



Catalogue no. 87-212-XIE

# Canadian Travel Survey



Domestic Travel, 2004

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Statistics Canada

# Canadian Travel Survey

Domestic Travel, 2004

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## Symbols

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The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- <sup>p</sup> preliminary
- <sup>r</sup> revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- <sup>E</sup> use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published



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## For further reading

### Selected Publications from Statistics Canada

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“International Travel – Advance Information” Monthly	66-001-PIE
“International Travel – Travel Between Canada and Other Countries” Annual	66-201-XIE
“Tourism Statistical Digest”, 1999 and 2001 Editions	87-403-XPE 87-403-XIE
“National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates” Quarterly, Bilingual	13-009-XPB 13-009-XIB

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See “How to obtain more information” on the inside cover.

## Other products and services

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## Highlights

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### Domestic travel in 2004

- Tourist activity by Canadian residents in Canada and foreign countries regained strength (+2.6%) in 2004 following the decline posted in 2003, reaching 216.9 million trips. Of these, 175.1 million were made in Canada, accounting for almost 80.7% of all trips made by Canadian residents.
- The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against its American counterpart, as well as the absence of any new major crises affecting tourism (such as those experienced in 2003 with SARS and the war in Iraq), favoured this recovery in tourist activity.
- Of all domestic trips, 153.5 million had a destination in the province of residence of the travellers, up 1.5% over 2003. The number of trips with a destination outside the province reached 21.6 million, a 2.9% increase.
- Pleasure trips, numbering 67.6 million, represented 38.6% of all domestic trips, 0.2% more than in 2003. Trips to visit friends or relatives increased by 2.3% to 62.9 million trips. These two categories accounted for three quarters of all domestic trips made in 2004.
- Canadians took 20.1 million domestic trips for business or to attend conventions in 2004. This was an increase of 2.5% compared to the 19.6 million trips in 2003.
- Slightly more than half of all trips made by Canadians in Canada included nights outside the home, for a total of 88.7 million trips. The average duration of these trips was three nights and the average amount spent during these trips was \$265 per person.
- The number of overnight stays outside the home reached 284.1 million, a 2.0% increase over 2003. The number of nights spent in non-commercial accommodations (175.0 million) went up 2.9% while nights in commercial accommodations (109.1 million) increased more modestly by 0.7%.
- Total expenses for domestic trips reached \$29.7 billion, up 4.4% compared to 2003. When inflation is factored in, domestic trip expenditures increased 2.4% in 2004 to \$26.2 billion (in 1997 dollars).

- All categories of expenditures grew, with increases ranging from 3.7% for clothing and other purchases to 7.3% for recreation and entertainment.
- This upswing in travel expenditures was sustained by a greater volume of domestic trips and a 2.0% increase in the cost of goods and services purchased by travellers.



# Chapter 1

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## Introduction

### Background

In 2004, tourism in Canada was worth \$57.5 billion,<sup>1</sup> of which tourism domestic demand accounted for \$39.7 billion or 69% of the total. Tourism in Canada was also responsible for generating close to 600,000 direct person-years of employment in 2004. Tourism trends are constantly changing in response to social and economic conditions and consumer preferences.

Throughout 2004, Statistics Canada interviewed about 167,000 Canadian residents about their trips in Canada, about themselves and about their households. This publication presents a summary of the responses to the 2004 Canadian Travel Survey (CTS). The CTS provides a yardstick for identifying who is travelling, the types of trips they are taking and how much they are spending. These findings may prove useful to decision makers in the tourism industry and government concerning how to market Canada to Canadians, which tourism products to develop, and so forth. The CTS results are also used in putting together Canada's Tourism Satellite Account, in calculating the National Tourism Indicators and for producing tourism economic impact models.

### Organization and content of this publication

Chapter 1 provides background information on the Canadian Travel Survey, including the history of the survey and the products available. Chapter 2 presents an overview of economic conditions at the national level from 1999 to 2004 and a brief description of the main characteristics of domestic trips taken in 2004. Statistical tables highlighting domestic travel and trip spending by province and census metropolitan area are included in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 provides a statistical measure of the sampling variability for each estimate included in the tables of Chapter 3. Finally, information on concepts, definitions and survey methodology as well as main changes introduced to the survey throughout the years is available in the Appendix.

### Brief history of the Canadian Travel Survey

The Canadian Travel Survey, which is conducted as a supplement to Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), was first conducted in 1979 and, beginning in 1980, has been conducted every two years up to 1996. Since 1997, the survey has become annual. The CTS was developed to measure the volume, characteristics and spending of domestic travel, which is defined as same-day or overnight travel by Canadian residents to Canadian destinations with a one-way distance of 80 km or more from home.

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1. National Tourism Indicators, System of National Accounts, Statistics Canada.

From 1980 to the first quarter of 1992, the survey had been conducted on a quarterly basis, that is, the respondents were contacted at the end of the three-month period and were asked to recall all trips ending in that period. Because it was hard to remember all the trips that ended during such a long period, starting with the second quarter of 1992, the reference period was shortened to a month as the same respondent was contacted for each month in the quarter. This method led to trips being under-reported for the second and third months of the quarter. To further improve the data quality in 1994, the collection method was changed again to have a new sample of respondents for every month. This method has been used since. However, the improvement in the collection method caused a break in the series. The data from 1980 to 1992 are not comparable to data collected since 1994. In 1996, no major methodological changes were made to the survey but a number of smaller changes, however, occurred. For example, 1996 was the first year the CTS was conducted using Computer-Assisted Interviewing (CAI) technology. Also, the sample included two LFS rotation groups in 1996, compared to one group in 1994 (some provinces purchased additional rotation groups for the summer months in 1994). Because of these small changes, 1996 data are not comparable to those of 1994 and earlier years.

In 1997, the implementation of the Project to Improve Provincial Economic Statistics (PIPES) resulted in new requirements for the CTS, namely the collection of more reliable annual data on interprovincial trips. In order to comply, the CTS sample was increased to three rotation groups. Members of one group were asked about all trips, while respondents in the other two groups were only asked about out-of-province trips. Except for the sample size, no changes were made to the survey.

In 1998, a few changes were implemented to the CTS concerning the sample size and the questionnaire. The sample size went back to what it was in 1996. In all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador, the sample was drawn from just two rotation groups. Following an agreement reached with the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, the sample from that province was drawn from three rotation groups. Changes to the questionnaire were related to activity participation and accommodation type.

In the summer of 2000, there was a change in the way the CTS data were collected. Rather than being gathered by interviewers working out of their homes (a decentralized method), the majority of the collection was done in all regional offices (centralized method).

In the following months, the trip levels remained somewhat higher than those previously obtained in a decentralized environment. It was concluded that some under-estimation had occurred due to the decentralized collection and, consequently, an adjustment to previously released data was required.

Furthermore, it had been acknowledged that the second time a person or household is interviewed in the CTS, the respondent may have learned they can shorten the interview by reporting fewer trips. It was decided the adjustment to previously released data and the production of current data should take into account this concept of "respondent conditioning".

Provincial logistic regression models were used to adjust the data for 1996 and 1998 to 2001 as part of the project "Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2001". The data prior to the centralization were adjusted to indicate what the level of travel would have been if the data had been collected from a centralized environment. Prior data were also adjusted for the respondent conditioning phenomenon. However, the data that were collected from a centralized environment were only adjusted for the respondent conditioning. For more information on the project "Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2001", consult the 2001 edition of this publication.

At the beginning of 2002, a more systematic interviewer monitoring system was put in place in the regional offices. However, since the start of the year, substantial increases in the estimates of 2002 over 2001 were observed. Although there is some volatility in the CTS estimates, the changes were too important to be considered acceptable.

As a result of a comprehensive analysis of the data, Statistics Canada concluded the new monitoring system was in a large part responsible for the increases registered in 2002 and the 2002 estimates could not be compared to those from previous years. Consequently, the project “Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2003” was put in place to adjust once again the 1998 to 2001 data.

Using a methodology similar to the one used for the project “Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2001”, the data from 1998 to 2001 were adjusted to take into account not only the effects of centralized collection and respondent conditioning, but also the effect of an enhanced monitoring system for the interviewers.

The revised 1998 to 2001 estimates released in the 2003 publication were produced using the adjusted data that came out from the project “Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2003”. For more information, see “Historical adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2003” in the Appendix of the 2003 publication.

Consequently, the revised estimates for 1998 to 2001 are comparable to the estimates published for 2002 to 2004 inclusive.

### Canadian Travel Survey product availability

There are a number of products available from the CTS depending on your specific needs. These products and services include:

- **CTS micro-data file on CD-ROM** – The CTS data base, which includes files pertaining to trips, visits, nights and expenditures, is available on CD-ROM.
- **Travel profiles** – These profiles can focus on a specific geographic market, a demographic segment, an activity group, etc. The user decides which population of the survey best suits his or her research needs. Each profile contains more than 30 trip and traveller characteristics collected by the survey. The profiles are available in electronic format (e.g., Microsoft Excel or CD-ROM).
- **Other special customized tabulations** – These can be customized to a user’s requirements. Each request is priced on a cost-recovery basis.

Information on the above CTS products and services can be requested by contacting:

Client Services  
 Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics  
 Statistics Canada  
 Room 2100  
 150 Tunney’s Pasture Driveway  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 Canada  
 K1A 0T6  
 Tel: 613-951-9169 or 1-800-307-3382  
 Fax: 613-951-2909  
 E-mail: [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)



## Chapter 2

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### Domestic tourism in 2004

#### Introduction

The following analysis summarizes the main statistics for domestic tourism activity in 2004. It contains information on the characteristics of travellers and domestic trips and on expenditures generated by these trips.

### Overview of the economic situation in Canada from 1999 to 2004

#### Canadians continued spending on goods and services in 2004 and did so by drawing on their savings

In 2004, the Canadian economy maintained its growth, as the gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices advanced a solid 6.1% compared to 2003, reaching \$1,293.3 billion. This was the second largest increase in the past six years, with the highest surge (9.5%) recorded in 2000. The GDP grew consistently from 1999 through 2004 and climbed 31.6% over that period.

Consumer confidence increased between 2003 and 2004. The Consumer Confidence Index from the Conference Board of Canada climbed 2.1 percentage points to 121.3. However, in view of the index's decline of 5.0 points in 2003, the rise failed to bring it back up to the 2002 level of 124.2.

Average personal disposable income climbed 3.0% compared to 2003 and reached \$23,203. The average personal spending on consumer goods and services climbed in a slightly higher proportion than that of average disposal income, to stand at \$22,577, or 3.8% more than the average (\$21,753) recorded in 2003.

A steady decline has occurred in the gap between disposable income and expenditures on goods and services since 2002, resulting in the personal savings rate falling to its lowest level in 2004, when it posted<sup>1</sup> a weak 0.4%. This rate fell 71.4% between 2003 and 2004 and was down 90.0% from 1999.

Furthermore, recovery of the Canadian dollar compared to its American counterpart began in 2003 and continued in 2004, with the Canadian dollar posting an average value of 76.9 US cents. This value has not been seen since 1993.

In contrast to 2003, 2004 was favourable for all key tourism sector industries, with no decline in their gross domestic product (GDP). The transportation industry experienced the strongest growth (+5.2%) in economic activity of all the tourism components, as its GDP reached \$18.3 billion in 2004.

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1. Data are not available for the years prior to 1981.

The GDP of two other components also grew compared to 2003. These components were the accommodation services industry (+4.3%) and the food and beverage services industry (+1.3%), whose GDP stood at \$7.2 billion and \$16.0 billion, respectively.

The GDP of the arts, entertainment and recreation industry remained unchanged from 2003 (\$10.1 billion). This industry experienced the strongest growth in economic activity among the tourism sector industries between 1999 and 2004, with an increase of 26.3%, while the economic activity for Canadian industries as a whole climbed 17.0% during this period.

**Text table 2.1**  
**Key economic indicators, 1999 to 2004**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>GDP at market prices (billions of 1997 dollars)</b>	<b>982.4</b>	<b>1,075.6</b>	<b>1,108.2</b>	<b>1,158.0</b>	<b>1,218.8</b>	<b>1,293.3</b>
<b>GDP at basic prices (billions of 1997 dollars)</b>						
Total industries	896.6	946.0	961.5	992.7	1,016.0	1,048.7
Transportation	16.9	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.4	18.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.1
Accommodation services	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.2
Food and beverage services	14.5	15.1	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.0
<b>Disposable income and average spending per person (1997 dollars)</b>						
Disposable income	19,610	20,840	21,517	22,279	22,538	23,203
Spending on consumer goods and services	18,448	19,421	20,080	20,951	21,753	22,577
<b>Saving rate (%)</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Implicit Price Index for Tourism Commodities (1997=100)</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>112.6</b>
<b>Consumer Confidence Index (1991=100)</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>121.3</b>
<b>Exchange rate (Canada-United States)</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.30</b>

Sources: CANSIM Tables 379-0017, 384-0013, 380-0004, 387-0008, 176-0064; Conference Board of Canada.

## Travel in Canada and by Canadians to all destinations in 2004

### Canadians travelled increasingly overseas

Canadian residents made 216.9 million trips in 2004, up 2.6% from 2003. The vast majority of these trips (175.1 million or 80.7%) were taken within Canada. Of the 41.8 million remaining trips, 36.0 million were to US destinations and 5.7 million to overseas countries, accounting for 16.6% and 2.6% of the total number of trips by Canadians respectively. As in 2003, the number of trips that Canadians made outside Canada in 2004, increased at a higher rate than the number of domestic trips (+6.5%, compared to +1.6%). This growth was most pronounced for trips to overseas countries (+13.1%) in 2004, which in 2003, was the only destination to post an increase in the number of trips of Canadians.

The total number of trips taken within Canada by Canadians and non-residents also increased in 2004, but to a lesser extent (+1.3%), reaching 213.9 million. This increase was lessened however, by the 2.5% decline in trips from the United States compared to 2003. The strength of the Canadian dollar may have dampened the desires of several Americans to cross their northern border. Canada, on the other hand, attracted a greater number of overseas residents in 2004, thereby recording a significant increase in the number of overseas trips (+24.3%) from 2003. The latter rose from 3.4 million to 4.2 million trips during the period.

Tourism activity by Canadian residents, both in Canada and in foreign countries, resumed its growth in 2004 following the setbacks recorded in 2003. Appreciation of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart, as well as the absence of major crises affecting tourism, such as those experienced in 2003 with SARS and the war in Iraq, favoured this recovery of tourist activity.

Canadian residents spent 487.5 million nights travelling in 2004, a 5.9% rise compared to the previous year. The number of nights spent by Canadians outside of the country, both in the United States (+10.0%) and overseas (+13.9%), rose more than the number of nights spent in Canada (+2.0%).

Foreign travellers stayed a total of 123.4 million nights in Canada in 2004, a 14.6% increase, reversing the decrease recorded in 2003. The number of nights spent by overseas travellers increased 23.0% compared to 7.1% for US travellers. In contrast with the number of trips, the number of nights in Canada was divided almost equally between travellers from overseas (49.2%) and those from the United States (50.8%), thus confirming that travellers from overseas come to Canada for longer stays. In fact, the overseas residents travelling to Canada spent an average of 15 nights per stay, compared to 2 nights for US residents.

The Canadian economy, no doubt, benefited from the \$44.5 billion spent by Canadian, American and overseas travellers on their trips within Canada in 2004. Tourism expenditures within the country rose 7.3% in 2004, in contrast with 2003, when the expenditures declined by 10.0%.

Canadian residents were responsible for most (61.3%) of tourism expenditures within Canada in 2004. Their travel expenditures within the country climbed 4.4% to \$29.7 billion in 2004, while foreign visitors spent 13.5% more than in 2003, for a total of \$14.8 billion. Of that amount, \$5.4 billion was spent by overseas residents, a 22.8% rise from 2003.

## Text table 2.2

### Trips in Canada and trips by Canadian residents, 2004

	Person-trips		Person-nights		Expenses	
	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004
	millions	% change	millions	% change	billions of dollars	% change
<b>Total trips by Canadian residents<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>216.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>487.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>
In Canada	175.1	1.6	282.8	2.0	29.7	4.4
Outside Canada	41.8	6.5	204.7	11.8	18.8	11.8
To the United States	36.0	5.6	107.1	10.0	10.0	8.6
To overseas countries	5.7	13.1	97.7	13.9	8.8	15.7
<b>Total trips in Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>213.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>406.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Canadian residents	175.1	1.6	282.8	2.0	29.7	4.4
Foreign residents	38.8	-0.1	123.4	14.6	14.8	13.5
United States residents	34.6	-2.5	60.7	7.1	9.4	8.7
Overseas residents	4.2	24.3	62.7	23.0	5.4	22.8

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: International Travel Survey and Canadian Travel Survey.



## Trips by Canadians in Canada in 2004

### Ontario and Quebec posted the strongest growth in the number of trips

Canadian residents made 175.1 million domestic trips in 2004, up 2.8 million from 2003. This small recovery (+1.6%) followed the 8.3% drop-off in the number of trips taken in 2003. Domestic trips in 2004 were almost equally divided between same-day trips (49.4%) and overnight trips (50.6%).

In 2004, 153.5 domestic trips were taken within the traveller's province of residence (intraprovincial trips), representing 1.5% more than in 2003. The increase in the number of overnight intraprovincial trips (+2.5%) was greater than the one recorded by same-day intraprovincial trips (+0.6%). In 2004, these trips totalled 71.4 million and 82.1 million, respectively. Intraprovincial trips accounted for 87.6% of all domestic trips taken by Canadian residents in 2004.

The number of trips made outside the traveller's province of residence (interprovincial trips) totalled 21.6 million, a 2.9% rise. This increase was largely due to the 3.5% increase in the number of overnight interprovincial trips (17.3 million trips), which accounted for more than 80.0% of all interprovincial trips in 2004. Totalling 4.3 million, the same-day interprovincial trips in 2004 remained at essentially the same level (+0.6%) as in 2003.

Text table 2.3

### Trips by Canadian residents in Canada, 2004

	Total trips		Intraprovincial trips		Interprovincial trips	
	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004
	millions of person-trips	% change	millions of person-trips	% change	millions of person-trips	% change
<b>Total trips<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Same-day trips	86.4	0.6	82.1	0.6	4.3	0.6
Overnight trips	88.7	2.7	71.4	2.5	17.3	3.5

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

Text table 2.4

### Province of destination of domestic trips, 2004

	Total trips		Intraprovincial trips		Interprovincial trips	
	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004
	millions of person-trips	% change	millions of person-trips	% change	millions of person-trips	% change
<b>Canada<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.1	-4.0	2.8	-2.6	0.3	-14.7
Prince Edward Island	0.9	1.6	0.3	2.3	0.6	1.1
Nova Scotia	7.1	-1.4	5.7	-1.4	1.3	-1.1
New Brunswick	5.0	-10.2	3.8	-11.9	1.3	-4.9
<b>Atlantic provinces</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Quebec	48.5	2.7	43.7	2.7	4.7	3.0
Ontario	65.3	5.0	59.7	4.6	5.6	10.1
Manitoba	6.0	1.2	5.0	-0.7	1.0	11.7
Saskatchewan	7.5	0.5	6.2	1.9	1.2	-5.9
Alberta	15.9	0.7	13.1	0.3	2.8	3.0
<b>Prairie provinces</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
British Columbia	15.7	-6.0	13.0	-6.8	2.7	-1.7

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

2. Includes trips taken in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

Ontario and Quebec remained the country's two most popular destination provinces for domestic trips. Of all domestic trips, 65.0% were taken in these two provinces and they experienced the greatest increases in the number of trips, compared to 2003 (+5.0% for Ontario and +2.7% for Quebec).

Four Canadian provinces experienced a decline in the number of trips that were made in them in 2004 compared to 2003. The country's largest drop was recorded by New Brunswick (-10.2%), followed by British Columbia (-6.0%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-4.0%) and Nova Scotia (-1.4%). The number of trips made in the other provinces fluctuated upward in 2004, ranging from 0.5% for Saskatchewan and 5.0% for Ontario.

Prince Edward Island was the only destination province that was more popular among travellers visiting from other provinces than among its own residents. Travellers from outside of the province made the large majority (79.9%) of overnight trips in this province, compared to the Canadian average where only 19.5% of trips of one or more nights were interprovincial trips.

## Trip purpose

### Any reason is a good reason to travel

The main reason why Canadian residents travelled within Canada in 2004 was for pleasure, with 38.6% of all domestic trips (67.6 million) having been made for that purpose. Visiting friends or relatives came in second, with 62.9 million trips. Together, these two trip purposes accounted for nearly three quarters of all domestic trips in 2004.

The number of domestic trips taken by Canadian residents increased in 2004 for all the main trip reasons reported by travellers. Pleasure trips posted the weakest increase (+0.2%) compared to 2003. Trips for visiting friends or relatives, on the other hand, grew 2.3% over the same period. The strongest growth (+3.4%) was recorded by trips made for personal reasons (medical appointments, weddings, job interviews, etc.), reaching 24.6 million in 2004.

Business and convention trips totalled 20.1 million, a 2.5% increase over 2003, a year that had posted poor results on this score. This increase was almost entirely due to a rise in the number of overnight business and convention trips (+5.3%), as same-day trips taken for these reasons remained at an almost identical level (+0.3%).

Text table 2.5

### Domestic trips by purpose and duration, 2004

	Total trips		Same-day trips		Overnight trips	
	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004
	millions of person-trips	% change	millions of person-trips	% change	millions of person-trips	% change
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Visit friends or relatives	62.9	2.3	28.1	1.1	34.7	3.4
Pleasure	67.6	0.2	30.1	-2.3	37.2	1.8
Personal and not stated	24.6	3.4	16.9	4.2	7.7	1.5
Business and conventions	20.1	2.5	11.1	0.3	9.0	5.3

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

As a result of their number, pleasure trips generated the most nights and expenses in 2004, namely 44.1% of all nights spent on trips in Canada by Canadians and 39.3% of all expenditures made on these trips. Business and convention trips, by contrast, generated the smallest number of trips (20.1 million), accounting for 11.5% of all domestic trips, while expenditures for these trips accounted for more than one quarter of all domestic travel expenditures by Canadians. Personal trips involved very few overnight stays (7.6%) and the expenditures incurred represented only 11.1% of the total spent by Canadians on domestic travel in 2004.

Business and convention trips generated the greatest expenditures per trip with an average of \$388. This was almost four times higher than the average expenditure (\$111) posted for trips to visit friends or relatives.

**Text table 2.6**  
**Overview of domestic trips by purpose, 2004**

	Total trips <sup>1</sup>	Visit friends or relatives	Pleasure	Personal and not stated	Business and conventions
<b>Estimates</b>					
Person-trips (millions)	175.1	62.9	67.6	24.6	20.1
Person-nights <sup>2</sup> (millions)	284.1	111.8	125.3	21.6	25.3
Reallocated expenditures (billions of dollars)	29.7	7.0	11.7	3.3	7.8
<b>Proportion by trip purpose</b>					
Person-trips (%)	100.0	35.9	38.6	14.0	11.5
Person-nights <sup>2</sup> (%)	100.0	39.4	44.1	7.6	8.9
Reallocated expenditures (%)	100.0	23.5	39.3	11.1	26.1
<b>Averages by trip purpose</b>					
Average one-way distance per trip (km)	287	293	257	246	416
Average spending per trip (dollars)	170	111	173	134	388

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

2. Includes also the nights spent outside Canada during domestic trips.

**Source:** Canadian Travel Survey.

## Transportation modes

### Same-day air travel continues to climb

Travel by automobile, the mode of transportation most often used by Canadian residents while travelling in Canada, accounted for 91.8% of all domestic trips in 2004. Compared to 2003, a year that posted a decline, the number of automobile trips rose slightly by 1.6% to 160.8 million. The automobile was also the preferred mode of transportation for 87.8% of overnight trips. For same-day trips, this proportion climbed to 96.0%. Nearly three quarters of all trips made by automobile in 2004 were for pleasure or to visit friends or relatives.

The next two other transportation modes most often used in 2004 to travel in Canada were air (7.0 million trips) and bus (4.6 million trips). Both modes experienced substantial increases in the number of same-day trips between 2003 and 2004, which were of 12.5% for air travel and 10.6% for bus travel. Overnight trips by air, which represented 89.8% of all air travel, posted a more moderate rise of 5.0%.

While train and boat were not popular transportation modes, they experienced the greatest variations in use between 2003 and 2004. The number of train trips rose 17.3%, while those by boat declined 9.1%. Boat is the only transportation mode to have recorded a decline in the number of trips in 2004 compared with 2003.

Among Canadians who made same-day trips by air in 2004, most (89.6%) were business travellers, while for overnight trips by air, these travellers represented 41.9%.

Despite the high use by Canadians of the automobile for domestic travel, it comes as no surprise that the greatest distances were travelled by air. The average distance travelled for overnight trips by air was 1,753 km, while by automobile this distance was 314 km.

Text table 2.7

**Proportion of domestic trips by duration and average distance travelled in overnight trips, by mode of transportation, 2004**

	Total trips		Same-day trips		Overnight trips		Average distance-overnight trips km
	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004	
	millions of person-trips	% change	millions of person-trips	% change	millions of person-trips	% change	
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>421</b>
Car	160.8	1.6	83.0	0.3	77.8	3.0	314
Plane	7.0	5.7	0.7	12.5	6.3	5.0	1,753
Bus	4.6	3.0	1.8	10.6	2.7	-1.4	388
Train	1.3	17.3	0.4	102.9	0.9	1.5	500
Boat	0.5	-9.1	0.1	-56.1	0.5	3.5	177

1. The total includes "Other" and "Not stated".

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

## Accommodation

### Commercial accommodation accounted for one third of all nights spent by Canadians travelling in Canada

The year 2004 was marked by a slight rise in the number of nights spent away from home by Canadian travellers, following the 9.7% decline posted in 2003. The number of nights totalled 282.8 million, a 2.0% year-over-year increase.

During their domestic travel in 2004, most Canadians continued to use private accommodations, although commercial accommodations accounted for more than one third of all nights spent outside the home. Indeed, 96.7 million nights were spent in commercial accommodations, while the number of nights spent in private accommodations totalled 174.8 million nights.

In 2004, Canadian travellers benefited from the hospitality of friends or relatives during their trips in Canada, for a total of 137.8 million nights, a 2.2% rise over 2003. The number of nights they spent in private cottages or vacation homes climbed 5.3% in 2004 to 37.0 million.

Hotels were the most popular form of commercial accommodation for Canadian travellers in 2004, with 43.7 million nights spent in these establishments. The number of nights in hotels rose 4.2% in 2004, following the decline posted in 2003. A strong increase (+34.9%) in the use of hunting and fishing lodges was observed in 2004, for a total of 1.4 million nights.

Some types of commercial establishment continued to experience declines in use by Canadian travellers in 2004. These were bed and breakfasts (-7.6%), motels (-5.3%) and campgrounds and trailer parks (-1.6%). Resorts, which recorded the greatest increase in the number of nights spent by Canadian travellers in 2003 (+17.5%), posted a 5.9% decline in 2004.

The average duration of overnight trips taken by Canadians in Canada remained the same as in 2003 (3.1 nights). During these trips, Canadians stayed longer at commercial cottages or cabins, with an average of 4.9 nights per stay, while hotels accounted for the shorter stays, with an average of 2.6 nights.

Canadians spent the greatest number of nights (33.5%) during their domestic trips in Ontario, followed by Quebec (23.7%) and British Columbia (14.7%). In terms of annual variation, Alberta was the province that experienced the greatest increase (+8.8%) in the number of nights spent by Canadian travellers on its territory, while Newfoundland and Labrador posted the biggest decline, with a decrease of 9.4% in 2004.

Text table 2.8

**Distribution of nights and average length of stay by type of accommodation, 2004**

	Visits-nights		Distribution of nights percent	Average number of nights
	2004 millions	2003 to 2004 % change		
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>282.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Commercial accommodation</b>				
Hotel	43.7	4.2	15.4	2.6
Motel	10.8	-5.3	3.8	2.9
Bed and breakfast	2.6	-7.6	0.9	3.7
Hunting and fishing lodge	1.4	34.9	0.5	4.0
Resort	2.6	-5.9	0.9	4.4
Camping or trailer park	28.3	-1.6	10.0	4.3
Commercial cottage and cabin	7.2	6.9	2.6	4.9
<b>Private accommodation</b>				
Home of friends or relatives	137.8	2.2	48.7	3.2
Private cottage or vacation home	37.0	5.3	13.1	3.5

1. The total includes "Other" and "Not stated".

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

## Seasonality of travel

### A more difficult spring season for domestic travel

During the third quarter of 2004, or the summer season, 59.6 million domestic trips were taken. These trips represented more than two thirds of all domestic travel by Canadians for the year, a proportion slightly higher than that observed the preceding year. A 6.8% rise in the number of trips was recorded in the third quarter, thus reversing nearly half of the 14.8% loss sustained by this quarter in 2003.

The second quarter of 2003 posted that year's smallest decline (-1.6%) in the number of trips. In 2004, this quarter was the only one to lose ground (-7.5%), which dampened the annual growth in the volume of domestic trips in Canada.

Canadians took advantage of the 2004 summer season by taking more overnight trips, which reached 33.7 million. Trips with overnight stays in the third quarter of 2004 increased by 7.6% compared to the same quarter of 2003. However, in the fourth quarter, the steepest rise (+8.5%) in domestic overnight trips was recorded in 2004.

The first three months of the year, corresponding to the peak winter season, posted 15.8 million overnight trips in 2004, unchanged from the preceding year. This is typically the time of year in which Canadians travel the least in Canada, as they are likely more attracted by southern destinations or simply prefer staying in the comfort of their homes.

**Text table 2.9****Distribution of domestic trips by duration, quarterly, 2004**

	Total trips <sup>1</sup>		Same-day trips <sup>1</sup>		Overnight trips <sup>1</sup>	
	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004
	millions of person-trips	% change	millions of person-trips	% change	millions of person-trips	% change
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
January to March	35.2	1.7	19.4	3.0	15.8	0.0
April to June	39.7	-7.5	20.4	-7.3	19.3	-7.7
July to September	59.6	6.8	25.8	5.7	33.7	7.6
October to December	40.6	4.3	20.8	0.6	19.8	8.5

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** Canadian Travel Survey.

## Travel expenditures of Canadians in Canada

### Canadians spent more, particularly during trips outside their province of residence

Canadian residents spent \$29.7 billion during their trips in Canada in 2004, up 4.4% from 2003, a year that saw an 8.0% downturn on this score. These expenditures accounted for 61.3% of all travel expenditures by Canadians in 2004. As in 2003, expenditures generated by domestic trips represented 2.3% of the GDP at market prices.

The increase in expenditures on domestic trips in 2004 is explained both by the 1.6% rise in the total number of trips and the 1.7% increase in costs associated with such trips, as measured by the Implicit Price Index for Tourism Commodities.

Expenditures related to pleasure trips and trips to visit friends or relatives recovered the most in 2004, with respective increases of 6.5% and 5.2% compared to 2003. These expenditures represented 62.8% of all spending on domestic travel in 2004.

More than three quarters of all expenditures on domestic travel by Canadians (\$23.4 billion) were spent on overnight trips. These expenditures rose (+4.5%) compared with 2003, as did expenditures for same-day trips (+4.0%), which totalled \$6.3 billion.

Expenditures by Canadian residents during trips within their province of residence in 2004 accounted for 62.4% of all expenditures for domestic travel in Canada. The \$18.5 billion spent during these intraprovincial trips represented a rise of 3.6% compared to 2003. Remaining domestic travel expenditures by Canadians (\$11.2 billion) were spent during trips outside the province of residence (interprovincial trips). These expenditures rose 5.8% from 2003.

Canadians taking domestic trips in 2004 spent an average of \$170 per trip, or 2.8% more than in 2003. Despite a 12.2% decline, the most spent per trip was again in Prince Edward Island, with an average of \$290, almost equal to the average of \$288 spent in British Columbia, which was up 6.8% from 2003. Despite a 4.0% rise, Quebec remained the province with the lowest average amount of spending per trip in the province (\$137), followed by Ontario (\$147). Alberta recorded the strongest growth (11.5%) in amounts spent on average in the province compared to 2003, reaching \$223 per trip, followed by New Brunswick with a 10.1% increase to \$159 per trip.

There was little growth from 2003 to 2004 in average expenditure for overnight trips, which rose from \$261 to \$265. The same scenario was observed for same-day trips, as average expenditures for these trips rose from \$70 to \$73 over the same period.

Text table 2.10

**Reallocated trip expenditures by duration and destination, 2004**

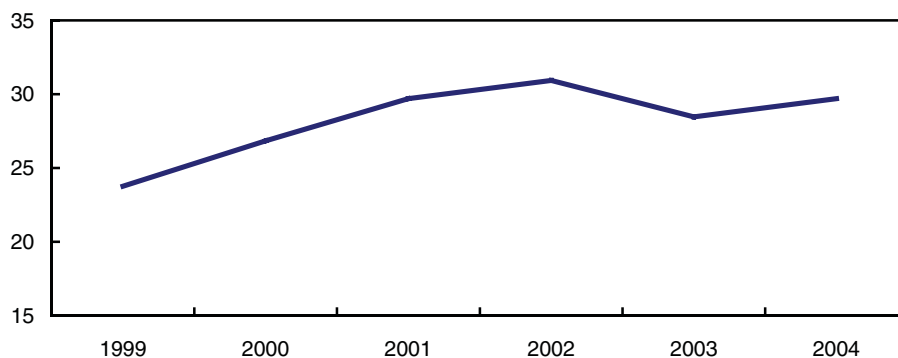
	Total trips <sup>1</sup>	Overnight trips <sup>1</sup>	Same-day trips <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total trips<sup>1</sup></b>			
Expenses (billions of dollars)	29.7	23.4	6.3
% change, 2003 to 2004	4.4	4.5	4.0
<b>Intraprovincial trips<sup>1</sup></b>			
Expenses (billions of dollars)	18.5	12.9	5.7
% change, 2003 to 2004	3.6	4.0	2.6
<b>Interprovincial trips<sup>1</sup></b>			
Expenses (billions of dollars)	11.2	10.5	0.6
% change, 2003 to 2004	5.8	5.1	19.2

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

**Figure 2.1**  
**Trip spending by Canadians in Canada, 1999 to 2004**

Spending in billions of dollars

**Distribution of expenditures****Travellers spent more on recreation and entertainment**

In 2004, all categories of expenditures made during overnight trips increased compared to the previous year. As in 2003, the largest share of overnight travel expenditures (23.8%) was for the purchase of food and beverages, totalling \$5.6 billion. This was a 5.0% increase over the \$5.3 billion spent in 2003.

Canadian residents spent \$5.0 billion on accommodations while travelling in Canada in 2004, a 5.3% increase over the previous year. This increase was due to the increased number of nights spent in commercial accommodations (+1.2%), and an increase in the price of accommodation services (+3.1%) during this period, as measured by the Implicit Price Index of Accommodation services. Accommodation was the second biggest expenditure category for overnight trips.

Vehicle operation and rental expenditures totalled \$4.4 billion, up 5.3% with respect to 2003. Accounting for 18.7% of all overnight trip expenditures, it has been the largest expenditure category for same-day trips, accounting for 30.9% of total expenditures. The spike in fuel prices, accompanied by a larger number of overnight trips by automobile in 2004, was responsible for the increase of expenditures in this category.

With a slight increase of 0.6%, interurban and local transportation expenditures in 2004 remained at virtually the same level as in 2003 (\$4.2 billion). The increased spending on local transportation (+0.1%) and interurban transportation (+0.7%) failed to offset the 10.3% decline recorded by transportation expenditures as a whole in 2003.

In 2004, Canadian travellers spent 7.4% more than they had in 2003 for recreation and entertainment during their overnight trips, for a total of \$1.6 billion. This category recorded the greatest growth compared to 2003, although it only accounted for 6.7% of all expenditures made during overnight trips. In 2004, traveller's participation in activities requiring significant outlays of money increased. These activities included visits to casinos and visits to festivals, fairs, theme and amusement parks, zoos, aquariums, botanical gardens, as well as museums and art galleries.

Finally, the purchase of clothing and other products during overnight trips increased 5.5% over 2003, attaining \$2.7 billion.

#### Text table 2.11

#### Distribution of reallocated overnight trip spending by spending category, 2004

	Overnight trips	
	2004	2003 to 2004
	billions of dollars	% change
<b>Total reallocated expenditures<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Vehicle operation and rental	4.4	5.3
Transportation	4.2	0.6
Food and beverages	5.6	5.0
Accommodation	5.0	5.3
Recreation and entertainment	1.6	7.4
Clothing and other	2.7	5.5

1. The total may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Canadian Travel Survey.

## Conclusion

The strong growth of the Canadian economy, the increased confidence of Canadian consumers and the absence of major crises (SARS, war, etc.), are all factors that most likely helped create a climate conducive to the recovery of tourism in the country in 2004. The number of trips made in Canada by foreign and Canadian residents increased 1.3% between 2003 and 2004. This increase however, was higher for domestic tourism, which experienced a relatively difficult year in 2003.

Canadians made more trips both domestically and abroad in 2004. The number of trips outside Canada rose more than those to destinations within the country.

Canadian residents made 2.8 million more trips in Canada in 2004 than they had in 2003, for a total of 175.1 million. On the provincial level, Ontario and Quebec experienced the largest gains in the number of domestic trips made within their territory, and posted growth of 5.0% and 2.7% respectively compared to 2003.





## Chapter 3

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### Statistical tables

#### Notes regarding statistical tables

##### CANSIM

The majority of estimates included in this chapter are available in the CANSIM data bank (Tables 426-0001 to 426-0006). Only data series with <poor> or <very poor> quality level have not been stored in the CANSIM data bank.

##### Sampling variability

When an estimate is followed by the letter <sup>E</sup>, it indicates the coefficient of variation of the data is between 16.6% and 25.0% and therefore should be used with caution.

When the coefficient of variation of the data exceeds 25.0%, the letter F appears in place of the estimate due to data publication requirements.

The coefficients of variation for every estimate appearing in the statistical tables are presented in Chapter 4.

##### Footnotes

1. The total of visits for all census metropolitan areas (CMAs) at the Canada level is greater than the province visit total since more than one CMA may be visited during a provincial visit.
2. The Canada total exceeds the sum of the provinces because it includes Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and “not stated”.
3. The total of person-trips by type of accommodation exceeds the total person-trips because more than one type of accommodation may be used on one trip.
4. The total of person-visits by type of accommodation exceeds the total person-visits because more than one type of accommodation may be used during one visit.
5. The total of expenditures by type of accommodation exceeds the total expenditures because it includes multiple counting of trip spending where more than one type of accommodation was used on a trip.
6. The total of person-trips by activity exceeds the total person-trips because a person may have participated in more than one activity while on a trip.
7. The total includes the “not stated” category.
8. The total includes the “other (motorcycles, bicycles, etc.)” and “not stated” categories.
9. Adjusted data.

**Table 1**  
**Summary of total domestic travel by province and census metropolitan area, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Person-trips (destination)	Person- visits <sup>1</sup>	Reallocated expenditures	Visit- nights
	thousands			
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>177,599</b>	<b>29,708,136</b>	<b>282,809</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,107	3,132	722,995	6,747
Prince Edward Island	911	1,022	239,427	2,690
Nova Scotia	7,066	7,189	1,206,290	10,886
New Brunswick	5,038	5,371	812,595	7,745
Quebec	48,484	48,864	6,782,331	67,123
Ontario	65,290	65,697	10,154,235	94,680
Manitoba	6,009	6,145	967,300	9,548
Saskatchewan	7,451	7,698	1,120,068	11,730
Alberta	15,890	16,436	3,466,705	29,427
British Columbia	15,738	15,940	4,162,189	41,568
Yukon/Northwest Territories/Nunavut	99 <sup>E</sup>	105 <sup>E</sup>	F	665 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>183,477</b>	<b>29,708,136</b>	<b>282,809</b>
Non-metropolitan areas	96,988	102,254	13,287,630	170,379
St. John's	1,129	1,148	333,778	2,408
Halifax	2,870	2,989	637,410	4,067
Saint-John	619	685	95,615	1,062
Saguenay	773	792	138,350	1,401
Québec	7,075	7,457	1,175,535	10,235
Sherbrooke	1,654	1,670	128,170	1,216
Trois-Rivières	1,512	1,568	111,897	1,053 <sup>E</sup>
Montréal	11,000	11,272	2,326,231	12,306
Ottawa-Gatineau	6,194	6,375	1,227,045	11,567 <sup>E</sup>
Oshawa	970 <sup>E</sup>	1,028 <sup>E</sup>	111,663	867
Toronto	13,738	14,028	2,928,033	15,893
Hamilton	1,766	1,823	337,149	1,526
St. Catharines-Niagara	4,157	4,224	713,526	3,994
Kitchener	2,337	2,381	279,520	1,873
London	3,341	3,379	376,721	2,929
Windsor	1,067	1,076	209,564	1,433
Sudbury	1,005	1,097	186,785	1,784
Thunder Bay	402	466	165,728	1,262 <sup>E</sup>
Winnipeg	2,294	2,382	576,459	3,629
Regina	1,447	1,555	279,066	1,849
Saskatoon	1,854	1,974	331,337	2,750
Calgary	2,963	3,306	973,859	7,590
Edmonton	3,564	3,861	966,061	6,439
Vancouver	2,765	2,956	1,421,884	9,409
Victoria	1,599	1,729	389,120	3,887

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 2-a**  
**Total domestic travel by traveller characteristics and by province of destination, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of destination										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-trips										
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Same-day	86,425	1,587	344	3,971	2,908	24,034	33,266	3,184	3,804	7,190	6,131
Overnight	88,658	1,519	567	3,094	2,130	24,450	32,024	2,826	3,647	8,700	9,607
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Non-resident	21,623	318	562	4,213	1,251	4,747	5,572	1,018	1,227	2,804	2,710
Intraprovincial	153,461	2,789	349	5,749	3,787	43,737	59,718	4,992	6,225	13,086	13,029
<b>Sex</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Under 15	26,818	407	173	860	714	7,215	9,830	1,022	1,221	2,765	2,612
Male 15 and over	78,465	1,350	349	3,020	2,128	22,474	30,350	2,363	3,106	6,713	6,542
Female 15 and over	69,800	1,351	390	3,186	2,196	18,795	25,110	2,624	3,125	6,412	6,585
<b>Marital status</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Married or common-law	98,064	1,954	487	4,213	2,936	26,634	36,566	3,443	4,368	8,681	8,714
Single, never married (including children)	62,426	926	335	2,222	1,648	17,765	23,365	2,092	2,482	5,956	5,623
Widowed	4,154	108	22 <sup>E</sup>	206	132	1,073	1,499	161	225	319	405
Separated or divorced	10,439	119	67 <sup>E</sup>	425	321	3,012	3,860	313	375	935	996
<b>Household income level</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Not stated	43,639	764	299	1,648	1,262	11,285	16,188	1,606	2,005	4,507	4,073
Less than \$20,000	12,185	217	67 <sup>E</sup>	582	384	3,423	4,117	384	649	1,060	1,292
\$20,000 to \$39,999	28,179	660	105	1,420	959	9,063	8,801	1,136	1,239	2,226	2,559
\$40,000 to \$59,999	27,825	572	147	1,252	890	8,326	9,680	1,040	1,231	2,261	2,409
\$60,000 to \$79,999	23,625	435	113	994	615	6,813	9,042	739	819	2,079	1,950
\$80,000 and over	39,629	459	180	1,169	927	9,575	17,462	1,104	1,508	3,758	3,456
<b>Age</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Under 15	26,818	407	173	860	714	7,215	9,830	1,022	1,221	2,765	2,612
15 to 19 years	9,761	173	53 <sup>E</sup>	403	292	2,545	3,743	406	447	1,040	655
20 to 24	12,719	135	40 <sup>E</sup>	456	269	3,987	4,652	345	510	1,140	1,180
25 to 34	26,525	475	138 <sup>E</sup>	915	787	7,932	9,722	768	1,008	2,595	2,180
35 to 44	30,691	545	173	1,222	982	8,802	11,039	967	1,205	2,872	2,874
45 to 54	31,647	666	176	1,564	891	8,573	11,676	1,070	1,434	2,605	2,951
55 to 64	22,035	456	106	978	688	5,805	8,634	809	840	1,770	1,920
65 years and over	14,888	250	52	667	415	3,625	5,994	622	787	1,102	1,367
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Not stated/under 15	26,818	407	173	860	714	7,215	9,830	1,022	1,221	2,765	2,612
0 to 8 years	5,030	157	38 <sup>E</sup>	199	166	2,161	1,294	192	258	299	262
Some secondary education	16,290	373	74	850	461	4,017	5,879	808	955	1,643	1,220
High school diploma	23,975	389	113 <sup>E</sup>	939	812	5,265	9,198	995	1,313	2,492	2,448
Some postsecondary	13,735	230	78 <sup>E</sup>	533	323	3,365	5,214	430	539	1,400	1,606
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	51,479	1,147	271	2,150	1,510	15,900	17,885	1,513	2,024	4,407	4,628
University degree	37,756	405	164	1,536	1,052	10,559	15,990	1,049	1,142	2,883	2,964
<b>Type of occupation</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Managerial and other professional	57,308	809	314	2,184	1,592	16,606	22,301	1,752	2,068	4,993	4,655
Clerical/Sales/Service	35,473	605	197	1,554	1,125	9,861	12,758	1,168	1,423	3,219	3,558
Primary occupations	4,910	200	52	228	162	720	1,148	370	724	901	403
Manufacturing/Construction/Transport	20,034	369	60 <sup>E</sup>	690	503	5,796	7,783	618	701	1,774	1,713
Never worked/none of the above	57,357	1,124	288	2,409	1,657	15,501	21,301	2,102	2,536	5,003	5,410

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 2-b**  
**Overnight domestic travel by traveller characteristics and by province of destination, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of destination										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-trips										
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Same-day	86,425	1,587	344	3,971	2,908	24,034	33,266	3,184	3,804	7,190	6,131
Overnight	88,658	1,519	567	3,094	2,130	24,450	32,024	2,826	3,647	8,700	9,607
<b>Overnight travel</b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Non-resident	17,300	307	503	1,109	931	3,371	3,962	815	1,087	2,471	2,649
Intraprovincial	71,358	1,213	64	1,985	1,199	21,079	28,062	2,011	2,560	6,228	6,958
<b>Sex</b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Under 15	14,071	182	119	374	333	3,912	4,812	524	652	1,532	1,630
Male 15 and over	37,802	665	223	1,250	797	10,640	14,135	1,064	1,449	3,639	3,872
Female 15 and over	36,785	673	225	1,470	999	9,898	13,077	1,237	1,546	3,528	4,105
<b>Marital status</b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Married or common-law	47,705	925	294	1,750	1,202	13,053	17,178	1,547	2,020	4,588	5,086
Single, never married (including children)	33,717	478	215	1,056	763	9,474	12,216	1,044	1,332	3,451	3,678
Widowed	2,171	61	F	102	50	528	811	80 <sup>E</sup>	107	166	248
Separated or divorced	5,064	56	F	187	115	1,396	1,819	154	188	495	595
<b>Household income level</b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Not stated	22,641	355	199	690	560	6,020	8,031	782	979	2,452	2,569
Less than \$20,000	6,134	100	F	245	152	1,676	2,156	158	335	556	715
\$20,000 to \$39,999	13,508	280	50 <sup>E</sup>	574	379	4,307	4,383	459	573	1,097	1,395
\$40,000 to \$59,999	13,665	286	90	551	355	4,006	4,641	426	576	1,290	1,427
\$60,000 to \$79,999	11,659	221	76	451	250	3,456	4,155	342	369	1,154	1,159
\$80,000 and over	21,051	278	119	583	434	4,984	8,658	660	814	2,152	2,342
<b>Age</b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Under 15	14,071	182	119	374	333	3,912	4,812	524	652	1,532	1,630
15 to 19 years	5,070	93	F	179	116	1,261	1,950	181 <sup>E</sup>	238	586	444
20 to 24	7,046	81	F	229	145	2,028	2,584	181	298	656	817
25 to 34	14,282	250	F	460	361	4,212	5,016	345	535	1,554	1,448
35 to 44	15,146	261	110	478	399	4,334	5,419	460	566	1,386	1,729
45 to 54	15,333	288	116 <sup>E</sup>	639	345	4,093	5,474	540	664	1,443	1,692
55 to 64	10,604	232	58 <sup>E</sup>	434	269	2,760	4,068	332	375	974	1,074
65 years and over	7,107	133	29 <sup>E</sup>	300	160	1,849	2,701	264	320	568	773
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Not stated/under 15	14,071	182	119	374	333	3,912	4,812	524	652	1,532	1,630
0 to 8 years	2,206	68	F	74	60	931	622	78	80	139	135
Some secondary education	7,802	194	29 <sup>E</sup>	368	166	1,895	2,826	355	383	832	744
High school diploma	11,668	189	F	377	331	2,628	4,262	458	594	1,268	1,470
Some postsecondary	7,461	95	F	226	159	1,708	2,873	193	331	836	981
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	24,866	569	163	933	600	7,649	8,316	682	929	2,364	2,619
University degree	20,584	223	118	743	479	5,727	8,313	535	677	1,729	2,028
<b>Type of occupation</b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Managerial and other professional	30,426	448	216	1,013	727	8,561	11,521	849	1,093	2,934	3,035
Clerical/Sales/Service	18,402	320	120	727	482	5,057	6,297	629	754	1,751	2,259
Primary occupations	1,952	68 <sup>E</sup>	17 <sup>E</sup>	87	48 <sup>E</sup>	312 <sup>E</sup>	507 <sup>E</sup>	118	196	357	236
Manufacturing/Construction/Transport	9,008	159	27 <sup>E</sup>	251	173	2,554	3,428	262	356	898	870
Never worked/none of the above	28,871	525	186	1,015	699	7,966	10,271	967	1,248	2,760	3,207

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 3-a**  
**Total domestic travel by trip characteristics and by province of destination, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of destination										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-trips										
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Same-day	86,425	1,587	344	3,971	2,908	24,034	33,266	3,184	3,804	7,190	6,131
Overnight	88,658	1,519	567	3,094	2,130	24,450	32,024	2,826	3,647	8,700	9,607
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Non-resident	21,623	318	562	1,317	1,251	4,747	5,572	1,018	1,227	2,804	2,710
Intraprovincial	153,461	2,789	349	5,749	3,787	43,737	59,718	4,992	6,225	13,086	13,029
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,019	2,789	13 <sup>E</sup>	53	18 <sup>E</sup>	25 <sup>E</sup>	87	F	F	17 <sup>E</sup>	F
Prince Edward Island	746	F	349	156	184	11 <sup>E</sup>	33	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	6,787	63 <sup>E</sup>	209	5,749	461	59 <sup>E</sup>	183	F	F	34 <sup>E</sup>	19 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	4,926	24 <sup>E</sup>	167	533	3,787	261	122	F	F	17 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	48,459	F	F	90 <sup>E</sup>	321	43,737	4,024	F	F	F	89 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	66,393	153 <sup>E</sup>	F	388	234 <sup>E</sup>	4,191	59,718	419	102 <sup>E</sup>	442	605
Manitoba	6,109	F	F	F	F	F	472	4,992	288	188	119
Saskatchewan	7,543	F	..	F	F	F	60	262	6,225	838	135
Alberta	16,139	F	F	F	F	78 <sup>E</sup>	278	170 <sup>E</sup>	693	13,086	1,720
British Columbia	14,963	F	F	F	F	92 <sup>E</sup>	313	146 <sup>E</sup>	117 <sup>E</sup>	1,173	13,029
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	35,207	598	110 <sup>E</sup>	1,379	898	10,492	12,873	1,153	1,493	3,244	2,949
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	39,673	732	167	1,526	1,164	10,755	15,574	1,495	1,806	2,967	3,477
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	59,587	1,069	483	2,339	1,667	16,467	22,508	2,169	2,364	4,967	5,513
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	40,616	708	152	1,823	1,309	10,770	14,336	1,192	1,788	4,712	3,800
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Visit friends or relatives	62,852	840	226	2,097	1,618	19,132	25,485	1,754	2,432	5,117	4,126
Pleasure	67,559	1,097	476	2,752	1,885	19,098	25,642	2,276	2,064	5,350	6,892
Personal	24,482	805	93	1,356	883	5,320	7,189	1,260	1,868	3,106	2,597
Business	17,491	316	F	756	560	4,250	6,013	643	958	2,030	1,826
Convention (business and non-business)	2,604	46 <sup>E</sup>	F	104	88 <sup>E</sup>	659	935	73 <sup>E</sup>	126	280	271
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Automobile	160,801	2,752	834	6,486	4,761	45,296	60,436	5,525	7,004	14,410	13,272
Plane	7,021	271	F	375	140 <sup>E</sup>	751	2,073	377	252	1,147	1,501
Bus	4,557	51	F	139	77 <sup>E</sup>	1,633	1,674	94	164	281	435
Rail	1,300	..	..	F	F	420	806 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
Boat	532	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	430
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>3</sup></b>											
Hotel	19,475	336	159 <sup>E</sup>	788	487	4,430	6,581	578	828	2,583	2,647
Motel	4,947	66 <sup>E</sup>	F	268	190	1,129	1,658	115	161	500	763
Bed and breakfast	1,058	F	F	F	F	347	341	F	F	51 <sup>E</sup>	153
Hunting or fishing lodge	396	F	F	F	F	207 <sup>E</sup>	125 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
Resort	756	F	F	F	F	130 <sup>E</sup>	309	F	F	F	169 <sup>E</sup>
Camping or trailer park	6,986	76 <sup>E</sup>	100 <sup>E</sup>	211	174	1,704	2,166	270	231	889	1,156
Home of friends or relatives	44,550	883	163	1,648	1,198	12,493	15,653	1,269	2,111	4,657	4,436
Private cottage or vacation home	10,968	123	F	270	113 <sup>E</sup>	3,620	4,926	579	314	263 <sup>E</sup>	683
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,678	39 <sup>E</sup>	39 <sup>E</sup>	72 <sup>E</sup>	F	427	564	70 <sup>E</sup>	73 <sup>E</sup>	78 <sup>E</sup>	259 <sup>E</sup>
Other	2,870	84 <sup>E</sup>	F	126	F	987	815	47 <sup>E</sup>	89	242	412

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 3-b**  
**Overnight domestic travel by trip characteristics and by province of destination, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of destination										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-trips										
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
Same-day	86,425	1,587	344	3,971	2,908	24,034	33,266	3,184	3,804	7,190	6,131
Overnight	88,658	1,519	567	3,094	2,130	24,450	32,024	2,826	3,647	8,700	9,607
<b>Overnight travel</b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Non-resident	17,300	307	503	1,109	931	3,371	3,962	815	1,087	2,471	2,649
Intraprovincial	71,358	1,213	64	1,985	1,199	21,079	28,062	2,011	2,560	6,228	6,958
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,440	1,213	13 <sup>E</sup>	53	18 <sup>E</sup>	24 <sup>E</sup>	86	F	F	17 <sup>E</sup>	F
Prince Edward Island	319	F	64	119	79	11 <sup>E</sup>	33	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	2,834	58 <sup>E</sup>	181	1,985	320	57 <sup>E</sup>	168	F	F	34 <sup>E</sup>	19 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	2,053	24 <sup>E</sup>	138	362	1,199	177	121	F	F	17 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	24,190	F	F	90 <sup>E</sup>	251	21,079	2,492	F	F	F	89 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	33,347	153 <sup>E</sup>	F	388	230 <sup>E</sup>	2,903	28,062	323	102 <sup>E</sup>	442	605
Manitoba	2,999	F	F	F	F	F	415	2,011	217	187	119
Saskatchewan	3,647	F	..	F	F	F	57	178	2,560	694	135
Alberta	9,130	F	F	F	F	78 <sup>E</sup>	278	147 <sup>E</sup>	624	6,228	1,659
British Columbia	8,699	F	F	F	F	92 <sup>E</sup>	313	146 <sup>E</sup>	117 <sup>E</sup>	985	6,958
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	15,792	245	F	553	347	4,707	5,484	463	680	1,582	1,656
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	19,309	361	84 <sup>E</sup>	649	433	5,251	7,384	735	773	1,586	2,041
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	33,738	563	368	1,200	840	9,242	12,200	1,135	1,315	3,017	3,821
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	19,819	350	56 <sup>E</sup>	692	511	5,250	6,956	493	880	2,515	2,089
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Visit friends or relatives	34,688	583	132	1,171	979	9,832	12,983	963	1,557	3,432	3,032
Pleasure	37,249	528	329	1,227	722	11,181	13,584	1,207	1,080	2,924	4,442
Personal	7,620	221	F	363	174	1,490	2,421	328	565	1,052	963
Business	7,170	144	F	249	197	1,526	2,367	268	364	1,044	926
Convention (business and non-business)	1,863	41 <sup>E</sup>	F	85	54 <sup>E</sup>	403	649	57 <sup>E</sup>	79 <sup>E</sup>	243	232
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Automobile	77,828	1,207	496	2,581	1,910	22,368	28,716	2,401	3,300	7,381	7,445
Plane	6,302	262	F	375	135 <sup>E</sup>	614	1,713	350	234	1,086	1,397
Bus	2,748	34 <sup>E</sup>	F	95	54 <sup>E</sup>	997	881	65	110 <sup>E</sup>	193	316
Rail	949	..	..	F	F	330	558	F	..	F	F
Boat	478	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	383
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>88,658</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>24,450</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,607</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>3</sup></b>											
Hotel	19,475	336	159 <sup>E</sup>	788	487	4,430	6,581	578	828	2,583	2,647
Motel	4,947	66 <sup>E</sup>	F	268	190	1,129	1,658	115	161	500	763
Bed and breakfast	1,058	F	F	F	F	347	341	F	F	51 <sup>E</sup>	153
Hunting or fishing lodge	396	F	F	F	F	207 <sup>E</sup>	125 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
Resort	756	F	F	F	F	130 <sup>E</sup>	309	F	F	F	169 <sup>E</sup>
Camping or trailer park	6,986	76 <sup>E</sup>	100 <sup>E</sup>	211	174	1,704	2,166	270	231	889	1,156
Home of friends or relatives	44,550	883	163	1,648	1,198	12,493	15,653	1,269	2,111	4,657	4,436
Private cottage or vacation home	10,968	123	F	270	113 <sup>E</sup>	3,620	4,926	579	314	263 <sup>E</sup>	683
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,678	39 <sup>E</sup>	39 <sup>E</sup>	72 <sup>E</sup>	F	427	564	70 <sup>E</sup>	73 <sup>E</sup>	78 <sup>E</sup>	259 <sup>E</sup>
Other	2,870	84 <sup>E</sup>	F	126	F	987	815	47 <sup>E</sup>	89	242	412

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 4-a**  
**Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province visited, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province visited										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-visits										
<b>Total visits</b>	<b>177,599</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>5,371</b>	<b>48,864</b>	<b>65,697</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>16,436</b>	<b>15,940</b>
Same-day	86,425	1,587	344	3,971	2,908	24,034	33,266	3,184	3,804	7,190	6,131
Overnight	91,173	1,544	677	3,218	2,463	24,830	32,431	2,961	3,894	9,245	9,809
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>177,599</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>5,371</b>	<b>48,864</b>	<b>65,697</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>16,436</b>	<b>15,940</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,091	2,811	16 <sup>E</sup>	66	27 <sup>E</sup>	39 <sup>E</sup>	92	F	F	19 <sup>E</sup>	F
Prince Edward Island	764	F	351	158	190	16 <sup>E</sup>	34	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	6,870	63 <sup>E</sup>	212	5,766	485	81	191	F	F	38 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	4,992	25 <sup>E</sup>	166	542	3,802	287	129	F	F	20 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	48,796	F	F	99 <sup>E</sup>	408	43,879	4,046	F	F	F	89 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	67,311	158 <sup>E</sup>	179 <sup>E</sup>	448	390	4,336	59,999	456	148	565	610
Manitoba	6,239	F	F	F	F	28 <sup>E</sup>	480	5,008	346	220	126
Saskatchewan	7,667	F	F	F	F	F	61	271	6,279	890	138
Alberta	16,490	F	F	56 <sup>E</sup>	F	87 <sup>E</sup>	317	195	732	13,278	1,731
British Columbia	15,379	F	F	F	F	105 <sup>E</sup>	347	171 <sup>E</sup>	146 <sup>E</sup>	1,285	13,200
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>177,599</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>5,371</b>	<b>48,864</b>	<b>65,697</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>16,436</b>	<b>15,940</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	35,376	602	111 <sup>E</sup>	1,385	906	10,509	12,918	1,149	1,514	3,301	2,963
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	40,162	739	196	1,558	1,205	10,803	15,657	1,525	1,855	3,084	3,522
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	61,119	1,078	554	2,410	1,923	16,734	22,717	2,254	2,506	5,285	5,616
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	40,942	713	160	1,836	1,337	10,817	14,404	1,218	1,824	4,766	3,839
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>177,599</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>5,371</b>	<b>48,864</b>	<b>65,697</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>16,436</b>	<b>15,940</b>
Visit friends or relatives	63,642	847	264	2,128	1,689	19,244	25,622	1,779	2,527	5,289	4,229
Pleasure	68,834	1,107	546	2,826	2,105	19,293	25,837	2,361	2,159	5,622	6,948
Personal	24,686	806	93	1,365	912	5,362	7,208	1,281	1,890	3,140	2,619
Business	17,678	322	97 <sup>E</sup>	762	572	4,274	6,054	646	980	2,087	1,840
Convention (business and non-business)	2,660	46 <sup>E</sup>	F	107	89 <sup>E</sup>	663	951	74 <sup>E</sup>	139	291	278
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>177,599</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>5,371</b>	<b>48,864</b>	<b>65,697</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>16,436</b>	<b>15,940</b>
Automobile	162,682	2,762	921	6,568	5,048	45,603	60,691	5,638	7,209	14,774	13,441
Plane	7,518	285	F	415	171 <sup>E</sup>	796	2,192	386	276	1,316	1,523
Bus	4,614	52	F	140	84 <sup>E</sup>	1,650	1,681	95	172	290	441
Rail	1,359	..	..	F	F	428	829	F	F	F	F
Boat	539	F	F	8 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	..	..	F	430
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>91,173</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>24,830</b>	<b>32,431</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>9,809</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>4</sup></b>											
Hotel	20,030	347	175 <sup>E</sup>	784	563	4,517	6,702	612	895	2,757	2,639
Motel	5,224	63 <sup>E</sup>	80 <sup>E</sup>	273	275	1,156	1,707	128	219	531	780
Bed and breakfast	1,097	F	F	F	F	361	343	F	F	F	144 <sup>E</sup>
Hunting or fishing lodge	396	F	F	F	F	207 <sup>E</sup>	125 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
Resort	757	F	F	F	F	140 <sup>E</sup>	307	F	F	F	169 <sup>E</sup>
Camping or trailer park	7,230	71 <sup>E</sup>	123 <sup>E</sup>	221	223	1,721	2,216	290	257	939	1,160
Home of friends or relatives	45,093	894	163	1,656	1,251	12,558	15,782	1,275	2,178	4,845	4,454
Private cottage or vacation home	10,982	123	F	261	107 <sup>E</sup>	3,633	4,923	579	319	264 <sup>E</sup>	689
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,684	43 <sup>E</sup>	42 <sup>E</sup>	55 <sup>E</sup>	F	433	562	70 <sup>E</sup>	72 <sup>E</sup>	94 <sup>E</sup>	247 <sup>E</sup>
Other	2,943	91 <sup>E</sup>	F	129	F	1,006	825	58 <sup>E</sup>	104	266	398

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 4-b**  
**Overnight domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province visited, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province visited										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-visits										
<b>Total visits</b>	<b>177,599</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>5,371</b>	<b>48,864</b>	<b>65,697</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>16,436</b>	<b>15,940</b>
Same-day	86,425	1,587	344	3,971	2,908	24,034	33,266	3,184	3,804	7,190	6,131
Overnight	91,173	1,544	677	3,218	2,463	24,830	32,431	2,961	3,894	9,245	9,809
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>91,173</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>24,830</b>	<b>32,431</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>9,809</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,512	1,235	16 <sup>E</sup>	65	27 <sup>E</sup>	38 <sup>E</sup>	91	F	F	19 <sup>E</sup>	F
Prince Edward Island	337	F	65	122	86	16 <sup>E</sup>	34	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	2,917	58 <sup>E</sup>	184	2,003	345	79	177	F	F	38 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	2,118	25 <sup>E</sup>	136	371	1,214	202	128	F	F	20 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	24,527	F	F	99 <sup>E</sup>	338	21,221	2,513	F	F	F	89 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	34,266	158 <sup>E</sup>	179 <sup>E</sup>	448	385	3,048	28,343	359	148	565	610
Manitoba	3,129	F	F	F	F	28 <sup>E</sup>	422	2,028	275	218	126
Saskatchewan	3,772	F	F	F	F	F	58	187	2,615	747	138
Alberta	9,481	F	F	56 <sup>E</sup>	F	87 <sup>E</sup>	317	172	663	6,420	1,671
British Columbia	9,116	F	F	F	F	105 <sup>E</sup>	347	171 <sup>E</sup>	146 <sup>E</sup>	1,097	7,129
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>91,173</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>24,830</b>	<b>32,431</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>9,809</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	15,961	248	F	559	355	4,724	5,529	459	700	1,638	1,671
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	19,798	368	114 <sup>E</sup>	682	474	5,300	7,468	765	821	1,703	2,086
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	35,270	572	440	1,272	1,095	9,509	12,410	1,219	1,457	3,335	3,924
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	20,145	356	64 <sup>E</sup>	705	539	5,297	7,025	518	916	2,569	2,129
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>91,173</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>24,830</b>	<b>32,431</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>9,809</b>
Visit friends or relatives	35,477	590	170	1,202	1,050	9,944	13,120	988	1,651	3,604	3,135
Pleasure	38,524	537	399	1,301	941	11,377	13,778	1,293	1,175	3,196	4,499
Personal	7,824	222	F	373	203	1,532	2,440	349	586	1,085	985
Business	7,357	151	F	255	210	1,550	2,408	270	386	1,101	939
Convention (business and non-business)	1,919	42 <sup>E</sup>	F	88	55 <sup>E</sup>	407	664	59 <sup>E</sup>	92	254	239
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>91,173</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>24,830</b>	<b>32,431</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>9,809</b>
Automobile	79,709	1,217	584	2,663	2,197	22,676	28,971	2,515	3,505	7,745	7,614
Plane	6,799	277	F	415	167 <sup>E</sup>	660	1,832	359	257	1,255	1,420
Bus	2,805	35 <sup>E</sup>	F	96	61 <sup>E</sup>	1,014	888	65	119 <sup>E</sup>	201	322
Rail	1,008	..	..	F	F	338	581	F	F	F	F
Boat	485	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	383
<b>Accommodation, Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>91,173</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>24,830</b>	<b>32,431</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>9,809</b>
Hotel	20,030	347	175 <sup>E</sup>	784	563	4,517	6,702	612	895	2,757	2,639
Motel	5,224	63 <sup>E</sup>	80 <sup>E</sup>	273	275	1,156	1,707	128	219	531	780
Bed and breakfast	1,097	F	F	F	F	361	343	F	F	F	144 <sup>E</sup>
Hunting or fishing lodge	396	F	F	F	F	207 <sup>E</sup>	125 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
Resort	757	F	F	F	F	140 <sup>E</sup>	307	F	F	F	169 <sup>E</sup>
Camping or trailer park	7,230	71 <sup>E</sup>	123 <sup>E</sup>	221	223	1,721	2,216	290	257	939	1,160
Home of friends or relatives	45,093	894	163	1,656	1,251	12,558	15,782	1,275	2,178	4,845	4,454
Private cottage or vacation home	10,982	123	F	261	107 <sup>E</sup>	3,633	4,923	579	319	264 <sup>E</sup>	689
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,684	43 <sup>E</sup>	42 <sup>E</sup>	55 <sup>E</sup>	F	433	562	70 <sup>E</sup>	72 <sup>E</sup>	94 <sup>E</sup>	247 <sup>E</sup>
Other	2,943	91 <sup>E</sup>	F	129	F	1,006	825	58 <sup>E</sup>	104	266	398

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.







**Table 6**  
**Total domestic travel by activity participation and by province of destination, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of destination										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	thousands of person-trips										
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>175,084</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>65,290</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,738</b>
<b>Activity list (multiple counts)<sup>6</sup></b>											
Visit friends	53,024	1,047	246	2,122	1,259	13,667	19,715	2,020	2,504	5,223	5,199
Visit relatives	77,192	1,475	347	2,877	2,077	22,408	28,390	2,823	3,799	7,079	5,876
Shopping	61,401	1,591	419	2,898	2,226	14,275	21,928	2,452	3,105	6,283	6,184
Sightseeing	35,170	768	375	1,672	828	7,254	14,819	965	899	2,988	4,550
Attend a festival, fair or exhibition	7,775	153	93 <sup>E</sup>	374	212 <sup>E</sup>	2,071	2,996	254	220	623	772
Attend a cultural event (play, concert, etc.)	7,382	130	71 <sup>E</sup>	296	146	2,254	3,065	193	213	460	528
Attend an aboriginal/native cultural event	1,384	F	F	F	F	204 <sup>E</sup>	481	60 <sup>E</sup>	81 <sup>E</sup>	118 <sup>E</sup>	303
Attend a sports event	11,982	190	92	626	386	2,419	4,240	500	634	1,414	1,473
Visit a museum or art gallery	8,176	192	120 <sup>E</sup>	383	167 <sup>E</sup>	2,363	2,780	216	243	592	1,083
Visit a zoo, aquarium, botanical garden	5,284	57 <sup>E</sup>	F	131	219 <sup>E</sup>	1,591	1,839	103 <sup>E</sup>	51 <sup>E</sup>	511	745
Visit a theme or amusement park	5,285	45 <sup>E</sup>	138 <sup>E</sup>	135	244	1,350	2,059	F	58 <sup>E</sup>	663	492 <sup>E</sup>
Visit a national or provincial park	13,588	300	214	497	261	2,702	4,356	691	441	2,031	2,058
Visit an historic site	9,526	306	159	660	231	2,368	3,442	258	181	776	1,109
Go to a bar or nightclub	16,805	319	93 <sup>E</sup>	677	348	4,710	6,464	388	529	1,527	1,721
Go to a casino	5,570	F	F	258	F	957	3,142	119	233	337	489
Take a cruise or boat trip	3,694	99 <sup>E</sup>	F	146 <sup>E</sup>	105 <sup>E</sup>	598	1,573	F	71 <sup>E</sup>	F	844
<b>Participation in sports/outdoor activity<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>49,297</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>17,305</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>5,332</b>
Swimming	12,240	132	147 <sup>E</sup>	320	239	2,980	5,413	466	321	644	1,569
Boating (motor, sail, kayak, canoe, other)	8,234	69	F	178 <sup>E</sup>	124 <sup>E</sup>	2,417	3,678	259 <sup>E</sup>	250	340 <sup>E</sup>	877
Other water-based activities	2,540	F	F	51 <sup>E</sup>	F	707 <sup>E</sup>	1,122	F	F	F	336 <sup>E</sup>
Golfing	4,220	F	62 <sup>E</sup>	167	F	777	1,683	232	208	321	637
Hunting	1,024	F	..	F	F	377 <sup>E</sup>	287 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
Fishing	6,416	55 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	64 <sup>E</sup>	1,707	2,979	319	218	341 <sup>E</sup>	660
Bird or wildlife viewing	3,526	30 <sup>E</sup>	F	72 <sup>E</sup>	F	1,342	1,233	F	51 <sup>E</sup>	238 <sup>E</sup>	332
Cross-country skiing	1,018	F	F	F	F	571 <sup>E</sup>	204 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
Downhill skiing	3,794	18 <sup>E</sup>	..	F	F	1,566	768 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	723 <sup>E</sup>	561
Snowmobiling	1,179	F	..	F	F	465	469 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
Walking or hiking	21,818	296	175	641	448	7,453	7,472	694	432	1,782	2,401
Cycling	4,773	F	F	95 <sup>E</sup>	76 <sup>E</sup>	2,200	1,203	195 <sup>E</sup>	90 <sup>E</sup>	270 <sup>E</sup>	598
Other sports or outdoor activities	13,416	140	93 <sup>E</sup>	476	328	4,484	4,447	512	548	1,330	1,053

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 7**  
**Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by visited census metropolitan area, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Visited census metropolitan area						
	Canada <sup>1,2</sup>	St. John's	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montréal	Ottawa-Gatineau
	thousands of person-visits						
<b>Total visits</b>	<b>183,477</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>7,457</b>	<b>11,272</b>	<b>6,375</b>
Same-day	86,468	533	1,590	345	3,463	6,129	3,092
Overnight	97,009	616	1,398	339	3,995	5,144	3,284
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>183,477</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>7,457</b>	<b>11,272</b>	<b>6,375</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,216	938	43	F	F	29 <sup>E</sup>	23 <sup>E</sup>
Prince Edward Island	785	F	103	14 <sup>E</sup>	F	8 <sup>E</sup>	13 <sup>E</sup>
Nova Scotia	7,008	F	2,105	55 <sup>E</sup>	F	43 <sup>E</sup>	57 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	5,123	16 <sup>E</sup>	298	483	73	82	37 <sup>E</sup>
Quebec	50,093	F	F	F	6,762	8,389	2,677
Ontario	69,167	F	299	87 <sup>E</sup>	521	2,558	3,421
Manitoba	6,504	F	F	F	F	F	34 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	7,928	F	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	17,276	F	F	F	F	59 <sup>E</sup>	F
British Columbia	16,377	F	F	F	F	80 <sup>E</sup>	F
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>183,477</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>7,457</b>	<b>11,272</b>	<b>6,375</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	35,980	215	577	83 <sup>E</sup>	1,557	2,461	1,431
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	41,233	272	724	148	1,568	2,669	1,598
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	64,338	369	870	261	2,555	3,504	1,759
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	41,925	292	817	191	1,777	2,639	1,587
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>183,477</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>7,457</b>	<b>11,272</b>	<b>6,375</b>
Visit friends or relatives	65,622	284	777	242	2,386	4,871	2,638
Pleasure	71,535	352	1,052	220	3,178	3,222	1,774
Personal	25,124	357	785	139 <sup>E</sup>	980	1,366	897
Business	18,315	139 <sup>E</sup>	310	64 <sup>E</sup>	727	1,509	925 <sup>E</sup>
Convention (business and non-business)	2,776	F	65 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	142 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>183,477</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>7,457</b>	<b>11,272</b>	<b>6,375</b>
Automobile	167,098	919	2,562	626	6,902	9,927	5,440
Plane	8,658	211	354	37 <sup>E</sup>	142 <sup>E</sup>	543	431
Bus	4,774	F	57 <sup>E</sup>	F	244	464	305 <sup>E</sup>
Rail	1,401	..	F	F	F	272	F
Boat	600	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>97,009</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>5,144</b>	<b>3,284</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>4</sup></b>							
Hotel	21,081	187	551	71 <sup>E</sup>	1,229	1,649	906
Motel	5,663	F	F	F	248 <sup>E</sup>	159 <sup>E</sup>	93 <sup>E</sup>
Bed and breakfast	1,143	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	396	..	..	..	F	..	..
Resort	767	..	F	..	F	F	..
Camping or trailer park	7,642	F	F	F	159 <sup>E</sup>	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	46,654	383	738	171	1,983	3,167	2,051
Private cottage or vacation home	11,014	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,693	..	F	F	F	F	F
Other	3,073	F	55 <sup>E</sup>	F	169 <sup>E</sup>	114 <sup>E</sup>	97 <sup>E</sup>

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 7**  
**Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by visited census metropolitan area, 2004<sup>9</sup> – concluded**

	Visited census metropolitan area						
	Toronto	St. Catharines- Niagara	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
	thousands of person-visits						
<b>Total visits</b>	<b>14,028</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>2,956</b>
Same-day	7,857	2,179	1,311	960	960	1,631	759
Overnight	6,171	2,045	1,071	1,014	2,345	2,230	2,197
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>14,028</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>2,956</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	59	F	F	..	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	14 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	..	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	107	F	F	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	55	F	F	..	F	F	F
Quebec	1,241	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ontario	12,066	4,050	364	F	254	176	454
Manitoba	102	F	1,654	60	101	61	59
Saskatchewan	23 <sup>E</sup>	F	89	1,567	268	246	33
Alberta	171 <sup>E</sup>	F	116 <sup>E</sup>	218	2,050	2,998	398
British Columbia	191	F	125 <sup>E</sup>	F	507	309	1,923
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>14,028</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>2,956</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	3,163	731	472	470	632	788	592
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	3,318	1,154	558	458	559	831	711
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	3,960	1,562	749	544	1,151	1,056	880
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	3,587	777	603	502	963	1,186	773
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>14,028</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>2,956</b>
Visit friends or relatives	5,730	1,078	596	557	1,256	1,184	979
Pleasure	3,882	2,610	675	453	884	1,002	873
Personal	1,721	343 <sup>E</sup>	733	625	559	1,020	488
Business	2,254	F	318	268	524	565	461
Convention (business and non-business)	429	F	59 <sup>E</sup>	67 <sup>E</sup>	84	87	146 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>14,028</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>2,956</b>
Automobile	11,856	3,910	2,014	1,782	2,564	3,339	1,773
Plane	1,261	56 <sup>E</sup>	307	129 <sup>E</sup>	643	446	917
Bus	485	F	48 <sup>E</sup>	F	93 <sup>E</sup>	66 <sup>E</sup>	110 <sup>E</sup>
Rail	377	F	F	F	..	..	F
Boat	..	..	..	..	..	..	121 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>2,197</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>4</sup></b>							
Hotel	2,142	1,080	420	351	753	878	744
Motel	215 <sup>E</sup>	179 <sup>E</sup>	43 <sup>E</sup>	44 <sup>E</sup>	65 <sup>E</sup>	101 <sup>E</sup>	82 <sup>E</sup>
Bed and breakfast	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	F	..	..	..	..	..	F
Resort	F	F	..	..	F	..	F
Camping or trailer park	F	F	38 <sup>E</sup>	F	53 <sup>E</sup>	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	3,661	642	543	589	1,484	1,162	1,268
Private cottage or vacation home	F	F	F	..	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	F	..	F	..	..	F	..
Other	168 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	55 <sup>E</sup>	70 <sup>E</sup>

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 8****Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by census metropolitan area of expenditure, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Census metropolitan area of expenditure						
	Canada <sup>1,2</sup>	St. John's	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montréal	Ottawa-Gatineau
	thousands of dollars						
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,708,136</b>	<b>333,778</b>	<b>637,410</b>	<b>95,615</b>	<b>1,175,535</b>	<b>2,326,231</b>	<b>1,227,045</b>
Same-day visit expenditures	4,070,016	41,642 <sup>E</sup>	104,982	13,600	215,060	309,929	159,712
Overnight visit expenditures	19,183,351	206,980	417,042	57,870	842,166	1,325,327	686,413
Point of origin expenditures	6,454,769	85,157	115,387	24,144 <sup>E</sup>	118,309	690,975 <sup>E</sup>	380,920
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>29,708,136</b>	<b>333,778</b>	<b>637,410</b>	<b>95,615</b>	<b>1,175,535</b>	<b>2,326,231</b>	<b>1,227,045</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	668,937	231,417	18,527 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	17,457 <sup>E</sup>	F
Prince Edward Island	133,612	1,213 <sup>E</sup>	20,499	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	983,315	F	323,410	6,360 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	26,764 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	711,427	F	55,489	54,884	19,545	27,059 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	6,529,184	F	F	F	945,252	1,554,448	304,102
Ontario	11,435,317	F	129,385 <sup>E</sup>	F	168,010 <sup>E</sup>	623,701	789,534
Manitoba	1,014,634	F	F	F	F	F	13,770 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	1,142,661	F	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	3,391,680	F	F	F	F	F	F
British Columbia	3,697,368	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>29,708,136</b>	<b>333,778</b>	<b>637,410</b>	<b>95,615</b>	<b>1,175,535</b>	<b>2,326,231</b>	<b>1,227,045</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	5,580,683	53,428 <sup>E</sup>	113,251	9,635 <sup>E</sup>	218,946	564,290	287,007
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	6,387,017	80,732	141,868	22,903	278,581	506,612	258,167
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	10,677,719	101,985	220,521	36,828 <sup>E</sup>	413,335	594,763	338,928
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	7,062,715	97,633 <sup>E</sup>	161,770	26,249 <sup>E</sup>	264,672	660,567 <sup>E</sup>	342,943
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>29,708,136</b>	<b>333,778</b>	<b>637,410</b>	<b>95,615</b>	<b>1,175,535</b>	<b>2,326,231</b>	<b>1,227,045</b>
Visit friends or relatives	6,989,180	76,515 <sup>E</sup>	151,482	24,039	248,892	527,534	336,287
Pleasure	11,667,812	90,933	206,424	32,797	543,390	750,592	367,019
Personal	3,275,311	54,536	92,633	13,717 <sup>E</sup>	122,012	214,770	110,568
Business	6,140,049	95,111 <sup>E</sup>	146,600	18,090 <sup>E</sup>	181,335 <sup>E</sup>	720,673 <sup>E</sup>	327,488
Convention (business and non-business)	1,619,316	F	40,253 <sup>E</sup>	F	78,562 <sup>E</sup>	108,975	85,683 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>29,708,136</b>	<b>333,778</b>	<b>637,410</b>	<b>95,615</b>	<b>1,175,535</b>	<b>2,326,231</b>	<b>1,227,045</b>
Automobile	20,483,152	148,055	354,685	61,441	966,571	1,451,247	699,367
Plane	7,518,192	180,322	271,222	29,920 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	419,417
Bus	876,958	3,908 <sup>E</sup>	9,106 <sup>E</sup>	F	49,300 <sup>E</sup>	118,044	F
Rail	586,383	..	F	F	F	166,001 <sup>E</sup>	F
Boat	120,562	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>19,183,351</b>	<b>206,980</b>	<b>417,042</b>	<b>57,870</b>	<b>842,166</b>	<b>1,325,327</b>	<b>686,413</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>5</sup></b>							
Hotel	8,007,071	103,531 <sup>E</sup>	248,943	19,176 <sup>E</sup>	413,657	806,366	356,143
Motel	1,489,701	F	F	F	47,827 <sup>E</sup>	40,401 <sup>E</sup>	27,170 <sup>E</sup>
Bed and breakfast	408,292	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	116,764	..	..	..	F	..	..
Resort	325,854	..	F	..	F	F	..
Camping or trailer park	1,100,282	F	F	F	F	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	5,965,962	87,311	157,434	19,590 <sup>E</sup>	237,363	456,096	263,592
Private cottage or vacation home	1,224,894	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	575,028	..	F	F	F	F	F
Other	863,556	F	F	F	F	24,953 <sup>E</sup>	22,873 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Reallocated expenditures</b>	<b>29,708,136</b>	<b>333,778</b>	<b>637,410</b>	<b>95,615</b>	<b>1,175,535</b>	<b>2,326,231</b>	<b>1,227,045</b>
Vehicle rental	699,890	14,412 <sup>E</sup>	29,768 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	70,350 <sup>E</sup>	F
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	5,613,994	31,876	78,936	19,303	188,909	367,567	184,589
Local transportation	271,366	F	7,702 <sup>E</sup>	F	8,002 <sup>E</sup>	39,448	23,291 <sup>E</sup>
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	4,496,473	77,258	88,606	16,090 <sup>E</sup>	62,452 <sup>E</sup>	F	297,434
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	5,313,190	49,960	124,100	16,081	251,249	423,918	205,805
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	1,906,295	18,001	32,425	6,257 <sup>E</sup>	56,367	89,633	59,042
Accommodation	4,959,071	47,540 <sup>E</sup>	102,679	15,123 <sup>E</sup>	244,735	352,688	185,799
Recreation and entertainment	2,065,187	10,575 <sup>E</sup>	32,473	2,959 <sup>E</sup>	84,885	152,339	67,989
Clothing	2,639,831	50,255	91,655	9,123	179,954	244,231	97,210
Other expenses	1,742,840	29,935 <sup>E</sup>	49,068	F	78,467 <sup>E</sup>	112,842 <sup>E</sup>	75,968

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 8

**Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by census metropolitan area of expenditure, 2004<sup>9</sup> – concluded**

	Census metropolitan area of expenditure						
	Toronto	St. Catharines-Niagara	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
	thousands of dollars						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,928,033</b>	<b>713,526</b>	<b>576,459</b>	<b>331,337</b>	<b>973,859</b>	<b>966,061</b>	<b>1,421,884</b>
Same-day visit expenditures	371,358	F	87,251	69,072	56,341	149,151	43,534 <sup>E</sup>
Overnight visit expenditures	1,564,265	502,756	311,644	215,857	652,258	578,399	875,592
Point of origin expenditures	992,410	51,908	177,563	46,408	265,260	238,511	502,758
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>2,928,033</b>	<b>713,526</b>	<b>576,459</b>	<b>331,337</b>	<b>973,859</b>	<b>966,061</b>	<b>1,421,884</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	38,551	F	F	..	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	5,682 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	..	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	42,674 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	25,622 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	..	3,364 <sup>E</sup>	F	F
Quebec	328,152	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ontario	2,223,113	655,000	119,005	F	148,081 <sup>E</sup>	83,996 <sup>E</sup>	359,849 <sup>E</sup>
Manitoba	55,023	F	337,462	16,639 <sup>E</sup>	35,744	20,148 <sup>E</sup>	23,584 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	F	F	26,137	220,066	73,482	59,221	14,336 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	78,758 <sup>E</sup>	F	35,811 <sup>E</sup>	36,793 <sup>E</sup>	535,751	687,426	158,154
British Columbia	F	F	F	F	128,486	96,405 <sup>E</sup>	818,640
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>2,928,033</b>	<b>713,526</b>	<b>576,459</b>	<b>331,337</b>	<b>973,859</b>	<b>966,061</b>	<b>1,421,884</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	588,704	F	125,513	78,714	153,801	196,584	254,605
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	706,629	141,625	149,133	82,929	182,329	202,264	337,454
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	874,434	296,934 <sup>E</sup>	171,889	83,261	378,248	269,139	463,722
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	758,265	141,361	129,923	86,433	259,480	298,075	366,103
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>2,928,033</b>	<b>713,526</b>	<b>576,459</b>	<b>331,337</b>	<b>973,859</b>	<b>966,061</b>	<b>1,421,884</b>
Visit friends or relatives	679,341	F	125,706	79,999	285,023	242,888	353,470
Pleasure	785,252	464,590	150,474	89,518	258,476	249,060	370,704
Personal	221,139	38,334 <sup>E</sup>	93,189	71,373	100,207	164,576	135,263 <sup>E</sup>
Business	863,204	F	165,740	69,329 <sup>E</sup>	276,769	257,899	422,884
Convention (business and non-business)	374,112 <sup>E</sup>	F	41,206 <sup>E</sup>	20,966 <sup>E</sup>	53,384 <sup>E</sup>	51,060	F
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>2,928,033</b>	<b>713,526</b>	<b>576,459</b>	<b>331,337</b>	<b>973,859</b>	<b>966,061</b>	<b>1,421,884</b>
Automobile	1,446,404	643,784	279,697	245,989	464,640	593,844	406,042
Plane	1,221,536	49,769 <sup>E</sup>	278,908	74,621	485,270	339,344	933,421
Bus	99,806	F	14,142 <sup>E</sup>	F	20,441 <sup>E</sup>	28,495 <sup>E</sup>	31,567 <sup>E</sup>
Rail	148,628	F	F	F	..	F	F
Boat	..	..	..	..	..	F	33,470 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1,564,265</b>	<b>502,756</b>	<b>311,644</b>	<b>215,857</b>	<b>652,258</b>	<b>578,399</b>	<b>875,592</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>5</sup></b>							
Hotel	938,897	347,728	183,171	105,126	343,819	326,769	485,737
Motel	54,260	52,634 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	27,756 <sup>E</sup>	21,998 <sup>E</sup>
Bed and breakfast	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	F	..	..	..	..	..	F
Resort	F	F	..	..	F	..	F
Camping or trailer park	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	546,685	77,308	101,982	89,853	298,749	217,266	313,173
Private cottage or vacation home	F	F	F	..	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	F	..	F	..	..	F	..
Other	31,810 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Reallocated expenditures</b>	<b>2,928,033</b>	<b>713,526</b>	<b>576,459</b>	<b>331,337</b>	<b>973,859</b>	<b>966,061</b>	<b>1,421,884</b>
Vehicle rental	89,815	F	10,356 <sup>E</sup>	F	38,118 <sup>E</sup>	33,120	68,680 <sup>E</sup>
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	389,532	86,207	68,504	57,143	156,610	135,378	108,904
Local transportation	70,178	F	4,614 <sup>E</sup>	F	12,735 <sup>E</sup>	9,046 <sup>E</sup>	22,995
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	786,374	26,225 <sup>E</sup>	153,605	29,300	213,444	191,604	446,259
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	523,994	191,120	85,058	60,387	165,184	157,450	206,384
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	110,122	35,730	37,004	23,915	50,636	61,085	55,083
Accommodation	447,321	143,942	81,094	54,233	151,016	132,725	248,214 <sup>E</sup>
Recreation and entertainment	165,008	F	22,175	15,085	62,138	48,762	84,043 <sup>E</sup>
Clothing	249,539	45,022	75,375	44,883	86,889	118,170	103,516
Other expenses	96,150	24,743 <sup>E</sup>	38,674	34,969 <sup>E</sup>	37,089	78,721	F

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.



## Chapter 4

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### Coefficient of variation tables

#### Notes concerning the coefficient of variation tables

##### Sampling variability

The guidelines for release and publication of the CTS data make use of the concept of sampling variability to determine whether estimates produced from the microdata files are reliable. Sampling variability is the error in the estimates caused by the fact that we survey a sample rather than the entire population. Since differences always exist between sample and census data, statistical measures have been developed which indicate the expected size of the differences. The statistical measure of sampling variability used in this publication is the coefficient of variation (CV). The CV is the standard error of an estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

The application of the CV to the CTS data in this publication has been simplified. In all tables of the publication, the reliability of the data has been identified in the following manner:

<b>Coefficient of variation</b>	<b>Reliability of data</b>	<b>Identified in the tables</b>
0.0 – 16.5	Good	Data released without qualification.
16.6 – 25.0	Fair	Data followed by the letter <sup>E</sup> indicates the data should be used with caution.
25.1 – 33.3 33.4 and over	Poor Very poor	Data and CV not released and replaced with the letter F.

The following tables give, for each estimate appearing in the statistical tables of Chapter 3, the exact CV when its value is lower than 25.1%.



**Table 1: Coefficients of variation**  
**Summary of total domestic travel by province and census metropolitan area, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Person-trips (destination)	Person- visits <sup>1</sup>	Reallocated expenditures	Visit- nights
			percentage	
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.0	2.9	6.4	9.7
Prince Edward Island	6.2	6.0	9.5	12.2
Nova Scotia	2.7	2.7	4.2	6.8
New Brunswick	2.6	2.5	4.7	6.1
Quebec	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.9
Ontario	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.0
Manitoba	3.1	3.0	3.7	7.2
Saskatchewan	2.7	2.6	3.5	4.2
Alberta	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.4
British Columbia	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.4
Yukon/Northwest Territories/Nunavut	22.2	21.6	F	24.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Non-metropolitan areas	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7
St. John's	5.5	5.4	8.0	11.7
Halifax	3.8	3.9	5.9	6.8
Saint-John	8.1	7.7	9.5	12.7
Saguenay	9.9	9.8	13.1	16.1
Québec	3.7	3.6	4.9	7.3
Sherbrooke	10.0	9.9	11.9	12.0
Trois-Rivières	11.2	10.7	10.7	19.0
Montréal	3.2	3.1	7.8	4.6
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.9	4.8	4.4	19.5
Oshawa	20.1	18.7	10.8	14.7
Toronto	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.5
Hamilton	11.3	11.0	15.5	13.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	5.6	5.5	9.4	8.2
Kitchener	8.8	8.7	8.6	10.7
London	5.6	5.4	7.1	9.4
Windsor	9.8	9.7	15.0	13.9
Sudbury	8.9	8.4	10.6	10.8
Thunder Bay	13.9	12.3	12.0	18.1
Winnipeg	4.8	4.8	5.1	9.5
Regina	5.4	5.1	7.2	8.7
Saskatoon	4.3	4.1	5.2	9.6
Calgary	4.4	4.1	5.2	5.6
Edmonton	4.0	3.8	4.4	6.5
Vancouver	4.3	4.1	7.1	7.5
Victoria	6.7	6.5	7.2	11.9

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 2-a: Coefficients of variation**  
**Total domestic travel by traveller characteristics and by province of destination, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of destination										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Same-day	1.3	4.5	8.1	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.3	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.7
Overnight	1.0	3.8	8.7	3.3	4.0	2.2	1.9	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.7
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Non-resident	2.1	12.2	8.9	4.9	5.6	5.6	4.8	7.4	6.1	4.3	4.5
Intraprovincial	0.9	3.1	8.1	3.0	3.1	1.7	1.6	3.4	2.9	2.6	3.0
<b>Sex</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Under 15	2.0	7.2	11.9	6.0	6.5	3.9	3.9	6.7	5.6	5.4	6.1
Male 15 and over	1.2	4.3	9.9	3.9	3.9	2.2	2.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3
Female 15 and over	1.1	4.0	6.6	3.6	3.5	2.4	1.9	4.2	2.9	2.6	3.1
<b>Marital status</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Married or common-law	1.1	3.4	6.6	3.2	3.1	2.0	1.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.1
Single, never married (including children)	1.5	5.1	9.9	4.3	4.3	2.9	2.7	5.2	3.8	3.7	4.1
Widowed	3.0	10.5	19.8	8.5	11.8	6.3	5.8	11.4	7.5	11.1	8.6
Separated or divorced	2.8	12.5	21.1	7.8	9.1	4.4	5.7	9.7	7.6	6.5	6.2
<b>Household income level</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Not stated	1.8	6.6	12.3	5.0	5.5	3.3	3.6	5.5	4.5	4.3	5.2
Less than \$20,000	2.9	7.6	18.0	8.6	8.7	5.4	6.2	7.6	6.1	7.1	7.8
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1.7	5.5	10.2	5.3	5.3	3.7	3.1	5.6	5.6	5.7	4.9
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1.9	6.5	12.0	5.6	5.9	3.7	3.3	6.3	4.8	4.9	5.1
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2.0	8.7	12.3	7.4	6.9	3.9	3.5	7.7	6.6	5.4	5.6
\$80,000 and over	2.0	8.2	13.1	6.7	6.3	4.5	3.0	6.6	5.8	5.2	5.6
<b>Age</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Under 15	2.0	7.2	11.9	6.0	6.5	3.9	3.9	6.7	5.6	5.4	6.1
15 to 19 years	3.6	11.8	22.6	12.0	10.3	7.5	6.4	12.7	9.8	8.0	8.4
20 to 24	3.5	12.9	23.3	10.0	10.7	7.8	6.7	11.0	9.2	9.3	9.3
25 to 34	2.0	7.5	18.6	6.1	7.0	3.9	4.0	6.4	5.3	4.2	5.9
35 to 44	1.6	6.4	10.9	5.2	5.3	3.2	3.0	6.1	6.0	4.5	5.4
45 to 54	1.9	5.9	11.7	5.7	5.4	3.6	3.4	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.2
55 to 64	1.9	6.4	12.9	5.0	5.9	3.7	3.5	7.1	5.0	5.8	5.7
65 years and over	2.0	6.4	14.8	5.5	8.8	4.5	3.3	6.0	5.3	6.6	6.0
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Not stated/under 15	2.0	7.2	11.9	6.0	6.5	3.9	3.9	6.7	5.6	5.4	6.1
0 to 8 years	3.9	8.0	20.2	13.3	10.5	6.6	9.0	9.8	10.1	11.9	13.4
Some secondary education	2.6	7.6	14.6	7.2	7.7	5.3	5.1	7.7	7.1	6.0	6.8
High school diploma	2.2	8.5	22.0	8.3	6.7	4.4	4.3	6.0	6.2	5.0	5.6
Some postsecondary	2.9	12.1	20.2	9.5	10.7	6.9	5.0	9.6	7.6	7.6	7.8
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	1.6	4.8	8.7	4.4	4.4	3.0	2.8	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.5
University degree	1.8	7.6	9.7	5.3	5.5	3.4	3.1	6.7	5.1	4.3	4.6
<b>Type of occupation</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Managerial and other professional	1.5	6.1	10.5	4.7	4.6	3.0	2.5	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Clerical/Sales/Service	1.8	6.7	10.9	6.1	5.4	3.7	3.4	6.1	5.0	4.4	5.2
Primary occupations	5.1	11.1	16.4	13.5	15.8	13.0	15.0	12.3	8.8	10.4	13.9
Manufacturing/Construction/Transport	2.3	9.2	16.8	8.7	7.7	4.1	4.4	8.4	7.8	6.6	7.5
Never worked/none of the above	1.3	4.4	8.9	3.8	4.7	2.5	2.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.0

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 2-b: Coefficients of variation**  
**Overnight domestic travel by traveller characteristics and by province of destination, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of destination										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Same-day	1.3	4.5	8.1	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.3	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.7
Overnight	1.0	3.8	8.7	3.3	4.0	2.2	1.9	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.7
<b>Overnight travel</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Non-resident	1.9	12.3	9.6	5.5	6.9	5.1	4.6	7.0	6.3	4.3	4.6
Intraprovincial	1.1	3.5	15.4	3.9	4.2	2.4	2.0	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.2
<b>Sex</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Under 15	2.3	9.0	14.7	7.4	8.7	5.4	3.8	8.5	6.3	6.8	6.0
Male 15 and over	1.5	5.8	13.8	4.7	5.7	2.7	2.7	5.1	4.7	3.8	3.8
Female 15 and over	1.3	5.4	8.6	4.9	5.0	2.8	2.2	4.9	3.7	3.2	3.2
<b>Marital status</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Married or common-law	1.2	4.4	9.3	4.3	4.6	2.6	2.1	4.3	3.9	3.2	3.2
Single, never married (including children)	1.6	7.1	13.4	5.1	6.1	3.3	2.9	6.0	4.1	4.6	4.1
Widowed	3.6	12.4	F	11.1	10.9	8.0	6.9	17.4	9.0	10.5	9.1
Separated or divorced	3.1	15.8	F	10.8	9.8	5.7	6.4	11.9	9.2	7.7	7.1
<b>Household income level</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Not stated	2.1	6.9	16.1	6.3	7.2	4.5	3.6	7.1	5.3	5.5	5.4
Less than \$20,000	3.5	11.0	F	10.2	10.8	6.6	7.2	9.6	7.9	10.4	7.6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2.0	7.4	17.2	6.8	7.6	3.8	4.0	7.7	6.2	5.7	5.5
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2.2	8.2	14.9	7.2	7.8	4.5	4.1	7.6	5.7	5.4	5.2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2.5	9.4	15.6	8.8	9.9	5.5	4.2	9.0	7.5	6.3	6.2
\$80,000 and over	2.1	10.7	15.9	8.2	8.6	4.2	3.4	7.3	6.7	5.5	5.2
<b>Age</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Under 15	2.3	9.0	14.7	7.4	8.7	5.4	3.8	8.5	6.3	6.8	6.0
15 to 19 years	4.1	12.7	F	13.9	14.1	8.6	7.3	17.3	10.6	9.3	10.9
20 to 24	3.6	16.3	F	11.7	13.4	7.1	7.3	13.2	10.2	9.8	9.0
25 to 34	2.2	10.8	F	7.3	9.3	4.4	4.3	9.1	6.5	5.2	6.3
35 to 44	2.0	7.3	13.4	7.3	7.7	4.2	3.5	7.4	6.3	5.4	5.3
45 to 54	2.3	6.7	17.1	8.2	8.4	4.6	4.3	7.1	7.0	5.9	5.4
55 to 64	2.4	9.9	17.9	7.1	8.7	4.9	4.3	8.5	7.1	6.6	5.8
65 years and over	2.5	8.7	23.3	7.0	9.6	5.6	4.3	7.6	6.4	6.5	6.1
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Not stated/under 15	2.3	9.0	14.7	7.4	8.7	5.4	3.8	8.5	6.3	6.8	6.0
0 to 8 years	5.5	12.3	F	15.6	15.9	9.6	10.8	14.6	13.8	12.4	13.5
Some secondary education	3.0	9.1	20.9	10.0	11.6	6.9	5.4	9.8	8.4	7.7	7.2
High school diploma	2.6	9.8	F	10.0	9.7	5.8	4.7	8.1	7.0	5.6	5.9
Some postsecondary	3.5	14.7	F	11.6	14.3	7.9	6.4	11.2	9.4	9.4	8.8
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	1.7	6.7	12.1	5.2	5.9	3.1	3.1	5.7	5.4	4.2	4.3
University degree	1.9	10.9	12.4	6.8	7.8	3.7	3.5	7.4	6.3	4.9	4.9
<b>Type of occupation</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Managerial and other professional	1.7	7.7	14.0	5.6	6.2	3.3	3.1	5.9	5.0	4.3	4.0
Clerical/Sales/Service	2.2	8.4	12.3	7.5	7.8	4.4	3.9	8.1	6.5	5.0	5.4
Primary occupations	6.6	18.6	24.7	16.3	22.8	18.6	18.4	16.2	12.2	11.0	14.6
Manufacturing/Construction/Transport	2.7	11.6	23.2	10.5	10.0	5.9	4.9	10.0	9.3	7.9	7.1
Never worked/none of the above	1.5	5.1	12.3	5.1	6.7	3.4	2.8	5.5	4.5	4.8	4.3

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 3-a: Coefficients of variation**  
**Total domestic travel by trip characteristics and by province of destination, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of destination										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Same-day	1.3	4.5	8.1	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.3	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.7
Overnight	1.0	3.8	8.7	3.3	4.0	2.2	1.9	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.7
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Non-resident	2.1	12.2	8.9	4.9	5.6	5.6	4.8	7.4	6.1	4.3	4.5
Intraprovincial	0.9	3.1	8.1	3.0	3.1	1.7	1.6	3.4	2.9	2.6	3.0
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.9	3.1	23.5	13.0	21.9	19.7	10.8	F	F	21.8	F
Prince Edward Island	4.5	F	8.1	7.2	6.8	20.8	13.1	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	2.8	23.1	10.3	3.0	7.1	18.6	9.4	F	F	22.8	24.9
New Brunswick	2.5	20.2	10.1	6.3	3.1	10.2	9.2	F	F	24.2	F
Quebec	1.7	F	F	24.1	13.1	1.7	6.4	F	F	F	24.6
Ontario	1.6	21.1	F	12.6	17.3	6.4	1.6	13.2	20.2	11.7	10.1
Manitoba	2.9	F	F	F	F	F	7.1	3.4	8.0	8.6	11.0
Saskatchewan	2.5	F	..	F	F	F	13.3	10.1	2.9	6.2	9.4
Alberta	2.4	F	F	F	F	20.4	12.5	17.5	8.8	2.6	5.9
British Columbia	2.8	F	F	F	F	20.7	11.5	20.0	22.3	7.4	3.0
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	2.1	6.4	20.5	5.3	6.1	3.6	3.8	8.1	5.6	5.5	6.0
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	1.8	6.6	10.5	5.1	4.9	3.7	2.9	6.6	6.4	4.2	5.4
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	1.5	5.1	9.3	4.2	5.1	2.8	2.9	5.0	4.1	4.6	4.6
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	1.8	5.6	13.4	6.7	5.0	3.9	3.2	5.5	5.6	3.6	5.4
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Visit friends or relatives	1.4	5.2	9.9	4.4	4.8	2.6	2.6	4.7	4.2	3.4	3.8
Pleasure	1.3	4.2	8.4	3.9	4.5	2.6	2.6	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.1
Personal	1.9	6.7	15.9	6.2	6.7	4.8	3.9	5.7	4.8	4.7	7.6
Business	3.1	10.8	F	8.8	8.6	7.2	5.8	8.4	7.4	6.9	9.1
Convention (business and non-business)	6.0	21.5	F	14.1	19.2	15.3	10.2	18.0	15.0	12.7	14.4
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Automobile	0.9	3.0	6.1	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.7	3.2	2.7	2.4	3.0
Plane	3.7	12.8	F	11.4	20.8	9.3	8.3	11.0	13.9	7.7	5.7
Bus	5.0	15.3	F	13.3	17.4	10.1	8.0	13.9	16.1	10.9	10.5
Rail	11.5	..	..	F	F	14.2	16.9	F	F	F	F
Boat	9.2	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	11.3
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>3</sup></b>											
Hotel	2.0	9.3	20.8	6.5	8.6	3.9	3.9	7.6	5.7	4.8	5.1
Motel	3.7	18.2	F	11.7	12.8	9.0	6.4	14.1	12.2	9.7	7.9
Bed and breakfast	7.0	F	F	F	F	12.6	13.0	F	F	22.9	15.7
Hunting or fishing lodge	13.4	F	F	F	F	18.1	24.9	F	F	F	F
Resort	9.6	F	F	F	F	19.2	13.8	F	F	F	21.0
Camping or trailer park	3.4	20.6	17.4	11.1	12.7	9.7	6.4	11.5	10.7	10.5	7.3
Home of friends or relatives	1.4	4.8	11.2	4.6	5.0	2.8	2.6	5.0	4.1	3.7	3.4
Private cottage or vacation home	3.9	11.1	F	12.1	18.2	8.7	5.6	11.4	12.1	18.9	12.8
Commercial cottage or cabin	6.4	20.5	18.9	21.0	F	14.4	13.8	17.5	23.8	20.7	17.5
Other	4.9	23.3	F	13.9	F	8.0	12.5	18.1	14.6	12.5	10.8

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 3-b: Coefficients of variation  
Overnight domestic travel by trip characteristics and by province of destination, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of destination										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Same-day	1.3	4.5	8.1	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.3	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.7
Overnight	1.0	3.8	8.7	3.3	4.0	2.2	1.9	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.7
<b>Overnight travel</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Non-resident	1.9	12.3	9.6	5.5	6.9	5.1	4.6	7.0	6.3	4.3	4.6
Intraprovincial	1.1	3.5	15.4	3.9	4.2	2.4	2.0	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.2
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.0	3.5	23.5	13.1	21.9	20.2	10.8	F	F	21.8	F
Prince Edward Island	5.1	F	15.4	8.1	8.4	20.8	13.1	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	3.4	22.8	11.1	3.9	8.1	19.0	9.0	F	F	22.8	24.9
New Brunswick	2.9	20.2	10.8	6.3	4.2	9.3	9.3	F	F	24.2	F
Quebec	2.2	F	F	24.1	15.2	2.4	6.6	F	F	F	24.6
Ontario	1.8	21.1	F	12.6	17.6	5.9	2.0	10.6	20.2	11.7	10.1
Manitoba	3.5	F	F	F	F	F	7.0	4.7	8.9	8.6	11.0
Saskatchewan	2.5	F	..	F	F	F	13.5	9.9	3.3	5.2	9.4
Alberta	2.7	F	F	F	F	20.4	12.5	16.9	8.9	3.3	6.0
British Columbia	3.0	F	F	F	F	20.7	11.5	20.0	22.3	8.1	3.2
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	2.7	7.7	F	6.6	8.2	4.4	4.9	8.7	7.5	6.3	6.3
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	2.0	7.8	17.9	7.0	7.0	4.3	3.5	8.7	6.8	5.7	6.4
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	1.8	6.9	11.0	5.4	7.8	4.0	3.1	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.6
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	1.9	7.4	19.5	7.8	7.2	4.6	3.8	7.4	6.5	4.7	4.4
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Visit friends or relatives	1.6	6.4	13.6	5.3	5.9	3.3	3.0	5.7	4.4	4.2	4.2
Pleasure	1.6	5.8	11.1	5.5	6.4	3.7	3.0	6.6	5.5	4.8	4.2
Personal	2.8	7.7	F	9.0	10.7	6.8	6.2	9.0	7.4	6.6	8.6
Business	3.7	16.5	F	11.0	12.8	7.8	6.4	12.5	11.3	8.9	9.6
Convention (business and non-business)	5.5	23.6	F	16.1	22.3	15.1	9.0	19.7	16.9	14.2	15.8
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Automobile	1.1	3.5	8.5	3.3	4.1	2.4	2.0	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.1
Plane	3.0	13.0	F	11.4	21.3	9.8	5.5	11.2	14.4	8.0	5.5
Bus	5.5	19.9	F	15.5	22.9	10.3	11.2	13.8	17.6	10.8	11.2
Rail	8.6	..	..	F	F	13.1	12.3	F	..	F	F
Boat	9.8	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	12.3
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>3</sup></b>											
Hotel	2.0	9.3	20.8	6.5	8.6	3.9	3.9	7.6	5.7	4.8	5.1
Motel	3.7	18.2	F	11.7	12.8	9.0	6.4	14.1	12.2	9.7	7.9
Bed and breakfast	7.0	F	F	F	F	12.6	13.0	F	F	22.9	15.7
Hunting or fishing lodge	13.4	F	F	F	F	18.1	24.9	F	F	F	F
Resort	9.6	F	F	F	F	19.2	13.8	F	F	F	21.0
Camping or trailer park	3.4	20.6	17.4	11.1	12.7	9.7	6.4	11.5	10.7	10.5	7.3
Home of friends or relatives	1.4	4.8	11.2	4.6	5.0	2.8	2.6	5.0	4.1	3.7	3.4
Private cottage or vacation home	3.9	11.1	F	12.1	18.2	8.7	5.6	11.4	12.1	18.9	12.8
Commercial cottage or cabin	6.4	20.5	18.9	21.0	F	14.4	13.8	17.5	23.8	20.7	17.5
Other	4.9	23.3	F	13.9	F	8.0	12.5	18.1	14.6	12.5	10.8

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 4-a: Coefficients of variation**  
**Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province visited, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province visited										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
<b>Total visits</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Same-day	1.3	4.5	8.1	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.3	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.7
Overnight	1.0	3.7	8.1	3.3	3.8	2.2	1.8	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.7
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.9	3.1	23.3	11.6	17.6	17.3	10.4	F	F	19.7	F
Prince Edward Island	4.4	F	8.1	7.1	6.6	17.4	12.9	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	2.8	23.1	10.2	3.0	6.9	15.4	9.3	F	F	20.8	F
New Brunswick	2.5	19.9	10.0	6.1	3.1	9.3	9.1	F	F	21.4	F
Quebec	1.7	F	F	22.7	11.4	1.7	6.4	F	F	F	24.6
Ontario	1.6	20.6	22.7	12.1	13.2	6.3	1.6	12.1	16.0	10.5	10.1
Manitoba	2.9	F	F	F	F	23.2	7.0	3.4	7.1	8.5	11.2
Saskatchewan	2.5	F	F	F	F	F	13.2	9.8	2.8	5.9	9.4
Alberta	2.4	F	F	24.8	F	19.6	11.8	16.3	8.5	2.6	5.9
British Columbia	2.9	F	F	F	F	19.8	10.9	18.5	19.0	7.1	3.0
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	2.1	6.4	20.2	5.3	6.1	3.6	3.8	8.0	5.5	5.5	6.0
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	1.8	6.5	10.7	5.0	4.8	3.7	2.9	6.4	6.3	4.0	5.4
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	1.5	5.1	8.8	4.2	4.6	2.8	2.9	4.8	3.9	4.4	4.5
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	1.8	5.6	13.1	6.6	4.9	3.9	3.2	5.5	5.5	3.6	5.4
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Visit friends or relatives	1.4	5.1	10.1	4.3	4.6	2.5	2.6	4.7	4.1	3.4	3.7
Pleasure	1.3	4.2	8.0	3.9	4.4	2.6	2.5	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.1
Personal	1.9	6.7	15.9	6.2	6.6	4.8	3.9	5.7	4.8	4.6	7.5
Business	3.0	10.6	24.6	8.7	8.5	7.2	5.7	8.3	7.2	6.8	9.1
Convention (business and non-business)	6.0	21.4	F	13.8	19.0	15.2	10.1	17.8	14.2	12.4	14.3
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Automobile	0.9	3.0	6.0	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.0
Plane	3.6	12.2	F	10.9	18.0	8.9	7.8	10.5	13.3	7.2	5.7
Bus	5.0	15.2	F	13.3	17.7	10.0	8.0	13.9	15.4	10.7	10.4
Rail	11.3	..	..	F	F	13.9	16.6	F	F	F	F
Boat	9.1	F	F	24.3	F	F	F	..	..	F	11.3
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>4</sup></b>											
Hotel	2.0	9.1	19.0	6.7	7.4	3.8	3.8	7.4	5.4	4.7	5.1
Motel	3.7	18.8	23.9	11.6	11.9	8.9	6.2	12.4	10.3	9.4	7.7
Bed and breakfast	7.2	F	F	F	F	12.2	12.8	F	F	F	17.1
Hunting or fishing lodge	13.4	F	F	F	F	18.1	24.9	F	F	F	F
Resort	9.6	F	F	F	F	18.6	13.9	F	F	F	21.1
Camping or trailer park	3.4	20.7	17.5	11.9	11.4	9.6	6.2	10.7	9.6	10.3	7.4
Home of friends or relatives	1.4	4.8	11.1	4.5	4.9	2.8	2.6	5.0	3.9	3.6	3.4
Private cottage or vacation home	3.9	11.1	F	12.3	18.1	8.7	5.6	11.4	12.1	18.9	12.7
Commercial cottage or cabin	6.3	19.8	18.1	19.1	F	14.3	13.8	17.5	24.0	20.2	18.0
Other	4.8	21.7	F	13.9	F	7.8	12.3	17.7	14.0	11.8	11.0

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 4-b: Coefficients of variation  
Overnight domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province visited, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province visited										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
<b>Total visits</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Same-day	1.3	4.5	8.1	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.3	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.7
Overnight	1.0	3.7	8.1	3.3	3.8	2.2	1.8	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.7
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.2	3.4	23.3	11.7	17.6	17.6	10.5	F	F	19.7	F
Prince Edward Island	5.1	F	15.1	8.0	8.2	17.4	12.9	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	3.3	22.8	10.9	3.9	7.6	15.6	8.9	F	F	20.8	F
New Brunswick	2.9	19.9	10.6	6.2	4.1	8.4	9.1	F	F	21.4	F
Quebec	2.2	F	F	22.7	12.7	2.4	6.6	F	F	F	24.6
Ontario	1.8	20.6	22.7	12.1	13.3	5.8	1.9	9.8	16.0	10.5	10.1
Manitoba	3.5	F	F	F	F	23.2	6.8	4.7	7.7	8.5	11.2
Saskatchewan	2.5	F	F	F	F	F	13.4	9.6	3.2	4.9	9.4
Alberta	2.8	F	F	24.8	F	19.6	11.8	15.9	8.6	3.3	6.0
British Columbia	3.1	F	F	F	F	19.8	10.9	18.5	19.0	7.8	3.1
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	2.7	7.6	F	6.5	8.2	4.4	4.9	8.5	7.2	6.2	6.3
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	2.0	7.6	16.8	6.6	6.6	4.3	3.5	8.4	6.4	5.3	6.4
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	1.8	6.7	10.3	5.5	6.6	3.9	3.1	5.2	4.6	5.1	4.5
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	1.9	7.3	18.7	7.6	7.0	4.5	3.8	7.8	6.3	4.7	4.4
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Visit friends or relatives	1.6	6.3	13.4	5.2	5.7	3.3	3.0	5.6	4.3	4.1	4.1
Pleasure	1.6	5.7	10.1	5.5	6.0	3.7	3.0	6.3	5.3	4.6	4.2
Personal	2.7	7.7	F	8.9	11.3	6.7	6.2	8.9	7.4	6.5	8.5
Business	3.7	15.9	F	10.9	12.4	7.6	6.3	12.4	10.8	8.7	9.5
Convention (business and non-business)	5.6	23.4	F	15.7	22.1	15.0	9.0	19.4	16.0	13.7	15.7
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Automobile	1.1	3.5	8.2	3.3	3.9	2.3	2.0	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.1
Plane	3.1	12.4	F	10.9	18.4	9.2	5.2	10.7	13.7	7.4	5.5
Bus	5.5	19.7	F	15.4	22.5	10.1	11.1	13.6	16.7	10.6	11.1
Rail	8.8	..	..	F	F	12.7	12.1	F	F	F	F
Boat	9.7	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	12.3
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>4</sup></b>											
Hotel	2.0	9.1	19.0	6.7	7.4	3.8	3.8	7.4	5.4	4.7	5.1
Motel	3.7	18.8	23.9	11.6	11.9	8.9	6.2	12.4	10.3	9.4	7.7
Bed and breakfast	7.2	F	F	F	F	12.2	12.8	F	F	F	17.1
Hunting or fishing lodge	13.4	F	F	F	F	18.1	24.9	F	F	F	F
Resort	9.6	F	F	F	F	18.6	13.9	F	F	F	21.1
Camping or trailer park	3.4	20.7	17.5	11.9	11.4	9.6	6.2	10.7	9.6	10.3	7.4
Home of friends or relatives	1.4	4.8	11.1	4.5	4.9	2.8	2.6	5.0	3.9	3.6	3.4
Private cottage or vacation home	3.9	11.1	F	12.3	18.1	8.7	5.6	11.4	12.1	18.9	12.7
Commercial cottage or cabin	6.3	19.8	18.1	19.1	F	14.3	13.8	17.5	24.0	20.2	18.0
Other	4.8	21.7	F	13.9	F	7.8	12.3	17.7	14.0	11.8	11.0

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 5-a: Coefficients of variation****Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province of expenditure, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of expenditure										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Same-day visit expenditures	1.8	7.7	11.4	4.9	4.6	3.6	3.8	5.9	4.8	5.0	5.6
Overnight visit expenditures	1.5	9.1	11.7	5.6	6.9	2.8	2.8	5.1	4.7	3.8	3.8
Point of origin expenditures	5.9	10.1	9.3	8.5	8.7	F	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.0	9.6
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.5	4.4	24.3	15.4	21.4	19.1	11.9	F	F	23.9	F
Prince Edward Island	5.4	F	7.3	8.3	7.9	23.0	14.7	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	3.8	24.9	12.8	3.6	9.0	19.5	13.4	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	3.5	23.9	12.9	8.6	3.6	10.5	11.7	F	F	F	F
Quebec	3.9	F	F	F	17.8	3.7	9.6	F	F	F	F
Ontario	2.7	F	F	14.1	18.3	7.0	2.5	12.4	22.5	14.9	15.1
Manitoba	3.9	F	F	F	F	F	8.8	3.7	11.2	11.2	13.6
Saskatchewan	3.1	F	F	F	F	F	17.7	10.4	3.6	5.9	10.6
Alberta	3.5	F	F	F	F	22.5	15.6	15.6	10.0	3.4	6.5
British Columbia	3.9	F	F	F	F	24.8	20.2	22.4	F	8.5	3.7
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	3.2	10.9	F	10.2	7.8	5.1	5.1	7.6	7.9	7.5	6.8
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	3.3	17.7	19.4	8.3	7.3	5.1	4.1	8.4	7.7	6.9	7.9
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	2.4	9.1	13.3	7.5	8.9	3.6	3.9	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.9
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	3.7	12.2	15.7	7.4	9.3	10.9	5.4	7.3	6.7	4.9	6.4
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Visit friends or relatives	2.0	9.7	18.3	8.2	10.4	3.2	3.5	6.2	5.5	4.4	4.8
Pleasure	1.9	8.4	13.3	6.7	7.1	3.5	3.6	5.2	5.9	4.5	5.0
Personal	2.5	8.9	16.5	10.4	8.8	6.8	4.4	6.6	6.0	6.5	8.6
Business	4.9	19.3	F	11.4	12.1	13.8	5.8	10.2	10.5	8.6	8.8
Convention (business and non-business)	9.6	F	F	17.1	19.3	10.5	14.9	20.2	14.4	19.0	20.0
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Automobile	1.4	5.1	10.0	4.2	4.8	2.5	2.6	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.4
Plane	4.6	13.1	F	9.5	14.6	19.4	5.8	7.8	11.2	6.7	7.0
Bus	5.7	20.4	F	19.2	21.7	10.0	10.2	14.6	15.2	22.2	15.8
Rail	13.1	..	F	F	F	18.8	15.5	F	F	F	F
Boat	12.1	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	14.8
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>5</sup></b>											
Hotel	2.7	17.0	21.3	9.2	11.5	5.0	4.8	9.3	8.4	6.3	6.7
Motel	4.3	23.6	F	17.6	20.3	8.6	7.1	17.8	11.9	13.4	9.3
Bed and breakfast	8.8	F	F	F	F	17.4	14.7	F	F	F	18.7
Hunting or fishing lodge	16.4	F	F	F	F	21.0	F	F	F	F	F
Resort	17.0	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Camping or trailer park	6.0	22.6	F	20.6	23.6	10.3	13.0	15.0	13.7	8.7	10.6
Home of friends or relatives	1.8	7.2	16.3	9.6	11.0	3.8	3.4	7.1	6.7	4.7	4.5
Private cottage or vacation home	5.0	22.7	F	F	F	11.0	8.5	15.2	11.7	F	12.3
Commercial cottage or cabin	9.7	F	23.6	21.7	F	16.8	21.2	24.1	F	24.6	F
Other	7.2	F	F	21.8	F	10.3	20.2	F	21.6	13.9	17.7
<b>Reallocated expenditures</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Vehicle rental	5.3	18.4	F	15.1	F	12.3	8.6	17.1	17.4	10.2	15.7
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	1.2	4.4	9.5	4.3	5.3	2.2	2.1	4.7	4.4	2.8	3.3
Local transportation	5.8	22.3	F	19.6	F	7.7	10.3	15.8	18.3	13.7	11.2
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	4.8	9.6	11.8	8.5	9.5	23.4	6.9	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.1
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	1.5	8.2	12.6	6.4	5.6	2.8	2.5	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.1
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	2.0	7.8	15.4	9.6	8.6	4.3	4.0	6.5	5.7	6.6	4.7
Accommodation	2.3	19.9	15.0	7.8	9.1	4.1	4.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	6.3
Recreation and entertainment	3.5	11.4	12.5	7.0	11.7	5.8	7.0	7.6	8.3	8.4	6.9
Clothing	2.2	6.7	11.4	6.9	5.9	4.2	4.2	7.4	5.4	6.3	6.0
Other expenses	3.7	15.2	23.1	10.2	12.1	9.9	6.7	8.9	11.4	7.2	12.3

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.



**Table 5-b: Coefficients of variation****Reallocated expenditures for overnight domestic visits by trip characteristics and by province of expenditure, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of expenditure										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Same-day visit expenditures	1.8	7.7	11.4	4.9	4.6	3.6	3.8	5.9	4.8	5.0	5.6
Overnight visit expenditures	1.5	9.1	11.7	5.6	6.9	2.8	2.8	5.1	4.7	3.8	3.8
Point of origin expenditures	5.9	10.1	9.3	8.5	8.7	F	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.0	9.6
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	5.0	5.8	24.3	15.5	21.5	19.3	11.9	F	F	23.9	F
Prince Edward Island	6.3	F	19.0	8.8	10.0	23.0	14.7	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	4.5	F	13.0	5.1	9.0	19.6	13.5	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	4.1	23.9	13.2	8.9	5.9	9.7	11.7	F	F	F	F
Quebec	3.2	F	F	F	18.2	3.1	10.0	F	F	F	F
Ontario	2.8	F	F	14.1	18.4	7.3	3.2	12.8	22.5	14.9	15.1
Manitoba	4.1	F	F	F	F	F	8.9	5.0	11.8	11.2	13.6
Saskatchewan	3.7	F	F	F	F	F	17.9	11.1	5.2	5.8	10.6
Alberta	4.0	F	F	F	F	22.5	15.6	15.8	10.2	4.7	6.6
British Columbia	4.0	F	F	F	F	24.8	20.2	22.4	F	8.8	4.3
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	3.4	11.7	F	14.4	11.2	6.5	6.1	9.2	12.2	9.0	7.0
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	3.4	F	F	11.2	12.0	6.1	5.0	11.8	9.7	8.0	9.5
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	2.4	12.4	14.4	9.0	11.0	4.3	4.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	6.6
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	3.1	17.6	F	9.9	15.1	6.6	7.0	11.9	9.3	5.7	6.1
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Visit friends or relatives	2.0	11.9	24.8	10.5	13.1	4.1	3.7	8.4	6.8	4.5	5.3
Pleasure	2.2	11.5	14.7	9.1	9.9	4.1	4.6	6.6	7.6	5.9	5.7
Personal	3.7	11.2	F	16.3	16.2	10.6	6.2	10.4	11.3	9.4	12.9
Business	4.4	F	F	16.6	19.7	9.7	7.0	15.9	14.5	10.1	11.2
Convention (business and non-business)	7.9	F	F	21.0	F	11.9	13.7	F	20.2	24.5	21.3
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Automobile	1.6	6.8	11.5	5.4	7.0	3.0	3.2	4.6	4.8	3.7	3.8
Plane	4.1	18.3	F	13.3	F	11.6	6.7	12.6	16.8	9.1	9.1
Bus	6.6	F	F	21.7	F	9.6	13.3	19.3	19.7	F	18.3
Rail	13.2	..	..	F	F	20.6	19.0	F	F	F	F
Boat	12.9	F	F	F	F	F	F	..	..	F	15.9
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>5</sup></b>											
Hotel	2.7	17.0	21.3	9.2	11.5	5.0	4.8	9.3	8.4	6.3	6.7
Motel	4.3	23.6	F	17.6	20.3	8.6	7.1	17.8	11.9	13.4	9.3
Bed and breakfast	8.8	F	F	F	F	17.4	14.7	F	F	F	18.7
Hunting or fishing lodge	16.4	F	F	F	F	21.0	F	F	F	F	F
Resort	17.0	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Camping or trailer park	6.0	22.6	F	20.6	23.6	10.3	13.0	15.0	13.7	8.7	10.6
Home of friends or relatives	1.8	7.2	16.3	9.6	11.0	3.8	3.4	7.1	6.7	4.7	4.5
Private cottage or vacation home	5.0	22.7	F	F	F	11.0	8.5	15.2	11.7	F	12.3
Commercial cottage or cabin	9.7	F	23.6	21.7	F	16.8	21.2	24.1	F	24.6	F
Other	7.2	F	F	21.8	F	10.3	20.2	F	21.6	13.9	17.7
<b>Reallocated expenditures</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Vehicle rental	5.8	18.5	F	17.1	F	14.4	9.3	19.4	21.8	11.9	16.7
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	1.5	5.8	11.7	6.0	7.9	2.9	2.6	5.2	6.1	3.1	3.6
Local transportation	5.0	23.3	F	19.8	F	8.6	7.6	15.6	20.0	14.1	11.8
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	5.0	17.5	F	23.8	22.8	12.5	8.9	21.5	20.8	13.4	7.6
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	1.8	10.1	13.8	7.7	7.5	3.3	2.9	6.7	6.4	5.2	4.5
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	2.3	10.7	16.9	10.4	11.1	4.4	4.8	8.4	7.6	8.3	5.3
Accommodation	2.3	19.9	15.0	7.8	9.1	4.1	4.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	6.3
Recreation and entertainment	3.3	11.6	12.9	8.3	13.7	6.9	5.9	8.7	10.3	9.8	7.5
Clothing	2.7	9.3	13.6	8.7	8.0	5.5	5.1	10.5	7.6	7.8	6.9
Other expenses	5.0	19.7	F	12.0	19.3	12.5	9.7	13.4	16.6	9.3	15.8

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 6: Coefficients of variation**  
**Total domestic travel by activity participation and by province of destination, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Province of destination										
	Canada <sup>2</sup>	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	percentage										
<b>Total travel</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Activity list (multiple counts)<sup>6</sup></b>											
Visit friends	1.5	4.3	9.3	4.5	5.5	3.2	3.0	4.8	4.8	3.5	3.5
Visit relatives	1.2	4.0	9.7	3.6	4.2	2.4	2.5	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.5
Shopping	1.3	4.0	8.5	3.8	4.0	2.8	2.5	4.8	3.9	3.1	4.0
Sightseeing	1.7	6.4	10.1	4.8	7.1	3.8	3.1	7.8	6.5	4.9	3.8
Attend a festival, fair or exhibition	4.0	13.3	18.2	8.7	16.7	8.4	6.9	15.5	14.3	9.5	9.7
Attend a cultural event (play, concert, etc.)	3.5	14.5	17.7	8.4	15.8	6.2	6.1	11.7	10.6	8.3	9.8
Attend an aboriginal/native cultural event	7.2	F	F	F	F	22.7	14.9	21.8	23.4	21.3	14.2
Attend a sports event	3.4	11.7	15.5	10.0	9.7	8.3	6.4	14.1	9.8	8.7	12.0
Visit a museum or art gallery	3.2	14.7	19.3	8.8	17.1	7.1	5.6	15.3	12.7	9.6	6.8
Visit a zoo, aquarium, botanical garden	5.3	21.8	F	13.1	17.6	10.2	12.2	22.8	23.9	9.4	11.0
Visit a theme or amusement park	4.5	21.0	18.7	14.8	11.4	7.0	8.5	F	24.8	8.9	16.6
Visit a national or provincial park	3.3	9.2	14.2	8.4	11.5	7.3	6.9	9.3	9.1	7.7	5.8
Visit an historic site	3.0	11.0	16.4	7.7	12.7	6.1	6.4	12.9	13.5	8.9	6.6
Go to a bar or nightclub	2.5	11.6	18.7	7.4	12.0	4.7	4.3	10.6	7.8	5.5	5.7
Go to a casino	4.4	F	F	11.0	F	9.7	6.9	14.1	9.9	10.3	10.2
Take a cruise or boat trip	4.5	21.7	F	17.1	21.8	14.9	8.3	F	17.1	F	7.7
<b>Participation in sports/outdoor activity<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Swimming	3.7	15.9	19.6	11.8	15.3	8.6	5.7	13.2	11.1	13.8	7.5
Boating (motor, sail, kayak, canoe, other)	4.2	16.6	F	16.9	21.5	9.4	6.3	17.0	10.4	17.0	9.1
Other water-based activities	7.3	F	F	23.3	F	18.4	13.5	F	F	F	18.5
Golfing	5.6	F	20.7	14.8	F	15.8	10.6	15.6	12.7	15.3	10.4
Hunting	12.2	F	..	F	F	17.0	22.1	F	F	F	F
Fishing	4.8	24.7	F	F	23.3	9.9	7.2	15.8	14.3	19.2	12.8
Bird or wildlife viewing	5.9	21.0	F	24.8	F	11.3	9.7	F	22.8	20.7	14.2
Cross-country skiing	12.5	F	F	F	F	18.5	22.4	F	F	F	F
Downhill skiing	8.0	23.6	..	F	F	11.0	19.8	F	F	21.6	11.8
Snowmobiling	9.1	F	..	F	F	14.6	18.7	F	F	F	F
Walking or hiking	2.3	8.9	16.4	8.3	9.7	4.3	4.6	8.3	8.8	7.5	5.6
Cycling	5.1	F	F	24.2	21.2	8.8	11.2	20.8	19.9	17.6	13.5
Other sports or outdoor activities	3.4	12.2	18.3	10.9	9.2	6.4	7.1	14.1	10.9	8.2	8.0

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 7: Coefficients of variation**  
**Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by visited census metropolitan area, 2004<sup>9</sup>**

	Visited census metropolitan area						
	Canada <sup>1,2</sup>	St. John's	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montréal	Ottawa-Gatineau
	percentage						
<b>Total visits</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Same-day	1.3	7.9	5.2	11.5	5.6	4.9	7.1
Overnight	1.0	6.5	5.0	9.8	4.6	3.5	5.0
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.9	5.5	14.0	F	F	20.9	19.7
Prince Edward Island	4.3	F	8.1	17.9	F	24.9	22.7
Nova Scotia	2.7	F	4.7	21.1	F	23.9	17.4
New Brunswick	2.5	24.0	7.2	9.6	14.9	12.4	17.0
Quebec	1.7	F	F	F	3.7	3.2	8.5
Ontario	1.6	F	15.0	24.6	13.6	8.8	5.7
Manitoba	2.9	F	F	F	F	F	20.7
Saskatchewan	2.5	F	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	2.4	F	F	F	F	24.6	F
British Columbia	2.9	F	F	F	F	22.4	F
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	2.1	12.1	7.0	17.0	8.2	5.4	8.0
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	1.8	12.6	7.6	14.2	6.3	4.9	8.8
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	1.5	9.3	7.0	13.2	5.8	7.1	9.6
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	1.8	9.6	8.7	16.3	8.3	6.6	11.0
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Visit friends or relatives	1.4	9.9	7.4	13.0	5.5	4.2	7.4
Pleasure	1.3	8.6	6.2	12.9	5.0	5.6	7.1
Personal	1.9	10.3	7.8	20.3	8.5	7.9	11.3
Business	3.1	17.7	9.0	22.2	13.7	12.4	17.2
Convention (business and non-business)	6.0	F	18.1	F	F	F	22.3
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Automobile	0.9	5.6	4.1	8.2	3.7	3.6	5.1
Plane	3.9	15.2	12.2	24.7	22.9	9.8	12.5
Bus	5.0	F	19.1	F	14.5	10.6	22.4
Rail	11.2	..	F	F	F	15.1	F
Boat	10.9	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>4</sup></b>							
Hotel	2.0	13.7	8.2	17.9	8.4	6.0	8.9
Motel	4.1	F	F	F	23.9	17.7	18.4
Bed and breakfast	7.4	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	13.4	..	..	..	F	..	..
Resort	9.7	..	F	..	F	F	..
Camping or trailer park	3.3	F	F	F	23.5	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	1.4	7.7	6.4	12.2	5.7	4.5	7.2
Private cottage or vacation home	3.9	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	6.3	..	F	F	F	F	F
Other	5.1	F	19.9	F	20.6	20.4	24.5

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 7: Coefficients of variation**  
**Total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by visited census metropolitan area, 2004<sup>9</sup> – concluded**

	Visited census metropolitan area						
	Toronto	St. Catharines- Niagara	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
	percentage						
<b>Total visits</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Same-day	5.3	8.3	7.1	6.5	8.4	6.5	9.6
Overnight	3.7	7.2	5.6	5.7	4.6	4.7	4.5
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	12.1	F	F	..	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	18.7	F	F	..	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	14.5	F	F	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	14.1	F	F	..	F	F	F
Quebec	13.3	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ontario	3.8	5.8	12.4	F	13.3	15.2	12.5
Manitoba	11.9	F	5.9	15.5	11.9	13.4	15.5
Saskatchewan	22.3	F	13.5	4.5	6.8	7.8	15.2
Alberta	16.7	F	20.5	16.6	5.7	4.6	9.9
British Columbia	15.8	F	21.9	F	10.5	12.3	5.4
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	7.6	13.3	10.2	9.3	8.4	8.5	6.9
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	8.4	11.6	12.0	8.6	8.2	7.7	10.7
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	6.0	8.6	7.1	6.6	8.5	7.5	7.0
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	6.6	11.6	9.4	8.3	6.8	7.0	7.8
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Visit friends or relatives	6.3	12.1	8.2	7.9	6.1	6.4	6.5
Pleasure	4.7	7.4	8.3	8.5	6.6	7.0	8.3
Personal	8.7	19.9	7.9	7.5	9.1	8.7	10.2
Business	9.6	F	12.6	12.4	12.7	10.4	12.5
Convention (business and non-business)	10.5	F	21.2	21.4	14.7	15.7	22.5
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Automobile	3.9	5.7	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.1	5.9
Plane	12.4	21.1	12.3	19.4	9.6	10.3	7.5
Bus	13.2	F	18.1	F	17.4	22.1	17.8
Rail	12.2	F	F	F	..	..	F
Boat	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.4
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>4</sup></b>							
Hotel	6.2	11.1	9.4	9.0	8.0	7.5	8.5
Motel	19.5	17.1	19.9	21.5	18.8	19.6	21.2
Bed and breakfast	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	F	..	..	..	..	..	F
Resort	F	F	..	..	F	..	F
Camping or trailer park	F	F	24.6	F	24.9	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	5.2	11.1	7.7	7.5	5.6	6.3	5.3
Private cottage or vacation home	F	F	F	..	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	F	..	F	..	..	F	..
Other	23.7	F	F	F	F	23.8	23.7

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 8: Coefficients of variation****Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by census metropolitan area of expenditure, 1998<sup>9</sup>**

	Census metropolitan area of expenditure						
	Canada <sup>1,2</sup>	St. John's	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montréal	Ottawa-Gatineau
	percentage						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Same-day visit expenditures	2.2	16.8	8.3	16.4	8.5	7.0	10.6
Overnight visit expenditures	1.5	11.0	8.0	12.4	6.3	5.5	5.5
Point of origin expenditures	3.4	13.8	9.7	16.7	11.5	24.0	9.7
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.5	6.8	19.3	F	F	22.9	F
Prince Edward Island	5.4	22.2	10.2	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	3.8	F	5.5	21.7	F	F	20.6
New Brunswick	3.5	F	12.1	11.2	16.3	17.3	F
Quebec	3.9	F	F	F	4.7	11.3	9.7
Ontario	2.7	F	18.0	F	20.5	8.8	5.8
Manitoba	3.9	F	F	F	F	F	24.4
Saskatchewan	3.1	F	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	3.5	F	F	F	F	F	F
British Columbia	3.9	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	3.2	18.0	14.8	20.3	10.3	9.8	8.9
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	3.3	16.0	11.9	14.7	12.7	7.9	9.0
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	2.4	10.9	11.4	17.6	7.8	6.5	7.9
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	3.7	18.7	9.0	19.1	8.0	24.9	9.8
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Visit friends or relatives	2.0	18.3	13.0	15.0	8.3	5.3	7.8
Pleasure	1.9	11.9	8.1	16.2	6.4	7.3	7.4
Personal	2.5	15.5	13.5	19.1	14.2	13.7	12.7
Business	4.9	18.4	14.7	24.1	17.2	23.4	12.4
Convention (business and non-business)	9.6	F	20.0	F	21.9	15.0	17.6
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Automobile	1.4	7.4	5.7	9.4	4.7	4.8	4.7
Plane	4.6	13.2	11.5	20.6	F	F	9.8
Bus	5.7	21.4	21.2	F	17.4	12.4	F
Rail	13.1	..	F	F	F	23.6	F
Boat	12.1	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>5</sup></b>							
Hotel	2.7	18.6	10.9	23.3	8.9	8.3	8.6
Motel	4.3	F	F	F	19.9	19.1	23.8
Bed and breakfast	9.0	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	16.5	..	..	..	F	..	..
Resort	16.2	..	F	..	F	F	..
Camping or trailer park	5.6	F	F	F	F	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	1.9	10.4	13.2	17.0	7.9	6.8	8.8
Private cottage or vacation home	5.1	F	F	F	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	9.4	..	F	F	F	F	F
Other	7.4	F	F	F	F	22.7	23.8
<b>Reallocated expenditures</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Vehicle rental	5.3	22.6	20.1	F	F	17.6	F
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	1.2	7.9	6.4	8.1	4.7	4.2	6.0
Local transportation	5.8	F	22.3	F	16.7	9.1	23.5
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	4.8	14.9	12.0	24.2	20.7	F	11.8
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	1.5	12.0	9.0	13.9	5.5	5.0	6.0
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	2.0	16.1	12.6	23.7	8.3	11.3	13.9
Accommodation	2.3	22.3	10.9	17.9	9.4	7.9	7.9
Recreation and entertainment	3.5	19.7	10.5	21.2	8.8	15.8	8.7
Clothing	2.2	9.3	8.0	16.5	7.2	8.0	10.7
Other expenses	3.7	19.8	13.4	F	21.1	16.6	14.5

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

**Table 8: Coefficients of variation****Reallocated expenditures for total domestic visits by trip characteristics and by census metropolitan area of expenditure, 2004<sup>9</sup> – concluded**

	Census metropolitan area of expenditure						
	Toronto	St. Catharines-Niagara	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
	percentage						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Same-day visit expenditures	6.7	F	8.7	10.2	10.6	10.5	18.5
Overnight visit expenditures	4.8	10.1	7.8	7.7	6.9	5.5	9.2
Point of origin expenditures	11.0	13.7	8.6	9.5	10.2	9.9	10.6
<b>Province of origin</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	13.5	F	F	..	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	20.3	F	F	..	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	16.9	F	F	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	18.5	F	F	..	23.5	F	F
Quebec	14.2	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ontario	5.5	9.9	15.0	F	18.9	18.6	20.2
Manitoba	15.6	F	5.4	18.6	16.1	21.9	23.7
Saskatchewan	F	F	16.0	5.3	9.4	9.4	20.3
Alberta	22.5	F	20.8	20.3	6.6	4.9	15.2
British Columbia	F	F	F	F	14.3	16.6	7.2
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	7.2	F	10.0	12.5	10.4	10.3	14.1
2nd quarter (Apr. to June)	10.0	14.3	11.4	10.1	13.9	9.1	14.0
3rd quarter (July to Sept.)	9.3	16.6	9.3	9.4	9.3	6.5	14.7
4th quarter (Oct. to Dec.)	9.6	14.1	9.8	9.9	8.2	9.0	12.2
<b>Purpose<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Visit friends or relatives	5.5	F	8.1	10.6	7.4	7.2	8.8
Pleasure	5.4	10.3	7.7	10.0	10.5	6.8	15.5
Personal	8.7	22.1	8.6	10.1	16.5	9.6	21.4
Business	8.4	F	12.2	17.0	12.7	11.6	11.9
Convention (business and non-business)	22.7	F	23.7	24.6	18.6	16.4	F
<b>Mode of transportation<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Automobile	4.0	10.2	5.5	6.0	6.0	4.8	7.5
Plane	9.7	20.9	9.0	15.6	8.5	9.3	10.0
Bus	16.4	F	18.5	F	17.8	22.1	19.7
Rail	15.2	F	F	F	..	F	F
Boat	..	..	..	..	..	F	20.0
<b>Accommodation<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Accommodation types (multiple counts)<sup>5</sup></b>							
Hotel	7.1	13.3	11.6	12.1	10.6	8.0	14.3
Motel	16.3	18.4	F	F	F	21.9	21.1
Bed and breakfast	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Hunting or fishing lodge	F	..	..	..	..	..	F
Resort	F	F	..	..	F	..	F
Camping or trailer park	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Home of friends or relatives	6.3	15.9	10.1	11.6	8.9	8.9	7.4
Private cottage or vacation home	F	F	F	..	F	F	F
Commercial cottage or cabin	F	..	F	..	..	F	..
Other	23.8	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Reallocated expenditures</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Vehicle rental	15.0	F	23.4	F	19.0	15.8	19.9
Vehicle operation (including gas and repairs)	4.7	7.2	7.1	6.7	5.9	5.5	7.2
Local transportation	14.4	F	17.2	F	19.3	20.8	16.3
Intercity transportation (planes, bus, etc.)	13.5	24.0	9.5	12.6	12.8	11.9	11.2
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	4.6	9.7	8.4	7.7	7.4	6.2	7.9
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	7.7	12.9	8.7	11.3	14.1	11.0	9.8
Accommodation	7.2	11.1	13.1	12.2	11.8	9.0	16.6
Recreation and entertainment	5.7	F	11.1	10.4	13.3	8.7	18.8
Clothing	6.9	14.0	9.3	8.0	8.2	7.9	11.2
Other expenses	9.8	18.7	11.0	18.7	13.2	11.5	F

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.



## Appendix

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### Methodology

The Canadian Travel Survey (CTS), which is sponsored by Statistics Canada, the Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC), the provincial governments and other federal organizations, is administered to one or more sub-samples of households in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample. Except for differences in sample size and weighting, the design features of the LFS sample are maintained in the CTS sample.

#### LFS population coverage

The LFS is a monthly household survey whose sample of individuals is representative of the civilian, non-institutionalized population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the survey's coverage are residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and inmates of institutions. These groups together represent an exclusion of approximately 3.0% of the population aged 15 or over.

#### LFS sample design

The LFS has undergone an extensive redesign culminating in the introduction of the new design at the end of 1994. The LFS sample is drawn from an area frame and is based on a stratified, multi-stage design that uses probability sampling. A detailed description of the LFS design can be obtained in *Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey*, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 71-526. The main advantage of a stratified sample design is that when sampling is applied separately to many diverse strata, each stratum having a relatively homogeneous population, the efficiency of the sample is higher than that obtained from simple random sampling without stratification.

#### LFS sample rotation

The LFS employs a panel design whereby the entire monthly sample of dwellings consists of six panels, or rotation groups, of approximately equal size. Each of these panels can be considered to be representative of the entire LFS population. All dwellings in a rotation group remain in the LFS sample for six consecutive months after which time they are replaced (rotated out of the sample) by a new panel of dwellings selected from the same or similar clusters.

This rotation pattern was adopted to minimize any problems of non-response or respondent burden that would occur if households were to remain in the sample for longer than six months. It also has the statistical advantage of providing a common sample base for short-term month-to-month comparisons of LFS characteristics. Because of the rotation group feature, it is possible to readily conduct supplementary surveys (e.g., the CTS) using the LFS design but employing less than the full sample size.

## CTS as a supplement

Since 1998, the CTS uses 2 of the 6 rotation groups in the LFS sample for all provinces, except for Newfoundland and Labrador where the number of rotation groups in the sample is three. All households of a selected rotation group participate in the survey. For the CTS, the coverage of the LFS remains the same, that is, it includes all household members aged 15 years and over. One person per household is randomly selected to answer CTS survey questions. Text table 1 shows the CTS monthly sample sizes for each month for two rotation groups.

**Text table 1**

### Canadian Travel Survey monthly sample sizes for two rotation groups, 2004

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,003</b>	<b>14,217</b>	<b>14,172</b>	<b>13,745</b>	<b>13,993</b>	<b>14,180</b>	<b>13,845</b>	<b>13,503</b>	<b>14,230</b>	<b>14,232</b>	<b>13,549</b>	<b>13,805</b>	<b>167,474</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>1</sup>	758	801	850	824	795	813	791	830	805	807	841	750	9,665
Prince Edward Island	371	373	360	344	369	411	362	362	412	372	359	339	4,434
Nova Scotia	831	849	861	782	827	842	828	801	872	844	821	765	9,923
New Brunswick	759	773	764	765	761	792	784	769	846	818	778	731	9,340
Quebec	2,648	2,644	2,631	2,575	2,462	2,536	2,605	2,559	2,708	2,692	2,496	2,635	31,191
Ontario	3,849	3,973	3,987	3,812	3,887	4,051	3,880	3,713	3,812	3,915	3,530	3,853	46,262
Manitoba	1,038	1,016	945	1,001	970	964	991	955	973	985	995	953	11,786
Saskatchewan	1,038	1,049	1,046	1,001	1,035	1,017	999	927	1,037	1,010	993	971	12,123
Alberta	1,365	1,459	1,430	1,337	1,481	1,431	1,291	1,309	1,393	1,423	1,308	1,368	16,595
British Columbia	1,346	1,280	1,298	1,304	1,406	1,323	1,314	1,278	1,372	1,366	1,428	1,440	16,155

1. Three rotation groups.

## CTS data collection

Since 1996, the CTS uses computer-assisted interviewing (CAI), i.e., the questionnaire is designed for a laptop computer and the interviewer keys in reported information during the interview. Upon completion of the LFS interview, the interviewer asks to speak to the selected person for the CTS. If the selected person is not available, the interviewer arranges for a convenient time to phone back. Since proxy response is not usually allowed, the collection period is extended by three working days (five calendar days) to allow the interviewers time to contact the selected individuals.

## Data processing and weighting

After collection, the data go through many processing steps. The data are edited in a series of iterations to detect errors in the data and to prepare the data files for subsequent weighting and expenditure imputation.

The edited files are then processed through the weighting system. Since the CTS used a sub-sample of the LFS sample, the derivation of weights for the survey records is clearly tied to the weighting procedure used for the LFS. In the LFS, the final weight attached to each record is the product of the following factors: the basic weight, the cluster sub-weight, the balancing factor for non-response and the province-age-sex ratio adjustment factor. Further adjustments are made to the LFS weights in order to derive a final weight for the individual records on the CTS microdata files.

## Changes to the Canadian Travel Survey

Changes to the sampling methodology have been introduced in the last few years. From 1980 to the first quarter of 1992, the survey was conducted on a quarterly basis, that is, the respondents were contacted after the end of the three-month period and had to recall all trips ending in that period. Because it was hard to remember all the trips that ended during such a long period, starting with the second quarter of 1992, the same respondent was contacted for every month in that three-month period. However, this resulted in trips being under-reported for the second and third months of



the quarter. To improve the data quality, the methodology was changed again in 1994, with a new sample of respondents for every month. This method has been used since. Also in 1996, the sample was increased to two rotation groups in all provinces (except Newfoundland and Labrador where the sample was increased to three) compared to only one rotation group for most provinces in 1994 (some provinces purchased additional rotation groups for the summer months).

In 1997, the implementation of the "Project to Improve Provincial Economic Statistics" (PIPES), resulted in new requirements for the CTS, namely the collection of more reliable annual data on interprovincial trips. In order to comply with these new demands, the sample was increased to three rotation groups in all provinces. Members of one rotation group were asked about all trips, while respondents in the remaining two rotation groups were asked to report only their out-of-province trips.

In 1998, the sample was brought back to 1996 levels. However minor changes were made to the questionnaire: first, the activity "visit to friends and relatives" was split in two separate activities and second, the accommodation type "resort" was split in two separate accommodation types, "resort" and "hunting or fishing lodge".

In 1999, there was no change to the survey.

In the summer of 2000, the CTS and LFS data collection method was changed. Rather than being done by interviewers working out of their homes (a de-centralized environment), the majority of the collection was going to be done in all regional offices (centralized environment).

In 2001, no changes were made to the CTS.

At the start of 2002, a more systematic interviewer monitoring system was implemented in the regional offices. This is an automated system that enables supervisors to see the interviewer's screen remotely and hear the telephone conversation between the interviewer and the respondent. Increased monitoring of interviewers served to improve the collection of information from respondents and thereby enhance the quality of the data produced by the survey.

In 2003 and 2004, no changes were made to the CTS.

### **Data comparability**

In 1992 and 1994, changes to the methodology caused a break in data continuity, with the result that the data for these years cannot be compared with each other or with data from previous years. Because of the number of changes made to the survey since 1996, data from that year and subsequent years are not comparable with those of previous years.

Revised data for 1996 and 1998 to 2001, which were produced in the project "Historical Adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2001," are comparable. The estimates included in the 2001 edition of this publication resulted from that revision of data for 1996 and 1998 to 2001. The 1997 data are not comparable with those revised data, since they were excluded from the 2001 historical adjustment project.

However, it is important to note that the 2002 and 2003 data could not be compared with the data revised in the project "Historical Adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2001." In particular, the 2002 and 2003 estimates could not be compared with those appearing in the 2001 edition of this publication.

For this reason, data from 1998 to 2001 were revised again in the project “Historical Adjustment for the Canadian Travel Survey – 2003” in order to make them comparable with 2002 and 2003 data. All 1998 to 2001 estimates appearing in the 2003 publication result from this revision of the data and are comparable with the 2002 and 2003 estimates included in the 2003 publication. For more information on this latest historical adjustment please refer to the 2003 publication.

Concerning the 2004 data, they are comparable to the 2002 and 2003 data and to the most recent revised data for the 1998 to 2001 period. Consequently, the 2004 estimates that appear in this publication are comparable to the historical series of 1998 to 2003 included in the 2003 publication.

## Concepts and definitions

- **Quarter.** Quarter during which the trip ended.
- **Trip.** For the purposes of the CTS, a trip is defined as travel to a Canadian destination at least 80 km one-way from home for any reason except: travel to and from work or school (i.e., commuting); one-way travel involving a change of residence; travel of operating crew members of buses, airplanes, boats, etc.; travel in an ambulance to a hospital or clinic; trips that did not originate in Canada; trips longer than a year.<sup>1</sup> A trip may involve one person travelling alone or several persons from the same household travelling together. Persons from different households travelling together are defined as taking different trips.
- **Traveller.** Anyone who takes a trip. Anyone who does not take a trip is referred to as a non-traveller.
- **Person-trip.** Trip taken by one person. A person-trip starts when the traveller leaves his/her home to go on a trip. The total number of person-trips for a population is the count of the number of persons on each trip taken in the population.<sup>2</sup>
- **Same-day trip.** Trip which does not include a night away from home.
- **Overnight trip.** Trip that includes at least one night away from home.
- **Visit.** A same-day visit can only be made on the course of a same-day trip. In such cases, a visit is recorded at the destination of the trip. An overnight visit can only be done on an overnight trip. As such, the location visited is defined as the location where the respondent has spent at least one night.
- **Person-visit.** Same-day or overnight visit made by a person taking a trip. The total number of person-visits for a population is the count of the number of visits made by each person on each trip taken in the population.
- **Province-visit.** Each person visiting a province is registered as having made one person-visit in this province.

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1. The CTS collects information about trips beyond those defined by the destination and distance criteria above. Except for the types of travel that are excluded in the definition above, information is also collected about: i) travel to destinations outside Canada; ii) overnight travel to a destination less than 80 km one-way from home; and iii) same-day travel from Ontario to a destination between 40 and 80 km one-way from home.

2. The CTS selects a sample of persons rather than a sample of trips. This means the CTS estimates the number of person-trips for a population by selecting a sample of persons and counting the number of trips taken by each person in the sample. Appropriate weights are assigned to the sampled persons and their person-trips to make the estimates of those persons and their person-trips representative of the population.

- **Census metropolitan area-visit.** Each person visiting a census metropolitan area is registered as having made one person-visit in this census metropolitan area.
- **Origin.** Starting point of a trip is the respondent's place of residence at the time the trip was taken.
- **Destination.** Place reported by the respondent as the destination of a trip. If a respondent visited more than one place during a trip, the destination is the place furthest from his/her home.
- **Distance.** One-way distance between the trip origin and its destination expressed in kilometres.
- **Duration.** A trip starts when the traveller leaves his/her usual residence. It ends when he/she comes back. The trip duration is measured by the number of nights a traveller spends away from his/her usual residence.
- **Person-night.** One night away from home by a person taking a trip e.g. a person who takes a trip involving three nights away from home has a count of three person-nights. The total number of person-nights for a population is the count of the number of nights spent away from home by each person on each trip taken in the population.
- **Visit-night.** One night away from home in Canada by a person taking a trip e.g. a person who takes a trip involving three nights away from home has a count of three visit-nights. The total number of visit-nights for a population is the count of the number of nights spent away from home in Canada, by each person on each trip taken in the population.
- **Intraprovincial travel.** Travel within a province by its residents, e.g., Ontario residents travelling in Ontario.
- **Interprovincial travel.** Travel by the resident of one province to and in another province, e.g., Ontario residents travelling elsewhere in Canada.
- **Non-resident travel.** Travel by residents from another province to a specific province, e.g., travel of Canadians (except Ontario residents) to Ontario.
- **Census metropolitan area (CMA).** Main labour market area of an urbanized core having 100,000 or more population. For more details, refer to the Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991.
- **Census division (CD).** Areas established by provincial laws which are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (census subdivision) and the province level. Census divisions represent counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas. For more details, refer to the Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991.
- **Tourism region.** From a tourism point of view, homogeneous regions defined by each province.
- **Purpose.** Main reason the respondent to the survey went on a trip, regardless of the reason anyone else from the household had for taking the same trip.
- **Mode of transportation.** Mode of transportation used to travel the greatest distance during a trip.

- **Accommodation.** Type of accommodation where nights were spent. The data on the type of accommodation is collected for each of the nights spent on the trip.
- **Activities.** Activities in which travellers took part during the trip rather than during their visit. For this reason, an activity cannot always be associated to a precise location. For example, a person may have visited Vancouver and Whistler, and reported downhill skiing as an activity. It is impossible to know if the traveller skied in Vancouver, in Whistler or in both places.
- **Expenditures.** Trip expenditures made by all household members who went on the trip. Expenditures may have been paid for by individuals, by government or by a private sector business. In the CTS, the expenditures are broken down in the following categories: vehicle rental, vehicle operation, local transportation, intercity transportation, food or beverages purchased at restaurants or bars, food or beverages purchased at stores during the trip, accommodation, recreation and entertainment, clothing and other expenditures. The following items are excluded:
  - food purchased before the trip for use while on the trip;
  - items purchased to be resold or used in business (including items used on farm);
  - vehicles such as cars, caravans, boats;
  - capital investments such as real estate, works of art, rare articles and stocks;
  - cash given to friends or relatives during a holiday trip which does not represent payment of tourism goods or services, as well as donations made to institutions.
- **Reported expenditures.** Reported expenditures are the expenditures made by the respondent and other household members who went on the trip. Expenditures are reported in Canadian dollars and include all taxes and tips. As described above, these expenditures are reported in different categories. They do not represent where money was spent on a specific trip, but rather how much money was spent, and in which categories of expenditures. They are associated with a trip as a whole.
- **Reallocated expenditures.** Refers to the process by which the respondents' reported expenditures are redistributed to specific geographic regions where money was spent. The CTS uses an expenditure reallocation model by which money included in each expenditure category is redistributed to geographic regions according to specific rules. Generally, money is allocated at the destination location in the case of same-day trips and redistributed according to the number of nights spent in each geographic region in the case of overnight trips. However, this rule may vary according to the expenditure item. Once redistributed, the expenditures are referred to as reallocated expenditures.

Since 1996 data providing more detailed information were collected and have allowed the redistribution of the reported expenditures at the sub-provincial level. By using the information available at the locational level, namely the number of nights spent at a location, types of accommodation used and the number of nights spent by type of accommodation, it is possible to refine the expenditure reallocation model for the following categories of expenditures: accommodation, food or beverages purchased at restaurants or bars and food or beverages purchased in stores during the trip. The level of geography for which the expenditures are redistributed in the CTS are the following: province, tourism region, census metropolitan area (CMA) and census division (CD).

- **Point of origin reallocation expenditures.** This category of expenditures refers to expenditures that have been allocated to the point of origin of the traveller. Those expenditures are assumed to have taken place at the location of origin of the trip and not at the locations visited. Expenditure categories that are allocated to the location of origin of the trip are the following:

In the case of a same-day trip

- vehicle rental,
- vehicle operation,
- intercity transportation.

In the case of an overnight trip

- vehicle rental, in cases where an automobile was stated as the primary mode of transportation,
- intercity transportation.

When looking at person-visits and total reallocated expenditures, one has to be careful. Point of origin expenditures made by travellers leaving a location are included in total expenditures allocated to that location. When calculating expenditures (average or total) made by visitors coming to that location, it is important to exclude point of origin expenditures that have been made by residents leaving the location to visit other destinations as they were not made by non-resident visitors who visited the location.

- **Point of origin reallocation expenditures, provincial level.** This category of expenditures refers to expenditures that have been allocated to the province of origin of the traveller. These expenditures include the amount spent in a province by the residents of that province before going on a trip outside that province.
- **Province of origin reallocation expenditures, census metropolitan area level.** This category of expenditures refers to expenditures that have been allocated to the CMA of origin of the traveller. These expenditures include the amount spent in a CMA by the residents of that CMA before going on a trip outside that CMA.
- **Vehicle rental expenditures.** Includes all operation, rental or user fees encountered for the use of any vehicle such as an automobile, truck, motorcycle, bicycle, boat, motor home, snowmobile, etc. (including insurance).
- **Vehicle operation expenditures.** It includes expenditures related to the operation of a private or rental vehicle, namely gasoline, repairs and parking costs while on the trip.
- **Local transportation expenditures.** Local transportation means within a city or metropolitan area, that is, intracity transportation. It includes the cost of taxis, city bus fares, subway fares and bus tours in the place of visit and/or destination while on the trip.
- **Intercity transportation expenditures.** Includes expenses between cities or metropolitan areas to get to or from the destination. These transportation expenditures include ticket fares for intercity aircrafts, boats, hovercrafts, trains, buses as well as intercity ferries.
- **Food or beverages purchased at restaurants or bars.** Includes the total amount spent on meals and drinks purchased from restaurants, bars, cafeterias, fast food take-out counters, and minibars located in some hotel/motel rooms, regardless where they were consumed.

- **Food or beverages purchased at stores during the trip.** Includes the total amount spent at local stores while on the trip, regardless of where they were consumed. For example, groceries purchased to bring home or to eat during the trip are included in this category.
- **Accommodation expenditures.** Total expenditures for nights spent in hotels, motels, resorts, cabins, private or commercial cottages, campgrounds, etc. This primarily includes rental fees. However, in the case of trips to private cottages or the home of friends or relatives, it could also include any money given to owners for the use of their accommodation.
- **Recreation and entertainment expenditures.** Includes the cost of admission to theatres, sports events, art galleries, nightclubs, etc. It also includes gambling expenses and sporting activity costs such as daily ski lift passes, green fees, rental of sports equipment, entrance fees to a cultural or leisure activity, but excludes recreation and entertainment purchased for the season (e.g., season ski passes).
- **Clothing expenditures.** Includes any clothing purchases whether they are gifts or for personal use. Also, includes shoes, belts, jewellery, handbags and other accessories.
- **Other expenditures.** Includes items such as souvenirs, household items, registration fees for courses or conferences, customs duties, postcards and stamps, insurance fees, medication, books, craft supplies, film and developing, costs for child care, telephone charges, etc. Also, includes rental of accommodation (e.g., seminar rooms) for same-day trips.
- **Age.** Age group of the respondent. This variable comes from the LFS.
- **Sex.** Sex of the respondent. This variable comes from the LFS.
- **Marital status.** Marital status of the respondent. This variable comes from the LFS.
- **Education attainment.** Educational attainment of the respondent. This variable comes from the LFS.
- **Occupation.** Type of work the respondent was doing during the LFS reference week, as determined by the type of work reported and the description of the respondent's most important duties. This variable comes from the LFS. It is based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification. The occupations are grouped in the following five categories: managerial and other professional; clerical, sales and service; primary occupation; manufacturing, construction and transportation; never worked/other.
- **Household income.** Total household income, before taxes and deductions, including income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions, pensions, interest, rents, etc. for all household members, for the year preceding the reference year.

# Canadian Travel Survey questionnaire

## Year 2004

The following questions represent an abridged version of the actual computer-assisted version of the Canadian Travel Survey.

You have been selected from your household for the Canadian Travel Survey which will obtain information on travel and tourism. While the survey is voluntary, your cooperation is important. As usual, your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

I would like to ask a few questions about any trips you took which ended in "reference month". Please exclude: any trips you took as a member of an operating crew of a bus, plane, truck, ship, etc., commuting to your usual place of work or school, or moving to a new residence. Please include: all trips taken for reasons such as visiting friends or relatives, pleasure, personal or business trips.

**IN\_Q05** Did you take any trips of one night or more which ended in the reference month?  
 Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal

**IN\_Q06** How many? (Overnight trips)  
(Min: 1 Max: 40)  
 Trips  Don't know  Refusal

**IN\_Q07** Did you take any same-day trips of at least 40 kilometres (in Ontario) or 80 kilometres (elsewhere) or more, one way, in reference month?  
 Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal

**IN\_Q08** How many? (Same-day trips)  
(Min: 1 Max: 40)  
 Trips  Don't know  Refusal

*I would now like to ask you some questions about your trip.*

**TR\_Q03** Did this trip originate in Canada?  
 Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal

**TR\_Q04** Where did you live (A) city and (B) province when you took this trip?  
\_\_\_\_\_ City  Don't know  
 Refusal  
\_\_\_\_\_ Province  Don't know  
 Refusal

**TR\_Q05** What was your destination on this first/next trip? Was it in...? (If the respondent went to more than one place on this trip enter the name of the place that is furthest from his/her home.)  
 Canada  
 United States  
 Another country  
 Don't know  
 Refusal

**TR\_Q06A** What was the name of the city or town and the province of this destination?  
\_\_\_\_\_ City/town  Don't know  
 Refusal  
\_\_\_\_\_ Province  Don't know  
 Refusal

**TR\_Q07** What was the name of the state of this destination?  
\_\_\_\_\_ State  Don't know  
 Refusal

**TR\_Q08** What was the country of this destination?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Name  Don't know  
of country  Refusal

**TR\_Q09** About how far from your home was the destination?  
(Min: 0 Max: 22,500)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Km  Don't know  
\_\_\_\_\_ Miles  Refusal

**TR\_Q11** Including yourself, how many persons now living in this household went on this trip?  
(Min: 1 Max: 40)

Person(s)  Don't know  Refusal

**TR\_Q12** How many of these people were under the age of 15?  
(Min: 0 Max: 39)

Person(s)  Don't know  Refusal

**TR\_Q13** How many nights were you away from home on this trip?  
(Min: 0 Max: 365)

Night(s)  Don't know  Refusal

**TR\_Q14** Did you spend this night in this destination?

Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal

**TR\_Q15** Did you spend this night in ...?

Canada  
 United States  
 Another country  
 Don't know  
 Refusal

**TR\_Q16** Did you spend all of these nights in ...?

Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal

**TR\_Q17** Did you spend all of these nights in Canada?

Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal

**TR\_Q18 to Q20** How many of these nights did you spend in:  
(Min: 0 Max: 365)

Canada, if any?  
 the United States, if any?  
 a country other than Canada or the United States?  
 Nights  Don't know  Refusal

**LO\_Q01** What was the first **Canadian** city or town and (**Q02**) province you stayed overnight?

City/town  Don't know  
 Refusal  
 Province  Don't know  
 Refusal

**AC\_Q01 to Q12** In what types of accommodation did you stay and how many nights did you spend in each?

	<b>Nights</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Hotel	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Motel	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Bed and breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Hunting or fishing lodge	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Resort	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Camping or trailer park	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Home of friends or relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Private cottage or vacation home	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial cottage or cabin	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (hostel, universities, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal	<input type="checkbox"/>

**TR\_Q21** What means of transportation did you use to travel the greatest distance on this trip?

Auto (motor homes, jeeps, trucks, vans and campers, etc.)  
 Air  
 Bus  
 Rail  
 Boat  
 Other (include motorcycles/bicycles, etc.)  
 Don't know  
 Refusal

**TR\_Q22** Was it a Canadian air carrier?

Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal

**TR\_Q23** What was your main reason for taking this trip?

Visiting friends or relatives  
 Pleasure  
 Personal  
 Business  
 Non-business convention  
 Don't know  
 Refusal

**TR\_Q24** Did you attend a convention?

Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal



- TR\_Q25** On this trip did you...
- Visit friends?
  - Visit relatives?
  - Shop?
  - Do some sightseeing?
  - Attend a festival or fair?
  - Attend a cultural performance, for example a play, or a concert?
  - Attend an aboriginal or native cultural activity?
  - Attend a sports event?
  - Visit a museum or art gallery?
  - Visit a zoo, aquarium or botanical park?
  - Visit a theme or amusement park?
  - Visit a national or provincial nature park?
  - Visit a historic site?
  - Go to a bar or nightclub?
  - Go to a casino?
  - Take a cruise or boat trip?
  - None of the above
  - Don't know
  - Refusal

- TR\_Q26** Did you participate in any sports or outdoor activities?
- Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal

- TR\_Q27** What were these sports or outdoor activities?
- Swimming
  - Boating – motor boat, sail boat, kayak, canoe or other
  - Other water-based activities
  - Golfing
  - Hunting
  - Fishing
  - Bird or wildlife viewing
  - Cross-country skiing
  - Downhill skiing or snowboarding
  - Snowmobiling
  - Walking or hiking
  - Cycling
  - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
  - Don't know
  - Refusal

*I would now like to ask you some questions about the cost of this trip. Please include all costs related to this trip including taxes and tips. Please do not forget to include the costs for the household members who went on this trip.*

- TR\_Q29** Were all the costs of this trip paid for by you or members of your household?
- Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal

- TR\_Q30 to Q32** Who paid for all or any part of this trip? Was it the government, a private sector business or organization. Yourself or other individuals?
- Yes  No  Don't know  Refusal

- TR\_Q33** How many package deals, if any, were purchased for this trip or part of this trip? (A package deal must include more than one expense item (for example, transportation and meals or accommodation and car rental, etc.)) (Min: 0 Max: 9)
- Package deals  Don't know  Refusal

- TR\_Q34** Did this package include:
- Vehicle rental?
  - Air, boat, train or bus transportation?
  - Food and beverages?
  - Accommodation?
  - Recreation and entertainment?
  - Other?
  - Don't know
  - Refusal

- TR\_Q35** How many nights were included in this package? (Min: 0 Max: 365)
- Nights  Don't know  Refusal

- TR\_Q36** What was the cost of this package? (Min: 0 Max: 99,995)
- \_\_\_\_\_ \$  Don't know  Refusal

- TR\_Q37 to Q58 and Q60** (Excluding the cost of package deal) Was money spent ...
- |  | Yes                      | No                       | Don't know               | Refusal                  | \$    |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| - to rent a vehicle and how much? (including rental fees and insurance) (Min: 0 Max: 99,995) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| - to operate a private or rented vehicle? (including gas, repairs and parking)               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| - on local transportation? (such as city buses, subways and taxis)                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| - how much of this money was spent on taxis?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| - on airplane, boat, train or commercial bus fares?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| - on food and beverages prior to leaving home for use on the trip?                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |

**TR\_Q37 to Q58 and Q60** (Excluding the cost of package deal) – Concluded  
Was money spent ...

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refusal	\$
- on food and beverages at restaurants and bars?	___	___	___	___	___
- on food and beverages at stores during the trip?	___	___	___	___	___
- on accommodation?	___	___	___	___	___
- on recreation and entertainment?	___	___	___	___	___
- on clothing, footwear or accessories?	___	___	___	___	___
- other purchases or expenses (exclude items bought for commercial purposes and major purchases such as real estate and vehicles)?	___	___	___	___	___

**TR\_Q59** What were the major items included in this expense (other expenses)?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Item      \_\_\_ Don't know  
    \_\_\_ Refusal

**TR\_Q61** Excluding items bought for commercial purposes and major purchases such as real estate and vehicles, about how much money was spent in total?  
 (Min: 0 Max: 99,995)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \$      \_\_\_ Don't know      \_\_\_ Refusal

**TR\_Q62 to Q64** What percentage of the total expenditures for the trip were paid for by:

	%	Don't know	Refusal
- government?	___	___	___
- a private sector business or organization?	___	___	___
- yourself or other individuals?	___	___	___

**TR\_Q65** Did you take any other trips which were identical to this one and which ended in "reference month"?  
 \_\_\_ Yes    \_\_\_ No    \_\_\_ Don't know    \_\_\_ Refusal

**TR\_Q66** How many identical trips were there?  
 (Min: 0 Max: 10)  
 \_\_\_ Trips      \_\_\_ Don't know      \_\_\_ Refusal

**TR\_Q67** Is there another trip?  
 \_\_\_ Yes    \_\_\_ No    \_\_\_ Don't know    \_\_\_ Refusal

**CO\_Q01** (To the interviewer: If "reference month" is in December, ask this question.) During the eleven-month period from January 1 to November 30, 2004, did you take any non-business trips of one night or more to a destination...

- \_\_\_ Within the province?
- \_\_\_ To some other province?
- \_\_\_ To the United States?
- \_\_\_ To a foreign country other than the United States?
- \_\_\_ None of the above
- \_\_\_ Don't know
- \_\_\_ Refusal

**CO\_Q02 to Q04** For the year reference year, what was your total household income before taxes and deductions, including income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions, pensions, interest, rents, etc.

Was it less than...	Yes	No	Don't know	Refusal
\$20,000?	___	___	___	___
\$40,000?	___	___	___	___
\$60,000?	___	___	___	___
\$80,000?	___	___	___	___

*Thank you for your participation in the Canadian Travel Survey.*