# **International Travel**

2007





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### Statistics Canada

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics International Travel Section

# **International Travel**

# 2007

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# **Symbols**

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

# **Note**

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

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# **Highlights**

#### International travel in 2007

- International tourist arrivals worldwide climbed to 903 million in 2007, about 6.6% higher than 2006. The World Tourism Organization expects international tourists arrivals to reach 1 billion in 2010.
- United States residents made about 13.4 million overnight trips to Canada, down 3.5% from 2006 and the lowest level since 1996. This was the third consecutive annual decrease in overnight travel from the United States.
- Same-day car travel from the United States fell to 11.2 million trips, down 18.8% from 2006 and the lowest level since record keeping started in 1972. This was the eighth consecutive decline in same-day car travel from the United States.
- Overnight travel from overseas countries reached a high of 4.4 million trips, up 2.9% from 2006. This was the fourth consecutive annual increase and in that span, has increased 37.9%.
- Canadians made 17.8 million overnight trips to the United States, up 11.0% from 2006 and the most in 15 years. Only 1991 and 1992 saw Canadians make more overnight trips south of the border.
- Same-day car travel to the United States increased 3.3% to 24.2 million trips, the most since 2000. The bulk of the increase came in the latter half of 2007, as the loonie inched towards parity with the US greenback.
- Travel to overseas countries reached a high of 7.4 million trips, up 9.9% from 2006. Travel to non-US destinations has increased every year since 2002 and has fallen only six times in 36 years.
- Canadians made over 1.0 million overnight visits in Mexico. This marked the first time that overnight visits to a country other than the United States reached the 1.0-million mark.
- The international travel deficit jumped \$3.2 billion to \$10.0 billion, the highest ever. This was the result of substantial gains in travel spending abroad, which climbed 13.9% to \$26.7 billion. Foreign travel spending in Canada edged up 0.1% to \$16.6 billion.

# **Analysis**

#### Overview of trends 2007

#### Worldwide international tourism continues its upward trend in 2007

According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), international tourism reached record levels in 2007, achieving positive growth for the fourth consecutive year.

With international tourism more popular than ever, it has become a major international trade category for many developing countries. Worldwide, only fuel, chemicals and automotive products generate larger export income.

International tourist arrivals (which exclude arrivals by same-day visitors) climbed to 903 million, about 6.6% higher than in 2006. As a result, international tourism receipts reached US\$ 856 billion, up 5.6% from the previous year. Including international passenger fares, international tourism generated over US\$ 1 trillion in export income.

All regions and sub-regions worldwide posted gains in tourist arrivals, with Asia posting double-digit gains. Emerging regions such as Africa and Central and South America also fared well.

With the increasing popularity of such regions, the tourism industry has truly become a worldwide industry. While the top-15 visited countries accounted for about 98% of all tourist arrivals in 1950 and 75% in 1970, they absorbed only 57% in 2007.

The WTO expects international arrivals to reach the 1-billion mark in 2010. By comparison, it was at about 25 million in 1950.

France remained the most visited country, with 81.9 million international tourist arrivals. The United States, despite ranking third in arrivals, was first in revenues generated by international tourism. This can be explained by the United States' reliance on higher-spending, long-haul travellers, while France (and other European countries) attracts more short-term visitors.

Canada ranked 14th in international tourist arrivals, down one position from 2006 and its lowest since the introduction of the current collection method in 1980.

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

International tourist arrivals		st arrivals		
	2006	2007	Percentage change 2006 to 2007	
	millions		percent	number
Europe	462.2	484.4	4.8	1
Asia and the Pacific	167.0	184.3	10.4	2
Americas	135.8	142.5	4.9	3
Middle East	40.9	47.6	16.4	4
Africa	41.4	44.4	7.2	5
World	847.0	903.0	6.6	

Source(s): World Tourism Organization.

# Overnight travel from the United States to Canada hits 11-year low

United States residents made about 13.4 million overnight trips to Canada in 2007, down 3.5% from 2006 and the lowest level since 1996. This was the third consecutive annual decrease in overnight travel from the United States and fourth in five years. The downswing began in 2003, during the height of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) crisis.

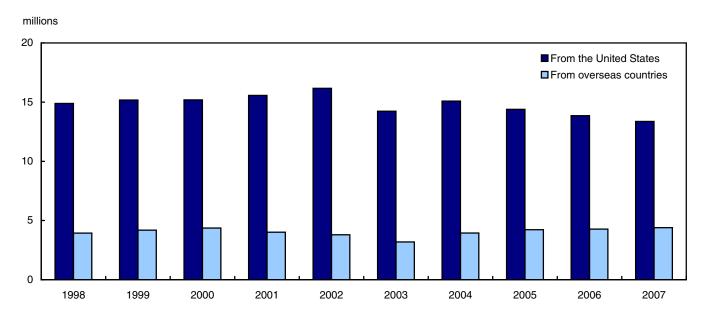
Higher gas prices and an unfavorable exchange rate may have contributed to the decline in overnight travel by US residents in 2007.

# Overnight travel from overseas countries highest ever

Overnight travel from countries other than the United States increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2007, and in the process, reached its highest level ever. Travellers from overseas countries made about 4.4 million overnight trips to Canada, up 2.9% from the previous year.

With the events of September 11, 2001 and the SARS crisis in 2003, overnight travel from overseas countries had fallen 27.0% between 2000 and 2003. Since then, it has increased 37.9%.

Chart 1
Overnight trips to Canada



# Canadians travelling abroad more than ever

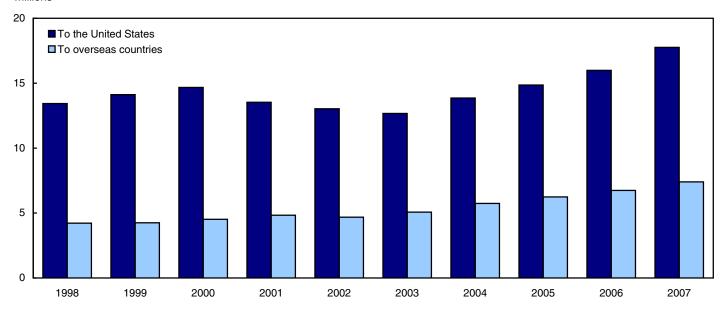
Canadian residents took an unprecedented 25.2 million overnight trips abroad in 2007, an increase of 10.7% from the previous high obtained in 2006. Overnight travel outside the country increased for the fifth consecutive year, and in that span, jumped 42.1%.

Overnight travel to the United States climbed to a 15-year high of 17.8 million trips, up 11.0 % from 2006. Only 1991 and 1992 saw higher levels of overnight travel south of the border.

Travel to overseas countries reached a high of 7.4 million overnight trips, up 9.9% from 2006. Travel to non-US destinations has steadily shown an upward trend, falling only six times since record keeping started in 1972. The last decline was in 2002 (-3.1%) and since then, overnight travel overseas has increased 58.2%.

**Chart 2 Overnight trips by Canadian residents** 





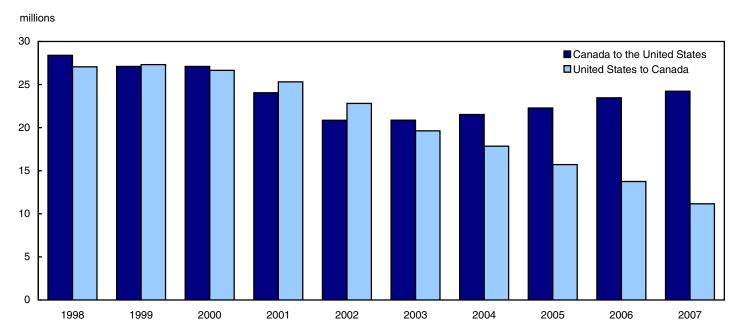
# Same-day car travel from the United States slumping

United States residents made 11.2 million same-day car trips to Canada in 2007, down 18.8% from 2006 and the lowest number since record keeping started in 1972. Back then, Americans had made 21.0 million same-day car trips to Canada.

Same-day car travel from the United States has fallen every year since peeking at 27.3 million in 1999.

A combination of factors may have contributed to this latest downswing in same-day car travel from the United States, including enhanced border security subsequent to the events of September 11, 2001, the increase in the price of gasoline and the rising value of the Canadian dollar. In October 2007, the Canadian dollar averaged above US\$1.00 for the first time in over 30 years.

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



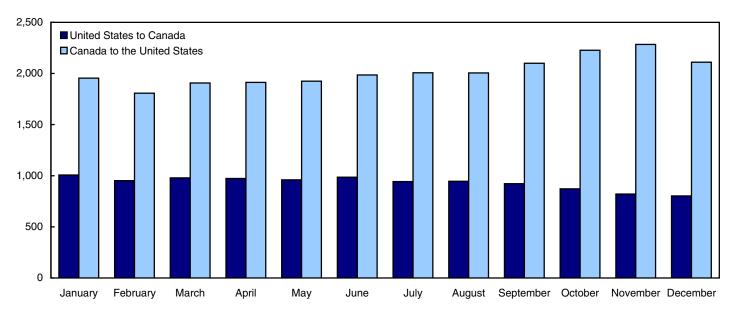
# Same-day car travel to the United States on the rise

Canadians made 24.2 million same-day car trips to the United States in 2007, a 3.3% increase from the previous year and the highest number since 2000.

The bulk of the increase came in the latter half of the year, as the Canadian dollar inched towards parity. In the first six months of 2007, same-day car travel south of the border fell 2.7% compared to the same period in 2006. The second half yielded a 9.3% increase.

Chart 4
Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States, monthly, 2007





Despite the recent increases, the annual figures remain much lower than the 59.1-million peek reached in 1991, at the height of the cross-border shopping phenomenon. While the Canadian dollar was not near parity at that time – it averaged 87.3 US cents in 1991 – it was at the end of a 5-year long upswing. Also, 1991 saw the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax.

### **United States market**

United States residents made 10.4 million overnight trips to Canada for pleasure purposes in 2007, about 3.1% fewer than in 2006. Overnight business-related travel edged up 0.1% to 2.0 million trips while travel for other purposes, which includes shopping, dropped 13.2%.

While about 2 out of 3 overnight pleasure trips to Canada were made by car, about 3 out of 4 overnight business trips were made by plane.

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

Car travel represented 59.5% of overnight trips from the United States, while overnight travel by plane represented 28.2%. Both fell compared to 2006.

The 3.5% drop in overnight travel from south of the border resulted in a decline in spending from United States residents. Americans spent \$7.0 billion in Canada, down 3.2% from 2006. US residents stayed 53.3 million nights in Canada, an average of 4.0 nights per overnight trip, unchanged from the previous year. Average spending per night remained stable at \$132.

#### Overnight travel from top states down

Overnight travel from 10 of the top 15 states of origin, including the top five, declined in 2007. The state of New York, the largest source of American tourists travelling to Canada, saw a 2.9% drop in overnight trips, falling to 1.7 million.

Among the top 15 states of origin, California recorded the biggest drop in overnight travel to Canada (-11.0%) while Illinois posted the largest increase (+12.2%).

Text table 2
Top 15 states of origin for U.S. tourists to Canada

	Overnight trips		
	2006	2007	Percentage change 2006 to 2007
	thousands		percent
New York Michigan Washington California Ohio Pennsylvania Massachusetts Illinois	1,714 1,464 1,387 986 706 597 599 426	1,665 1,350 1,324 877 676 632 562 478	-2.9 -7.8 -4.5 -11.0 -4.3 5.7 -6.3 12.2
Minnesota Texas Florida New Jersey Wisconsin Oregon Virginia	420 483 420 381 408 298 276 241	441 441 422 419 401 297 249 247	-8.7 0.7 10.1 -1.7 -0.2 -9.7 2.3

# Almost half of all overnight trips from the United States include an overnight visit to Ontario

Of the 13.4 million overnight trips from the United States to Canada in 2007, about 6.6 million included an overnight visit to Ontario. British Columbia was the second most visited province, with 3.4 million overnight visits. Most provinces saw declines in overnight visits from the United States.

Text table 3
Overnight province-visits by United States residents

	2006	2007	Percentage change 2006 to 2007
	thousands		percent
Ontario	6,899	6,587	-4.5
British Columbia	3,518	3,394	-3.5
Quebec	2,108	1,982	-6.0
Alberta	938	932	-0.6
New Brunswick	367	358	-2.5
Nova Scotia	374	333	-10.9
Territories 1	251	271	7.8
Manitoba	283	264	-6.7
Saskatchewan	159	153	-3.5
Prince Edward Island	154	132	-14.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	49	49	0.4

<sup>1.</sup> Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

## **Overseas market**

Increased overnight travel from overseas countries was the result of gains in pleasure travel to Canada. Pleasure travel, which represents about 3 out of 4 overnight trips from overseas countries, increased 5.5% compared to 2006. Business travel to Canada fell 9.4%.

Travellers from overseas countries spent \$6.0 billion on overnight trips to Canada, about 4.2% more than the previous year. They stayed 68.8 million nights in Canada, or 15.6 nights per overnight trip, slightly less than the previous year. All in all, travellers from overseas countries spent \$87 per night on overnight trips to Canada, a \$3 increase from 2006.

# Over half of all tourists from overseas countries come from Europe

Europeans made 2.3 million overnight trips to Canada in 2007, a 3.3% increase from 2006. Over half of all travellers from overseas countries came from Europe.

Asia was the only region to post a decrease (-2.4%) in overnight travel to Canada, while Oceania had the largest increase (+16.9%).

# United Kingdom largest overseas market by far

The United Kingdom remained Canada's most important overseas market, with its residents making 891,000 overnight trips to Canada in 2007, a 5.9% increase compared to the previous year. This was more than double the numbers from France, which replaced Japan as Canada's second largest overseas market. About one in five travellers from overseas countries came from the United Kingdom.

Among the top 12 overseas markets, Australia had the largest increase in overnight travel to Canada (+16.7%). Japan had the largest decrease (-14.7%). Taiwan fell out of the top 12 with a 14.5% decline in overnight travel, replaced by Switzerland which had a 1.9% gain.

Text table 4
Canada's top 12 overseas tourist markets

	Overnight trips		
	2006	2007	Percentage change 2006 to 2007
	thousands		percent
United Kingdom France Japan Germany Mexico Australia South Korea Mainland China	842 361 364 298 202 178 189	891 359 310 298 230 208 188 151	5.9 -0.5 -14.7 0.0 13.9 16.7 -0.5
India <sup>1</sup> Netherlands Hong Kong Switzerland	108 118 107 92	120 116 111 94	11.2 -1.9 2.9 1.9

<sup>1.</sup> Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

### Ontario remains most visited province

Travellers from overseas countries made 2.0 million overnight visits in Ontario in 2007, the most in any province and about 510,000 more than in second place British Columbia. Quebec rounded out the top 3 with 1.1 million overnight visits. About one in four overnight visits to Quebec were from travellers from France.

# **Outbound market**

Both outbound pleasure and business travel increased in 2007. Pleasure travel, which represented 78.5% of all overnight trips by Canadian residents abroad, climbed 10.6%. Business travel, which accounted for 13.0% of overnight trips outside Canada, increased 7.5%.

Like in 2006, seven out of 10 overnight trips by Canadian residents were to the United States. However, Canadians travelling outside the country two weeks or longer slightly favored overseas destinations rather the United States. As a result, spending by Canadians on overnight trips abroad was almost evenly split between the United States and overseas countries.

Text table 5
Overnight trips by Canadians abroad, 2007

	Person-visits	
	To the United States	To overseas countries
	thousands	
Length of stay 1 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 to 20 nights 21 nights and over Total	12,127 3,795 965 872 <b>17,759</b>	501 3,258 1,969 1,675 <b>7,404</b>

Ontario residents travelled the most outside the country, making 46.2% of all overnight trips abroad in 2007. Most of the provinces posted double-digit increases in overnight travel abroad, except for Quebec (+9.0%) and Ontario (+9.8). Overnight travel by residents of the Canadian territories fell 22.0%.

# Overnight travel to the United States highest since 1992

Canadian travel to the United States reached 17.8 million overnight trips in 2007, up 11.0% from 2006 and the highest level in 15 years.

As a result of the increase in travel, spending on overnight trips south of the border climbed 12.9% to \$11.6 billion compared to the previous year. Canadians stayed 131 million nights in the United States, up 9.0% from 2006. Average spending per night increased from \$85 to \$89 while the average length of stay fell slightly to 7.4 nights per overnight trip.

About 3 out of 5 overnight trips to the United States, or 10.6 million, were by car, while overnight travel by plane climbed to a high of 5.9 million.

# Overnight visits increase in all top 12 states

All top 12 states had increases in overnight visits by Canadian travellers in 2007, with all but three of them posting double-digit gains. Canadians made 3.0 million overnight visits in New York State, up 14.3% from 2006 and more than in any other state. In New York State alone, Canadians spent \$918 million and stayed 8.2 million nights. Yet despite being the most visited state, New York ranked third in dollars and nights spent during overnight visits by Canadians.

Canadians spent \$2.8 billion in Florida, and stayed 42.9 million nights. Both figures were significantly higher than those for any other state. By comparison, in both cases, California came second, with Canadians spending \$1.0 billion and staying 9.8 million nights in that state.

On average, Canadians stayed the longest in Florida (17.2 nights per overnight visit) and spent the most in Nevada (\$195 per night).

Text table 6
Top 12 U.S. states visited by Canadian residents, 2007

		Overnight visits		
	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights	
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands	
New York	2,968	918	8,195	
Florida	2,485	2,812	42,857	
Washington	1,995	432	5,591	
Michigan	1,410	305	3,562	
California	1,148	1,006	9,764	
Nevada	937	825	4,236	
Maine	888	262	2,887	
Pennsylvania	769	145	1,815	
Vermont	765	159	2,207	
North Dakota	625	163	1,286	
Massachusetts	604	262	2,315	
Ohio	592	142	1,540	

# More than 1 in 3 Canadians travelling overseas visit Europe

Canadians made 2.6 million overnight trips to Europe in 2007, more than to any other region. Far behind was the region of Bermuda and the Caribbean, with Canadians taking 1.8 million trips there.

South America was the only region to post a decline in travel by Canadian residents. Travel to South America fell 15.1%, as possibly more Canadians chose the region of Central America as their main destination. Travel to Central America jumped 38.3%.

Overall, Canadians made 7.4 million overnight trips overseas, 9.9% more than the high observed in 2006. Canadians spent \$10.9 billion on trips overseas and stayed 122 million nights, up 8.5% and 9.9% respectively from the previous year.

On average, Canadians stayed 16.5 nights per trip overseas and spent \$89 per night.

#### Overnight visits to Mexico reach 1 million

Canadians made 1.0 million overnight visits to Mexico, more than to any other country. It was the first time that overnight visits to an overseas country reached the 1-million mark. This was the result of a 21.1% increase in overnight visits by Canadians.

The top 12 visited overseas countries posted gains in overnight visits by Canadian travellers. In fact, nine of them posted double-digit increases. Overnight visits to the Dominican Republic jumped 28.7%.

Despite the record number of overnight visits to Mexico, Canadians spent the most on overnight visits in the United Kingdom. They also stayed more nights in the United Kingdom than in any other overseas country. Canadians spent \$1.1 billion in the United Kingdom and stayed 11.6 million nights.

Text table 7
Top 12 overseas countries visited by Canadian residents, 2007

		Overnight visits		
	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights	
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands	
Mexico	1,019	1,084	11,146	
United Kingdom	947	1,149	11,608	
France	745	973	9,287	
Cuba	724	629	6,136	
Dominican Republic	690	599	5,871	
Germany	370	323	3,526	
Italy	352	514	3,836	
Netherlands	258	210	2,094	
China	258	455	5,452	
Spain	187	246	2,027	
Hong Kong	177	209	2,757	
Ireland (Republic)	166	203	1,787	

### International travel account

Canada's international travel deficit hit a new high in 2007, in the wake of substantial gains in travel spending by Canadians abroad.

The deficit (the difference between spending by Canadians abroad and spending by foreigners in Canada) reached \$10.0 billion, up from the previous high of \$6.8 billion in 2006. In contrast, the deficit was as low as \$1.7 billion in 2002.

Higher travel spending abroad fuelled the burgeoning deficit. Canadians spent a high of \$26.7 billion outside the country in 2007, a 13.9% increase from 2006.

At the same time, foreign spending in Canada edged up 0.1% to \$16.6 billion. Lower spending by United States residents in Canada offset most of the increase in spending by travellers from overseas countries.

#### Travel deficit with the United States hits a new high

Canada's travel deficit with the United States climbed to \$7.0 billion, about \$2.7 billion higher than in 2006. In the process, it broke the previous high set in 1991 by \$1.0 billion.

The record deficits of 1991 and 2007 have many similarities, as both were fuelled by high travel spending by Canadians in the United States. In both cases, economic factors contributed to these increases in travel spending.

In 1991, the arrival of the Goods and Services Tax and a then-peaking Canadian dollar were the likely catalysts for a surge in cross-border shopping in the United States, which generated record spending at that time. In 2007, a Canadian dollar inching towards parity likely contributed to the increase in travel spending, both on same-day and overnight trips. The loonie reached parity with its US counterpart on September 20, 2007.

Travel spending in the United States climbed to \$15.3 billion, a jump of 17.4% from 2006. Automobile purchases in the United States contributed significantly to the increase, as the number of units imported by Canadian travellers nearly doubled in 2007.

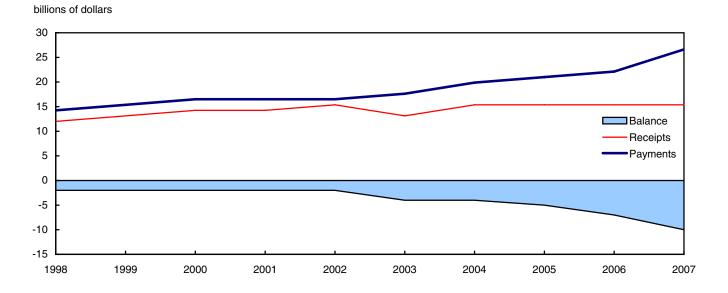
The exchange rate may also have hampered spending by US residents in Canada. They spent \$8.3 billion in Canada, a 4.6% decrease from 2006 and the lowest level since 1997.

# Record travel by Canadians causes ballooning deficit with overseas countries

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries reached a high of \$3.1 billion, a \$579 million increase from 2006. The rise in the deficit was attributable to higher spending brought on by record travel to non-US destinations.

Canadian residents spent \$11.4 billion in overseas countries, a 9.6% jump from 2006. This was partially offset by an increase in travel spending by residents of overseas countries in Canada. They spent \$8.3 billion in Canada, a 5.3% increase from 2006.

Chart 5 Canada's international travel deficit



# **Related products**

# **Selected publications from Statistics Canada**

13-009-X	National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates
66-001-P	International Travel: Advance Information
87-212-X	Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic Travel

# **Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada**

427-0001	Number of international travellers entering or returning to Canada, by type of transport, monthly
427-0002	Number of vehicles travelling between Canada and the United States, monthly
427-0003	Number of non-resident travellers entering Canada, by country of residence (excluding the United States), monthly
427-0004	Number of international tourists entering or returning to Canada, by province of entry (seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted), monthly
427-0005	Number of international travellers entering or returning to Canada, by province of entry, seasonally adjusted, monthly
427-0006	Number of non-resident travellers entering Canada, by selected country of residence, excluding the United States, seasonally adjusted, monthly

# **Selected surveys from Statistics Canada**

3152	International Travel Survey: Mail-back Questionnaires and Air Exit Survey of Overseas Travellers
3810	Travel Survey of Residents of Canada
5005	International Travel Survey: Frontier Counts

# Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada

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

# **Statistical tables**

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					millions of	dollars				
All countries										
Receipts First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	<b>14,019</b> 1,975 3,598 5,892 2,553	<b>15,141</b> 2,297 3,755 6,336 2,754	<b>15,997</b> 2,527 4,089 6,502 2,879	<b>16,437</b> 2,765 4,342 6,558 2,772	<b>16,741</b> 2,767 4,103 6,760 3,111	<b>14,776</b> 2,779 3,465 5,672 2,860	<b>16,980</b> 2,821 4,264 6,563 3,332	<b>16,674</b> 2,997 4,182 6,290 3,205	<b>16,610</b> 2,948 4,237 6,154 3,270	<b>16,634</b> 3,023 4,246 6,046 3,318
Payments First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	<b>16,029</b> 4,535 4,218 3,832 3,444	<b>17,092</b> 4,646 4,323 4,184 3,939	<b>18,444</b> 5,032 4,816 4,447 4,149	<b>18,487</b> 5,550 4,986 4,320 3,631	<b>18,401</b> 5,079 4,894 4,386 4,043	<b>18,727</b> 5,492 4,502 4,427 4,306	<b>20,237</b> 5,814 5,400 4,711 4,311	<b>21,865</b> 6,312 5,713 5,073 4,766	<b>23,402</b> 6,647 5,967 5,537 5,251	<b>26,663</b> 7,085 6,541 6,498 6,539
Balance First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	-2,010 -2,559 -620 2,060 -890	-1,951 -2,349 -568 2,152 -1,185	-2,447 -2,506 -727 2,056 -1,270	-2,050 -2,784 -645 2,238 -859	-1,659 -2,311 -791 2,375 -932	-3,951 -2,713 -1,037 1,244 -1,446	-3,257 -2,994 -1,136 1,852 -979	<b>-5,191</b> -3,316 -1,531 1,217 -1,561	-6,792 -3,698 -1,730 617 -1,981	-10,029 -4,062 -2,295 -452 -3,221
United States										
Receipts First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	<b>8,606</b> 1,140 2,192 3,721 1,553	<b>9,365</b> 1,381 2,305 4,004 1,675	<b>9,449</b> 1,469 2,373 3,955 1,652	<b>9,972</b> 1,586 2,669 4,086 1,631	<b>10,328</b> 1,599 2,562 4,371 1,795	<b>9,080</b> 1,524 2,155 3,788 1,613	<b>9,858</b> 1,448 2,485 4,135 1,790	<b>8,978</b> 1,447 2,318 3,658 1,554	<b>8,692</b> 1,322 2,303 3,541 1,526	<b>8,292</b> 1,249 2,221 3,391 1,431
Payments First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	<b>9,951</b> 2,912 2,815 2,174 2,049	<b>10,801</b> 2,824 2,860 2,631 2,486	<b>11,517</b> 3,191 3,117 2,660 2,549	<b>11,170</b> 3,347 3,195 2,427 2,201	<b>10,872</b> 2,997 3,066 2,389 2,420	<b>10,713</b> 3,123 2,837 2,336 2,418	<b>11,015</b> 3,093 3,199 2,344 2,379	<b>12,001</b> 3,410 3,389 2,557 2,645	<b>13,008</b> 3,677 3,518 2,881 2,933	<b>15,267</b> 3,865 3,774 3,576 4,052
Balance First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	-1,344 -1,772 -623 1,547 -496	-1,436 -1,443 -555 1,373 -811	-2,068 -1,722 -744 1,295 -897	-1,199 -1,762 -526 1,659 -571	- <b>544</b> -1,398 -503 1,983 -624	-1,633 -1,599 -682 1,452 -805	<b>-1,157</b> -1,646 -714 1,791 -589	-3,023 -1,963 -1,071 1,102 -1,090	<b>-4,317</b> -2,354 -1,216 660 -1,407	-6,975 -2,616 -1,553 -185 -2,621
Other countries										
Receipts First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	<b>5,412</b> 835 1,406 2,171 1,000	<b>5,776</b> 916 1,450 2,332 1,078	<b>6,548</b> 1,058 1,716 2,547 1,227	<b>6,465</b> 1,180 1,673 2,472 1,141	<b>6,413</b> 1,168 1,541 2,389 1,316	<b>5,696</b> 1,255 1,310 1,884 1,247	<b>7,122</b> 1,373 1,779 2,428 1,542	<b>7,696</b> 1,550 1,864 2,632 1,651	<b>7,919</b> 1,626 1,935 2,613 1,744	<b>8,342</b> 1,775 2,025 2,655 1,887
Payments First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	<b>6,078</b> 1,623 1,403 1,657 1,395	<b>6,291</b> 1,822 1,463 1,553 1,453	<b>6,927</b> 1,841 1,699 1,787 1,600	<b>7,317</b> 2,202 1,792 1,893 1,430	<b>7,529</b> 2,081 1,828 1,997 1,623	<b>8,014</b> 2,370 1,665 2,092 1,888	<b>9,222</b> 2,721 2,201 2,367 1,933	<b>9,864</b> 2,902 2,324 2,517 2,122	<b>10,394</b> 2,970 2,449 2,656 2,319	<b>11,396</b> 3,220 2,767 2,922 2,487
Balance First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	-666 -787 3 513 -395	- <b>514</b> -906 -13 779 -375	-379 -784 17 761 -373	- <b>851</b> -1,023 -119 579 -289	-1,116 -913 -287 392 -308	<b>-2,318</b> -1,114 -355 -208 -641	<b>-2,100</b> -1,348 -422 61 -391	<b>-2,169</b> -1,353 -460 115 -470	-2,475 -1,344 -514 -43 -574	-3,054 -1,445 -742 -267 -600

 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \textbf{See "Data quality, concepts and methodology} \ -- \ \textbf{Explanatory notes for tables" section.}$ 

Table 2
Components of the receipts and payments in the travel account<sup>1</sup>

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
_					millions of	dollars				
All countries										
Receipts Spending in Canada Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	<b>14,019</b> 12,938 1,081 90 849 142	<b>15,141</b> 14,031 1,111 92 844 175	<b>15,997</b> 14,813 1,184 94 914 177	16,437 15,081 1,355 98 1,084 173	<b>16,741</b> 15,232 1,509 100 1,234 175	<b>14,776</b> 13,072 1,705 103 1,422 180	<b>16,980</b> 14,825 2,155 106 1,868 180	16,674 14,302 2,372 110 2,087 175	16,610 13,954 2,657 114 2,371 171	<b>16,634</b> 13,747 2,887 118 2,594 175
Payments Spending abroad Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	16,029 14,856 1,172 263 776 133	<b>17,092</b> 15,746 1,346 286 889 171	<b>18,444</b> 16,976 1,468 317 982 169	<b>18,487</b> 16,949 1,538 368 1,008 162	<b>18,401</b> 16,650 1,751 364 1,216 170	<b>18,727</b> 16,905 1,822 349 1,290 183	20,237 18,505 1,732 343 1,197 193	<b>21,865</b> 20,105 1,760 343 1,206 211	23,402 21,591 1,811 345 1,246 219	<b>26,663</b> 24,839 1,824 347 1,254 223
United States										
Receipts Spending in Canada Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	<b>8,606</b> 8,317 290 70 96 124	<b>9,365</b> 9,048 317 71 91 156	<b>9,449</b> 9,126 323 72 95 156	<b>9,972</b> 9,620 351 77 124 150	<b>10,328</b> 9,953 375 80 143 152	<b>9,080</b> 8,671 409 83 170 155	<b>9,858</b> 9,427 431 83 195 153	8,978 8,528 450 84 218 148	8,692 8,212 480 86 250 144	<b>8,292</b> 7,785 507 88 275 145
Payments Spending in United States <sup>2</sup> Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	<b>9,951</b> 8,961 990 244 628 117	<b>10,801</b> 9,716 1,085 266 665 155	<b>11,517</b> 10,349 1,169 295 722 151	<b>11,170</b> 9,936 1,235 343 750 142	10,872 9,499 1,373 339 882 152	<b>10,713</b> 9,262 1,451 325 963 164	<b>11,015</b> 9,676 1,339 319 847 172	<b>12,001</b> 10,651 1,350 319 839 191	<b>13,008</b> 11,629 1,379 321 859 199	<b>15,267</b> 13,889 1,378 323 854 201
Other countries										
Receipts Spending in Canada Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	<b>5,412</b> 4,621 791 20 753 18	<b>5,776</b> 4,983 794 21 754 19	<b>6,548</b> 5,686 861 22 819 21	<b>6,465</b> 5,461 1,004 21 960 23	<b>6,413</b> 5,279 1,134 20 1,091 23	<b>5,696</b> 4,400 1,296 20 1,252 24	<b>7,122</b> 5,399 1,723 23 1,673 27	<b>7,696</b> 5,774 1,922 26 1,869 27	<b>7,919</b> 5,742 2,177 28 2,122 27	8,342 5,963 2,380 31 2,319 30
Payments Spending in other countries <sup>3</sup> Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	<b>6,078</b> 5,896 183 18 148 16	<b>6,291</b> 6,030 261 20 225 16	<b>6,927</b> 6,628 299 22 260 18	<b>7,317</b> 7,013 304 26 258 20	<b>7,529</b> 7,151 378 25 334 18	<b>8,014</b> 7,644 370 24 327 19	<b>9,222</b> 8,828 394 24 349 20	<b>9,864</b> 9,454 411 24 367 20	10,394 9,962 432 24 387 21	<b>11,396</b> 10,950 446 24 400 22

 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \mathsf{See} \ "\mathsf{Data} \ \ \mathsf{quality}, \ \mathsf{concepts} \ \ \mathsf{and} \ \ \mathsf{methodology} - \mathsf{Explanatory} \ \mathsf{notes} \ \mathsf{for} \ \mathsf{tables}" \ \mathsf{section}.$ 

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					millions o	f dollars				
Travel receipts Total current account receipts Total services receipts Total goods receipts	<b>14,019</b> 414,777 50,223 327,162	<b>15,141</b> 461,219 53,636 369,035	<b>15,997</b> 531,961 59,718 429,372	<b>16,437</b> 513,754 60,065 420,730	<b>16,741</b> 514,913 63,483 414,039	<b>14,776</b> 496,899 61,781 399,122	<b>16,980</b> 539,637 65,381 429,006	<b>16,674</b> 573,774 67,131 450,150	<b>16,610</b> 595,156 67,227 453,732	<b>16,634</b> 611,294 67,280 463,051
Exports by commodity groupings Agricultural and fishing products Energy products Forestry products Industrial goods Machinery and equipment Automotive products Consumer goods Other	327,162 25,040 23,812 35,441 59,169 80,704 78,461 12,566 11,968	369,035 25,612 29,876 40,083 59,848 88,677 97,292 13,985 13,662	<b>429,372</b> 27,601 53,158 42,775 67,979 110,050 97,886 15,199 14,725	<b>420,730</b> 31,078 55,770 40,287 67,792 102,553 92,527 16,307 14,416	414,039 30,873 49,330 37,246 70,174 97,091 96,676 17,679 14,970	399,122 29,234 60,521 34,519 66,806 88,676 87,385 17,187 14,795	<b>429,006</b> 30,675 68,106 39,417 77,953 91,106 90,389 17,267 14,093	<b>450,150</b> 30,097 86,962 36,448 83,964 93,005 87,994 17,148 14,532	453,732 31,210 86,789 33,331 93,905 93,272 82,298 17,811 15,116	463,051 34,370 91,647 29,263 104,421 93,428 77,304 18,737 13,880
	percent									
Contributions to total current account receipts Contributions to total services receipts Contributions to total goods receipts	3.4 27.9 4.3	3.3 28.2 4.1	3.0 26.8 3.7	3.2 27.4 3.9	3.3 26.4 4.0	3.0 23.9 3.7	3.1 26.0 4.0	2.9 24.8 3.7	2.8 24.7 3.7	2.7 24.7 3.6

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

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					millions of	f dollars				
Travel payments Total current account payments Total services payments Total goods payments	<b>16,029</b> 426,140 56,549 303,399	<b>17,092</b> 458,649 60,272 327,026	<b>18,444</b> 502,692 65,500 362,337	<b>18,487</b> 488,649 67,874 350,071	<b>18,401</b> 495,135 70,707 356,727	<b>18,727</b> 482,250 73,302 342,710	<b>20,237</b> 509,800 76,417 363,158	<b>21,865</b> 547,321 79,273 387,804	<b>23,402</b> 574,925 81,992 404,253	<b>26,663</b> 597,686 86,468 415,006
Imports by commodity groupings Agricultural and fishing products Energy products Forestry products Industrial goods Machinery and equipment Automotive products Consumer goods Other	303,399 17,254 8,634 2,503 60,293 101,124 66,790 34,576 12,226	327,026 17,655 10,708 2,743 62,173 108,247 75,934 36,999 12,565	362,337 18,557 17,853 3,065 69,247 122,913 77,433 40,115 13,153	350,071 20,373 17,747 2,887 68,426 111,947 72,574 42,896 13,221	356,727 21,780 16,567 3,138 68,891 105,947 81,469 46,474 12,461	342,710 21,508 19,813 3,008 65,272 98,684 76,492 46,306 11,628	363,158 21,399 24,782 3,172 73,511 104,091 77,368 47,719 11,116	387,804 22,040 33,669 3,134 78,578 110,922 78,384 49,488 11,590	<b>404,253</b> 23,454 34,628 3,084 84,016 114,656 79,850 52,022 12,543	415,006 25,496 36,569 2,995 85,132 116,632 80,002 54,794 13,385
Contributions to total current account payments Contributions to total services payments	3.8 28.3	3.7 28.4	3.7 28.2	3.8 27.2	3.7 26.0	3.9 25.5	4.0 26.5	4.0 27.6	4.1 28.5	4.5 30.8
Contributions to total goods payments	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.4

 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \textbf{See "Data quality, concepts and methodology} \ -- \ \textbf{Explanatory notes for tables" section.}$ 

Table 4 International travel accounts of selected countries<sup>1</sup>

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
			million	s of US dollars			
Receipts							
Australia	9,289	9,224	9,971	12,438	15,214	16,868	17,854
Austria	9,998	10,291	11,136	13,842	15,290	15,589	
Belgium <sup>2</sup>	7,447	7,613	6,935	8,193	9,208	9,845	11,364
Canada	10,778	10,623	10,687	10,601	12,847	13,768	14,678
China	16,231	17,792	20,385	17,406	25,739	29,296	33,949
Dominican Republic	2,860	2,798	2,730	3,128	3,152	3,518	3,792
France <sup>3</sup>	30,641	30,079	32,437	36,619	44,895	43,942	46,499
Germany	18,611	18,031	19,278	23,124	27,613	29,121	32,846
Greece	9,219	9,155	9,909	10,766	12,715	13,333	14,402
Italy	27,493	25,822	26,873	31,247	35,378	35,319	38,257
Japan	3,373	3,306	3,497	8,848	11,265	12,430	8,470
South Korea	6.834	6.384	5.936	5.358	6.069	5.806	5.322
Mexico	8,294	8,401	8,858	9,362	10,796	11,803	12,177
Netherlands	7,197	6,708	7,710	9,163	10,310	10,445	11,548
Spain	29,802	30,550	31,880	39,634	45,067	47,789	51,292
Switzerland	6,652	6,782	7,260	8,617	9,600	10,095	10.640
United Kingdom	21.769	18.864	20.549	22.668	28,202	30.573	33.888
United States	97,943	88,779	84,752	83,316	94,537	102,124	106,736
Payments							
Australia	6,387	5,860	6,072	7,270	10,241	11,253	11,690
Austria	8,463	8,956	9,460	11,757	11,834	10,994	
Belgium <sup>2</sup>	10,182	10,569	10,185	12,210	13,956	14,813	17,237
Canada	12,438	11,961	11,722	13,337	15,914	18,175	20,537
China	13,114	13,909	15,398	15,187	19,149	21,759	24,322
Dominican Republic	309	291	295	272	310	352	333
France 3	17,715	17,934	19,518	23,392	28,703	30,458	31,264
Germany	52,823	51,810	53,006	65,234	71,187	74,189	74,123
Greece	4,558	4,177	2,436	2,431	2,872	3,039	2,997
Italy	15,685	14,795	16,924	20,589	20,460	22,370	23,152
Japan	31,884	26,531	26,656	28,958	38,252	37,565	26,876
South Korea	7,132	7,617	10,464	10,103	12,350	15,406	18,241
Mexico	5,499	5,702	6,060	6,253	6,959	7,600	8,108
Netherlands	12,191	11,994	12,976	15,265	16,346	16,137	17,125
Spain	5,922	6,529	7,295	9,071	12,153	15,046	16,697
Switzerland	5,419	5,141	5,537	6,883	8,104	8,837	9,919
United Kingdom	38,262	37,931	41,744	47,853	56,444	59,532	63,319
United States	67,043	62,820	61,738	60,935	69,627	73,290	76,807
Balance							
Australia	2,902	3,364	3,899	5,168	4,973	5,615	6,164
Austria	1,535	1,335	1,676	2,085	3,456	4,595	:
Belgium <sup>2</sup>	-2,735	-2,956	-3,250	-4,017	-4,748	-4,968	-5,873
Canada	-1,660	-1,338	-1,035	-2,736	-3,067	-4,407	-5,859
China	3,117	3,883	4,987	2,219	6,590	7,537	9,627
Dominican Republic	2,551	2,507	2,435	2,856	2,842	3,166	3,459
France 3	12,926	12,145	12,919	13,227	16,192	13,484	15,235
Germany	-34,212	-33,779	-33,728	-42,110	-43,574	-45,068	-41,277
Greece	4,661	4,978	7,473	8,335	9,843	10,294	11,405
Italy	11,808	11,027	9,949	10,658	14,918	12,949	15,105
Japan	-28,511	-23,225	-23,159	-20,110	-26,987	-25,135	-18,406
South Korea	-298	-1,233	-4,528	-4,745	-6,281	-9,600	-12,919
Mexico	2,795	2,699	2,798	3,109	3,837	4,203	4,069
Netherlands	-4,994	-5,286	-5,266	-6,102	-6,036	-5,692	-5,577
Spain	23,880	24,021	24,585	30,563	32,914	32,743	34,595
Switzerland	1,233	1,641	1,723	1,734	1,496	1,258	721
United Kingdom	-16,493	-19,067	-21,195	-25,185	-28,242	-28,959	-29,431
United States	30,900	25,959	23,014	22,381	24,910	28,834	29,929

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

Source(s): Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook, 2007, published by the International Monetary Fund.

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					thousar	nds				
Non-resident travellers										
Same day United States Other countries	<b>29,236</b> 28,965 271	<b>29,689</b> 29,450 239	<b>29,083</b> 28,805 278	<b>27,566</b> 27,301 265	<b>24,932</b> 24,710 222	<b>21,483</b> 21,278 205	<b>19,814</b> 19,539 275	<b>17,548</b> 17,265 283	<b>15,262</b> 15,017 245	<b>12,605</b> 12,323 282
One or more nights United States Other countries	<b>18,828</b> 14,893 3,935	<b>19,367</b> 15,180 4,187	<b>19,555</b> 15,188 4,366	<b>19,581</b> 15,570 4,010	<b>19,964</b> 16,168 3,796	<b>17,420</b> 14,232 3,188	<b>19,031</b> 15,088 3,944	<b>18,612</b> 14,390 4,222	<b>18,128</b> 13,856 4,272	<b>17,768</b> 13,371 4,397
All trips United States Other countries	<b>48,064</b> 43,857 4,207	<b>49,055</b> 44,630 4,425	<b>48,638</b> 43,994 4,644	<b>47,147</b> 42,871 4,275	<b>44,896</b> 40,878 4,018	<b>38,903</b> 35,509 3,393	<b>38,845</b> 34,626 4,219	<b>36,160</b> 31,655 4,505	<b>33,390</b> 28,873 4,518	<b>30,373</b> 25,695 4,679
Resident travellers										
Same day United States Other countries	<b>29,337</b> 29,337 0	<b>28,081</b> 28,081 0	<b>28,000</b> 28,000 0	<b>24,841</b> 24,841 0	<b>21,534</b> 21,534 0	<b>21,486</b> 21,486 0	<b>22,191</b> 22,191 0	<b>22,940</b> 22,932 F	<b>24,181</b> 24,181 0	<b>24,881</b> 24,881 0
One or more nights United States Other countries	<b>17,648</b> 13,430 4,218	<b>18,368</b> 14,116 4,252	<b>19,182</b> 14,666 4,516	<b>18,359</b> 13,527 4,832	<b>17,705</b> 13,025 4,680	<b>17,739</b> 12,666 5,074	<b>19,595</b> 13,856 5,739	<b>21,091</b> 14,862 6,229	<b>22,731</b> 15,992 6,739	<b>25,163</b> 17,759 7,404
All trips United States Other countries	<b>46,985</b> 42,768 4,218	<b>46,448</b> 42,196 4,252	<b>47,182</b> 42,666 4,516	<b>43,201</b> 38,368 4,832	<b>39,239</b> 34,559 4,680	<b>39,225</b> 34,151 5,074	<b>41,786</b> 36,047 5,739	<b>44,031</b> 37,794 6,237	<b>46,912</b> 40,173 6,739	<b>50,045</b> 42,641 7,404
Other travellers	8,515	9,109	9,426	9,131	9,119	8,924	9,194	9,119	8,818	8,685
Non-resident crews Resident crews Other <sup>1</sup>	3,168 5,029 318	3,324 5,475 309	3,356 5,720 350	3,149 5,634 348	3,166 5,626 327	3,157 5,481 286	3,164 5,708 323	3,147 5,658 314	3,081 5,450 287	3,143 5,274 268
Grand total	103,564	104,613	105,246	99,478	93,254	87,052	89,825	89,310	89,121	89,103

 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \text{See "Data quality, concepts and methodology} \ -- \ \text{Explanatory notes for tables" section}.$ 

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					thousar	nds				
First quarter										
Same day - Total	5,600	5,597	5,727	5,910	4,986	4,486	3,991	3,520	3,180	2,451
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>1</sup>	<b>1,804</b> 1,071 577 96 60	<b>2,008</b> 1,165 668 109 67	<b>2,099</b> 1,247 680 114 58	<b>2,220</b> 1,331 699 122 69	<b>2,294</b> 1,483 658 99 54	<b>2,140</b> 1,354 640 93 53	<b>2,064</b> 1,271 649 91 54	<b>2,100</b> 1,239 710 104 48	<b>1,910</b> 1,131 654 84 41	<b>1,790</b> 1,037 641 72 40
Grand total	7,404	7,605	7,825	8,130	7,280	6,626	6,055	5,620	5,090	4,240
Second quarter										
Same day - Total	7,198	7,724	7,490	7,699	6,429	5,273	5,074	4,547	3,992	3,333
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>1</sup>	<b>3,850</b> 2,367 958 242 283	3,885 2,421 962 252 250	<b>4,009</b> 2,441 1,009 237 322	<b>4,252</b> 2,577 1,074 227 374	<b>4,156</b> 2,672 985 196 303	<b>3,418</b> 2,160 850 129 279	<b>3,851</b> 2,405 1,002 133 311	<b>3,723</b> 2,248 1,026 156 294	<b>3,706</b> 2,172 1,075 140 318	<b>3,592</b> 2,093 1,030 144 325
Grand total	11,047	11,609	11,500	11,951	10,585	8,691	8,925	8,270	7,698	6,925
Third quarter										
Same day - Total	9,448	9,614	9,352	8,892	7,819	6,819	6,288	5,565	4,774	4,125
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>1</sup>	<b>6,566</b> 4,368 1,265 307 626	<b>6,631</b> 4,432 1,303 309 587	<b>6,464</b> 4,204 1,319 312 629	<b>6,555</b> 4,374 1,279 255 647	<b>6,920</b> 4,656 1,350 260 654	<b>6,050</b> 3,948 1,232 170 700	<b>6,517</b> 4,121 1,432 170 793	<b>6,100</b> 3,824 1,360 193 723	<b>5,780</b> 3,558 1,337 169 716	<b>5,601</b> 3,432 1,314 155 701
Grand total	16,014	16,245	15,815	15,446	14,739	12,869	12,805	11,665	10,555	9,726
Fourth quarter										
Same day – Total	6,719	6,515	6,237	4,801	5,475	4,699	4,185	3,633	3,071	2,414
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>1</sup>	<b>2,673</b> 1,596 823 159 95	<b>2,655</b> 1,591 827 140 97	<b>2,617</b> 1,565 828 134 89	<b>2,543</b> 1,608 730 104 101	<b>2,799</b> 1,797 798 105 99	<b>2,624</b> 1,657 780 84 103	<b>2,656</b> 1,612 849 105 90	<b>2,466</b> 1,464 819 93 90	<b>2,459</b> 1,457 815 83 104	<b>2,389</b> 1,400 792 90 107
Grand total	9,393	9,171	8,853	7,344	8,274	7,323	6,841	6,099	5,530	4,803
Year										
Same day - Total	28,965	29,450	28,805	27,301	24,710	21,278	19,539	17,265	15,017	12,323
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>1</sup>	<b>14,893</b> 9,402 3,623 804 1,064	<b>15,180</b> 9,609 3,760 810 1,001	<b>15,188</b> 9,457 3,835 798 1,098	<b>15,570</b> 9,889 3,782 708 1,191	<b>16,168</b> 10,607 3,790 661 1,110	<b>14,232</b> 9,120 3,501 476 1,135	<b>15,088</b> 9,409 3,932 498 1,249	<b>14,390</b> 8,774 3,915 546 1,155	<b>13,856</b> 8,318 3,881 477 1,179	<b>13,371</b> 7,961 3,777 462 1,172
Grand total	43,857	44,630	43,994	42,871	40,878	35,509	34,626	31,655	28,873	25,695

 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \textbf{See "Data quality, concepts and methodology} \ -- \ \textbf{Explanatory notes for tables" section.}$ 

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

1	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
_					thousan	ds				
First quarter										
Direct air and sea	336	372	391	426	383	382	390	454	450	486
Via the United States										
Land, same day	19	17	26	16	13	13	14	13	11	10
Land, one or more nights	58	52	64	51	52	48	46	49	47	45
Total, land Air and sea	77 109	69 123	89 135	67 143	66 133	60 133	61 110	62 128	58 137	55 144
Total, via the United States	186	192	225	209	199	193	171	190	195	199
Grand total	521	564	616	636	582	574	561	644	645	685
Second quarter										
Direct air and sea	691	707	797	774	665	531	737	780	809	827
Via the United States										
Land, same day	73	48	62	55	30	24	36	38	32	37
Land, one or more nights	146	139	146	125	90	71	90	107	97	98
Total, land Air and sea	219 243	187 260	208 279	180 275	121 238	95 183	125 247	145 262	129 283	135 292
Total, via the United States	461	447	487	455	358	278	372	407	412	427
Grand total	1,152	1,154	1,284	1,229	1,023	808	1,109	1,187	1,221	1,254
Third quarter										
Direct air and sea	1,032	1,068	1,169	1,089	1,062	876	1,130	1,171	1,207	1,239
Via the United States										
Land, same day	100	96	82	77	61	36	70	55	49	52
Land, one or more nights	301	282	254	204	192	136	170	197	172	167
Total, land	401	378	336	281	253	172	240	252	220	219
Air and sea	375	462	402	384	344	295	368	417	386	410
Total, via the United States	776	840	738	664	597	467	608	669	607	629
Grand total	1,808	1,908	1,907	1,754	1,659	1,343	1,738	1,840	1,814	1,868
Fourth quarter										
Direct air and sea	438	459	520	426	475	446	525	554	568	587
Via the United States										
Land, same day	37	33	35	19	23	19	41	20	17	21
Land, one or more nights Total, land	95 132	96 129	95 130	73 91	71 94	58 77	71 112	69 89	64 81	69 90
Air and sea	155	211	187	140	185	145	174	191	189	195
Total, via the United States	287	340	317	231	279	222	286	281	269	285
Grand total	725	799	837	657	754	668	811	835	838	872
Year										
Direct air and sea	2,496	2,606	2,877	2,715	2,585	2,234	2,782	2,959	3,034	3,139
Via the United States										
Land, same day	229	194	205	166	128	91	161	125	108	119
Land, one or more nights	600	568	559	453	405	313	376	423	380	379
Total, land Air and sea	829 881	763 1,057	764 1,003	619 941	533 900	404 754	538 899	548 999	488 996	499 1,041
Total, via the United States	1,710	1,057 <b>1,819</b>	1,003 <b>1,767</b>	1,560	1,433	1,1 <b>59</b>	1,437	1, <b>546</b>	1,4 <b>83</b>	1,041 <b>1,540</b>
Grand total	4,207	4,425	4,644	4,275	4,018	3,393	4,219	4,505	4,518	4,679
	-,	-,	-,,	-,	-,0.0	0,000	-, <u>-</u>	4,000	-,010	-1,010

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					thousar	nds				
First quarter										
Same day – Total	6,769	5,828	6,261	5,974	4,807	4,699	4,992	5,035	5,332	5,144
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>1</sup>	<b>3,040</b> 1,455 1,422 136 27	<b>2,883</b> 1,318 1,411 127 27	<b>3,254</b> 1,483 1,595 147 29	<b>3,194</b> 1,446 1,572 140 36	<b>2,809</b> 1,449 1,213 118 29	<b>2,783</b> 1,369 1,280 108 26	<b>3,049</b> 1,541 1,364 117 27	<b>3,383</b> 1,683 1,531 145 23	<b>3,530</b> 1,730 1,653 124 23	<b>3,698</b> 1,827 1,731 119 21
Grand total	9,809	8,711	9,515	9,169	7,616	7,482	8,041	8,418	8,862	8,841
Second quarter										
Same day – Total	8,091	7,154	7,196	6,826	5,456	5,232	5,648	5,670	6,165	6,037
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>1</sup>	<b>3,531</b> 2,034 1,116 199 182	<b>3,534</b> 1,960 1,191 205 179	<b>3,702</b> 1,959 1,340 215 187	<b>3,556</b> 1,874 1,260 202 221	<b>3,218</b> 1,846 1,047 146 178	<b>2,995</b> 1,738 987 109 161	<b>3,416</b> 1,950 1,127 160 178	<b>3,617</b> 2,006 1,273 180 158	<b>3,888</b> 2,171 1,342 207 168	<b>4,090</b> 2,291 1,415 202 181
Grand total	11,622	10,688	10,898	10,383	8,674	8,227	9,063	9,287	10,053	10,127
Third quarter										
Same day - Total	7,994	8,261	8,108	7,267	6,123	6,184	6,050	6,493	6,704	6,914
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>1</sup>	<b>4,166</b> 2,792 887 186 301	<b>4,704</b> 3,122 1,050 200 332	<b>4,761</b> 3,106 1,119 205 330	<b>4,427</b> 2,990 922 179 335	<b>4,341</b> 2,961 886 158 337	<b>4,180</b> 2,893 867 123 298	<b>4,404</b> 3,043 907 129 325	<b>4,803</b> 3,290 1,068 147 297	<b>5,183</b> 3,587 1,157 155 285	<b>5,805</b> 4,051 1,250 170 334
Grand total	12,160	12,965	12,869	11,694	10,465	10,364	10,454	11,296	11,887	12,719
Fourth quarter										
Same day – Total	6,484	6,838	6,434	4,774	5,148	5,371	5,501	5,734	5,980	6,787
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>1</sup>	<b>2,693</b> 1,325 1,178 139 51	<b>2,994</b> 1,469 1,310 162 54	<b>2,950</b> 1,419 1,317 161 53	<b>2,349</b> 1,282 902 108 58	<b>2,657</b> 1,435 1,036 126 60	<b>2,708</b> 1,494 1,040 117 56	<b>2,987</b> 1,594 1,185 156 52	<b>3,060</b> 1,617 1,248 147 47	<b>3,391</b> 1,810 1,369 165 48	<b>4,168</b> 2,439 1,486 183 59
Grand total	9,177	9,832	9,384	7,123	7,804	8,078	8,488	8,793	9,371	10,954
Year										
Same day – Total	29,337	28,081	28,000	24,841	21,534	21,486	22,191	22,932	24,181	24,881
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types 1	<b>13,430</b> 7,605 4,603 661 561	<b>14,116</b> 7,869 4,962 694 592	<b>14,666</b> 7,967 5,372 728 599	<b>13,527</b> 7,593 4,655 629 649	<b>13,025</b> 7,691 4,181 548 604	<b>12,666</b> 7,495 4,173 457 540	<b>13,856</b> 8,129 4,583 562 582	<b>14,862</b> 8,596 5,120 620 527	<b>15,992</b> 9,298 5,521 650 523	<b>17,759</b> 10,608 5,883 674 595
Grand total	42,768	42,196	42,666	38,368	34,559	34,151	36,047	37,794	40,173	42,641

 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \textbf{See "Data quality, concepts and methodology} \ -- \ \textbf{Explanatory notes for tables" section.}$ 

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
					t	housands				
Person-trips, one or more nights	17,648	18,368	19,182	18,359	17,705	17,739	19,595	21,091	22,731	25,163
Population of Canada	30,157	30,404	30,689	31,021	31,373	31,676	31,995	32,312	32,649	32,976
Adult population (18 years and over)	22,967	23,246	23,551	23,899	24,283	24,636	24,990	25,330	25,683	26,035
Employed labour force	14,046	14,407	14,764	14,946	15,310	15,672	15,947	16,170	16,484	16,866
GDP at market prices (millions of dollars) CPI (2002=100)	914,973 91.3	982,441 92.9	1,076,577 95.4	1,108,048 97.8	1,152,905 100.0	1,213,175 102.8	1,290,906 104.7	1,372,626 107.0	1,450,490 109.1	1,535,646 111.5
Disposable income ¹(millions of dollars)	568.766	596,227	639,567	669,196	694,010	720,855	760,462	793,778	849,590	898,388
Per capita disposable income ¹(dollars)	18,860	19,610	20,840	21,572	22,122	22,757	23,768	24,566	26,022	27,244
						percent				
Change, person-trips, one or more nights	-7.7	4.1	4.4	-4.3	-3.6	0.2	10.5	7.6	7.8	10.7
Change, population of Canada	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Change, adult population (18 years and over)	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Change, employed labour force	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.3
Change, GDP at market prices	3.7	7.4	9.6	2.9	4.0	5.2	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.9
Change, CPI	1.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2
Change, disposable income 1	4.1	4.8	7.3	4.6	3.7	3.9	5.5	4.4	7.0	5.7
Change, per capita disposable income 1	3.3	4.0	6.3	3.5	2.5	2.9	4.4	3.4	5.9	4.7
						currency				
Exchange rate (in Canadian currency) <sup>2</sup>										
Australia (dollar)	0.9330	0.9589	0.8633	0.8008	0.8535	0.9105	0.9582	0.9243	0.8543	0.8982
China (renminbi)	0.1792	0.1795	0.1794	0.1871	0.1897	0.1693	0.1573	0.1479	0.1422	0.1412
East Caribbean (dollar)	0.5493	0.5504 1.5847	0.5501 1.3704	0.5765 1.3868	0.5881 1.4832	0.5248 1.5826	0.4874 1.6169	0.4535 1.5090	0.4242 1.4237	0.4029 1.4691
European Monetary Union (EURO) Hong Kong (dollar)	0.1915	0.1915	0.1906	0.1985	0.2013	0.1800	0.1671	0.1558	0.1460	0.1377
Israel (shekel)	0.3914	0.1913	0.1900	0.3681	0.3317	0.3080	0.2904	0.1336	0.1460	0.1377
Japan (yen)	0.0114	0.0131	0.0138	0.0128	0.0126	0.0121	0.0120	0.0110	0.0098	0.0091
Mexico (nuevo peso)	0.1628	0.1556	0.1571	0.1659	0.1630	0.1301	0.1154	0.1112	0.1041	0.0983
South Korea (won)	0.0011	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012
Switzerland (franc)	1.0258	0.9901	0.8793	0.9184	1.0112	1.0418	1.0473	0.9746	0.9050	0.8946
Taiwan (new Taiwan dollar)	0.0443	0.0461	0.0476	0.0459	0.0455	0.0408	0.0390	0.0378	0.0349	0.0327
United Kingdom (pound)	2.4587	2.4038	2.2499	2.2298	2.3582	2.2883	2.3842	2.2067	2.0886	2.1487
United States (dollar)	1.4831	1.4858	1.4852	1.5484	1.5704	1.4015	1.3015	1.2116	1.1341	1.0748

 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \text{See "Data quality, concepts and methodology} \ -- \ \text{Explanatory notes for tables" section}.$ 

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

		Non-resident	travellers			Resident tra	avellers	
. <u></u>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
All countries								
Same day Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	19,814 1,268 64	17,548 1,073 61	15,262 946 62	12,605 734 58	22,191 1,307 59	22,940 1,231 54	24,181 1,216 50	24,881 2,100 84
One or more nights Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per trip Average spending per person-night (dollars)	19,031 13,557 712 123,426 6.5 110	18,612 13,229 711 125,656 6.8 105	18,128 13,008 718 123,265 6.8 106	17,768 13,011 732 122,023 6.9 107	19,595 17,475 892 204,740 10.4 85	21,091 18,965 899 223,840 10.6 85	22,731 20,165 887 232,542 10.2 87	25,163 22,466 893 252,914 10.1 89
Total Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars)	38,845 14,825	36,160 14,302	33,390 13,954	30,373 13,744	41,786 18,782	44,031 20,196	46,912 21,381	50,045 24,566
United States								
Same day Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	19,539 1,259 64	17,265 1,065 62	15,017 937 62	12,323 724 59	22,191 1,307 59	22,932 1,228 54	24,181 1,216 50	24,881 2,100 84
One or more nights Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per trip Average spending per person-night (dollars)	15,088 8,168 541 60,738 4.0 134	14,390 7,463 519 57,331 4.0 130	13,856 7,275 525 55,295 4.0 132	13,371 7,040 526 53,270 4.0 132	13,856 8,664 625 107,067 7.7 81	14,862 9,537 642 117,164 7.9 81	15,992 10,229 640 119,996 7.5 85	17,759 11,545 650 130,801 7.4 88
Total Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars)	34,626 9,427	31,655 8,528	28,873 8,212	25,695 7,764	36,047 9,971	37,794 10,765	40,173 11,445	42,641 13,646
Other countries								
Same day Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	275 9 34	283 8 28	245 9 39	282 9 33	0 0 0	F F F	0 0 0	0 0 0
One or more nights Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per trip Average spending per person-night (dollars)	3,944 5,389 1,367 62,688 15.9 86	4,222 5,766 1,366 68,325 16.2 84	4,272 5,732 1,342 67,971 15.9 84	4,397 5,971 1,358 68,753 15.6 87	5,739 8,811 1,535 97,672 17.0 90	6,229 9,428 1,514 106,676 17.1 88	6,739 9,937 1,475 112,546 16.7 88	7,404 10,920 1,475 122,113 16.5 89
Total Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars)	4,219 5,399	4,505 5,774	4,518 5,742	4,679 5,980	5,739 8,811	6,237 9,431	6,739 9,937	7,404 10,920

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

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
Number and percentage of person-trips								
Quarter of entry	19,031	100.0	18,612	100.0	18,128	100.0	17,768	100.0
First	2,597	13.6	2,720	14.6	2,528	13.9	2,452	13.8
Second	4,892	25.7	4,817	25.9	4,853	26.8	4,745	26.7
Third	8,147	42.8	7,826	42.0	7,499	41.4	7,361	41.4
Fourth	3,395	17.8	3,248	17.5	3,249	17.9	3,210	18.1
Country of residence	19,031	100.0	18,612	100.0	18,128	100.0	17,768	100.0
Australia	174	0.9	179	1.0	178	1.0	208	1.2
China <sup>1</sup>	95	0.5	113	0.6	139	0.8	151	0.9
France <sup>2</sup>	337	1.8	351	1.9	361	2.0	359	2.0
Germany	296	1.6	311	1.7	298	1.6	298	1.7
Hong Kong	115	0.6	109	0.6	107	0.6	111	0.6
India <sup>3</sup>	73	0.4	94	0.5	108	0.6	120	0.7
Italy 4	86	0.5	91	0.5	88	0.5	93	0.5
Japan	391	2.1	398	2.1	364	2.0	310	1.7
Mexico	169	0.9	179	1.0	202	1.1	230	1.3
Netherlands	114	0.6	118	0.6	118	0.7	116	0.7
South Korea	164	0.9	173	0.9	189	1.0	188	1.1
Switzerland <sup>5</sup>	89	0.5	97	0.5	92	0.5	94	0.5
Taiwan	106	0.6	98	0.5	93	0.5	79	0.4
United Kingdom <sup>6</sup>	801	4.2	888	4.8	842	4.6	891	5.0
United States	15,088	79.3	14,390	77.3	13,856	76.4	13,371	75.3
Other countries	933	4.9	1,024	5.5	1,094	6.0	1,148	6.5
Purpose of trip	19,031	100.0	18,612	100.0	18,128	100.0	17,768	100.0
Business, convention or employment	2,571	13.5	2,622	14.1	2,650	14.6	2,587	14.6
Visiting friends or relatives	3,993	21.0	4,161	22.4	4,133	22.8	4,116	23.2
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	10,595	55.7	9,951	53.5	9,744	53.8	9,604	54.1
Other	1,872	9.8	1,877	10.1	1,600	8.8	1,461	8.2
Sex	19,031	100.0	18,612	100.0	18,128	100.0	17,768	100.0
Male	9,009	47.3	8,757	47.0	8,415	46.4	8,470	47.7
Female	8,645	45.4	8,446	45.4	8,203	45.2	8,076	45.5
Not stated	1,377	7.2	1,409	7.6	1,510	8.3	1,222	6.9
Age group	19,031	100.0	18,612	100.0	18,128	100.0	17,768	100.0
Under 12 years	967	5.1	928	5.0	890	4.9	877	4.9
12 to 19 years	1,001	5.3	950	5.1	913	5.0	879	4.9
20 to 24 years	762	4.0	746	4.0	684	3.8	653	3.7
25 to 34 years	2,157	11.3	2.174	11.7	1,923	10.6	1.866	10.5
35 to 44 years	2,927	15.4	2.797	15.0	2,634	14.5	2,669	15.0
45 to 54 years	3,564	18.7	3.371	18.1	3,304	18.2	3.242	18.2
55 to 64 years	3,462	18.2	3,456	18.6	3,476	19.2	3,517	19.8
65 years and over	2,813	14.8	2,781	14.9	2,794	15.4	2,843	16.0
Not stated	1,377	7.2	1,409	7.6	1,510	8.3	1,222	6.9
Length of stay	19,031	100.0	18,612	100.0	18,128	100.0	17,768	100.0
1 night	3,018	15.9	2,913	15.7	2,794	15.4	2,670	15.0
2 to 6 nights	10,801	56.8	10,510	56.5	10,218	56.4	9,957	56.0
7 to 13 nights	3,276	17.2	3,177	17.1	3,098	17.1	3,118	17.5
14 nights and over	1,936	10.2	2,012	10.8	2,018	11.1	2,023	11.4
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 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \textbf{See "Data quality, concepts and methodology} \ -- \ \textbf{Explanatory notes for tables" section.}$ 

Table 12
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2007

	Person-trip	os	Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	Spending in Canada	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dolla	rs
Quarter of entry	<b>13,371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53,270</b> 5.796	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>132</b>
First	1,790	13.4		3.2	927	518	160
Second	3,592	26.9	14,413	4.0	1,912	532	133
Third	5,601	41.9	24,991	4.5	3,074	549	123
Fourth	2,389	17.9	8,069	3.4	1,126	471	140
Region of residence	<b>13,371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53,270</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>132</b>
New England	1,422	10.6	5,163	3.6	643	452	125
Middle Ātlantic	2,698	20.2	9,780	3.6	1,211	449	124
South Atlantic	1,348	10.1	6.729	5.0	957	710	142
East North Central	3,007	22.5	10,492	3.5	1,396	464 568	133
West North Central East South Central	844 231	6.3 1.7	3,684 1,048	4.4 4.5	479 179	776	130 171
West South Central	554	4.1	2,449	4.4	427	771	174
Mountain	681	5.1	3,121	4.6	437	643	140
Pacific	2,450	18.3	10,166	4.1	1,223	499	120
Other states	137	1.0	637	4.7	87	640	137
Purpose of trip Business, convention or employment	<b>13,371</b> 1,952	<b>100.0</b> 14.6	<b>53,270</b> 6.056	<b>4.0</b> 3.1	<b>7,040</b> 1,565	<b>526</b> 802	<b>132</b> 258
Visiting friends or relatives Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	2,602	19.5	11,127	4.3	724	278	65
	7.791	58.3	32,704	4.2	4,333	556	132
Other Dieasure, recreation of Holiday	1,027	7.7	3,382	3.3	4,333	407	123
Type of transportation	13,371	100.0	53,270	4.0	7,040	526	132
Automobile	7,961	59.5	31,469	4.0	3,106	390	99
Other	<b>5,410</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>180</b>
Plane	3,777	28.2	16,737	4.4	3,251	861	194
Bus	462	3.5	1,449	3.1	233	506	161
Other types <sup>1</sup>	1,172	8.8	3,614	3.1	450	384	124
Length of stay	<b>13,371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53,270</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>132</b>
1 night	2,509	18.8	2,509	1.0	507	202	202
2 to 6 nights	8,761	65.5	28,891	3.3	4,520	516	156
7 to 13 nights	1,753	13.1	14,552	8.3	1,566	893	108
14 nights and over	348	2.6	7,318	21.0	447	1,284	61

 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \text{See "Data quality, concepts and methodology} \ -- \ \text{Explanatory notes for tables" section}.$ 

Table 13 Trip characteristics of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2007

	Atlantic provinces 1	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	Total
Person-visits (thousands) Spending in province (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-visit (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per visit Average spending per person-night (dollars)	872 405 465 3,696 4.2 110	1,982 1,159 585 7,159 3.6 162	6,587 2,800 425 23,536 3.6 119	264 148 559 1,038 3.9 142	153 88 574 606 4.0 145	932 642 688 4,338 4.7 148	3,665 1,798 491 12,896 3.5 139	14,455 7,040 487 53,270 3.7 132
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	110	102	119	thousan		140	139	132
Person-visits								
Quarter of entry First Second Third Fourth	<b>872</b> 35 173 529 134	<b>1,982</b> 315 523 743 401	<b>6,587</b> 822 1,808 2,723 1,234	<b>264</b> 31 74 107 53	153 12 47 68 27	932 108 246 421 157	<b>3,665</b> 512 1,032 1,614 508	<b>14,455</b> 1,835 3,903 6,205 2,513
Region of residence New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Other states	872 400 125 129 80 F F 38 <sup>E</sup> F	1,982 662 524 292 175 69 43 64 41 112	6,587 346 1,860 648 2,486 463 101 224 162 287 F	264 F F 18E 35 135 F 12E 12E 20 F	153 F 11E F 28 47 8E 7E 11E F	932 30 F 78 93 106 75 F 86 165 244 F	3,665 67 214 319 268 122 63 193 358 1,913	14,455 1,518 2,826 1,513 3,177 940 253 624 771 2,632 203
Purpose of trip Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other	<b>872</b> 49 245 548 30	<b>1,982</b> 363 325 1,152 142	<b>6,587</b> 1,017 1,278 3,762 530	<b>264</b> 30 60 150 24 E	153 13 42 83 15 E	932 200 188 477 68	<b>3,665</b> 357 573 2,417 318	<b>14,455</b> 2,029 2,711 8,589 1,127
Type of transportation Automobile Non-automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>3</sup>	872 430 442 174 29 239	1,982 1,102 880 699 138 44	<b>6,587 4,641 1,946</b> 1,495 230 221	<b>264 160 104</b> 93 8 F	<b>153</b> <b>89</b> <b>64</b> 54 5 F	932 340 592 534 41 18 E	3,665 1,867 1,799 992 73 734	<b>14,455 8,627 5,828</b> 4,040 523 1,265
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	872 156 547 139 30	<b>1,982</b> 278 1,515 169 19 <sup>E</sup>	<b>6,587</b> 1,526 4,243 683 135	<b>264</b> 52 162 48 F	153 43 80 28 F	<b>932</b> 116 611 170 F	<b>3,665</b> 885 2,374 341 66	<b>14,455</b> 3,056 9,532 1,577 291

 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \text{See "Data quality, concepts and methodology} \ -- \ \text{Explanatory notes for tables" section}.$ 

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

		200	6		2007					
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total <sup>1</sup>	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total <sup>1</sup>		
				thousa	ands					
Quarter of entry First Second Third Fourth	<b>1,950</b> 409 556 522 464	<b>2,754</b> 387 691 965 710	<b>7,970</b> 893 2,094 3,905 1,077	<b>13,856</b> 1,910 3,706 5,780 2,459	<b>1,952</b> 439 560 506 448	<b>2,602</b> 371 615 949 667	<b>7,791</b> 797 2,112 3,792 1,089	<b>13,371</b> 1,790 3,592 5,601 2,389		
Region of residence New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Other states	1,950 136 287 268 400 163 74 <sup>E</sup> 152 155 304	2,754 400 494 310 504 132 27E 83 142 637 F	7,970 820 1,689 689 1,923 571 139 269 341 1,468 58	13,856 1,495 2,720 1,346 3,097 922 252 552 694 2,649 128	1,952 145 313 261 417 137 54 172 151 274 27 E	2,602 400 496 260 468 138 29 <sup>E</sup> 70 147 575 18 <sup>E</sup>	7,791 757 1,664 747 1,883 528 127 280 339 1,405 62 E	13,371 1,422 2,698 1,348 3,007 844 231 554 681 2,450 137		
Type of transportation Automobile Plane Bus Other types <sup>2</sup>	<b>1,950</b> 483 1,438 12 <sup>E</sup> 16 <sup>E</sup>	<b>2,754</b> 1,703 864 F 174	<b>7,970</b> 5,344 1,296 390 940	<b>13,856</b> 8,318 3,881 477 1,179	<b>1,952</b> 481 1,434 26 11 <sup>E</sup>	<b>2,602</b> 1,626 762 F 204	<b>7,791</b> 5,177 1,343 380 891	<b>13,371</b> 7,961 3,777 462 1,172		
Sex Male Female Not stated	<b>1,950</b> 1,170 585 194	<b>2,754</b> 1,113 1,407 233	<b>7,970</b> 3,532 3,672 765	<b>13,856</b> 6,332 6,205 1,319	<b>1,952</b> 1,231 570 151	<b>2,602</b> 1,094 1,322 186	<b>7,791</b> 3,546 3,617 628	<b>13,371</b> 6,287 6,002 1,082		
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	1,950 22 E 14 E 19 E 206 427 553 405 109 194	2,754 206 121 128 287 375 430 470 504 233	7,970 482 458 212 600 964 1,362 1,638 1,489 765	13,856 752 654 396 1,209 1,912 2,577 2,726 2,312 1,319	1,952 F 11E 207 429 602 403 102 151	2,602 205 100 135 247 399 401 449 480 186	7,791 441 445 183 604 978 1,274 1,660 1,577 628	13,371 714 616 367 1,156 1,915 2,470 2,709 2,343 1,082		
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	<b>1,950</b> 395 1,461 75 F	<b>2,754</b> 349 1,879 408 117	<b>7,970</b> 1,501 5,066 1,212 190	<b>13,856</b> 2,636 9,037 1,838 345	<b>1,952</b> 420 1,445 70 17 <sup>E</sup>	<b>2,602</b> 351 1,835 306 110	<b>7,791</b> 1,405 4,908 1,269 208	<b>13,371</b> 2,509 8,761 1,753 348		

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

Table 15 Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and type of entry, 2007

	Direct air		Land, same day				
	and sea			Total land		Total	Grand total
				thousands			
Europe	1,798						2,430
Austria	24						31
Belgium 1	32						49
Denmark <sup>2</sup>	19						29
France 3	276						381
Germany	223 36						318
reland (Republic)							51
taly 4	64 90						105
Netherlands	90 17						124
Norway							22
Poland	20						24
Portugal <sup>5</sup>	16						22
Spain 6	43						67
Sweden	22						33
Switzerland <sup>7</sup>	71						96
United Kingdom 8	723						926
Other	122	3	7	9	19	28	150
Africa	67	1	3	4	16	20	87
Asia	857	42	140	182	269	451	1,308
China 9	116	4	14	18	22	40	156
Hong Kong	77	2	9	11	27	38	116
ndia 10	80		20	24	26	51	131
Israel	42	2	7	9	20	29	71
Japan	209	13	28	41	94	134	343
Philippines	42	1	6	7	10	16	59
South Korea	139	12	35	48	26	74	213
Singapore	12		3	4	10	13	25
Taiwan	55	2	12	14	13	27	83
Other	84			7	21		112
Central America	8	0	1	1	10	11	19
Bermuda and Caribbean	95	1	4	5	38	43	138
Bermuda	16	0	0	0	6	6	22
Jamaica	20	0	0	0			24
Trinidad and Tobago	20	0	0	1		5	25
Other	39	1	3	4	25	28	67
South America	91	2	7	9	54	62	153
Brazil	43						67
Other	48						86
North America	170						268
Mexico	154						251
Other	16	0	0	0	1	1	17
Oceania and other ocean islands	55	11	30	41	181	222	276
Australia	46						229
New Zealand	8						44
Other	1						4
	0.400			400			
Grand total	3,139	119	379	499	1,041	1,540	4,679

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

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

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
_	One or more nights	Total	One or more nights	Total	One or more nights	Total	One or more nights	Total
_				thousa	ınds			
Europe	2,092	2,210	2,260	2,371	2,235	2,335	2,309	2,430
Austria Belgium 1	28 43	31 47	31 44	32 47	31 45	33 49	31 48	31 49
Denmark 2	24	26	26	27	28	28	28	29
France 3	337	343	351	363	361	375	359	381
Germany	296	318	311	337	298	313	298	318
Ireland (Republic)	35	39	42	43	48	50	46	51
Italy 4	86	96	91	101	88	95	93	105
Netherlands	114	120	118	122	118	122	116	124
Norway	18	19	20	21	21	22	22	22
Poland	23	23	22	23	25	26	24	24
Portugal <sup>5</sup>	23 19	20	19	20	20	20	21	22
Spain 6	40	43	44	51	54	57	62	67
Sweden	30	43 31	31	33	31	31	30	33
Sweden Switzerland <sup>7</sup>	89	93	97	99	92	94	94	96
United Kingdom 8	801	93 847	888	921	842	882	891	926
Other	110	113	000 126	129	134	002 138	146	150
Africa	65	68	68	72	82	83	83	87
Asia	1,156	1,276	1,220	1,324	1,237	1,328	1,207	1,308
China <sup>9</sup>	95	105	113	121	139	148	151	156
Hong Kong	115	121	109	114	107	112	111	116
India 10	73	89	94	103	108	115	120	131
Israel	61	69	72	83	68	78	63	71
Japan	391	437	398	442	364	401	310	343
Philippines	35	38	42	44	49	50	58	59
Singapore	23	24	25	26	22	24	23	25
South Korea	164	191	173	191	189	202	188	213
Taiwan	106	109	98	101	93	95	79	83
Other	90	93	96	99	99	102	105	112
Central America	16	16	15	16	15	16	18	19
Bermuda and Caribbean	<b>123</b> 24	<b>125</b> 24	<b>127</b> 24	129	132	134	<b>137</b> 22	138
Bermuda				24	23	23		22
Jamaica	21	21 21	21 22	21 22	24 25	24 25	24 25	24 25
Trinidad and Tobago	21 57	21 58	60	62	25 61	25 62	25 67	25 67
Other	**						**	
South America	95	105	123	131	137	142	148	153
Brazil	43	51	56	62	62	66	63	67
Other	52	55	67	69	74	76	84	86
North America	184	193	194	210	219	231	243	268
Mexico	169	177	179	194	202	214	230	251
Other	16	16	15	16	17	17	13	17
Oceania and other ocean islands	213	225	215	253	215	249	251	276
Australia	174	185	179	209	178	207	208	229
New Zealand	37	38	33	40	34	39	40	44
Other	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Grand total	3,944	4,219	4,222	4,505	4,272	4,518	4,397	4,679

Table 17 Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2007

	Person-trips		Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	Spending in Canada	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dolla	ars
Quarter of entry	4,397	100.0	68,753	15.6	5,971	1,358	87
First	663	15.1	11,611	17.5	955	1,440	82
Second	1,153	26.2	17,339	15.0	1,542	1,337	89
Third	1,760	40.0	26,389	15.0	2,393	1,359	91
Fourth	820	18.7	13,414	16.4	1,081	1,318	81
Area of residence	4,397	100.0	68,753	15.6	5,971	1,358	87
Europe	2,309	52.5	32,059	13.9	3,092	1,339	96
France 1	359	8.2	5,553	15.5	458	1,276	83
Germany	298	6.8	4,557	15.3	408	1,369	89
Italy 2	93	2.1	1,297	13.9	94	1,012	73
Netherlands	116	2.6	1,691	14.6	146	1,262	87
Switzerland <sup>3</sup>	94	2.1	1,462	15.6	158	1,683	108
United Kingdom 4	891	20.3	10,658	12.0	1,188	1,332	111
Other Europe	457	10.4	6,841	15.0	639	1,398	93
Africa	83	1.9	1,946	23.4	163	1,957	84
Asia	1,207	27.5	22,450	18.6	1,637	1,356	73
China	151	3.4	4,109	27.1	259	1,710	63
Hong Kong	111	2.5	1.779	16.1	127	1.146	71
Japan	310	7.1	3,417	11.0	403	1,297	118
South Korea	188	4.3	4,307	23.0	275	1,467	64
Taiwan	79	1.8	1,169	14.7	92	1,156	78
Other Asia	368	8.4	7,669	20.8	482	1,309	63
Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean	155	3.5	2,107	13.6	188	1,209	89
South America	148	3.4	2,548	17.2	202	1,365	79
North America	243	5.5	4,273	17.6	310	1,273	72
Mexico	230	5.2	4,212	18.3	301	1,306	71
Oceania and other ocean islands	251	5.7	3,371	13.4	381	1,516	113
Australia	208	4.7	2,744	13.2	323	1,553	118
Purpose of trip	4,397	100.0	68,753	15.6	5,971	1,358	87
Business, convention or employment	635	14.4	7,657	12.1	1,111	1,751	145
Visiting friends or relatives	1,514	34.4	27,440	18.1	1,471	972	54
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	1,813	41.2	22,361	12.3	2,739	1,511	123
Other	435	9.9	11,296	26.0	650	1,494	58
Length of stay	4,397	100.0	68,753	15.6	5,971	1,358	87
1 to 6 nights	1,357	30.9	5,123	3.8	1,158	853	226
7 to 13 nights	1,365	31.0	12,397	9.1	1,789	1,311	144
14 to 20 nights	817	18.6	13,177	16.1	1,203	1,472	91
21 nights and over	857	19.5	38,056	44.4	1,821	2,124	48

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

Table 18
Trip characteristics of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2007

	Atlantic provinces <sup>1</sup>	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	Total
Person-visits (thousands) Spending in province (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-visit (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per visit	267 224 840 2,332 8.7	1,059 1,048 990 11,925 11.3	2,026 1,933 954 23,915 11.8	88 74 <sup>E</sup> 836 1,346 <sup>E</sup> 15.3	51 31 620 357 <sup>E</sup> 7.0	813 824 1,014 8,269 10.2	1,578 1,837 1,164 20,610 13.1	5,882 5,971 1,015 68,753 11.7
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	96	88	81	55	88	100	89	87
				thousar	nds			
Person-visits								
Quarter of entry First Second Third Fourth	267 21 89 115 43	<b>1,059</b> 145 258 447 207	<b>2,026</b> 264 543 815 404	88 F 25 44 <sup>E</sup> 15 <sup>E</sup>	<b>51</b> F 16 <sup>E</sup> 23 <sup>E</sup> F	813 95 237 370 111	<b>1,578</b> 244 426 655 253	<b>5,882</b> 778 1,594 2,470 1,040
Area of residence Europe France 3 Germany Italy 4 Netherlands Switzerland 5 United Kingdom 6 Other Europe Africa Asia China Hong Kong Japan South Korea Taiwan Other Asia Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean South America North America Mexico Oceania and other ocean islands Australia	267 176 176 36 F 10 <sup>E</sup> F 35 F 11 <sup>E</sup> F 11 <sup>E</sup> 20 F 14 F	1,059 702 279 65 46 16 35 124 137 44 134 27 F 32 16 F 50 21 40 85 84 33 28 E	2,026 998 110 120 52 48 35 395 238 32 591 51 137 71 6 E 236 111 108 112 112	88 40 F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	<b>51 28</b> F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	813 488 25 E 74 F 46 23 235 78 F 222 25 16 E 71 38 31 42 F 14 E 59 45	1,578 679 25 E 124 13 E 51 32 326 109 18 E 604 71 63 179 110 75 105 17 E 69 69 175 148	5,882 3,111 460 431 120 174 130 1,195 600 119 1,624 222 141 440 250 114 458 173 184 301 287 369 301
Purpose of trip Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other	<b>267</b> 31 62 145 29	<b>1,059</b> 174 284 528 73	<b>2,026</b> 328 824 690 184	<b>88</b> 10 <sup>E</sup> 51 21 F	<b>51</b> F 20 <sup>E</sup> 20 <sup>E</sup> F	813 82 183 492 54	<b>1,578</b> 144 389 871 173	<b>5,882</b> 774 1,815 2,767 525
Length of stay 1 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	<b>267</b> 162 57 49	<b>1,059</b> 541 255 264	<b>2,026</b> 913 569 545	<b>88</b> 38 19 <sup>E</sup> 31 <sup>E</sup>	<b>51</b> 32 11 <sup>E</sup> F	<b>813</b> 447 218 147	<b>1,578</b> 781 407 390	<b>5,882</b> 2,913 1,536 1,433

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

		20	06			200	07	
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total <sup>1</sup>	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total
			•	thousa	ands		-	
Quarter of entry First	<b>701</b> 124	<b>1,379</b> 208	<b>1,775</b> 223	<b>4,272</b> 618	<b>635</b> 114	<b>1,514</b> 209	<b>1,813</b> 250	<b>4,397</b> 663
Second	220	350	471	1,146	200	358	476	1,153
Third	186	532	835	1,718	181	637	813	1,760
Fourth	171	289	246	790	140	310	274	820
Area of residence	701	1,379	1,775	4,272	635	1,514	1,813	4,397
Europe	360	717	1,013	2,235	314	750	1,076	2,309
France <sup>2</sup> Germany Italy <sup>3</sup>	48	109	173	361	49	112	175	359
	57	75	147	298	52	68	158	298
	14	31	35	88	13	34	38	93
Netherlands	14	45	54	118	15 <sup>E</sup>	36	59	116
Switzerland <sup>4</sup>	15	24	48	92	11	28	47	94
United Kingdom <sup>5</sup>	98	274	429	842	91	292	449	891
Other Europe Africa Asia	114	159	127	437	83	179	151	457
	14 <sup>E</sup>	<b>44</b>	<b>19</b> <sup>⊑</sup>	<b>82</b>	17 <sup>E</sup>	<b>38</b>	<b>21</b> <sup>⊑</sup>	<b>83</b>
	211	<b>424</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1,237</b>	1 <b>98</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1,207</b>
China	43	44	24	139	44	62	25	151
Hong Kong	10 <sup>E</sup>	62	26	107	7 E	71	25	111
Japan	61	70	184	364	44	84	152	310
South Korea	32	67	44	189	31	72	34	188
Taiwan	F	18	57	93	4 E	21	37	79
Other Asia	59	163	86	346	68	176	84	368
Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean	23 <sup>⊑</sup>	54	48	148	21 <sup>E</sup>	54	57	155
South America	29	41	43	137	26	65	44	148
North America	39	43	110	219	35	55	110	243
Mexico Oceania and other ocean islands Australia	37	42	102	202	35	53	108	230
	<b>26</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>24</b> <sup>E</sup>	<b>65</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>251</b>
	20	43	105	178	18 <sup>E</sup>	49	128	208
Sex Male Female Not stated	<b>701</b> 499 159 42	<b>1,379</b> 581 755 43	<b>1,775</b> 801 883 91	<b>4,272</b> 2,083 1,998 192	<b>635</b> 473 135 26	<b>1,514</b> 653 821 39	<b>1,813</b> 839 912 63	<b>4,397</b> 2,183 2,073 140
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years	<b>701</b> F F	<b>1,379</b> 56 76	<b>1,775</b> 71 109	<b>4,272</b> 139 259	<b>635</b> F F	<b>1,514</b> 70 78	<b>1,813</b> 79 119	<b>4,397</b> 163 263
20 to 24 years	18	78	102	288	19	75	108	287
25 to 34 years	146	187	298	714	152	185	286	710
35 to 44 years	231	167	273	722	190	214	296	754
45 to 54 years	167	203	311	727	157	240	317	773
55 to 64 years	74	316	323	750	77	350	334	808
65 years and over	13 <sup>E</sup>	252	197	482	9 E	262	211	500
Not stated	42	43	91	192	26	39	63	140
Length of stay 1 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 to 20 nights 21 nights and over	<b>701</b> 422 172 37 70	<b>1,379</b> 220 435 341 384	<b>1,775</b> 587 558 362 267	<b>4,272</b> 1,338 1,261 795 879	<b>635</b> 346 188 36 65	<b>1,514</b> 286 464 365 399	<b>1,813</b> 604 600 363 247	<b>4,397</b> 1,357 1,365 817 857

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

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
Number and percentage of person-trips	;							
Quarter of re-entry	19,595	100.0	21,091	100.0	22,731	100.0	25,163	100.0
First	4,967	25.3	5,452	25.8	5,740	25.2	6,158	24.5
Second	4,722	24.1	5,102	24.2	5,454	24.0	5,789	23.0
Third	5,751	29.4	6,261	29.7	6,773	29.8	7,518	29.9
Fourth	4,155	21.2	4,277	20.3	4,765	21.0	5,698	22.6
Province of residence	19,595	100.0	21,091	100.0	22,731	100.0	25,163	100.0
Atlantic provinces 1	758	3.9	840	4.0	854	3.8	985	3.9
Quebec	3,656	18.7	3,901	18.5	4,206	18.5	4,585	18.2
Ontario	9,292	47.4	9,904	47.0	10,594	46.6	11,635	46.2
Manitoba	727	3.7	775	3.7	877	3.9	969	3.9
Saskatchewan	291	1.5	330	1.6	347	1.5	464	1.8
Alberta	1,657	8.5	1,853	8.8	2,177	9.6	2,488	9.9
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	3,214	16.4	3,489	16.5	3,677	16.2	4,036	16.0
Purpose of trip	19,595	100.0	21,091	100.0	22,731	100.0	25,163	100.0
Business, convention or employment	2,527	12.9	2,853	13.5	3,047	13.4	3,277	13.0
Visiting friends or relatives	4,038	20.6	4,268	20.2	4,388	19.3	4,672	18.6
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	11,382	58.1	12,213	57.9	13,461	59.2	15,070	59.9
Other	1,649	8.4	1,757	8.3	1,835	8.1	2,145	8.5
Sex	19,595	100.0	21,091	100.0	22,731	100.0	25,163	100.0
Male	8,465	43.2	9,028	42.8	9,691	42.6	10,745	42.7
Female	9,617	49.1	10,358	49.1	11,224	49.4	12,522	49.8
Not stated	1,514	7.7	1,705	8.1	1,817	8.0	1,896	7.5
Age group	19,595	100.0	21,091	100.0	22,731	100.0	25,163	100.0
Under 12 years	1,064	5.4	1,152	5.5	1,233	5.4	1,389	5.5
12 to 19 years	922	4.7	1,006	4.8	1,002	4.4	1,151	4.6
20 to 24 years	665	3.4	668	3.2	794	3.5	841	3.3
25 to 34 years	2,021	10.3	2,163	10.3	2,332	10.3	2,579	10.2
35 to 44 years	3,004	15.3	3,036	14.4	3,200	14.1	3,556	14.1
45 to 54 years	3,877	19.8	4,174	19.8	4,493	19.8	5,050	20.1
55 to 64 years	3,629	18.5	4,007	19.0	4,509	19.8	5,064	20.1
65 years and over	2,900	14.8	3,179	15.1	3,352	14.7	3,639	14.5
Not stated	1,514	7.7	1,705	8.1	1,817	8.0	1,896	7.5
Length of stay	19,595	100.0	21,091	100.0	22,731	100.0	25,163	100.0
1 night	1,684	8.6	1,744	8.3	1,812	8.0	1,980	7.9
2 to 6 nights	7,946	40.5	8,625	40.9	9,552	42.0	10,648	42.3
7 to 13 nights	5,500	28.1	5,895	27.9	6,389	28.1	7,053	28.0
14 to 20 nights	2,409	12.3	2,549	12.1	2,624	11.5	2,935	11.7
21 nights and over	2,057	10.5	2,278	10.8	2,354	10.4	2,547	10.1

Table 21 Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2007

	Person-trips		Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	Spending	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
_	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dolla	rs
Type of transportation Automobile Other	17,759 10,608 7,152	100.0 59.7 40.3	130,801 75,087 55,714	7.4 7.1 7.8	11,545 5,078 6,468	650 479 904	88 68 116
Plane Bus Other types <sup>1</sup>	5,883 674 595	33.1 3.8 3.4	49,748 2,576 3,389	8.5 3.8 5.7	5,977 262 229	1,016 389 384	120 102 67
Quarter of re-entry First Second Third Fourth	<b>17,759</b> 3,698 4,090 5,805 4,168	100.0 20.8 23.0 32.7 23.5	<b>130,801</b> 35,286 41,860 29,601 24,054	<b>7.4</b> 9.5 10.2 5.1 5.8	<b>11,545</b> 3,074 3,117 2,808 2,547	<b>650</b> 831 762 484 611	88 87 74 95 106
Region of destination New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Alaska Hawaii Touring <sup>2</sup>	17,759 1,992 3,785 2,252 2,043 1,189 138 327 1,788 2,843 216 290 897	100.0 11.2 21.3 12.7 11.5 6.7 0.8 1.8 10.1 16.0 1.2 1.6	130,801 9,101 10,710 36,707 6,956 3,921 963 3,094 13,231 15,903 1,756 4,714 23,746	7.4 4.6 2.8 16.3 3.4 3.3 7.0 9.4 7.4 5.6 8.1 16.3 26.5	11,545 864 1,148 2,861 708 475 114 332 1,640 1,461 113 526 1,304	434 303 1,271 347 400 827 1,014 917 514 521 1,813 1,454	88 95 107 78 102 121 118 107 124 92 64 112 55
Purpose of trip Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other	<b>17,759</b> 2,506 3,430 10,098 1,725	100.0 14.1 19.3 56.9 9.7	<b>130,801</b> 11,074 20,491 91,335 7,901	<b>7.4</b> 4.4 6.0 9.0 4.6	<b>11,545</b> 2,279 1,124 7,393 749	<b>650</b> 910 328 732 434	88 206 55 81 95
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	<b>17,759</b> 1,974 10,153 3,795 1,837	100.0 11.1 57.2 21.4 10.3	<b>130,801</b> 1,974 32,859 33,096 62,872	7.4 1.0 3.2 8.7 34.2	<b>11,545</b> 310 4,703 3,155 3,378	<b>650</b> 157 463 831 1,838	88 157 143 95 54

Table 22
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by province of residence, 2007

	Atlantic provinces <sup>1</sup>	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	Canada
Same day Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	3,524 298 <sup>E</sup> 85 <sup>E</sup>	2,032 F F	13,904 1,165 84	602 60 E 100 E	163 23 <sup>E</sup> F	184 17 <sup>E</sup> 91 <sup>E</sup>	4,472 400 89	24,881 2,100 84
One or more nights Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per trip Average spending per person-night (dollars)	762 589 773 6,683 8.8 88	2,989 1,742 583 21,005 7.0 83	8,110 5,271 650 63,396 7.8 83	848 521 614 5,753 6.8 91	348 256 735 2,611 7.5 98	1,699 1,534 903 13,056 7.7 117	3,002 1,631 543 18,296 6.1 89	17,759 11,545 650 130,801 7.4 88
Total Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars)	4,286 888	5,021 1,879	22,014 6,436	1,451 582	511 279	1,883 1,551	7,475 2,031	42,641 13,646
				thousan	ds			
Person-trips, one or more nights								
<b>Type of transportation</b> Automobile Other	<b>762</b> 443 319	<b>2,989</b> 1,852 1,138	<b>8,110</b> 5,017 3,093	<b>848</b> 632 216	<b>348</b> 212 136	<b>1,699</b> 594 1,105	<b>3,002</b> 1,858 1,145	<b>17,759</b> 10,608 7,152
Region of destination New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Alaska Hawaii Touring 3	762 417 53 129 19 E F F F F F F F F F F F F	2,989 1,116 921 511 79 23E F 27 108 95 F 83	8,110 394 2,681 1,309 1,801 319 97 165 354 259 59 45 E 628	848 F F 555 29 603 F 18 E 50 35 F F	348 F F 14E 16E 158 F 74 F F	1,699 30 E 65 E 115 54 60 F 55 768 373 F 99 28 E	3,002 26 E 55 119 46 E F F 416 2,035 74 107 54	17,759 1,992 3,785 2,252 2,043 1,189 138 327 1,788 2,843 216 290 897
Quarter of re-entry First Second Third Fourth	<b>762</b> 138 181 249 194	<b>2,989</b> 538 686 1,241 524	<b>8,110</b> 1,820 1,876 2,422 1,992	<b>848</b> 178 180 291 199	<b>348</b> 74 72 104 98	<b>1,699</b> 383 381 524 411	<b>3,002</b> 567 712 974 750	<b>17,759</b> 3,698 4,090 5,805 4,168
Sex Male Female Not stated	<b>762</b> 314 412 37 <sup>E</sup>	<b>2,989</b> 1,316 1,436 237	<b>8,110</b> 3,562 3,947 601	<b>848</b> 355 446 47	<b>348</b> 148 181 19 <sup>E</sup>	<b>1,699</b> 739 863 97	<b>3,002</b> 1,211 1,558 234	<b>17,759</b> 7,645 8,844 1,270
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	762 35 44 16E 63 104 161 169 132 37 E	2,989 229 175 103 329 494 549 503 371 237	8,110 475 369 239 753 1,192 1,736 1,609 1,135 601	848 67 51 29 79 101 153 166 155 47	348 14 E 16 E 8 E 31 E 38 85 79 59 19 E	1,699 93 71 66 181 256 354 343 237 97	3,002 170 128 102 252 409 526 600 583 234	17,759 1,084 854 563 1,688 2,595 3,564 3,468 2,672 1,270
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	762 63 395 229 75	<b>2,989</b> 247 1,825 612 305	<b>8,110</b> 1,024 4,466 1,740 880	848 90 555 124 79	348 31 207 75 36	1,699 89 955 436 219	<b>3,002</b> 430 1,750 580 243	<b>17,759</b> 1,974 10,153 3,795 1,837

 $\textbf{Note(s):} \ \ \mathsf{See} \ "\mathsf{Data} \ \ \mathsf{quality}, \ \mathsf{concepts} \ \ \mathsf{and} \ \ \mathsf{methodology} - \mathsf{Explanatory} \ \mathsf{notes} \ \mathsf{for} \ \mathsf{tables}" \ \mathsf{section}.$ 

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

		200	6			2007		
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total <sup>1</sup>	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total <sup>1</sup>
				thous	ands			
Person-trips								
Province of residence Atlantic provinces <sup>2</sup> Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia <sup>3</sup>	<b>2,341</b> 72 354 1,264 69 32 250 300	3,192 125 475 1,607 101 42 258 584	8,994 358 1,836 3,704 450 157 878 1,611	15,992 642 2,822 7,319 734 266 1,519 2,691	2,506 66 341 1,367 68 42 E 300 322	3,430 133 478 1,788 104 41 256 630	10,098 443 2,026 4,104 541 205 1,002 1,778	17,759 762 2,989 8,110 848 348 1,699 3,002
Quarter of re-entry First Second Third Fourth	<b>2,341</b> 590 617 547 586	<b>3,192</b> 686 734 995 776	<b>8,994</b> 1,989 2,168 3,203 1,633	<b>15,992</b> 3,530 3,888 5,183 3,391	<b>2,506</b> 602 676 586 642	<b>3,430</b> 689 745 1,075 920	<b>10,098</b> 2,170 2,291 3,634 2,004	<b>17,759</b> 3,698 4,090 5,805 4,168
Region of destination New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Alaska Hawaii Touring 4	2,341 144 362 410 400 138 47 150 281 331 F	3,192 365 732 289 599 148 28 E 77 E 223 610 F F	8,994 1,099 1,844 1,225 648 602 25E 44E 1,108 1,402 191 242 564	15,992 1,777 3,354 1,989 1,915 1,077 106 281 1,697 2,543 207 271 775	2,506 140 408 406 452 142 71 188 270 359 F	3,430 380 818 299 636 170 25E 78E 230 644 F F	10,098 1,273 2,047 1,474 701 657 32 E 47 E 1,166 1,587 200 259 655	17,759 1,992 3,785 2,252 2,043 1,189 138 327 1,788 2,843 216 290 897
Sex Male Female Not stated	<b>2,341</b> 1,311 811 219	<b>3,192</b> 1,227 1,741 223	<b>8,994</b> 3,787 4,541 665	<b>15,992</b> 6,866 7,867 1,259	<b>2,506</b> 1,428 866 212	<b>3,430</b> 1,332 1,912 185	<b>10,098</b> 4,270 5,115 713	<b>17,759</b> 7,645 8,844 1,270
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	2,341 26 E 33 E 46 339 571 658 358 90 219	3,192 219 136 122 339 374 534 631 614 223	8,994 654 472 281 699 1,222 1,683 1,810 1,508 665	15,992 959 718 530 1,541 2,352 3,142 3,075 2,416 1,259	2,506 21 E 36 E 60 386 606 707 376 102 212	3,430 250 155 110 342 408 598 733 648 185	10,098 741 567 300 780 1,363 1,916 2,051 1,666 713	17,759 1,084 854 563 1,688 2,595 3,564 3,468 2,672 1,270
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	<b>2,341</b> 331 1,680 277 52	<b>3,192</b> 362 1,845 718 268	<b>8,994</b> 743 4,700 2,274 1,276	<b>15,992</b> 1,797 9,125 3,401 1,669	<b>2,506</b> 353 1,833 255 65	<b>3,430</b> 368 1,971 791 300	10,098 843 5,269 2,589 1,398	<b>17,759</b> 1,974 10,153 3,795 1,837

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

			2006					2007		
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
_					thousar	nds				
Person-trips										
Region of destination New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Alaska Hawaii Touring 1	3,530 246 612 736 330 185 20E 65 445 512 F 134 238	3,888 333 836 527 476 266 32 66 413 623 55 38 E 224	5,183 861 1,217 283 651 407 22 E 80 E 437 857 139 F 201	3,391 337 690 443 457 219 32 <sup>E</sup> 70 402 551 F 70 113	15,992 1,777 3,354 1,989 1,915 1,077 106 281 1,697 2,543 207 271 775	3,698 219 626 816 322 193 22E 76 452 534 F 152 284	4,090 373 894 529 485 262 46E 95 397 659 64 F 248	5,805 987 1,370 397 704 415 35E 76E 459 954 141 F 227	4,168 412 895 510 532 319 35E 80 481 696 F 62 138	17,759 1,992 3,785 2,252 2,043 1,189 138 327 1,788 2,843 216 290 897
Purpose of trip Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other	<b>3,530</b> 590 686 1,989 265	<b>3,888</b> 617 734 2,168 369	<b>5,183</b> 547 995 3,203 438	<b>3,391</b> 586 776 1,633 395	<b>15,992</b> 2,341 3,192 8,994 1,466	<b>3,698</b> 602 689 2,170 237	<b>4,090</b> 676 745 2,291 377	<b>5,805</b> 586 1,075 3,634 509	<b>4,168</b> 642 920 2,004 602	<b>17,759</b> 2,506 3,430 10,098 1,725
Sex Male Female Not stated	<b>3,530</b> 1,572 1,699 258	<b>3,888</b> 1,582 1,896 411	<b>5,183</b> 2,265 2,594 324	<b>3,391</b> 1,447 1,678 266	<b>15,992</b> 6,866 7,867 1,259	<b>3,698</b> 1,641 1,787 269	<b>4,090</b> 1,733 2,039 317	<b>5,805</b> 2,497 2,927 381	<b>4,168</b> 1,774 2,090 303	<b>17,759</b> 7,645 8,844 1,270
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	3,530 205 165 116 317 484 707 761 516 258	3,888 190 129 108 390 539 697 735 690 411	5,183 434 317 201 500 814 1,035 873 685 324	3,391 130 107 105 334 514 703 707 526 266	15,992 959 718 530 1,541 2,352 3,142 3,075 2,416 1,259	3,698 243 201 136 333 503 731 770 511 269	<b>4,090</b> 192 139 133 426 567 758 814 742 317	5,805 469 373 193 537 892 1,177 1,034 750 381	<b>4,168</b> 181 142 101 391 633 899 849 669 303	17,759 1,084 854 563 1,688 2,595 3,564 3,468 2,672 1,270
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	<b>3,530</b> 334 1,638 935 624	<b>3,888</b> 436 2,283 712 458	<b>5,183</b> 613 3,187 1,095 288	<b>3,391</b> 415 2,018 659 299	<b>15,992</b> 1,797 9,125 3,401 1,669	<b>3,698</b> 333 1,639 1,074 651	<b>4,090</b> 439 2,460 705 484	<b>5,805</b> 670 3,572 1,226 336	<b>4,168</b> 531 2,481 790 365	17,759 1,974 10,153 3,795 1,837

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

— Type of transportation

		2006			2007	
	Automobile	Other	Total	Automobile	Other	Total
_			thousand	ds		
Person-trips						
Region of destination	9,298	6,694	15,992	10,608	7,152	17,759
New England	1,397	379	1,777	1,573	419	1,992
Middle Atlantic	2,508	846	3,354	2,907	878	3,785
South Atlantic	402	1,588	1,989	456	1,795	2,252
East North Central	1,355	559	1,915	1,465	577	2,043
Vest North Central	830	248	1,077	938	250	1,189
East South Central	22E	84	106	27 ⊑	110	138
Vest South Central	13 E	267	281	21	306	327
Mountain	581	1,116	1,697	708	1,080	1,788
Pacific	1,515	1,028	2,543	1,729	1,114	2,843
Alaska	32	176	207	29	187	216
Hawaii	F	269	271	F	286	290
Tawaii Fouring 1	641	134	775	750	147	897
ouring i	041	134	115	750	147	097
Purpose of trip	9,298	6,694	15,992	10,608	7,152	17,759
Business, convention or employment	607	1.734	2,341	674	1,832	2,506
/isiting friends or relatives	2,110	1,082	3,192	2,308	1,121	3,430
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	5,469	3,524	8,994	6,267	3,831	10,098
Other	1,112	355	1,466	1,359	366	1,725
Sex	9,298	6,694	15,992	10,608	7,152	17,759
Male	3,994	2,872	6,866	4,577	3,068	7,645
emale	4,760	3,107	7,867	5,479	3,365	8,844
Not stated	544	715	1,259	552	718	1,270
Age group	9,298	6,694	15,992	10,608	7,152	17,759
Jnder 12 years	707	252	959	811	273	1,084
2 to 19 years	542	177	718	650	205	854
20 to 24 years	321	210	530	341	222	563
25 to 34 years	825	716	1,541	912	776	1,688
35 to 44 years	1,229	1,122	2.352	1,407	1,187	2,595
15 to 54 years	1,693	1,449	3,142	1,998	1,567	3,564
55 to 64 years	1,891	1,184	3,075	2,198	1,270	3,468
35 years and over	1,546	870	2,416	1,739	933	2,672
Not stated	544	715	1,259	552	718	1,270
ength of stay	9,298	6,694	15,992	10,608	7,152	17,759
I night	1,475	322	1,797	1,669	305	1,974
2 to 6 nights	5,526	3,600	9,125	6,347	3,806	10,153
to 13 nights	1,415	1,986	3,401	1,617	2,178	3,795
14 nights and over	882	787	1,669	974	863	1,837
וד וווייווט מווע טעכו	002	101	1,009	314	000	1,031

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

Table 24-1
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights — Purpose of trip

		200	06			200	7	
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total <sup>1</sup>	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total <sup>1</sup>
				thous	ands			
Quarter of re-entry First Second Third Fourth	<b>707</b> 170 195 166 176	<b>1,196</b> 280 316 405 194	<b>4,467</b> 1,633 987 930 917	<b>6,739</b> 2,210 1,566 1,590 1,374	<b>771</b> 177 217 174 204	<b>1,242</b> 305 292 400 245	<b>4,971</b> 1,859 1,105 1,027 980	<b>7,404</b> 2,461 1,699 1,713 1,531
Province of residence Atlantic provinces <sup>2</sup> Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia <sup>3</sup>	707 40 E 146 348 F F 63 93	1,196 21 E 147 635 F F 117 241	4,467 137 1,046 2,111 87 E 62 444 582	6,739 212 1,384 3,275 143 81 658 986	771 39 E 139 400 F F 79 92	1,242 27 E 178 627 20 E F 102 275	<b>4,971</b> 148 1,226 2,267 84 90 567 590	7,404 223 1,596 3,526 121 116 789 1,034
Area of destination <sup>4</sup> Europe Africa Asia Central America Bermuda and Caribbean South America Other areas <sup>5</sup>	707 361 42 155 F 48 <sup>E</sup> 32 <sup>E</sup> 43	1,196 675 F 335 F 33 <sup>E</sup> F 56	4,467 1,198 80E 278 121 1,391 62E 846	<b>6,739</b> 2,380 167 852 154 1,534 146 977	771 376 45 E 167 F 82 E 44 E 40 E	1,242 704 F 352 F 42E 26E 60	<b>4,971</b> 1,325 91 296 171 1,571 45 <sup>E</sup> 988	<b>7,404</b> 2,573 171 898 213 1,776 124 1,138
Cruises	F	F	490	519	F	F	482	504
Sex Male Female Not stated	<b>707</b> 422 229 56	<b>1,196</b> 471 618 107	<b>4,467</b> 1,806 2,323 338	<b>6,739</b> 2,825 3,357 557	<b>771</b> 477 226 69	<b>1,242</b> 450 661 131	<b>4,971</b> 2,025 2,589 358	<b>7,404</b> 3,100 3,678 625
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	707 F F 100 144 181 158 45 56	1,196 93 68 49 123 125 214 225 192	<b>4,467</b> 161 186 165 509 545 921 988 654 338	6,739 274 284 264 791 848 1,351 1,434 936 557	771 F F 99 168 189 188 44 E 69	1,242 91 49 E 51 151 118 202 248 202 131	4,971 200 224 179 573 639 1,048 1,066 684 358	7,404 304 296 277 891 961 1,486 1,596 967 625
Length of stay 1 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 to 20 nights 21 nights and over	<b>707</b> 211 285 98 112	1,196 29 E 237 340 590	<b>4,467</b> 182 2,331 1,298 657	<b>6,739</b> 442 2,988 1,817 1,492	771 238 290 109 134	1,242 43 E 249 375 575	<b>4,971</b> 188 2,550 1,406 827	<b>7,404</b> 501 3,258 1,969 1,675

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

**Table 24-2** Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights — Quarter of re-entry

						2007				
_	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
	thousands									
Area of destination <sup>1</sup>	2,210	1,566	1,590	1,374	6,739	2,461	1,699	1,713	1,531	7,404
Europe	305	679	856	539	2,380	286	718	996	573	2,573
Africa	75 E	29 E	22 E	41 E	167	59 ⊑	31 E	33 €	48 E	171
Asia	253	170	267	162	852	274	191	245	189	898
Central America	107 E	F	F	F	154	171	F	F	F	213
Bermuda and Caribbean	785	311	186	252	1,534	907	386	197	286	1,776
South America	F	33 ⊑	31 E	F	146	33 ⊑	28 E	40 ⊑	23 €	124
Other areas <sup>2</sup>	453	198	105	220	977	585	212	90	251	1,138
Cruises	159	124	104	133	519	142	119	102	141	504
Purpose of trip	2,210	1,566	1,590	1,374	6,739	2,461	1,699	1,713	1,531	7,404
Business, convention or employment	170	<sup>1</sup> 195	<sup>1</sup> 166	176	707	177	217	174	204	771
Visiting friends or relatives	280	316	405	194	1,196	305	292	400	245	1,242
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	1,633	987	930	917	4,467	1,859	1,105	1,027	980	4,971
Other	127 E	67	88	87	369	120	86	112	102	420
Sex	2,210	1,566	1,590	1,374	6,739	2,461	1,699	1,713	1,531	7,404
Male	966	597	673	589	2,825	1,046	<sup>^</sup> 711	704	639	3,100
Female	1,102	773	819	662	3,357	1,208	871	850	750	3,678
Not stated	142	195	98	122	557	207	118	159	142	625
Age group	2,210	1,566	1,590	1,374	6,739	2,461	1,699	1,713	1,531	7,404
Under 12 years	85	48	106	34	274	98	57	114	35 €	304
12 to 19 years	78	35	140	30	284	99	36 ⊑	123	39	296
20 to 24 years	79	76	70	39	264	62	86	74	55	277
25 to 34 years	234	174	209	174	791	269	241	222	159	891
35 to 44 years	310	183	201	154	848	328	221	227	185	961
45 to 54 years	512	251	324	265	1,351	547	289	335	315	1,486
55 to 64 years	484	346	265	339	1,434	567	394	283	352	1,596
65 years and over	286	257	177	215	936	285	257	177	248	967
Not stated	142	195	98	122	557	207	118	159	142	625
Length of stay	2,210	1,566	1,590	1,374	6,739	2,461	1,699	1,713	1,531	7,404
1 to 6 nights	132	93	85	132	442	92	133	124	153	501
7 to 13 nights	1,144	679	510	655	2,988	1,284	710	549	715	3,258
14 to 20 nights	530	437	499	351	1,817	616	457	513	384	1,969
21 nights and over	404	357	495	235	1,492	469	399	527	280	1,675

Table 24-3
Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights — Province of residence, 2007

	Atlantic provinces <sup>1</sup>	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	Canada
Person-trips (thousands)	223	1,596	3,526	121	116	789	1,034	7,404
Spending (millions of dollars)	306	2,185	4,939	196	184	1,274	1,836	10,920
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	1,371	1,369	1,401	1,618	1,594	1,614	1,777	1,475
Person-nights (thousands)	2,984	24,569	55,204	1,830	1,748 ⊑	13,511	22,268	122,113
Average number of nights per trip	13.4	15.4	15.7	15.1	15.1	17.1	21.5	16.5
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	102	89	89	107	105	94	82	89
				thousan	ds			
Person-trips, one or more nights								
Quarter of re-entry	223	1,596	3,526	121	116	789	1,034	7,404
First	66	560	1,151	65	59	249	312	2,461
Second	75	330	818	F	E	197	235	1,699
Third	50 E	399	830	8E	E	167	244	1,713
Fourth	31 E	306	727	28 €	F	176	243	1,531
Area of destination <sup>3</sup>	223	1,596	3,526	121	116	789	1,034	7,404
Europe	88	554	1,322	29 E	Ę	206	334	2,573
Africa	F	41 E	83	Ę	Ę	F	21 E	171
Asia	12 E	75 E	391	Ę	F	130	266	898
Central America	F	F	126 904	F 28 <sup>E</sup>	F 21 <sup>E</sup>	F 51 E	F 78 E	213 1.776
Bermuda and Caribbean	68 F	627 29 <sup>E</sup>	904 66	28⁻ F	21 = F	51 - F	78⊏ F	1,776
South America Other areas <sup>4</sup>	28 E	139	394	34	36 E	282	225	1,138
								,
Cruises	F	76	236	F	F	77	84	504
Purpose of trip	223	1,596	3,526	121	116	789	1,034	7,404
Business, convention or employment	39 E	139	400	F	E	79	92	771
Visiting friends or relatives	27 E	178	627	20 E	F	102	275	1,242
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	148	1,226	2,267	84	90	567	590	4,971
Other	F	F	232	F	F	42	76E	420
Sex	223	1,596	3,526	121	116	789	1,034	7,404
Male	103	687	1,449	50	41	341	430	3,100
Female	104	790	1,752	65	70 E	368	531	3,678
Not stated	F	119	325	F	F	81	73	625
Age group	223	1,596	3,526	121	116	789	1,034	7,404
Under 12 years	F	61	156	F	F	41	37 ⊑	304
12 to 19 years	14 E	64	117	F	F	42	51	296
20 to 24 years	F	85	107	F	F	30 €	37 ⊑	277
25 to 34 years	20 €	258	393	F	F	83	114	891
35 to 44 years	40 E	246	436	14 E	12 ⊑	.94	119	961
45 to 54 years	56	320	666	27	37 E	181	198	1,486
55 to 64 years	47	288	826	28 E	26 E	149	232	1,596
65 years and over Not stated	19 <sup>E</sup> F	154 119	498 325	19 <sup>E</sup> F	16 <sup>E</sup> F	88 81	173 73	967 625
Length of stay	223	1,596	3,526	121	116	789	1,034	7,404
1 to 6 nights	23 E	84	308	F	F	38 ⊑	43	501
7 to 13 nights	129	760	1,582	57	51	351	328	3,258
14 to 20 nights	38 E	434	939	41 E	F	201	279	1,969
21 nights and over	33 E	318	697	21 E	F	199	384	1,675
<b>3</b>				=-	•			.,

Table 25 Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by state, 2007

	Same of	lay <sup>1</sup>				Tota	al			
	Person-visits	Spending	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights	Average length of stay	Average spending per person-visit	Average spending per visit-night	Person-visits	Spending
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands	nights	doll	ars	thousands	millions of dollars
Total	14,157	286.9	24,279	11,403.7	129,223	5.3	470	88	38,436	11,690.6
Alabama	48 E	F	46	19.9E	F	F	432	Ē F	94	20.4 E
Alaska	143	27.8	96	85.3 E	589 ⊑	6.2	891	145	239	113.1
Arizona	94	F	456	474.1	6,598	14.5	1,041	72	550	479.5
Arkansas	F	F	38 E	F	88 €	2.3	F	102 E	61	F
California	227	3.7 €	1.148	1,005.8	9,764	8.5	876	103	1,375	1,009.5
Colorado	43	F	133	94.6	752	5.7	713	126	176	95.8
Connecticut	73	1.2 E		43.1E	702 520 E	4.0	335			44.3E
Delaware	33	F.2 -	F	+3.1- F	520 - F	3.0	555. F	- 03 - F	50	77.5°
Florida	235	5.4 E		2,812.2	42,857	17.2	1,131	66	2,720	2,817.6
Georgia	529	7.9	412	115.4	1,148	2.8	280	100	941	123.3
Hawaii	43E		308	526.3	4,369	14.2	1,712	120	350	534.3
Idaho	339	6.6	273	68.0	833	3.1	249	82	612	74.6
Illinois	262	4.2	410	202.2	1,428	3.5	493	142	673	206.5
Indiana	317	3.9	197	57.3 ⊑	F	F	292	76 ⊟		61.2
lowa	75	1.2 E		20.5 €	270	2.7	205	76	175	21.6
Kansas	29 E	F	67	18.5 E	269 ⊑	4.0 E	277	68 E	96	18.9E
Kentucky	247	3.2	310	53.9E	727	2.3	174 E	74	557	57.1 5
Louisiana	F	F	82	51.5E	408 E	5.0	627	126	101	52.4 E
Maine	220	6.7	888	261.6	2,887	3.3	295	91	1,108	268.3
Maryland	481	4.7	251	71.7E	853 E	3.4 E			732	76.4 E
Massachusetts	243	6.2 E		262.4	2,315	3.8	435	113	847	268.6
Michigan	1,097	23.8	1,410	304.9	3,562	2.5	216	86	2,507	328.7
	278	9.6	573	192.5	1.517	2.6	336	127	2,307 851	202.2
Minnesota			44 E			2.0 F				
Mississippi	24E	Ę		17.1 E	F		387		68	17.4
Missouri	35 €		119	52.4	476	4.0	441	110	153	53.4
Montana	84	1.6	578	182.9	1,764	3.1	316	104	662	184.5
Nebraska	43 E			F	202 ⊑	3.2				F
Nevada	82	1.0 ⊑	937	825.4	4,236	4.5	881	195	1,019	826.3
New Hampshire	534	11.3	461	117.6	1,287	2.8	255	91	995	129.0
New Jersey	123	F	292	112.6	1,230	4.2	385	92	416	116.5
New Mexico	17E	F	60	25.4 €	242 E	4.0 E		105 E	78	25.6 E
New York	2,505	43.2	2,968	918.0	8,195	2.8	309	112	5,473	961.2
North Carolina	535	6.5	411	105.6	1,608	3.9	257	66	947	112.1
North Dakota	231	8.6 E		162.8	1,286	2.1	261	127	856	171.4
Ohio	435	6.1	592	142.2	1.540	2.6	240	92	1,027	148.3
Oklahoma	32E	0.3 E		18.4 E	1,040 F	3.7 E			91	18.7 E
	66	0.5 - F	359	97.8	1,299	3.6	272	75	425	100.2
Oregon	965			144.6		2.4		80		156.7
Pennsylvania		12.0	769		1,815		188		1,734	
Rhode Island	33E	, F	49	16.5 E	167 E	3.4	335		82	18.6 E
South Carolina	364	4. <u>7</u> E		280.0	3,424	7.0	574	82	852	284.7
South Dakota	49	F	152	35.4	472	3.1	233	75	200	36.3
Tennessee	200	2.5	355	88.0	902	2.5	248	98	555	90.5
Texas	107	F	385	325.3	3,789	9.8	845	86	492	326.7
Utah	74	1.7 E		91.6 E		4.7	556	117	239	93.3 E
Vermont	931	10.8	765	159.1	2,207	2.9	208	72	1,696	169.9
Virginia	514	5.4	513	112.8	1,552	3.0	220	73	1,027	118.2
Washington	507	14.6	1.995	432.1	5,591	2.8	217	77	2,502	446.8
Washington D.C.			125	70.6	507 E	4.1	565	139	206	73.7
West Virginia	. 307	4.0 E		70.0 21.3 E		1.6	86 <sup>1</sup>		555	25.2
	122	4.0 <sup>L</sup> 1.8	177	50.2	608 E	3.4E		- 54 83	300	
Wisconsin										52.0
Wyoming	60	1.2 E	92	20.0 €	234	2.5	218 E	85	152	21.2

Table 26
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2007

	Person-trips		Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	Spending	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dolla	ırs
Quarter of re-entry First Second Third Fourth	<b>7,404</b> 2,461 1,699 1,713 1,531	100.0 33.2 23.0 23.1 20.7	<b>122,113</b> 36,394 29,227 33,985 22,507	<b>16.5</b> 14.8 17.2 19.8 14.7	<b>10,920</b> 3,051 2,664 2,869 2,336	<b>1,475</b> 1,240 1,568 1,675 1,526	<b>89</b> 84 91 84 104
Region of destination <sup>1</sup> Europe Africa Asia Central America Bermuda and Caribbean South America Other areas <sup>2</sup>	7,404 2,573 171 898 213 1,776 124 1,138	100.0 34.8 2.3 12.1 2.9 24.0 1.7 15.4	122,113 46,954 5,084 25,706 3,334 E 16,508 2,240 15,369	16.5 18.2 29.6 28.6 15.7 9.3 18.1 13.5	10,920 4,698 491 1,803 295 E 1,658 227 1,420	1,475 1,826 2,865 2,007 1,387 934 1,830 1,248	89 100 97 70 89 100 101
Cruises  Purpose of trip  Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives  Other pleasure, recreation or holiday  Other	504 <b>7,404</b> 771 1,242 4,971 420	6.8 <b>100.0</b> 10.4 16.8 67.1 5.7	6,566 <b>122,113</b> 11,872 29,507 71,296 9,438	13.0 <b>16.5</b> 15.4 23.8 14.3 22.5	306 <b>10,920</b> 1,639 1,677 6,867 738	607 <b>1,475</b> 2,126 1,350 1,381 1,758	47 <b>89</b> 138 57 96 78
Length of stay 1 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 to 20 nights 21 nights and over	<b>7,404</b> 501 3,258 1,969 1,675	100.0 6.8 44.0 26.6 22.6	122,113 2,320 26,443 31,002 62,347	<b>16.5</b> 4.6 8.1 15.7 37.2	10,920 463 3,295 3,172 3,991	1,475 924 1,011 1,611 2,382	89 200 125 102 64

Table 27 Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents in selected countries, 2007

			Total 1						
	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights		Average pending per spoperson-visit	Average ending per visit-night	Person-visits		Average pending per person-visit
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands	nights	dollars	3	thousands	millions of dollars	dollars
Europe	4,257	4,787	45,965	10.8	1,124	104	5,178	4,893	945
Austria	137	98 E	761	5.5	715	129	156	100	645
Belgium	110	79E	665 ⊑	6.0	718	119	135	82	611
Czech Republic	110	85	1,039 €	9.4	773	82	115	85	739
France	745	973	9,287	12.5	1,307	105	798	979	1,227
Germany	370	323	3,526	9.5	875	92	447	328	733
Greece	106	179E	1,423 €	13.4	1,678	126	177	196	1,108
Ireland (Republic)	166	203	1,787	10.8	1,222	113	174	204	1,175
Italy	352	514	3,836	10.9	1,462	134	408	526	1,290
Netherlands	258	210	2,094	8.1	815	100	338	215	635
Spain	187	246	2,027	10.8	1,315	121	231	250	1,083
Switzerland	148	107	1,058 ⊑	7.2	726	101	166	109	653
United Kingdom	947	1,149	11,608	12.3	1,212	99	995	1,152	1,158
Other	621	621	6,853	11.0	1,000	91	1,037	665	641
Africa	324	493	4,944	15.3	1,522	100	378	495	1,309
Asia	1,323	1,815	25,143	19.0	1,372	72	1,406	1,821	1,295
China	258	455	5,452	21.2	1,767	83	266	456	1,711
Hong Kong	177	209	2,757 €	15.6	1,181	76	194	211	1,086
India	120 €	167E	3,824 €	31.9	1,391	44	120 €	167 ⊑	1,391
Japan	117	185	1,543	13.2	1,584	120	130	186	1,432
Other	651	799	11,567	17.8	1,226	69	696	802	1,153
Central America	250	295 ⊑	3,298 ⊑	13.2	1,180	89	373	303	812
Bermuda and Caribbean	1,815	1,665	16,201	8.9	917	103	2,537	1,718	677
Cuba	724	629	6,136	8.5	869	102	724	629	869
Dominican Republic	690	599	5,871	8.5	868	102	706	600	850
Other	401	437	4,193	10.5	1,090	104	1,108	489	442
South America	165	245	2,306 €	14.0	1,487	106	202	249	1,231
North America	1,034	1,089	11,178	10.8	1,053	97	1,246	1,114	893
Mexico	1,019	1,084	11,146	10.9	1,064	97	1,228	1,108	902
Other	15	5E	31 ⊑	2.1	332	161	18	6 E	317
Oceania and other ocean islands	187	357	4,222	22.5	1,904	85	206	361	1,754
Australia	126	265	3,253	25.7	2,098	82	132	266	2,021
Other	61 E	92E	968 ⊑	15.9	1,502 €	95	74 E	95 ⊑	1,281 E
Grand total	9,356	10,746	113,255	12.1	1,149	95	11,527	10,953	950

# International travel statistics

# **Background**

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

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

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

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

The original purpose of the questionnaire surveys was to collect expenditure data only, to be applied to the traveller movements, to derive aggregate expenditures on visitors to Canada and residents returning from abroad. The first questionnaires were short and contained only three or four questions. Response was large and consistent.

As travel gained in size and importance to the Canadian economy, the tourism industry voiced the need for more detailed information on the travellers for market research and industry planning. The questionnaires were gradually expanded to include as many as 19 questions on different characteristics, including purpose of trip, duration, locations visited, types of accommodation used, activities and expenditures. The last major changes to the questionnaires were made in 1990. However, minor modifications were introduced in 2001.

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

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

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

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

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

Although about 95,100 non-resident travellers entering Canada and 96,800 returning residents were covered by the survey to produce the 2007 estimates, these numbers represent less than 1.0% of the total traffic.

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

# Travel and the balance of payments

Spending by non-residents visiting Canada (receipts) and spending by Canadian residents returning from trips abroad (payments) are incorporated in the travel account which is an integral part of the current account of the Canadian Balance of International Payments. In 2007, travel receipts, included in exports as part of "services", represented about 2.7% of all current account receipts while travel payments, included in imports as part of "services", represented approximately 4.5% of all current account payments.

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

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

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

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

# **Description of methods**

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

#### Frontier counts

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

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

**E-62 Entry tally.** Form used to record the number of daily travellers and vehicles arriving by land and by ferry, at points of entry on the United States-Canada border. Each form indicates the number of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, snowmobiles and their associated travellers cleared for entry by CBSA agents, as well as the travellers coming to Canada by other modes of transport such as bus, train and on foot. In 1998, the Primary Automated Lookout System (PALS) was introduced at a few test ports to replace the manual E-62 tally. Presently, 32 ports across Canada utilize this automated system to record over 86.1% of Canada's international automobile traffic.

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

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

Text table 1 Sampling rates of the family Customs Declaration Cards by type of traveller and size of airport

	Size of airport 1,2						
_	April 1999 to May 2001			Since June 2001			
	Large	Medium	Small	Large	Medium- large	Medium- small	Small
_				percent			
Canadian residents returning from the U.S. Canadian residents returning directly from overseas <sup>3</sup> Canadian residents returning from overseas via the U.S. U.S. travellers	10 10 10 10	25 25 100 25	100 100 100 100	5 5 5 5	10 10 100 10	25 25 100 100	100 100 100 100
			А	II airports			
-		Since November 2002					
				percent			
Overseas travellers coming directly to Canada Overseas travellers coming to Canada via the U.S. Crew members Military, immigrants and former residents				100 100 100 100			50 50 50 100

<sup>1.</sup> Prior to June 2001, size of airport was defined as follows: large for Montreal (Dorval), Toronto (T1, T2, T3), Calgary and Vancouver; medium for Halifax, Montreal (Mirabel), Ottawa, Winnipeg and Edmonton; small for St. John's, Gander, Quebec, London, Saskatoon, Regina and Victoria.

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

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

The completed forms are submitted continuously to Statistics Canada for processing, analysis and publication. In 2007, the number of documents processed was estimated as follows: 150,200 E-62; 575,100 E-63; and 16,397,500 E-311.

# **Questionnaire surveys**

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

# Collection methods of mailback questionnaires

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

Since June 2001, size of airport is defined as follows: large for Montreal (Trudeau), Toronto (T1, T2, T3), Calgary and Vancouver; medium-large for Halifax, Winnipeg and Edmonton; medium-small for Montreal (Mirabel - until March 2005) and Ottawa; small for St. John's, Gander, Quebec, London, Saskatoon, Regina and Victoria.

<sup>3.</sup> Canadian residents returning directly from overseas are sampled at a rate of 10% at terminal T2 of Toronto airport.

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

The number of questionnaires distributed in each port for each quarter is set by taking into account the number of travellers who cleared customs through the port in that quarter during the previous year, as estimated by the frontier counts. Respondents are requested to mail back their completed questionnaires in Canada (for Canadian and overseas travellers) or from the United States (for U.S. travellers).

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Collection methods of Air-Exit Survey of Overseas Visitors

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

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

At the international airports in five cities (Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax), Statistics Canada's interviewers conduct personal interviews with a sample of overseas travellers as they await their return flights to targeted overseas countries. The countries targeted are those from whom we attract the most visitors. They include principally the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and France, as well as a number of smaller markets, such as Mexico and China. These interviews are conducted each month and the collection period lasts 3-5 days.

The number of interviews targeted at each airport for a particular month and a particular overseas country is obtained by selecting a representative sample of flights to the selected country. During the collection period, interviewers arrive at the departure lounges for the selected flights in order to interview departing overseas visitors. All overseas visitors waiting to embark on the selected flights are interviewed until the first boarding call, whether or not they are of the targeted countries. The interviewing team consists of interviewers of different language skills, enabling interviews to be conducted in the native language of the travellers where possible. The questionnaire used (Questionnaire 8-2200-400) is a customized version of questionnaire 8-2200-337 and is available in 10 languages.

About 7,900 interviews were completed in 2007. Since 2000, this collection method has achieved a response rate of over 95.0%.

#### Processing and imputation of questionnaires

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

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

Total imputation (i.e. imputation of complete questionnaires) is carried out for all Port Factor groups (PFGs)<sup>1</sup> or strata that are outside the scope of mail-back questionnaire distribution. There are 120 Canadian and American PFGs for which Statistics Canada never receives questionnaires. These PFGs refer to modes of entry that are not targeted by the questionnaire distribution (train, private plane or boat, motorcycle, bicycle, pedestrians, etc.) or to ports of entry that do not participate in the distribution of questionnaires. For these out-of-scope PFGs, the characteristics of travellers and trips are estimated, using imputed questionnaires. These imputed questionnaires are duplicates of questionnaires that were obtained in 1990 for the same quarter and same PFGs. In 2007, these questionnaires represented only 4.2% of total visitors from the United States to Canada and 1.3% of Canadian residents who travelled outside Canada.

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

In 2007, 47,800 questionnaires from non-resident travellers and 48,500 questionnaires completed by resident travellers were used to produce estimates.

#### Weighting

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

<sup>1.</sup> In the International Travel Survey, the target populations (American, overseas and Canadian international travellers) are partitioned into 583 Port Factor Groups, based on selected characteristics such as country of residence, mode of entry and duration of stay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Production schedule**

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

Three months later, the revised estimates for the quarter are released, together with the preliminary estimates for the next quarter. Included in the production of the revised estimates are all questionnaires for the quarter that are received before the final cut-off date for the collection, which is about five and a half months after the end of the quarter.

# **Reliability indicators**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Text table 2 Reliability of the estimates

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

#### **Dissemination**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **Definition of terms**

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

#### International traveller

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

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

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

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

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

#### International tourist

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

#### **United States**

Includes the United States mainland, Hawaii and Alaska.

# **Overseas**

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

#### **Transportation mode**

**Automobile.** Motorized highway passenger car having a designated seating capacity of 10 or less. This also includes motor homes (single unit motorized vehicles designed for camping), truck campers (shells attached to a truck to convert it into a vehicle that can be used for camping) and buses for private use. Taxis are also included. Vehicles on car ferries that meet this definition are also considered as automobile traffic.

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

Air. Commercial, charter and private plane.

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

# Type of entry

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

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

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

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

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

#### Person-trip

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

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

#### Person-visit

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

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

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

#### Trip or visit duration

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

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

#### Person-night

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

# Origin or residence

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

#### Area or region of destination

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

# **Purpose of trip**

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

- Business. Includes attending meetings or conventions, conferences, trade shows or seminars, or other work.
- · Visiting friends or relatives.
- Other pleasure. Includes holiday, vacation, visiting a second home, cottage or condo, and attending events and attractions.
- Other purposes. Includes travel for personal reasons, in transit, shopping, educational study and other.

#### **Expenditures**

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

# **Travel receipts**

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

#### **Travel payments**

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

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

# **Explanatory notes for tables**

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

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

#### Table 1

1. Subject to revision.

#### Table 2

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

# Table group 3

Subject to revision.

#### Table 4

- Subject to revision. Data for 2007 are not available. 1.
- 2. Includes Luxembourg up to and including 2001.
- 3. France comprises the departments of metropolitan France, the Principality of Monaco, the overseas departments (French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion Island) and the local governments of Mayotte and Saint Pierre and Miguelon.

#### Table 5

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

#### Table 6

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

#### Table 8

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

# Table 9

- 1. Disposable income figures relate to all Canadian residents and not only those who travel.
- 2. Source: Bank of Canada.

#### Table 11

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

#### Table 12

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

#### Table 13

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

#### Table 14

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

#### Table 15

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

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

#### Table 16

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

#### Table 17

- Also includes Andorra and Monaco. 1.
- 2. Also includes Malta & Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
- 3. Also includes Liechtenstein.
- Also includes Gibraltar.

# Table 18

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

# Table 19

- 1. Also includes other purposes of trip.
- 2. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
- 3. Also includes Malta & Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
- 4. Also includes Liechtenstein.
- 5. Also includes Gibraltar.

#### Table 20

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

# Table 21

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

#### Table 22

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

#### **Table 23-1**

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

# **Table 23-2**

Persons stating three or more regions visited.

# **Table 23-3**

1. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

# **Table 24-1**

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

#### **Table 24-2**

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

#### **Table 24-3**

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

#### Table 25

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

#### Table 26

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

#### Table 27

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

# **Appendix I**

# Forms and questionnaires

The forms and questionnaires appear at the end of the *PDF* version of this publication. In the *HTML* version, they can be accessed via Related products - Survey 3152 and 5005.

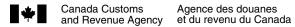
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Bus - A	One or more nights Une nuit ou plus		19
۔⊑	Passengers Passager	20	21
Train	Çrew Équipage	22	23
	Pedestrians Piétons	24	25
	Immigrants and form Immigrés et anciens		26

**3** 



# COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE CRAFT/PASSENGER AND CREW ARRIVALS ARRIVÉES D'AÉRONEFS DE NAVIRES COMMERCIAUX ET PRIVÉS/DE LEURS PASSAGERS ET ÉQUIPAGE

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# Welcome to Canada Your Customs Declaration Card – Completion Guide

Use this guide to complete the attached Customs Declaration Card.

Gouvernement

#### Part A - All travellers

All travellers must be identified on a Customs Declaration Card. You may list up to four family members living at the **same address** on one declaration card. Make sure that each traveller's answers are included on the card. **Each traveller is responsible for his or her own declaration.** 

You must declare all goods—part of your exemption or not—that you are bringing into Canada. A customs officer may examine your goods. Note that goods that do not qualify for a personal exemption may be subject to duties, taxes, and/or fees.

Under Canadian law, you have to declare all animals, plants, and their products. You also have to declare all currency and monetary instruments (e.g., stocks/bonds, cheques, traveller's cheques, money orders, bank drafts, treasury bills) totalling CAN\$10,000 or more. Failure to do so could result in penalties, seizure, and/or prosecution.

The following items may be **restricted**, **controlled**, **or prohibited** in Canada, or you may need a **special permit**:

- Firearms or other weapons (e.g., Mace, switchblades, fireworks);
- Drugs:
- Endangered species (live specimens or products made from wild plants or animals, e.g., ivory, corals, reptile skin products);
- · Cultural property (e.g., antiquities, cultural objects).

Customs officers may seize any goods or items that you do not declare or that you falsely declare. You may also face fines, arrest and/or prosecution.

There are specific personal exemption limits for importing alcohol and tobacco into Canada. Determine your limit from the following table.

Table 1 – Pe	rsonal exemption limits for	importing alcohol and tobacco
Minimum age	Province or territory	Alcohol and tobacco
18 years	Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec	1.5 L of wine or 1.14 L of liquor or 24 x 355 mL (12 oz.)
19 years	All others	bottles/cans of beer or ale (8.5 L)
18 years	Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Nunavut	200 cigarettes, 200 tobacco sticks, 50 cigars or 50 cigarillos, <b>and</b>
19 years	All others	50 cigars or 50 cigarillos, <b>and</b> 200 grams manufactured tobacco

During your travels, you may have been exposed to infectious diseases not common in Canada. While the risks posed by most of these illnesses are low, some, such as malaria, may be life threatening. If you develop a fever or flu-like illness within three months of travel to a tropical country, **Health Canada** advises you to get immediate medical attention, inform your doctor of your travel history, and ask for a blood test to rule out malaria.



#### Part B - Visitors to Canada

All visitors identified in Part A must be included in Part B.

You can bring in **personal goods** without paying duty or tax, as long as you do not leave them in Canada. You can also bring in the amounts of alcohol and tobacco listed in Table 1 without paying duty or tax.

You can bring in **gifts** without paying duty or tax, as long as they are not alcohol or tobacco or business goods, and they have a value of CAN\$60 or less per gift. Gifts over CAN\$60 each are subject to duty and tax on the amount over CAN\$60.

**Citizenship and Immigration Canada** advises you that all visitors admitted to Canada will be permitted to stay for a maximum of six months, unless otherwise notified in writing by an examining officer.

#### Part C - Residents of Canada

Each resident must complete Part C in the same order as in Part A.

Your declaration must include the total value of all goods (including gifts) that you have purchased, received, or acquired abroad or at duty-free shops and that you are bringing into Canada.

The following table lists the available exemptions.

Table 2 – Persona	I exemptions for resident	s of Canada
Minimum absence from Canada	Exemption limit CANS	Alcohol and tobacco
24 hours	\$50	No
48 hours	\$200	Yes – See Table 1
7 days	\$750	Yes – See Table 1

Each traveller is allowed only one of these exemptions a trip.

The \$50 exemption does not apply if the total value of your goods is more than \$50. The \$750 exemption can include goods (other than alcohol and tobacco) you acquired during your trip, which are not accompanying you. To calculate the number of days absent, do not count the day you left Canada, but include the day you return.

Residents of Canada only: you must pay duty on cigarettes, tobacco sticks, and manufactured tobacco that you include in your personal exemption, unless they are marked "CANADA DUTY PAID – DROIT ACQUITTÉ."

### Part D - Signatures

Each traveller must sign the declaration in the same order as in Part A.

Information from this declaration will be used for customs control purposes, and may be shared with other government departments to enforce Canadian laws. Details are available in the Treasury Board of Canada publication called *Infosource*, under the reference number RC PPU 043. *Infosource* is available at public libraries, government public reading rooms, and on the Internet at: http://infosource.gc.ca

Each person 16 years and older must sign.

Detach your declaration card and prepare your proof of citizenship to show to a customs officer.

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Confidential when completed La version française est

# **Government travel** survey of U.S. visitors to Canada

#### Welcome to Canada!

We are currently conducting a travel survey between U.S. and Canada and we would be interested in knowing about the trip you have taken in Canada. Information from this voluntary survey, which is a cooperative effort between the U.S. and Canadian governments, will be used by members of the tourism industry and government tourism organizations to better understand and serve you, the travelling public.

Upon your return to the U.S., we would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes of your time to complete this questionnaire. When completed, please return the questionnaire to us by using the postage paid envelope.

This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential. Thank you for your co-operation on this important

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1.	Where do you live?	City/Town									
	Usual place of residence										
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2.	Where and when did you enter	Name of Canadian borde	er crossing	or airpo	rt			Month	n Day	Year	
	Canada?			$\perp \!\!\! \perp$	<u></u>		$\perp \perp$	╛╙	$\perp \perp \perp$		
	Where and when did you leave Canada?										
	The next questions refer to your tra	velling partv. Your travelling r	partv is ei	ther vo	urse	elf (if trav	ellina ald	one) <b>OR</b> v	oursetf	your frien	ds and
	family members travelling with you.	In your travelling party, include	only tho	se for v	vho	m you ar	e able to	report sp	ending	and activ	ities.
3	How many people including yourseli	f were in the travelling narty?		1						$\langle \ \rangle$	
<u> </u>	Tiew many people melading yourself	Age Dunder		<u>-</u>	_			$\neg$	1	$\lambda \checkmark$	75 and
		groups 2 years 2 to						to 44 45 to 5			over
4.	How many people in the <b>travelling</b> party were in each of the following	Female ► 01	02 0	03	04	05	06		08	09 10	11_
	groups?	Male 12	13 1	14	15	16	17	18	19 :	20 21	22
	100	male ,									
5.	What was the <b>travelling party's ma</b> reason for taking this trip to Canada	0	Pleasu					Other			
	Check one only.	••	05 ○ H	loliday,	vac	cation( `	$\backslash \rangle$	<b>30</b> O	Persona wedding	al (medica a. etc.)	I,
	(e.g. If a person on a business trip to	Och Convention, conference,	06 ∩ v	risit frie	nds	or relations.	/es*			it to / from	
	his/her family along to visit relatives	, trade show,	V ن د د	∕isit sec ondo (	onc	nome, c	ιστage,		other co	ountries	
	check reason for trip as "business".,	) seminar  03 Other work	07 Q Å	ittend e	ven	its, attrac	tions	11 (	∟ducati	onal study	'
			(~	> / /	\				Shoppir	ıy	
		12○ Other – Spe		$\overline{\nearrow}$	<u> </u>						
6.	On this trip in Canada, did anyone in			$\sqrt{}$	3	32 ○ Visit	a theme	e or amuse	ement p	ark	
	the travelling party	22 O Attend a feştival		/	3	<sup>33</sup> ○ Visit	a nation	nal or prov	incial na	ature park	
	Check all that apply.	23 Attend a cultural	performa	ince	3	Part Sno	icipate ir cify <b>▼</b>	n sports or	outdoo	r activities	· –
		(a play a concer						ting - moto	or boat	sail boat	kavak
		24 Visit a museum		ery			can	oe or othe	r	Jour,	, an,
		25 Visit a historic sit					<sup>6</sup> ○ Golf				
		visit a zoo, aqua botanical garden	rium or			3	<sup>7</sup> ○ Dov	nhill skiing	g or sno	wboardin	9
		attend a sports e				3	<sup>8</sup> ○ Hun	ting			
		28 Ogo shopping	-				<sup>9</sup> ○ Fish				
		√ 29 ○ Go sightseeing				4		er sports o	r outdo	or activitie	S
	$\wedge$ $\wedge$	√ √ √ 30 ○ Go to a bar or niç	ght club				Spe	cify ▶			
		√ 31 ○ Go to a casino									
7.	How would you rate the following	T			_	God 01 (		/erage	Poor 11 (		plicable
	aspects of your trip in Canada?	Transportation se Accommodation				02 (	-	, '0	12 (		) )
		Hospitality of location				03 (		30	13 🔾	(	Š
		Value for your m	oney			04 (		20	14 ()		)
	/> (( ) ) ·	Variety of things	to see an	ıd do		05 (		0	15 🔾		)
8.	While in Canada, what place(s) did			Numb	or	V	Where die	the <b>trave</b> Check all ti			•
	Please name all places visited even (Exclude stop-overs at airports.)	it you did not stay overnight.		of nigh	1			Home			
	Please print.			spen	t			of (	Camping or	J Cottage	
				at eac	- 1			friends or	trailer	or	
	Name of cities / towns visited	Name of provinces / territories	visited	,,,,,,		Hotel	Motel	relatives	park	cabin	Other
						1 ()	2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
						10	2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
						1 (	2 (	3 🔾	4 (	5 🔾	6 (
						1()	2 🔾	3 ()	4()	5 (	6 (
				$\vdash\vdash\vdash$		10	20	3 ()	40	5 (	60
				$\vdash\vdash\vdash$							
				$\sqcup \sqcup$		10	2 🔾	3 🔾	40	5 🔾	6 🔾
				$\Box$		1 ()	2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
						1 (	2 🔾	3 🔾	40	5 🔾	6 🔾
						1 (	2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
						10	20	20	40	50	60

9.	Does anyone in the travelling p	arty own any of	the accommoda	tions used on this	trip?	1 O Yes	5	2 O No			
10.	When <b>entering</b> Canada, did you	ı travel	1 ofrom U.S.A.		directly fro	m untry		Name of [			
	When <b>leaving</b> Canada, did you	travel	4 to U.S.A.	5 🔾	directly to another co	untry		Name of [			
11.	For this trip, what means of transportation did you use to enter Canada? Check one only to leave Canada? Check one only while in Canada? Check all that apply. If commercial transportation was	s not used to en	02 Train 0 10 Plane 1 11 Train 1 19 Plane 2 20 Train 2	4 Bus 06(2) Boat 14(3) Bus 15(1) Boat 23(2) Bus 24(	Private and Rented and Private and Private and Rented and Rented and Rented and Rented	automobile automobile automobile automobile automobile	08 ( 16 ( 17 ( 25 (	Private p Private b Private c Private c Private c Private c	ooat lane 18 ooat lane 27 ooat	Other Other (metro, subway, taxi)	
12.	If commercial transportation ( please report the routes, carriers	plane, bus, train	or boat) was us	sed to enter or lea							
	From where did the travelling party leave?	To when	e did the party go?	What was the name of the carrier(s) used?	fare	re the as backage tour . backage tour	fares ( packa) for th	y much e these including ge tours) e entire	Curr b.s.	ency CAN \$	
	Name of city and state/province	Name or <b>city</b> and	d state/province			2 3 0 0			80	9 (	
					0	00		.00	80	90	
					W	00		.00	8 🔾	9 🔾	
12	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		10		30 Exor	<u> </u>		.00		9 🔾	
	What type of fare was used? Check all that apply.		1 O First class 2 O Business of	class	4 Char	omy class ter		3 (	○ Frequent	flyer plan	
14.	Were these fares part of a packar ○ No 1 ○ Yes ►	was (we	f the following iten re) also included? If that apply.		$\searrow$	mmodatior mmodatior			○ Rented ca	ar	
15.	For this trip, what was the total stravelling party? Include cash/credit transactions merchandise, gifts, auto operation by someone else or a business. Exclude fares and/or packages Estimates appreciated.	for food, accom on, local transpo <b>Include</b> all taxe	nmodation, enter rtation, etc., eve es and tips:	tainment		unt ber of perso		1	Currency .S.\$ CAI		
16.	Please distribute <b>total spending</b> reported in Question 15) in each						Amo	ount	or	%	
	following categories. Estimates appreciated.	$\bigcirc$	Accommodation Transportation in	n Canada <i>(include g</i>	asoline				.00 <b>or</b>		
	If estimates can not be provided approximate percentages (%) of spending.	, report tøtal	fares, boat tours	· · ·	ane, bus a	nd train			.00 or		
	The sums in Questions 15 and	116	Food and bever Recreation and						.00 <b>or</b>		
	should agree.	$\rightarrow$		s, shopping, photos,	etc.) ▼				.00 or		
			Specify major item	os			-		•		
17.	What percentage of total expend (including faces) was paid	ditures	personally?		by business?			by	nt2		
18.	After your first arrival in Canada any time during this trip leave Cau.S.A. and then return?  If yes, please report the place(s) of exit and the place(s) of re-ent Please print.	anada for the and date(s)	family/friends)  1 ○ Yes ► H  ▼  Place of exit froi (border crossing	ow many times?	ate of exit		f re-entr	y to Canac g/airport)	Numbe		
										<u></u>	
19.	Is this your first visit to Canada?  1 Yes  2 No  Check one only.	<b>•</b>	If No, how many times, including this trip, have you visited Canada for one or more nights, in the last 5 years?								
ı	Check one only.		Comments:								
esp	welcome comments on any aspe ecially those which would help us erstand your responses.		Comments:								

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION



Confidential when completed

# Government travel survey of visitors to Canada

## Welcome to Canada!

We are currently conducting a travel survey between overseas countries and Canada and we would be interested in knowing about the trip you have taken in Canada. Information from this voluntary survey will be used by members of the Canadian tourism industry and government tourism organizations to better understand and serve you, the travelling public.

Upon completion of your trip, we would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes

of your time to complete this questionnaire. When completed, please return the questionnaire to us by using the postage paid envelope.

This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your co-operation on this important survey.

Fran	çais au verso	a	ppred	ciale il	ıı you	coui	u spa	are r	0 10	15	minu	es	importa	nt survey. ´			
1.	Where do you live? Usual place of residence PLEASE PRINT	City/To															
	PLEASE PRINT	State/P	rovin	ce/Ter	ritory					Т							
		Country	,								ш		Postal/Z	ip code			
2.	Where and when did you enter Canada?	Name o	of Car	nadian	borde	er cro	ssinç	g or a	airpo	ort				Day	Month	Year	
	Where and when did you leave Canada?														Ш		
	The next questions refer to your <b>trav</b> family members travelling with you.	<b>elling party</b> . In your travellin	Your ng pa	trave arty, ir	lling   nclude	party e oni	is e ly the	ithei ose i	r yo for ı	who	elf (ii om yo	f trav ou ai	relling al re able to	one) <b>OR</b> ya o report <b>sp</b>	ourself, <b>ending</b>	your frier Land <b>acti</b>	nds and <b>vities</b> .
3.	How many people including yourself		velli		Ť	[		1_								$\rightarrow ?$	I
		Age groups	•	Under 2 years	2 to		12 to		15 to		20 to 2			to 44 45 to 5			75 and over
4.	How many people in the <b>travelling</b> party were in each of the following	Female	•	0	1	02		03		04		05	06	07	8	09 10	11
	groups?	Male	•	1:	2	13		14	Ī	15		16	17	18	19	20 21	22
5.	What was the <b>travelling party's mai</b> reason for taking this trip to Canada?						leas				^			Other			
	Check one only.	01 O N	/leeti	ngs		0:	‡○   5○ ,	Holic	day,	, va	catio	in	$\searrow$	080	Persona <i>weddin</i>	al <i>(medica</i>	al,
	(e.g. If a person on a business trip to	ok c	onfe	rence	,								ves cottage,	09 🔾	In trans	it to / fron	n
	his/her family along to visit relatives, check reason for trip as "business".)		ade emir	show, nar	,		4	(comp	/ ob	/	)	)				ountries onal stud	V
	,	03 🔾 C	Other	work		•	. K.	Atter	na e	>yQI	nts,/a	attra	ctions	11 🔾	Shoppii	ng	•
		1:	20	Other	– Sp	ecify	~~	$\overline{}$	$\searrow$	$\stackrel{\checkmark}{}$							
6.	On this trip in Canada, did anyone in	21 O V	'isit f	riends	or re	latiy	es	7	_		32 🔾	Visi	t a them	e or amuse	ement p	ark	
	the travelling party	22 () A						$\sim$			33 () 34 ()	Visi	t a natio	nal or prov n sports or	incial n	ature parl	(
	Check all that apply.	23 🔾 A	tten a pla	dacu wac	ltural once	pèrf	orma c.)	ance	Э		•. •	Spe	ecify 🔻				
		24 O V										3	Boa Boa	ating - moto	or boat,	sail boat,	kayak,
		25 ○ ∢	isit a	a histo	ric si	te		•				3	Gol				
		26 V	isit a	zoo, ieal ga	aqua	rium	or					3	B7 O Dov	wnhill skiing	g or sno	wboardin	ıg
	(	$\left\langle \right\rangle \left( 2\sqrt{2}\right)$					t					3	BB O Hur	nting			
		∠, <b>\ 28</b> 0e	o sh	noppin	ıg								<sup>39</sup> ○ Fisl	ning er sports o	r outdo	or activiti	20
		29 0 0	o si	ghtse	eing .									ecify ▶	n outdo	or activiti	
	$\Diamond$	30 0 0	ot oe or of	a bar	or ni ino	gnt o	ciub										
7.	How would you rate the following	<del>\                                    </del>										Go		verage	Poor	Not ap	plicable
	aspects of your trip in Canada?			portat								01 02	-	6 ( )	11 () 12 ()		0
				nmod itality ເ								03	Ŏ 0	8 🔾	13 🔾		ŏ
				for yo								04 05		9 () 0 ()	14 () 15 ()		0
	While in Canada, what place(s) did the			ty of th		to s	ee a	na a	10		1			id the <b>trave</b>		arty stav	
0.	Please name all places visited even in	ie traveiling p if you did not s	tay c	visit? overni	ght.				umb					Check all ti			•
	(Exclude stop-overs at airports.)	•	-	•				1	nigl spen					Home of	Camping	-	
	Please print.							1	t ead					friends or	or trailer	Cottage or	
	Name of cities / towns visited	Name of provi	nces	/ territ	ories	visit	ed		Jiac	_	-	tel	Motel	relatives	park	cabin	Other
												<u> </u>	2 🔾	3 🔾	40	5 🔾	6 🔾
											<del></del>	0_	2 🔾	3 🔾	40	5 🔾	60
											-	<u>0                                    </u>	2 (	3 (	40	5 🔾	6 (
	-										-	<u> </u>	20	30	40	50	60
								$\vdash$			-	<u> </u>	20	3()	40	5 (	60
											+	0_	20	3 ()	40	5 (	60
												0_	20	3()	40	5 (	60
											+	0_	20	3()	40	5 (	60
								$\vdash$			-	0_	20	3 ()	40	5 (	60
								1	1			$\sim$	$\sim$				

8-2200-337: 2005-08-22

9.	Does anyone in the travelling party own any	of the accommodations used on this trip? ${}^{1}\bigcirc_{\text{Yes}}$ ${}^{2}\bigcirc_{\text{No}}$	
10.	When <b>entering</b> Canada, did you travel	1 of from U.S.A. 2 of directly from another country via the U.S.A.	
	When <b>leaving</b> Canada, did you travel	4 ○ to U.S.A. 5 ○ directly to another country via the U.S.A.	
11.	transportation did you use to enter Canada?	Commercial Other  01 O Plane 03 O Boat 05 O Private automobile 07 O Private plane 09 O Other  02 O Train 04 O Bus 06 O Rented automobile 08 O Private boat	r
	to loate outland.	10 O Plane 12 Boat 14 O Private automobile 16 O Private plane 18 O Other	•
		11 Train 13 Bus 15 Rented automobile 17 Private boat	
		19 ○ Plane 21 ○ Boat 23 ○ Private automobile 25 ○ Private plane 27 ○ Other (metropolic) 24 ○ Rented automobile 26 ○ Private boat 30 ○ Private plane 31 ○ Other (metropolic) 32 ○ Private plane 3	0,
	If commercial transportation was <b>not</b> used <b>to</b>	enter or leave Canada, then go to Question 15.	•
12.	<b>If commercial transportation</b> (plane, bus, trafares (including taxes). <i>Please print</i> .	ain or boat) was used to enter or leave Canada, please report the routes, carriers and	d
	▼ Please report country (if outside U.S.A.) o	OR ^	
	Where did the <b>travelling party</b> come from immediately before entering Canada (excluding stop-overs at airports)?  Name of air or other car	TOURS TOURS	<i>kage</i> re
	Where did the <b>travelling</b> party go immediately upon leaving Canada (excluding stop-overs at airports)?  Name of air or other car		ther
13.	What type of fare was used?	1 First class 3 Econofity class 5 Frequent flyer pla	an
	Check all that apply.	2 ○ Business class 4 ○ Charter	
14.	O No 1 O Yes N	aich of the following item(s) was commodation / meals ere) also included?  ack all that apply.  4 Rente 5 Other	
15.	For this trip, what was the total spending in travelling party?  Include cash/credit transactions for food, acc merchandise, gifts, auto operation, local trans someone else or a business. Include all taxe Exclude fares and/or packages reported in Q	Amount than CAN \$)  commodation, entertainment, containing etc. even it paid for by so and tips.	her
16.	Please distribute <b>total spending</b> (as reported in Question 15) in each of the following categories. <i>Estimates appreciated</i> .	Amount or Accommodation 0.00 or	%
	If estimates can not be provided, report approximate percentages (%) of total spending.	Transportation in Canada (include gasoline expenditures, rented car, intercity plane, bus and train faires, boat tours, local bus, taxi)  Rodd and beverages	
	The sums in Questions 15 and 16 \ should agree.	Paccreation and entertainment	$\mathbf{H}$
	$\Diamond$	Other (souvenirs, shopping, photos, etc.)  Specify major items	
17.	What percentage of total expenditures	personally? (including by by by	
10	(including fares) was paid	family/friends)	%
10.	After your first arrival in Canada, did you at any time during this trib leave Canada for the U.S.A. and then return?  If yes, please report the place(s) and date(s) of exit and the place(s) of re-entry.  Please print.	Place of exit from Canada (border crossing/airport)  Date of exit Day Month Year  Place of re-entry to Canada (border crossing/airport)  Number of nights in U.S.A.	
19.	If you visited the U.S.A. <b>before</b> entering Canada, how long did you stay in the U.S.A.?	1 O Under 24 2 1 - 2 3 O 3 or more hours 1 or mights 4 Not Applicable	
		Comments:	
esp	welcome comments on any aspect of your trip ecially those which would help us to better erstand your responses.		
mai	ase use attached postage paid envelope to I your questionnaire upon completion of ır trip.		



Confidential when completed

Français au verso

# International Travel Survey of Canadian Residents

## Welcome back to Canada!

We are currently conducting a travel survey between Canada and foreign countries and we would be interested in knowing about the trip you have taken. Information from this voluntary survey will be used by members of the Canadian tourism industry and government tourism organizations to better understand and serve you, the travelling public.

questionnaire. Upon completion, please return the questionnaire to us by using the postage paid envelope.

This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.

We would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to

Thank you for your co-operation on this important survey

1.												
	Where do you live?	City/To	wn									
	Usual place of residence											
	PLEASE PRINT	Prov./T	orr	Po	stal code					_		
	PLEASE PRINT	F10V./1		7 F	Star Code							
				┙┕								
2.	Where and when did you leave	Name o	of Ca	nadian	order cr	ossing or	airport			Day M	lonth Yea	r
	Canada?											
												_
	Where and when did you <b>return to</b> Canada?											
	The next questions refer to your travelling	party.	You	r travel	ling part	y is eith	er yours	self (if tr	avelling a	lone) <b>OR</b> you	rself, you	x friends and
	family members travelling with you. In your	travelli	ng p	arty, in	clude or	nly those	for wh	om you	are able	to report <b>sper</b>	<b>iding</b> ah	activities.
										$\overline{}$		4 /
3.	How many people including yourself were in	n the <b>tra</b>	vell	ing pa	rty?							)
	Harrison and in the form	Age groups	•	Under 2 years	2 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24		15 to 44 45 to 54		75 and over
4.	How many people in the <b>travelling</b> party were in each of the following	Female	▶	01	02	03	04	05	06	07 88	09	10 11
	groups?	-		12	13	14	15	16	17	18 19	20	21 22
	groupo.	Male	▶	12	13	14	13	10	<u> </u>		20	7 7 72
	What was the travelling party's	Pusin				Pleasur			<u> </u>	Other		
Э.	What was the <b>travelling party's main</b> reason for taking this trip	Busin										
	outside Canada?	01 () N	1eeti	ngs	(	O4 O Ho	iday, va	acation(		<sup>08</sup> ○ Pe	rsonal (n	nedical,
	Check one only.	02 O C	onv	ention.	(	<sup>05</sup> ○ Vis	it friend	s or rela	atives	oo ○ We	dding, et	tc.)
	•	С	onte	rence,	(	06 ○ Vis	it secor	nthome	<i>y</i> >	ug ∪ Tra	ansit to /	from other
	(e.g. If a person on a business trip took his/her family along to visit			show,		ent.	and the	nndà l	·, ·	pa 10 ○ = 1	rts of Ca	nada
	relatives, check reason for trip as		emir		(	7 Att	end eve	ints.		14 O Ed	ucationa	l study
	"business".)	03 🔾 C	Other	work		attr	actions			11 ○ Sh	opping	
	546111000 .)					> <		•				
		1	2	011	0 /	~~	$\searrow$ $^{\vee}$					
			-0	Other -	- Specit	<i>y</i>	$\smile$					
6.	On this trip outside Canada, did	21 🔾 V	isit f	riends	or relati	ves)		32 O V	isit a then	ne or amusem	ent park	
	anyone in the travelling party				tival or t			33 () \/	isit a nati	onal or state n	ature nai	-k
	Check all that apply.							34 ( D	articipato	in sports or o	ıtdoor oc	rtivitios
		23 U p	tten	dla/cul	tural per ncert, e	formano	e	S	pecify <b>▼</b>	iii sports or or	aluooi ac	uvides –
								-		ating - motor l	nnat sail	hoat kayak
		24 O X	'isita	a musè	yum or a	rt galler	/		ca	noe or other	Joat, Saii	boat, kayak,
		250	isit a	histo	ic site				36 ○ Gc			
	_	26 OV	idit :	200	aquariur	n or				wnhill skiing o		
		( ( B	otar	ical ga	rden	11 01			29 ○	winiii skiing d	or Showbo	parding
	( * )	27 O A	rtten	d a sno	orts eve	nt			38 O Hu	inting		
	<i>,</i> ,			a a op.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				39 ○ Fis	shina		
		\28 () c	a ch	onnin	•							
		<b>∖</b> 28 ⊜ (	o sh	nopping	) ::	-				her sports or o	outdoor a	ctivities
		28 () (29 () ()	o si	ghtsee	ing				40 O Ot	her sports or o	outdoor a	ctivities
		28 () (29 () ()	o si	ghtsee	g ing or night				40 O Ot		outdoor a	ctivities
		28 O G 29 O G	30 si 30 to	ghtsee a bar	ing or night				40 O Ot	her sports or o	outdoor a	ctivities
7	How would you rate the following	28 () (29 () ()	30 si 30 to	ghtsee a bar	ing or night				40 ○ Otl Sp	her sports or o		
7.	How would you rate the following aspects of your trie?	28 O G 29 O G	30 si 30 to	ghtsee a bar	ing or night				40 O Ot	her sports or o	Poor	Not
7.	How would you rate the following aspects of your trip?	28 ( (29 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (	So si So to	ghtsee a bar a casi	ing or night	club			40 ○ Otl Sp	her sports or o		
7.		28 0 0 29 0 0 30 0 0 31 0 0	Go si Go to Go to	ghtsee a bar a casi	ing or night no on servi	club			40 Otl	her sports or of specify Average	Poor 11 ()	Not applicable
7.		28 0 0 29 0 0 30 0 0 31 0 0	Go si Go to Go to Trans	ghtsee a bar a casi sportati	ing or night no on servi	club ces vices			40 Ott Sp Good 01 O 02 O	Average	Poor 11 () 12 ()	Not applicable
7.		28 0 0 29 0 0 31 0 0	Frans	ghtsee a bar a casi sportati mmoda itality c	ing or night no on servi ation ser f local p	club ces vices eople			40 Ott Sp Good 01 O 02 O 03 O	Average  06  07  08  0	Poor 11 () 12 () 13 ()	Not applicable
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8.	When returning to Canada, did you travel  When returning to Canada, did you travel  For this trip, what means of transportation did you use to leave Canada?	28 G 29 G 30 G 31 G G 31 G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	rans accordosp /arie /arie /arie /arie /arie /arie /arie /arie	ghtsee a a bar a casi sportati mmoda itality ce for yo ty of the i.A. only ding Ha	on serving ation serving ation serving to serving serv	club  ces vices eople ey see and 2  Oth 05	directly countrol directly other countrol other cou	y from countries e automo	Good 01 02 01 03 04 05 05 06 07 05 07	Average  06 0  07 0  08 0  10 0  to other cour via the U.S./	Poor  11	Not applicable
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8.	When leaving Canada, did you travel  When returning to Canada, did you travel  For this trip, what means of transportation did you use to leave Canada?  Check one only.  to return to Canada?  Check one only.	28	rans ccol dosp and under rain Plane	ghtsee a a bar a casi sportati sportati itality c for you A. A. only ding Ha  1 03( 04(  13(	ing or night no on servi ation ser f local p ur mone ings to s waii) nly waii) ) Boat ) Boat ) Boat	club  ces vices vices eeople by see and 2  Oth 05 06  14 15	directly countred of the count	y from countries e automo d automo e automo d automo d automo	Good 01 02 03 04 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	Average  06 07 08 09 10 0  to other cour via the U.S.A  Private plane Private plane Private plane Private plane	Poor  11	Not applicable O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
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10.	If commercial transportation (plane, bus, train or boat) was used, please report the routes, carriers and fares (including taxes). Please print.																
	From where did the <b>travelling party</b> leave?  Name of <b>city</b> and <b>country</b>	To wi travelli	here	e di <b>p</b> a	d the	e go?	What the nam carrier(s	e of	the		Were the fares .	on.	ares pack for	ow much ere the conclusions dage to the en	se ding urs) tire	Curren (if other than CAN\$	er
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	-										0 0	0			.00		
11.	What type of fare was used?				1 (	First	class		:	3 (	Economy					requent fly	er plan
	Check all that apply.						ness class				) Charter						
12.	Were these fares part of a packa ○ No 1○ Yes ►	a	lso	incl	uded		ving item(s) was	(wei	re)		<sup>2</sup> Acc			$\sim$ (	Is	5○ Otl	
13.	Did your trip include				6 🔾	a cru	ise		7	70	) a Eurail <sub>l</sub>	pass /		7)	$\rightarrow$		
14.	For this trip, what was the total sin the travelling party?	spending ou	ıtsi	de	Can	ada	for all persons			Ar	mount			IJ		ency (if oth CAN\$)	er
	Include cash/credit transactions	for food, acc	com	nmo	dati	on, e	ntertainment,					).	00				
	merchandise, gifts, auto operation for by someone else or a busine fares and/or packages reported	ss. Include	all t	taxe	es ái	nd típ	s. Exclude		(	N <sub>L</sub>	umber of c	persons spending	1		<b>&gt;</b>		
15.	What country(ies) or U.S. state(s)	did	Wi	hat	was	the			work		<del>                                     </del>	Where d				arty stay	?
	the travelling party visit?  Please name all places visited even not stay overnight. (Exclude stop-overs at airports.)	if you did	to sp to	tal cen rav	amo by t ellir ty ir	unt the <b>1g</b>	Currency	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	many night: were spen				ŀ	Home of	Campin	q	
	Please print.		ea	ch	cour	ntry	(if other than CANS)	Ç	∟eac ounti state	ry	Hotel	Motel		riends or latives	or trailer park	Cottage or cabin	Other
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					k	.60					10	2 🔾		3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
				_		.80	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \				1 (	2 🔾		3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
			4			.00	<u> </u>				10	2 🔾		3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
		-	$\left\{ \cdot \right\}$	1)	<b> ) </b> `	00.					10	2 🔾		3 🔾	40	5 🔾	6 🔾
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			+			.00			H		10	20		3()	40	5 (	60
		$\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$				.00					10	2 (		3 (	40	5 (	6 (
						.00					1 (	2 🔾		3 🔾	4 🔾	5 (	6 🔾
16.	Please distribute total spending reported in Question 14 in each following categories. Estimates	(as of the											(in	tal spe same d questic	currency	or	%
	appreciated (						dation								.0	0 <b>or</b>	
	It estimates can not be provided	, report			(incl	ude g	ation within coun asoline expendit s and train fares,	ures	, ren	ted	car, interd				.00	0 or	
	approximate percentages (%) of spending.	lolai					beverages	IOCE	ıı bus	s, la	ixi)				.00		
	The sums in Questions 14, 15	and 16			Reci	eatio	n and entertainm	ent							.00		
	should agree.	and to			Othe	er (so	uvenirs, shopping	g, pł	notos	, et	c.) ▼				.00		
					Spec	ify ma	jor items						ш		1 1.0	0 <b>0</b> 1	
17.	Does anyone in the <b>travelling p</b> of the accommodations used on		/		10	Yes	2 O No										
18.	What percentage of these exper (including fares) was paid	nditures			(incl	onally uding ly/frie			, I % I	by bus	iness?			by % gov	rernment?	, [	
esp	welcome comments on any aspe ecially those which would help us erstand your responses.		)			ment	•										
Plea	ase use attached postage paid	envelope to															



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

# Questionnaire destiné aux résidents canadiens revenant d'un voyage effectué aux États-Unis en automobile le

Welcome back to Canada!

any mail box in Canada. 8-2200-338: 2006-06-12

Statistics Canada

Statistique

Canada

Please take the time to tell us about this same day trip. This voluntary survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c S19) and your answers will be kept confidential. Your cooperation is essential and appreciated. Please print. même jour Bon retour au Canada! Veuillez s.v.p. prendre le temps de nous renseigner sur ce voyage d'un même jour. Cette enquête volontaire est menée selon les

ONSHILLING dispositions de la Loi sur la statistique (L.R.C. 1985 ch. S19) et vos réponses seront tenues confidentielles. Votre collaboration est essentielle et appréciée. Écrire en lettres moulées. United States Other 1. Where do you live? Country: Canada États-Unis Autres Où habitez-vous? Province: City/Town: Postal Code: Code postal: On this trip, where and when did you enter Canada? Lors de ce voyage, où et quand êtes-vous entré(e) au Canada? Canadian border crossing - Nom du poste-frontière ₩D/J Your travelling party includes yourself and only those for whom you are able to Votre groupe de voyage se compose de vous-même et seulemant les personnes pour qui vous êtes en me ure de rapporter les dépenses. report spending. 3. How many people, including yourself, were in the **travellin** perty?

Combien de personnes, y compris vous-même, étaient incluses dans votre groupe de voyage? What was the main destination on this trip? Quelle était votre destination principale lors de ce veyage? State: État: City/Town: Ville: 5. What was the TOTAL SPENDING (including Quelles étaient LES DÉPENSES TOTALES cash and credit transactions) on this trip for all persons reported in Question 3? all persons reported in Question 3? Estimates are appreciated or if no spending occurred, please chec, the appropriate box. (incluant les transactions au comptant et à crédit) au cours de ce voyage pour toutes les personnes déclarées à la question 3? Des estimations seraient appréciées ou s'il n'y a pas eu de dépenses, veuillez cocher la case appropriée. Currency 8 Spending \$ Canadian \$ U.S 00 Devise Dépensos Canadien U.S. or - ou No Spending Aucune dépense 6. Wi at was the MAIN reason for this trip? / Quelle était la raison PRINCIPALE de ce voyage? Commuting to work Navette travail/domicile Business Affaires Pleasure (including shopping or entertainment) Agrément (y compris magasinage ou divertissements) Visit friends or Other (specify) relatives Autre (précisez) Visite à des amis ou des parents Confidential when completed Confidentiel une fois rempli MERCI. Veuillez déposer cette carte dans n'importe quelle boîte postale au Canada. THANK YOU. Please drop this card in

STC/ECT-250-02797 SQC/ECT-250-02797

Canadä



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

Welcome to Canada! Please take the time to tell us about this same day trip. This voluntary survey is a cooperative effort between the U.S. and Canadian Governments and is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c S19). Your answers will be kept confidential. Your cooperation is essential and appreciated. Please print.

٠.	odoo piiitti								
1.	Where do you live?	Country: 2	United St	ates 1	Can	ada	3 🗌 (	Other	l
	- 10.10	<u> </u>		1 1				1 1	1
	City/Town:		1 1		<del>-                                    </del>				l
	ZIP Code:								
	did you enter	Name of Canadia	ın border	crossing	 	1 1	ı	1 1	
	Canada?		1						
	Date:		,		Day / Yea	•			
	Your travelling pareport spending.	rty includes your	rself and	only the	se for w	hom y	ou are	able to	
3.	On this trip, how mayourself, were in the								
4.	What was the main	destination on th	is trip?						
	Province:		1 1					<u> </u>	
	City/Town:								
5.	What was the TOT for all persons repo occurred, please ch	orted in Question	3? Estima	cash or o ates are	credit tra apprecia	nsaction ted or	ns) n if 10 c	this to rending	/
	6 ☐ Spending ►	\$		00 ►	Currenc	y 8[	]; c	anadian	
	OR 7 No spe	nding			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	9	1 \$ U	.S.	
6.	What was the MAIN	I reason for this to	rip?		1	13	, ,		
	1 ☐ Commuting to work	<sup>2</sup> Business			(includir a. ment)		ping		
	4  Visit friends or relatives	5 ☐ Other (specify)	_ـــــا					1 1	
	HANK YOU. Please								
	onfidential when c	•		RANÇA	S EST DIS	PONIBI	LE SUR	DEMAND	E)
20	00-345.1: 2006-06-12						$\alpha$	11	+I
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# Government Travel Survey of Visitors to Canada



REG	PERS
CHARTER	SELF

Confidential when completed Version française disponible

#### Dear visitor:

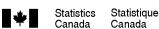
We are currently conducting a travel survey between Canada and overseas countries and we would be interested in knowing about the trip you have taken to Canada. Information from this voluntary survey will be used by members of the Canadian travel industry and government tourism organizations to better understand and serve you, the travelling public.

We would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes of your time to complete this questionnaire. If you require assistance, do not hesitate to ask our Statistics Canada representative. Upon completion, please return the questionnaire to her/him.

This survey is conducted under the authority of the *Statistics Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. S19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your co-operation on this important survey and have a nice flight.

1.	Where do you live? Usual place of residence Country							
		Other, specify						
	02 France 04 Japan If	Canada or United States, please return the questionnaire to our epresentative.						
	City/Town	State/Province/Territory						
1a.	Are you travelling as a member of i) a crew or ii) a military or diplomatic corps or one of their dependents?	1 O Yes If <i>«yes»</i> , please return the questionnaire to our representative.  2 No						
2a.	. Where and when did you <u>enter</u> Canada?							
	Name of Canadian border crossing or airport	Day Month Year						
2b.	· Where will you <u>leave</u> Canada?	When will you <u>leave</u> Canada?						
	01 O Halifax International Airport	Day Month Year Nights						
	02 Trudeau International Airport, Montreal							
	03 O Pearson International Airport, Toronto (T1, T2, T3)							
	04 ○ Calgary International Airport							
	05 ○ Vancouver International Airport							
2c.	. When <u>entering</u> Canada, did you travel							
	1 from U.S.A. only 2 directly from anoth	ner country 3 from another country via the U.S.A.						
	Please return the questionnaire to our representativ	ve.						
2d.	. When <u>leaving</u> Canada, will you travel							
	4 ○ to U.S.A. only <sup>5</sup> ○ directly to another country <sup>6</sup> ○ to another country via the U.S.A.							
8-220	00-400.1: 2004-11-02 STC/ECT-250-02797	COMP DART OOS						





3.	3. The next questions refer to your travelling party. Your travelling party is either yourself (if travelling alone) OR yourself, your friends and family members travelling with you. In your travelling party, include only those for whom you are able to report spending and activities.													
	How many people	includin	g yourse	If were in	the <u>trave</u>	lling part	γ?							
4.	4. How many people in the travelling party were in each of the following groups?													
	Age groups	Under 2 years	2 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over		
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11		
	Female													
	Male •	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
	iviale -													
5.	5. What was the travelling party's main reason for taking this trip to Canada?  Check one only.  (e.g. If a person on a business trip took his/her family along to visit relatives, check reason for trip as "business".  Business													
	01 Meetings	U.	Conve	ention, conf show, semi	erence, nar	03 Othe	er work			) ~				
	Pleasure													
	<b>04</b> ○ Holiday, vacation	on 0	5 ○ Visit fr	riends or re	latives	06 O Visit	second ho	me, cottage	e, 07 C	Attend ev	ents, attrac	tions		
	Other					CON								
	Other  08 O Personal O9 O In transit to / from other countries and passing through Canada Customs						In transit to from other countries without passing through Canada Customs If «In transit to / from other countries without passing through Canada Customs », please return the questionnaire to our representative.							
	10 C Educational stu	udy 1	¹	oing	.(	12 Othe	Specify	,						
6.	On this trip in Car	nada did a	anyone ir	the trave	elling par	<u> </u>								
	Check all that apply.					$\checkmark$	22 🔾							
	21 Visit friends o			$\mathcal{L}(($	)	> 32  Visit a theme or amusement park								
	22 Attend a fest	ival or fair		7//		<sup>33</sup> Visit a national or provincial nature park								
	23 Attend a culti (a play, a cor	ncert, etc.)				<ul><li>Participate in sports or outdoor activities</li><li>Specify ▼</li></ul>								
	24 Visit a museu		gallery	<b>&gt;</b>		<sup>35</sup> O Boating - motor boat, sail boat, kayak,								
	25 ○ Visit a histori		`			canoe or other								
	26 Visit a zoo, a	1 ( ) )	botanica	al garden		36 Golfing								
	27 Attend a spø	/				37 O Downhill skiing or snow boarding								
	28 Go shopping	\				38 Hunting								
	<sup>29</sup> Go sightseei	ng				<sup>39</sup> ○ Fishing								
	30 Go to a bar o	or night clu	ıb				40 (	Other: Specif		outdoor ad	ctivities			
	31 ○ Go to a casir	no												
7.	How would you ra	ate the fol	lowing a	spects of	your trip	in Canad	a?							
				God		Avera	_	Poor	N	ot applic	able			
	Transportation serv			01 (	_	06 (		11 (		0				
	Accommodation se			02 ( 03 (	_	07 <u> </u>		12 🔾		$\circ$				
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	. a.i.o., or amigo to	Jos and C		`	_	$\sim$		$\circ$		_				

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8.	While in Canada, what place(s) did to Please name all places visited even if (Exclude stop-overs at airports.)		W	Where did the travelling party stay? Check all that apply.							
	Please print.  Name of city / towns visited	Name of provinces / territories visited	Number of nights spent at each place	s t	Motel	Home of friends or relatives	Camping or trailer park	Cottage or cabin	Other		
			•	10	2 (	3 (	4 (	5 (	6		
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				10	2 🔾	3	40)	5 🔾	6 (		
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				10	20	/30	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾		
				10	(20)	3 ()	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 (		
	Does anyone in the <u>travelling party</u> used on this trip?	own any of the accommo	dations	10 ve	s ▶ Go Qu	to estion 11	2○ No	Go to Questi	ion 11		
For	administrative use only		$\wedge$	$\bigcirc)$							
10.	When <u>entering</u> Canada, did you trav	<b>rel</b> <sup>2</sup> ○ directly from anoth	er country	<i>)</i> :	G fron	n another	country v	via the U.	S.A.		
	When <u>leaving</u> Canada, will you trave <sup>4</sup> ○ to U.S.A. only	el <sup>5</sup> O directly to another	country		i○ to a	nother co	ountry via	the U.S.	Α.		
11.	For this trip, what means of transportation did you use a) to enter Canada?  Check one only.	Commercial  01		vate automob nted automob		Private Private		Other			
	b) to <u>leave</u> Canada?  Check one only.	10 Plane 12 Boat 11 Frain 13 Bus		vate automob nted automob		Private Private		Other			
	c) while in Canada? Check all that apply.	Plane 21 Boat 20 Train 22 Bus		vate automob		Private Private		Other (metro			
12.	Please report the routes; carriers and Please print.	d fares (including taxes) t	o enter an	d leave Car	ada.						
	From which country did Name of airline or other carrier come immediately before entering Canada (excluding stop-overs at airports)?  To which country is the Name of airline	Round trip fare (including package tours) for entire travelling party	<u>tr</u>	ntry fare for t		rrency other than EMU Euro British po Japanese US dollar Other, sp	und yen				
~)	travelling party going to immediately upon leaving Canada (excluding stop-overs at airports)?  France  United Kingdom  Germany  Japan  Other, specify	1 (15 11 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	R	eturn fare fo ee <u>travelling</u> arty		rrency other than EMU Euro British po Japanese US dollar Other, sp	und yen				

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13.	What class of fares were used?	1 🔾	First class	³ ○ Economy cla	SS	5 ○ Frequent flyer plan		
	Check all that apply.	2 🔾	Business class	4 O Charter class	S			
14.	Were these fares part of a package?  ○ No 1 ○ Yes ▶	Which of the fo was (were) also Check all that a		2 Accommoda		4  Rented car  5  Other		
15	For this twin substance the total around							
15.	Include cash/credit transactions for food accommodation, entertainment, merchan auto operation, local transportation, etc. by someone else or a business. Include tips. Exclude fares and/or packages rep Question 12. Estimates appreciated.	dise, gifts, even if paid for all taxes and	Amount	Curr O E O C	=	ו		
16.	Please distribute total spending (as				Amount	>		
	reported in Question 15) in each of the following categories. Estimates appreciated.  If estimates can not be provided,	rented car, interc	Canada (include gasol ity plane, bus and train	ine expenditures, fares, boat tours,		.00 or		
	report approximate percentages (%) of total spending.	Food and bevera	00 or					
	The sums in Questions 15 and 16 should agree.	Recreation and e	.00					
		Other (souvenirs, Specify major ite.	shopping, photos, etc.			.00 or		
17.	What percentage of total expenditures (including fares) was paid	personally? (including family/friends)	by bus	iness?	by % gove	rnment? \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
18.	After your first arrival to Canada, did you at any time during this trip leave Canada for the U.S.A. and then return?  If yes, please report the place(s) and date(s) of exit and the place(s) of re-entry.	Place of exit from			e-entry to Cai ossing / airpo			
	Please print.							
L	$\rightarrow$ (()) $^{\vee}$							
19.	If you visited the U.S.A. <u>before</u> entering Canada, how long did you stay in the U.S.A.?	1 O Under 24 hou		2 nights 3 3 or nigh		<b>4</b> ○ Not applicable		
	*	C	OMMENTS					
	le welcome comments on any aspect sponses.			n would help us	to better u	inderstand your		

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION