

Tourism Concepts and Definitions



Border Crossings

Border crossings or direct entries refers to the total number of non-residents entering Canada or residents returning to Canada through Manitoba's international ports of entry.

The international border-crossings to Manitoba are not equal to the international visits to the province as they do not include visitors to Manitoba who enter Canada through other provincial ports and include international visitors to Canada who clear customs in Manitoba but do not visit the province. In addition, commuters and those who visit Manitoba for educational purposes are also included in the border-crossings.

Border crossings are used as parameters only for current performance since the Manitoba's statistics from Canadian Travel Survey and International Travel Survey are only released on annual basis.

Economic impact of tourism

The total economic impacts following the spending by tourism expenditures captured within an area. Not all of the impacts are retained in the area since part of these benefits will leak into regions due to imports.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Value of goods and services produced by labour and capital located within a country (or region), regardless of nationality of labour or ownership.

Direct Impact

The impact that the tourism expenditures generate on tourism front-line businesses (or tourism-related sectors).

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Indirect Impact

Refers to the impact resulting from the expansion of demand from tourism front-line businesses or tourism-related sectors, to other businesses or sectors.

Induced Impact

Refers to the impact associated with the re-spending of labour income and /or profits earned in the industries that serve travellers directly and indirectly.

Jobs generated by tourism

Include full-time, part-time, seasonal employment, as well as both employed and self-employed.

Federal tax revenues

Includes personal income tax, corporate income tax, commodity tax (GST) and payroll deduction that is collected by the federal government.

Provincial tax revenues

Includes personal income tax, corporate income tax, commodity tax (PST, gasoline tax, fuel tax and tobacco tax), and employer health tax that is collected by Manitoba provincial government.

Municipal tax revenues

Includes business and personal property taxes that are collected by the municipalities.

Person Trip

Domestic Trip: A domestic trip is defined by Statistics Canada as travel to a Canadian destination at least 80 km one-way from home for any reasons except:

- travel to and from work or school (i.e. commuting);
- one-way travel involving a change of residence;

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- travel of operating crew members of buses, aeroplanes, boats, etc;
- travel in an ambulance to a hospital or clinic;
- those whose trips do not originate in Canada.

Manitoba's statistics also include as domestic trips the Canadian residents whose destination is outside Canada, but who have an overnight stop in Manitoba en route to their international destination.

Same-Day Domestic Trip

"Visitors who do not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited" (WTO).

A same-day trip does not include a night away from home (Statistics Canada).

Overnight Domestic Trip

"Visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited" (WTO).

An overnight trip includes at least one night away from home (Statistics Canada).

International Trip: An international trip is defined by Statistics Canada as travel for less than 12 months for any reason by anybody except: immigrants, former residents, military personnel, diplomats and dependants and crews, arriving or returning to Canada who cleared Customs and Immigration.

In addition to the restrictions imposed in the above definitions, Manitoba excludes the following types of international travellers:

- commuters to work
- visitors whose main trip purpose is study or summer residence;

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Person visit

All persons visiting an area during their trips are registered as having made one person-visit in the area.

The total of person-visits for all census divisions (or travel regions) is greater than the province person-visit since more than one census divisions (or travel region) may be visited during a provincial visit.

Tourism

“Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes” (World Tourism Organization (WTO) - Recommendations on Tourism Statistics).

Tourism Expenditures

Tourism expenditures include visitor expenditures and those that have been allocated to the point of origin. The "point of origin expenditures" or "origin spending" are the amounts of money spent by Canadian travellers on transportation before going on a trip outside their provinces (or census divisions or travel regions) of residence, which are assumed to have taken place at the location of origin of the trip and not at the locations visited, e.g. in the case of a same-day trip, the expenditures on vehicle rental, vehicle operation and intercity transportation, while in the case of an overnight trip, they are the expenditures on vehicle rental and intercity transportation.

Visitor Expenditures / Direct Expenditures

Spending by all incoming visitors, excluding those that have been allocated to the point of origin. The "point of origin expenditures" or "origin spending" are the amounts of money spent by Canadian travellers on transportation before going on a trip outside their provinces (or census divisions or travel regions) of residence, which are assumed to

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have taken place at the location of origin of the trip and not at the locations visited, e.g. in the case of a same-day trip, the expenditures on vehicle rental, vehicle operation and intercity transportation, while in the case of an overnight trip, they are the expenditures on vehicle rental and intercity transportation.

For domestic visitors, the expenditures are broken down in the following categories: vehicle rental, vehicle operation, local transportation, inter-city transportation, accommodation, food or beverage purchased at stores during the trips, food and beverage purchased at restaurants or bars, 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 (include items used on farm);
- vehicles such as cars, caravans, boats;
- capital investment such as real estate, work of arts, rare articles and stocks;
- cash given to friends or relatives during a trip which does not represent payment of goods or service consumed during trip, as well as donations made to institutions.

For international visitors, the expenditures are broken down into the following categories: transport in Canada (public and local transportation, private transportation), accommodation, food and beverage, recreation and entertainment, retail and others, international transport on Canadian carriers.