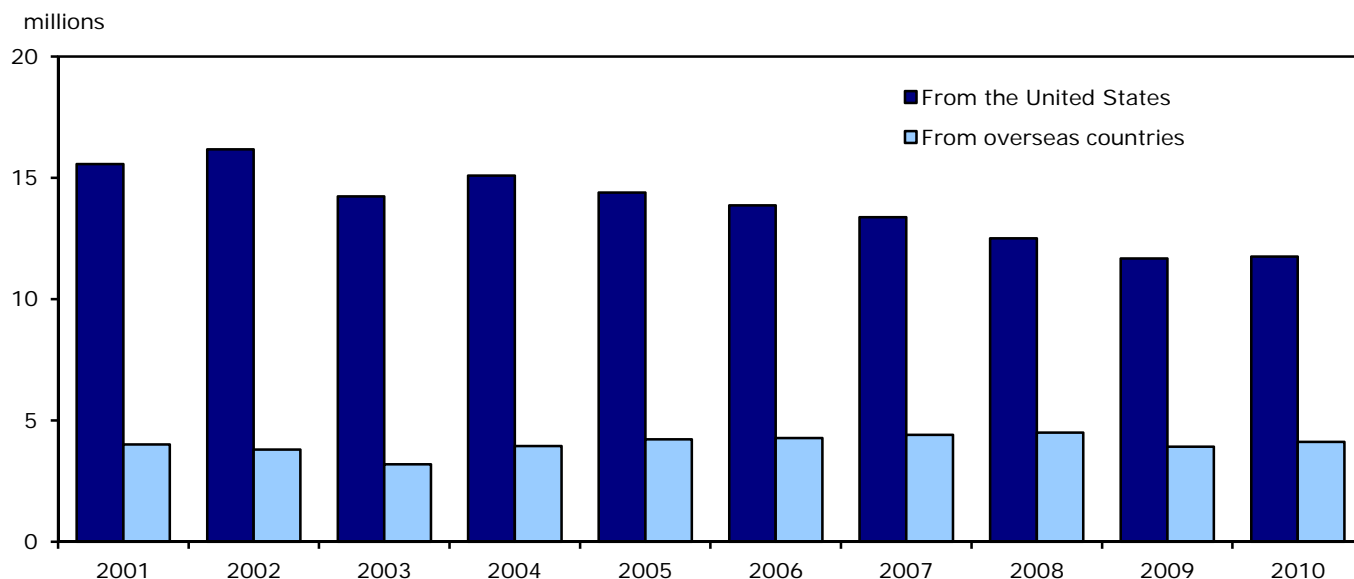
United States residents made over 11.7 million overnight trips to Canada in 2010, up 0.7% from 2009. This was the first annual increase in overnight travel by United States residents in six years. It is however down 22.1% from 2004 when U.S. residents made 15.1 million overnight trips to Canada.

While overnight plane travel to Canada rebounded 5.7% in 2010 to 3.5 million trips, overnight car travel declined 1.8%, the sixth consecutive annual decrease.

Overnight travel by residents of overseas countries increases

Overnight travel by residents of overseas countries increased in 2010 after a decline in 2009. Travellers from overseas countries made about 4.1 million overnight trips to Canada, up 5.1% from the previous year. This was the sixth increase in seven years.

Chart 1
Overnight trips to Canada



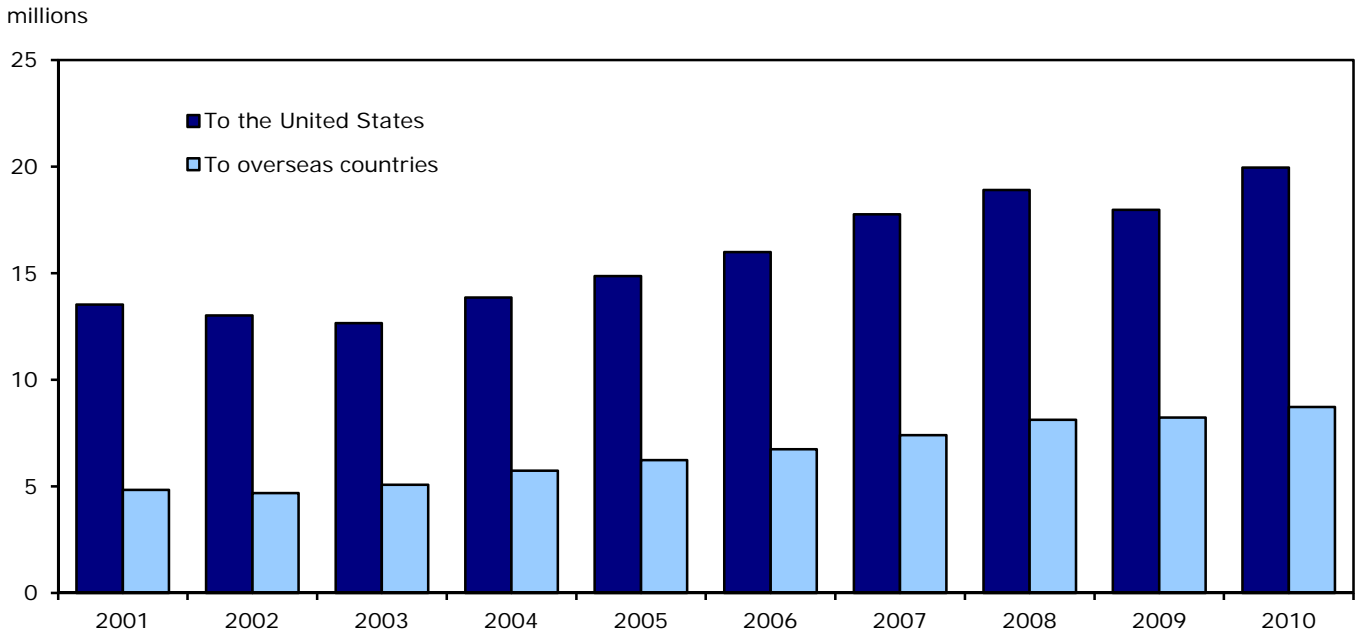
Canadians continue to travel abroad

Canadian residents took 28.7 million overnight trips abroad in 2010, an increase of 9.4% from the previous year and a new high. This was the seventh time in eight years that overnight travel outside the country increased.

Overnight travel to the United States jumped 11.1% from 2009. Canadian residents took nearly 20.0 million overnight trips to the U.S., the highest year on record. Overnight car travel to the U.S. rose 10.3% from 2009 with 11.9 million trips, the highest level since 1993. Overnight plane travel increased 13.3% to 6.9 million trips in 2010, the highest figure since record keeping began in 1972.

Travel to overseas countries reached a high of 8.7 million overnight trips, up 5.9% from 2009. This was the eighth consecutive annual increase. Travel to overseas countries has risen 86.2% since 2002, the last annual decline.

Chart 2
Overnight trips by Canadian residents



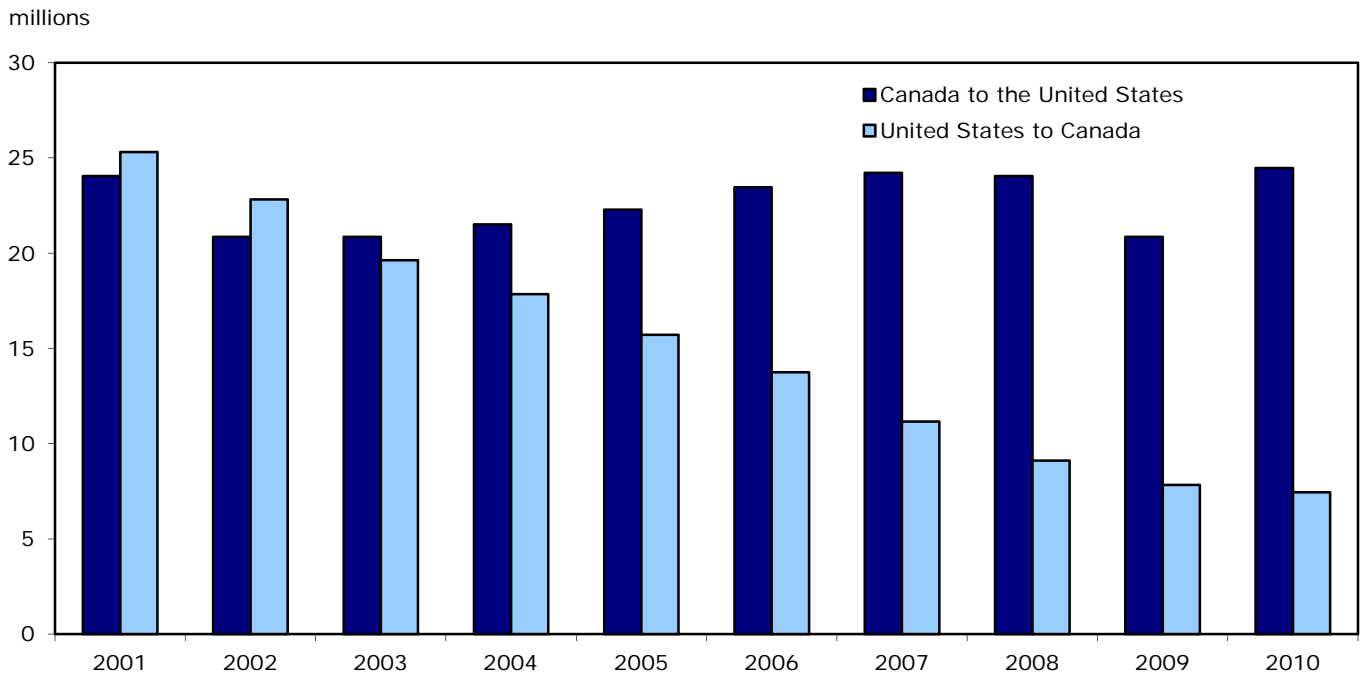
Same-day car travel from the United States hits bottom

United States residents made 7.4 million same-day car trips to Canada in 2010, down 5.1% from 2009 and the lowest number since record keeping started in 1972. Back then, Americans made 21.0 million same-day car trips to Canada.

Same-day car travel by U.S. residents has fallen every year since peaking at 27.3 million in 1999, with seven of the last nine years experiencing double-digit declines.

A combination of factors may have contributed to this downward trend in same-day car travel from the United States, including increased border security following the events of September 11th, 2001, passport requirements since June 2009, and more recently, the after effects of the financial crisis of the fall of 2008 and the resultant economic difficulties experienced in the United States. In addition, the Canadian Dollar had an average value of 97.1 US cents in 2010, up 10.9% from 2009 (87.6 US cents) and 44.3% from 1999 (67.3 US cents).

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



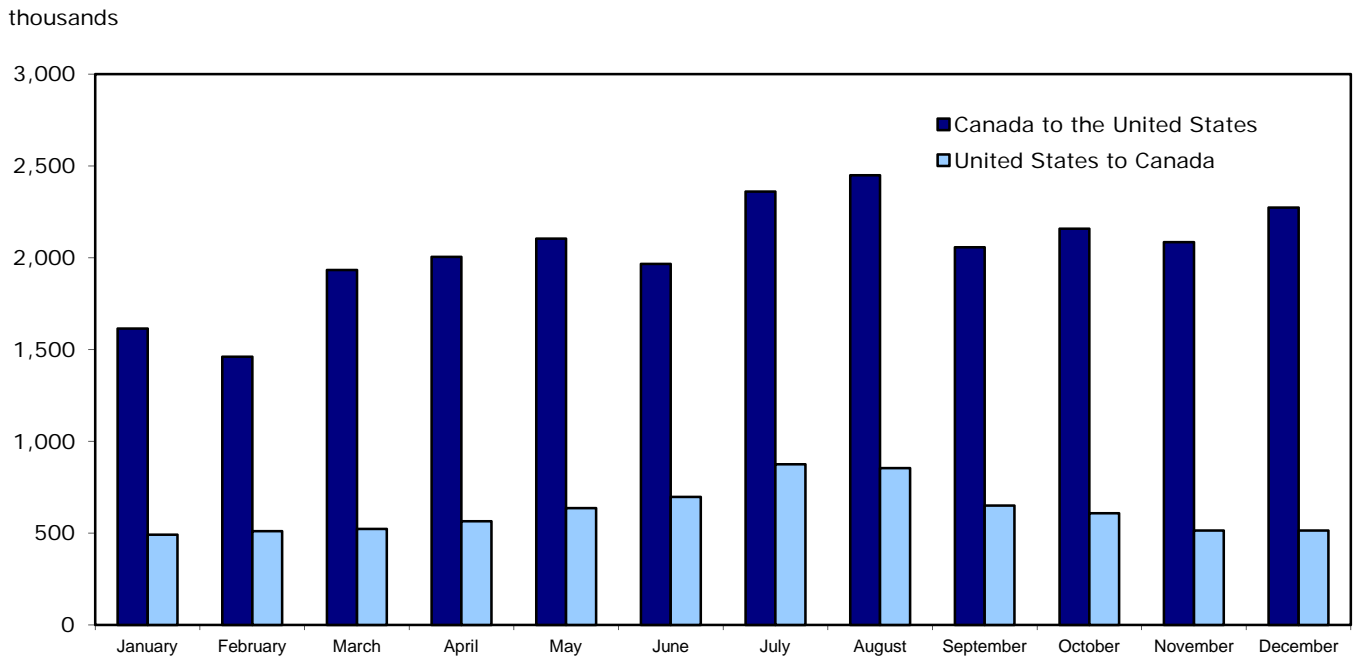
Same-day car travel to the United States rebounds

Canadians made 24.5 million same-day car trips to the United States in 2010, a jump of 17.3% from the previous year and the highest figure since 2000.

Despite the increase, same-day car travel to the United States by Canadian residents is still less than half of the record high of 59.1 million set in 1991.

In 1991, the Canadian Dollar had an average value of 87.3 US cents.

Chart 4
Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States, monthly, 2010



United States market

United States residents made 6.5 million overnight trips to Canada for pleasure purposes in 2010, the most important trip purpose. Overnight trips to visit friends and relatives was the second most common trip purpose with 2.7 million overnight trips, while U.S. residents took 1.7 million overnight business trips.

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

Although business travel was third in terms of trips and nights spent in Canada by U.S. residents, it was first in terms of average trip spending. While American residents spent an average of \$138 per night in Canada on pleasure trips, business travellers spent an average of \$248 per night. This resulted in an average of \$815 spent per business trip in Canada by U.S. residents. The average for a pleasure trip was \$573.

Car travel represented 58.9% of overnight trips from the United States, while overnight travel by plane represented 29.5%.

Travel from the top states

The state of New York was the largest source of American tourists travelling to Canada with 1.6 million overnight trips. Washington and Michigan were second and third with 1.2 million and 1.1 million trips to Canada respectively. While California was fourth in terms of trips to Canada (834,000), it was first in term of expenditures with \$598.0 million spent in the country.

Text table 2
Top 12 states of origin for U.S. tourists to Canada, 2010

	Overnight trips		
	Person-trips	Spending	Person-nights
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands
New York	1,624	585	5,104
Washington	1,232	469	3,946
Michigan	1,102	372	3,057
California	834	598	4,595
Massachusetts	581	269	2,215
Ohio	462	209	1,820
Pennsylvania	461	231	1,832
New Jersey	435	262	1,758
Illinois	431	291	2,155
Florida	377	277	1,950
Minnesota	367	210	1,607
Texas	359	312	1,899

Ontario the most popular destination for overnight travel by U.S. residents

Of the 11.7 million overnight trips from the United States to Canada in 2010, about 5.6 million included an overnight visit to Ontario. British Columbia was the second most visited province, with nearly 3.0 million overnight visits and Quebec was third with 1.8 million overnight visits.

Overseas market

Residents of overseas countries made 4.1 million overnight trips to the country in 2010. This was an increase of 5.1% from the previous year.

Residents of overseas countries spent \$5.7 billion on overnight trips to Canada, 4.3% more than the previous year. They stayed 72.5 million nights in Canada, or 17.6 nights per overnight trip. Overall, residents of overseas countries spent \$78 per night on overnight trips to Canada.

Over half of all tourists from overseas countries come from Europe

European residents made 2.2 million overnight trips to Canada in 2010, a 2.9% decrease from 2009. Over half of all tourists from overseas countries came from Europe.

Every region posted an increase in the number of visitors to Canada except for Central America.

United Kingdom largest overseas market by far

The United Kingdom remained Canada's most important overseas market, with its residents making 661,000 overnight trips to Canada in 2010. About one in six tourists from overseas countries came from the United Kingdom.

Among the top 12 overseas markets, Mexico posted the largest decline with a 28.1% drop from 2009. This is the second consecutive year that Mexico has recorded a significant decrease. There were 116,000 trips to Canada in 2010, less than half of the figure recorded in 2008 when Mexican residents made 257,000 trips here. As of July 2009, Mexican citizens have required visas to visit Canada.

A number of Asian countries among the top 12 markets recorded impressive increases in 2010. China led the way with a 21.2% increase, followed by South Korea (+19.9%), Japan (+19.5%), and India (+18.9%). Canada received approved destination status by the Chinese Government in June 2010.

The top four overseas markets to Canada in 2010 were the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan respectively.

Text table 3
Canada's top 12 overseas tourist markets

	Overnight trips		Percentage change 2009 to 2010
	2009	2010	
	thousands		percent
United Kingdom ¹	686	661	-3.6
France ¹	389	408	4.9
Germany	292	316	8.2
Japan	180	215	19.5
Australia	188	202	7.5
Mainland China ¹	160	193	21.2
South Korea	131	157	19.9
India ¹	126	150	18.9
Mexico	161	116	-28.1
Hong Kong	105	111	5.9
Netherlands ¹	107	107	0.4
Italy ¹	96	101	4.8

1. Also includes other countries.

Ontario remains most visited province

Travellers from overseas countries made 1.8 million overnight visits in Ontario in 2010, the most in any province. British Columbia was the second most visited province with 1.4 million overnight visits, up 10.4% from 2009. Vancouver hosted the Winter Olympics and Paralympics in February and March 2010. Quebec rounded out the top three with 1.0 million overnight visits. About 30.0% of all overnight visits to Quebec from overseas were by residents of France.

Outbound market

Travel abroad continued its upward trend in 2010. While pleasure continued to be the most popular reason to travel to the United States and overseas countries, business travellers were the highest spenders. Business visitors from Canada on overnight trips abroad spent an average of \$181 per night, twice as much as people on pleasure trips (\$89), and three times as much as those visiting friends and relatives (\$58).

While seven out of ten overnight trips by Canadian residents in 2010 were to the United States, only 55.7% of Canadian expenditures on overnight trips abroad were in the United States. This was in part due to the fact that Canadians travelling to overseas destinations spent an average of 15.7 nights out of the country compared to an average of 8.1 nights in the United States.

Ontario residents travelled the most outside the country, making 12.8 million overnight trips abroad in 2010. Residents of Quebec were also well travelled making 5.4 million overnight trips. Residents of Ontario and Quebec accounted for 63.3% of all overnight trips from Canada to the United States and overseas countries.

Overnight travel to the United States increases in 2010

Canadian travel to the United States neared 20.0 million overnight trips in 2010. This was an 11.1% rebound from 2009, the first decline in overnight travel to the United States since 2003.

With the increase in travel, spending on overnight trips south of the border rose 16.3% compared to the previous year to \$14.7 billion. Canadians stayed 160.9 million nights in the United States, spending an average of \$92 per night with an average stay of 8.1 nights per overnight trip.

About three out of five overnight trips to the United States, or 11.9 million, were by car, while overnight travel by plane climbed to a high of 6.9 million.

New York most visited state, but more money spent in Florida

The most visited state by Canadian residents in 2010 was New York State with 3.4 million overnight visits. Florida was the second most visited state with 3.1 million overnight visits and Washington State rounded out the top three with 2.3 million overnight visits.

While Canadian residents spent \$1.3 billion and stayed 9.7 million nights in New York State, Florida was tops in both categories. Canadians spent \$3.6 billion in Florida, and stayed 53.9 million nights. Both figures were significantly higher than those for any other state. By comparison, in both spending and trip nights, California came second, with Canadians spending \$1.3 billion and staying 13.6 million nights in that state.

On average, Canadians stayed the longest in Florida (17.4 nights per overnight visit) and spent the most in Nevada (\$188 per night).

Text table 4
Top 12 U.S. states visited by Canadian residents, 2010

	Overnight visits		
	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands
New York	3,446	1,258	9,741
Florida	3,102	3,635	53,935
Washington	2,311	618	6,693
California	1,451	1,346	13,580
Michigan	1,396	346	3,749
Nevada	1,366	1,162	6,172
Maine	900	314	3,055
Pennsylvania	897	240	2,238
Montana	747	221	2,593
Vermont	723	150	2,103
North Dakota	686	211	1,420
Massachusetts	662	283	2,474

More than one in three Canadians travelling overseas visits Europe

Canadians made 4.2 million overnight visits to Europe in 2010, more than to any other region. Second place was the region of Bermuda and the Caribbean, with Canadians taking 2.5 million overnight visits there.

Europe was the most visited region, with Canadian residents making 0.6% more overnight visits there compared to 2009. However, Canadian residents made 19.9% more visits to Oceania and 16.0% more visits to Central America.

Overall, Canadians made 8.7 million overnight trips overseas, 5.9% more than in 2009. Canadians also spent \$11.7 billion on trips overseas, up 3.3% from 2009.

On average, Canadians stayed 15.7 nights per trip overseas and spent \$85 per night.

Sun destinations dominate overseas travel

Canadians made over 1.4 million overnight visits to Mexico, more than to any other country. This was 12.0% higher than the figure recorded in 2009.

Cuba remained in second place with over 1.0 million Canadian visits to the country in 2010. There were, however, 14.0% fewer overnight visits to the Dominican Republic, as the country slipped to fourth place among top Canadian destinations. The United Kingdom was the third most visited country as Canadian residents made 880,000 overnight visits to the country in 2010.

With a record number of overnight visits to Mexico, Canadians also spent the most on overnight travel in Mexico. Canadian residents spent \$1.4 billion in Mexico in 2010.

The number of overnight trips overseas by Canadian residents has risen 93.0% from 4.5 million in 2000 to 8.7 million in 2010. In 2000, Canadian residents made over 1.1 million overnight visits to Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. In 2010, Canadian residents made over 3.1 overnights visits to those countries, up 173.9%.

Text table 5
Top 12 overseas countries visited by Canadian residents, 2010

	Overnight visits		
	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands
Mexico	1,354	1,427	14,551
Cuba	1,010	748	8,410
United Kingdom	880	1,011	10,683
Dominican Republic	753	664	6,392
France	740	914	8,880
Italy	376	483	3,830
Germany	329	276	3,330
China	300	506	6,150
Netherlands	225	168	1,695
Spain	217	272	2,435
Hong Kong	183	196	2,454
Jamaica	166	171	1,429

International travel account

Canada's international travel deficit rose to a record \$14.3 billion in 2010, up \$2.1 billion from the previous year. This was the sixth consecutive annual increase in the deficit.

The deficit, which is the difference between spending by Canadian residents abroad and spending by travellers from abroad in Canada, was largely the result of a substantial increase in the spending of Canadian travellers visiting the United States.

In 2010, Canadians spent a record \$30.5 billion on their trips outside Canada, up 10.0% from 2009.

During the same period, travellers from abroad injected \$16.2 billion into the Canadian economy, up 4.2% from the previous year. This was the first increase in spending in Canada by residents from abroad since 2007.

This increase may most likely be attributable to the XXI Olympic Winter Games, which were held in Vancouver in 2010. Although spending by travellers from the United States was up slightly, overseas visitors to Canada were the main factor behind the increase in spending in Canada by travellers from abroad.

Travel deficit with the United States tops \$10 billion mark

The travel deficit with the United States rose \$2.3 billion to an all-time high of \$10.9 billion in 2010. The travel deficit with the United States has been on an upward trend since 2005, except for the slight decrease posted in 2009.

Canadian residents travelling in the United States spent \$18.2 billion, a strong increase of 15.3% compared with 2009. The spending of American travellers in Canada also rose, but only by 2.2%, to \$7.2 billion in 2010. This was the first increase in spending by American residents travelling in Canada since 2004.

In 2010, the annual average value of the Canadian dollar was 97.1 US cents, up 10.9% from the previous year. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart may have contributed to the larger increase in spending of Canadian residents travelling in the United States.

Decrease in the travel deficit with overseas countries

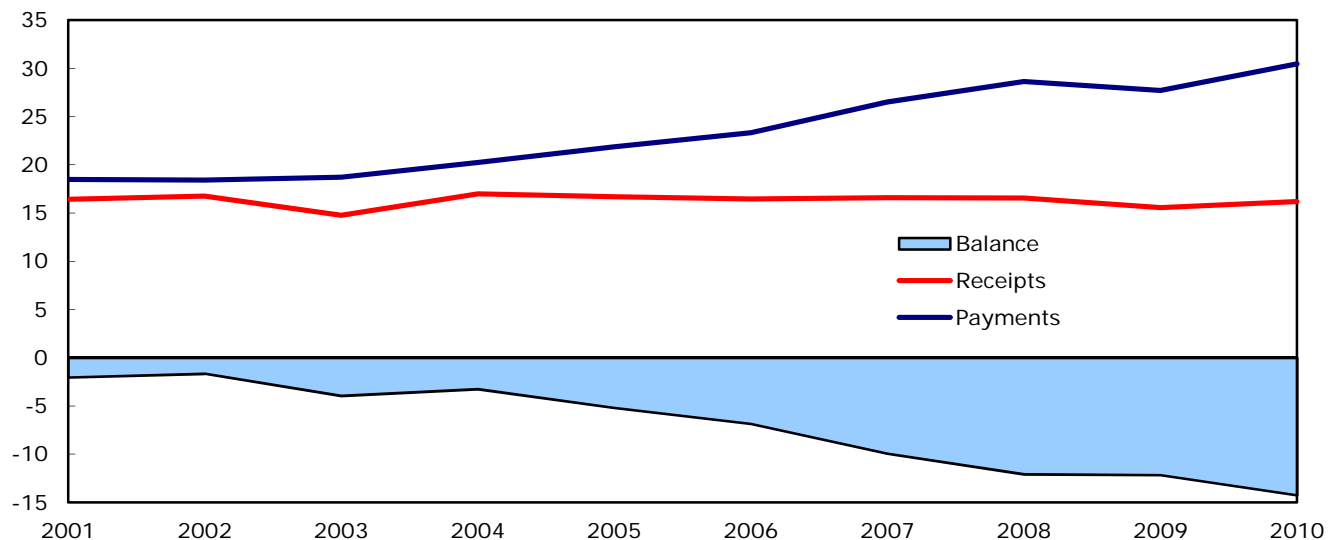
Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries declined to \$3.3 billion in 2010, down \$131.9 million compared with 2009.

Canadian residents spent \$12.3 billion in overseas countries in 2010, up 3.0% from 2009. At the same time, spending by overseas residents in Canada rose 5.8% compared with 2009, reaching \$9.0 billion.

In percentage terms, the increase in spending by overseas travellers in Canada was almost double the increase in spending by Canadians travelling in those countries. This contributed to the decrease in the international travel deficit between Canada and overseas countries.

Chart 5
Canada's international travel deficit

billions of dollars



Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

13-009-X National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates

66-001-P International Travel: Advance Information

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

427-0001 Number of international travellers entering or returning to Canada, by type of transport, monthly

427-0002 Number of vehicles travelling between Canada and the United States, monthly

427-0003 Number of non-resident travellers entering Canada, by country of residence (excluding the United States), monthly

427-0004 Number of international tourists entering or returning to Canada, by province of entry (seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted), monthly

427-0005 Number of international travellers entering or returning to Canada, by province of entry, seasonally adjusted, monthly

427-0006 Number of non-resident travellers entering Canada, by selected country of residence, excluding the United States, seasonally adjusted, monthly

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3152 International Travel Survey: Mail-back Questionnaires and Air Exit Survey of Overseas Travellers

3810 Travel Survey of Residents of Canada

5005 International Travel Survey: Frontier Counts

Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada

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

Statistical tables

Table 1
Estimates of the balance of payments in the travel account between Canada and other countries¹

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars										
All countries										
Receipts	16,437	16,741	14,776	16,980	16,674	16,458	16,578	16,544	15,547	16,198
First quarter	2,765	2,767	2,779	2,821	2,997	2,893	2,966	3,051	3,039	3,155
Second quarter	4,342	4,103	3,465	4,264	4,182	4,207	4,215	4,187	3,866	3,976
Third quarter	6,558	6,760	5,672	6,563	6,290	6,142	6,091	5,972	5,374	5,662
Fourth quarter	2,772	3,111	2,860	3,332	3,205	3,215	3,307	3,335	3,267	3,405
Payments	18,487	18,401	18,727	20,237	21,865	23,316	26,511	28,629	27,692	30,464
First quarter	5,550	5,079	5,492	5,814	6,312	6,755	7,130	8,416	7,922	8,267
Second quarter	4,986	4,894	4,502	5,400	5,713	5,937	6,575	7,482	7,143	8,015
Third quarter	4,320	4,386	4,427	4,711	5,073	5,456	6,496	6,806	6,626	7,381
Fourth quarter	3,631	4,043	4,306	4,311	4,766	5,169	6,310	5,925	6,002	6,800
Balance	-2,050	-1,659	-3,951	-3,257	-5,191	-6,858	-9,933	-12,085	-12,146	-14,265
First quarter	-2,784	-2,311	-2,713	-2,994	-3,316	-3,861	-4,165	-5,365	-4,883	-5,112
Second quarter	-645	-791	-1,037	-1,136	-1,531	-1,730	-2,360	-3,295	-3,277	-4,039
Third quarter	2,238	2,375	1,244	1,852	1,217	686	-405	-834	-1,251	-1,720
Fourth quarter	-859	-932	-1,446	-979	-1,561	-1,953	-3,003	-2,590	-2,735	-3,395
United States										
Receipts	9,972	10,328	9,080	9,858	8,978	8,680	8,298	7,625	7,077	7,235
First quarter	1,586	1,599	1,524	1,448	1,447	1,317	1,243	1,142	1,063	1,069
Second quarter	2,669	2,562	2,155	2,485	2,318	2,301	2,219	1,961	1,829	1,852
Third quarter	4,086	4,371	3,788	4,135	3,658	3,542	3,407	3,154	2,916	3,013
Fourth quarter	1,631	1,795	1,613	1,790	1,554	1,521	1,430	1,367	1,269	1,301
Payments	11,170	10,872	10,713	11,015	12,001	12,919	15,092	16,521	15,769	18,178
First quarter	3,347	2,997	3,123	3,093	3,410	3,783	3,904	4,791	4,240	4,832
Second quarter	3,195	3,066	2,837	3,199	3,389	3,488	3,803	4,607	4,355	5,081
Third quarter	2,427	2,389	2,336	2,344	2,557	2,799	3,572	3,773	3,615	4,148
Fourth quarter	2,201	2,420	2,418	2,379	2,645	2,849	3,813	3,350	3,559	4,118
Balance	-1,199	-544	-1,633	-1,157	-3,023	-4,238	-6,794	-8,896	-8,691	-10,943
First quarter	-1,762	-1,398	-1,599	-1,646	-1,963	-2,466	-2,661	-3,649	-3,177	-3,762
Second quarter	-526	-503	-682	-714	-1,071	-1,187	-1,585	-2,645	-2,526	-3,229
Third quarter	1,659	1,983	1,452	1,791	1,102	743	-165	-619	-698	-1,135
Fourth quarter	-571	-624	-805	-589	-1,090	-1,328	-2,383	-1,983	-2,290	-2,817
Other countries										
Receipts	6,465	6,413	5,696	7,122	7,696	7,778	8,280	8,919	8,469	8,963
First quarter	1,180	1,168	1,255	1,373	1,550	1,577	1,722	1,909	1,977	2,086
Second quarter	1,673	1,541	1,310	1,779	1,864	1,906	1,996	2,225	2,037	2,124
Third quarter	2,472	2,389	1,884	2,428	2,632	2,600	2,685	2,818	2,458	2,648
Fourth quarter	1,141	1,316	1,247	1,542	1,651	1,695	1,877	1,967	1,998	2,105
Payments	7,317	7,529	8,014	9,222	9,864	10,397	11,418	12,108	11,924	12,286
First quarter	2,202	2,081	2,370	2,721	2,902	2,972	3,227	3,625	3,682	3,436
Second quarter	1,792	1,828	1,665	2,201	2,324	2,449	2,771	2,875	2,788	2,934
Third quarter	1,893	1,997	2,092	2,367	2,517	2,657	2,924	3,034	3,011	3,233
Fourth quarter	1,430	1,623	1,888	1,933	2,122	2,320	2,497	2,575	2,443	2,683
Balance	-851	-1,116	-2,318	-2,100	-2,169	-2,620	-3,139	-3,188	-3,455	-3,323
First quarter	-1,023	-913	-1,114	-1,348	-1,353	-1,395	-1,504	-1,716	-1,705	-1,350
Second quarter	-119	-287	-355	-422	-460	-543	-775	-649	-751	-810
Third quarter	579	392	-208	61	115	-57	-239	-215	-553	-585
Fourth quarter	-289	-308	-641	-391	-470	-625	-620	-607	-445	-578

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

Table 2
Components of the receipts and payments in the travel account¹

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars										
All countries										
Receipts	16,437	16,741	14,776	16,980	16,674	16,458	16,578	16,544	15,547	16,198
Spending in Canada	15,081	15,232	13,072	14,825	14,302	13,954	13,855	13,482	12,052	12,392
Selected supplementary:	1,355	1,509	1,705	2,155	2,372	2,504	2,724	3,062	3,494	3,807
Medical	98	100	103	106	110	121	126	130	135	141
Education	1,084	1,234	1,422	1,868	2,087	2,211	2,426	2,772	3,215	3,510
Crew spending	173	175	180	180	175	171	172	161	145	156
Payments	18,487	18,401	18,727	20,237	21,865	23,316	26,511	28,629	27,692	30,464
Spending abroad	16,949	16,650	16,905	18,505	20,105	21,519	24,704	26,812	25,660	28,519
Selected supplementary:	1,538	1,751	1,822	1,732	1,760	1,797	1,807	1,817	2,032	1,945
Medical	368	364	349	343	343	345	347	369	419	407
Education	1,008	1,216	1,290	1,197	1,206	1,232	1,237	1,229	1,404	1,295
Crew spending	162	170	183	193	211	219	223	219	209	243
United States										
Receipts	9,972	10,328	9,080	9,858	8,978	8,680	8,298	7,625	7,077	7,235
Spending in Canada	9,620	9,953	8,671	9,427	8,528	8,212	7,806	7,163	6,610	6,754
Selected supplementary:	351	375	409	431	450	468	492	462	468	481
Medical	77	80	83	83	84	92	93	93	98	101
Education	124	143	170	195	218	233	257	239	254	255
Crew spending	150	152	155	153	148	144	142	130	115	125
Payments	11,170	10,872	10,713	11,015	12,001	12,919	15,092	16,521	15,769	18,178
Spending in United States ²	9,936	9,499	9,262	9,676	10,651	11,557	13,751	15,179	14,297	16,768
Selected supplementary:	1,235	1,373	1,451	1,339	1,350	1,361	1,341	1,343	1,471	1,410
Medical	343	339	325	319	319	321	323	343	390	379
Education	750	882	963	847	839	842	818	800	891	809
Crew spending	142	152	164	172	191	199	201	199	190	222
Other countries										
Receipts	6,465	6,413	5,696	7,122	7,696	7,778	8,280	8,919	8,469	8,963
Spending in Canada	5,461	5,279	4,400	5,399	5,774	5,742	6,048	6,319	5,443	5,637
Selected supplementary:	1,004	1,134	1,296	1,723	1,922	2,036	2,231	2,599	3,027	3,326
Medical	21	20	20	23	26	30	33	36	36	40
Education	960	1,091	1,252	1,673	1,869	1,979	2,169	2,533	2,960	3,256
Crew spending	23	23	24	27	27	27	30	30	30	31
Payments	7,317	7,529	8,014	9,222	9,864	10,397	11,418	12,108	11,924	12,286
Spending in other countries ³	7,013	7,151	7,644	8,828	9,454	9,962	10,953	11,633	11,363	11,751
Selected supplementary:	304	378	370	394	411	436	465	475	561	535
Medical	26	25	24	24	24	24	24	26	29	28
Education	258	334	327	349	367	391	419	429	513	486
Crew spending	20	18	19	20	20	21	22	20	19	21

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

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	millions of dollars									
Travel receipts	16,437	16,741	14,776	16,980	16,674	16,458	16,578	16,544	15,547	16,198
Total current account receipts	513,754	514,913	496,899	539,637	575,612	598,428	619,352	642,271	501,880	547,141
Total services receipts	60,065	63,483	61,781	65,381	67,599	68,386	69,804	72,484	68,292	71,252
Total goods receipts	420,730	414,039	399,122	429,006	450,210	453,952	463,120	488,754	369,343	404,834
Exports by commodity groupings	420,730	414,039	399,122	429,006	450,210	453,952	463,120	488,754	369,343	404,834
Agricultural and fishing products	31,078	30,873	29,234	30,675	30,097	31,512	34,738	40,859	37,238	36,938
Energy products	55,770	49,330	60,521	68,106	86,920	86,801	91,292	125,728	79,835	90,886
Forestry products	40,287	37,246	34,519	39,417	36,447	33,443	29,267	25,355	19,529	21,851
Industrial goods	67,792	70,174	66,806	77,953	84,201	94,206	104,776	111,321	79,145	96,489
Machinery and equipment	102,553	97,091	88,676	91,106	93,005	93,253	93,432	92,214	80,158	76,095
Automotive products	92,527	96,676	87,385	90,389	87,994	81,999	77,007	61,156	43,811	56,783
Consumer goods	16,307	17,679	17,187	17,267	17,148	17,811	18,738	18,171	17,935	16,428
Other	14,416	14,970	14,795	14,093	14,398	14,926	13,870	13,950	11,693	9,364
	percent									
Contributions to total current account receipts	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.0
Contributions to total services receipts	27.4	26.4	23.9	26.0	24.7	24.1	23.7	22.8	22.8	22.7
Contributions to total goods receipts	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.2	4.0

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

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	millions of dollars									
Travel payments	18,487	18,401	18,727	20,237	21,865	23,316	26,511	28,629	27,692	30,464
Total current account payments	488,649	495,135	482,250	509,800	549,710	577,938	606,580	636,995	547,116	598,005
Total services payments	67,874	70,707	73,302	76,417	79,654	82,521	88,593	94,048	90,427	94,011
Total goods payments	350,071	356,727	342,710	363,158	387,838	404,345	415,683	443,777	374,081	413,833
Imports by commodity groupings	350,071	356,727	342,710	363,158	387,838	404,345	415,683	443,777	374,081	413,833
Agricultural and fishing products	20,373	21,780	21,508	21,399	22,041	23,467	25,530	28,511	29,348	29,579
Energy products	17,747	16,567	19,813	24,782	33,660	34,741	37,299	53,173	33,951	40,549
Forestry products	2,887	3,138	3,008	3,172	3,133	3,083	2,990	2,856	2,385	2,648
Industrial goods	68,426	68,891	65,272	73,511	78,547	84,163	85,352	92,088	75,068	86,926
Machinery and equipment	111,947	105,947	98,684	104,091	110,931	114,728	116,583	122,642	107,897	113,877
Automotive products	72,574	81,469	76,492	77,368	78,381	79,846	79,956	71,959	55,321	68,713
Consumer goods	42,896	46,474	46,306	47,719	49,484	52,010	54,784	57,608	57,518	57,771
Other	13,221	12,461	11,628	11,116	11,661	12,307	13,188	14,940	12,592	13,770
	percent									
Contributions to total current account payments	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.1
Contributions to total services payments	27.2	26.0	25.5	26.5	27.4	28.3	29.9	30.4	30.6	32.4
Contributions to total goods payments	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.5	7.4	7.4

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

Table 4
International travel accounts of selected countries¹

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	millions of US dollars						
Receipts							
Australia	12,438	15,214	16,868	17,854	22,415	25,062	..
Austria	13,307	15,150	16,243	16,510	18,559	21,630	19,176
Belgium	8,193	9,208	9,845	10,311	11,017	11,801	9,967
Canada	10,601	13,029	13,768	14,555	15,568	15,668	13,707
China	17,406	25,739	29,296	33,949	37,233	40,843	39,675
Dominican Republic	3,128	3,152	3,518	3,917	4,064	4,166	4,051
France ²	39,389	44,895	43,954	46,512	54,209	57,236	49,450
Germany	23,124	27,613	29,121	32,888	36,101	40,021	34,781
Greece	10,766	12,715	13,333	14,402	15,549	17,416	14,681
Italy	31,247	35,378	35,319	38,257	42,660	46,192	40,311
Japan	8,848	11,265	12,430	8,470	9,345	10,820	10,329
South Korea	5,358	6,069	5,806	5,788	6,138	9,774	9,442
Mexico	9,362	10,796	11,803	12,177	12,852	13,289	11,275
Netherlands	9,163	10,308	10,450	11,382	13,339	13,346	12,408
Spain	39,634	45,067	47,789	51,297	57,734	61,978	53,337
Switzerland	8,614	9,595	10,041	10,808	12,183	14,458	13,816
United Kingdom	22,668	28,202	30,573	34,796	38,698	36,424	30,498
United States	83,316	94,107	102,070	106,906	119,586	134,972	121,131
Payments							
Australia	7,270	10,241	11,253	11,690	14,853	18,729	..
Austria	8,623	9,237	9,316	9,626	10,561	11,432	10,817
Belgium	12,210	13,956	14,948	15,574	17,506	19,822	17,923
Canada	13,337	15,524	18,017	20,542	24,716	27,210	24,169
China	15,187	19,149	21,759	24,322	29,786	36,157	43,702
Dominican Republic	272	310	352	333	326	327	350
France ²	28,058	30,018	31,727	32,693	38,261	41,570	38,575
Germany	65,234	71,187	74,189	74,123	83,155	91,598	81,400
Greece	2,431	2,872	3,039	2,997	3,423	3,930	3,380
Italy	20,589	20,460	22,370	23,152	27,329	30,927	27,864
Japan	28,958	38,252	37,565	26,876	26,511	27,901	25,199
South Korea	10,103	12,350	15,406	18,851	21,975	19,065	13,330
Mexico	6,253	6,959	7,600	8,108	8,375	8,526	7,132
Netherlands	15,265	16,348	16,140	17,087	19,109	21,825	20,757
Spain	9,071	12,153	15,046	16,697	19,724	20,363	16,911
Switzerland	6,883	8,104	8,782	9,252	10,116	10,923	10,628
United Kingdom	47,853	56,444	59,532	63,319	71,519	69,792	50,559
United States	60,935	69,626	73,320	76,949	81,459	85,323	79,222
Balance							
Australia	5,168	4,973	5,615	6,164	7,562	6,333	..
Austria	4,684	5,913	6,927	6,884	7,998	10,198	8,359
Belgium	-4,017	-4,748	-5,103	-5,263	-6,489	-8,021	-7,956
Canada	-2,736	-2,495	-4,249	-5,987	-9,148	-11,542	-10,462
China	2,219	6,590	7,537	9,627	7,447	4,686	-4,027
Dominican Republic	2,856	2,842	3,166	3,584	3,738	3,839	3,701
France ²	11,331	14,877	12,227	13,819	15,948	15,666	10,875
Germany	-42,110	-43,574	-45,068	-41,235	-47,054	-51,577	-46,619
Greece	8,335	9,843	10,294	11,405	12,126	13,486	11,301
Italy	10,658	14,918	12,949	15,105	15,331	15,265	12,447
Japan	-20,110	-26,987	-25,135	-18,406	-17,166	-17,081	-14,870
South Korea	-4,745	-6,281	-9,600	-13,063	-15,837	-9,291	-3,888
Mexico	3,109	3,837	4,203	4,069	4,477	4,763	4,143
Netherlands	-6,102	-6,040	-5,690	-5,705	-5,770	-8,479	-8,349
Spain	30,563	32,914	32,743	34,600	38,010	41,615	36,426
Switzerland	1,731	1,491	1,259	1,556	2,067	3,535	3,188
United Kingdom	-25,185	-28,242	-28,959	-28,523	-32,821	-33,368	-20,061
United States	22,381	24,481	28,750	29,957	38,127	49,649	41,909

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

Source(s): Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook, 2010, published by the International Monetary Fund.

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands									
Non-resident travellers										
Same day	27,566	24,932	21,483	19,814	17,548	15,262	12,598	10,373	9,111	8,803
United States	27,301	24,710	21,278	19,539	17,265	15,017	12,319	10,102	8,858	8,465
Other countries	265	222	205	275	283	245	279	271	252	338
One or more nights	19,581	19,964	17,420	19,031	18,612	18,128	17,775	16,997	15,585	15,866
United States	15,570	16,168	14,232	15,088	14,390	13,856	13,376	12,503	11,667	11,749
Other countries	4,010	3,796	3,188	3,944	4,222	4,272	4,400	4,494	3,918	4,118
All trips	47,147	44,896	38,903	38,845	36,160	33,390	30,373	27,370	24,696	24,669
United States	42,871	40,878	35,509	34,626	31,655	28,873	25,695	22,606	20,526	20,214
Other countries	4,275	4,018	3,393	4,219	4,505	4,518	4,679	4,764	4,170	4,456
Resident travellers										
Same day	24,841	21,534	21,486	22,191	22,940	24,181	24,881	24,700	21,277	24,940
United States	24,841	21,534	21,486	22,191	22,932	24,181	24,881	24,698	21,277	24,938
Other countries	0	0	0	0	F	0	0	F	0	F
One or more nights	18,359	17,705	17,739	19,595	21,091	22,731	25,163	27,037	26,204	28,680
United States	13,527	13,025	12,666	13,856	14,862	15,992	17,759	18,915	17,977	19,964
Other countries	4,832	4,680	5,074	5,739	6,229	6,739	7,404	8,122	8,227	8,716
All trips	43,201	39,239	39,225	41,786	44,031	46,912	50,045	51,737	47,481	53,620
United States	38,368	34,559	34,151	36,047	37,794	40,173	42,641	43,613	39,254	44,903
Other countries	4,832	4,680	5,074	5,739	6,237	6,739	7,404	8,124	8,227	8,717
Other travellers	9,131	9,119	8,924	9,194	9,119	8,818	8,685	8,039	6,952	7,391
Non-resident crews	3,149	3,166	3,157	3,164	3,147	3,081	3,143	2,989	2,631	2,799
Resident crews	5,634	5,626	5,481	5,708	5,658	5,450	5,274	4,786	4,077	4,349
Other ¹	348	327	286	323	314	287	268	263	244	243
Grand total	99,478	93,254	87,052	89,825	89,310	89,121	89,103	87,146	79,129	85,680

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

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands									
First quarter										
Same day – Total	5,910	4,986	4,486	3,991	3,520	3,180	2,451	1,944	1,872	1,663
One or more nights	2,220	2,294	2,140	2,064	2,100	1,910	1,790	1,727	1,595	1,561
Automobile	1,331	1,483	1,354	1,271	1,239	1,131	1,037	1,001	955	890
Plane	699	658	640	649	710	654	641	612	550	574
Bus	122	99	93	91	104	84	72	76	55	61
Other types ¹	69	54	53	54	48	41	40	38	35	36
Grand total	8,130	7,280	6,626	6,055	5,620	5,090	4,240	3,671	3,466	3,224
Second quarter										
Same day – Total	7,699	6,429	5,273	5,074	4,547	3,992	3,333	2,653	2,423	2,202
One or more nights	4,252	4,156	3,418	3,851	3,723	3,706	3,592	3,304	3,135	3,064
Automobile	2,577	2,672	2,160	2,405	2,248	2,172	2,093	1,901	1,893	1,782
Plane	1,074	985	850	1,002	1,026	1,075	1,030	989	859	911
Bus	227	196	129	133	156	140	144	107	85	92
Other types ¹	374	303	279	311	294	318	325	307	298	278
Grand total	11,951	10,585	8,691	8,925	8,270	7,698	6,925	5,957	5,557	5,266
Third quarter										
Same day – Total	8,892	7,819	6,819	6,288	5,565	4,774	4,123	3,343	2,761	2,832
One or more nights	6,555	6,920	6,050	6,517	6,100	5,780	5,603	5,223	4,864	4,962
Automobile	4,374	4,656	3,948	4,121	3,824	3,558	3,432	3,130	2,982	3,021
Plane	1,279	1,350	1,232	1,432	1,360	1,337	1,316	1,232	1,162	1,205
Bus	255	260	170	170	193	169	155	138	97	122
Other types ¹	647	654	700	793	723	716	701	723	623	615
Grand total	15,446	14,739	12,869	12,805	11,665	10,555	9,726	8,566	7,625	7,795
Fourth quarter										
Same day – Total	4,801	5,475	4,699	4,185	3,633	3,071	2,412	2,162	1,803	1,768
One or more nights	2,543	2,799	2,624	2,656	2,466	2,459	2,391	2,250	2,074	2,161
Automobile	1,608	1,797	1,657	1,612	1,464	1,457	1,400	1,334	1,221	1,230
Plane	730	798	780	849	819	815	794	757	709	774
Bus	104	105	84	105	93	83	90	70	55	59
Other types ¹	101	99	103	90	90	104	107	88	89	98
Grand total	7,344	8,274	7,323	6,841	6,099	5,530	4,803	4,412	3,877	3,929
Year										
Same day – Total	27,301	24,710	21,278	19,539	17,265	15,017	12,319	10,102	8,858	8,465
One or more nights	15,570	16,168	14,232	15,088	14,390	13,856	13,376	12,503	11,667	11,749
Automobile	9,889	10,607	9,120	9,409	8,774	8,318	7,961	7,367	7,051	6,922
Plane	3,782	3,790	3,501	3,932	3,915	3,881	3,781	3,590	3,280	3,465
Bus	708	661	476	498	546	477	462	391	291	333
Other types ¹	1,191	1,110	1,135	1,249	1,155	1,179	1,172	1,155	1,045	1,028
Grand total	42,871	40,878	35,509	34,626	31,655	28,873	25,695	22,606	20,526	20,214

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

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands									
First quarter										
Direct air and sea	426	383	382	390	454	450	486	503	442	435
Via the United States										
Land, same day	16	13	13	14	13	11	10	12	10	10
Land, one or more nights	51	52	48	46	49	47	45	51	62	74
Total, land	67	66	60	61	62	58	55	63	73	84
Air and sea	143	133	133	110	128	137	144	140	122	140
Total, via the United States	209	199	193	171	190	195	199	202	195	225
Grand total	636	582	574	561	644	645	685	705	637	660
Second quarter										
Direct air and sea	774	665	531	737	780	809	827	891	761	730
Via the United States										
Land, same day	55	30	24	36	38	32	37	37	28	32
Land, one or more nights	125	90	71	90	107	97	98	99	100	136
Total, land	180	121	95	125	145	129	135	136	129	169
Air and sea	275	238	183	247	262	283	292	282	244	306
Total, via the United States	455	358	278	372	407	412	427	418	373	475
Grand total	1,229	1,023	808	1,109	1,187	1,221	1,254	1,308	1,134	1,204
Third quarter										
Direct air and sea	1,089	1,062	876	1,130	1,171	1,207	1,239	1,257	1,054	1,084
Via the United States										
Land, same day	77	61	36	70	55	49	52	58	46	50
Land, one or more nights	204	192	136	170	197	172	167	187	179	207
Total, land	281	253	172	240	252	220	219	245	225	257
Air and sea	384	344	295	368	417	386	410	419	364	454
Total, via the United States	664	597	467	608	669	607	629	663	589	711
Grand total	1,754	1,659	1,343	1,738	1,840	1,814	1,868	1,921	1,644	1,796
Fourth quarter										
Direct air and sea	426	475	446	525	554	568	587	558	490	506
Via the United States										
Land, same day	19	23	19	41	20	17	21	19	16	14
Land, one or more nights	73	71	58	71	69	64	69	80	77	74
Total, land	91	94	77	112	89	81	90	98	93	88
Air and sea	140	185	145	174	191	189	195	174	173	202
Total, via the United States	231	279	222	286	281	269	285	272	266	290
Grand total	657	754	668	811	835	838	872	830	756	796
Year										
Direct air and sea	2,715	2,585	2,234	2,782	2,959	3,034	3,139	3,209	2,746	2,755
Via the United States										
Land, same day	166	128	91	161	125	108	119	126	100	107
Land, one or more nights	453	405	313	376	423	380	379	416	419	491
Total, land	619	533	404	538	548	488	499	542	519	598
Air and sea	941	900	754	899	999	996	1,041	1,014	904	1,102
Total, via the United States	1,560	1,433	1,159	1,437	1,546	1,483	1,540	1,556	1,424	1,701
Grand total	4,275	4,018	3,393	4,219	4,505	4,518	4,679	4,764	4,170	4,456

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands									
First quarter										
Same day – Total	5,974	4,807	4,699	4,992	5,035	5,332	5,144	5,687	4,561	5,134
One or more nights	3,194	2,809	2,783	3,049	3,383	3,530	3,698	4,493	3,963	4,338
Automobile	1,446	1,449	1,369	1,541	1,683	1,730	1,827	2,356	2,033	2,208
Plane	1,572	1,213	1,280	1,364	1,531	1,653	1,731	1,969	1,798	1,982
Bus	140	118	108	117	145	124	119	145	111	120
Other types ¹	36	29	26	27	23	23	21	23	21	27
Grand total	9,169	7,616	7,482	8,041	8,418	8,862	8,841	10,181	8,523	9,471
Second quarter										
Same day – Total	6,826	5,456	5,232	5,648	5,670	6,165	6,037	6,534	5,174	6,183
One or more nights	3,556	3,218	2,995	3,416	3,617	3,888	4,090	4,586	4,294	4,890
Automobile	1,874	1,846	1,738	1,950	2,006	2,171	2,291	2,628	2,510	2,803
Plane	1,260	1,047	987	1,127	1,273	1,342	1,415	1,592	1,435	1,729
Bus	202	146	109	160	180	207	202	196	187	206
Other types ¹	221	178	161	178	158	168	181	170	162	152
Grand total	10,383	8,674	8,227	9,063	9,287	10,053	10,127	11,120	9,468	11,074
Third quarter										
Same day – Total	7,267	6,123	6,184	6,050	6,493	6,704	6,914	7,105	5,879	6,964
One or more nights	4,427	4,341	4,180	4,404	4,803	5,183	5,805	6,069	5,800	6,419
Automobile	2,990	2,961	2,893	3,043	3,290	3,587	4,051	4,285	4,064	4,500
Plane	922	886	867	907	1,068	1,157	1,250	1,312	1,315	1,484
Bus	179	158	123	129	147	155	170	162	132	147
Other types ¹	335	337	298	325	297	285	334	310	290	288
Grand total	11,694	10,465	10,364	10,454	11,296	11,887	12,719	13,174	11,679	13,382
Fourth quarter										
Same day – Total	4,774	5,148	5,371	5,501	5,734	5,980	6,787	5,372	5,664	6,658
One or more nights	2,349	2,657	2,708	2,987	3,060	3,391	4,168	3,766	3,920	4,317
Automobile	1,282	1,435	1,494	1,594	1,617	1,810	2,439	2,073	2,189	2,402
Plane	902	1,036	1,040	1,185	1,248	1,369	1,486	1,475	1,551	1,714
Bus	108	126	117	156	147	165	183	174	139	151
Other types ¹	58	60	56	52	47	48	59	44	42	50
Grand total	7,123	7,804	8,078	8,488	8,793	9,371	10,954	9,138	9,584	10,975
Year										
Same day – Total	24,841	21,534	21,486	22,191	22,932	24,181	24,881	24,698	21,277	24,938
One or more nights	13,527	13,025	12,666	13,856	14,862	15,992	17,759	18,915	17,977	19,964
Automobile	7,593	7,691	7,495	8,129	8,596	9,298	10,608	11,341	10,796	11,913
Plane	4,655	4,181	4,173	4,583	5,120	5,521	5,883	6,348	6,099	6,910
Bus	629	548	457	562	620	650	674	678	568	624
Other types ¹	649	604	540	582	527	523	595	548	514	517
Grand total	38,368	34,559	34,151	36,047	37,794	40,173	42,641	43,613	39,254	44,903

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

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands									
Person-trips, one or more nights	18,359	17,705	17,739	19,595	21,091	22,731	25,163	27,037	26,204	28,680
Population of Canada	31,019	31,354	31,640	31,941	32,245	32,576	32,930	33,319	33,730	34,126
Adult population (18 years and over)	23,898	24,258	24,586	24,917	25,239	25,580	25,959	26,375	26,802	27,205
Employed labour force	14,941	15,298	15,663	15,922	16,125	16,410	16,806	17,087	16,813	17,041
GDP ¹ at market prices (millions of dollars)	1,108,048	1,152,905	1,213,175	1,290,906	1,373,845	1,450,405	1,529,589	1,603,418	1,528,985	1,624,608
CPI ² (2002=100)	97.8	100.0	102.8	104.7	107.0	109.1	111.5	114.1	114.4	116.5
Disposable income ³ (millions of dollars)	669,196	694,010	720,855	760,462	794,269	853,190	901,634	953,568	966,269	1,013,778
Per capita disposable income ³ (dollars)	21,574	22,135	22,783	23,809	24,632	26,191	27,381	28,619	28,647	29,707
	percent									
Change, person-trips, one or more nights	-4.3	-3.6	0.2	10.5	7.6	7.8	10.7	7.4	-3.1	9.4
Change, population of Canada	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Change, adult population (18 years and over)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Change, employed labour force	1.2	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.7	-1.6	1.4
Change, GDP ¹ at market prices	2.9	4.0	5.2	6.4	6.4	5.6	5.5	4.8	-4.6	6.3
Change, CPI ²	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	0.3	1.8
Change, disposable income ³	4.6	3.7	3.9	5.5	4.4	7.4	5.7	5.8	1.3	4.9
Change, per capita disposable income ³	3.5	2.6	2.9	4.5	3.5	6.3	4.5	4.5	0.1	3.7
	currency									
Exchange rate (in Canadian currency)⁴										
Australia (dollar)	0.8008	0.8535	0.9105	0.9582	0.9243	0.8543	0.8982	0.9002	0.8969	0.9470
China (renminbi)	0.1871	0.1897	0.1693	0.1573	0.1479	0.1422	0.1412	0.1536	0.1672	0.1521
East Caribbean (dollar)	0.5765	0.5881	0.5248	0.4874	0.4535	0.4242	0.4029	0.4040	0.4293	0.3882
European Monetary Union (EURO)	1.3868	1.4832	1.5826	1.6169	1.5090	1.4237	1.4691	1.5603	1.5855	1.3661
Hong Kong (dollar)	0.1985	0.2013	0.1800	0.1671	0.1558	0.1460	0.1377	0.1369	0.1473	0.1326
Israel (shekel)	0.3681	0.3317	0.3080	0.2904	0.2704	0.2547	0.2614	0.2974	0.2903	0.2759
Japan (yen)	0.0128	0.0126	0.0121	0.0120	0.0110	0.0098	0.0091	0.0104	0.0122	0.0118
Mexico (nuevo peso)	0.1659	0.1630	0.1301	0.1154	0.1112	0.1041	0.0983	0.0959	0.0845	0.0816
South Korea (won)	0.0012	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009
Switzerland (franc)	0.9184	1.0112	1.0418	1.0473	0.9746	0.9050	0.8946	0.9840	1.0505	0.9896
Taiwan (new Taiwan dollar)	0.0459	0.0455	0.0408	0.0390	0.0378	0.0349	0.0327	0.0338	0.0345	0.0327
United Kingdom (pound)	2.2298	2.3582	2.2883	2.3842	2.2067	2.0886	2.1487	1.9617	1.7804	1.5918
United States (dollar)	1.5484	1.5704	1.4015	1.3015	1.2116	1.1341	1.0748	1.0660	1.1420	1.0299

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

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

	Non-resident travellers				Resident travellers			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
All countries								
Same day								
Person-trips (thousands)	12,598	10,373	9,111	8,803	24,881	24,700	21,277	24,940
Spending (millions of dollars)	733	589	531	505	2,100	2,115	1,525	1,845
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	58	57	58	57	84	86	72	74
One or more nights								
Person-trips (thousands)	17,775	16,997	15,585	15,866	25,163	27,037	26,204	28,680
Spending (millions of dollars)	13,121	12,893	11,521	11,921	22,466	24,522	23,999	26,436
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	738	759	739	751	893	907	916	922
Person-nights (thousands)	123,862	126,067	114,889	119,745	252,914	274,344	271,385	298,063
Average number of nights per trip	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.5	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.4
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	106	102	100	100	89	89	88	89
Total								
Person-trips (thousands)	30,373	27,370	24,696	24,669	50,045	51,737	47,481	53,620
Spending (millions of dollars)	13,855	13,482	12,052	12,427	24,566	26,637	25,524	28,281
United States								
Same day								
Person-trips (thousands)	12,319	10,102	8,858	8,465	24,881	24,698	21,277	24,938
Spending (millions of dollars)	724	580	523	495	2,100	2,115	1,525	1,845
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	59	57	59	59	84	86	72	74
One or more nights								
Person-trips (thousands)	13,376	12,503	11,667	11,749	17,759	18,915	17,977	19,964
Spending (millions of dollars)	7,082	6,583	6,087	6,254	11,545	12,924	12,667	14,730
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	529	527	522	532	650	683	705	738
Person-nights (thousands)	53,954	50,643	47,365	47,247	130,801	146,602	142,626	160,943
Average number of nights per trip	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.1
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	131	130	129	132	88	88	89	92
Total								
Person-trips (thousands)	25,695	22,606	20,526	20,214	42,641	43,613	39,254	44,903
Spending (millions of dollars)	7,806	7,163	6,610	6,750	13,646	15,040	14,192	16,575
Other countries								
Same day								
Person-trips (thousands)	279	271	252	338	0	F	0	F
Spending (millions of dollars)	9	9	8	10	0	F	0	F
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	33	35	32	30	0	F	0	F
One or more nights								
Person-trips (thousands)	4,400	4,494	3,918	4,118	7,404	8,122	8,227	8,716
Spending (millions of dollars)	6,039	6,310	5,434	5,667	10,920	11,597	11,331	11,706
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	1,373	1,404	1,387	1,376	1,475	1,428	1,377	1,343
Person-nights (thousands)	69,908	75,424	67,524	72,498	122,113	127,742	128,759	137,120
Average number of nights per trip	15.9	16.8	17.2	17.6	16.5	15.7	15.7	15.7
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	86	84	80	78	89	91	88	85
Total								
Person-trips (thousands)	4,679	4,764	4,170	4,456	7,404	8,124	8,227	8,717
Spending (millions of dollars)	6,048	6,319	5,443	5,677	10,920	11,597	11,331	11,706

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

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
Number and percentage of person-trips								
Quarter of entry	17,775	100.0	16,997	100.0	15,585	100.0	15,866	100.0
First	2,452	13.8	2,407	14.2	2,209	14.2	2,198	13.9
Second	4,745	26.7	4,528	26.6	4,191	26.9	4,184	26.4
Third	7,365	41.4	7,019	41.3	6,394	41.0	6,603	41.6
Fourth	3,213	18.1	3,043	17.9	2,792	17.9	2,882	18.2
Country of residence	17,775	100.0	16,997	100.0	15,585	100.0	15,866	100.0
Australia	208	1.2	219	1.3	188	1.2	202	1.3
China ¹	151	0.8	159	0.9	160	1.0	193	1.2
France ²	360	2.0	405	2.4	389	2.5	408	2.6
Germany	299	1.7	315	1.9	292	1.9	316	2.0
Hong Kong	111	0.6	125	0.7	105	0.7	111	0.7
India ³	120	0.7	129	0.8	126	0.8	150	0.9
Italy ⁴	93	0.5	98	0.6	96	0.6	101	0.6
Japan	311	1.7	259	1.5	180	1.2	215	1.4
Mexico	230	1.3	257	1.5	161	1.0	116	0.7
Netherlands	116	0.7	120	0.7	107	0.7	107	0.7
South Korea	187	1.1	173	1.0	131	0.8	157	1.0
Switzerland ⁵	94	0.5	95	0.6	99	0.6	100	0.6
United Kingdom ⁶	894	5.0	837	4.9	686	4.4	661	4.2
United States	13,376	75.2	12,503	73.6	11,667	74.9	11,749	74.0
Other countries	1,227	6.9	1,304	7.7	1,198	7.7	1,279	8.1
Purpose of trip	17,775	100.0	16,997	100.0	15,585	100.0	15,866	100.0
Business, convention or employment	2,587	14.6	2,666	15.7	2,346	15.1	2,406	15.2
Visiting friends or relatives	4,132	23.2	4,143	24.4	4,072	26.1	4,217	26.6
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	9,617	54.1	8,681	51.1	7,766	49.8	7,980	50.3
Other	1,440	8.1	1,507	8.9	1,401	9.0	1,264	8.0
Sex	17,775	100.0	16,997	100.0	15,585	100.0	15,866	100.0
Male	8,467	47.6	8,068	47.5	7,488	48.0	7,547	47.6
Female	8,085	45.5	7,776	45.7	7,078	45.4	7,385	46.5
Not stated	1,223	6.9	1,154	6.8	1,019	6.5	934	5.9
Age group	17,775	100.0	16,997	100.0	15,585	100.0	15,866	100.0
Under 12 years	885	5.0	808	4.8	714	4.6	711	4.5
12 to 19 years	883	5.0	887	5.2	759	4.9	764	4.8
20 to 24 years	650	3.7	715	4.2	704	4.5	682	4.3
25 to 34 years	1,856	10.4	1,840	10.8	1,674	10.7	1,721	10.8
35 to 44 years	2,664	15.0	2,413	14.2	2,174	13.9	2,105	13.3
45 to 54 years	3,240	18.2	3,021	17.8	2,841	18.2	2,843	17.9
55 to 64 years	3,517	19.8	3,326	19.6	3,083	19.8	3,259	20.5
65 years and over	2,859	16.1	2,834	16.7	2,618	16.8	2,847	17.9
Not stated	1,223	6.9	1,154	6.8	1,019	6.5	934	5.9
Length of stay	17,775	100.0	16,997	100.0	15,585	100.0	15,866	100.0
1 night	2,653	14.9	2,681	15.8	2,311	14.8	2,479	15.6
2 to 6 nights	9,790	55.1	9,132	53.7	8,559	54.9	8,544	53.8
7 to 13 nights	3,242	18.2	2,931	17.2	2,710	17.4	2,772	17.5
14 nights and over	2,090	11.8	2,253	13.3	2,005	12.9	2,072	13.1

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

Table 12
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2010

	Person-trips		Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	Spending in Canada	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dollars	
Quarter of entry	11,749	100.0	47,247	4.0	6,254	532	132
First	1,561	13.3	5,293	3.4	816	523	154
Second	3,064	26.1	12,278	4.0	1,612	526	131
Third	4,962	42.2	21,934	4.4	2,754	555	126
Fourth	2,161	18.4	7,743	3.6	1,072	496	138
Region of residence	11,749	100.0	47,247	4.0	6,254	532	132
New England	1,309	11.1	4,595	3.5	555	424	121
Middle Atlantic	2,519	21.4	8,694	3.5	1,078	428	124
South Atlantic	1,242	10.6	5,714	4.6	876	705	153
East North Central	2,362	20.1	8,726	3.7	1,099	465	126
West North Central	698	5.9	3,281	4.7	437	627	133
East South Central	175	1.5	812	4.6	130	747	161
West South Central	465	4.0	2,405	5.2	392	844	163
Mountain	574	4.9	2,971	5.2	409	712	138
Pacific	2,299	19.6	9,563	4.2	1,208	525	126
Other states	106	0.9	486	4.6	70	661	144
Purpose of trip	11,749	100.0	47,247	4.0	6,254	532	132
Business, convention or employment	1,740	14.8	5,722	3.3	1,419	815	248
Visiting friends or relatives	2,738	23.3	11,973	4.4	808	295	67
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	6,487	55.2	26,928	4.2	3,715	573	138
Other	784	6.7	2,625	3.3	313	400	119
Type of transportation	11,749	100.0	47,247	4.0	6,254	532	132
Automobile	6,922	58.9	26,170	3.8	2,734	395	104
Other	4,826	41.1	21,077	4.4	3,520	729	167
Plane	3,465	29.5	16,852	4.9	2,931	846	174
Bus	333	2.8	1,025	3.1	166	498	162
Other types ¹	1,028	8.8	3,201	3.1	423	411	132
Length of stay	11,749	100.0	47,247	4.0	6,254	532	132
1 night	2,338	19.9	2,338	1.0	455	194	194
2 to 6 nights	7,445	63.4	24,367	3.3	3,833	515	157
7 to 13 nights	1,626	13.8	13,518	8.3	1,541	948	114
14 nights and over	339	2.9	7,024	20.7	425	1,255	61

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

Table 13
Trip characteristics of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2010

	Atlantic provinces ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Total
Person-visits (thousands)	864	1,805	5,630	214	146	813	3,157	12,630
Spending in province (millions of dollars)	396	1,027	2,428	117	97	571	1,619	6,254
Average spending per person-visit (dollars)	458	569	431	548	662	702	513	495
Person-nights (thousands)	3,653	6,728	20,283	793	653	4,073	11,064	47,247
Average number of nights per visit	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.5	5.0	3.5	3.7
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	108	153	120	148	148	140	146	132
	thousands							
Person-visits								
Quarter of entry	864	1,805	5,630	214	146	813	3,157	12,630
First	35	269	692	29 ^E	13	97	461	1,596
Second	165	470	1,486	55	40	217	854	3,287
Third	533	710	2,360	88	60	360	1,370	5,481
Fourth	131	355	1,092	42	34	140	472	2,265
Region of residence	864	1,805	5,630	214	146	813	3,157	12,630
New England	423	554	339	F	F	30 ^E	59	1,413
Middle Atlantic	90	524	1,755	F	F	49 ^E	177	2,618
South Atlantic	110	233	631	F	7 ^E	82	269	1,353
East North Central	71 ^E	187	1,904	34	23	83	198	2,500
West North Central	F	75	350	97	39	66	121	792
East South Central	F	33 ^E	66	F	F	F	51 ^E	204
West South Central	40 ^E	59	181	F	F	84	132	520
Mountain	F	32	131	F	27	156	270	642
Pacific	44 ^E	101	267	11 ^E	F	228	1,770	2,435
Other states	F	F	F	F	F	21 ^E	110	152
Purpose of trip	864	1,805	5,630	214	146	813	3,157	12,630
Business, convention or employment	56	314	857	42 ^E	21 ^E	196	317	1,803
Visiting friends or relatives	278	370	1,410	53	39	175	531	2,856
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	493	1,002	2,994	98	73	376	2,076	7,113
Other	37	119	369	21 ^E	14 ^E	66	234	858
Type of transportation	864	1,805	5,630	214	146	813	3,157	12,630
Automobile	382	1,038	3,894	127	74	275	1,644	7,434
Non-automobile	482	767	1,736	87	73	538	1,513	5,196
Plane	209	617	1,429	79	67	491	821	3,712
Bus	12 ^E	113	150	5	2	21 ^E	66	369
Other types ³	261	37	157	F	F	F	627	1,115
Length of stay	864	1,805	5,630	214	146	813	3,157	12,630
1 night	137	245	1,454	55	34 ^E	74	812	2,810
2 to 6 nights	557	1,354	3,408	127	78	531	1,946	8,001
7 to 13 nights	132	171	639	31	31	176	332	1,511
14 nights and over	38 ^E	35 ^E	130	F	F	32 ^E	67	307

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

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

	2009				2010			
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹
	thousands							
Quarter of entry	1,745	2,618	6,349	11,667	1,740	2,738	6,487	11,749
First	407	340	674	1,595	402	348	676	1,561
Second	479	644	1,719	3,135	484	684	1,665	3,064
Third	468	959	3,114	4,864	445	995	3,240	4,962
Fourth	391	676	842	2,074	410	711	905	2,161
Region of residence	1,745	2,618	6,349	11,667	1,740	2,738	6,487	11,749
New England	131	467	563	1,263	135	479	597	1,309
Middle Atlantic	304	510	1,504	2,552	268	549	1,524	2,519
South Atlantic	267	257	517	1,115	288	273	615	1,242
East North Central	324	452	1,421	2,428	322	492	1,380	2,362
West North Central	124	115	455	736	141	106	417	698
East South Central	35	28 ^E	99	172	41	30 ^E	97	175
West South Central	164	78	244	519	148	78	221	465
Mountain	109	126	275	554	121	135	279	574
Pacific	276	565	1,235	2,229	266	585	1,304	2,299
Other states	F	20 ^E	35	99	F	F	53	106
Type of transportation	1,745	2,618	6,349	11,667	1,740	2,738	6,487	11,749
Automobile	468	1,626	4,286	7,051	369	1,741	4,310	6,922
Plane	1,260	763	1,056	3,280	1,350	770	1,133	3,465
Bus	F	14 ^E	242	291	9 ^E	25 ^E	271	333
Other types ²	10 ^E	215	764	1,045	13 ^E	202	773	1,028
Sex	1,745	2,618	6,349	11,667	1,740	2,738	6,487	11,749
Male	1,096	1,084	2,935	5,529	1,052	1,158	2,985	5,523
Female	527	1,327	2,932	5,242	547	1,406	3,051	5,387
Not stated	121	207	481	897	140	174	451	838
Age group	1,745	2,618	6,349	11,667	1,740	2,738	6,487	11,749
Under 12 years	26 ^E	176	359	600	18 ^E	174	350	574
12 to 19 years	F	99	394	551	F	108	358	517
20 to 24 years	F	172	181	408	31 ^E	150	176	378
25 to 34 years	203	242	498	1,029	194	238	511	1,032
35 to 44 years	344	346	728	1,529	323	365	686	1,459
45 to 54 years	514	404	1,056	2,148	514	416	1,045	2,097
55 to 64 years	380	452	1,342	2,369	381	543	1,436	2,528
65 years and over	124	520	1,309	2,137	130	570	1,473	2,327
Not stated	121	207	481	897	140	174	451	838
Length of stay	1,745	2,618	6,349	11,667	1,740	2,738	6,487	11,749
1 night	340	313	1,210	2,193	329	435	1,353	2,338
2 to 6 nights	1,298	1,790	3,930	7,541	1,300	1,810	3,846	7,445
7 to 13 nights	91	382	1,019	1,574	95	349	1,125	1,626
14 nights and over	F	134	190	359	16 ^E	144	162	339

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

Table 15
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and type of entry, 2010

	Direct air and sea	Via the United States				Air and sea	Total	Grand total
		Land, same day	Land, one or more nights	Total land				
thousands								
Europe	1,546	53	234	286	534	820	2,365	
Austria	24	1	4	4	10	14	39	
Belgium ¹	35	1	4	4	18	22	57	
Denmark ²	20	1	3	3	11	14	34	
France ³	280	5	44	49	114	163	442	
Germany	219	10	43	53	70	123	342	
Ireland (Republic)	25	2	9	10	13	23	48	
Italy ⁴	62	7	15	22	27	49	110	
Netherlands	78	2	10	12	21	33	111	
Norway	17	0	2	2	6	8	25	
Poland	24	0	1	2	4	5	30	
Portugal ⁵	14	0	1	2	4	5	20	
Spain ⁶	41	4	7	11	17	28	69	
Sweden	22	1	3	3	12	15	38	
Switzerland ⁷	72	2	12	14	22	36	108	
United Kingdom ⁸	485	16	67	83	159	242	728	
Other	128	2	9	11	26	38	165	
Africa	71	1	2	3	19	22	94	
South Africa	12	0	1	1	6	7	19	
Other	59	0	2	2	13	15	75	
Asia	762	35	178	213	255	468	1,230	
China ⁹	133	5	29	34	34	68	201	
Hong Kong	66	4	27	31	22	53	119	
India ¹⁰	98	6	29	35	28	64	162	
Israel	37	1	5	6	19	25	62	
Japan	147	8	24	32	64	96	243	
Philippines	36	2	9	10	10	20	57	
South Korea	95	6	39	44	30	74	170	
Singapore	12	1	3	4	10	14	26	
Taiwan	34	2	9	10	11	21	54	
Other	104	2	5	7	26	33	137	
Central America	10	0	1	1	9	10	20	
Bermuda and Caribbean	99	1	3	4	32	36	136	
Bermuda	18	0	0	0	4	4	22	
Jamaica	22	0	0	1	3	4	26	
Trinidad and Tobago	18	0	0	0	4	4	22	
Other	42	1	3	3	21	24	66	
South America	96	1	8	10	68	77	173	
Brazil	43	1	4	5	33	37	81	
Other	52	1	4	5	35	40	92	
North America	80	3	16	19	44	63	142	
Mexico	63	3	16	19	42	61	124	
Other	17	0	0	0	1	1	18	
Oceania and other ocean islands	90	13	49	62	140	202	295	
Australia	69	11	41	52	123	175	244	
New Zealand	20	2	8	10	17	27	47	
Other	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	
Grand total	2,755	107	491	598	1,102	1,701	4,456	

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

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

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	One or more nights	Total	One or more nights	Total	One or more nights	Total	One or more nights	Total
	thousands							
Europe	2,312	2,430	2,378	2,492	2,130	2,252	2,192	2,365
Austria	31	31	32	34	32	33	37	39
Belgium ¹	48	49	54	54	52	52	55	57
Denmark ²	28	29	31	32	25	27	31	34
France ³	360	381	405	427	389	413	408	442
Germany	299	318	315	332	292	319	316	342
Ireland (Republic)	46	51	44	51	41	45	45	48
Italy ⁴	93	105	98	108	96	101	101	110
Netherlands	116	124	120	124	107	111	107	111
Norway	21	22	22	24	20	21	24	25
Poland	24	24	34	35	28	29	29	30
Portugal ⁵	21	22	21	21	18	18	19	20
Spain ⁶	62	67	69	76	64	73	61	69
Sweden	30	33	35	36	31	32	36	38
Switzerland ⁷	94	96	95	100	99	101	100	108
United Kingdom ⁸	894	926	837	870	686	725	661	728
Other	146	150	166	169	149	152	161	165
Africa	83	87	88	91	85	87	90	94
South Africa	22	24	22	24	18	19	17	19
Other	61	63	66	67	67	68	73	75
Asia	1,207	1,308	1,173	1,265	1,006	1,083	1,146	1,230
China ⁹	151	156	159	166	160	167	193	201
Hong Kong	111	116	125	132	105	112	111	119
India ¹⁰	120	131	129	141	126	138	150	162
Israel	63	71	63	68	55	59	57	62
Japan	311	343	259	287	180	206	215	243
Philippines	58	59	60	62	61	63	53	57
Singapore	23	25	25	26	21	22	24	26
South Korea	187	213	173	197	131	144	157	170
Taiwan	79	83	62	63	50	52	52	54
Other	105	112	119	123	117	121	132	137
Central America	18	19	18	20	19	19	20	20
Bermuda and Caribbean	137	138	136	137	128	129	134	136
Bermuda	22	22	20	20	19	19	22	22
Jamaica	24	24	25	26	24	25	25	26
Trinidad and Tobago	25	25	25	25	23	23	22	22
Other	67	67	65	66	62	62	65	66
South America	148	153	159	164	141	148	157	173
Brazil	63	67	70	72	57	62	71	81
Other	84	86	89	91	84	86	86	92
North America	243	268	276	294	180	193	133	142
Mexico	230	251	257	271	161	172	116	124
Other	13	17	19	23	19	21	17	18
Oceania and other ocean islands	251	276	266	301	230	260	247	295
Australia	208	229	219	249	188	214	202	244
New Zealand	40	44	42	48	39	43	41	47
Other	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4
Grand total	4,400	4,679	4,494	4,764	3,918	4,170	4,118	4,456

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

Table 17
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2010

	Person-trips		Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	Spending in Canada	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dollars	
Quarter of entry	4,118	100.0	72,498	17.6	5,667	1,376	78
First	637	15.5	11,905	18.7	937	1,470	79
Second	1,120	27.2	18,317	16.4	1,450	1,295	79
Third	1,640	39.8	28,700	17.5	2,304	1,405	80
Fourth	721	17.5	13,575	18.8	976	1,354	72
Area of residence	4,118	100.0	72,498	17.6	5,667	1,376	78
Europe	2,192	53.2	33,858	15.4	2,918	1,332	86
France ¹	408	9.9	6,657	16.3	527	1,292	79
Germany	316	7.7	5,515	17.5	476	1,509	86
Italy ²	101	2.5	1,271	12.6	110	1,090	87
Netherlands	107	2.6	1,565	14.6	141	1,311	90
Switzerland ³	100	2.4	1,608	16.1	169	1,688	105
United Kingdom ⁴	661	16.1	8,909	13.5	811	1,227	91
Other Europe	499	12.1	8,332	16.7	684	1,372	82
Africa	90	2.2	2,260	25.2	133	1,480	59
Asia	1,146	27.8	24,730	21.6	1,607	1,402	65
China ⁵	193	4.7	5,401	27.9	315	1,629	58
Hong Kong	111	2.7	1,958	17.6	130	1,164	66
India ⁶	150	3.6	3,250	21.7	145	966	45
Japan	215	5.2	3,046	14.1	330	1,532	108
South Korea	157	3.8	4,232	26.9	257	1,630	61
Other Asia	318	7.7	6,842	21.5	431	1,352	63
Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean	153	3.7	2,409	15.7	169	1,104	70
South America	157	3.8	2,911	18.5	254	1,618	87
North America	133	3.2	2,659	20.0	168	1,263	63
Mexico	116	2.8	2,584	22.3	157	1,356	61
Oceania and other ocean islands	247	6.0	3,670	14.9	418	1,691	114
Australia	202	4.9	3,024	14.9	353	1,745	117
Purpose of trip	4,118	100.0	72,498	17.6	5,667	1,376	78
Business, convention or employment	665	16.2	8,353	12.6	1,094	1,645	131
Visiting friends or relatives	1,480	35.9	30,583	20.7	1,504	1,017	49
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	1,493	36.3	20,221	13.5	2,347	1,572	116
Other	480	11.6	13,341	27.8	721	1,504	54
Length of stay	4,118	100.0	72,498	17.6	5,667	1,376	78
1 to 6 nights	1,239	30.1	4,699	3.8	1,006	812	214
7 to 13 nights	1,146	27.8	10,763	9.4	1,457	1,272	135
14 to 20 nights	761	18.5	12,249	16.1	1,090	1,433	89
21 nights and over	972	23.6	44,787	46.1	2,114	2,174	47

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

Table 18
Trip characteristics of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2010

	Atlantic provinces ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Total
Person-visits (thousands)	306	1,039	1,769	65	58	708	1,459	5,403
Spending in province (millions of dollars)	318	1,093	1,679	51	47	713	1,765	5,667
Average spending per person-visit (dollars)	1,040	1,051	950	793	815	1,008	1,210	1,049
Person-nights (thousands)	4,080	13,080	23,259	1,203 ^E	1,032 ^E	8,335	21,509	72,498
Average number of nights per visit	13.3	12.6	13.2	18.6	17.8	11.8	14.7	13.4
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	78	84	72	43	46	86	82	78
	thousands							
Person-visits								
Quarter of entry	306	1,039	1,769	65	58	708	1,459	5,403
First	31	133	235	9 ^E	F	87	238	744
Second	72	260	500	17 ^E	17 ^E	217	403	1,486
Third	151	462	710	22 ^E	23	312	602	2,282
Fourth	52	185	323	17 ^E	F	92	216	891
Area of residence	306	1,039	1,769	65	58	708	1,459	5,403
Europe	187	719	858	33	33	405	642	2,878
France ³	35 ^E	308	112	F	F	16 ^E	37	513
Germany	41	62	108	10 ^E	F	82	136	446
Italy ⁴	F	54	60	F	F	F	14 ^E	140
Netherlands	13	15	38	F	F	39	53	162
Switzerland ⁵	F	41	37	F	F	23	35	152
United Kingdom ⁶	50	87	274	F	14 ^E	162	236	832
Other Europe	32 ^E	153	230	F	F	75	132	633
Africa	F	50	28	F	F	13^E	9^E	110
Asia	59	132	539	15^E	F	201	556	1,513
China ⁷	15	31	100	F	F	26	109	290
Hong Kong	F	F	42	F	F	16 ^E	69	135
India ⁸	F	F	102	F	F	16 ^E	48	183
Japan	15 ^E	26	92	F	F	58	110	303
South Korea	F	F	57	F	F	32	94	194
Other Asia	22 ^E	53	146	F	F	54	125	408
Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean	22	16^E	114	F	F	F	F	169
South America	F	56	118	F	F	F	23^E	217
North America	19	32	45	F	F	F	54	159
Mexico	F	28	43	F	F	F	54	135
Oceania and other ocean islands	F	35	66	8^E	F	68	166	357
Australia	F	33	62	F	F	59	128	301
Purpose of trip	306	1,039	1,769	65	58	708	1,459	5,403
Business, convention or employment	44	177	300	14 ^E	F	84	170	796
Visiting friends or relatives	77	329	719	30	28	211	397	1,791
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	140	454	540	15 ^E	15 ^E	358	720	2,243
Other	44	80	209	F	F	55	172	574
Length of stay	306	1,039	1,769	65	58	708	1,459	5,403
1 to 6 nights	151	516	764	27	27	368	656	2,508
7 to 13 nights	62	253	469	15 ^E	13 ^E	177	369	1,357
14 nights and over	94	271	535	23 ^E	19 ^E	162	433	1,537

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

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

	2009				2010			
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹
	thousands							
Quarter of entry	601	1,454	1,417	3,918	665	1,480	1,493	4,118
First	119	222	174	614	121	233	188	637
Second	170	392	383	1,056	175	431	383	1,120
Third	151	552	669	1,530	196	527	749	1,640
Fourth	161	287	192	718	172	289	173	721
Area of residence	601	1,454	1,417	3,918	665	1,480	1,493	4,118
Europe	322	759	887	2,130	353	749	931	2,192
France ²	47	140	175	389	53	139	184	408
Germany	46	73	146	292	61	85	152	316
Italy ³	18	32	41	96	17 ^E	32	47	101
Netherlands	13 ^E	39	50	107	11 ^E	35	57	107
Switzerland ⁴	12	30	47	99	11	29	51	100
United Kingdom ⁵	82	288	273	686	82	260	282	661
Other Europe	103	157	154	461	118	169	158	499
Africa	18	44	12^E	85	21	50	10^E	90
Asia	154	428	236	1,006	180	454	287	1,146
China ⁶	33	72	19 ^E	160	46	66	34	193
Hong Kong	7 ^E	58	23	105	6 ^E	67	24	111
India ⁷	27	61	27	126	33	74	31	150
Japan	22	43	80	180	23	46	112	215
South Korea	24	43	21	131	27	48	25	157
Other Asia	42	152	66	304	46	153	61	318
Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean	30	60	37	146	30	65	45	153
South America	24	57	37	141	20^E	58	51	157
North America	28	42	76	180	29	31	39	133
Mexico	27	41	68	161	26	29	32	116
Oceania and other ocean islands	24	63	132	230	33	73	130	247
Australia	18 ^E	45	116	188	27	58	108	202
Sex	601	1,454	1,417	3,918	665	1,480	1,493	4,118
Male	442	624	663	1,959	477	617	689	2,023
Female	137	784	710	1,837	171	833	762	1,998
Not stated	22	45	44	122	17	30	42	97
Age group	601	1,454	1,417	3,918	665	1,480	1,493	4,118
Under 12 years	F	55	49	114	F	58	57	137
12 to 19 years	8 ^E	58	80	207	F	72	99	247
20 to 24 years	28	83	90	296	26	82	96	304
25 to 34 years	134	191	239	645	165	187	243	689
35 to 44 years	190	178	225	645	195	188	207	646
45 to 54 years	138	243	244	693	163	258	257	746
55 to 64 years	63	330	270	713	76	333	281	731
65 years and over	15 ^E	271	176	482	16 ^E	271	210	521
Not stated	22	45	44	122	17	30	42	97
Length of stay	601	1,454	1,417	3,918	665	1,480	1,493	4,118
1 to 6 nights	362	218	459	1,135	404	258	464	1,239
7 to 13 nights	128	450	426	1,137	139	418	480	1,146
14 to 20 nights	34	394	286	772	37	348	310	761
21 nights and over	78	392	247	873	86	456	239	972

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

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

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
Number and percentage of person-trips								
Quarter of re-entry	25,163	100.0	27,037	100.0	26,204	100.0	28,680	100.0
First	6,158	24.5	7,249	26.8	6,856	26.2	7,178	25.0
Second	5,789	23.0	6,447	23.8	6,138	23.4	6,907	24.1
Third	7,518	29.9	7,904	29.2	7,651	29.2	8,425	29.4
Fourth	5,698	22.6	5,437	20.1	5,559	21.2	6,170	21.5
Province of residence	25,163	100.0	27,037	100.0	26,204	100.0	28,680	100.0
Atlantic provinces ¹	985	3.9	1,031	3.8	976	3.7	1,108	3.9
Quebec	4,585	18.2	4,865	18.0	4,877	18.6	5,380	18.8
Ontario	11,635	46.2	12,452	46.1	11,924	45.5	12,766	44.5
Manitoba	969	3.9	1,054	3.9	965	3.7	1,127	3.9
Saskatchewan	464	1.8	453	1.7	466	1.8	558	1.9
Alberta	2,488	9.9	2,761	10.2	2,779	10.6	3,076	10.7
British Columbia ²	4,036	16.0	4,421	16.4	4,217	16.1	4,665	16.3
Purpose of trip	25,163	100.0	27,037	100.0	26,204	100.0	28,680	100.0
Business, convention or employment	3,277	13.0	3,173	11.7	2,767	10.6	2,993	10.4
Visiting friends or relatives	4,672	18.6	4,828	17.9	4,768	18.2	4,751	16.6
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	15,070	59.9	16,752	62.0	16,528	63.1	18,625	64.9
Other	2,145	8.5	2,285	8.4	2,141	8.2	2,310	8.1
Sex	25,163	100.0	27,037	100.0	26,204	100.0	28,680	100.0
Male	10,745	42.7	11,550	42.7	11,188	42.7	12,330	43.0
Female	12,522	49.8	13,638	50.4	13,251	50.6	14,540	50.7
Not stated	1,896	7.5	1,849	6.8	1,765	6.7	1,810	6.3
Age group	25,163	100.0	27,037	100.0	26,204	100.0	28,680	100.0
Under 12 years	1,389	5.5	1,543	5.7	1,398	5.3	1,541	5.4
12 to 19 years	1,151	4.6	1,300	4.8	1,286	4.9	1,334	4.7
20 to 24 years	841	3.3	940	3.5	934	3.6	901	3.1
25 to 34 years	2,579	10.2	2,803	10.4	2,649	10.1	2,764	9.6
35 to 44 years	3,556	14.1	3,852	14.2	3,475	13.3	3,617	12.6
45 to 54 years	5,050	20.1	5,258	19.4	5,244	20.0	5,494	19.2
55 to 64 years	5,064	20.1	5,443	20.1	5,296	20.2	6,044	21.1
65 years and over	3,639	14.5	4,049	15.0	4,157	15.9	5,174	18.0
Not stated	1,896	7.5	1,849	6.8	1,765	6.7	1,810	6.3
Length of stay	25,163	100.0	27,037	100.0	26,204	100.0	28,680	100.0
1 night	1,980	7.9	2,010	7.4	1,758	6.7	1,928	6.7
2 to 6 nights	10,648	42.3	11,121	41.1	10,595	40.4	11,791	41.1
7 to 13 nights	7,053	28.0	7,980	29.5	8,033	30.7	8,730	30.4
14 to 20 nights	2,935	11.7	3,235	12.0	3,061	11.7	3,196	11.1
21 nights and over	2,547	10.1	2,691	10.0	2,757	10.5	3,034	10.6

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

Table 21

Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2010

	Person-trips		Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	Spending	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dollars	
Type of transportation	19,964	100.0	160,943	8.1	14,730	738	92
Automobile	11,913	59.7	91,535	7.7	6,813	572	74
Other	8,051	40.3	69,408	8.6	7,917	983	114
Plane	6,910	34.6	63,930	9.3	7,472	1,081	117
Bus	624	3.1	2,496	4.0	260	416	104
Other types ¹	517	2.6	2,982	5.8	185	358	62
Quarter of re-entry	19,964	100.0	160,943	8.1	14,730	738	92
First	4,338	21.7	44,895	10.4	3,946	910	88
Second	4,890	24.5	53,341	10.9	4,228	865	79
Third	6,419	32.2	34,354	5.4	3,391	528	99
Fourth	4,317	21.6	28,352	6.6	3,165	733	112
Region of destination	19,964	100.0	160,943	8.1	14,730	738	92
New England	2,012	10.1	9,308	4.6	927	461	100
Middle Atlantic	4,315	21.6	12,726	2.9	1,601	371	126
South Atlantic	2,619	13.1	46,348	17.7	3,625	1,384	78
East North Central	2,044	10.2	7,361	3.6	797	390	108
West North Central	1,243	6.2	4,165	3.4	533	429	128
East South Central	122	0.6	814	6.7	101	827	124
West South Central	312	1.6	3,636	11.7	370	1,186	102
Mountain	2,344	11.7	20,534	8.8	2,328	993	113
Pacific	3,338	16.7	20,198	6.1	2,005	601	99
Alaska	221	1.1	1,987	9.0	125	567	63
Hawaii	449	2.2	6,910	15.4	836	1,864	121
Touring ²	944	4.7	26,956	28.5	1,480	1,567	55
Purpose of trip	19,964	100.0	160,943	8.1	14,730	738	92
Business, convention or employment	2,272	11.4	10,091	4.4	2,120	933	210
Visiting friends or relatives	3,385	17.0	22,995	6.8	1,380	408	60
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	12,434	62.3	119,334	9.6	10,272	826	86
Other	1,872	9.4	8,523	4.6	959	512	112
Length of stay	19,964	100.0	160,943	8.1	14,730	738	92
1 night	1,920	9.6	1,920	1.0	330	172	172
2 to 6 nights	11,225	56.2	36,976	3.3	5,641	503	153
7 to 13 nights	4,450	22.3	38,440	8.6	4,033	906	105
14 nights and over	2,369	11.9	83,608	35.3	4,726	1,995	57

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

Table 22
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by province of residence, 2010

	Atlantic provinces ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Canada
Same day								
Person-trips (thousands)	2,867	1,841	13,213	672	179	239	5,927	24,938
Spending (millions of dollars)	193	105 ^E	932	72	34	33 ^E	476	1,845
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	67	57 ^E	71	106	191	137 ^E	80	74
One or more nights								
Person-trips (thousands)	813	3,401	8,737	947	412	2,140	3,515	19,964
Spending (millions of dollars)	670	2,366	6,265	664	406	2,071	2,287	14,730
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	824	696	717	701	986	968	651	738
Person-nights (thousands)	7,213	29,841	70,212	6,436	4,552	20,012	22,677	160,943
Average number of nights per trip	8.9	8.8	8.0	6.8	11.1	9.4	6.5	8.1
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	93	79	89	103	89	104	101	92
Total								
Person-trips (thousands)	3,680	5,241	21,950	1,620	591	2,379	9,442	44,903
Spending (millions of dollars)	864	2,471	7,197	736	440	2,104	2,764	16,575
								thousands
Person-trips, one or more nights								
Type of transportation								
Automobile	463	2,120	5,421	722	221	736	2,230	11,913
Other	350	1,280	3,316	225	191	1,404	1,285	8,051
Region of destination								
New England	439	1,138	386	F	F	16 ^E	26 ^E	2,012
Middle Atlantic	60	1,068	3,001	F	F	78	76	4,315
South Atlantic	152	662	1,499	39 ^E	40 ^E	118	110	2,619
East North Central	24 ^E	83	1,752	45	12 ^E	81	47	2,044
West North Central	F	25 ^E	315	675	131	58	28 ^E	1,243
East South Central	F	8 ^E	81	F	F	F	F	122
West South Central	F	38	149	F	F	62	F	312
Mountain	F	123	463	61	136	1,065	477	2,344
Pacific	14 ^E	106	319	25 ^E	36 ^E	439	2,398	3,338
Alaska	F	F	71	F	F	42 ^E	69	221
Hawaii	F	22 ^E	75	F	F	128	184	449
Touring ³	64	117	626	37 ^E	F	38 ^E	55	944
Quarter of re-entry								
First	149	617	2,063	192	95	499	722	4,338
Second	230	834	2,065	223	105	529	905	4,890
Third	241	1,352	2,641	327	125	631	1,103	6,419
Fourth	193	598	1,968	205	87	480	785	4,317
Sex								
Male	337	1,507	3,865	401	174	919	1,443	8,647
Female	435	1,644	4,376	488	206	1,109	1,854	10,113
Not stated	41 ^E	250	495	59 ^E	31 ^E	111	217	1,204
Age group								
Under 12 years	34	232	504	88	20 ^E	144	176	1,197
12 to 19 years	46	179	415	51	19 ^E	89	140	938
20 to 24 years	10 ^E	108	234	24 ^E	8 ^E	66	80	530
25 to 34 years	58	349	749	79	23	218	246	1,722
35 to 44 years	93	500	1,132	100	47	285	395	2,551
45 to 54 years	161	631	1,690	160	79	431	563	3,715
55 to 64 years	197	640	1,910	169	93	441	783	4,232
65 years and over	174	512	1,608	218	91	355	915	3,873
Not stated	41 ^E	250	495	59 ^E	31 ^E	111	217	1,204
Length of stay								
1 night	58	243	960	99	22 ^E	77	461	1,920
2 to 6 nights	448	1,892	4,808	675	230	1,140	2,031	11,225
7 to 13 nights	211	783	1,953	99	90	631	682	4,450
14 nights and over	96	483	1,015	74	69	292	340	2,369

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

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

	2009				2010			
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹
thousands								
Person-trips								
Province of residence	2,057	3,443	10,804	17,977	2,272	3,385	12,434	19,964
Atlantic provinces ²	67	122	408	709	83	124	478	813
Quebec	278	493	2,111	3,032	358	502	2,397	3,401
Ontario	1,086	1,743	4,377	8,051	1,203	1,643	4,990	8,737
Manitoba	55	94	528	817	56	76	635	947
Saskatchewan	41	45	193	331	42 ^E	52	262	412
Alberta	261	321	1,248	1,929	260	323	1,435	2,140
British Columbia ³	269	626	1,939	3,106	271	665	2,238	3,515
Quarter of re-entry	2,057	3,443	10,804	17,977	2,272	3,385	12,434	19,964
First	550	718	2,428	3,963	609	724	2,743	4,338
Second	523	793	2,604	4,294	611	803	3,014	4,890
Third	452	1,094	3,731	5,800	478	1,084	4,283	6,419
Fourth	532	838	2,042	3,920	573	774	2,395	4,317
Region of destination	2,057	3,443	10,804	17,977	2,272	3,385	12,434	19,964
New England	120	349	1,249	1,912	128	333	1,343	2,012
Middle Atlantic	338	825	2,152	3,798	412	725	2,629	4,315
South Atlantic	346	320	1,621	2,358	376	341	1,840	2,619
East North Central	346	593	680	1,897	391	592	787	2,044
West North Central	101	158	605	1,075	106	147	732	1,243
East South Central	53	27 ^E	41	126	46	29 ^E	40	122
West South Central	145	77	46	285	158	74	57	312
Mountain	247	262	1,430	2,040	266	276	1,685	2,344
Pacific	285	669	1,742	2,938	307	708	2,015	3,338
Alaska	F	F	217	236	F	F	206	221
Hawaii	F	F	323	367	F	F	400	449
Touring ⁴	50	144	697	946	59	141	702	944
Sex	2,057	3,443	10,804	17,977	2,272	3,385	12,434	19,964
Male	1,159	1,344	4,629	7,723	1,325	1,303	5,358	8,647
Female	737	1,912	5,481	9,073	779	1,910	6,373	10,113
Not stated	161	187	693	1,181	168	172	704	1,204
Age group	2,057	3,443	10,804	17,977	2,272	3,385	12,434	19,964
Under 12 years	21 ^E	240	768	1,095	F	195	884	1,197
12 to 19 years	31	157	594	885	34 ^E	132	660	938
20 to 24 years	46	119	290	550	52	110	284	530
25 to 34 years	295	344	862	1,676	303	308	933	1,722
35 to 44 years	490	380	1,411	2,486	519	307	1,509	2,551
45 to 54 years	588	552	2,040	3,511	646	514	2,222	3,715
55 to 64 years	322	713	2,226	3,581	410	755	2,700	4,232
65 years and over	103	752	1,918	3,011	110	893	2,539	3,873
Not stated	161	187	693	1,181	168	172	704	1,204
Length of stay	2,057	3,443	10,804	17,977	2,272	3,385	12,434	19,964
1 night	265	351	776	1,755	266	336	917	1,920
2 to 6 nights	1,487	1,966	5,597	10,131	1,649	1,858	6,478	11,225
7 to 13 nights	251	796	2,780	3,974	311	839	3,146	4,450
14 nights and over	53	331	1,650	2,118	47	352	1,894	2,369

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

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

	2009					2010				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
thousands										
Person-trips										
Region of destination	3,963	4,294	5,800	3,920	17,977	4,338	4,890	6,419	4,317	19,964
New England	247	384	915	366	1,912	231	428	991	363	2,012
Middle Atlantic	694	930	1,369	805	3,798	745	1,082	1,569	919	4,315
South Atlantic	870	542	396	549	2,358	933	638	438	610	2,619
East North Central	335	448	647	468	1,897	338	481	732	494	2,044
West North Central	183	253	390	249	1,075	203	304	457	279	1,243
East South Central	28 ^E	36	30	32 ^E	126	21 ^E	38	29	35 ^E	122
West South Central	59	81	63 ^E	83	285	51	94	71	95	312
Mountain	561	498	512	469	2,040	629	589	608	519	2,344
Pacific	558	712	1,039	630	2,938	699	832	1,103	704	3,338
Alaska	2	80	149	F	236	2	67	148	F	221
Hawaii	159	52 ^E	49 ^E	107	367	198	62 ^E	55 ^E	134	449
Touring 1	268	278	241	158	946	288	277	218	161	944
Purpose of trip	3,963	4,294	5,800	3,920	17,977	4,338	4,890	6,419	4,317	19,964
Business, convention or employment	550	523	452	532	2,057	609	611	478	573	2,272
Visiting friends or relatives	718	793	1,094	838	3,443	724	803	1,084	774	3,385
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	2,428	2,604	3,731	2,042	10,804	2,743	3,014	4,283	2,395	12,434
Other	266	374	524	508	1,672	262	462	573	575	1,872
Sex	3,963	4,294	5,800	3,920	17,977	4,338	4,890	6,419	4,317	19,964
Male	1,790	1,811	2,450	1,673	7,723	1,979	2,071	2,721	1,876	8,647
Female	1,919	2,197	2,977	1,979	9,073	2,119	2,486	3,332	2,176	10,113
Not stated	254	286	373	269	1,181	239	333	366	266	1,204
Age group	3,963	4,294	5,800	3,920	17,977	4,338	4,890	6,419	4,317	19,964
Under 12 years	285	203	464	144	1,095	299	212	532	154	1,197
12 to 19 years	217	137	407	124	885	221	149	457	111	938
20 to 24 years	120	139	199	91	550	125	141	172	92	530
25 to 34 years	365	392	542	377	1,676	373	422	551	376	1,722
35 to 44 years	541	533	837	575	2,486	525	589	877	560	2,551
45 to 54 years	774	795	1,134	808	3,511	830	842	1,221	822	3,715
55 to 64 years	786	921	1,036	839	3,581	958	1,068	1,207	1,000	4,232
65 years and over	622	887	808	694	3,011	768	1,133	1,034	937	3,873
Not stated	254	286	373	269	1,181	239	333	366	266	1,204
Length of stay	3,963	4,294	5,800	3,920	17,977	4,338	4,890	6,419	4,317	19,964
1 night	335	413	583	424	1,755	350	479	622	468	1,920
2 to 6 nights	1,742	2,513	3,612	2,264	10,131	1,929	2,837	4,003	2,456	11,225
7 to 13 nights	1,158	764	1,213	839	3,974	1,237	914	1,364	936	4,450
14 nights and over	728	604	393	393	2,118	822	661	430	457	2,369

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

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

	2009			2010		
	Automobile	Other	Total	Automobile	Other	Total
	thousands					
Person-trips						
Region of destination	10,796	7,181	17,977	11,913	8,051	19,964
New England	1,543	368	1,912	1,591	421	2,012
Middle Atlantic	3,027	771	3,798	3,396	919	4,315
South Atlantic	495	1,863	2,358	560	2,059	2,619
East North Central	1,365	532	1,897	1,476	569	2,044
West North Central	876	199	1,075	1,027	215	1,243
East South Central	27	99	126	29 ^E	93	122
West South Central	26	259	285	24	288	312
Mountain	721	1,319	2,040	910	1,435	2,344
Pacific	1,870	1,068	2,938	2,074	1,264	3,338
Alaska	34	202	236	37	184	221
Hawaii	8 ^E	358	367	12 ^E	437	449
Touring ¹	801	144	946	778	167	944
Purpose of trip	10,796	7,181	17,977	11,913	8,051	19,964
Business, convention or employment	561	1,496	2,057	631	1,641	2,272
Visiting friends or relatives	2,313	1,130	3,443	2,141	1,244	3,385
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	6,617	4,187	10,804	7,667	4,767	12,434
Other	1,305	367	1,672	1,473	399	1,872
Sex	10,796	7,181	17,977	11,913	8,051	19,964
Male	4,649	3,074	7,723	5,213	3,434	8,647
Female	5,583	3,489	9,073	6,158	3,954	10,113
Not stated	564	617	1,181	542	663	1,204
Age group	10,796	7,181	17,977	11,913	8,051	19,964
Under 12 years	786	309	1,095	840	357	1,197
12 to 19 years	661	224	885	679	260	938
20 to 24 years	326	223	550	275	255	530
25 to 34 years	902	774	1,676	862	860	1,722
35 to 44 years	1,343	1,142	2,486	1,297	1,254	2,551
45 to 54 years	1,986	1,525	3,511	2,067	1,648	3,715
55 to 64 years	2,237	1,345	3,581	2,688	1,544	4,232
65 years and over	1,990	1,021	3,011	2,662	1,210	3,873
Not stated	564	617	1,181	542	663	1,204
Length of stay	10,796	7,181	17,977	11,913	8,051	19,964
1 night	1,512	242	1,755	1,653	267	1,920
2 to 6 nights	6,469	3,662	10,131	7,217	4,009	11,225
7 to 13 nights	1,694	2,280	3,974	1,834	2,617	4,450
14 nights and over	1,121	997	2,118	1,210	1,159	2,369

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

Table 24-1

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

	2009				2010			
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹
	thousands							
Quarter of re-entry	710	1,325	5,724	8,227	721	1,366	6,191	8,716
First	154	259	2,335	2,893	143	244	2,343	2,840
Second	200	349	1,179	1,844	202	352	1,335	2,016
Third	160	476	1,073	1,851	173	497	1,208	2,007
Fourth	196	241	1,137	1,638	203	273	1,305	1,852
Province of residence	710	1,325	5,724	8,227	721	1,366	6,191	8,716
Atlantic provinces ²	21 ^E	20 ^E	206	267	31 ^E	F	207	294
Quebec	111	184	1,504	1,845	123	199	1,610	1,980
Ontario	400	712	2,499	3,873	397	710	2,694	4,030
Manitoba	F	18 ^E	107	147	F	F	134	179
Saskatchewan	F	F	106	135	F	F	127	146
Alberta	72	107	612	850	71	117	690	937
British Columbia ³	85	265	691	1,111	85	267	728	1,150
Area of destination ⁴	710	1,325	5,724	8,227	721	1,366	6,191	8,716
Europe	327	760	1,147	2,433	334	784	1,177	2,458
Africa	F	38 ^E	88	181	43 ^E	39 ^E	82	174
Asia	162	354	318	902	162	341	350	923
Central America	F	F	93 ^E	150	F	F	139	208
Bermuda and Caribbean	62 ^E	58 ^E	2,167	2,374	50 ^E	59 ^E	2,189	2,382
South America	39 ^E	F	70 ^E	167	40	38 ^E	81 ^E	175
Other areas ⁵	48 ^E	55	1,148	1,309	54 ^E	82	1,278	1,480
Cruises	F	F	687	705	F	F	887	907
Sex	710	1,325	5,724	8,227	721	1,366	6,191	8,716
Male	427	522	2,333	3,465	427	536	2,536	3,683
Female	241	667	3,030	4,178	250	695	3,267	4,427
Not stated	42 ^E	136	360	584	44 ^E	135	387	606
Age group	710	1,325	5,724	8,227	721	1,366	6,191	8,716
Under 12 years	F	80	206	303	F	80	253	344
12 to 19 years	F	67	290	401	F	64	283	396
20 to 24 years	F	63	248	384	23 ^E	55	237	371
25 to 34 years	76	148	670	972	89	163	715	1,042
35 to 44 years	133	140	677	989	149	141	734	1,066
45 to 54 years	198	207	1,258	1,733	185	217	1,310	1,778
55 to 64 years	162	230	1,240	1,715	165	245	1,333	1,812
65 years and over	60 ^E	253	776	1,146	47	267	938	1,301
Not stated	42 ^E	136	360	584	44 ^E	135	387	606
Length of stay	710	1,325	5,724	8,227	721	1,366	6,191	8,716
1 to 6 nights	221	35 ^E	164	467	241	47	243	575
7 to 13 nights	297	267	3,303	4,059	281	266	3,537	4,279
14 to 20 nights	90	397	1,448	2,016	95	433	1,453	2,047
21 nights and over	103	625	808	1,685	103	620	958	1,815

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

Table 24-2

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

	2009					2010				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
	thousands									
Area of destination ¹	2,893	1,844	1,851	1,638	8,227	2,840	2,016	2,007	1,852	8,716
Europe	215	795	944	479	2,433	242	750	958	509	2,458
Africa	F	38 ^E	49 ^E	49 ^E	181	33 ^E	35 ^E	53 ^E	52 ^E	174
Asia	306	173	237	185	902	259	192	255	218	923
Central America	F	F	F	33 ^E	150	81 ^E	58 ^E	F	35 ^E	208
Bermuda and Caribbean	1,266	455	274	378	2,374	1,101	509	323	448	2,382
South America	43 ^E	F	65 ^E	23 ^E	167	F	F	69	28 ^E	175
Other areas ²	771	143	134	261	1,309	784	224	164	308	1,480
Cruises	182	161	133	229	705	298	211	145	254	907
Purpose of trip	2,893	1,844	1,851	1,638	8,227	2,840	2,016	2,007	1,852	8,716
Business, convention or employment	154	200	160	196	710	143	202	173	203	721
Visiting friends or relatives	259	349	476	241	1,325	244	352	497	273	1,366
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	2,335	1,179	1,073	1,137	5,724	2,343	1,335	1,208	1,305	6,191
Other	146	116	142	65	469	111	127	128	71	438
Sex	2,893	1,844	1,851	1,638	8,227	2,840	2,016	2,007	1,852	8,716
Male	1,187	751	794	734	3,465	1,170	835	850	829	3,683
Female	1,503	986	884	806	4,178	1,456	1,068	979	924	4,427
Not stated	204	107	174	99	584	215	113	178	100	606
Age group	2,893	1,844	1,851	1,638	8,227	2,840	2,016	2,007	1,852	8,716
Under 12 years	102	53 ^E	97	52	303	110	72	101	61	344
12 to 19 years	153	62 ^E	127	58	401	125	74	135	62	396
20 to 24 years	94	126	121	43	384	74	115	133	48	371
25 to 34 years	276	242	255	199	972	264	271	282	225	1,042
35 to 44 years	380	197	227	185	989	355	242	256	212	1,066
45 to 54 years	679	365	341	349	1,733	645	371	374	388	1,778
55 to 64 years	645	391	299	379	1,715	642	416	314	440	1,812
65 years and over	361	301	210	275	1,146	410	341	233	317	1,301
Not stated	204	107	174	99	584	215	113	178	100	606
Length of stay	2,893	1,844	1,851	1,638	8,227	2,840	2,016	2,007	1,852	8,716
1 to 6 nights	84	114	123	146	467	110	141	154	170	575
7 to 13 nights	1,708	891	639	821	4,059	1,654	965	722	937	4,279
14 to 20 nights	692	436	516	371	2,016	651	476	522	397	2,047
21 nights and over	409	403	574	300	1,685	425	434	608	348	1,815

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

Table 24-3
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights — Province of residence, 2010

	Atlantic provinces ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Canada
Person-trips (thousands)	294	1,980	4,030	179	146	937	1,150	8,716
Spending (millions of dollars)	366	2,336	5,267	259	181	1,376	1,922	11,706
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	1,242	1,180	1,307	1,447	1,236	1,468	1,671	1,343
Person-nights (thousands)	4,304	26,606	61,794	2,804	1,755	15,892	23,965	137,120
Average number of nights per trip	14.6	13.4	15.3	15.7	12.0	17.0	20.8	15.7
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	85	88	85	92	103	87	80	85
	thousands							
Person-trips, one or more nights								
Quarter of re-entry	294	1,980	4,030	179	146	937	1,150	8,716
First	104	687	1,222	92	84	300	351	2,840
Second	102	386	992	31	12 ^E	226	267	2,016
Third	47 ^E	514	934	35 ^E	F	198	259	2,007
Fourth	41 ^E	392	881	22	29 ^E	213	273	1,852
Area of destination³	294	1,980	4,030	179	146	937	1,150	8,716
Europe	80	545	1,219	40 ^E	F	203	348	2,458
Africa	F	31 ^E	100	F	F	F	23 ^E	174
Asia	F	74	454	F	F	121	241	923
Central America	F	F	122 ^E	F	F	F	F	208
Bermuda and Caribbean	107	834	1,155	31 ^E	24 ^E	133	96	2,382
South America	F	30 ^E	105	F	F	F	F	175
Other areas ⁴	49 ^E	248	437	68	67	336	277	1,480
Cruises	F	179	439	F	F	104	128	907
Purpose of trip	294	1,980	4,030	179	146	937	1,150	8,716
Business, convention or employment	31 ^E	123	397	F	F	71	85	721
Visiting friends or relatives	F	199	710	F	F	117	267	1,366
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	207	1,610	2,694	134	127	690	728	6,191
Other	F	47 ^E	228	F	F	59 ^E	70 ^E	438
Sex	294	1,980	4,030	179	146	937	1,150	8,716
Male	120	827	1,722	74	73	400	468	3,683
Female	155	1,020	2,035	97	69	449	603	4,427
Not stated	20 ^E	133	272	F	F	89	80	606
Age group	294	1,980	4,030	179	146	937	1,150	8,716
Under 12 years	F	78	160	F	F	47	44 ^E	344
12 to 19 years	F	78	192	F	F	38 ^E	55	396
20 to 24 years	F	96	172	F	F	44	35	371
25 to 34 years	27 ^E	323	428	18 ^E	F	118	107	1,042
35 to 44 years	42	278	471	20 ^E	15 ^E	109	132	1,066
45 to 54 years	61	454	771	41	57	183	212	1,778
55 to 64 years	66	356	855	52	22 ^E	184	278	1,812
65 years and over	45 ^E	185	710	19 ^E	F	125	207	1,301
Not stated	20 ^E	133	272	F	F	89	80	606
Length of stay	294	1,980	4,030	179	146	937	1,150	8,716
1 to 6 nights	F	90	345	F	F	56 ^E	53	575
7 to 13 nights	168	1,157	1,951	83	86	462	373	4,279
14 to 20 nights	65 ^E	460	932	45 ^E	39 ^E	208	296	2,047
21 nights and over	45 ^E	272	802	41 ^E	F	210	427	1,815

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

Table 25
Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by state, 2010

	Same day ¹		One or more nights					Total		
	Person-visits	Spending	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights	Average length of stay	Average spending per person-visit	Average spending per visit-night	Person-visits	Spending
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands	nights	dollars		thousands	millions of dollars
Total	15,307	337.4	27,356	14,602.6	159,536	5.8	534	92	42,663	14,940.0
Alabama	57 ^E	F	58	16.0 ^E	F	F	277 ^E	64 ^E	115	17.5 ^E
Alaska	167	38.5	113	95.4	805	7.1	846	118	280	133.8
Arizona	186	6.2 ^E	650	768.9	11,303	17.4	1,183	68	836	775.1
Arkansas	31 ^E	F	39 ^E	12.7 ^E	F	2.9 ^E	328 ^E	113 ^E	70	13.2 ^E
California	241	F	1,451	1,346.0	13,580	9.4	927	99	1,692	1,350.1
Colorado	44 ^E	F	158	101.4	755	4.8	640	134	202	101.9
Connecticut	83	1.0 ^E	126	36.4	528 ^E	4.2 ^E	289	69 ^E	209	37.4
Delaware	49 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	75	F
Florida	375	8.1 ^E	3,102	3,635.1	53,935	17.4	1,172	67	3,477	3,643.2
Georgia	575	6.7	411	124.6	1,242	3.0	303	100	986	131.3
Hawaii	44 ^E	F	462	821.3	6,517	14.1	1,778	126	505	841.8
Idaho	369	6.1	351	85.8	1,042	3.0	245	82	720	91.8
Illinois	382	4.3	452	234.1	1,677	3.7	518	140	834	238.4
Indiana	305	3.7	213	61.6	782 ^E	3.7 ^E	289	79	518	65.3
Iowa	67	F	81	24.6 ^E	264 ^E	3.3	304 ^E	93 ^E	148	26.1 ^E
Kansas	33 ^E	F	59	13.5 ^E	185 ^E	3.1	228	73 ^E	92	13.9 ^E
Kentucky	271	5.5 ^E	282	52.2	654	2.3	185	80	553	57.7
Louisiana	F	F	118	87.9 ^E	515	4.4	744	171	131	88.2 ^E
Maine	207	6.7	900	314.2	3,055	3.4	349	103	1,107	321.0
Maryland	549	F	212	F	F	4.4 ^E	362 ^E	83	762	F
Massachusetts	252	7.5 ^E	662	282.6	2,474	3.7	427	114	915	290.1
Michigan	1,043	20.4	1,396	346.0	3,749	2.7	248	92	2,439	366.4
Minnesota	266	6.9	651	228.1	1,679	2.6	350	136	918	234.9
Mississippi	31 ^E	F	50 ^E	F	135 ^E	2.7	344 ^E	127	81	F
Missouri	32 ^E	F	126	47.9	F	F	380	F	158	49.9
Montana	110	1.9 ^E	747	220.6	2,593	3.5	296	85	856	222.5
Nebraska	33 ^E	F	74	F	198 ^E	2.7	315 ^E	119 ^E	108	F
Nevada	115	F	1,366	1,162.4	6,172	4.5	851	188	1,481	1,165.0
New Hampshire	562	10.0 ^E	472	127.1	1,328	2.8	269	96	1,034	137.0
New Jersey	233	5.8 ^E	354	121.6	1,336	3.8	344	91	586	127.4
New Mexico	20 ^E	F	94	35.7 ^E	312	3.3	380	115	114	36.3 ^E
New York	2,715	45.2	3,446	1,258.3	9,741	2.8	365	129	6,161	1,303.5
North Carolina	557	7.4	380	123.6	1,477	3.9	326	84	937	131.0
North Dakota	219	6.8	686	210.7	1,420	2.1	307	148	905	217.5
Ohio	413	6.5 ^E	544	141.5	1,465	2.7	260	97	957	148.1
Oklahoma	38 ^E	F	61 ^E	F	F	4.0 ^E	F	73 ^E	99	F
Oregon	88	F	357	137.7 ^E	1,456	4.1	386 ^E	95	445	140.1 ^E
Pennsylvania	933	13.8	897	239.6	2,238	2.5	267	107	1,830	253.4
Rhode Island	27 ^E	F	57	18.5 ^E	182 ^E	3.2	322	102	85	19.6 ^E
South Carolina	400	4.8	449	263.6	3,287	7.3	587	80	849	268.4
South Dakota	37 ^E	F	105	25.5	284	2.7	242	90	143	26.2
Tennessee	233	3.3	344	89.0	902	2.6	259	99	577	92.4
Texas	115	F	373	351.6	4,752	12.8	943	74	488	353.0
Utah	110	F	196	76.7 ^E	689	3.5	391	111	306	79.9
Vermont	1,037	10.3	723	149.9	2,103	2.9	207	71	1,761	160.1
Virginia	463	F	573	137.0	1,930	3.4	239	71	1,035	144.5
Washington	565	F	2,311	618.0	6,693	2.9	267	92	2,875	644.2
Washington D.C.	89	3.9 ^E	170	110.3	703	4.1	649	157	259	114.2
West Virginia	350	3.3	167	19.1 ^E	249	1.5	114 ^E	77	518	22.4 ^E
Wisconsin	139	2.1 ^E	174	63.2	584	3.4	363	108	313	65.3
Wyoming	35 ^E	F	86	19.8 ^E	195	2.3	231	101	121	21.3

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

Table 26

Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2010

	Person-trips		Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	Spending	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dollars	
Quarter of re-entry	8,716	100.0	137,120	15.7	11,706	1,343	85
First	2,840	32.6	39,232	13.8	3,234	1,139	82
Second	2,016	23.1	33,061	16.4	2,813	1,395	85
Third	2,007	23.0	37,750	18.8	3,174	1,582	84
Fourth	1,852	21.3	27,077	14.6	2,485	1,342	92
Region of destination ¹	8,716	100.0	137,120	15.7	11,706	1,343	85
Europe	2,458	28.2	45,464	18.5	4,307	1,752	95
Africa	174	2.0	5,568	32.0	431	2,483	77
Asia	923	10.6	24,650	26.7	1,756	1,901	71
Central America	208	2.4	2,745	13.2	248	1,194	90
Bermuda and Caribbean	2,382	27.3	21,922	9.2	2,169	911	99
South America	175	2.0	3,437	19.7	321	1,837	93
Other areas ²	1,480	17.0	19,269	13.0	1,800	1,216	93
Cruises	907	10.4	13,250	14.6	633	697	48
Purpose of trip	8,716	100.0	137,120	15.7	11,706	1,343	85
Business, convention or employment	721	8.3	9,586	13.3	1,421	1,972	148
Visiting friends or relatives	1,366	15.7	32,563	23.8	1,830	1,340	56
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	6,191	71.0	85,568	13.8	7,793	1,259	91
Other	438	5.0	9,403	21.5	662	1,510	70
Length of stay	8,716	100.0	137,120	15.7	11,706	1,343	85
1 to 6 nights	575	6.6	2,722	4.7	522	909	192
7 to 13 nights	4,279	49.1	34,612	8.1	3,945	922	114
14 to 20 nights	2,047	23.5	32,270	15.8	3,057	1,493	95
21 nights and over	1,815	20.8	67,515	37.2	4,182	2,304	62

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

Table 27
Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents in selected countries, 2010

	One or more nights						Total ¹		
	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights	Average length of stay	Average spending per person-visit	Average spending per visit-night	Person-visits	Spending	Average spending per person-visit
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands	nights	dollars		thousands	millions of dollars	dollars
Europe	4,245	4,510	46,293	10.9	1,062	97	5,231	4,635	886
Austria	140	90 ^E	868 ^E	6.2	642 ^E	104	170	94 ^E	552 ^E
Belgium	115	74 ^E	756 ^E	6.6	646	98	130	75 ^E	576
France	740	914	8,880	12.0	1,235	103	819	924	1,128
Germany	329	276	3,330	10.1	841	83	427	284	666
Greece	121	192	1,895 ^E	15.6	1,584	101	191	210	1,097
Ireland (Republic)	160	191 ^E	1,819 ^E	11.3	1,193	105	165	192 ^E	1,168
Italy	376	483	3,830	10.2	1,286	126	448	495	1,106
Netherlands	225	168	1,695	7.5	747	99	290	173	599
Portugal	111	160 ^E	1,872 ^E	16.9	1,442	85	135	162 ^E	1,205
Spain	217	272	2,435	11.2	1,256	112	284	280	986
Switzerland	143	111	1,199 ^E	8.4 ^E	773	93	176	114	647
United Kingdom	880	1,011	10,683	12.1	1,148	95	927	1,015	1,095
Other	688	567	7,033	10.2	825	81	1,071	617	576
Africa	328	469	6,010	18.3	1,431	78	383	476	1,240
Asia	1,405	1,806	24,665	17.6	1,285	73	1,604	1,847	1,152
China	300	506	6,150	20.5	1,687	82	322	510	1,583
Hong Kong	183	196	2,454	13.4	1,071	80	201	199	989
Japan	117	171	1,414	12.1	1,463	121	176	182	1,037
Other	805	933	14,647	18.2	1,159	64	904	955	1,056
Central America	242	250	2,734	11.3	1,031	91	516	266	515
Bermuda and Caribbean	2,468	2,185	21,940	8.9	885	100	3,817	2,278	597
Cuba	1,010	748	8,410	8.3	741	89	1,010	748	741
Dominican Republic	753	664	6,392	8.5	881	104	784	665	848
Other	704	773	7,139	10.1	1,097	108	2,022	864	427
South America	270	385	3,843	14.2	1,426	100	342	394	1,151
North America	1,367	1,430	14,575	10.7	1,046	98	1,642	1,456	886
Mexico	1,354	1,427	14,551	10.7	1,054	98	1,626	1,452	893
Other	13 ^E	F	24 ^E	1.8 ^E	258 ^E	140	16	F	215 ^E
Oceania and other ocean islands	203	393	4,758	23.4	1,933	83	223	396	1,774
Australia	136	284	3,371	24.9	2,096	84	141	285	2,026
Other	68 ^E	109 ^E	1,387 ^E	20.5	1,607	78	82 ^E	111 ^E	1,343
Grand total	10,529	11,428	124,818	11.9	1,085	92	13,758	11,746	854

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

International travel statistics

Background

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

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

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

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

The purpose of the questionnaire surveys is to collect data on different characteristics, including purpose of trip, duration, locations visited, types of accommodation used, activities and expenditures. The last major changes to the questionnaires were made in 1990. However, minor modifications were introduced in 2001.

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

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

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

The introduction of this new methodology resulted in a break in the time series of estimates based on the questionnaire surveys. Consequently, data from previous years are not comparable to revised 2000 and 2001 data, and data published since 2002. However, 2000 and 2001 data were revised to allow users to make comparisons to those years.

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

Although about 69,100 non-resident travellers entering Canada and 97,600 returning residents were covered by the survey to produce the 2010 estimates, these numbers represent less than 1.0% of the total traffic.

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

Travel and the balance of payments

Spending by non-residents visiting Canada (receipts) and spending by Canadian residents returning from trips abroad (payments) are incorporated in the travel account which is an integral part of the current account of the Canadian Balance of International Payments. In 2010, travel receipts, included in exports as part of "services", represented about 3.0% of all current account receipts while travel payments, included in imports as part of "services", represented approximately 5.1% of all current account payments.

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

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

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

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

Description of methods

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

Frontier counts

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

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

E-62 Entry tally. Form used to record the number of daily travellers and vehicles arriving by land and by ferry, at points of entry on the United States-Canada border. Each form indicates the number of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, snowmobiles and their associated travellers cleared for entry by CBSA agents, as well as the travellers coming to Canada by other modes of transport such as bus, train and on foot. Since 1998, the Integrated Primary Inspection Line (IPIL) formerly known as the Primary Automated Lookout System (PALS) has been used to replace the manual E-62 tally. Presently, 37 ports across Canada utilize this automated system to record over 88.0% of Canada's international automobile traffic.

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

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

Text table 1

Sampling rates of the family Customs Declaration Cards by type of traveller and size of airport, 2010

	Size of airport ¹				
	Large	Medium-large	Medium	Medium-small	Small
	percent				
Canadian residents returning from the U.S.	5	10	100	25	100
Canadian residents returning directly from overseas	5	10	100	25	100
Canadian residents returning from overseas via the U.S.	5	100	100	100	100
U.S. travellers	5	10	100	25	100
Overseas travellers coming directly to Canada	50	50	50	100	100
Overseas travellers coming to Canada via the U.S.	50	50	50	100	100
Crew members	50	50	50	50	50
Military, immigrants and former residents	100	100	100	100	100

1. Size of airport is defined as follows: large for Montreal (Trudeau), Toronto (Pearson), Calgary and Vancouver; medium-large for Halifax, Ottawa and Edmonton; medium for Quebec, Mont-Tremblant, London, Toronto Island and Victoria; medium-small for Winnipeg; small for St. John's, Gander, Yarmouth, Saskatoon and Regina.

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

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

The completed forms are submitted continuously to Statistics Canada for processing, analysis and publication. In 2010, the number of documents processed was estimated as follows: 129,000 E-62; 765,000 E-63; and 18,294,000 E-311.

Questionnaire surveys

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

Collection methods of mailback questionnaires

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

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

The number of questionnaires distributed in each port for each quarter is set by taking into account the number of travellers who cleared customs through the port in that quarter during the previous year, as estimated by the

frontier counts. Respondents are requested to mail back their completed questionnaires in Canada (for Canadian and overseas travellers) or from the United States (for U.S. travellers).

Here is a brief description of the mail-back questionnaires.

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

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

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

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

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

Collection methods of Air Exit Survey of Overseas Visitors

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

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

At the international airports in five cities (Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax), Statistics Canada's interviewers conduct personal interviews with a sample of overseas travellers as they await their return flights to targeted overseas countries. The countries targeted are those from whom we attract the most travellers. They include principally the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Australia, as well as a number of smaller markets, such as Japan and Mexico. These interviews are conducted each month and the collection period lasts 3 to 7 days.

The number of interviews targeted at each airport for a particular month and a particular overseas country is obtained by selecting a representative sample of flights to the selected country. During the collection period, interviewers arrive at the departure lounges for the selected flights in order to interview departing overseas travellers. All overseas travellers waiting to embark on the selected flights are interviewed until the first boarding call, whether or not they are of the targeted countries. The interviewing team consists of interviewers of different language skills, enabling interviews to be conducted in the native language of the travellers where possible. The

questionnaire used (**Questionnaire 8-2200-400**) is a customized version of questionnaire 8-2200-337 and is available in ten languages.

About 7,500 interviews were completed in 2010. Since 2000, this collection method has achieved a response rate of over 95.0%.

Processing and imputation of questionnaires

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

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

Total imputation (i.e. imputation of complete questionnaires) is carried out for all Port Factor groups (PFGs)¹ or strata that are outside the scope of mail-back questionnaire distribution. There are 120 Canadian and American PFGs for which Statistics Canada never receives questionnaires. These PFGs refer to modes of entry that are not targeted by the questionnaire distribution (train, private plane or boat, motorcycle, bicycle, pedestrians, etc.) or to ports of entry that do not participate in the distribution of questionnaires. For these out-of-scope PFGs, the characteristics of travellers and trips are estimated, using imputed questionnaires. These imputed questionnaires are duplicates of questionnaires that were obtained in 1990 for the same quarter and same PFGs. In 2010, these questionnaires represented only 3.6% of total travellers from the United States to Canada and 1.4% of Canadian residents who travelled outside Canada.

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

If necessary, additional total imputation is also performed for U.S. car travellers by state of origin to meet minimum requirements based on the frontier counts.

In 2010, 36,700 questionnaires from non-resident travellers and 50,000 questionnaires completed by resident travellers were used to produce estimates.

Weighting

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

Complex weighting techniques used in the estimation process attempt to reduce the effect of these two types of bias. In order to do so, the questionnaires completed by the international travellers are disaggregated by known characteristics into homogenous groups (PFGs). In the case of questionnaires obtained from the United States and Canadian travellers, those characteristics are port of entry, type of traveller, mode of entry and duration of stay. In the case of questionnaires obtained from overseas travellers, the characteristics used are country of residence and type of entry. For example, two of the main factor groups include questionnaires from American travellers entering

1. In the International Travel Survey, the target populations (American, overseas and Canadian international travellers) are partitioned into 594 Port Factor Groups, based on selected characteristics such as country of residence, mode of entry and duration of stay.

and leaving on the same day by car and those from American travellers entering by car and staying one or more nights.

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

Once the initial weights are assigned, bias adjustments are applied to the weights of certain questionnaires.

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

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

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

Starting with 2009, another bias adjustment is done for U.S. travellers entering Canada by car. For those travellers who came by car through the largest land ports equipped with the Integrated Primary Inspection Line (IPIL) system, a second stage of weighting is also done. Referred to as the state bias adjustment, it is based on the vehicle state registration information obtained from the IPIL system. The initial weights of these questionnaires are adjusted to better reflect the distribution of travellers from the states that provide the largest volume of travellers. For the top states of origin by PFG by quarter, the statistics obtained from the questionnaires will match those obtained from the frontier counts. The 2008 U.S. traveller statistics have also been revised to incorporate this state bias adjustment.

In addition, a supplementary adjustment, called the regional weighting adjustment, is done to the weights assigned to overseas questionnaires to take into account the region of entry of the travellers. Using the raking-ratio statistical technique, this adjustment ensures that the derived estimates of the number of travellers from the questionnaires closely match the frontier counts at the region of entry level (by type of entry), while maintaining an exact match at the country of residence level. However, the raking-ratio technique does not guarantee an exact match when the country of residence as well as the region of entry or type of entry are considered. The provincial composition of the five regions used in the process is as follows: Atlantic (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick), Quebec, Ontario, Prairies (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta) and British Columbia (including Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut).

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

Production schedule

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

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

received before the final cut-off date for the collection, which is about five and a half months after the end of the quarter.

Data quality and reliability indicators

Questionnaire distribution and response may be biased. The International Travel Survey (ITS) uses several methods to minimize this bias and improve the estimates. Questionnaires are weighted to frontier counts, which are robust statistics obtained from administrative sources. Thus, spending tends to be driven by volumes (frontier counts). Bias adjustments are done for U.S. and Canadian air travellers entering through the three largest international airports, for air travellers coming from four major overseas countries of origin, and for car travellers coming from the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Text table 2
Reliability of the estimates

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

Because Statistics Canada does not control the distribution of the questionnaires by CBSA border service officers, response rates cannot be calculated for questionnaires. It is known that distribution, particularly at high volume ports, can be poor. In 2000, the survey had 54,600 returned and completed questionnaires as a result of CBSA distribution; this number dropped to 16,100 in 2010. As a result, in the corresponding period the number of imputed records has increased from 39,900 in 2000 to 48,293 in 2010. This is less of a problem on the overseas residents' file where the Overseas Air Exit Survey supplies many questionnaires. Imputation is proportionately higher for the United States travellers' file and the Canadian travellers' file. Initial trend analysis on the United States file has shown that much of the imputation is of short duration trips and the trend, in terms of spending, is not changed much by the imputation. Statistics Canada is working with CBSA to improve questionnaire distribution and is looking into developing alternative methods of imputation.

Dissemination

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

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

Annual data on certain characteristics of international trips are available free of charge on Statistics Canada's website.

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

Statistics Canada Daily, Characteristics of international overnight travellers, catalogue no. 11-001-X. Approximately five months after the end of the quarter, a brief text about the trends in the main characteristics of international overnight travellers is released in the Daily to announce the availability of preliminary data.

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

International traveller

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

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

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

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

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

International tourist

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

United States

Includes the United States mainland, Hawaii and Alaska.

Overseas

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

Transportation mode

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

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

Air. Commercial, charter and private plane.

Other methods. Train, boat, pedestrian, bicycle, motorcycle, etc.

Type of entry

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

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

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

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

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

Person-trip

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

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

States include only those on trips to U.S. destinations. Likewise, statistics on resident travel in countries other than the United States include only those on trips to non-U.S. destinations.

Person-visit

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

A resident traveller may visit several countries or states before being recorded as having re-entered Canada; each of these visits represents a person-visit.

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

Trip or visit duration

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

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

Person-night

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

Origin or residence

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

Area or region of destination

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

Purpose of trip

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

- **Business.** Includes attending meetings or conventions, conferences, trade shows or seminars, or other work.
- **Visiting friends or relatives.**

- **Other pleasure.** Includes holiday, vacation, visiting a second home, cottage or condo, and attending events and attractions.
- **Other purposes.** Includes travel for personal reasons, in transit, shopping, educational study and other.

Expenditures

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

Travel receipts

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

Travel payments

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

U.S. census regions and corresponding states

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

Explanatory notes for tables

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

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

Table 1

1. Subject to revision.

Table 2

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

Table group 3

1. Subject to revision.

Table 4

1. Subject to revision. Data for 2010 are not available.
2. France comprises the departments of metropolitan France, the Principality of Monaco, the overseas departments (French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion Island) and the local governments of Mayotte and Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

Table 5

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

Table 6

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

Table 8

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

Table 9

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
2. Consumer Price Index (CPI).
3. Disposable income figures relate to all Canadian residents and not only those who travel.
4. Source: Bank of Canada.

Table 11

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

Table 12

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

Table 13

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

Table 14

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

Table 15

1. Also includes Luxembourg.
2. Also includes Faeroe Islands.
3. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
4. Also includes Malta and Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
5. Also includes Azores and Madeira.
6. Also includes Canary Islands.
7. Also includes Liechtenstein.

8. Also includes Gibraltar.
9. Also includes Mongolia and Tibet.
10. Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Table 16

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

Table 17

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

Table 18

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

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

Table 19

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

Table 20

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

Table 21

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

Table 22

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

Table 23-1

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

Table 23-2

1. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

Table 23-3

1. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

Table 24-1

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

Table 24-2

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

Table 24-3

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

Table 25

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

Table 26

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

Table 27

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

Appendix I

Questionnaires

The questionnaires appear at the end of the *PDF* version of this publication. In the *HTML* version, they can be accessed via the links below:

Government Travel Survey of U.S. Visitors to Canada

http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q5_V8-eng.htm

Government Travel Survey of Visitors to Canada – OE1

http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q2_V7-eng.htm

International Travel Survey of Canadian Residents

http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q1_V9-eng.htm

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

http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q3_V9-eng.htm

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

http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q4_V9-eng.htm

Air Exit Survey of Overseas Visitors

http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q6_V5-eng.htm