

COVID-19's Impact on Canadian Tourism

March 23rd, 2020

PREPARED FOR:



WWW.TOURISMECONOMICS.COM



Destination Canada's Caveats and Interpretation Notes

This report was commissioned by Destination Canada in order to provide an estimate on the impact of COVID-19 on the Canadian tourism sector from a reduction in domestic travel.

This represent the views of Tourism Economics and is based on their analysis and interpretation. It incorporates their assumptions of the potential severity and timeline of the COVID-19 outbreak, and its impacts on the tourism sector and Canadian economy.

This analysis does not incorporate:

- the potential time required for organizations that supply transportation, accommodation and experiences to get back pre-COVID operating levels
- the impacts of any Government interventions
- the risk of additional waves
- any structural changes to the tourism sector, or any consumer behavior changes due to the economic, social and health impacts of COVID-19



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REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

We developed two scenarios to determine a range of possible impacts



Baseline Scenario

Traveler spending falls to \$54.9 billion in 2020, a 33% drop compared to 2019.

194,000 jobs supported by traveler spending are lost.



Worst-Case Scenario

Traveler spending falls to \$34.8 billion in 2020, a 58% drop compared to 2019.

337,000 jobs supported by traveler spending are lost.

Summary of COVID-19 related travel spending losses in two Scenarios

CAD, billion

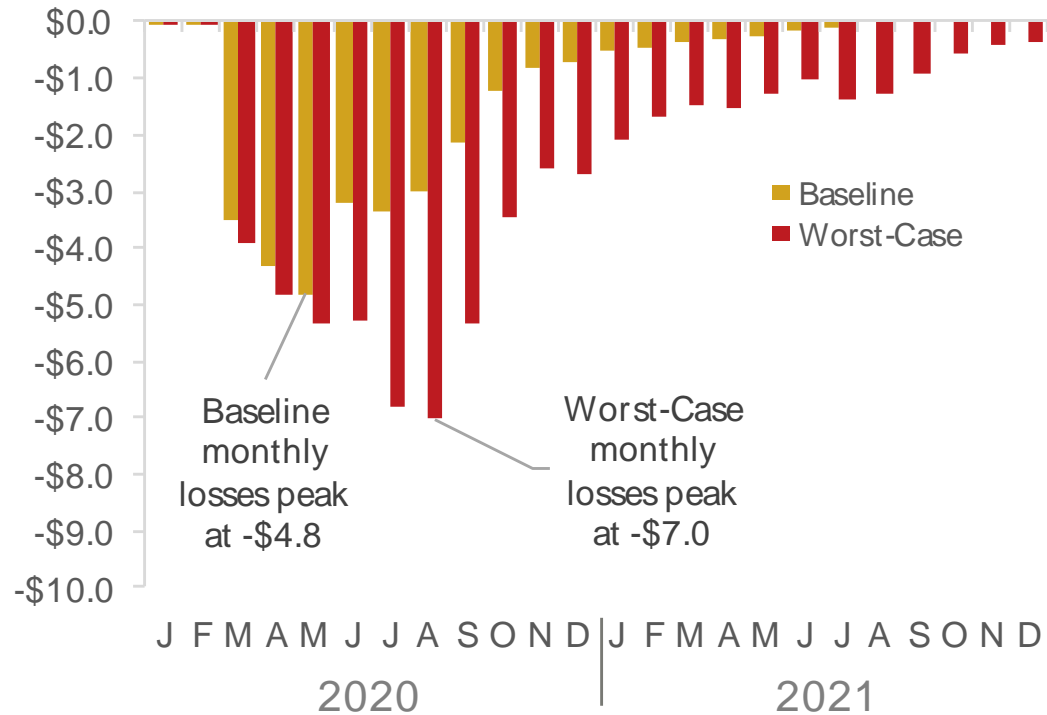
	2019	2020	2021	Total
Domestic traveler spending				
Baseline	\$82.1	\$54.9	\$80.0	\$217.1
Worst-Case	\$82.1	\$34.8	\$68.2	\$185.1
Scenario losses compared to 2019				
Baseline	--	-\$27.2	-\$2.1	-\$29.4
Worst-Case	--	-\$47.4	-\$14.0	-\$61.3
Losses as a share of 2019				
Baseline	--	33%	3%	--
Worst-Case	--	58%	17%	--
Job losses due to lost traveler spending (000's)				
Baseline	--	-194,000	-15,000	--
Worst-Case	--	-337,000	-98,000	--

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Lost spending by month

Canada's COVID-19 related traveler spending losses in two scenarios

Dollars, billion compared to 2019



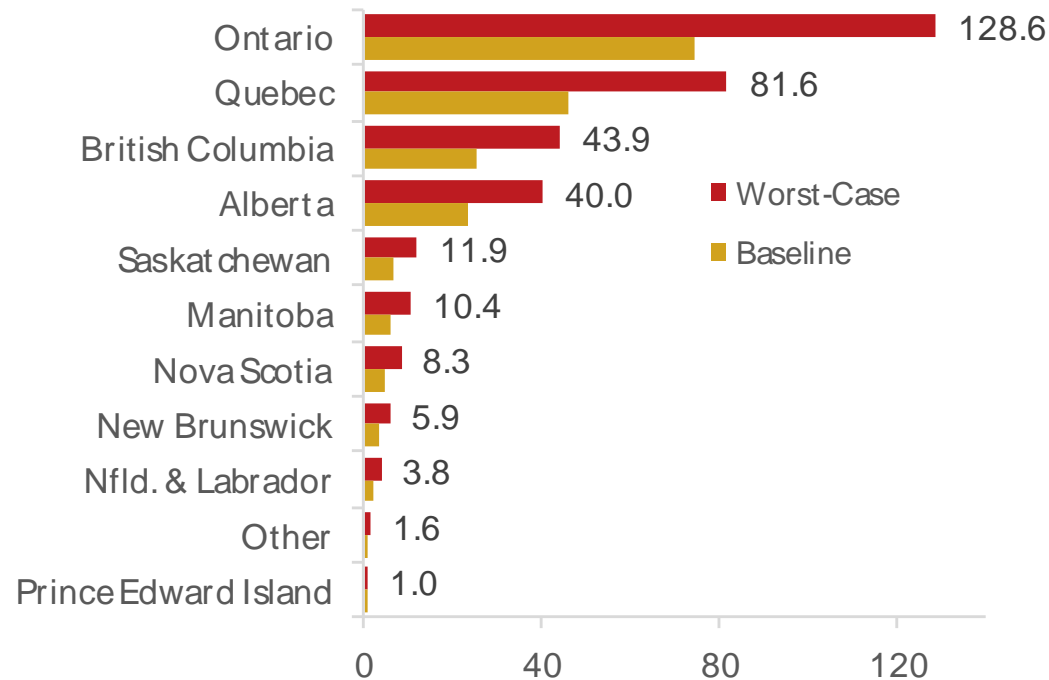
Source: Tourism Economics

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Lost jobs by province

Canada's COVID-19 related traveler job losses in two scenarios, 2020

Jobs, 000's, compared to 2019, label refers to Worst-Case Scenario



Source: Tourism Economics

THE KEYS

KEY CONSIDERATIONS, DRIVERS,
AND UNKNOWNNS

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

We are entering uncharted territory



This is an unprecedented crisis for the travel industry.

While, in our estimation, any economic downturn associated with this pandemic will not be as severe as previous recessions such as 2008, the impact on the travel industry will be the largest single year impact we have seen in our lifetimes.



We are still in the early stages of analyzing the pandemic.

Many key data points in the travel sector have lags of a month or more, consequently we are relying on experiences with other major downturns in the travel industry and what data we can obtain to conduct our analysis at the moment. Therefore, we provide two different scenarios for how the crisis may unfold.



The domestic market will likely drive the recovery

When the pandemic fades, there will be significant pent-up demand for leisure travel and (given that a severe recession does not follow the pandemic) we may see strong y/y increases. Short-haul travel will likely be the likely driver of this rebound due to consumers' lingering wariness of booking long-haul trips.

KEY DRIVERS

The crisis will be profound, pervasive and persistent

1 Profound

If Canada follows a similar trend as China and Italy, the nations' weekly hotel occupancy rate will likely plunge from 57% in the first week of March to around 10% soon. In the Baseline Scenario, the occupancy rate stays at 15% for an entire month.

2 Pervasive

Group/transient, leisure/business/VFR, day/overnight segments will all be impacted. We already see similar sharp downturns across different segments in ADARA's booking data. In both Scenarios, all types of travel are deeply impacted.

3 Persistent

Our pre-crisis forecast had Canada's economy growing at a slow but steady rate in 2020. In the Baseline Scenario, the pandemic leads to a GDP contraction of 2.8% in 2020 Q2 and prevents GDP from achieving positive growth until 2020 Q4. This downturn curtails household discretionary spending through 2021.

KEY DRIVERS

How the drivers impact our two scenarios

Drivers of the two scenarios

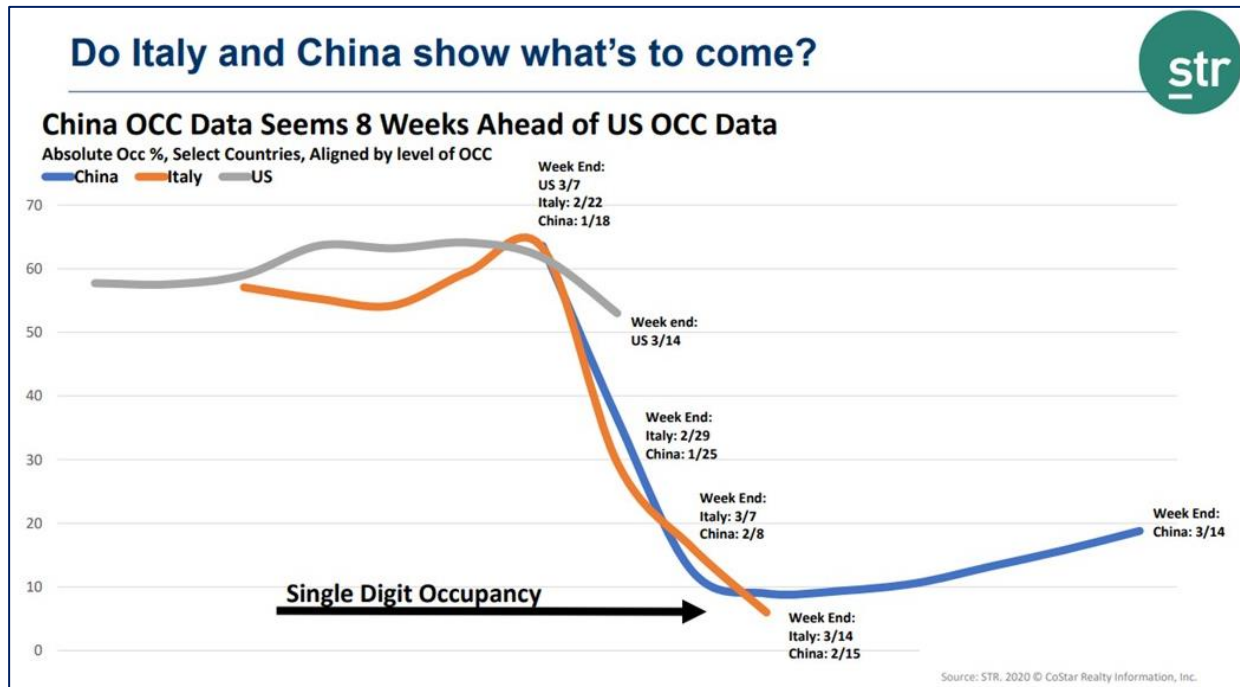
	Baseline	Worst-Case
Profound	Hotel occupancy reaches 15% for a full month	Hotel occupancy reaches 10% for a full month
Pervasive	All major tourism segments are deeply impacted	All major tourism segments are deeply impacted
Persistent	The pandemic is largely contained by the summer of 2020. A mild recession accompanies the pandemic. This downturn not only severely curtails household discretionary spending into 2021. While some tourism businesses are bankrupt, major supply shortages are not an impediment to recovery. Domestic tourism spending reaches 2019 levels in August 2021.	The pandemic is not well contained until the fall of 2020. A severe recession accompanies the pandemic. This downturn not only severely curtails household discretionary spending through 2021 but also bankrupts numerous tourism businesses, which limits air capacity and hotel room inventory during the recovery. Domestic tourism spending does not recover to 2019 levels until July 2022.

KEY DRIVERS

A profound, pervasive, and persistent impact

Profound – the crisis will severely impact the travel industry.

If Canada follows a similar trend as China and Italy, the nations' weekly hotel occupancy rate* will likely plunge from 57% in the first week of March to around 10% in the near future. In the Worst-Case Scenario it remains there for a full month, while in the Baseline Scenario the lowest monthly occupancy rate is 15%.



*Hotel occupancy rates are strongly correlated with tourism spending and are useful immediate measures of a crisis due to their quick availability.

KEY DRIVERS

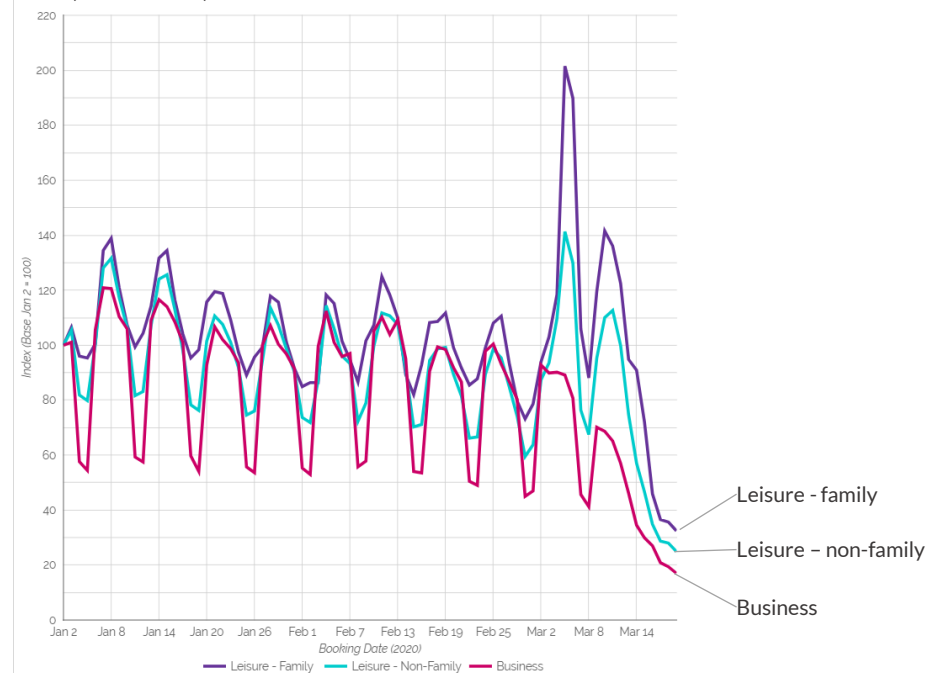
A profound, pervasive, and persistent impact

Pervasive - the crisis will severely curtail all forms of travel.

Group/transient, leisure/business/VFR, day/overnight segments will all be impacted. We already see similar sharp downturns across different segments in ADARA's booking data. In both scenarios, all types of travel are deeply impacted.

US hotel volume, 2020

Index (Jan. 2nd = 100)



Source: ADARA - <https://adara.com/traveler-trends-tracker/>

*while we would prefer Canadian data, the US data is useful as the US appears to be a week ahead of Canada in terms of the crisis timeline, so it shows where Canada will likely be heading.

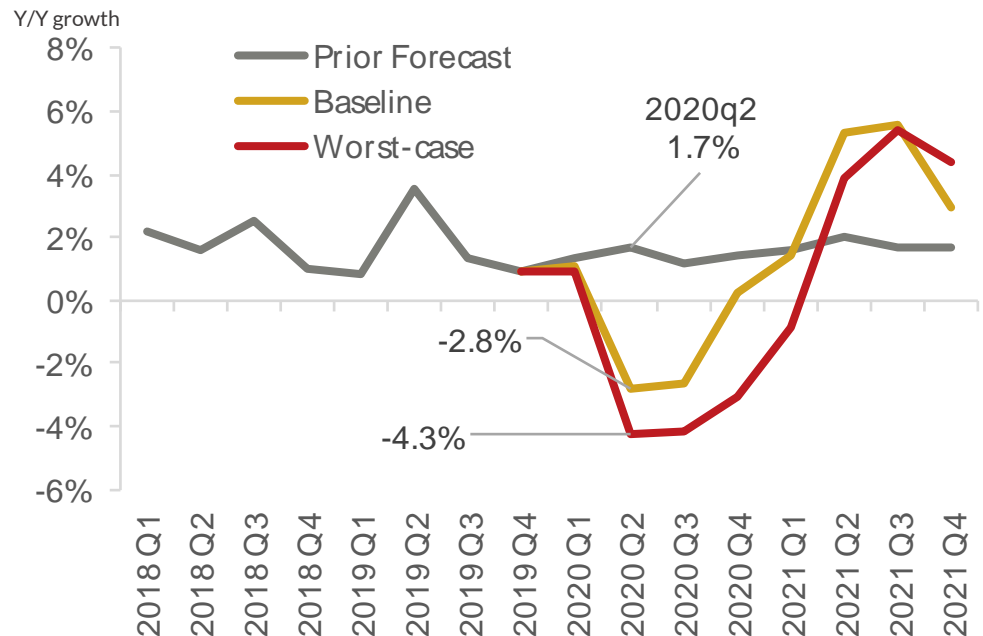
KEY DRIVERS

A profound, pervasive, and persistent impact

Persistent - the COVID-19 crisis will slow the economy and therefore hamper the post-crisis recovery.

Pre-crisis forecast had Canada's economy growing at a slow but steady rate in 2020. In the Baseline Scenario, GDP contracts 2.8% in 2020 Q2 and does not reach positive growth until 2020 Q4. In our worst-cast scenario, GDP contracts at a rate of 4.3% in Q2 and does not reach positive growth rates until 2021 Q2.

Canada GDP growth in different scenarios



Source: Oxford Economics

KEY UNKNOWNNS

The questions that will determine the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on Canada's visitor economy

How deep will the trough be?

Hotel occupancy rates in Canada average 65% for the year, and the lowest month in 2019 was December, with 49% nationwide occupancy. It seems likely daily occupancy rates will soon dive to 10%, will they stay at 10% for an entire month?

How big could an August recovery be?

If the COVID-19 crisis begins to clear over the early summer, August may receive a massive amount of latent demand. However, August is already Canada's most popular travel month, so will supply struggle to match demand?

How long will recovery take?

Will the spread of COVID-19 slow in the summer months? How severely will the pandemic impact GDP growth and consumer spending? Will bankruptcies negatively impact air capacity and room supply well into the future?

Could the crisis get worse than we imagine?

There remains a great deal of uncertainty surrounding COVID-19, and the pandemic is moving quickly. The Worst-Case Scenario seems the worst plausible outcome at the moment, but could an unforeseen twist cause the losses to mount at an even greater rate?

THE BASELINE SCENARIO

THE BASELINE SCENARIO

Summary data

Losses in 2020 amount to 33% of all spending or \$27 billion.

Baseline COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in Canada

Spending, billion	2019			Percent loss compared to 2019		Losses compared to 2019	
	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Canada	\$82.1	\$54.9	\$80.0	-33.1%	-2.6%	-\$27.2	-\$2.1
Alberta	\$10.8	\$7.1	\$10.5	-34.3%	-2.7%	-\$3.7	-\$0.3
British Columbia	\$10.6	\$7.1	\$10.3	-32.9%	-2.4%	-\$3.5	-\$0.3
Manitoba	\$2.6	\$1.7	\$2.5	-35.0%	-3.6%	-\$0.9	-\$0.1
New Brunswick	\$1.1	\$0.7	\$1.1	-36.3%	-4.3%	-\$0.4	\$0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1.0	\$0.6	\$0.9	-34.6%	-3.2%	-\$0.3	\$0.0
Nova Scotia	\$1.7	\$1.1	\$1.6	-33.9%	-3.2%	-\$0.6	-\$0.1
Ontario	\$31.6	\$21.0	\$30.7	-33.4%	-2.7%	-\$10.6	-\$0.9
Prince Edward Island	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.2	-33.3%	-2.8%	-\$0.1	\$0.0
Quebec	\$19.7	\$13.5	\$19.3	-31.5%	-2.1%	-\$6.2	-\$0.4
Saskatchewan	\$2.7	\$1.8	\$2.6	-33.3%	-3.0%	-\$0.9	-\$0.1
Other	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$0.3	-33.8%	-3.0%	-\$0.1	\$0.0

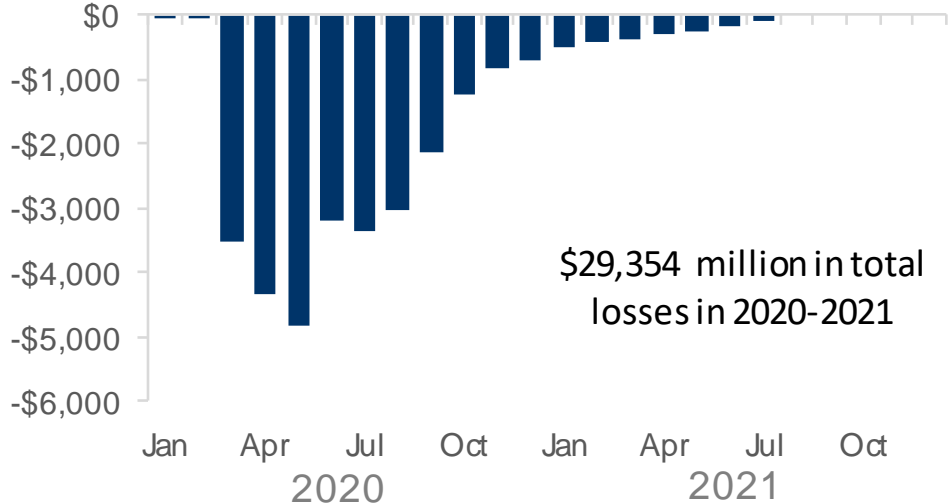
Source: Tourism Economics

THE BASELINE SCENARIO

Monthly impacts

Losses will total \$29 billion in 2020 and 2021. Dollar losses peak in May 2020 at \$4.8 billion for the month.

Baseline COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in Canada
Spending, million



Source: Tourism Economics

THE BASELINE SCENARIO

Monthly impacts

Percent losses peak in May 2020 at 75%
of the 2019 total.*

Baseline COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in Canada

Y/Y change compared to 2020

	2020												2021											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Canada	-1%	0%	-62%	-74%	-75%	-46%	-33%	-29%	-25%	-21%	-16%	-11%	-10%	-8%	-7%	-5%	-4%	-2%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Alberta	-11%	-7%	-62%	-74%	-76%	-46%	-33%	-29%	-25%	-21%	-16%	-11%	-10%	-8%	-7%	-5%	-4%	-2%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
British Columbia	-2%	-1%	-61%	-74%	-75%	-46%	-33%	-29%	-25%	-20%	-16%	-11%	-9%	-8%	-6%	-5%	-3%	-2%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Manitoba	-3%	-2%	-63%	-76%	-77%	-48%	-35%	-31%	-27%	-23%	-18%	-13%	-11%	-10%	-9%	-7%	-6%	-4%	-3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
New Brunswick	-4%	-4%	-65%	-77%	-79%	-49%	-37%	-33%	-28%	-24%	-19%	-14%	-13%	-11%	-10%	-8%	-7%	-6%	-4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	-14%	4%	-63%	-75%	-77%	-47%	-34%	-30%	-26%	-22%	-17%	-12%	-11%	-9%	-8%	-6%	-5%	-3%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nova Scotia	5%	-3%	-63%	-75%	-77%	-47%	-34%	-31%	-26%	-22%	-17%	-12%	-11%	-9%	-8%	-6%	-5%	-3%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ontario	-1%	-1%	-62%	-74%	-76%	-46%	-34%	-30%	-25%	-21%	-16%	-11%	-10%	-8%	-7%	-6%	-4%	-3%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Prince Edward Island	0%	0%	-62%	-74%	-76%	-46%	-34%	-30%	-25%	-21%	-16%	-11%	-10%	-8%	-7%	-6%	-4%	-3%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Quebec	6%	5%	-61%	-73%	-74%	-45%	-32%	-28%	-24%	-20%	-15%	-10%	-9%	-7%	-6%	-4%	-3%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	0%	6%	-62%	-75%	-76%	-47%	-34%	-30%	-26%	-21%	-17%	-12%	-10%	-9%	-8%	-6%	-5%	-3%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	-2%	-1%	-62%	-75%	-76%	-47%	-34%	-30%	-26%	-21%	-17%	-12%	-10%	-9%	-7%	-6%	-4%	-3%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Tourism Economics

*dollar losses are higher in August due to more overall spending in non-crisis years

THE BASELINE SCENARIO

Economic impacts

Losses to the economy include 194,000 jobs, \$14.9 billion in government revenue, and \$11.3 billion in GDP.

2020 spending, employment government revenue, and GDP losses in Canada, Baseline COVID-19 scenario

Loss compared to 2019, dollar figures in millions

	Traveler spending	Jobs	Government revenue					GDP
			All	Federal	Provincial	Municipal	Aboriginal	
Canada	-\$27,214	-193,666	-\$8,535	-\$3,834	-\$4,174	-\$476	-\$50	-\$11,321
Alberta	-\$3,713	-23,339	-\$1,164	-\$523	-\$569	-\$65	-\$7	-\$1,737
British Columbia	-\$3,477	-25,186	-\$1,090	-\$490	-\$533	-\$61	-\$6	-\$1,467
Manitoba	-\$897	-6,099	-\$281	-\$126	-\$138	-\$16	-\$2	-\$351
New Brunswick	-\$410	-3,530	-\$129	-\$58	-\$63	-\$7	-\$1	-\$158
Newfoundland and Labrador	-\$335	-2,246	-\$105	-\$47	-\$51	-\$6	-\$1	-\$131
Nova Scotia	-\$576	-4,804	-\$181	-\$81	-\$88	-\$10	-\$1	-\$223
Ontario	-\$10,555	-74,226	-\$3,310	-\$1,487	-\$1,619	-\$185	-\$20	-\$4,264
Prince Edward Island	-\$52	-592	-\$16	-\$7	-\$8	-\$1	\$0	-\$20
Quebec	-\$6,215	-45,867	-\$1,949	-\$876	-\$953	-\$109	-\$11	-\$2,529
Saskatchewan	-\$893	-6,870	-\$280	-\$126	-\$137	-\$16	-\$2	-\$393
Other	-\$93	-907	-\$29	-\$13	-\$14	-\$2	\$0	-\$35

Source: Tourism Economics

THE BASELINE SCENARIO

Economic impacts

Lodging and food and beverage services
both see losses of close to than \$4
billion in revenue in 2020.

2020 impacts on traveler spending by sector in Canada, worst case COVID-19 pandemic/recession scenario

Dollars, millions	Canada	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Newfoundland and Labrador	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Saskatchewan	Other
Lodging	-\$3,791	-\$623	-\$539	-\$115	-\$59	-\$45	-\$97	-\$1,548	-\$9	-\$848	-\$109	-\$15.70
Food and bev. Services	-\$4,194	-\$771	-\$799	-\$179	-\$120	-\$85	-\$148	-\$2,505	-\$18	-\$1,480	-\$238	-\$22.55
Recreation	-\$1,602	-\$207	-\$250	-\$49	-\$24	-\$14	-\$27	-\$665	-\$4	-\$397	-\$52	-\$2.79
Air transportation	-\$5,590	-\$855	-\$967	-\$274	-\$35	-\$77	-\$90	-\$2,228	-\$1	-\$1,218	-\$65	-\$33.66
Other transportation	-\$5,094	-\$731	-\$547	-\$176	-\$111	-\$74	-\$138	-\$2,101	-\$13	-\$1,315	-\$293	-\$10.50
Other ¹	-\$9,083	-\$814	-\$628	-\$197	-\$111	-\$71	-\$130	-\$2,373	-\$10	-\$1,365	-\$217	-\$16.03
Total	-\$29,354	-\$4,001	-\$3,730	-\$991	-\$460	-\$366	-\$631	-\$11,421	-\$56	-\$6,624	-\$974	-\$101.22

¹includes Groceries, beer/wine/liquor from stores, travel services, convention fees, pre-trip expenses, miscellaneous products

Source: Tourism Economics

THE WORST-CASE SCENARIO

THE WORST-CASE SCENARIO

Summary data

Losses in 2020 amount to 58% of all spending or \$47 billion

Worst-Case COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in Canada

Spending, billions				Percent loss compared to 2019		Losses compared to 2019	
	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Canada	\$82.1	\$34.8	\$68.2	-58%	-17%	-\$47.4	-\$14.0
Alberta	\$10.8	\$4.5	\$9.0	-59%	-17%	-\$6.4	-\$1.9
British Columbia	\$10.6	\$4.5	\$8.8	-57%	-17%	-\$6.1	-\$1.8
Manitoba	\$2.6	\$1.0	\$2.1	-60%	-19%	-\$1.5	-\$0.5
New Brunswick	\$1.1	\$0.4	\$0.9	-61%	-20%	-\$0.7	-\$0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1.0	\$0.4	\$0.8	-59%	-18%	-\$0.6	-\$0.2
Nova Scotia	\$1.7	\$0.7	\$1.4	-58%	-18%	-\$1.0	-\$0.3
Ontario	\$31.6	\$13.3	\$26.1	-58%	-17%	-\$18.3	-\$5.4
Prince Edward Island	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.1	-58%	-17%	-\$0.1	\$0.0
Quebec	\$19.7	\$8.7	\$16.6	-56%	-16%	-\$11.1	-\$3.2
Saskatchewan	\$2.7	\$1.1	\$2.2	-58%	-18%	-\$1.5	-\$0.5
Other	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$0.2	-58%	-18%	-\$0.2	\$0.0

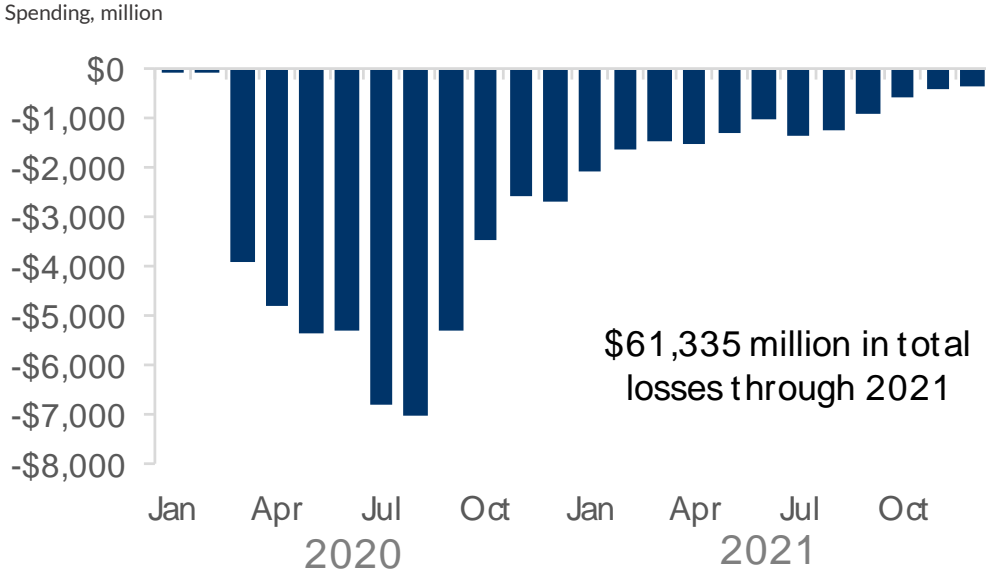
Source: Tourism Economics

THE WORST-CASE SCENARIO

Monthly impacts

Losses will total \$61 billion in 2020 and 2021. Dollar losses peak in August 2020 at \$7 billion for the month.

Worst-Case COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in Canada



Source: Oxford Economics

THE WORST-CASE SCENARIO

Monthly impacts

Percent losses peak in May 2020 at 84%
of the 2019 total.*

Worst-Case COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in Canada

Y/Y change compared to 2020

	2020												2021											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Canada	-1%	0%	-68%	-82%	-84%	-77%	-68%	-68%	-63%	-58%	-49%	-42%	-39%	-31%	-26%	-27%	-20%	-15%	-14%	-12%	-11%	-9%	-8%	-6%
Alberta	-11%	-7%	-69%	-83%	-84%	-77%	-68%	-68%	-63%	-58%	-49%	-42%	-39%	-31%	-26%	-27%	-20%	-15%	-14%	-12%	-11%	-9%	-8%	-6%
British Columbia	-2%	-1%	-68%	-82%	-83%	-76%	-67%	-68%	-62%	-57%	-49%	-42%	-38%	-30%	-25%	-26%	-20%	-15%	-13%	-12%	-10%	-9%	-7%	-5%
Manitoba	-3%	-2%	-70%	-84%	-86%	-78%	-70%	-70%	-65%	-60%	-51%	-44%	-41%	-33%	-28%	-28%	-22%	-17%	-16%	-14%	-13%	-11%	-9%	-8%
New Brunswick	-4%	-4%	-72%	-86%	-87%	-80%	-71%	-71%	-66%	-61%	-52%	-45%	-42%	-34%	-29%	-30%	-23%	-18%	-17%	-15%	-14%	-12%	-11%	-9%
Newfoundland and Labrador	-14%	4%	-70%	-84%	-85%	-78%	-69%	-69%	-64%	-59%	-50%	-43%	-40%	-32%	-27%	-28%	-21%	-16%	-15%	-13%	-12%	-10%	-9%	-7%
Nova Scotia	5%	-3%	-70%	-84%	-85%	-78%	-69%	-69%	-64%	-59%	-50%	-43%	-40%	-32%	-27%	-28%	-21%	-16%	-15%	-13%	-12%	-10%	-9%	-7%
Ontario	-1%	-1%	-69%	-83%	-84%	-77%	-68%	-68%	-63%	-58%	-49%	-42%	-39%	-31%	-26%	-27%	-20%	-15%	-14%	-13%	-11%	-9%	-8%	-6%
Prince Edward Island	0%	0%	-69%	-83%	-84%	-77%	-68%	-68%	-63%	-58%	-49%	-42%	-39%	-31%	-26%	-27%	-20%	-15%	-14%	-13%	-11%	-10%	-8%	-6%
Quebec	6%	5%	-67%	-82%	-83%	-76%	-67%	-67%	-62%	-57%	-48%	-41%	-38%	-30%	-25%	-26%	-19%	-14%	-13%	-11%	-10%	-8%	-7%	-5%
Saskatchewan	0%	6%	-69%	-83%	-85%	-77%	-68%	-69%	-63%	-58%	-50%	-43%	-40%	-32%	-27%	-27%	-21%	-16%	-15%	-13%	-12%	-10%	-8%	-7%
Other	-2%	-1%	-69%	-83%	-84%	-77%	-68%	-69%	-63%	-58%	-50%	-43%	-39%	-31%	-26%	-27%	-21%	-16%	-14%	-13%	-11%	-10%	-8%	-6%

Source: Tourism Economics

*dollar losses are higher in August due to more overall spending in non-crisis years

THE WORST-CASE SCENARIO

Economic impacts

Losses to the economy include 337,000 jobs, \$14.9 billion in government revenue, and \$19.7 billion in GDP.

2020 spending, employment government revenue, and GDP losses in Canada, worst-case COVID-19 scenario

Loss compared to 2019, dollar figures in millions

	Traveler spending	Jobs	Total govt. revenue	Federal	Provincial	Municipal	Aboriginal	GDP
Canada	-\$47,357	-337,113	-\$14,852	-\$6,673	-\$7,264	-\$828	-\$88	-\$19,700
Alberta	-\$6,365	-40,015	-\$1,996	-\$897	-\$976	-\$111	-\$12	-\$2,979
British Columbia	-\$6,066	-43,947	-\$1,903	-\$855	-\$930	-\$106	-\$11	-\$2,560
Manitoba	-\$1,526	-10,373	-\$479	-\$215	-\$234	-\$27	-\$3	-\$597
New Brunswick	-\$688	-5,916	-\$216	-\$97	-\$106	-\$12	-\$1	-\$265
Newfoundland and Labrador	-\$572	-3,837	-\$179	-\$81	-\$88	-\$10	-\$1	-\$223
Nova Scotia	-\$993	-8,282	-\$311	-\$140	-\$152	-\$17	-\$2	-\$385
Ontario	-\$18,292	-128,639	-\$5,737	-\$2,577	-\$2,806	-\$320	-\$34	-\$7,390
Prince Edward Island	-\$90	-1,028	-\$28	-\$13	-\$14	-\$2	\$0	-\$35
Quebec	-\$11,055	-81,590	-\$3,467	-\$1,558	-\$1,696	-\$193	-\$20	-\$4,499
Saskatchewan	-\$1,549	-11,922	-\$486	-\$218	-\$238	-\$27	-\$3	-\$682
Other	-\$161	-1,565	-\$50	-\$23	-\$25	-\$3	\$0	-\$61

Source: Tourism Economics

THE WORST-CASE SCENARIO

Economic impacts

Lodging and food and beverage services
both see losses of more than \$6 billion
in revenue in 2020.

2020 impacts on traveler spending by sector in Canada, worst case COVID-19 pandemic/recession scenario

Dollars, millions

	Canada	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Newfoundland and Labrador	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Saskatchewan	Other
Lodging	-\$6,116	-\$992	-\$877	-\$178	-\$89	-\$70	-\$152	-\$2,480	-\$15	-\$1,415	-\$174	-\$0.05
Food and bev. Services	-\$6,766	-\$1,227	-\$1,300	-\$276	-\$179	-\$133	-\$234	-\$4,013	-\$29	-\$2,470	-\$379	-\$0.02
Recreation	-\$2,585	-\$329	-\$407	-\$76	-\$35	-\$21	-\$43	-\$1,065	-\$7	-\$663	-\$83	-\$0.02
Air transportation	-\$9,019	-\$1,360	-\$1,573	-\$422	-\$53	-\$120	-\$142	-\$3,569	-\$2	-\$2,033	-\$104	-\$0.04
Other transportation	-\$8,218	-\$1,162	-\$889	-\$271	-\$166	-\$116	-\$217	-\$3,365	-\$21	-\$2,195	-\$466	\$0.00
Other ¹	-\$14,653	-\$1,295	-\$1,021	-\$303	-\$166	-\$111	-\$205	-\$3,801	-\$16	-\$2,279	-\$344	-\$0.03
Total	-\$47,357	-\$6,365	-\$6,066	-\$1,526	-\$688	-\$572	-\$993	-\$18,292	-\$90	-\$11,055	-\$1,549	-\$0.16

¹includes Groceries, beer/wine/liquor from stores, travel services, convention fees, pre-trip expenses, miscellaneous products

Source: Tourism Economics

ABOUT TOURISM ECONOMICS

Tourism Economics is an Oxford Economics company with a singular objective: combine an understanding of the travel sector with proven economic tools to answer the most important questions facing our clients. More than 500 companies, associations, and destination work with Tourism Economics every year as a research partner. We bring decades of experience to every engagement to help our clients make better marketing, investment, and policy decisions. Our team of highly-specialized economists deliver:

- Global travel data-sets with the broadest set of country, city, and state coverage available
- Travel forecasts that are directly linked to the economic and demographic outlook for origins and destinations
- Economic impact analysis that highlights the value of visitors, events, developments, and industry segments
- Policy analysis that informs critical funding, taxation, and travel facilitation decisions
- Market assessments that define market allocation and investment decisions

Tourism Economics operates out of regional headquarters in Philadelphia and Oxford, with offices in Belfast, Buenos Aires, Dubai, Frankfurt, and Ontario.

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