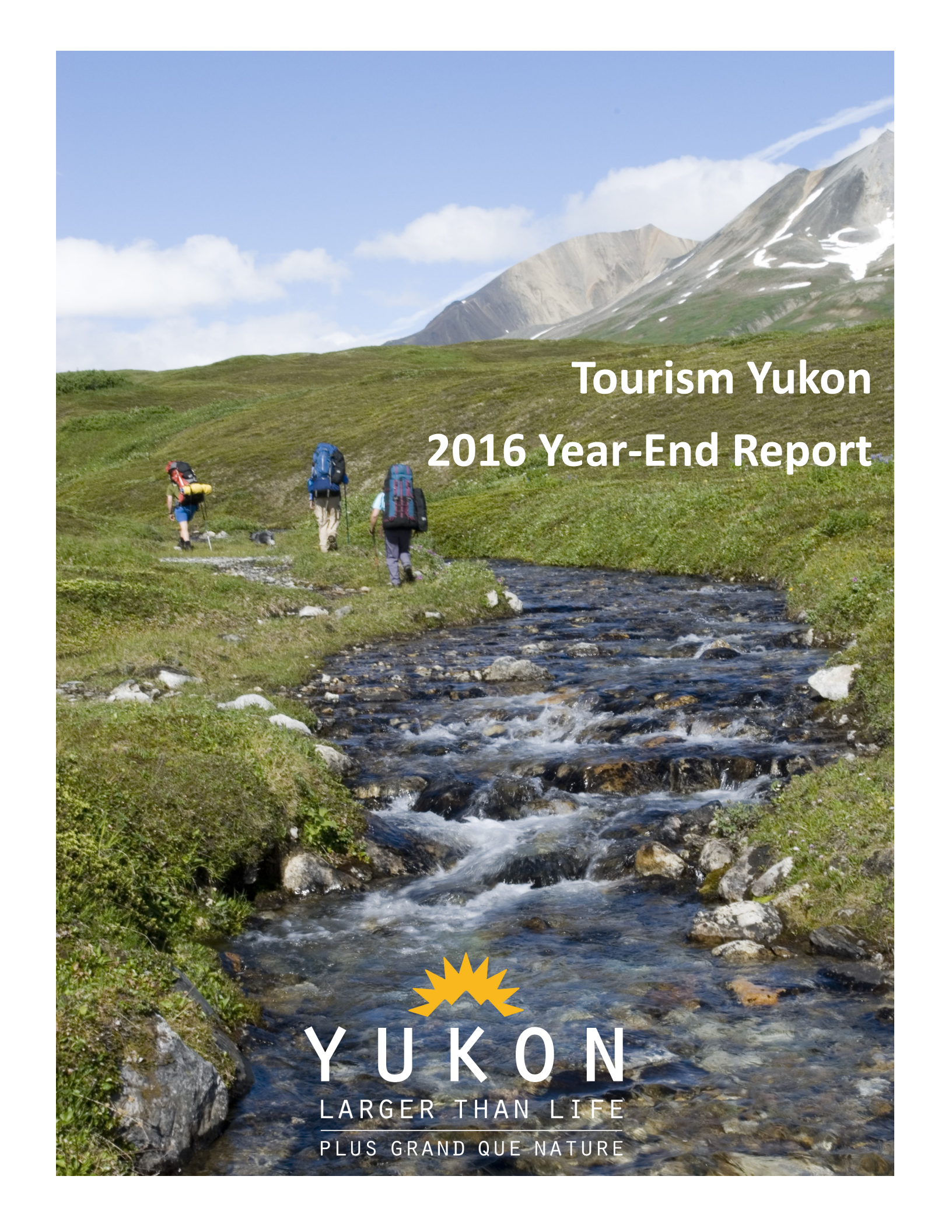




Tourism Yukon 2016 Year-End Report



YUKON
LARGER THAN LIFE
PLUS GRAND QUE NATURE

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Yukon's Tourism Sector: 2016 Year in Review

Yukon's tourism sector continued to make solid advances in 2016, aided largely by strong growth in domestic and international travel. The combination of a weak Canadian dollar and low gasoline prices helped provide strong incentives for Canadians to vacation domestically, while at the same time attracting more international travellers. Canada's reputation of being a safe destination also contributed to strong growth in Yukon's tourism sector in 2016, and is becoming increasingly important in travel decision-making as many competing destinations are struggling with safety and immigration concerns.

With the value of the American dollar averaging 1.33CAD in 2016, Canadian destinations, overall, were more price-competitive. Lower gasoline prices, averaging \$1.09/litre in Whitehorse, also helped to reduce overall travel costs, especially for rubber-tire traffic. Collectively, the Canadian Tourism Research Institute estimates that these positive factors led to a 5.2% increase in overnight visits to Yukon in 2016, while Statistics Canada reported a 3.5% increase in total border crossings into Yukon through Canada Border Services Agency controlled ports of entry.

With the national employment rate remaining virtually flat, and ongoing economic uncertainty, consumer confidence among Canadians was volatile through 2016, with the year-end average settling at 97.0; 1.2 points below the 2015 national average. As a result, Canadian households were more likely to be cautious about consumer spending. However, the weaker Canadian dollar and low gas prices were able to compensate for some of the economic uncertainty, which helped to boost estimated overnight domestic pleasure travel to Yukon by 3.5% in 2016 over 2015. Statistics Canada figures also showed strong growth, of 8.2% year-over-year, in border crossings into Yukon by Canadians through Canada Border Services Agency controlled ports of entry.

Even with U.S. economic growth in 2016, estimated at 1.6%, representing the lowest annual growth since 2011, consumer confidence remained strong throughout 2016. The added benefit of a favourable U.S. exchange rate, lower gasoline prices, new air capacity from the United States to Canada, and increased marketing efforts by Yukon in the United States, together contributed to an estimated 5.0% increase in overnight visits to the Yukon from American nationals. Statistics Canada reported a 3.0% increase in U.S. residents enter-

ing Canada through the Yukon in 2016 over 2015, increasing to nearly 301,700.

The Canadian Tourism Research Institute estimates in 2016, travel price inflation in Yukon increased modestly (0.9 percentage points), but that tourism spending in Yukon rose by 7.0%. Of the growth in tourism spending, they estimate that 6.0% can be attributed to increased spending by domestic tourists and 7.6% from American and overseas travellers.

Overall, tourism sector revenues in Yukon increased by 5.1% in 2016. This was the third highest rate of growth in Canada, behind only British Columbia (6.5%) and Prince Edward Island (5.4%); and was 1.2 percentage points higher than the national average. This rate of growth is especially strong, given that travel price inflation in 2016 was virtually flat. The growth in business revenue from tourism activity (6.4%) significantly outpaced that from non-tourism (local) activity (4.0%) for Yukon.

Among the tourism industries which comprised the Canadian Tourism Research Institutes' 5.1% estimated growth in tourism sector revenues for Yukon, air transportation registered the strongest revenue growth at an estimated 3.3%. "Other transportation", comprising all transportation segments except air transportation, also showed strong revenue growth in Yukon at 2.8%, despite gasoline prices decreasing 2.7%. Revenue estimates also increased for Yukon's recreation and entertainment industry (up 2.7%), food and beverage services industry (up 2.0%), and travel services industry (up 1.8%). Revenues for Yukon's accommodation industry are estimated to have decreased 5.8% in 2016, this despite an estimated increase of 3.1 percentage points in occupancy rate, 3.1% increase in daily average room rates, and an 8.0% increase in revenue per available room.

Excluding spending by same-day travellers and by locals in tourism businesses (e.g. restaurants or attractions), the Canadian Tourism Research Institute estimates that spending in 2016 increased 6.7% to \$303 million. This was the fourth highest increase in spending by overnight visitors, behind only Prince Edward Island (10.1%), British Columbia (8.4%), and Ontario (7.0%); and 0.6 percentage points higher than the national average in expenditures by overnight travellers.

Sources: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, *Socio-Economic Web Portal*. March 2017. | Canadian Tourism Research Institute, Conference Board of Canada, *Travel Markets Outlook – National Focus*. Autumn 2016. | Bank of Canada, *Monthly Average Exchange Rates*. January to December 2016. | Statistics Canada. CANSIM 427-0001. Accessed February 2017. | Statistics Canada. CANSIM 282-0123. Accessed February 2017. | Conference Board of Canada. *Monthly Consumer Confidence Index*. December 2016. | Conference Board of Canada. *U.S. Consumer Confidence*. March 2017. | Canadian Tourism Research Institute, Conference Board of Canada, *Tourism Sector Performance Monitor*. Full-year review 2016. | CBRE Hotels, reproduced from Destination Canada, *Tourism Snapshot*. December 2016.

Yukon's Tourism Sector: 2017 Tourism Outlook

The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *World Economic Outlook* projects that global economic growth slowed to 3.1% in 2016, down slightly from 3.2% in 2015. Stronger growth of 3.4% is forecast for 2017; however this growth is uncertain in light of general geopolitical uncertainty resulting from the long-term effects and implications of policy changes coming out of the new administration in the United States. Growth in emerging markets and developing Asian economies, such as China and India, are expected to continue to drive overall growth in 2017.

The economies of Canada and the United States are estimated to have grown by 1.3% and 1.6% respectively in 2016, with stronger gains for both countries expected in 2017. In 2016, the Canadian economy was negatively affected by weaker-than-expected economic activity in the United States, along with the wildfires in the Fort McMurray area of Alberta, which dramatically impacted oil outputs. For 2017, challenges are expected to persist, especially in the resource-dependent regions of the country, however Canada's oil production is expected to rebound, but new investments in oil sands are expected to be limited.

While in 2016 the United States showed sustained improvements in the labour market, reaching full employment in May for the first time since 2005, overall economic performance was weaker than anticipated. For 2017, the International Monetary Fund is projecting the United States' fiscal policy will result in increased inflation. However, their projections are uncertain which could lead to further cross-border political discord. Overall, a high degree of uncertainty has been created which could cause disruptions in the global economy.

Tourism performance is affected by many factors including the global economy, socio-cultural issues and activities, and environmental issues. Below is a snapshot of factors anticipated to impact travel to Yukon in 2017 by key travel segment.

Travel from the United States:

- Consumer confidence across much of the United States has made solid gains over the last few years, which will continue to increase the overall likelihood of travel.
- The Canadian dollar is expected to gain value, and gasoline prices are forecast to increase, which together, are expected to slow the increase in visitation to Yukon from the United States.
- Overall, overnight visitation from the United States to

Yukon is expected to slow to a modest 2.6% growth.

Travel from overseas:

- Canada's reputation of being a safe destination, is resonating with overseas travellers, as many competing destinations are struggling with terrorist/security threats, disease/outbreaks, political uncertainty, and immigration concerns.
- Travel from the United Kingdom is expected to slow in 2017, as they will likely be affected by declining exports and the depreciation of the pound, resulting from Brexit.
- With rising political uncertainty in the United States, visitation to Canada from overseas markets is expected to increase 8.7% nationally. The Canadian Tourism Research Institute forecasts that Yukon will see an uptick of 5.1% overnight visits in 2017 from overseas markets.
- The mandatory enforcement, beginning November 2016, of the new electronic travel authorization (eTA), presents a slight risk to overseas travel for 2017. The eTA requires air travellers to Canada from visa-exempt countries (excluding the United States) to obtain an eTA through an online application process, and pay a nominal fee.

Domestic travel (leisure):

- With growing consumer confidence and increases in disposable household income, domestic travel to Yukon should continue to grow in 2017.
- Unemployment rates across Canada are expected to decrease 0.4 percentage points to 6.9% in 2017, which should increase the willingness of Canadians to travel.
- An additional boost is expected to come from the hosting of major events in 2017, in particular, the 150th anniversary of Confederation and the 75th anniversary of the Alaska Highway.
- The Canadian Tourism Research Institute is forecasting an increase of 2.4% in domestic pleasure overnight visitation to Yukon.

Yukon's Tourism Sector: 2017 Tourism Outlook

Domestic travel (business):

- While expectations for gold and silver prices are muted, prices for base metals, including copper and zinc, are expected to increase in the medium-term. As such, business travel to Yukon is expected to increase by 2.0% in 2017, due, in part, to a large number of exploration projects.

Generally, increased awareness of Yukon as a travel destination, through Yukon Now marketing initiatives, the growing Aboriginal tourism sector, weak Canadian dollar, and low gas-

oline prices are also expected to positively impact tourism activity to Yukon in 2017.

Overall, for 2017, the Canadian Tourism Research Institute is projecting total overnight visits to the territory will increase by 3.0%, and that Yukon will see a corresponding growth of 5.9% in tourism expenditure to approximately \$321 million, as travel prices rise (forecast to increase 2.4%) and some travel segments perform particularly well.

Notes: The Yukon tourism outlook uses key statistics covering major aspects of the tourism industry in Yukon and relevant global trends. The aim is to provide the most recent and accurate information, but all data are subject to ongoing revisions from sources.

Sources: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, *Socio-Economic Web Portal*. January 2016. | International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*. October 2016. | International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook, Update*. January 2017. | Canadian Tourism Research Institute, Conference Board of Canada, *Travel Exclusive – Momentum for Domestic Travel Forges Ahead*. January-February 2017. | Canadian Tourism Research Institute, Conference Board of Canada, *Travel Markets Outlook – National Focus*. Autumn 2016. | BACK Aviation, reproduced from Canadian Tourism Research Institute, Conference Board of Canada, *Airline Seat Capacity to Canada*. Q1 to Q3 2017.

Key Tourism Indicators: Indicators of Visitation Performance

INDICATORS OF VISITATION PERFORMANCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2015 to 2016
INTERNATIONAL BORDER CROSSINGS (INTO YUKON) ^{a 1}						
Total	399,698	435,102	413,886	405,120	419,244	3.5%
Beaver Creek	67,894	67,888	64,947	63,863	72,290	13.2%
Fraser/Whitehorse	291,604	321,604	299,542	285,324	287,252	0.7%
Dawson/Little Gold	13,522	19,446	19,618	21,315	21,483	0.8%
Pleasant Camp	26,669	26,142	29,761	34,596	38,213	10.5%
ALASKA LAND BORDER CROSSINGS (FROM YUKON TO ALASKA) ^b						
Total	467,616	471,157	481,559	489,600	528,707	8.0%
Alcan/Poker Creek, AK (Beaver Creek and Little Gold)	95,827	91,333	82,808	103,473	120,065	16.0%
Skagway, AK (Fraser)	338,165	345,360	363,141	346,683	368,781	6.4%
Dalton Cache, AK (Pleasant Camp)	33,624	34,464	35,610	39,444	39,861	1.1%
ESTIMATED OVERNIGHT VISITATION TO YUKON ^{c 2}						
Total	219,000	274,000	231,000	309,000	322,000	5.2%
Domestic	38,000	75,000	37,000	35,000	35,000	3.3%
Business	8,000	32,000	19,000	17,000	16,000	3.5%
Pleasure	24,000	18,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	3.5%
United States	160,000	177,000	170,000	224,000	234,000	5.0%
Overseas	21,000	22,000	24,000	50,000	53,000	7.6%
AIR PASSENGER MOVEMENTS AT ERIK NELSON WHITEHORSE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ^{d 3}						
Total passengers	294,337	292,598	311,168	313,613	341,028	8.7%
Arrivals	147,075	147,049	153,353	156,018	169,448	8.6%
Departures	147,262	145,549	157,815	157,595	171,580	8.9%
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS ^{e 4}						
Total	53,244	48,236	39,131	41,157	46,506	13.0%
Whitehorse	28,993	29,071	22,879	23,053	29,113	26.3%
Beaver Creek	343	281	303	206	490	137.9%
Burwash Landing	2,824	1,365	1,485	2,029	2,149	5.9%
Dawson City	6,932	5,893	6,077	6,772	6,834	0.9%
Faro	2,971	1,491	820	791	782	-1.1%
Mayo	5,271	4,452	2,251	2,953	2,192	-25.8%
Old Crow	1,335	1,421	1,405	1,253	1,174	-6.3%
Teslin	193	283	230	231	118	-48.9%
Watson Lake	4,382	3,979	3,681	3,869	3,654	-5.6%
AIRLINE SEAT CAPACITY ^{f 5}						
Total	240,504	190,518	205,537	282,232	237,514	-15.8%
Domestic seat capacity FROM Yukon	241,415	186,882	201,262	282,630	241,853	-14.4%
Domestic seat capacity TO Yukon	236,751	185,923	201,134	277,830	233,115	-16.1%
International seat capacity TO Yukon	3,753	4,595	4,403	4,402	4,399	-0.1%

Sources: ^a Statistics Canada, CANSIM 427-0001. | ^b U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Based on data from Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection | ^c Canadian Tourism Research Institute; Conference Board of Canada, Travel Markets Outlook. | ^d Government of Yukon, Department of Highways and Public Works, Aviation Branch. | ^e Government of Yukon, Department of Highways and Public Works, Aviation Branch and Statistics Canada, CANSIM 401-0007. Reproduced from Yukon Bureau of Statistics Month and Annual reports. | ^f Canadian Tourism Research Institute, derived from BACK Aviation.

Notes: ¹ Total does not sum as international border crossings into Old Crow not shown. Excludes travellers entering Yukon by land via British Columbia (except Fraser and Pleasant Camp), the Northwest Territories, or on domestic flights. | ² 2016 figures are forecast, per autumn report. All other figures are estimates as reported in the spring following the reporting year (i.e. 2015 estimates are from Spring 2016 report). Percent change shown as reported by Canadian Tourism Research Institute. | ³ Includes business, pleasure, and local air passenger movements. Figures only capture air passenger movements at one of Yukon's airports. | ⁴ Figures represent only the number of planes landing at community airports, not the volume of passengers on each plane. | ⁵ Domestic seat capacity from Yukon captures outbound capacity from Yukon to destinations within Canada (i.e. excludes intra-territorial flights). Domestic seat capacity to Yukon captures capacity from anywhere in Canada to Yukon (i.e. includes intra-territorial flights.)

Key Tourism Indicators: Indicators of Visitation Performance

INDICATORS OF VISITATION PERFORMANCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2015 to 2016
YUKON GOVERNMENT CAMPGROUND USEAGE BY NON-RESIDENTS ^{g 6}						
Nights non-residents camped	16,767	17,916	19,627	23,964	26,254	9.6%
Person nights (# people x # nights)	36,962	38,861	42,957	51,973	56,752	9.2%
Number of non-residents camping	32,710	33,792	38,015	44,804	49,782	11.1%
Average length of stay	1.13	1.15	1.13	1.16	1.14	-1.7%
Average party size	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.15	-0.5%
Number of nights non-residents camped, by region						
Campbell	957	710	981	1,296	1,100	-15.1%
Klondike	3,770	4,068	4,578	5,928	5,849	-1.3%
Kluane	3,599	4,456	5,111	5,730	6,724	17.3%
North Yukon	1,710	1,649	1,848	2,629	2,432	-7.5%
Silver Trail	354	350	395	545	530	-2.8%
Southern Lakes	1,718	2,140	2,055	2,450	3,654	49.1%
Watson Lake	1,649	1,769	1,771	2,367	2,665	12.6%
Whitehorse	2,202	2,235	2,085	2,203	2,857	29.7%
OCCUPANCY AT SELECT FIXED ROOF ACCOMMODATIONS ^{h 7}						
Occupancy Rate	70%	65%	65%	64%	67%	3.1

Sources: ^g Government of Yukon, Department of Environment, Parks Branch | ^h CBRE Hotels, reproduced from Destination Canada, Tourism Snapshot.

Notes: ⁶ All data based on information provided on campsite registration envelopes and transcribed into the Yukon Campground System by the Department of Environment staff. In 2016, several campground vaults had envelopes stolen. Parks staff estimate the missing envelopes account for a 1% to 2% increase in occupancy overall. No adjustments were made to account for the missing data. Parks estimates the number of unrecorded nights overall was 0.8% of all registration in 2015, and 2.8% in 2016. Nights non-residents camped is the total number of sites that are occupied by non-residents (sum of nights non-residents spent camping). Person nights are the total number of nights people spend in a campground, it represents both unique and repeat occupants in the camping season (# visitors multiplied by the # nights). Number of non-residents camping is the total number of people that spent a night in a YG campground (person nights divided by average number of nights). This measure does not however represent unique individuals. Average length of stay is the average number of nights non-residents stay in a campsite. Due to different methods used in calculations, regional breakdown does not sum to total nights non-residents camped. | ⁷ Represents approximately 500 rooms in Yukon; should not be generalized to the whole accommodation market. Figures are presented as an indicator only.

Key Tourism Indicators: Indicators of Visitation Performance

INDICATORS OF VISITATION PERFORMANCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2015 to 2016
YUKON VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER ATTENDANCE ^{i 8}						
Total	242,948	247,718	246,335	252,349	324,965	...
Whitehorse	68,910	74,087	76,322	88,400	95,041	7.5%
Beaver Creek	14,719	15,034	12,099	12,866	11,531	-10.4%
Carcross	92,362	74,029	76,958	64,256	91,228	...
Dawson City	24,060	32,930	29,544	37,569	71,833	...
Haines Junction	21,080	26,240	22,585	22,074	25,384	15.0%
Watson Lake	21,817	20,310	21,776	23,742	27,509	15.9%
Airport (Whitehorse)	..	5,088	7,051	3,442	2,439	-29.1%
WI-FI USERS AT YUKON VISITOR INFORMATION CENTERS ^{i 9}						
Total	..	..	..	12,780	29,184	...
Whitehorse	..	..	..	4,025	9,638	...
Beaver Creek	..	..	..	683	1,018	...
Carcross	..	..	..	1,784	2,249	...
Dawson City	..	..	..	2,693	7,611	...
Haines Junction	..	..	..	1,811	3,953	...
Watson Lake	..	..	..	1,784	4,715	...
MUSEUM AND CULTURAL CENTER ATTENDANCE ^{k 10}						
Heritage/cultural center attendance	42,733	47,449	32,525	..	..	...
Museum attendance	85,684	83,589	83,651	94,215	..	...
Beringia Center tickets sold ¹¹	17,459	16,917	17,528	18,705	19,556	4.5%
PARKS AND HISTORIC SITE USAGE ^l						
Kluane National Park and Reserve ^l	..	42,465	25,072	26,981	27,606	2.3%
National historic sites ^{l 12}	..	38,579	38,884	41,180	61,611	...
Herschel Island visitors ^{m 13}	511	760	399	505	400	-20.8%
Forty Mile visitors ^m	280	282	348	397	331	-16.6%
Fort Selkirk visitors ^m	647	792	1,129	634	415	-34.5%

Sources: ⁱ Government of Yukon, Department of Tourism and Culture, Visitor Services Unit. | ^j Government of Yukon, Department of Tourism and Culture, Corporate Services. | ^k Government of Yukon, Department of Tourism and Culture, Museums Unit. | ^l Parks Canada, Yukon Field Unit. | ^m Government of Yukon, Department of Tourism and Culture, Historic Sites.

Notes: ⁸ Due to methodological changes implemented in Dawson City and Carcross over the 2016 season, year-over-year comparisons cannot be made. | ⁹ Wi-Fi was installed in end of June 2015, therefore whole year is not represented, and direct year-over-year comparisons cannot be made. | ¹⁰ Figures based on fiscal year; i.e. 2015 captures from attendance from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016. | ¹¹ Yukon Beringia Interpretive Center tickets sold capture the calendar (i.e. January to December) year. | ¹² Due to methodological changes implemented over the 2016 seasons, year-over-year comparisons cannot be made. | ¹³ Visitors to Herschel Island are monitored and recorded by the Park Rangers (Yukon Parks) on site during the operating season and through a guestbook in the Hunters and Travellers Cabin in the off season.

Key Tourism Indicators: Indicators of Economic Performance

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2015 to 2016
ESTIMATED VISITOR SPENDING^{n 14}						
Total expenditures (C\$ millions)	\$131	\$114	\$121	\$287	\$303	6.7%
YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE IN TOURISM SECTOR REVENUES, BY SOURCE^{o 15}						
Total	2.8%	0.6%	5.2%	-0.9%	5.1%	...
Canadian tourists	11.3%	-2.3%	6.1%	8.8%	7.4%	...
Non-resident (international) tourists	-3.9%	0.7%	1.1%	-2.6%	5.7%	...
Non-tourists (Yukoners)	3.1%	1.5%	6.8%	-3.4%	4.0%	...
YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE IN TOURISM SECTOR REVENUES, BY INDUSTRY^{p 15}						
Total	2.8%	0.6%	5.2%	-0.9%	5.1%	...
Air transportation	3.3%	0.2%	7.6%	3.2%	3.3%	...
Other transportation	-0.5%	-0.5%	2.3%	-3.6%	2.8%	...
Accommodation	4.0%	-5.5%	1.8%	0.9%	-5.8%	...
Food and beverage	4.4%	5.6%	8.9%	3.4%	2.0%	...
Recreation and entertainment	3.1%	-2.1%	7.1%	4.0%	2.7%	...
Travel services	9.4%	3.1%	-1.9%	-4.3%	1.8%	...
ROOM REVENUE AT SELECT FIXED ROOF ACCOMMODATIONS^{q 17}						
Average Daily Room Rate	..	..	..	\$119	\$124	3.1%
Revenue Per Available Room	..	..	..	\$76	\$84	8.0%
RESTAURANT RECEIPTS^r						
Food services and drinking places (\$000)	\$59,497	\$64,534	\$68,171	\$67,499	\$68,982	2.2%
RETAIL SALES^s						
Total sales (\$000)	\$669,956	\$652,280	\$660,914	\$692,230	\$740,462	7.0%
Food and beverage stores (\$000)	\$192,995	\$194,838	\$198,011	\$203,352	..	...
TOURISM EMPLOYMENT^t						
Number of jobs in tourism industries	3,000	..	..	..	..	...
Average weekly hours worked per job	29.3	..	..	..	..	...
Average hourly wage (full-time)	\$21.73	..	..	..	..	...

Sources: ⁿ Canadian Tourism Research Institute, Travel Markets Outlook. | ^o Canadian Tourism Research Institute, Tourism Sector Performance Monitor. | ^p Canadian Tourism Research Institute, Tourism Sector Performance Monitor. | ^q CBRE Hotels, reproduced from Destination Canada, Tourism Snapshot. | ^r Statistics Canada, CANSIM 355-0006 | ^s Statistics Canada, CANSIM 080-0020 | ^t Statistics Canada, Provincial-Territorial Human Resource Module.

Notes: ¹⁴ Figures for 2016 are forecast, as produced in the Travel Markets Outlook, Autumn report. All other figures are estimates, as reported in the Travel Markets Outlook, Spring report for the following reporting year; i.e. 2015 estimates are from the spring 2016 report. Percent changes are as reported by the Canadian Tourism Research Institute. | ¹⁵ All figures represent year-over-year growth; i.e. 2016 figures represent the growth in revenues from 2015 to 2016. Tourism sector revenues are revenues tourism businesses attributed to travellers by origin. Total includes revenues attributable to non-tourists (for example, expenditures made by Yukoners in tourism businesses such as restaurants or attractions), but exclude revenues from vehicle fuel and vehicle repairs and parts. | ¹⁶ With reproduction and use of information subject to CBRE Disclaimer / Terms of Use as detailed at www.cbre.ca. Data represents approximately 500 rooms in Yukon and should not be generalized to the whole accommodation market. Figures are presented as an indicator only.

Key Tourism Indicators: Other Indicators

OTHER INDICATORS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2015 to 2016
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX ^{u 17}	2.80	2.01	1.87	1.05	0.90	-0.15
FUEL PRICES (CENTS/LITRE) ^v						
Whitehorse	1.00	1.03	1.10	112.3	109.0	-2.9%
EXCHANGE RATES (VALUE OF \$100 CAD) ^w						
United States dollar	\$100	\$103	\$110	\$128	\$132	3.6%
European Euro	€ 129	€ 137	€ 147	€ 142	€ 147	3.4%
United Kingdom Pound	£158	£161	£182	£195	£180	-8.1%
INDEX OF CONSUMER CONFIDENCE ^{x 18}						
Canada	..	..	100.0	98.2	97.0	-1.2
Ontario	..	..	100.0	102.8	99.4	-3.4
Prairies	..	..	100.0	66.0	58.0	-8.0
British Columbia	..	..	100.0	116.1	115.4	-0.7

Sources: ^u Canadian Tourism Research Institute, Travel Market Outlooks. | ^v Government of Yukon, Department of Finance, Yukon Bureau of Statistics. | ^w Bank of Canada. | ^x Conference Board of Canada.

Notes: ¹⁷ Figures for 2016 are forecast, as produced in the Travel Markets Outlook, Autumn report. All other figures are estimates, as reported in the Travel Markets Outlook, Spring report for the following reporting year; i.e. 2015 estimates are from the spring 2016 report. Percent changes are as reported by the Canadian Tourism Research Institute. The Travel Price Index measures the relative rise or fall in the cost of travel-related goods and services paid by typical consumers. | ¹⁸ The index of consumer confidence is a survey of Canadian households which measure consumers' levels of optimism regarding current economic trends. It summarizes attitudinal questions on employment prospects, financial position (current and expected), and whether or not it is a good time to make a major purchase. The index of consumer confidence is a good indicator of whether or not people feel it is a good time to travel.

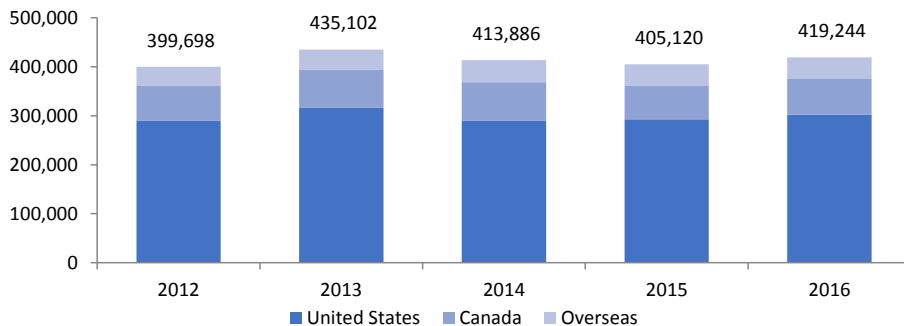
Year End Report—2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2016, over 419,000 people were cleared by Canadian Border Services Agency at a Yukon port of entry for entry into Canada. Overall, this is an increase of 3.5% (14,124 people) over 2015.
- Between 2012 and 2016, the total number of border crossings increased more than 19,500 people.
- Of the total border crossings in 2016, 72% were Americans, 18% were Canadians (including Yukoners) and 11% were from overseas.

See page 16 for detailed data.

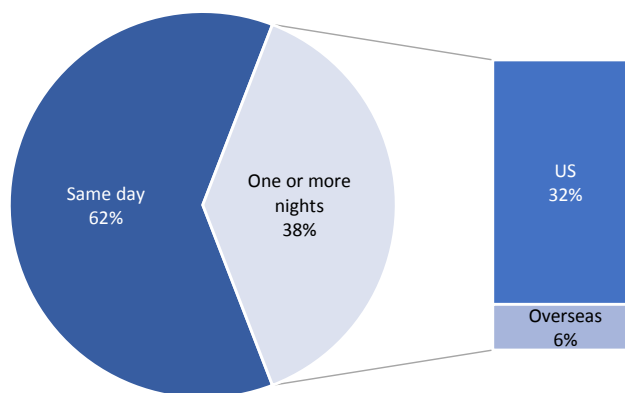
International border crossings into Yukon
2012 to 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 427-0001

- Excluding Canadians, 262,118 people entered Yukon through a CBSA port of entry. Of those, nearly two thirds stayed for less than one night.
- Of the 100,283 people who entered Yukon for one or more nights, 84% were American and 19% were from overseas.
- Although year-over-year, same day crossings decreased 1%, crossings for one or more nights increased 13%.

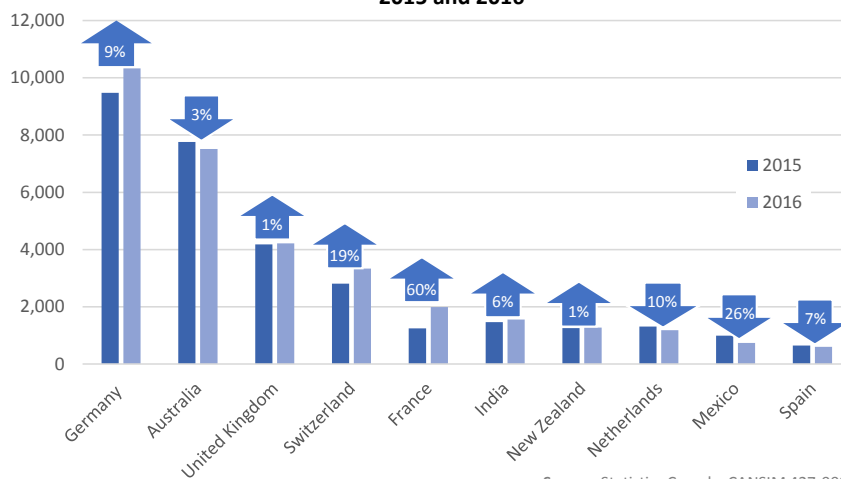
Border crossings by length of stay, excluding Canadians
2016



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 427-0001

- Excluding Canadians and Americans, Germans had the highest number of overall border crossings into Yukon, increasing 9% in 2016 over 2015, to 10,325 people.
- Overall, border crossings by Europeans went up by 8% in 2016 to 25,591 people.
- Border crossings by Asian and Oceania nationals stayed flat year-over-year at just over 9,500 and 8,700 people, respectively.

International border crossings into Yukon,
Top 10 countries, excluding United States and Canada
2015 and 2016



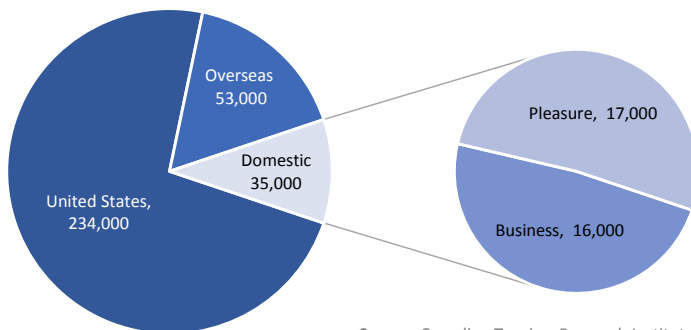
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 427-0003

See page 17 for detailed data.

HIGHLIGHTS

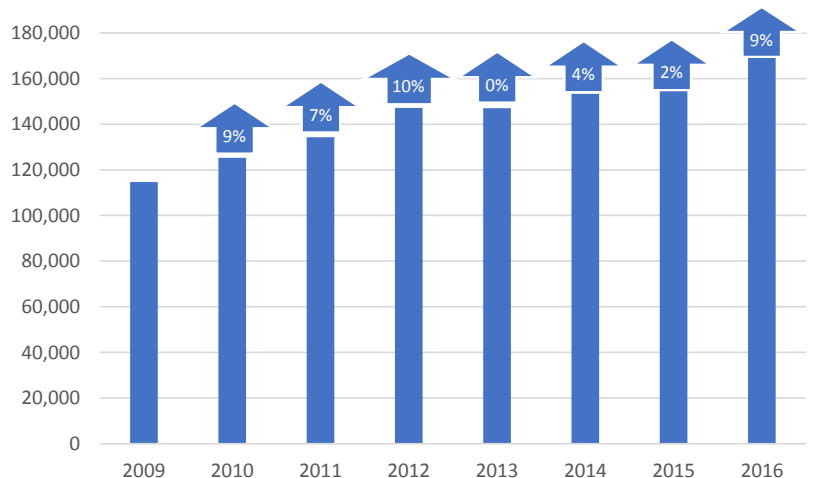
- The Canadian Tourism Research Institute estimates that Yukon saw 322,000 overnight visitors in 2016, an increase of 5.2% over 2015.
- Overnight visitors from the United States made up the bulk of the total visitors, estimated at 234,000, an increase of 5.0% over 2015.
- The largest area of year-over-year growth was seen among overseas visitors to Yukon, which were estimated to have increased in volume by 7.6%, to 53,000 visitors in 2016.

Estimated overnight visitation to Yukon 2016



Source: Canadian Tourism Research Institute

Air passenger arrivals at Erik Neilson Whitehorse International Airport 2009 to 2016

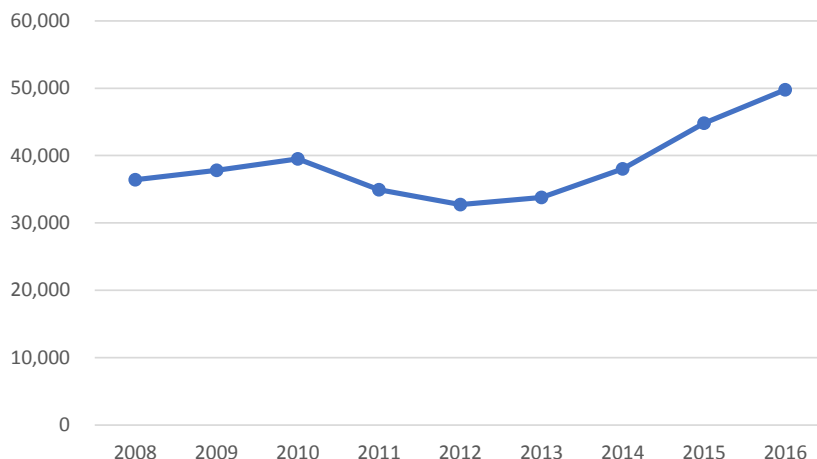


Source: Government of Yukon, HPW

- In 2016, over 169,400 people arrived at the Erik Neilson Whitehorse International Airport, an increase of 9% over 2015.
- Between 2009 and 2016, the total number of arrivals at the Whitehorse airport increased nearly 54,900 people. This represents a compound annual growth rate of 39.8% over the last seven years.
- Total passengers moving through the airport over the 2009 to 2016 period were also up more than 112,300 people. This represents a compound annual growth rate of 40.8%. Over the last seven years.

See page 18 for detailed data.

Non-residents camping in Yukon Government campgrounds, 2008 to 2016



Source: Government of Yukon, Environment

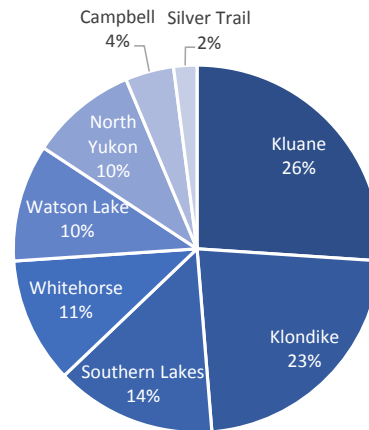
- In 2016, nearly 49,800 non-residents camped at one of Yukon's 41 government campgrounds. This represents an increase of 11% over 2015.
- Compared to 2008, the number of non-residents camping at Yukon Government campgrounds has increased 37%.
- Of the total Yukon Government campground usage in 2015, more than twice as many non-residents (49,782) camped as residents (23,804); however, residents spent nearly three times as many nights camping than non-residents.

Year End Report—2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- In total, non-residents spent more than 25,800 nights in 2016 in Yukon Government campgrounds, an increase of 12% over 2015.
- Of the total non-resident campsite nights, campgrounds in the Kluane, Klondike, and Southern Lakes regions were the most frequently used, together representing nearly two thirds of all non-resident campsite nights in Yukon Government campgrounds.

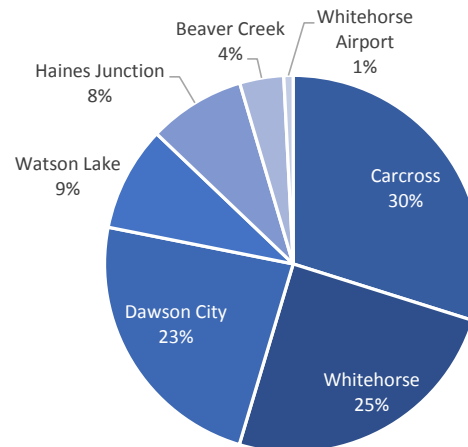
Non-resident campsite nights in Yukon Government campgrounds, by region, 2016



Source: Government of Yukon, Environment

- Between May and September 2016, nearly 305,600 people went to one of Yukon's seven visitor information centers.
- Over the summer season, Carcross saw the highest usage, followed by Whitehorse, Dawson City and Watson Lake.

Yukon Visitor Information Center Attendance May to September 2016

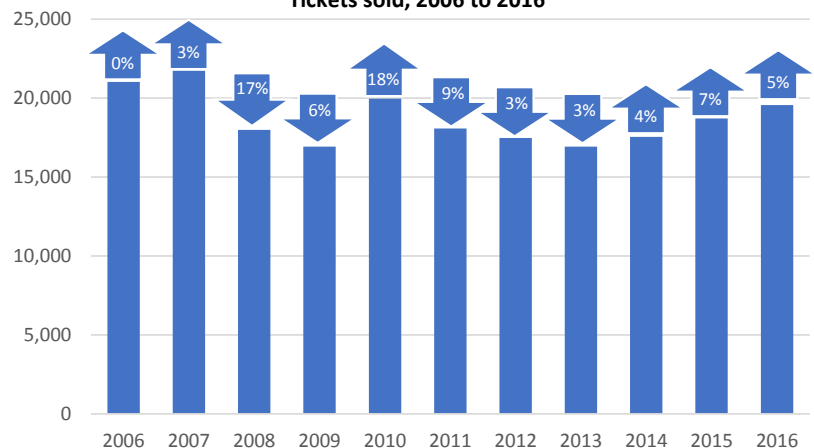


Source: Government of Yukon, Tourism and Culture

See page 19 for detailed data.

- In 2016, nearly 19,600 tickets were sold for the Yukon Beringia Interpretive Center, a 5% increase over 2015.
- On average, over the last 10 years, approximately 18,500 tickets were sold for the center annually. Ticket sales in 2016 surpassed the 10 year average by 6%.

Yukon Beringia Interpretive Center, Tickets sold, 2006 to 2016

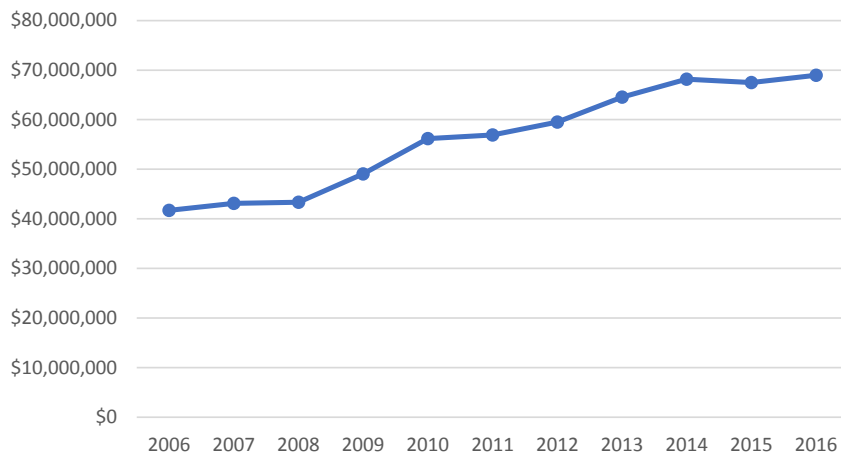


Source: Government of Yukon, Tourism and Culture

See page 20 for detailed data.

Year-End Report—2016

**Restaurant receipts
2006 to 2016**



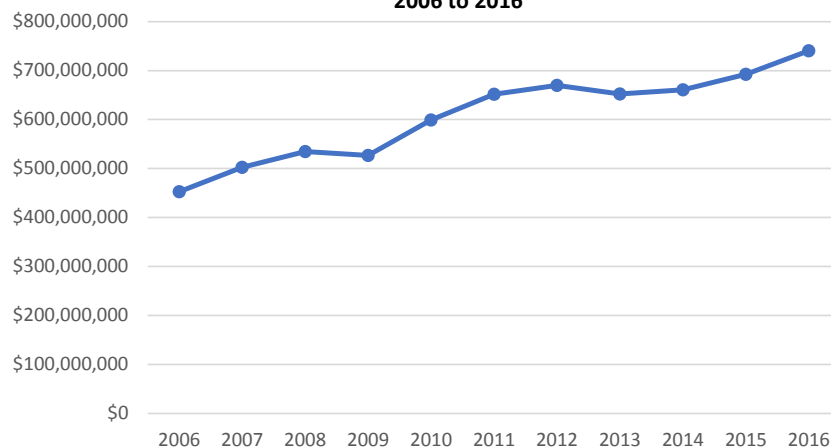
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 355-0006

HIGHLIGHTS

- Annual sales in food services and drinking places (restaurants) totaled \$69.0 million in Yukon in 2016, up 2.2% from 2015.
- Compared to 2006 (\$41.7 million), restaurant sales increased by \$27.3 million, or 65.4%.

See page 21 for detailed data.

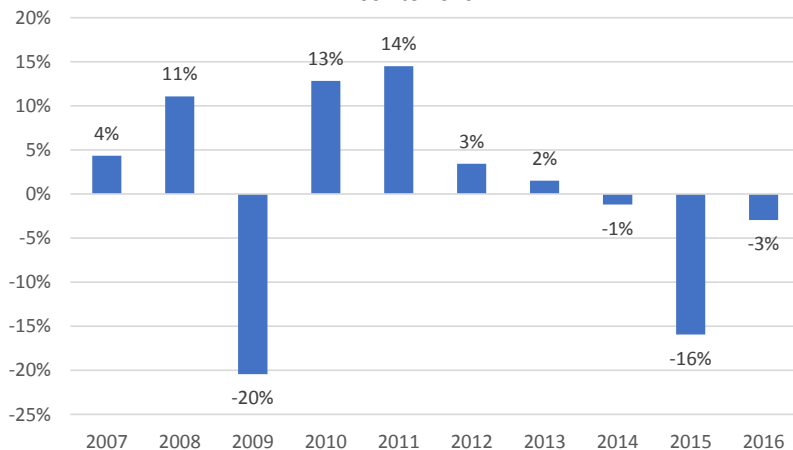
**Retail sales
2006 to 2016**



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 080-0020

- In 2016, retail sales for Yukon were \$740.5 million, an increase of 7.0% over 2015.
- Compared to 2006 (\$452.6 million), retail sales increased by \$287.9 million, or 63.6%.

**Percent change in average self-serve regular fuel prices, Whitehorse
2007 to 2016**



Source: Government of Yukon, Finance

- In 2016, the average price of regular self-serve gasoline in Whitehorse was 109.0 cents per litre. This represents a decrease of 3.3 cents per litre, or 2.9%, compared to the average price in 2015 (112.3 cents per litre).
- Comparing 2016 to 2007, the average cost of regular self-serve gasoline in Whitehorse decreased 3.8 cents per litre, or 3.4%.

See page 21 for detailed data.

INTERNATIONAL BORDER CROSSINGS INTO YUKON, by port of entry						
	TOTAL	BEAVER CREEK	FRASER/ WHITEHORSE	DAWSON/ LITTLE GOLD	PLEASANT CAMP	OLD CROW
			(total travellers)			
2016 DEC	3,441	1,486	1,204	0	751	0
NOV	4,697	2,523	1,214	0	958	2
OCT	9,472	4,553	2,491	2	2,426	0
SEP	49,494	10,033	33,589	1,987	3,885	0
AUG	99,296	14,450	71,682	6,358	6,804	2
JUL	95,893	15,387	66,271	6,615	7,618	2
JUN	87,156	10,825	64,493	5,540	6,298	0
MAY	47,744	5,575	37,298	923	3,948	0
APR	7,679	2,677	3,381	7	1,614	0
MAR	7,208	2,211	3,207	3	1,787	0
FEB	3,558	1,245	1,236	39	1,038	0
JAN	3,606	1,325	1,186	9	1,086	0
2015 DEC	3,467	1,473	1,193	0	801	0
NOV	3,707	1,788	838	5	1,076	0
OCT	7,507	3,646	1,801	3	2,057	0
SEP	50,861	8,426	37,725	1,724	2,986	0
AUG	90,417	13,175	63,947	6,557	6,736	2
JUL	97,024	13,437	70,339	6,734	6,500	14
JUN	82,772	9,616	62,184	4,924	6,048	0
MAY	48,922	5,310	38,824	1,336	3,446	6
APR	8,432	2,496	3,969	4	1,963	0
MAR	6,185	1,975	2,898	12	1,300	0
FEB	3,029	1,321	899	16	793	0
JAN	2,797	1,200	707	0	890	0
2016	419,244	72,290	287,252	21,483	38,213	6
2015	405,120	63,863	285,324	21,315	34,596	22
2014	413,886	64,947	299,542	19,618	29,761	18
2013	435,102	67,888	321,604	19,446	26,142	22
2012	399,698	67,894	291,604	13,522	26,669	9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 427-0001

Notes: Yukon total is the sum of Canada Border Services Agency ports of entry into Yukon.

Total excludes other travellers (immigrants and former residents, non-resident and Canadian crew).

Excludes travellers entering Yukon by land via British Columbia on the South Alaska or Stewart-Cassier Highways, the the Northwest Territories on the Dempster Highway, or on domestic flights.

Total includes Yukoners.

INTERNATIONAL BORDER CROSSINGS INTO YUKON, by origin

	TOTAL	UNITED STATES	CANADA	OVERSEAS
	(total travellers)			
2016 DEC	3,441	2,112	1,294	35
NOV	4,697	3,302	1,334	61
OCT	9,472	5,991	3,255	226
SEP	49,494	35,517	7,799	6,178
AUG	99,296	73,453	14,416	11,427
JUL	95,893	69,421	15,903	10,569
JUN	87,156	66,146	11,913	9,097
MAY	47,744	32,475	9,370	5,899
APR	7,679	4,600	2,828	251
MAR	7,208	3,792	3,201	215
FEB	3,558	2,375	1,107	76
JAN	3,606	2,492	1,085	29
2015 DEC	3,467	2,274	1,179	14
NOV	3,707	2,561	1,108	38
OCT	7,507	4,890	2,423	194
SEP	50,861	36,635	7,488	6,738
AUG	90,417	65,141	15,013	10,263
JUL	97,024	73,780	12,876	10,368
JUN	82,772	62,692	10,916	9,164
MAY	48,922	33,390	8,698	6,834
APR	8,432	4,226	3,992	214
MAR	6,185	3,481	2,433	271
FEB	3,029	1,929	1,012	88
JAN	2,797	1,963	768	66
2016	419,244	301,676	73,505	44,063
2015	405,120	292,962	67,906	44,252
2014	413,886	290,428	78,223	45,232
2013	435,102	316,033	78,328	40,741
2012	399,698	289,953	72,048	37,697

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 427-0001

Notes: Yukon total is the sum of Canada Border Services Agency ports of entry into Yukon.

Total excludes other travellers (immigrants and former residents, non-resident and Canadian crew).

United States is the sum of United States residents entering Canada.

Canadians includes Yukoners, Canadian residents returning from the US, and Canadian residents returning from countries other than the US.

Overseas includes residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada.

Excludes travellers entering Yukon by land via British Columbia on the South Alaska or Stewart-Cassier Highways, the the Northwest Territories on the Dempster Highway, or on domestic flights.

INTERNATIONAL BORDER CROSSINGS INTO YUKON, top 10 countries, excluding Canada and United States

	GERMANY	AUSTRALIA	UNITED KINGDOM	CHINA	SWITZERLAND	FRANCE	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	NETHERLANDS	AUSTRIA
	(total travellers)									
2016 DEC	11	3	13	2	7	4	1	2	1	0
NOV	18	1	7	8	7	8	2	2	1	3
OCT	76	32	22	7	25	27	1	4	12	3
SEP	1,441	1,326	733	436	541	452	36	151	230	144
AUG	3,248	1,642	928	1,103	967	519	421	292	268	284
JUL	2,642	1,258	798	742	1,163	328	388	320	286	171
JUN	2,048	1,520	1,033	627	436	377	451	268	252	111
MAY	699	1,696	632	520	111	105	251	221	125	37
APR	48	12	24	2	44	52	0	3	5	8
MAR	61	9	10	3	14	59	0	6	2	16
FEB	24	10	7	0	7	18	1	0	0	1
JAN	9	6	10	0	10	40	0	0	0	1
2015 DEC	15	2	18	0	9	3	0	1	4	4
NOV	7	5	6	1	8	10	0	2	2	2
OCT	72	30	13	3	30	20	2	5	0	1
SEP	1,363	1,624	774	361	465	111	107	207	185	100
AUG	2,936	1,203	715	841	838	309	298	235	273	309
JUL	2,421	1,328	685	782	756	365	385	279	320	179
JUN	1,867	1,480	875	592	534	249	413	256	355	214
MAY	650	2,011	1,001	409	114	87	256	264	153	56
APR	59	26	21	0	8	25	1	2	1	28
MAR	73	18	33	5	32	37	0	2	6	43
FEB	15	7	13	0	4	23	0	0	8	0
JAN	1	20	25	1	9	8	0	0	3	5
2016	10,325	7,515	4,217	3,450	3,332	1,989	1,552	1,269	1,182	779
2015	9,479	7,754	4,179	2,995	2,807	1,247	1,462	1,253	1,310	941
2014	9,110	9,026	4,533	2,830	3,342	1,462	1,348	1,372	1,239	784
2013	8,637	7,171	4,427	1,885	3,235	2,024	1,346	1,217	968	827
2012	7,725	6,325	5,745	1,408	2,864	1,517	1,461	1,179	840	695

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 427-0003.

Notes: Includes approximately 2,100 total border crossings into Nunavut.

Total includes other travellers (immigrants and former residents, non-resident and Canadian crew).

Excludes travellers entering Yukon by land via British Columbia on the South Alaska or Stewart-Cassier Highways, the the Northwest Territories on the Dempster Highway, or on domestic flights.

**AIR PASSENGER MOVEMENTS AT ERIK NELSON
WHITEHORSE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

		TOTAL	ARRIVALS	DEPARTURES
		(total passengers)		
2016	DEC	26,131	12,959	13,172
	NOV	22,205	10,905	11,300
	OCT	25,069	12,083	12,986
	SEP	31,322	14,674	16,648
	AUG	40,528	20,111	20,417
	JUL	39,984	19,982	20,002
	JUN	34,069	17,349	16,720
	MAY	25,694	13,836	11,858
	APR	22,519	10,925	11,594
	MAR	28,610	14,393	14,217
	FEB	24,635	12,289	12,346
	JAN	20,262	9,942	10,320
2015	DEC	20,010	9,630	10,380
	NOV	23,493	11,568	11,925
	OCT	19,587	9,796	9,791
	SEP	23,118	10,992	12,126
	AUG	29,605	13,772	15,833
	JUL	37,883	18,581	19,302
	JUN	36,406	18,200	18,206
	MAY	29,355	15,385	13,970
	APR	23,310	12,236	11,074
	MAR	22,859	11,419	11,440
	FEB	25,799	13,019	12,780
	JAN	22,188	11,420	10,768
2016		341,028	169,448	171,580
2015		313,613	156,018	157,595
2014		311,168	153,353	157,815
2013		292,598	147,049	145,549
2012		294,337	147,075	147,262

Source: Government of Yukon, Department of Highways and Public Works, Aviation Branch.

Notes: Includes business, pleasure, and local air passenger movements. Figures only capture air passenger movements at one of Yukon's airports.

YUKON VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER ATTENDANCE

	TOTAL	WHITEHORSE	BEAVER CREEK	CARCROSS	DAWSON CITY	HAINES JUNCTION	WATSON LAKE	AIRPORT
				(estimated visitors)				
2016 DEC	2,915	2,915	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOV	2,458	2,458	..	..	..	..	..	..
OCT	2,676	2,676	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEP	39,795	10,616	1,100	11,861	9,703	3,649	2,672	194
AUG	80,110	17,743	2,843	20,542	25,845	6,572	5,860	705
JUL	87,129	19,783	3,590	22,910	24,666	7,148	8,325	707
JUN	69,184	18,363	2,943	24,446	9,326	5,858	7,495	753
MAY	29,360	9,149	1,055	11,469	2,293	2,157	3,157	80
APR	2,909	2,909	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAR	2,935	2,935	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEB	3,004	3,004	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAN	2,490	2,490	..	..	..	..	..	..
2015 DEC	2,241	2,241	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOV	2,175	2,175	..	..	..	..	..	..
OCT	3,815	3,815	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEP	31,342	9,495	1,437	11,030	3,287	2,628	2,483	982
AUG	58,944	17,022	3,728	15,545	9,877	5,701	5,569	1,502
JUL	66,781	19,785	4,142	16,411	11,425	7,024	7,036	958
JUN	55,397	17,508	2,548	13,695	10,377	5,152	6,117	..
MAY	21,699	6,404	1,011	7,575	2,603	1,569	2,537	..
APR	2,662	2,662	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAR	2,831	2,831	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEB	2,440	2,440	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAN	2,022	2,022	..	..	..	..	..	..
2016	324,965	95,041	11,531	91,228	71,833	25,384	27,509	2,439
2015	252,349	88,400	12,866	64,256	37,569	22,074	23,742	3,442
2014	246,335	76,322	12,099	76,958	29,544	22,585	21,776	7,051
2013	247,718	74,087	15,034	74,029	32,930	26,240	20,310	5,088
2012	242,948	68,910	14,719	92,362	24,060	21,080	21,817	..

Source: Government of Yukon, Tourism and Culture, Visitor Services Unit.

Notes: In July 2016, the Dawson City and Carcross VICs moved from counting guestbook signatures to using electronic door counters to estimate visitors to the centre. Given this change in methodology, year-over-year comparisons should not be made.

YUKON BERINGIA INTERPRETIVE CENTER	
	TOTAL
	(tickets sold)
2016 DEC	633
NOV	682
OCT	915
SEP	1,552
AUG	3,528
JUL	4,109
JUN	3,547
MAY	1,093
APR	885
MAR	1,455
FEB	711
JAN	446
2015 DEC	762
NOV	1,204
OCT	397
SEP	1,407
AUG	3,845
JUL	4,115
JUN	3,173
MAY	1,156
APR	1,015
MAR	655
FEB	632
JAN	344
2016	19,556
2015	18,705
2014	17,528
2013	16,917
2012	17,459

Source: Government of Yukon,
Department of Tourism and
Culture, Museums Unit.

ACCOMMODATION TRENDS			
	OCCUPANCY RATE	AVERAGE DAILY ROOM	REVENUE PER AVAIL. ROOM
2016 DEC	44.9%	\$114	\$51
NOV	58.2%	\$119	\$69
OCT	59.1%	\$122	\$72
SEP	82.5%	\$132	\$109
AUG	89.9%	\$135	\$121
JUL	87.2%	\$135	\$118
JUN	91.0%	\$133	\$121
MAY	65.4%	\$129	\$84
APR	57.3%	\$117	\$67
MAR	62.4%	\$111	\$69
FEB	42.4%	\$110	\$47
JAN	42.6%	\$113	\$48
2015 DEC	42.4%	\$110	\$47
NOV	51.5%	\$115	\$59
OCT	47.7%	\$118	\$56
SEP	79.0%	\$127	\$101
AUG	89.5%	\$127	\$114
JUL	87.4%	\$131	\$114
JUN	85.9%	\$128	\$110
MAY	61.1%	\$113	\$69
APR	57.7%	\$110	\$63
MAR	67.9%	\$116	\$79
FEB	61.6%	\$102	\$63
JAN	..	..	..
2016	67.4%	\$124	\$84
2015	63.7%	\$119	\$76
2014	65.3%	..	..
2013	64.8%	..	..
2012	69.9%	..	..

Source: CBRE Hotels. Reproduced from Destination Canada Tourism Snapshot.

Notes: reproduction and use of information subject to CBRE Disclaimer / Terms of Use as detailed at www.cbre.ca. Users of this information are advised that CBRE Hotels does not represent the information contained herein to be definitive or all-inclusive.

Figures represent approximately 500 rooms in Yukon and should not be generalized to the whole accommodation market. Figures are presented as an indicator only.

RESTAURANT RECEPITS

	TOTAL
	(\$000)
2016 DEC	5,933
NOV	5,527
OCT	5,545
SEP	6,481
AUG	6,977
JUL	7,163
JUN	6,636
MAY	5,986
APR	5,167
MAR	4,691
FEB	4,477
JAN	4,399
2015 DEC	5,233
NOV	5,172
OCT	5,974
SEP	6,406
AUG	7,045
JUL	6,774
JUN	6,203
MAY	5,583
APR	5,011
MAR	5,260
FEB	4,550
JAN	4,288
2016	68,982
2015	67,499
2014	68,171
2013	64,534
2012	59,497

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 355-0006.

SELF-SERVE FUEL PRICES, Whitehorse

	REGULAR	PREMIUM	DIESEL
	(cents/litre)		
2016 DEC	111.7	121.1	112.4
NOV	112.9	122.3	113.5
OCT	115.7	124.8	111.9
SEP	115.6	124.6	109.1
AUG	115.7	125.1	109.1
JUL	117.3	126.3	109.7
JUN	121.6	130.0	108.3
MAY	109.4	117.4	103.3
APR	102.1	111.5	98.3
MAR	96.8	107.3	97.7
FEB	92.0	103.6	98.6
JAN	99.8	107.9	110.7
2015 DEC	99.9	108.1	112.7
NOV	112.4	119.6	119.4
OCT	119.9	127.3	121.0
SEP	120.5	128.5	121.7
AUG	124.9	132.4	122.1
JUL	119.9	128.0	122.5
JUN	118.4	125.9	122.6
MAY	113.4	120.5	122.8
APR	108.9	116.5	124.3
MAR	106.1	114.5	128.7
FEB	99.1	108.2	127.3
JAN	101.9	110.6	131.4
2016	109.0	118.3	123.0
2015	112.3	120.2	146.1
2014	133.6	143.3	139.7
2013	135.2	145.2	137.9
2012	133.2	141.7	135.1

Source: Government of Yukon, Department of Finance, Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

EXCHANGE RATES

	UNITED STATES DOLLAR	EUROPEAN EURO	UNITED KINGDOM POUND	CHINESE RENMINBI	AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR
(VALUE OF \$100 CAD)					
2016 DEC	\$133	€ 141	£167	¥19	\$98
NOV	\$134	€ 145	£167	¥20	\$101
OCT	\$133	€ 146	£163	¥20	\$101
SEP	\$131	€ 147	£172	¥20	\$100
AUG	\$130	€ 146	£170	¥20	\$99
JUL	\$131	€ 144	£171	¥20	\$98
JUN	\$129	€ 145	£183	¥20	\$95
MAY	\$129	€ 146	£188	¥20	\$95
APR	\$128	€ 145	£184	¥20	\$98
MAR	\$132	€ 147	£188	¥20	\$99
FEB	\$138	€ 153	£197	¥21	\$98
JAN	\$142	€ 154	£205	¥22	\$100
2015 DEC	\$137	€ 149	£205	¥21	\$99
NOV	\$133	€ 142	£202	¥21	\$95
OCT	\$131	€ 147	£201	¥21	\$94
SEP	\$133	€ 149	£203	¥21	\$94
AUG	\$131	€ 147	£205	¥21	\$96
JUL	\$129	€ 141	£200	¥21	\$95
JUN	\$124	€ 139	£193	¥20	\$95
MAY	\$122	€ 136	£188	¥20	\$96
APR	\$123	€ 133	£185	¥20	\$95
MAR	\$126	€ 137	£189	¥20	\$97
FEB	\$125	€ 142	£192	¥20	\$97
JAN	\$121	€ 141	£183	¥19	\$98
2016	\$132	€ 147	£180	¥20	\$99
2015	\$128	€ 142	£195	¥20	\$96
2014	\$110	€ 147	£182	¥18	\$100
2013	\$103	€ 137	£161	¥17	\$100
2012	\$100	€ 129	£158	¥16	\$104

Source: Bank of Canada.

Notes: Average of exchange rates based on market rates in terms of United States dollars, converted into Canadian dollars at noon EST.

INDEX OF CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

	CANADA	ONTARIO	PRAIRIES	BRITISH COLUMBIA
	(2014 = 100)			
2016 DEC	103.8	101.7	72.2	123.2
NOV	102.7	101.1	67.2	130.6
OCT	96.7	101.2	50.2	114.8
SEP	103.0	101.7	63.7	123.5
AUG	101.5	99.2	62.6	119.9
JUL	104.6	103.3	63.0	128.5
JUN	99.8	102.7	66.1	112.0
MAY	101.8	103.3	60.3	124.9
APR	94.5	105.0	52.2	108.2
MAR	92.2	97.7	51.6	111.4
FEB	83.7	91.8	42.4	95.7
JAN	80.1	84.2	44.8	92.0
2015 DEC	91.0	96.2	48.4	115.7
NOV	103.1	106.0	62.4	133.0
OCT	95.3	100.8	61.6	124.2
SEP	90.6	89.6	60.9	112.6
AUG	91.9	95.6	59.0	101.9
JUL	98.6	102.6	68.1	106.6
JUN	102.7	109.5	75.4	112.4
MAY	99.8	97.7	76.5	119.8
APR	94.7	100.2	62.8	114.5
MAR	108.5	122.8	74.5	118.0
FEB	95.6	95.8	65.7	112.6
JAN	107.0	116.6	77.0	121.3
2016	97.0	99.4	58.0	115.4
2015	98.2	102.8	66.0	116.1
2014	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013	..	..	..	..
2012	..	..	..	..

Source: Conference Board of Canada.

Notes: The index of consumer confidence is a survey of Canadian households which measure consumers' levels of optimism regarding current economic trends. It summarizes attitudinal questions on employment prospects, financial position (current and expected), and whether or not it is a good time to make a major purchase.

The index of consumer confidence is a good indicator of whether or not people feel it is a good time to travel.