

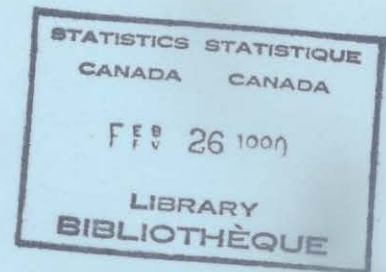
CATALOGUE No.

66-201

ANNUAL

1967

c.2



TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA
AND
OTHER COUNTRIES
1967

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The contents of this document may be used freely but DBS should be credited when republishing all or any part of it.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division
Travel Statistics Section

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA
AND
OTHER COUNTRIES
1967

Published by Authority of
The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

September 1969
2307-503

Price: \$1.50

The Queen's Printer, Ottawa

Publications Available on International Travel

Catalogue number	Title	Price
66-001	Travel Between Canada, the United States and Other Countries (Monthly)..... a year	\$3.00
66-002	Volume of Non-resident Vehicles Entering Canada (Monthly)..... a year	1.00
66-201	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries (Annual)	1.50

*Remittances should be in the form of cheque or money order,
made payable to the Receiver General of Canada and forwarded
to the Publications Distribution, Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Ottawa, or to the Queen's Printer, Hull, P.Q.*

FOREWORD

This publication is a statistical report on travellers between Canada and other countries. The report provides estimates of international travel expenditures arising from all types of movements across the frontiers. Many of the movements are short-term and local in character arising from close inter-relationships of communities lying near the border. Commuting, temporary migration for employment, business travel, and shopping visits, comprise parts of the movements as well as summer residents and vacation travellers usually associated with the "tourist" business.

The data, therefore, do not coincide with the movements and expenditures which for some purposes might be defined more specifically as relevant for the "tourist" industry. While the latter industry would comprise only part of the international business shown in this report, that industry does on the other hand also include the large and growing domestic sector of tourism not covered in this publication.

In using statistical data in this report it should be noted that some of the averages are derived from data covering many of the groups of transactions noted above. For example, figures of average expenditures applying to certain categories of international traffic must, for the purpose of this report, reflect the spending of all groups of travellers who cross the border. They are, therefore, not necessarily representative of groups generally regarded as tourists travelling for recreation.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,

Dominion Statistician.

SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed.
- p preliminary figures.
- r revised figures.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introductory Review	9
Statement	
1. Expenditures on Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1963 - 67	9
Chart	
1. Receipts and Payments on Travel Account Between Canada and Other Countries, 1958 - 1967	10
Table	
1. Balance of Payments on Travel Account Between Canada and Other Countries, 1930 - 67	11
2. Estimates of the Balance of Payments on Travel Account Between Canada and Other Countries, Quarterly, 1958 - 67	12

SECTION A. TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Introduction	15
Statement	
2. Numbers and Expenditures of United States Visitors in Canada and Canadian Travellers in the United States, by Type of Transportation, 1967	15
3. Estimated Nights Spent by United States Visitors in Canada and Canadians in the United States, by Type of Transportation, 1967	16

Part I. United States Visitors to Canada

Text	
Numbers and Expenditures	16
Type of Transportation	17
Province of Entry	21
Length of Stay	22
Questionnaire Surveys of United States Visitors in Canada	22
Summary of Travel Between the United States and Foreign Countries	35
Statement	
4. Number and Expenditures, 1964 - 67	16
5. Number and Expenditures, Length of Stay by Type of Transportation, 1967	17
6. Number of United States Visitors, Quarterly, 1967	19
7. Expenditures of United States Visitors, Quarterly, 1967	19
8. Pleasure Craft Entering Canada on Cruising Permits, Quarterly, by Length of Stay, 1967	20
9. United States Visitors by Type of Transportation and Province of Entry, 1967	20
10. United States Visitors, Quarterly by Province of Entry, 1967	21
11. Percentage Distribution of Expenditures in Canada, by Province of Entry, 1963 - 67	21
12. Estimated Nights Spent by United States Visitors in Canada, 1963 - 67	22
13. Purpose of Trip for United States Motorists Entering and Leaving on the Same Day, April to December, 1967	23
14. Distribution by Province of Exit, Automobiles in Canada for One or More Nights, 1967	23
15. Distribution of Automobiles by Nights Stay and Province of Exit, 1967	24
16. United States Automobiles by Region of Origin, Quarterly, 1967	24
17. United States Automobiles, Region of Origin by Province of Destination, April to December, 1967	26
18. Principal Type of Lodging Used by United States Motorists, April to December, 1967	32
19. Influence for Trip to Canada by United States Motorists, April to December, 1967	33
20. Province of Destination, Visitors by Plane, Bus, and Rail, 1963 - 67	33
21. Length of Stay for Visitors by Plane, Bus, and Rail, 1967	34
22. Expenditures for Foreign Travel by Residents of the United States, 1963 - 67	35

TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

SECTION A. TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES - Continued

Part I. United States Visitors to Canada - Concluded

	Page
Chart	
2. Seasonal Fluctuation of Visitors from the United States, 1966 - 1967	18
3. Purpose of Trip reported by Motorists Staying One or More Nights, April to December, 1967	32
4. Distribution of Travel Expenditures in Foreign Countries by Residents of the United States, 1958 - 1967	36
Map	
1. Origin of United States Automobiles Entering Canada, 1967	25
2. Distribution of United States Automobiles by Areas of Destination in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, April-December, 1967	27
3. Distribution of United States Automobiles by Areas of Destination in Ontario and Quebec, April-December, 1967	28
4. Distribution of United States Automobiles by Areas of Destination in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, April-December, 1967	30
5. Distribution of United States Automobiles by Areas of Destination in British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories, April-December, 1967	31
Table	
3. Number of Automobiles and Other Vehicles by Province of Entry, 1963-67	38
4. Number of Automobiles and Other Vehicles by Month of Entry, 1963-67	39
5. Numbers of Automobiles and Motorists, Same Day, Quarterly, 1967	40
6. Numbers of Automobiles and Motorists Staying One Night, Quarterly, 1967	41
7. Numbers of Automobiles and Motorists Staying Two or More Nights, Quarterly, 1967	42
8. Numbers Entering by Non-automobile Transportation, Province of Entry, 1963-67	43
9. Numbers Entering by Non-automobile Transportation, Month of Entry, 1963-67	44
10. Numbers Entering by Non-automobile Transportation, Province of Entry, Quarterly, 1967	46
11. Number of Automobiles, Province of Entry with Corresponding Province of Exit, 1967	47
12. Number and Expenditures of Motorists, classified by Length of Visit, 1967	48
13. Number of Automobiles, Length of Visit by Province of Exit, 1967	49
14. Number of Persons in Automobiles, Length of Visit by Province of Exit, 1967	50
15. Numbers and Expenditures of Visitors by Plane, Bus, and Rail, classified by Length of Visit, 1967	51
16. Number of Visitors by Plane, Bus, and Rail, classified by Selected States of Origin, 1963-67	52

Part II. Canadian Travel in the United States

Text	
Numbers and Expenditures	53
Type of Transportation	53
Province of Re-entry	56
Length of Stay	57
Questionnaire Survey of Canadian Travellers in the United States	57
Statement	
23. Numbers and Expenditures in the United States, 1964-67	54
24. Numbers and Expenditures, Length of Stay by Type of Transportation, 1967	54
25. Numbers Returning from the United States, Quarterly, 1967	55
26. Expenditures in the United States, Quarterly, 1967	55
27. Numbers by Type of Transportation and Province of Re-entry, 1967	56
28. Numbers by Province of Re-entry, Quarterly, 1967	57
29. Estimated Nights Spent by Canadians in the United States, 1963-67	57
30. Numbers and Expenditures by Province of Residence, 1967	58
31. Province of Residence by Province of Re-entry, 1967	59
32. Destination in the United States, 1963-67	59
33. Purpose of Trip, Quarterly, 1967	60
34. Purpose of Trip by Type of Transportation, 1967	61
35. Purpose of Trip by Province of Re-entry, 1967	62
36. Length of Stay by Type of Transportation, 1967	62

TABLE OF CONTENTS – Continued

SECTION A. TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES – Concluded

Part II. Canadian Travel in the United States – Concluded

	Page
Chart	
5. Numbers and Expenditures by Province of Residence, 1967	58
Table	
17. Canadian Automobiles and Other Vehicles by Province of Re-entry into Canada, 1963-67	63
18. Canadian Automobiles and Other Vehicles by Month of Re-entry into Canada, 1963-67	64
19. Canadian Automobiles and Motorists Leaving and Returning on the Same Day, Quarterly, 1967	65
20. Canadian Automobiles and Motorists Staying One Night, Quarterly, 1967	66
21. Canadian Automobiles and Motorists Staying Two or More Nights, Quarterly, 1967	67
22. Canadian Travellers Returning by Non-automobile Transportation, Province of Re-entry into Canada, 1963-67	68
23. Canadian Travellers Returning by Non-automobile Transportation, Month of Re-entry into Canada, 1963-67	69
24. Canadian Travellers Returning by Non-automobile Transportation, Province of Re-entry, Quarterly, 1967	70
25. Expenditures of Canadian Motorists by Length of Visit, 1967	71
26. Canadian Automobiles by Length of Visit and Province of Re-entry, 1967	72
27. Canadian Motorists by Length of Visit and Province of Re-entry, 1967	73
28. Expenditures of Canadian Travellers by Plane, Bus, and Rail, by Length of Visit, 1967	74

SECTION B. TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

Introduction	77
Statement	
37. Balance of Payments on Travel Account Between Canada and Overseas Countries, 1966 and 1967	77

Part I. Overseas Visitors in Canada

Text	
Numbers and Expenditures	77
Port of Entry	79
Country of Residence	79
Immigration Categories	80
Questionnaire Survey of Overseas Visitors in Canada	81
Statement	
38. Expenditures in Canada, 1963-67	78
39. Visitors Entering at Principal Ports of Entry, Quarterly, 1967	79
40. Visitors by Area of Residence, Quarterly, 1967	80
41. Visitors by Area of Residence and Immigration Categories, April to December, 1967	80
42. Province of Destination by Area of Residence, 1967	81
43. Average Length of Stay by Area of Residence, Quarterly, 1967	82
Chart	
6. Seasonal Fluctuation of Visitors from Overseas Countries, 1966-1967	78
Table	
29. Visitors by Principal Countries of Residence, Quarterly, 1967	83
30. Principal Countries of Residence by Immigration Category, April to December, 1967	84

TABLE OF CONTENTS — Concluded

SECTION B. TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES — Concluded

Part II. Canadian Travel Overseas

	Page
Text	
Numbers and Expenditures	85
Port of Re-entry	85
Questionnaire Survey of Canadian Travellers Overseas	87
Statement	
44. Expenditures in Overseas Areas, 1963-67	85
45. Residents Returning Direct, Principal Ports of Re-entry, 1963-67	86
46. Residents Returning Direct, Principal Ports of Re-entry, Quarterly, 1967	86
47. Area of Destination by Province of Residence, 1967	87
48. Destination in Overseas Countries, Quarterly, 1967	87
49. Purpose of Trip by Area of Destination, 1967	88
50. Average Length of Stay by Area of Destination, 1967	89
Table	
31. Canadians Returning From Overseas Countries, Area of Destination by Province of Residence, 1967	90
32. Canadians Returning From Overseas Countries, Area of Destination by Province of Residence, 1966 (Revised)	90
33. Destination in Overseas Countries, 1963-1967	91
34. Destination in Overseas Countries, Quarterly, 1967	91
35. Purpose of Trip by Area of Destination, 1967	92
36. Purpose of Trip Reported, Quarterly, 1967	92
37. Average Length of Stay by Area of Destination, 1963-67	93

SECTION C. METHODS AND DEFINITIONS ON INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Text	
Method of Compiling Data	97
Definitions of Terms	99
Form	
A. Monthly Statement Foreign Traffic Entering Canada	101
B. Questionnaire For United States Residents Leaving the United States For Canada by Motor Vehicle and Returning the Same Day	102
C. Questionnaire For United States Travellers Returning From Automobile Trips to Canada	102
D. Questionnaire for United States Travellers Returning From Non-automobile Trips to Canada	103
E. Monthly Statement of Pleasure Craft Entering Canada	103
F. Pleasure Craft Survey — United States Residents	103
G. Canadian Vehicles Leaving Canada and Returning on the Same Day	103
H. Monthly Statement of Canadian Traffic Returning to Canada	104
I. (a) Questionnaire for Residents of Canada Returning From Trips to the United States	105
(b) Questionnaire For Residents of Canada Returning from Trips Overseas	106
J. Monthly Statistical Report, IMM 185	107
K. Arrival/Departure Card, IMM 700	108
L. Questionnaire For Overseas Visitors Entering Canada	108

INTRODUCTORY REVIEW

During 1967, international travel between Canada and other countries involved 73.6 million border crossings and an estimated \$2.2 billion in travel expenditures. Expo 67, the Pan American Games, and Centennial Year celebrations throughout Canada attracted travellers in record numbers. Visitors from other countries numbered 40.6 million, of which number 39,976,000 were residents of the United States and 590,000 from overseas countries. The return flow of Canadians from abroad was lower in 1967, totalling 33.0 million. This figure includes 32,500,000 Canadian visits to the United States and 522,000 to overseas countries.

The aggregate receipts from foreign visitors surged to \$1.3 billion in 1967, an increase of 56.9 per cent over the previous year. This figure includes transportation fares paid to Canadian carriers by foreign travellers. A breakdown of the receipts shows United States residents spent an estimated \$1,164 million and spending by overseas visitors totalled \$154 million. Canadian payments abroad for travel including fare payments to foreign carriers amounted to \$895 million, a decrease of \$5 million compared with 1966. Expenditures in the United

States (including Hawaii) accounted for \$627 million and payments in overseas areas \$268 million, both amounts lower than the previous year.

The sharp rise in receipts and the curtailment in payments brought the Canadian Balance of Payments on Travel Account into a most favourable position with a \$423 million surplus. Expenditures in Canada by American visitors exceeded Canadian spending in the United States by \$537 million, more than five times the surplus in 1966. Although a deficit remained on account with overseas countries, the gap was narrowed to \$114 million, an improvement of \$48 million.

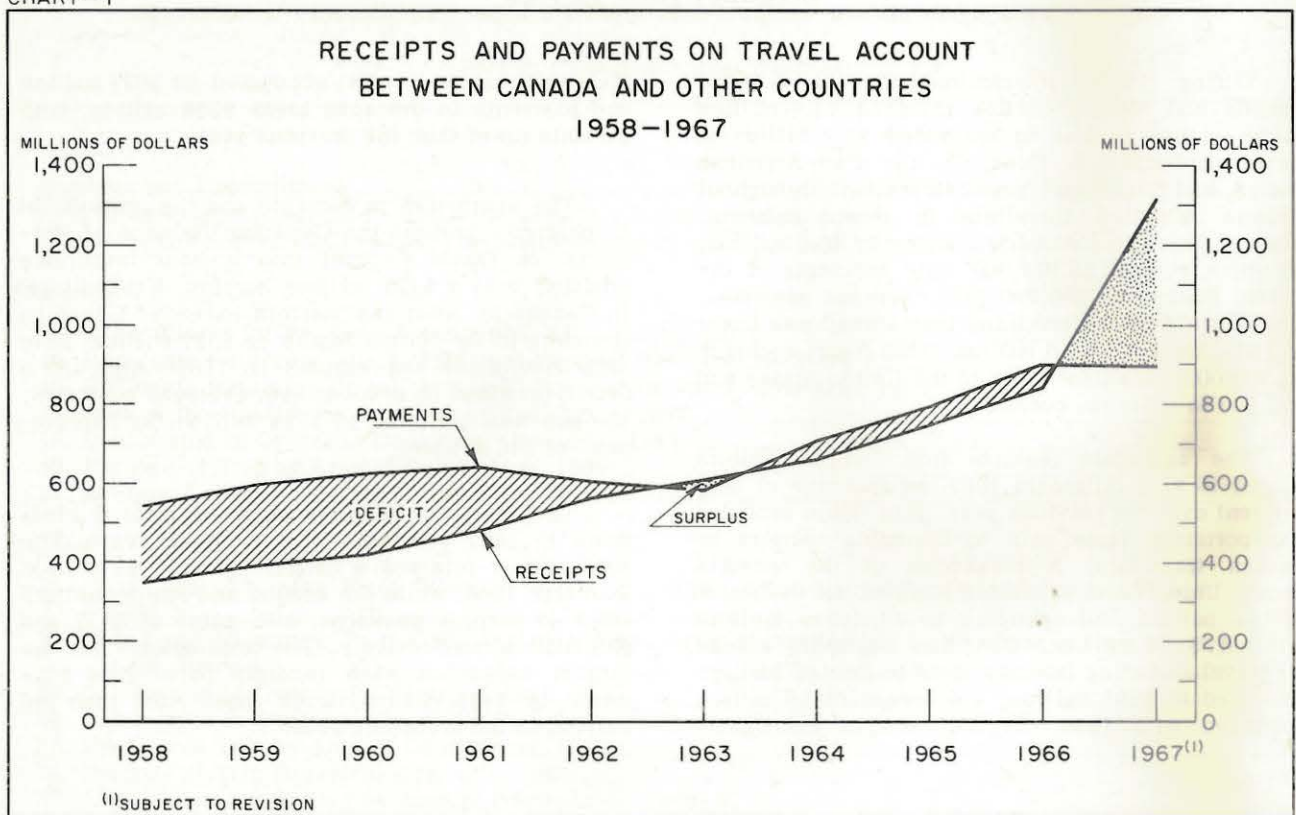
The quarterly balances show irregular fluctuations in 1967 compared with previous years. The first quarter retained a deficit balance, \$3 million less than 1966, while the second and fourth quarters came to surplus positions with gains of \$157 and \$38 million, respectively. The third quarter had the largest expansion when receipts outweighed payments by \$425 million, three times more than the surplus in the preceding year.

STATEMENT 1. Expenditures on Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1963-67

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ¹	Change in 1967
	millions of dollars					
Receipts:						
United States	549	590	660	730	1,164	+ 434
Overseas	60	72	87	110	154	+ 44
All countries	609	662	747	840	1,318	+ 478
Payments:						
United States	388	481	548	628	627	- 1
Overseas	197	231	248	272	268	- 4
All countries	585	712	796	900	895	- 5
Balance:						
United States	+ 161	+ 109	+ 112	+ 102	+ 537	+ 435
Overseas	- 137	- 159	- 161	- 162	- 114	+ 48
All countries	+ 24	- 50	- 49	- 60	+ 423	+ 483

¹ Subject to revision.

CHART - I



**TABLE 1. Balance of Payments on Travel Account Between Canada and Other Countries,
1930-67**

Net credits + Net debits -

Year	Account with United States			Account with overseas countries			Account with all countries		
	Receipts	Payments ¹	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
	millions of dollars								
1930	167	67	+ 100	13	25	- 12	180	92	+ 88
1931	141	52	+ 89	12	19	- 7	153	71	+ 82
1932	103	30	+ 73	11	19	- 8	114	49	+ 65
1933	81	30	+ 51	8	14	- 6	89	44	+ 45
1934	96	36	+ 60	10	14	- 4	106	50	+ 56
1935	107	48	+ 59	10	16	- 6	117	64	+ 53
1936	129	54	+ 75	13	21	- 8	142	75	+ 67
1937	149	65	+ 84	17	22	- 5	166	87	+ 79
1938	134	66	+ 68	15	20	- 5	149	86	+ 63
1939	137	67	+ 70	12	14	- 2	149	81	+ 68
1940	98	40	+ 58	7	3	+ 4	105	43	+ 62
1941	107	18	+ 89	4	3	+ 1	111	21	+ 90
1942	79	24	+ 55	3	3	-	82	27	+ 55
1943	87	34	+ 53	2	3	- 1	89	37	+ 52
1944	117	57	+ 60	3	3	-	120	60	+ 60
1945	163	81	+ 82	3	2	+ 1	166	83	+ 83
1946	216	130	+ 86	6	6	-	222	136	+ 86
1947	241	152	+ 89	10	15	- 5	251	167	+ 84
1948	267	113	+ 154	13	22	- 9	280	135	+ 145
1949	267	165	+ 102	18	28	- 10	285	193	+ 92
1950	260	193	+ 67	15	33	- 18	275	226	+ 49
1951	258	246	+ 12	16	34	- 18	274	280	- 6
1952	257	294	- 37	18	47	- 29	275	341	- 66
1953	282	307	- 25	20	58	- 38	302	365	- 63
1954	283	320	- 37	22	69	- 47	305	389	- 84
1955	303	363	- 60	25	86	- 61	328	449	- 121
1956	309	391	- 82	28	107	- 79	337	498	- 161
1957	325	403	- 78	38	122	- 84	363	525	- 162
1958	309	413	- 104	40	129	- 89	349	542	- 193
1959	351	448	- 97	40	150	- 110	391	598	- 207
1960	375	462	- 87	45	165	- 120	420	627	- 207
1961	435	459	- 24	47	183	- 136	482	642	- 160
1962	512	419	+ 93	50	186	- 136	562	605	- 43
1963	549	388	+ 161	60	197	- 137	609	585	+ 24
1964	590	481	+ 109	72	231	- 159	662	712	- 50
1965	660	548	+ 112	87	248	- 161	747	796	- 49
1966	730	628	+ 102	110	272	- 162	840	900	- 60
1967 ²	1,164	627	+ 537	154	268	- 114	1,318	895	+ 423

¹ Data for the years 1960-67 include Hawaii.

² Subject to revision.

TABLE 2. Estimates of the Balance of Payments on Travel Account
Between Canada and Other Countries, Quarterly, 1958-67

Year	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total
millions of dollars					
Quarterly receipts:					
1958	31	75	188	55	349
1959	32	86	212	61	391
1960	36	91	221	72	420
1961	39	103	255	85	482
1962	46	127	297	92	562
1963	51	129	325	104	609
1964	59	140	351	112	662
1965	63	158	415	111	747
1966	74	183	455	128	840
1967 ¹	82	347	723	166	1,318
Per cent of year:					
1958	8.9	21.5	53.9	15.7	100.0
1959	8.2	22.0	54.2	15.6	100.0
1960	8.6	21.7	52.6	17.1	100.0
1961	8.1	21.4	52.9	17.6	100.0
1962	8.2	22.6	52.8	16.4	100.0
1963	8.4	21.2	53.3	17.1	100.0
1964	8.9	21.2	53.0	16.9	100.0
1965	8.4	21.1	55.6	14.9	100.0
1966	8.8	21.8	54.2	15.2	100.0
1967 ¹	6.2	26.3	54.9	12.6	100.0
Quarterly payments:					
1958	100	140	192	110	542
1959	117	144	215	122	598
1960	119	168	213	127	627
1961	129	168	220	125	642
1962	126	182	197	100	605
1963	114	158	204	109	585
1964	150	187	238	137	712
1965	157	219	276	144	796
1966	191	239	315	155	900
1967 ¹	196	246	298	155	895
Per cent of year:					
1958	18.5	25.8	35.4	20.3	100.0
1959	19.6	24.1	35.9	20.4	100.0
1960	19.0	26.8	34.0	20.2	100.0
1961	20.1	26.2	34.2	19.5	100.0
1962	20.8	30.1	32.6	16.5	100.0
1963	19.5	27.0	34.9	18.6	100.0
1964	21.1	26.3	33.4	19.2	100.0
1965	19.7	27.5	34.7	18.1	100.0
1966	21.2	26.6	35.0	17.2	100.0
1967 ¹	21.9	27.5	33.3	17.3	100.0
Quarterly balance (Net credits + Net debits -):					
1958	- 69	- 65	- 4	- 55	- 193
1959	- 85	- 58	- 3	- 61	- 207
1960	- 83	- 77	+ 8	- 55	- 207
1961	- 90	- 65	+ 35	- 40	- 160
1962	- 80	- 55	+ 100	- 8	- 43
1963	- 63	- 29	+ 121	- 5	+ 24
1964	- 91	- 47	+ 113	- 25	- 50
1965	- 94	- 61	+ 139	- 33	- 49
1966	- 117	- 56	+ 140	- 27	- 60
1967 ¹	- 114	+ 101	+ 425	+ 11	+ 423

¹ Subject to revision.

SECTION A

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

SECTION A

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030

INTRODUCTION

Travel expenditures between Canada and the United States totalled \$1.8 billion in 1967, an increase of 31.9 per cent over the previous year. The balance of payments on travel account favoured Canada with United States spending here amounting to \$1,164 million and Canadian expenditures in that country remaining almost unchanged at \$627 million. The surplus of \$537 million in Centennial Year is unprecedented. During the years 1926 to 1951, United States expenditures in Canada had consistently exceeded Canadian spending in the United States. Between 1952 and 1961, a succession of deficit was recorded when Canadian payments exceeded receipts from the United States. The removal of exchange restrictions and the higher value of the Canadian dollar possibly contributed to the trend during this period. In 1962 the balance returned to a surplus following the devaluation of the Canadian dollar during that year and the reduction in the customs exemption from duty on imports of merchandise by Canadian travellers.

The balance of travel between Canada and the United States for both numbers and expenditures is shown in Statement 2 by length of stay. United States visitors outnumbered Canadians travelling in the United States by 7.5 million persons in 1967. Receipts from these visitors were \$550 million higher than the payments by Canadians visiting the Continental United States. The average outlay for a

United States visitor to Canada in the short-term category was \$5.10 while the long-term visitor spent an average of \$67.20. These represent gains of \$1.60 and \$16.40, respectively, reflecting in the long-term the increase in the average length of stay of one night over 1966. Canadian residents in the United States spent \$2.30 per short-term traveller, 20 cents more than the previous year, and \$71.50 per long-term traveller, \$5.50 less than 1966. The average stay per Canadian traveller was a little less in 1967 at 6.7 nights. Expenditure data are not compiled from the above averages but are the product of several thousand calculations stratified and weighted to the appropriate subdivisions of the universe.

Relating the number of American visits to Canada to the population of the United States, on balance one out of every 4.9 residents visited Canada in 1967 as compared with a ratio of one out of 5.5 residents in 1966. The amount spent by United States visitors represents \$5.90 per resident of that country compared with \$3.30 in the previous year. In the same manner, Canadian travellers in the United States related to Canada's population indicates that on average each Canadian made 1.6 visits to the United States in contrast with 1.7 visits in 1966. Canadian travel expenditures per capita of population decreased to \$30.00 in 1967 from \$30.80 in the preceding year.

STATEMENT 2. Numbers and Expenditures of United States Visitors in Canada and Canadian Travellers in the United States, by Type of Transportation, 1967

Type of transportation	United States visitors in Canada	Canadians travelling in the United States	Net United States visitors in Canada	United States expenditures in Canada	Canadian expenditures in the United States ¹	Balance of United States expenditures in Canada
	number of persons			thousands of dollars		
Short-term (entering and leaving same day):						
Automobile	19,847,500	21,816,300	- 1,968,800	88,336	37,676	+ 50,660
Plane	56,500	32,600	+ 23,900	1,544	1,447	+ 97
Bus	261,500	49,500	+ 212,000	2,749	253	+ 2,496
Rail	65,800	3,200	+ 62,600	279	77	+ 202
Boat	300,300	35,700	+ 264,600	1,785	183	+ 1,602
Other (pedestrians, local bus, etc.)	3,979,600	2,771,600	+ 1,208,000	29,780	17,334	+ 12,446
Totals (short-term)	24,511,200	24,708,900	- 197,700	124,473	56,970	+ 67,503
Long-term (one or more nights abroad):						
Automobile	12,597,200	6,268,400	+ 6,328,800	662,593	325,291	+ 337,302
Plane	1,120,600	759,100	+ 361,500	175,413	152,336	+ 23,077
Bus	1,196,300	527,900	+ 668,400	158,251	53,685	+ 104,566
Rail	243,500	144,400	+ 99,100	32,687	23,254	+ 9,433
Boat	306,800	91,200	+ 215,600	10,806	2,584	+ 8,222
Totals (long-term)	15,464,400	7,791,000	+ 7,673,400	1,039,750	557,150	+ 482,600
Grand totals	39,975,600	32,499,900	+ 7,475,700	1,164,223	614,120	+ 550,103

¹ Excludes Hawaii.

STATEMENT 3. Estimated Nights Spent by United States Visitors in Canada and Canadians in the United States, by Type of Transportation, 1967

Type of transportation	United States visitors in Canada		Canadian visitors in the United States	
	Persons ¹	Nights	Persons ¹	Nights
Automobile	12, 597, 200	58, 368, 600	6, 268, 400	36, 570, 700
Plane	1, 120, 600	5, 801, 700	759, 100	7, 568, 100
Bus	1, 196, 300	6, 900, 800	527, 900	5, 417, 700
Rail	243, 500	1, 455, 300	144, 400	1, 948, 700
Totals	15, 157, 600	72, 526, 400	7, 699, 800	51, 505, 200

¹ Persons staying one or more nights.

PART I

United States Visitors to Canada

Numbers and Expenditures

Centennial Year with its many attractions was an added incentive for residents of other countries to visit Canada. During 1967, about 40 million travellers from the United States spent \$1.2 billion in Canada. This record inflow represents an increase of 4.7 million visitors or 13.2 per cent and a gain of \$434.3 million or 59.5 per cent over 1966. The number of visitors from the United States is compiled from a frontier check while their expenditures are an estimate based on the results from questionnaire surveys. Revenue from visitors staying one or more nights in Canada exceeded one billion dollars. This category of visitors is frequently regarded as tourist travel and is the major source of Canada's travel receipts. Persons entering and leaving on the same day account for 61 per cent of the border crossings into Canada by United States

residents but only 11 per cent of the aggregate expenditures. This classification is sometimes described as excursionist travel and includes commuters and in transit traffic. United States travel to Canada is divided into the two groupings in Statement 5 to illustrate the importance length of stay has on numbers and expenditures.

The seasonal pattern of United States travel to Canada varied compared to 1966. Although the summer months normally show the bulk of the travellers staying one or more nights, the increase over the previous year is more pronounced between the months of May to October 1967. These six months saw 85 per cent of the total long-term entries for the year. Expo 67, which began near the end of April and closed at the end of October, can be considered the main factor contributing to the seasonal variation.

STATEMENT 4. Number and Expenditures of United States Visitors in Canada, 1964 - 67

Type of transportation	Number of persons				Expenditures			
	1964	1965	1966	1967 ¹	1964	1965	1966	1967 ¹
	thousands				millions of dollars			
Automobile:								
One or more nights in Canada	9, 793	10, 373	11, 039	12, 597	362.2	399.7	432.0	662.6
Entering and leaving same day	12, 873	12, 208	12, 434	19, 848	35.4	39.9	41.7	88.3
Repeat trips on standing (L) permits	3, 705	3, 623	3, 395					
Totals	26, 371	26, 204	26, 868	32, 445	397.6	439.6	473.7	750.9
Non-automobile:								
Plane	553	624	710	1, 177	82.9	92.1	104.9	176.9
Bus	552	631	698	1, 458	46.1	55.5	77.1	161.0
Rail	473	407	344	309	30.9	33.6	30.3	33.0
Boat	492	514	552	607	10.3	10.4	11.0	12.6
Other ³	4, 022	5, 507	6, 153	3, 980	22.3	28.6	32.9	29.8
Totals	6, 092	7, 683	8, 457	7, 531	192.5	220.2	256.2	413.3
Grand totals	32, 463	33, 887	35, 325	39, 976	590.1	659.8	729.9	1, 164.2

¹ Subject to revision.

² Repeat trips are included in the category "Entering and leaving same day".

³ Includes transportation fares paid to Canadian carriers by United States residents in transit.

**STATEMENT 5. Number and Expenditures of United States Visitors in Canada,
classified by Length of Stay and Type of Transportation, 1967**

Mode of travel	Number of persons	Per cent of grand total	Estimated expenditures ¹	Per cent of grand total
			\$	
Short-term traffic (entering and leaving same day)				
Automobile	19,847,500	49.65	88,336,000	7.59
Non-automobile:				
Plane	50,600	0.13	1,526,000	0.13
Bus	155,700	0.39	2,432,000	0.21
Rail	10,000	0.03	279,000	0.02
Boat	300,300	0.75	1,785,000	0.15
Plane in transit	5,900	0.01	18,000	--
Bus in transit	105,800	0.26	317,000	0.03
Rail in transit	55,800	0.14	—	—
Other travellers (pedestrians, local bus, etc.)	3,979,600	9.96	29,780,000 ²	2.56
Totals, non-automobile	4,663,700	11.67	36,137,000	3.10
Totals (short-term)	24,511,200	61.32	124,473,000	10.69
Long-term traffic (one or more nights in Canada)				
Automobile:				
Two or more nights in Canada	9,179,800	22.96	609,131,000	52.32
One night in Canada	3,417,400	8.55	53,462,000	4.59
Totals, automobile	12,597,200	31.51	662,593,000	56.91
Non-automobile:				
Plane	1,120,600	2.80	175,413,000	15.07
Bus	1,196,300	2.99	158,251,000	13.59
Rail	243,500	0.61	32,687,000	2.81
Boat	306,800	0.77	10,806,000	0.93
Totals, non-automobile	2,867,200	7.17	377,157,000	32.40
Totals (long-term)	15,464,400	38.68	1,039,750,000	89.31
Grand totals	39,975,600	100.00	1,164,223,000	100.00

¹ Subject to revision.

² Includes transportation fares paid to Canadian carriers by United States residents in transit.

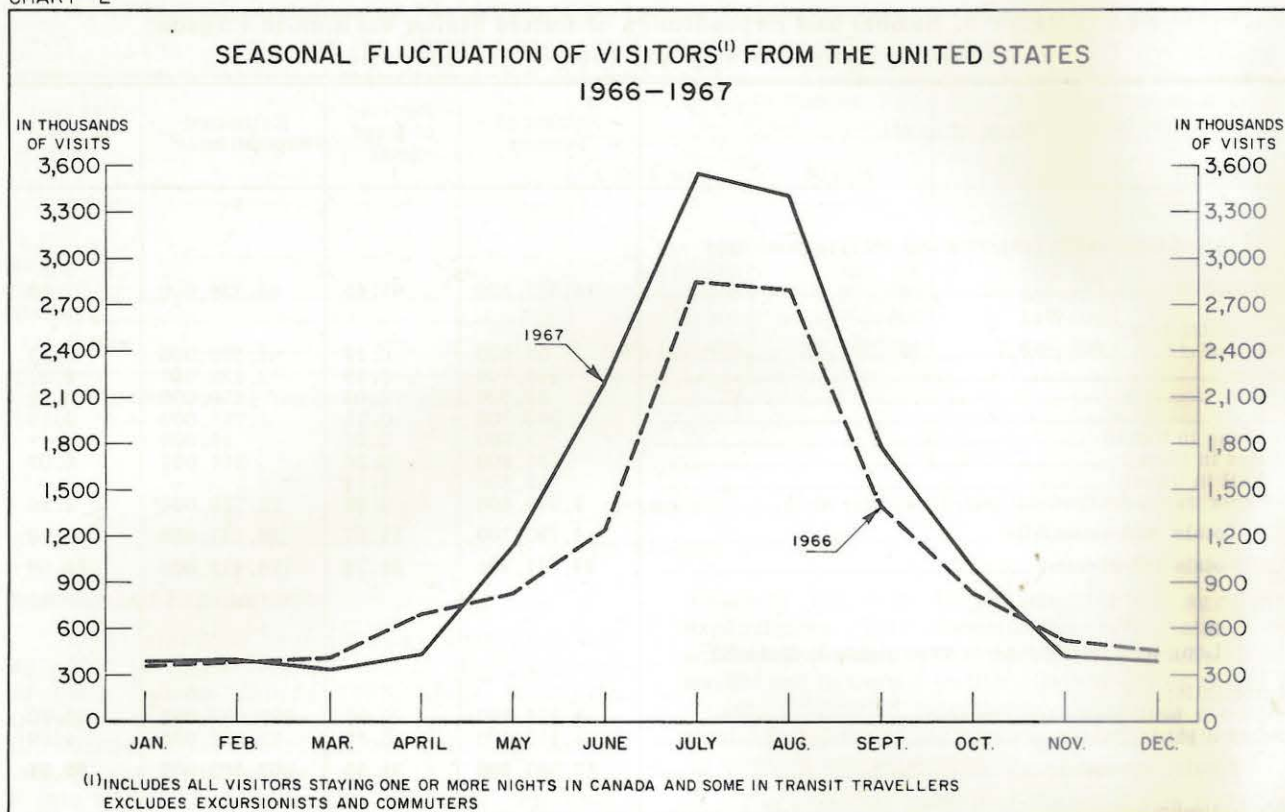
Type of Transportation

Automobile.—In 1967, a total of 32,444,600 United States motorists in 12,212,800 automobiles entered Canada and spent \$750.9 million, an increase of 20.8 per cent in the number of persons and a gain of 58.5 per cent in expenditures over 1966. At the beginning of March 1967, port administrative procedures were changed to allow for an easier flow of traffic from the United States to Canada. At that time, the controlling document (traveller's vehicle permit) was discontinued and a frontier count of traffic was developed in which border officials record both the cars and persons by intended length of stay in Canada. In previous years, length of stay was determined from the traveller's vehicle permit on the basis of date stamps. This meant that cars and persons entering one day and leaving the next, with two dates stamped on the permit, would be considered as staying one night in Canada even though accommodation might not be acquired. Under the new procedure some of these travellers are recorded as entering and leaving the

same day. Similarly it would follow that under the permit system the person entering one day and leaving two days later would be considered as staying two nights although in many cases only one night's accommodation was involved, whereas they are now recorded as intending to stay one night in Canada. There is, moreover, some indication the permits may have been held overnight at some customs ports before dating. Analysis of automobile travel by length of stay in comparison with previous years is hampered because of the change in administrative procedures but comparisons of the totals, both numbers and expenditures, are unaffected.

Passenger car registrations in the United States numbered 80,059,255 in 1967, an increase of 2.7 per cent over 1966. The total number of automobile entries into Canada from the United States as a proportion of the automobiles registered came to 15.3 per cent in 1967 compared with 13.8 per cent in the previous year.

CHART-2



Plane. — United States visitors entering Canada by plane during Centennial Year numbered 1.2 million persons, an increase of 65.8 per cent over 1966. Receipts from United States plane travellers amounted to \$176.9 million, a gain of 68.6 per cent. The average outlay per trip by plane was \$2 higher than the previous year and stood at a rate of \$150 per person in 1967.

Plane traffic in the third quarter showed an increase of 86.2 per cent over 1966 when 471,000 United States travellers were reported entering Canada. Increases of 78.9 and 63.8 per cent were shown in the second and fourth quarters while the first quarter registered a gain of 6.5 per cent.

Bus. — In 1967 both the number and expenditures of United States visitors entering Canada by bus doubled as compared with 1966. A total of 1,458,000 persons spent \$161.0 million in Canada. The average expenditure per bus traveller for 1967 remained unchanged at about \$110.

The second and third quarters of the year represented the largest rates of increase in bus travel. The figure for each of these quarters was twice that of the previous year with some 290,000 and 384,000 persons more than the second and third quarters of 1966. Bus travellers entering in the first and last quarters of 1967 were 23.3 and 63.3 per cent higher than in the preceding year.

Rail. — United States residents visiting Canada by rail in 1967 numbered 309,000, a decrease of 10.2 per cent from 1966. The higher average spending per rail traveller brought expenditures to \$33.0 million, a gain of 8.9 per cent over the previous year.

The first quarter of the year registered the largest decrease in numbers (30.3 per cent) while the rate of decline was much lower in the remaining quarters; 11.0 per cent in the second, 3.0 per cent in the third, and 1.9 per cent in the last quarter of 1967.

Boat. — Receipts from United States travellers entering Canada by boat were estimated at \$12.6 million in 1967, an increase of 14.5 per cent over the preceding year. A total of 607,000 visitors travelled to Canada by this means of transportation, some 10.0 per cent more than 1966. The average spending by boat visitors increased \$1 to \$21 in 1967.

The number of boat entries in the second quarter of the year was 17.2 per cent higher than the same quarter of 1966. Some 75 per cent of the boat travellers entered Canada during the months July to September, an increase of 35,000 visitors over the third quarter of 1966.

A summary of the monthly statements of pleasure craft shows that 90,000 entered Canada on cruising permits in 1967, an increase of 4.6 per cent over the previous year. Pleasure boat entries were lowest in the first quarter of the year, rose to 23,900 in the second quarter, reached a seasonal high of 62,900 in the third then dropped to 3,100 boats in the fourth quarter. The number of pleasure craft entering in Quebec advanced 16.3 per cent over 1966 bringing the total to 11,900 while in Ontario entries amounted to 69,100 in 1967, an increase of 2.7 per cent. The proportion of pleasure craft entering and leaving Canada on the same day remained at about 57 per cent in 1967, with entries totalling 51,800 while the long-term group accounted for 38,200 boats. Of the pleasure craft entering the

Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia, the greatest numbers were in the category one or more nights, whereas in both Quebec and Ontario the short-term category was largest.

Other travellers. — A total of 4 million United States residents entered Canada by "other" means of transportation in 1967. This residual group includes persons entering as pedestrians, by local bus, motorcycle, bicycle, taxi, etc. For purposes of analysis, this classification is considered as traffic entering and leaving Canada on the same day. In 1967, estimated expenditures by "other travellers" accounted for \$29.8 million, including the transportation fares paid to Canadian carriers by United States residents in transit.

STATEMENT 6. Number of United States Visitors Entering Canada, Quarterly, 1967

Type of transportation	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
thousands					
Automobile:					
Two or more nights in Canada	336	2,172	5,677	995	9,180
One night in Canada	569	818	1,643	387	3,417
Entering and leaving same day	2,564	5,175	8,264	3,845	19,848
Totals	3,469	8,165	15,584	5,227	32,445
Non-automobile:					
Plane	131	331	471	244	1,177
Bus	90	465	725	178	1,458
Rail	46	81	130	52	309
Boat	1	136	455	15	607
Other travellers	889	1,023	1,481	587	3,980
Totals	1,157	2,036	3,262	1,076	7,531
Grand totals	4,626	10,201	18,846	6,303	39,976

STATEMENT 7. Expenditures of United States Visitors in Canada, Quarterly, 1967¹

Type of transportation	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
millions of dollars					
Automobile:					
Two or more nights in Canada	27.3	137.9	375.9	68.0	609.1
One night in Canada	8.4	13.3	25.4	6.4	53.5
Entering and leaving same day	7.9	27.8	35.5	17.1	88.3
Totals	43.6	179.0	436.8	91.5	750.9
Non-automobile:					
Plane	15.0	55.0	80.7	26.2	176.9
Bus	5.3	47.9	90.4	17.4	161.0
Rail	3.0	9.3	15.8	4.9	33.0
Boat	0.1	1.9	9.8	0.8	12.6
Other ²	3.6	8.4	13.3	4.5	29.8
Totals	27.0	122.5	210.0	53.8	413.3
Grand totals	70.6	301.5	646.8	145.3	1,164.2

¹ Subject to revision.

² Includes transportation fares paid to Canadian carriers by United States residents in transit.

**STATEMENT 8. Number of Pleasure Craft Entering Canada on Cruising Permits,¹
Quarterly, by Length of Stay, 1967**

	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Canada
First quarter:					
Entering and leaving same day	—	—	18	3	21
One or more nights in Canada	2	—	23	60	85
Totals	2	—	41	63	106
Second quarter:					
Entering and leaving same day	34	3,358	11,514	46	14,952
One or more nights in Canada	26	265	7,276	1,406	8,973
Totals	60	3,623	18,790	1,452	23,925
Third quarter:					
Entering and leaving same day	18	5,925	28,329	92	34,364
One or more nights in Canada	117	1,185	20,110	7,114	28,526
Totals	135	7,110	48,439	7,206	62,890
Fourth quarter:					
Entering and leaving same day	8	1,106	1,374	15	2,503
One or more nights in Canada	3	12	475	92	582
Totals	11	1,118	1,849	107	3,085
Year:					
Entering and leaving same day	60	10,389	41,235	156	51,840
One or more nights in Canada	148	1,462	27,884	8,672	38,166
Grand totals	208	11,851	69,119	8,828	90,006

¹ Foreign pleasure craft entering Canada on own power.

**STATEMENT 9. Number of United States Visitors Entering Canada, Type of Transportation
by Province of Entry, 1967**

Type of transportation	Atlantic Provinces ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon Territory ²	Canada
	thousands							
Automobile:								
Two or more nights in Canada	492	2,999	4,209	265	97	183	935	9,180
One night in Canada	94	480	2,514	89	15	18	207	3,417
Entering and leaving same day	3,030	2,033	13,263	344	132	105	941	19,848
Totals	3,616	5,512	19,986	698	244	306	2,083	32,445
Non-automobile:								
Plane	36	530	408	38	4	25	136	1,177
Bus	15	644	689	16	—	7	87	1,458
Rail	—	81	160	20	—	—	48	309
Boat	2	37	400	—	—	—	168	607
Other travellers	477	729	2,301	78	37	19	339	3,980
Totals	530	2,021	3,958	152	41	51	778	7,531
Grand totals	4,146	7,533	23,944	850	285	357	2,861	39,976

¹ Entering mainly through ports in New Brunswick.

² Entering mainly through ports in British Columbia.

Province of Entry

Statistics on province of entry are obtained from the frontier count of entries which is established from reports submitted by officers of the Departments of Manpower and Immigration, and National Revenue. The following statements are presented as a summary of the number of visitors from the United States by province of entry. Data by province and type of transportation are shown in greater detail in the tables at the end of the section.

The volume of entries through ports in the province of Quebec more than doubled and accounted for 19 per cent of the total visitors from the United States in Centennial Year. Sixty per cent entered through ports in the province of Ontario, a slight decrease of less than one per cent in numbers compared with 1966. There was also a decrease in entries to the Atlantic Provinces during 1967. Visitors through ports in these provinces formed 10 per cent of the aggregate.

The most important category for travel revenue is automobile traffic staying two or more nights in Canada. Of the entries in this category, Quebec accounted for about 33 per cent, Ontario 46 per cent, and British Columbia 10 per cent. For this reason the percentage distribution of travel expenditures by province of entry is weighted towards this classification as indicated in Statement 11.

The proportion of travel expenditures from United States visitors attributed to Quebec on the basis of province of entry was similar to the pattern established in numbers, more than double when compared with 1966. On the other hand, Ontario with a lower percentage of the expenditures in 1967 showed an increase of 29.3 per cent in receipts from United States visitors. It should be noted that the provinces of entry used throughout this analysis do not always represent the provinces of destination. A more detailed analysis by province of destination for the automobile classification one or more nights is presented in the data relating to questionnaire surveys.

STATEMENT 10. Number of United States Visitors Entering Canada, Quarterly, by Province of Entry, 1967

Province of entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Newfoundland.....	500	400	800	500	2,200
Prince Edward Island.....	--	100	100	--	200
Nova Scotia.....	2,600	9,500	37,000	5,300	54,400
New Brunswick.....	673,900	961,600	1,557,300	896,600	4,089,400
Quebec.....	514,900	1,964,200	3,831,400	1,222,700	7,533,200
Ontario.....	2,926,700	6,201,600	11,325,700	3,490,200	23,944,200
Manitoba.....	88,800	205,900	418,300	136,500	849,500
Saskatchewan.....	33,300	78,200	127,200	45,700	284,400
Alberta.....	29,000	77,700	205,900	44,500	357,100
British Columbia.....	350,100	673,700	1,274,400	451,400	2,749,600
Yukon Territory.....	5,900	28,000	67,800	9,700	111,400
Canada.....	4,625,700	10,200,900	18,845,900	6,303,100	39,975,600

STATEMENT 11. Percentage Distribution of United States Travel Expenditures in Canada, by Province of Entry, 1963 - 67

Province of entry	Percentage of total				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ¹
Atlantic Provinces ²	8.5	7.6	7.6	8.1	5.9
Quebec.....	17.5	15.4	16.1	15.5	33.3
Ontario.....	55.2	56.5	57.0	56.0	45.4
Manitoba.....	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.2
Saskatchewan.....	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Alberta.....	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.8
British Columbia.....	11.7	13.3	12.1	13.1	10.0
Yukon Territory.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7
Canada.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Subject to revision.

² Entering mainly through ports in New Brunswick.

**STATEMENT 12. Estimated Nights Spent by United States Visitors in Canada,
by Type of Transportation, 1963 - 67**

Type of transportation	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ¹
	number of nights				
Automobile ²	33,822,900	34,556,500	36,360,500	39,211,200	58,368,600
Plane.....	2,614,600	2,814,800	3,191,000	3,660,700	5,801,700
Bus.....	3,618,900	3,643,100	3,869,900	3,949,900	6,900,800
Rail.....	1,464,300	1,562,900	1,738,500	1,415,100	1,455,300
Totals	41,520,700	42,577,300	45,159,900	48,236,900	72,526,400

¹ In 1967, all persons staying one or more nights are included in the calculations.

² Includes extensions but excludes commuter traffic and persons not classified by length of stay for the years 1963 to 1966.

Length of Stay

In establishing nights stay of United States residents travelling in Canada, data are weighted by type of transportation (i.e. automobile, plane, bus, and rail), by province of entry, length of stay, and by quarters. In 1967, United States travellers stayed, on an average, about one night longer in Canada than in the previous year. About 15.2 million travellers remained 72.5 million nights in Canada on their visits, 50 per cent more nights than 1966. The average nights stay was 4.8 in 1967 compared with 3.9 in 1966. The increase can be traced to the automobile category with an average of 4.6 nights, up from 3.6 nights the previous year. The classifications plane, bus, and rail all showed declines in their averages with 5.2, 5.8, and 6.0 nights, respectively.

Questionnaire Survey of United States Visitors in Canada

Several questionnaire surveys are used to obtain data on travel characteristics of United States travellers in Canada. The surveys are established to meet the requirements of the type of travel involved. Automobile traffic which is the largest category is covered by two surveys, (a) cars entering and leaving on the same day, (b) cars staying one or more nights. The other types of transportation by commercial conveyances are covered by the survey "United States visitors to Canada by plane, bus, rail and boat". The increasing popularity of the pleasure craft traffic was responsible for establishment of a special survey "United States Visitors to Canada by Pleasure Craft (boat)".

Response to all these surveys is voluntary which subjects the results to the possibility of biases which are not statistically measurable. Estimates of expenditures and travel characteristics are based on the questionnaire data but weighted by known traffic densities and stratifications which remove some types of bias. The methods of compiling and weighting the surveys are described in Section C.

1. Automobile survey - Same day traffic. - In 1967 a total of 8,013,600 automobiles carrying 19,847,500 United States residents entered and left Canada on the same day. These visitors spent an estimated \$88.3 million in Canada representing an average expenditure of about \$4 per person. The heaviest volume of entries was recorded in Ontario which received \$60.1 million from same day automobile traffic. On the whole, the province of entry and the province visited tend to coincide since the distance that can be travelled by automobiles entering and leaving on the same day is limited.

An analysis of United States automobile traffic by region of residence for the period April to December 1967 shows that the states closest to the border contribute the majority of the cars entering and leaving on the same day. The province adjacent to the state of residence normally is the entry point for these vehicles. For example, for the period April to December 1967, some 1.5 million automobiles or 21.9 per cent of the total entering and leaving the same day were from the New England States. About 63 per cent of these automobiles entered through ports in New Brunswick and 30 per cent in Quebec. During the same nine month period, 2.5 million automobiles or 36.9 per cent entered Canada from the East North Central region with 99 per cent entering in Ontario. Similarly, 1.6 million or 23.7 per cent of the automobiles entering and leaving the same day were from the Middle Atlantic States. Ports in Ontario received 83 per cent of these vehicles and Quebec 16 per cent. The proportions of total automobile entries from the remaining regions of residence during April to December 1967 are as follows: West North Central 8.3 per cent; Pacific 4.4 per cent; Mountain 2.1 per cent; South Atlantic 1.8 per cent; and the remaining states 0.9 per cent.

Purpose of trip is presented in Statement 13 for United States automobiles entering and leaving Canada on the same day during the period April to December 1967. Trips for pleasure account for 54.5 per cent of the total entries followed by 20.4 per cent visiting friends or relatives, 8.7 per cent on business or employed in Canada, 5.8 per cent

shopping and 10.6 per cent other purposes. The latter category includes such purposes as travelling through Canada to destinations in U.S., medical reasons, etc.

From response to the questionnaire survey, an estimate was made of the **number of trips** taken to Canada within a seven-day period. This analysis is restricted also to the months April to December 1967. About 75 per cent of the United States automobiles entering and leaving on the same day made one trip in seven days, 15.2 per cent two trips, 4.5 per cent three trips, 1.8 per cent four trips, 1.4 per cent five trips, 0.8 per cent six trips, and 1.5 per cent seven trips.

2. Automobile survey—One or more nights in Canada.—In 1967, United States automobiles entering Canada for a stay of one or more nights numbered 4,199,300 vehicles. The United States motorists in these vehicles, some 12,597,200 persons, spent an estimated \$662.6 million in Canada during Centennial Year, which amounts to an average of approximately \$53 per person. The following analysis is based on a response amounting to 50,500 questionnaires covering some 150,000 persons staying one or more nights in Canada during the

period April to December 1967. Some information, i.e. port of entry—exit and state of residence—is for the whole year. This was derived by combining data obtained from the E50 traveller's vehicle permit used in the first quarter with information from the questionnaire survey used in the latter part of the year. Particular attention should be given to the titles of the statements, charts, and tables to ascertain the time interval covered.

Information on some preferred travel routes within Canada during 1967 can be extracted from the comparison of **province of entry and exit** shown in Statement 14 and Table 11. Indication of inter-provincial travel must be considered as minimal since this analysis would not show how many automobiles entering and leaving Canada through the same province travelled to other provinces during their visit. In most cases, the majority of United States automobiles remaining one or more nights were shown as entering and leaving in the same province. The exceptions are Alberta and the Yukon Territory where the percentage of entry to exit is the smallest. The interprovincial exchange appeared heavier in the Eastern Provinces in 1967 than it was in the previous year, with Quebec showing a higher number of exits.

STATEMENT 13. Purpose of Trip¹ Reported for United States Motorists Entering and Leaving Canada on the Same Day, by Province of Entry, April to December, 1967

Province of entry	Employed in Canada	Business	Pleasure	Shopping	Visiting friends or relatives	Other purposes	Total
per cent							
New Brunswick	2.6	10.6	33.9	15.9	29.3	7.7	100.0
Quebec	0.8	3.5	62.9	4.4	22.3	6.1	100.0
Ontario	1.4	6.8	57.9	3.6	18.7	11.6	100.0
Manitoba	--	12.0	45.4	11.9	14.9	15.8	100.0
Saskatchewan	--	17.6	38.5	4.5	16.3	23.1	100.0
Alberta	--	8.1	58.6	11.7	4.6	17.0	100.0
British Columbia and Yukon Territory	0.2	9.6	55.0	7.5	17.3	10.4	100.0
Canada	1.4	7.3	54.5	5.8	20.4	10.6	100.0

¹ Questionnaires indicating more than one main purpose of trip were weighted and combined in the calculations.

STATEMENT 14. Distribution by Province of Exit for United States Automobiles in Canada for One or More Nights, 1967

Province of entry	Province of exit							
	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory
per cent								
Atlantic Provinces	87.36	6.05	6.13	--	--	0.05	0.36	0.05
Quebec	1.96	83.03	14.58	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.21	0.04
Ontario	1.18	13.79	83.82	0.37	0.06	0.20	0.52	0.06
Manitoba	0.02	0.93	12.53	69.62	4.11	4.09	7.12	1.58
Saskatchewan	0.22	0.37	2.85	6.67	60.80	10.37	13.68	5.04
Alberta	0.37	1.28	7.21	4.27	4.54	34.43	42.09	5.81
British Columbia	0.20	0.66	1.67	0.89	0.94	5.79	88.21	1.64
Yukon Territory	--	1.33	2.56	1.70	10.95	14.31	26.56	42.59

**STATEMENT 15. Distribution of United States Automobiles in Canada,
classified by Nights Stay and Province of Exit, 1967**

Nights stay in Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon Territory
	per cent						
1	14.4	14.4	41.9	28.6	15.6	8.5	18.1
2	7.5	18.6	11.8	18.0	11.6	13.6	21.2
3	9.9	21.8	9.4	13.1	13.4	12.2	15.8
4	8.0	14.8	7.6	10.1	11.9	11.3	8.7
5	8.0	9.7	6.2	5.1	9.9	9.1	7.2
6	7.8	6.6	5.2	3.9	8.7	7.5	5.8
7-13	32.1	12.4	14.6	15.7	20.7	26.0	16.7
14-20	7.5	1.2	2.1	3.8	4.4	8.7	3.6
21 and over	4.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	3.8	3.1	2.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The origin of United States automobiles staying one or more nights in Canada is shown by **area of residence** in Map 1. In 1967, the areas closest to the boundary, especially the East North Central, show a smaller percentage than in 1966. The over-statement of automobiles staying one or more nights as compared to the same day previously mentioned tends to be concentrated in these border states. However the New England States recorded a larger percentage, 14 per cent in 1967 compared with about

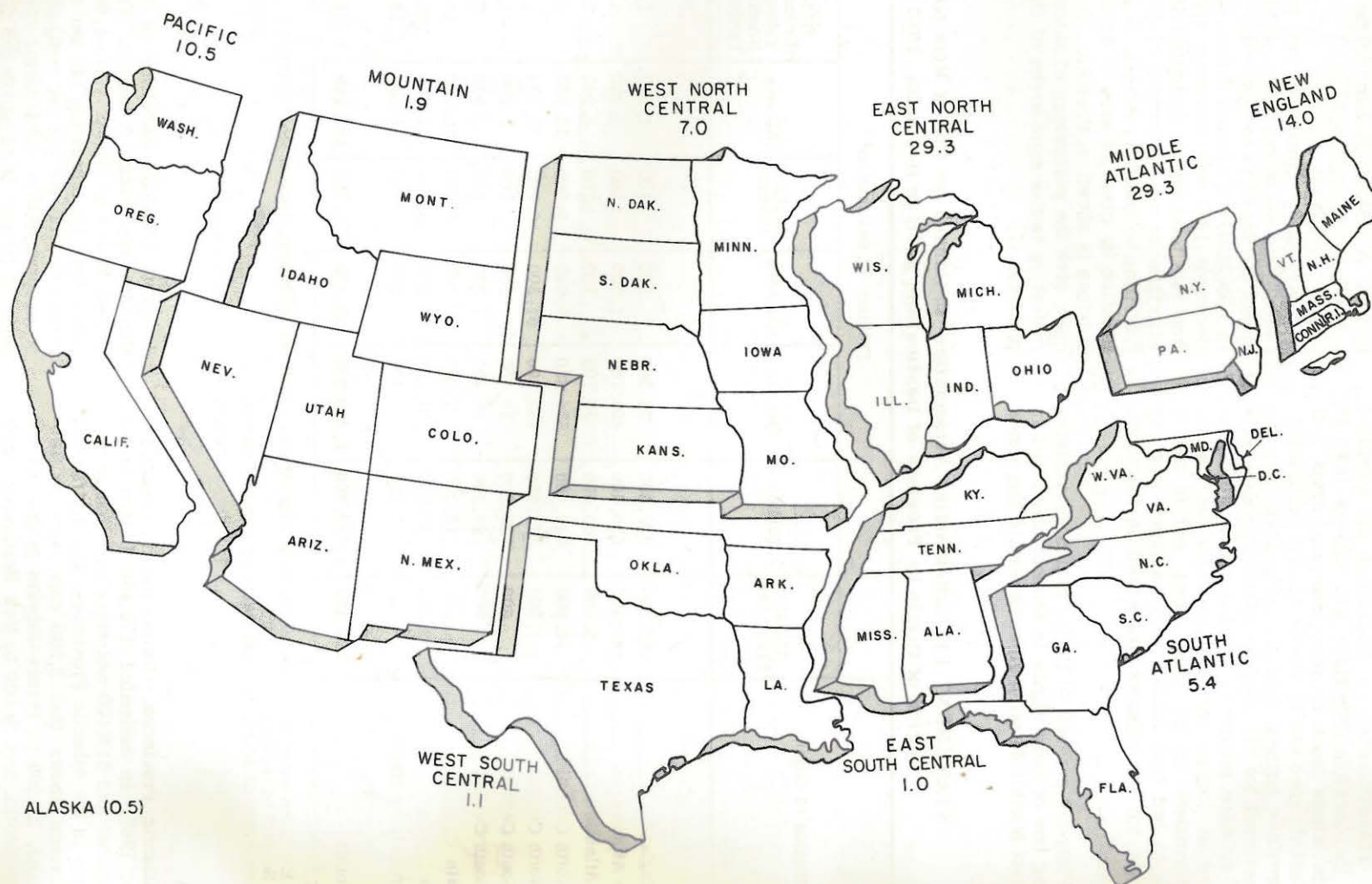
10 per cent the previous year. This shift in the traffic by length of stay is stressed in Statement 16. The first quarter which was tabulated under the permit system shows a large percentage of entries from the East North Central area (47 per cent) but in the second, third and fourth quarters this percentage drops to between 27 and 28 per cent. The other regions of residence therefore show a larger percentage of the total than in the first quarter of the year.

**STATEMENT 16. United States Automobiles in Canada for One or More Nights,
classified by Region of Origin, Quarterly, 1967¹**

Region of origin	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
New England	38,200	136,400	309,800	100,500	584,900
Middle Atlantic	101,100	288,900	695,600	142,700	1,228,300
South Atlantic	4,200	53,400	149,700	20,300	227,600
East North Central	175,700	280,600	626,000	144,100	1,226,400
West North Central	10,100	73,100	173,300	37,000	293,500
East South Central	1,200	9,500	29,500	2,300	42,500
West South Central	1,200	11,900	31,500	2,200	46,800
Mountain	4,600	18,000	47,500	9,200	79,300
Pacific	37,800	108,300	232,600	63,300	442,000
Other remaining states	2,500	11,000	8,900	5,600	28,000
Totals	376,600	991,100	2,304,400	527,200	4,199,300

¹ Subject to revision.

ORIGIN OF UNITED STATES⁽¹⁾ AUTOMOBILES ENTERING CANADA
FOR A STAY OF ONE OR MORE NIGHTS
1967



(1) Continental United States

(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENTRIES)

An analysis by **province of destination** was completed based on the response of the questionnaire survey during the period April to December 1967. The summaries on destination are compiled from the question "province and city or town in Canada where most of your time was spent". If respondents gave two provinces of main destination, the province furthest from the entry point was the one selected for the analysis. Questionnaires with three or more provinces of destination were considered as touring with no particular destination. Questionnaires in the latter group and in transit traffic to and from Alaska were excluded from the analysis but the numbers are shown in footnotes.

Forty-six per cent of United States automobiles staying one or more nights in Ontario originated in the East North Central region. Generally the states

closest to the province of destination show the highest proportion of visits. However, the distribution for the province of Quebec shows more diversity in 1967 as visitors to Expo originated in all areas.

The maps illustrate the percentage of the United States automobiles staying one or more nights attributed to each province. The automobiles in this analysis entered during the period April to December 1967 and numbered 3,776,400. Excluded from this total are an estimated 46,300 automobiles with three or more provinces of destination and cars travelling to and from Alaska. A more detailed distribution by place or area of destination within the province is shown on the maps. The footnotes to the maps give the percentage of automobiles touring or indicating two or more areas of destination in each province.

STATEMENT 17. United States Automobiles¹ in Canada for One or More Nights, Region of Origin by Province of Destination, April to December, 1967²

Region of origin	Province of destination ³							Total
	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia Yukon and Northwest Territories	
New England	105,600	359,500	75,300	500	100	1,900	1,700	544,600
Middle Atlantic	43,900	656,400	409,700	1,000	200	5,300	4,400	1,120,900
South Atlantic	9,200	163,900	39,100	100	200	3,900	2,700	219,100
East North Central	10,900	419,000	574,600	9,800	5,000	12,800	9,400	1,041,500
West North Central	1,500	72,500	105,600	61,500	16,600	13,700	7,800	279,200
East South Central	800	27,200	10,100	500	200	1,200	1,000	41,000
West South Central	700	24,200	10,400	1,300	600	2,900	4,600	44,700
Mountain	600	18,200	7,200	2,100	6,200	19,200	18,700	72,200
Pacific	3,200	47,700	21,600	3,800	3,100	44,900	268,700	393,000
Other remaining states	—	1,100	5,400	200	100	1,400	12,000	20,200
Totals	176,400	1,789,700	1,259,000	80,800	32,300	107,200	331,000	3,776,400

¹ Excludes automobiles travelling to or from Alaska and those indicating three or more provinces of main destination.

² Subject to revision.

³ Province of destination estimated on basis of survey.

Atlantic Provinces. — During the nine-month period of 1967, an estimated 176,400 United States automobiles and 515,400 motorists travelled to destinations in the Atlantic Provinces. The distribution by province shows that 3,900 cars went to Newfoundland, 21,200 to Prince Edward Island, 61,700 to Nova Scotia, and 89,600 to New Brunswick. Sixty per cent of the automobiles visiting the Atlantic Provinces originated in the New England States. The average length of stay at main destinations was

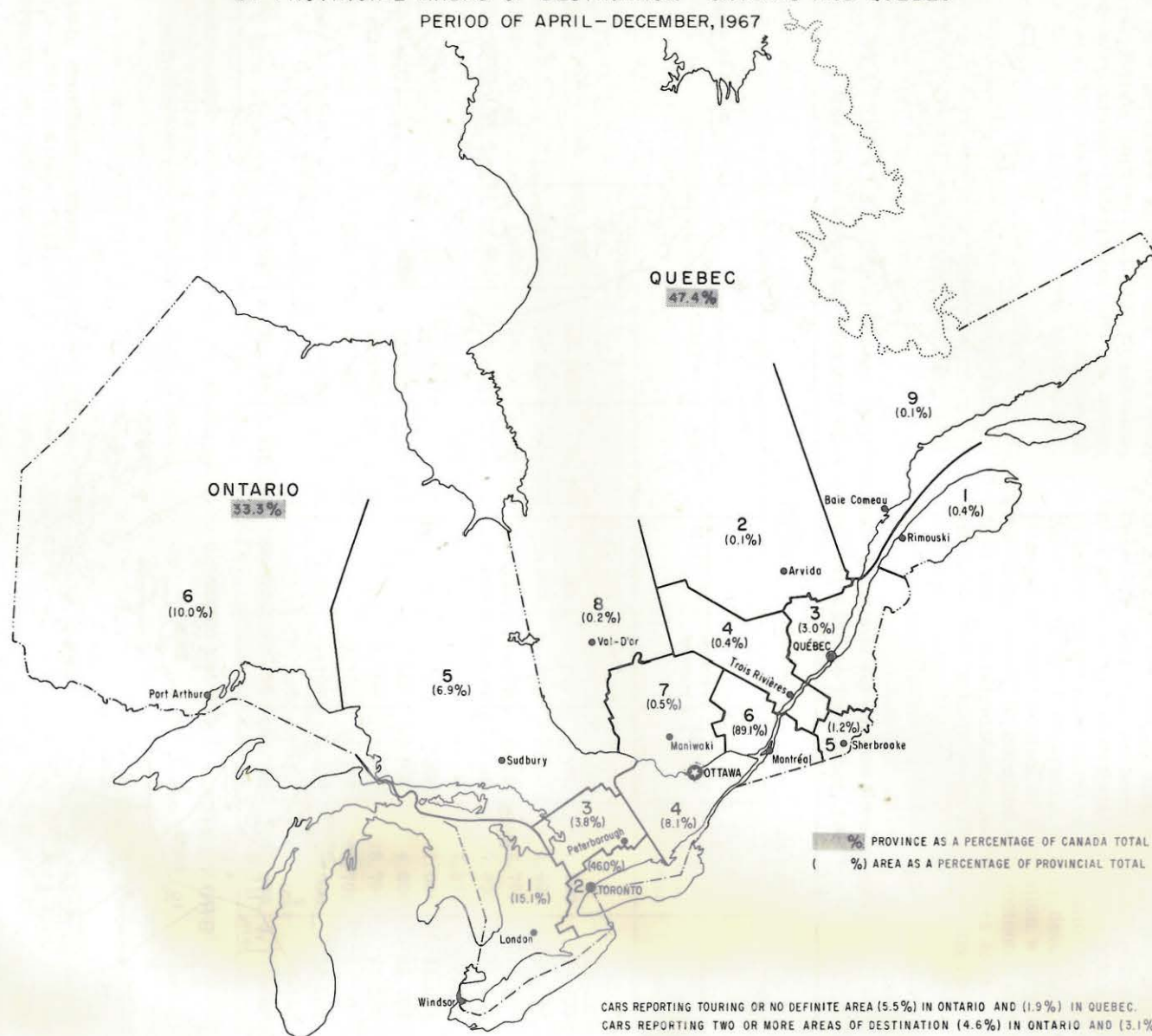
6 nights and the travelling or en route time in Canada was about 3 nights. The main reasons United States motorists visited the Atlantic Provinces were for recreation (40 per cent) and to visit friends or relatives (38 per cent). The principal type of accommodation used during their visit was the home of friends or relatives for 33 per cent of the total, followed by resort, hotel, or motel for 31 per cent, and camping or house-trailer was used by 18 per cent.

Map 2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILES
IN CANADA FOR ONE OR MORE NIGHTS
BY PROVINCIAL AREAS OF DESTINATION
NEWFOUNDLAND, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK
PERIOD OF APRIL - DECEMBER, 1967



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILES IN CANADA FOR ONE OR MORE NIGHTS
BY PROVINCIAL AREAS OF DESTINATION—ONTARIO AND QUEBEC
PERIOD OF APRIL—DECEMBER, 1967



Quebec. — The focal point in Centennial Year was the province of Quebec which hosted EXPO'67. An estimated 1,789,700 automobiles carried 5,598,800 United States motorists to this province during the period April to December 1967; this represents about 47 per cent of the total traffic. The largest percentage (37 per cent) of the automobiles with destinations in Quebec originated in the Middle Atlantic, 23 per cent from the East North Central States, and 20 per cent from the New England region. The average stay at destinations in Quebec was 4 nights and one night travelling or en route in Canada. The majority of the respondents specified recreation as their main purpose of trip, 69 per cent. The principal types of lodging used during the nine-month period were resort, hotel, or motel with 47 per cent and camping or house-trailer with 21 per cent.

Ontario. — The province of Ontario was the main destination of 1,259,000 automobiles and an estimated 3,818,100 United States motorists staying one or more nights. During the nine-month period of the year, 46 per cent of these automobiles were from the East North Central region and 33 per cent originated in the Middle Atlantic area. The average length of stay at destination was 3 nights and the time travelling or en route in Canada to the main destination was about one night. Recreation was the main reason for visiting Ontario representing 44 per cent of the total, followed by visiting friends or relatives with 16 per cent. The principal types of lodging used in this province were resort, hotel, or motel (52 per cent) and home of friends or relatives (14 per cent).

Prairie Provinces. — An estimated 220,300 automobiles and 668,400 United States motorists had main destinations in the Prairie Provinces during the period April to December 1967. Automobiles with destinations in Manitoba numbered 80,800, Saskatchewan 32,300, and in Alberta 107,200 cars. The average stay at destinations in the Prairie Provinces was 3 nights and the time travelling or en route in Canada was 2 nights. Forty-two per cent of the cars were from the West North Central area and about 24 per cent from the Pacific States. The main purpose of trip was recreation, 50 per cent of the motorists went for this reason, while 20 per cent visited friends or relatives. The most popular type of accommodation used was resort, hotel, or motel (46 per cent) and camping or house-trailer (25 per cent).

British Columbia. — An estimated 320,000 United States automobiles and 920,800 motorists had main destinations in British Columbia during April to December 1967. The majority or 81 per cent of the automobiles with destinations in British Columbia originated from the Pacific States. The average stay at destination was 3 nights and the time spent en route in Canada amounted to an average of 2 nights. The main reason for visiting British Columbia was recreation by 52 per cent of the motorists staying

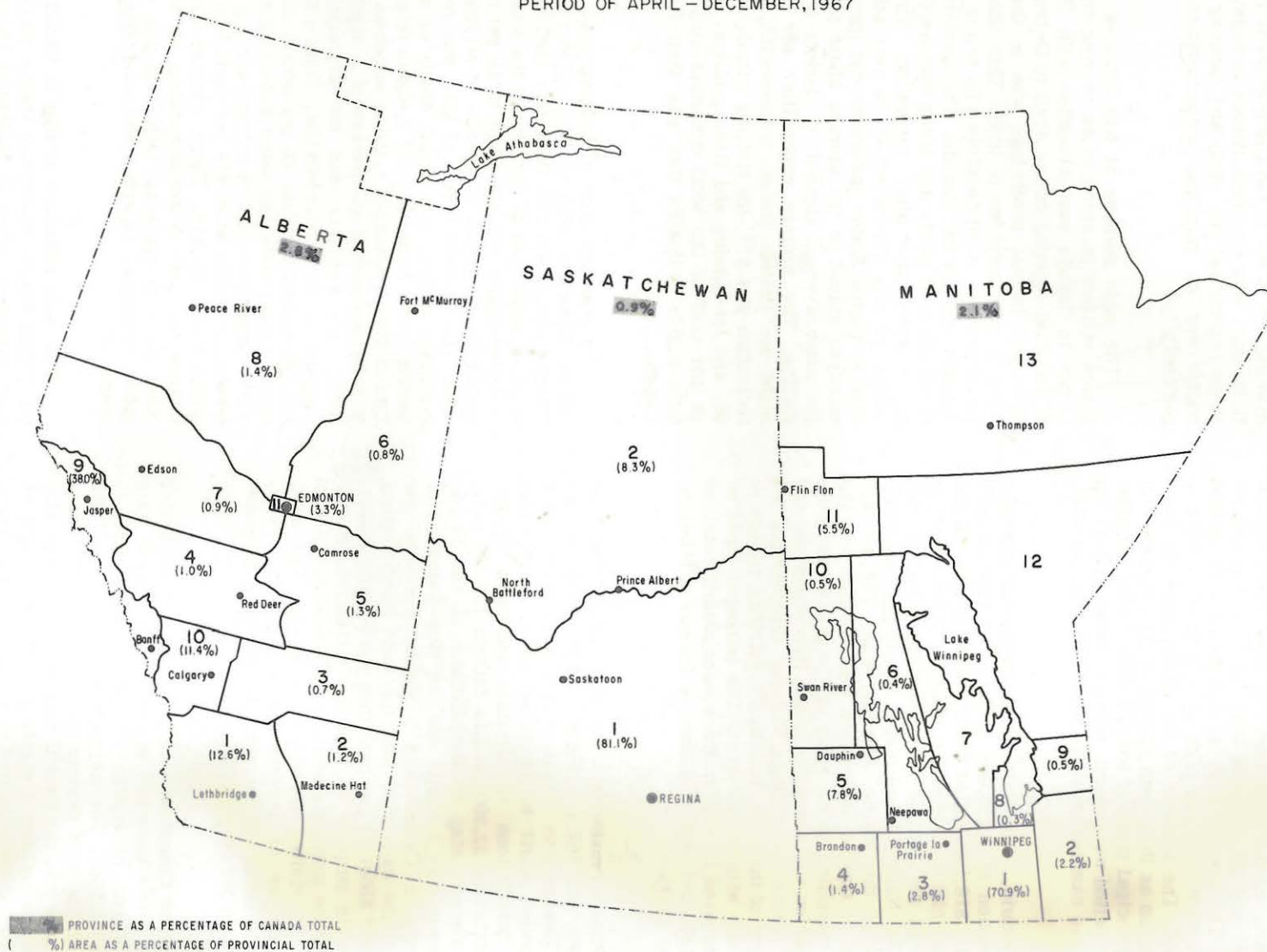
one or more nights while visits to friends or relatives accounted for 17 per cent. Resort, hotel, or motel was the main type of lodging used representing 54 per cent of the total. The second most popular type of accommodation was camping or house-trailer with 23 per cent, followed by home of friends or relatives with 14 per cent. A total of 11,000 United States automobiles and 33,600 motorists went to destinations in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Recreation was the main reason motorists went to these regions (44 per cent) and camping or house-trailer was the principal accommodation used (49 per cent).

The main **purpose of trip** reported by United States visitors in automobiles staying one or more nights in Canada was recreation with 57 per cent of the total entering during April to December 1967. The next largest percentage was in the category "two or more purposes of trip". This classification includes those questionnaires with two or more main reasons for visiting Canada. The combination specified the most within this group was visiting friends or relatives and other recreation. The average length of stay for motorists on recreation was 4 nights. United States motorists visiting friends or relatives stayed on the average about 5 nights and the same average applied to visitors hunting and fishing. The average expenditure per person per night for United States residents in Canada on recreation was \$13, for visiting friends or relatives \$6, and for hunting and fishing almost \$12. About 18 per cent of the total motorists staying one or more nights indicated this was their first trip to Canada.

The **principal type of lodging** used by United States motorists staying one or more nights in Canada during April to December 1967 was resort, hotel, or motel with 48 per cent of the total. Camping or house-trailer was specified by 19 per cent of the response and homes of friends or relatives 13 per cent. The shortest length of stay was recorded for motorists staying in resorts, hotels or motels and tourist homes, between 3 and 4 nights on an average. United States motorists visiting at homes of friends or relatives stayed an average of 5 nights while a little over 6 nights was the average for those camping or in a house-trailer. Total expenditures per trip averaged around \$6 per person per night for those staying in the two latter accommodation groups while comparable data for persons staying in resorts, hotels, or motels were \$18 per night and in tourist homes close to \$16. These average expenditures include the cost of accommodation as well as all other types of spending within Canada, e.g. food, gifts, services, entertainment and transportation costs.

The main **influence of trip** to Canada reported for United States automobile traffic staying one or more nights is shown in Statement 19 for April to December 1967. The classification "other" influence of trip is the largest group, many of which

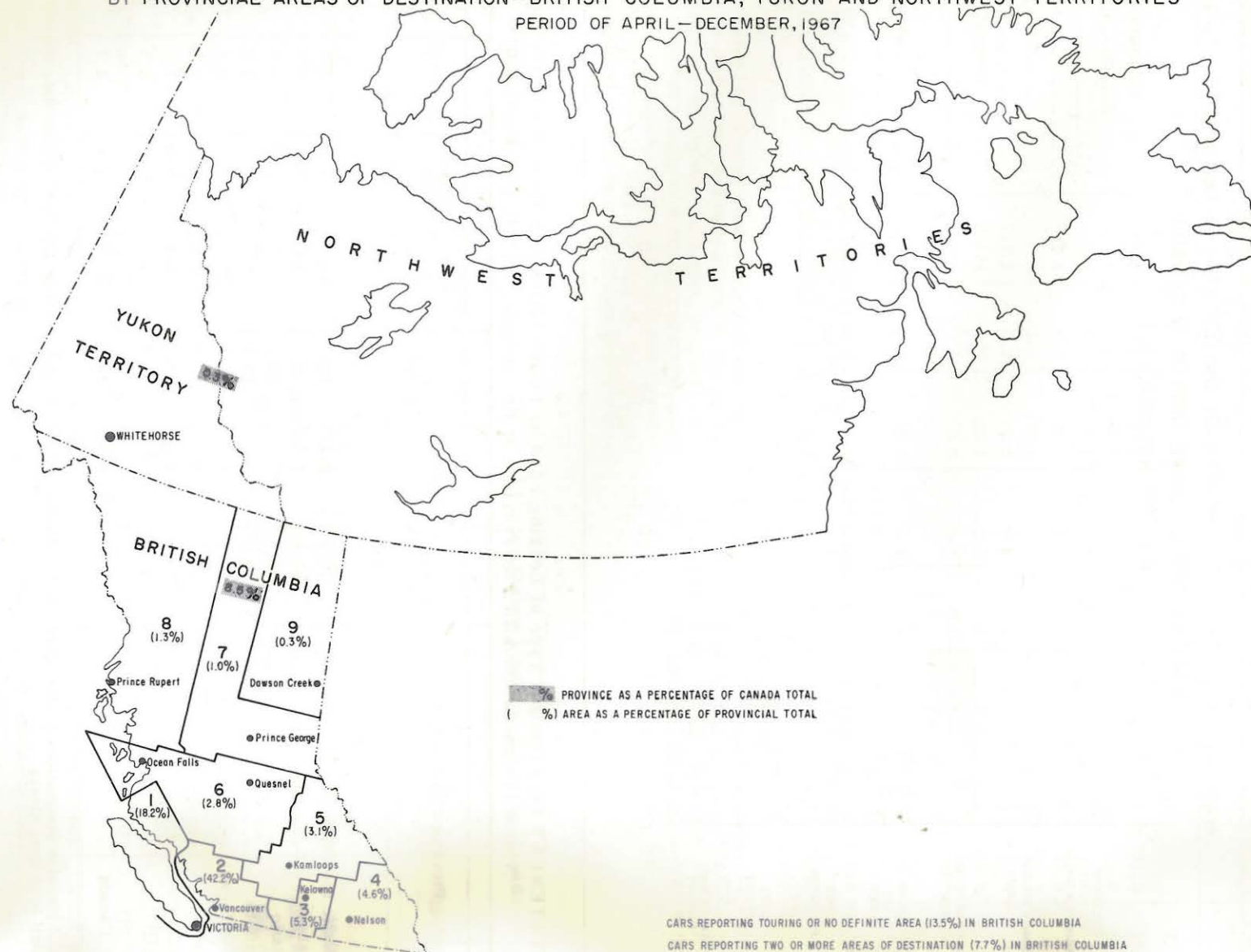
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILES IN CANADA FOR ONE OR MORE NIGHTS
BY PROVINCIAL AREAS OF DESTINATION—MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
PERIOD OF APRIL—DECEMBER, 1967



CARS REPORTING TOURING OR NO DEFINITE AREA (5.1%) IN MANITOBA (10.1%) IN SASKATCHEWAN AND (20.8%) IN ALBERTA.
CARS REPORTING TWO OR MORE AREAS OF DESTINATION (2.6%) IN MANITOBA (0.5%) IN SASKATCHEWAN
AND (6.6%) IN ALBERTA.

Map 5

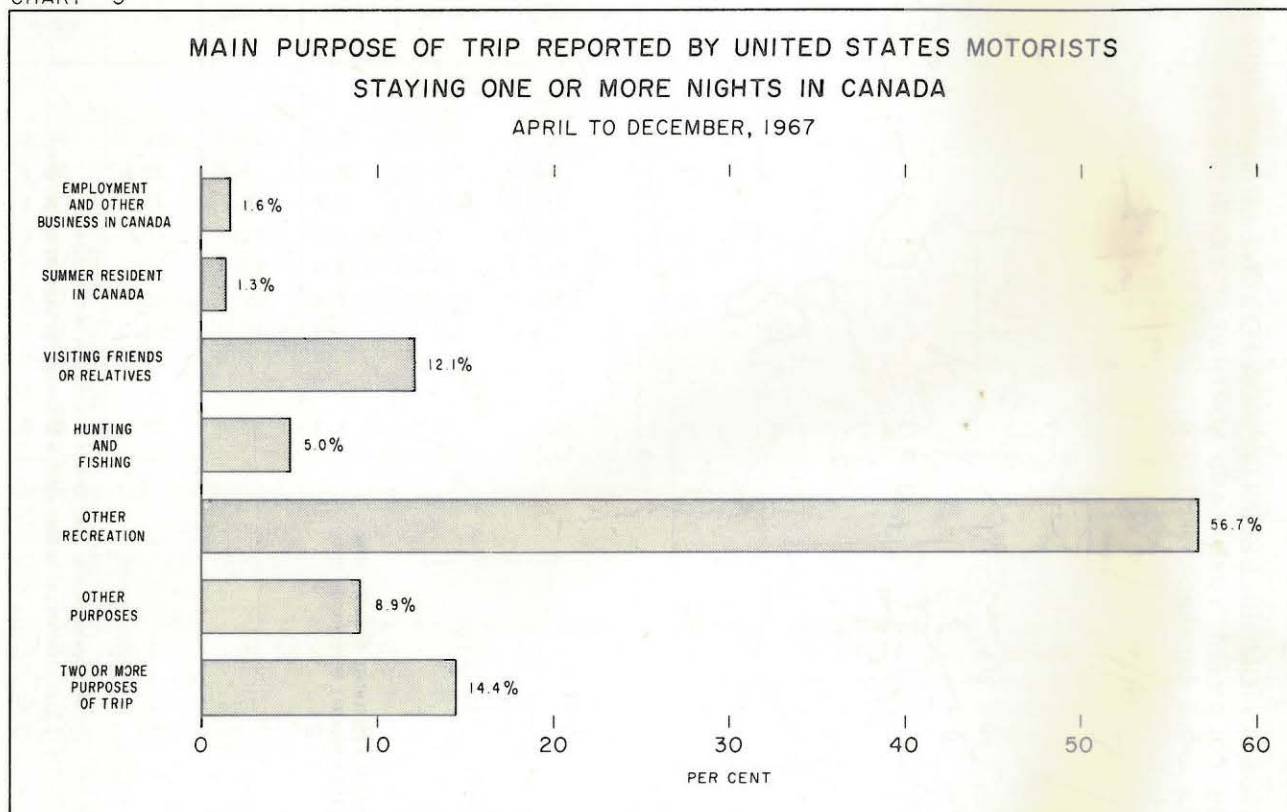
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILES IN CANADA FOR ONE OR MORE NIGHTS
BY PROVINCIAL AREAS OF DESTINATION—BRITISH COLUMBIA, YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
PERIOD OF APRIL—DECEMBER, 1967



gave a previous trip to Canada as the main reason prompting the visit. Similarly, "two or more influences" includes those indicating EXPO'67 as one of the main influences for visiting Canada, espe-

cially those with destination in Quebec. Other than these two classes, it would seem that invitations and advice of friends or relatives were the main reasons that prompted a visit to Canada.

CHART - 3



STATEMENT 18. Principal Type of Lodging Used by United States Motorists Staying One or More Nights in Canada classified by Province of Destination, April to December, 1967

Province of destination	Camping or house-trailer	Cottage	Resort hotel or motel	Home of friends or relatives	Tourist home	Other	Two or more types of lodging
	per cent						
Atlantic Provinces	18.2	5.8	30.6	32.7	1.1	2.5	9.1
Quebec	21.1	1.1	46.6	10.0	9.2	6.6	5.4
Ontario	12.7	13.5	52.1	14.3	0.9	3.6	2.9
Manitoba	15.9	4.7	53.7	19.3	0.4	1.7	4.3
Saskatchewan	14.4	4.2	35.8	28.7	0.1	5.3	11.5
Alberta	36.3	1.1	42.5	8.8	0.3	0.8	10.2
British Columbia	22.8	1.6	53.7	14.2	0.2	1.6	5.9
Other ¹	49.5	--	39.8	0.6	--	0.9	9.2
Canada	19.0	5.5	48.1	12.9	4.8	4.7	5.0

¹ Includes destinations in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, those with no particular destination, and travellers in transit to or from Alaska.

**STATEMENT 19. Main Influence for Trip to Canada, reported by United States Motorists
Staying One or More Nights, April to December, 1967**

Province of destination	News- paper adver- tisement	Radio or tele- vision	Invitation of friends or relatives	Business require- ments	Magazine adver- tisements	Travel films	Advice of friends	Other	Two or more influ- ences
	per cent								
Atlantic Provinces	1.0	0.2	37.2	1.3	2.4	0.8	12.5	31.2	13.4
Quebec	2.1	3.6	8.1	1.5	3.2	0.4	5.6	22.6	52.9
Ontario	0.6	0.4	20.4	5.7	1.6	2.0	18.1	43.1	8.1
Manitoba	1.5	0.6	26.1	3.4	1.0	1.0	19.7	40.3	6.4
Saskatchewan	--	1.1	40.1	6.1	0.8	0.4	10.4	33.2	7.9
Alberta	1.1	0.3	14.5	2.8	3.0	2.4	20.7	35.4	19.8
British Columbia	1.4	0.6	20.1	5.8	2.2	0.9	19.1	38.8	11.1
Other ¹	--	0.7	5.6	5.4	1.8	1.0	5.3	61.1	19.1
Canada	1.4	1.9	15.3	3.4	2.5	1.1	11.9	32.5	30.0

¹ Includes destinations in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, those with no particular destination, and travellers in transit to or from Alaska.

3. Survey of United States visitors entering Canada by plane, bus, and rail. — Data on the travel characteristics of visitors by plane, bus, and rail are based on the results of a survey made available through the co-operation of the United States Department of Commerce. In 1967, a total of 2.8 million visitors entered Canada from the United States com-

pared with about 1.5 million in 1966. Visitors by plane numbered 1,171,200, by bus 1,352,000 and by rail 253,500. The information in this analysis excludes in transit traffic which amounted to 5,900 persons by plane, 105,800 by bus, and 55,800 by rail.

**STATEMENT 20. Province of Destination¹ of United States Visitors² Entering Canada
by Plane, Bus, and Rail, 1963-67**

Province of destination	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ³
Atlantic Provinces	48,000	45,000	41,000	64,000	52,000
Quebec	295,000	339,000	396,000	420,000	1,598,000
Ontario	551,000	582,000	607,000	695,000	684,000
Manitoba	53,000	53,000	48,000	40,000	78,000
Saskatchewan	14,000	17,000	14,000	15,000	17,000
Alberta	58,000	58,000	93,000	107,000	108,000
British Columbia ⁴	141,000	178,000	195,000	192,000	240,000
Canada	1,160,000	1,272,000	1,394,000	1,533,000	2,777,000

¹ Province of destination estimated on the basis of the United States Department of Commerce survey.

² Excludes in transit traffic.

³ Subject to revision.

⁴ Includes destinations in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The **region of residence** of United States visitors travelling in Canada by plane, bus, and rail is shown in Table 16 for 1967. The largest percentage (44 per cent) originated in the North Eastern States and an estimated 1,228,000 persons were from this region in 1967 compared with 705,000 in the previous year. The Great Lakes region was the area of residence of 610,000 visitors or 22 per cent of the total. This compares with 329,000 in 1966 which was about the same proportion. The percentage of travellers entering by these types of transportation tends to be higher in 1967 for the states furthest from Canada as shown by the increase in the numbers arriving from the states of Florida, California, Texas, etc.

As would be expected, the majority of United States visitors entering Canada by plane, bus, and rail gave Quebec as the main **province visited**. Fifty-eight per cent of these travellers stated visits to the province of Quebec in 1967. The questionnaire

asked the "Canadian cities or towns visited on this trip". If more than one province was indicated, the province furthest from the point of entry was taken as the place visited. In 1967, an estimated 684,000 visited Ontario while 240,000 went to British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The **length of stay** of United States visitors entering Canada by plane, bus, and rail is shown in Statement 21 for 1967. The percentage distribution illustrates that about 78 per cent of these travellers stayed less than 7 nights or one week, with this proportion varying between types of transportation. The average days stay per United States plane traveller in Canada was 6 days and the average expenditure per person per day about \$25 in 1967. Bus travellers spent close to \$20 per person-day during their stay in Canada which was, on the average, 6 days. United States visitors by rail stayed an average of 7 days and spent an estimated \$19 per person per day.

STATEMENT 21. Length of Stay for United States Visitors¹ Entering Canada by Plane, Bus, and Rail, 1967

Nights stay in Canada	Number of persons			Percentage of volume		
	Plane	Bus	Rail	Plane	Bus	Rail
	thousands			per cent		
0 ²	50	156	10	4.3	11.5	4.0
1	167	89	15	14.2	6.6	5.9
2- 6	712	795	159	60.8	58.8	62.6
7- 13	174	246	51	14.9	18.2	20.2
14- 20	41	36	13	3.5	2.7	4.9
21 and over	27	30	6	2.3	2.2	2.4
Totals	1,171	1,352	254	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Excludes in transit traffic.

² Persons entering and leaving on the same day.

4. Survey of United States visitors to Canada by pleasure craft (boat). — A special survey is used to secure information on pleasure craft traffic entering Canada from the United States. This segment of travel is included in the total visitors entering Canada. Monthly statements submitted by border officials show the number of craft entering Canada by port and by intended length of stay. Questionnaires distributed at border points during the second and third quarters, the normal boating season, are used for the estimates of expenditures, persons in craft, purpose of trip, and type of accommodation.

Tabulations of the questionnaires received from a sample of United States residents entering Canada on pleasure craft in 1967 show that vessels

remaining one or more nights in Canada carried an average of 4 persons per boat, the same as in 1966. These persons stayed an average of 7 days, one day less than the preceding year, and each person spent \$31.36 per trip or \$4.48 per day. The average outlay by pleasure craft visitors was \$8.45 less than in 1966. For the short-term traffic, boats entering and leaving on the same day, the average persons in the craft was also four with an average expenditure per capita per day of \$4.68 during 1967 compared with \$5.47 in 1966.

The pleasure craft survey also asked the purpose of trip and type of accommodation used by United States visitors travelling in Canadian waters during the second and third quarters of 1967. In

some cases respondents indicated more than one purpose of trip or type of accommodation used. The percentages presented were obtained when questionnaires indicating two or more purposes of trip or types of accommodation were weighted and combined with those reporting one.

Purpose of trip	Same day	One or more nights
Hunting and fishing	21.8	38.3
Visiting	3.5	2.9
Sightseeing	56.4	47.1
Other	18.3	11.7
Totals	100.0	100.0

The results from the weighting by province of entry and length of stay show that the largest percentage of persons on pleasure craft specified cruising and sightseeing as their main reason for visiting Canada. Some 81 per cent of the visitors from the United States in pleasure craft remained aboard the vessel at night during their stay in 1967. The category "other" includes types of accommodation such as cabin, lodge, resort, or private home. The accommodation "aboard vessel" was specified by 94 per cent of the entries in Quebec, 79 per cent in Ontario, and 90 per cent in British Columbia. Camping and tenting were mentioned by 32 per cent of the visitors entering in Northwestern Ontario.

Accommodation	1966	1967
Aboard vessel	81.1	81.9
Camping or tenting	9.2	11.6
Hotel or motel	4.8	3.1
Other	4.9	3.4
Totals	100.0	100.0

Summary of Travel Between the United States and Foreign Countries

United States residents spent more for travel abroad in 1967 than in any other year in the postwar period. Data released by the United States Department of Commerce in the publication "Survey of Current Business June 1968" show that United States travel expenditures totalled \$4,740 million, an increase of 17 per cent over 1966. Of this amount \$3,195 million covered expenses for travel within foreign countries, \$830 million was paid to foreign transoceanic carriers, and \$715 million were fares paid to United States air and sea carriers. Expenditure figures in this section are in terms of United States currency.

Canada earned the largest amount of the total expenditures within foreign countries, over \$1 billion or 34 per cent. In oversea areas, 3.4 million United States travellers spent \$1.5 billion. Of the \$1,018 million spent in Europe and the Mediterranean area, the United Kingdom received \$190 million, Italy \$148 million, and France \$119 million.

Foreign visitors spent a record \$1.9 billion in the United States during 1967, about 5 per cent more than the previous year. "Record numbers of visitors from overseas, some of whom were bound primarily for Canada's Expo 67 and Centennial celebrations, spent \$850 million, including \$235 million paid to U.S. steamship and airline companies."

The debit balance between receipts and payments for international travel in the United States rose sharply in 1967 to \$2.1 billion, a \$0.5 billion or 30 per cent increase over 1966. "The balance cited above measures the difference between U.S. travel expenditures abroad (including U.S. fare payments to foreign carriers) and U.S. receipts from foreign visitors (including receipts by U.S. carriers of fares paid by foreign visitors)."

STATEMENT 22. Expenditures for Foreign Travel by Residents of the United States, 1963-67

In terms of United States Currency

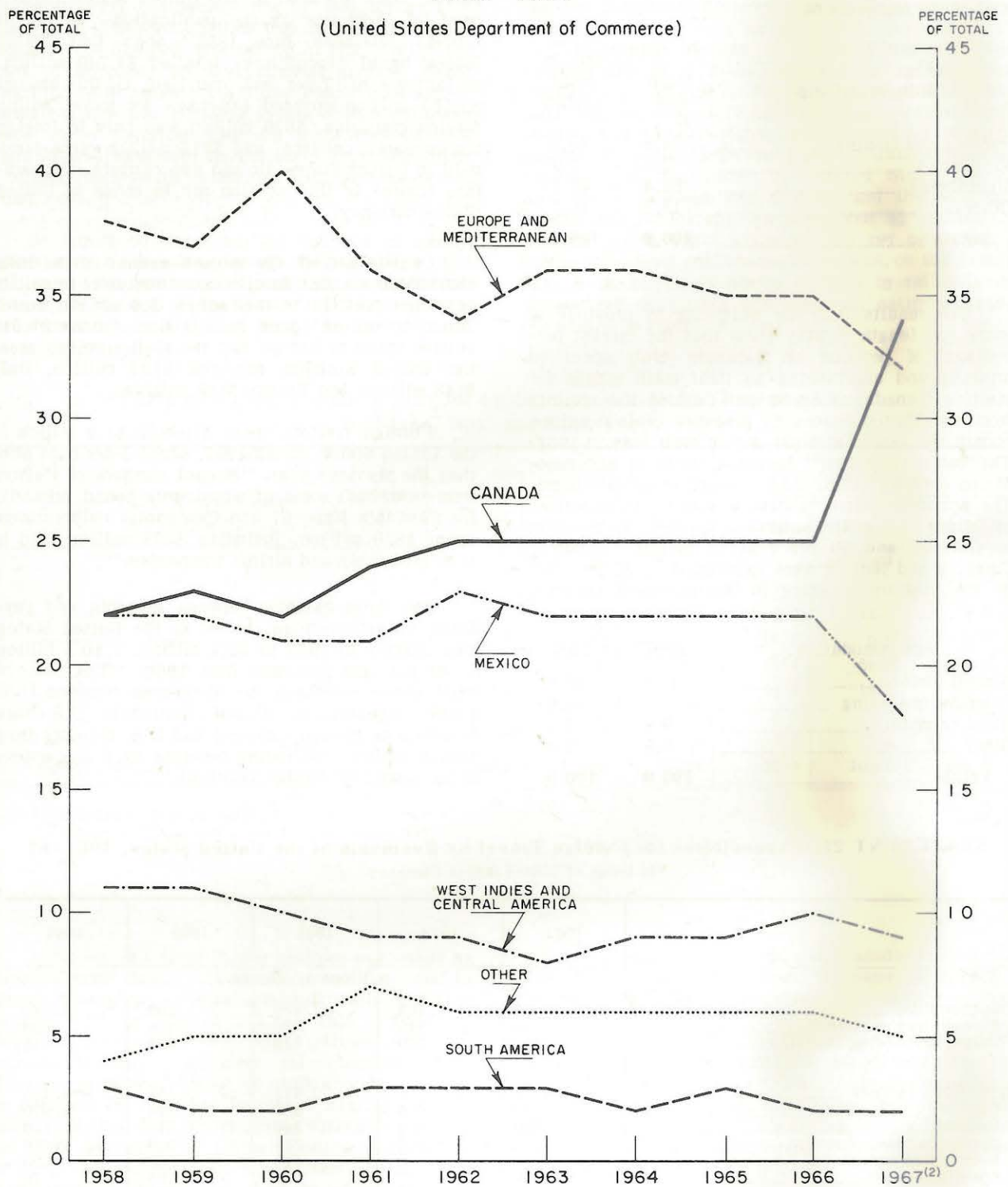
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
millions of dollars					
Transportation	1,105	1,165	1,330	1,390	1,545
Foreign-flag carriers	615	645	720	755	830
United States-flag carriers	490	520	610	635	715
Expenditures abroad	2,114	2,211	2,438	2,657	3,195
Canada	522	550	600	678	1,070
Mexico	472	490	540	575	590
Europe and Mediterranean	755	800	864	920	1,018
West Indies and Central America	180	190	220	259	295
South America	56	57	68	65	70
Other oversea areas	129	124	146	160	152
Grand totals	3,219	3,376	3,768	4,047	4,740

Source: Survey of Current Business, United States Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

CHART-4

DISTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL EXPENDITURES⁽¹⁾ IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES 1958-1967

(United States Department of Commerce)



(1) EXPENDITURES ARE EXCLUSIVE OF PAYMENTS TO OVERSEAS COUNTRIES FOR TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(2) DATA FOR 1967 ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION.

United States residents travelling to overseas countries numbered 3,425,000 persons in 1967, an increase of 15 per cent over 1966. Sea travel continued to decline with the number of residents travelling overseas by ship amounting to 167,000 in 1967 compared with 220,000 in the previous year. The number of travellers by air advanced to 3,258,000 from 2,755,000 persons in 1966. The European and Mediterranean area was host to 1,800,000 United States visitors, some 230,000 persons more than 1966. Israel showed the only decrease in numbers although the rate of increase in travel to Greece, Italy, and France was lower than the average for the area. Expenditures by United States residents within Europe and the Mediterranean were higher by 11 per cent in 1967 with only Italy and Israel failing to show an increase in earnings. The United States traveller within Europe and the Mediterranean area spent an average of \$563 and remained 33 days, representing an expenditure of \$17.06 per day. More than 1.2 million United States residents visited the West Indies and Central America and spent close to \$300 million. In South America, 175,000 persons

spent \$70 million and in "other overseas areas" travel outlays by 230,000 travellers amounted to \$152 million.

Expenditures in the United States by foreign visitors totalled \$1,881 million in 1967, including \$235 million paid to United States carriers for trans-oceanic transportation. Over 50 per cent of the receipts were from Canada and Mexico although this represents a decrease of \$12 million compared with 1966. Visitors from overseas countries other than Canada and Mexico numbered 1,729,000 persons and they spent \$614 million within the United States. Some \$230 million was received from the 866,000 visitors from Europe and the Mediterranean area. Visitors from the West Indies, Central and South America totalling 608,000 persons spent \$263 million and 255,000 visitors from "other overseas countries" spent \$121 million in the United States. The main reason for overseas visits to the United States was pleasure, 73 per cent of the total, followed by business trips with 13 per cent.

TABLE 3. Number of United States Automobiles and Other Vehicles Entering Canada, by Province of Entry, 1963-67

Province of entry	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Length of stay — One or more nights in Canada					
Atlantic Provinces	171,385	185,521	203,076	212,872	203,169
Quebec	337,092	360,363	369,811	373,613	1,044,268
Ontario	2,439,526	2,683,576	2,809,470	3,044,349	2,319,553
Manitoba	56,047	60,196	63,526	68,838	108,418
Saskatchewan	30,024	30,966	32,418	33,016	33,807
Alberta	51,017	48,550	57,799	62,601	65,667
British Columbia	315,944	349,389	386,836	433,012	397,534
Yukon Territory	20,012	21,359	24,733	28,684	26,851
Canada	3,421,047	3,739,920	3,947,669	4,256,985	4,199,267
Length of stay — Entering and departing on the same day					
Atlantic Provinces	1,311,788	1,250,101	1,257,202	1,261,109	1,271,937
Quebec	504,000	499,468	495,770	509,135	890,175
Ontario	3,998,739	4,213,212	4,334,060	4,343,915	5,335,877
Manitoba	115,211	116,818	121,662	119,178	136,490
Saskatchewan	44,840	47,709	45,305	46,988	49,946
Alberta	39,125	34,665	35,626	39,155	38,483
British Columbia	240,092	268,372	298,313	328,551	447,104
Yukon Territory	1,999	2,464	3,347	3,899	2,145
Canada¹	6,255,794	6,432,809	6,591,285	6,651,930	8,172,157²
Commercial vehicles					
Atlantic Provinces	62,831	57,063	58,215	59,077	61,537
Quebec	112,416	108,058	110,054	100,418	103,723
Ontario	214,119	211,896	241,328	296,794	320,313
Manitoba	19,299	16,407	17,750	20,101	16,787
Saskatchewan	10,356	11,514	13,488	12,086	11,075
Alberta	13,908	9,522	10,355	11,505	12,630
British Columbia	62,544	67,014	68,624	72,781	66,738
Yukon Territory	2,127	4,015	3,834	3,617	2,073
Canada	497,600	485,489	523,648	576,379	594,876

¹ Includes classification "Repeats and taxis" formerly shown separately.

² 1967 includes 53,701 bicycles and motorcycles, 104,352 taxis and 534 trailers recorded in January and February.

Source: Frontier check.

**TABLE 4. Number of United States Automobiles and Other Vehicles Entering Canada,
by Month of Entry, 1963-67**

Month	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Length of stay — One or more nights in Canada					
January	86,802	102,195	104,939	125,105	138,182
February	92,739	115,640	112,430	135,746	144,405
March	118,683	131,138	115,267	147,877	94,014
April	159,105	161,315	182,056	206,468	118,369
May	239,757	288,254	308,627	309,995	301,466
June	423,303	454,220	447,466	486,076	571,252
July	706,595	754,154	820,828	914,588	934,840
August	765,973	778,475	815,438	835,997	879,281
September	331,185	404,207	430,303	458,216	490,305
October	216,508	244,465	259,107	270,595	287,236
November	152,863	160,643	186,766	184,571	126,691
December	127,534	145,214	164,442	181,751	113,226
Totals	3,421,047	3,739,920	3,947,669	4,256,985	4,199,267
Length of stay — Entering and departing on the same day					
January	273,071	313,095	299,298	330,843	348,864
February	273,473	315,343	279,990	332,815	303,850
March	346,549	360,106	353,562	387,003	520,074
April	457,799	441,908	468,606	492,139	560,876
May	521,322	576,962	600,917	572,553	694,617
June	695,753	670,952	684,892	697,949	882,100
July	943,938	985,996	1,025,464	978,821	1,211,999
August	948,726	929,834	962,710	928,156	1,094,387
September	567,603	610,324	624,785	609,144	777,436
October	494,841	484,459	495,685	525,309	669,949
November	400,490	412,533	406,604	420,920	546,502
December	332,229	331,297	388,772	376,278	561,503
Totals¹	6,255,794	6,432,809	6,591,285	6,651,930	8,172,157²
Commercial vehicles					
January	43,760	41,200	37,959	41,998	44,302
February	41,867	39,060	37,331	42,825	43,615
March	46,652	39,781	47,955	50,896	46,315
April	42,377	40,518	41,424	44,900	43,282
May	40,171	40,538	43,217	49,858	54,677
June	39,910	43,045	45,937	52,772	55,957
July	41,350	40,193	45,616	50,168	49,852
August	42,084	40,159	44,504	52,080	55,458
September	38,338	40,035	43,686	49,735	49,872
October	43,939	40,546	45,651	47,201	52,159
November	38,775	39,429	45,375	47,872	50,905
December	38,377	40,985	44,993	46,074	48,482
Totals	497,600	485,489	523,648	576,379	594,876

¹ Includes classification "Repeats and taxis" formerly shown separately.

² 1967 includes 53,701 bicycles and motorcycles, 104,352 taxis and 534 trailers recorded in January and February.

TABLE 5. Numbers of United States Automobiles and Motorists Entering and Leaving Canada on the Same Day, by Province of Entry, Quarterly, 1967

Province of entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Automobiles—Same day					
New Brunswick	219, 272	304, 358	396, 128	290, 129	1, 209, 887
Quebec	107, 489	233, 317	346, 537	190, 701	878, 044
Ontario	708, 472	1, 380, 084	2, 042, 639	1, 128, 462	5, 259, 657
Manitoba	20, 128	34, 137	53, 795	26, 149	134, 209
Saskatchewan	8, 291	13, 811	16, 768	10, 143	49, 013
Alberta	5, 487	8, 372	15, 530	8, 561	37, 950
British Columbia	76, 345	117, 122	151, 634	97, 617	442, 718
Yukon Territory	255	492	1, 066	279	2, 092
Canada	1, 145, 739	2, 091, 693	3, 024, 097	1, 752, 041	8, 013, 570
Persons in automobiles					
New Brunswick	526, 768	744, 515	1, 041, 097	718, 250	3, 030, 630
Quebec	204, 536	487, 525	868, 651	471, 571	2, 032, 283
Ontario	1, 588, 319	3, 541, 473	5, 778, 556	2, 354, 876	13, 263, 224
Manitoba	53, 032	88, 061	135, 214	67, 373	343, 680
Saskatchewan	19, 784	37, 277	49, 669	25, 319	132, 049
Alberta	14, 935	22, 664	47, 279	19, 769	104, 647
British Columbia	156, 072	252, 474	341, 457	186, 669	936, 672
Yukon Territory	571	1, 198	2, 074	434	4, 277
Canada	2, 564, 017	5, 175, 187	8, 263, 997	3, 844, 261	19, 847, 462
Average persons per automobile					
New Brunswick	2. 40	2. 45	2. 63	2. 48	2. 50
Quebec	1. 90	2. 09	2. 51	2. 47	2. 31
Ontario	2. 24	2. 57	2. 83	2. 09	2. 52
Manitoba	2. 63	2. 58	2. 51	2. 58	2. 56
Saskatchewan	2. 39	2. 70	2. 96	2. 50	2. 69
Alberta	2. 72	2. 71	3. 04	2. 31	2. 76
British Columbia	2. 04	2. 16	2. 25	1. 91	2. 12
Yukon Territory	2. 24	2. 43	1. 95	1. 56	2. 04
Canada	2. 24	2. 47	2. 73	2. 19	2. 48

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 6. Numbers of United States Automobiles and Motorists Staying One Night in Canada, by Province of Entry, Quarterly, 1967

Province of entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Automobiles — One night					
Nova Scotia	3	28	21	3	55
New Brunswick	6,896	6,802	15,877	5,903	35,478
Quebec	14,987	44,557	68,518	26,615	154,677
Ontario	198,413	196,297	412,626	102,055	909,391
Manitoba	2,216	6,592	14,241	4,783	27,832
Saskatchewan	570	1,284	2,087	767	4,708
Alberta	639	1,246	3,468	872	6,225
British Columbia	17,115	18,635	26,672	12,251	74,673
Yukon Territory	330	880	2,818	431	4,459
Canada	241,169	276,321	546,328	153,680	1,217,498
Persons in automobiles					
Nova Scotia	5	92	54	6	157
New Brunswick	15,889	16,812	45,208	15,664	93,573
Quebec	38,857	135,468	225,691	80,348	480,364
Ontario	462,008	587,598	1,221,713	242,586	2,513,905
Manitoba	5,735	19,938	49,303	14,522	89,498
Saskatchewan	1,529	3,887	6,707	2,156	14,279
Alberta	1,873	3,553	10,878	2,066	18,370
British Columbia	42,276	48,960	75,147	28,915	195,298
Yukon Territory	777	2,191	7,950	1,035	11,953
Canada	568,949	818,499	1,642,651	387,298	3,417,397
Average persons per automobile					
Nova Scotia	1.67	3.29	2.57	2.00	2.85
New Brunswick	2.30	2.47	2.85	2.65	2.64
Québec	2.59	3.04	3.29	3.02	3.11
Ontario	2.33	2.99	2.96	2.38	2.76
Manitoba	2.59	3.02	3.46	3.04	3.22
Saskatchewan	2.68	3.03	3.21	2.81	3.03
Alberta	2.93	2.85	3.14	2.37	2.95
British Columbia	2.47	2.63	2.82	2.36	2.62
Yukon Territory	2.35	2.49	2.82	2.40	2.68
Canada	2.36	2.96	3.01	2.52	2.81

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 7. Numbers of United States Automobiles and Motorists Staying Two or More Nights in Canada, by Province of Entry, Quarterly, 1967

Province of entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Automobiles — Two or more nights					
Nova Scotia	80	1,622	7,861	630	10,193
New Brunswick	6,055	21,619	105,165	24,604	157,443
Quebec	25,947	225,577	514,643	123,424	889,591
Ontario	71,585	348,277	832,999	157,301	1,410,162
Manitoba	4,411	18,623	45,719	11,833	80,586
Saskatchewan	1,300	7,547	16,409	3,843	29,099
Alberta	1,957	12,403	40,417	4,665	59,442
British Columbia	22,819	73,747	181,779	44,516	322,861
Yukon Territory	1,278	5,351	13,106	2,657	22,392
Canada	135,432	714,766	1,758,098	373,473	2,981,769
Persons in automobiles					
Nova Scotia	224	4,289	22,551	1,627	28,691
New Brunswick	15,213	58,828	316,749	72,356	463,146
Quebec	70,267	728,724	1,826,580	373,851	2,999,422
Ontario	171,349	1,046,151	2,618,564	372,605	4,208,669
Manitoba	11,348	59,145	157,913	36,141	264,547
Saskatchewan	3,590	25,250	56,849	11,452	97,141
Alberta	5,389	37,353	128,885	11,691	183,318
British Columbia	54,864	196,970	511,495	108,806	872,135
Yukon Territory	3,622	15,237	36,983	6,876	62,718
Canada	335,866	2,171,947	5,676,569	995,405	9,179,787
Average persons per automobile					
Nova Scotia	2.80	2.64	2.87	2.58	2.81
New Brunswick	2.51	2.72	3.01	2.94	2.94
Quebec	2.71	3.23	3.55	3.03	3.37
Ontario	2.39	3.00	3.14	2.37	2.98
Manitoba	2.57	3.18	3.45	3.05	3.28
Saskatchewan	2.76	3.35	3.46	2.98	3.34
Alberta	2.75	3.01	3.19	2.51	3.08
British Columbia	2.40	2.67	2.81	2.44	2.70
Yukon Territory	2.83	2.85	2.82	2.59	2.80
Canada	2.48	3.04	3.23	2.67	3.08

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 8. Numbers of United States Visitors Entering Canada by Non-automobile Transportation, by Province of Entry, 1963-67

Province of entry	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Aeroplane					
Atlantic Provinces	23,790	25,681	28,855	31,425	35,576
Quebec	149,060	166,428	188,685	207,940	530,289
Ontario	216,505	242,422	272,914	322,444	408,537
Manitoba	17,832	23,263	26,690	26,766	37,904
Saskatchewan	3,112	3,362	3,349	3,767	3,812
Alberta	9,927	15,405	15,462	21,840	24,661
British Columbia	64,097	74,082	84,978	92,075	130,413
Yukon Territory ¹	2,729	2,673	3,242	3,589	5,876
Canada	487,052	553,316	624,175	709,846	1,177,068
Bus ²					
Atlantic Provinces	13,297	12,940	12,807	14,042	15,259
Quebec	85,454	95,614	107,966	116,187	644,298
Ontario	339,045	363,012	430,575	475,222	688,577
Manitoba	9,539	8,742	8,980	9,045	15,955
Saskatchewan	232	219	40	252	27
Alberta	8,901	9,111	5,619	6,942	6,716
British Columbia	52,884	60,087	61,547	71,283	81,948
Yukon Territory	2,805	2,596	3,382	4,962	5,042
Canada	512,157	552,321	630,916	697,935	1,457,822
Rail ³					
Atlantic Provinces	1,454	442	370	351	257
Quebec	68,695	83,257	76,496	56,921	80,757
Ontario	76,336	84,602	84,288	77,439	104,328
Manitoba	22,669	22,372	22,825	18,123	20,163
Saskatchewan	4	4	4	4	4
Alberta	4	4	4	4	4
British Columbia	30,598	33,653	30,333	30,572	28,250
Yukon Territory	16,988	16,325	17,970	22,185	19,778
Canada	216,740	240,651	232,282	205,591	253,533
Boat					
Atlantic Provinces	2,311	1,427	1,304	1,833	1,852
Quebec	9,734	13,115	12,783	19,302	36,517
Ontario	376,338	353,183	359,099	369,337	400,284
Manitoba	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	119,588	124,352	140,969	161,044	168,437
Yukon Territory	8	9	8	1	47
Canada	507,979	492,086	514,163	551,517	607,137

¹ Yukon Territory traffic is practically all in transit to and from Alaska.² Excludes local traffic between border communities but includes in transit traffic.³ After deducting passengers in transit across Southern Ontario.⁴ No direct entries reported.

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 9. Numbers of United States Visitors Entering Canada by Non-automobile Transportation, by Month of Entry, 1963 - 1967

Month	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Aeroplane ¹					
January	29,789	36,483	34,005	38,817	47,842
February	27,143	29,263	32,225	39,867	39,155
March	29,297	32,917	35,683	43,730	43,684
April	31,829	35,375	40,104	46,343	54,054
May	40,560	49,081	52,924	60,799	112,439
June	55,809	60,865	66,886	77,951	164,330
July	56,024	66,272	78,273	88,793	156,429
August	60,308	65,742	77,089	92,136	167,829
September	48,975	55,725	65,650	72,089	146,680
October	44,311	46,251	57,916	58,803	127,362
November	32,148	37,912	41,743	44,521	60,312
December	30,859	37,430	41,677	45,997	56,952
Totals	487,052	553,316	624,175	709,846	1,177,068
Bus ²					
January	14,708	23,239	17,627	21,793	29,907
February	16,443	19,164	19,533	25,627	28,288
March	18,774	19,730	18,734	26,245	32,013
April	30,148	30,522	35,331	40,436	51,866
May	44,557	53,409	53,259	57,533	172,607
June	60,432	61,469	80,853	76,907	240,306
July	90,374	101,506	132,982	140,976	301,779
August	117,769	102,313	114,054	128,251	266,959
September	50,402	59,178	65,165	71,567	156,796
October	28,824	34,894	36,737	46,122	105,736
November	20,890	24,068	27,699	34,612	36,877
December	18,836	22,829	28,942	27,866	34,688
Totals	512,157	552,321	630,916	697,935	1,457,822
Rail (Gross entries)					
January	34,562	46,098	30,711	25,728	19,137
February	28,269	22,957	26,107	19,126	12,025
March	26,425	29,470	26,042	20,913	15,202
April	31,443	26,245	29,130	27,979	15,925
May	32,129	33,244	30,614	28,852	27,307
June	45,415	50,150	39,865	34,160	37,859
July	58,354	63,421	53,954	56,270	46,476
August	57,611	62,046	55,963	52,028	51,849
September	35,859	40,346	32,489	26,254	31,271
October	28,586	32,260	26,063	23,406	22,196
November	23,179	25,505	24,164	14,912	13,125
December	42,714	41,064	32,272	14,545	16,991
Totals	444,546	472,806	407,374	344,173	309,363

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 9. Numbers of United States Visitors Entering Canada by Non-automobile Transportation, by Month of Entry, 1963 - 67 - Concluded

Month	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Rail (Net entries) ³					
January	12,351	19,825	14,044	13,536	11,981
February	11,774	11,772	14,473	11,143	8,296
March	10,884	13,708	13,364	12,186	11,082
April	13,065	12,423	14,314	14,982	11,529
May	16,250	17,439	18,635	16,975	23,162
June	25,095	25,818	24,878	22,718	33,140
July	33,904	36,146	35,856	34,444	41,019
August	33,917	33,394	34,906	28,296	46,170
September	17,389	21,348	18,407	15,341	26,893
October	14,715	16,546	14,647	15,578	18,807
November	11,726	12,488	12,230	10,504	9,464
December	15,670	19,744	16,528	9,888	11,990
Totals	216,740	240,651	232,282	205,591	253,533
Boat					
January	442	1,140	79	87	89
February	267	398	420	84	843
March	411	264	160	202	177
April	1,270	1,081	1,080	1,283	1,673
May	17,937	22,370	24,650	25,519	31,489
June	76,858	72,692	78,740	88,916	102,722
July	151,973	160,852	170,034	181,482	199,194
August	161,058	155,920	162,902	174,707	174,952
September	70,856	64,249	63,559	63,005	80,769
October	22,810	10,990	10,150	13,951	12,232
November	3,675	1,957	1,864	1,960	2,406
December	422	173	525	321	591
Totals	507,979	492,086	514,163	551,517	607,137

¹ Including traffic in transit to and from Alaska.² Excludes local bus traffic between border communities but includes in transit traffic.³ After deducting passengers in transit across Southern Ontario.

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 10. Numbers of United States Visitors Entering Canada by Non-automobile Transportation, by Province of Entry, Quarterly, 1967

Province of entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Aeroplane					
Newfoundland	462	407	771	550	2,190
Prince Edward Island	1	79	115	9	204
Nova Scotia	2,362	4,253	10,010	3,505	20,130
New Brunswick	1,374	3,025	6,410	2,243	13,052
Quebec	44,008	154,875	217,759	113,647	530,289
Ontario	57,803	116,018	149,550	85,166	408,537
Manitoba	4,787	9,943	15,354	7,820	37,904
Saskatchewan	183	1,256	1,687	686	3,812
Alberta	3,351	6,113	9,730	5,467	24,661
British Columbia	15,663	33,469	56,388	24,893	130,413
Yukon Territory ¹	687	1,385	3,164	640	5,876
Canada	130,681	330,823	470,938	244,626	1,177,068
Bus²					
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	74	74
New Brunswick	1,621	3,372	8,814	1,378	15,185
Quebec	17,287	208,233	357,208	61,570	644,298
Ontario	57,240	220,620	312,748	97,969	688,577
Manitoba	1,276	7,569	5,659	1,451	15,955
Saskatchewan	—	27	—	—	27
Alberta	509	1,571	4,152	484	6,716
British Columbia	12,261	22,397	32,926	14,364	81,948
Yukon Territory	14	990	4,027	11	5,042
Canada	90,208	464,779	725,534	177,301	1,457,822
Rail³					
New Brunswick	65	46	65	81	257
Quebec	11,138	23,214	34,480	11,925	80,757
Ontario	27,324	40,555	60,714	31,565	160,158
Manitoba	2,564	4,685	10,242	2,672	20,163
British Columbia	5,176	7,100	10,315	5,659	28,250
Yukon Territory	97	5,491	13,780	410	19,778
Canada	46,364	81,091	129,596	52,312	309,363
Boat					
Newfoundland	—	4	26	—	30
Nova Scotia	9	436	429	—	874
New Brunswick	156	206	406	180	948
Quebec	1	9,100	24,888	2,528	36,517
Ontario	6	90,973	300,663	8,642	400,284
British Columbia	937	35,146	128,475	3,879	168,437
Yukon Territory	—	19	28	—	47
Canada	1,109	135,884	454,915	15,229	607,137

¹ Yukon Territory traffic is practically all in transit to and from Alaska.

² Excludes local bus traffic between border communities but includes in transit traffic.

³ Including passengers in transit across Southern Ontario.

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 11. Number of United States Automobiles in Canada, grouped by Province of Entry with Corresponding Province of Exit, by Selected Length of Visit, 1967¹

Province of entry	Province of exit	Length of stay			
		Cars staying one night	Staying two or more nights		
			Number of cars	Number of car nights	Average nights stay per car
Traffic from the Atlantic Provinces to other provinces: All ports in the Atlantic Provinces	All ports in the Atlantic Provinces	32,021	145,466	1,208,464	8.31
	All ports in Quebec	1,776	10,515	83,408	7.93
	All ports in Ontario	1,736	10,726	116,170	10.83
	All ports in Canada	35,533	167,636	1,427,878	8.52
Traffic from Quebec to other provinces: All ports in Quebec	All ports in Quebec	140,145	726,955	3,110,203	4.28
	All ports in the Atlantic Provinces	512	19,990	183,487	9.18
	All ports in Ontario	14,020	138,249	721,600	5.22
	All ports in Manitoba	—	486	3,839	7.90
	All ports in Canada	154,677	889,591	4,075,882	4.58
Traffic from Ontario to other provinces: All ports in Ontario	All ports in Ontario	876,463	1,067,790	6,976,371	6.53
	All ports in the Atlantic Provinces	160	27,256	314,780	11.55
	All ports in Quebec	31,023	288,762	1,504,257	5.21
	All ports in Manitoba	1,745	6,967	52,226	7.50
	All ports in Saskatchewan	—	1,358	12,982	9.56
	All ports in Canada	909,391	1,410,162	9,124,362	6.47
Traffic from Manitoba to other provinces: All ports in Manitoba	All ports in Manitoba	24,714	50,766	307,512	6.06
	All ports in Quebec	—	1,006	10,512	10.45
	All ports in Ontario	1,988	11,595	66,482	5.73
	All ports in Saskatchewan	1,130	3,321	22,415	6.75
	All ports in Alberta	—	4,440	30,062	6.77
	All ports in Canada	27,832	80,586	514,648	6.39
Traffic from Saskatchewan to other provinces: All ports in Saskatchewan	All ports in Saskatchewan	4,196	16,360	122,782	7.51
	All ports in Ontario	19	944	9,458	10.02
	All ports in Manitoba	212	2,041	16,008	7.84
	All ports in Alberta	206	3,298	31,210	9.46
	All ports in British Columbia	75	4,550	38,836	8.54
	All ports in Canada	4,708	29,099	230,680	7.93
Traffic from Alberta to other provinces: All ports in Alberta	All ports in Alberta	4,473	18,135	110,005	6.07
	All ports in Manitoba	94	2,710	20,291	7.49
	All ports in Saskatchewan	306	2,675	15,264	5.71
	All ports in British Columbia	1,352	26,287	177,734	6.76
	All ports in Yukon Territory	—	3,816	23,462	6.15
	All ports in Canada	6,225	59,442	405,592	6.82
Traffic from British Columbia to other provinces: All ports in British Columbia	All ports in British Columbia	73,930	276,739	1,602,415	5.79
	All ports in Saskatchewan	—	3,736	28,290	7.57
	All ports in Alberta	743	22,287	159,044	7.14
	All ports in Yukon Territory	—	6,528	36,868	5.65
	All ports in Canada	74,673	322,861	1,999,548	6.19
Traffic from Yukon Territory to other provinces: All ports in Yukon Territory	All ports in Yukon Territory	4,459	6,977	50,054	7.17
	All ports in Saskatchewan	—	2,939	13,935	4.74
	All ports in Alberta	—	3,842	30,209	7.86
	All ports in British Columbia	—	7,132	56,472	7.92
	All ports in Canada	4,459	22,392	175,986	7.86
All ports in Canada	All ports in Canada	1,217,498	2,981,769	17,954,576	6.02

¹ Subject to revision.

Note: Province of exit based on questionnaire surveys.

**TABLE 12. Number and Expenditures of United States Motorists in Canada,
classified by Length of Visit, 1967¹**

Estimated days stay	Number of cars	Number of persons	Average persons per car	Number of person days	Estimated expendi- tures	Average expendi- ture per person	Average expendi- ture per person per day
1 ² day	8,013,570	19,847,462	2.48	19,847,462	88,336,496	4.45	4.45
2 days.....	1,217,498	3,417,397	2.81	6,834,794	53,461,820	15.64	7.82
3 "	615,744	1,827,566	2.97	5,482,698	57,011,677	31.20	10.40
4 "	581,115	1,769,901	3.05	7,079,604	81,462,151	46.03	11.51
5 "	418,938	1,291,862	3.08	6,459,310	75,511,443	58.45	11.69
6 "	313,274	956,431	3.05	5,738,586	66,672,016	69.71	11.62
7 "	245,122	771,484	3.15	5,400,388	60,973,624	79.03	11.29
8 "	221,328	712,371	3.22	5,698,968	58,448,324	82.05	10.26
9 "	137,370	442,158	3.22	3,979,422	38,617,532	87.34	9.70
10 "	90,676	294,002	3.24	2,940,020	27,126,229	92.27	9.23
11 "	73,285	233,757	3.19	2,571,327	22,386,459	95.77	8.71
12 "	52,828	174,002	3.29	2,088,024	16,913,489	97.20	8.10
13 "	38,688	127,107	3.29	1,652,391	12,183,248	95.85	7.37
14 "	31,768	102,916	3.24	1,440,824	10,902,643	105.94	7.57
15 "	31,327	97,012	3.10	1,455,180	11,531,268	118.86	7.92
16 "	21,276	66,140	3.11	1,058,240	8,271,109	125.05	7.82
17 "	16,014	50,994	3.18	866,898	5,898,565	115.67	6.80
18 "	9,986	29,631	2.97	533,358	4,187,599	141.32	7.85
19 "	8,983	24,823	2.76	471,637	3,824,154	154.06	8.11
20 "	6,660	19,263	2.89	385,260	2,597,761	134.86	6.74
21 "	7,297	21,316	2.92	447,636	2,968,006	139.24	6.63
22-29 days	25,947	72,948	2.81	1,793,791	10,734,693	147.16	5.98
30-59 "	19,927	55,822	2.80	2,148,031	12,007,956	215.11	5.59
60 days and over	14,216	38,281	2.69	4,439,448	18,900,936	493.74	4.26
Totals	12,212,837	32,444,646	2.66	90,813,297	750,929,198	23.14	8.27
Average length of stay				2.80			

¹ Subject to revision.

² Automobiles entering and leaving on the same day (includes the category previously shown as repeats).

Note: Detail based on questionnaire surveys.

TABLE 13. Number of United States Automobiles Entering Canada, classified by Length of Visit and Province of Exit, 1967¹

Estimated days stay	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon Territory	Canada
1 ² day	1, 209, 887	878, 044	5, 259, 657	134, 209	49, 013	37, 950	444, 810	8, 013, 570
2 days	32, 693	172, 944	894, 226	26, 765	5, 632	5, 422	79, 816	1, 217, 498
3 "	16, 899	224, 272	251, 704	16, 828	4, 198	8, 605	93, 238	615, 744
4 "	22, 424	262, 597	201, 664	12, 277	4, 821	7, 711	69, 621	581, 115
5 "	18, 176	178, 183	163, 437	9, 512	4, 308	7, 140	38, 182	418, 938
6 "	18, 109	116, 715	132, 600	4, 823	3, 558	5, 759	31, 710	313, 274
7 "	17, 638	79, 811	110, 725	3, 700	3, 119	4, 736	25, 393	245, 122
8 "	17, 633	62, 861	110, 554	4, 644	2, 511	4, 044	19, 081	221, 328
9 "	15, 570	34, 164	64, 800	2, 757	1, 591	3, 477	15, 011	137, 370
10 "	8, 892	21, 911	41, 150	2, 332	1, 431	2, 730	12, 230	90, 676
11 "	10, 841	12, 474	33, 913	2, 078	730	1, 769	11, 480	73, 285
12 "	8, 677	9, 061	25, 395	1, 188	510	1, 581	6, 416	52, 828
13 "	5, 875	4, 799	20, 032	736	356	1, 680	5, 210	38, 688
14 "	5, 129	4, 112	16, 038	953	356	1, 221	3, 959	31, 768
15 "	4, 974	4, 157	14, 670	709	290	2, 714	3, 813	31, 327
16 "	3, 382	2, 804	9, 746	754	209	824	3, 557	21, 276
17 "	2, 760	2, 092	7, 461	470	377	677	2, 177	16, 014
18 "	1, 681	1, 543	4, 352	345	184	287	1, 594	9, 986
19 "	1, 842	1, 428	2, 994	504	172	348	1, 695	8, 983
20 "	1, 338	674	2, 640	135	211	385	1, 277	6, 660
21 "	1, 068	1, 210	2, 398	652	150	282	1, 537	7, 297
22-29 days	6, 069	2, 624	9, 157	616	716	1, 173	5, 592	25, 947
30-59 "	3, 152	2, 715	7, 681	355	512	663	4, 849	19, 927
60 days and over	1, 717	966	8, 266	578	157	168	2, 364	14, 216
Totals	1, 436, 426	2, 082, 161	7, 395, 260	227, 920	85, 112	101, 346	884, 612	12, 212, 837

¹ Subject to revision.

² Entering and leaving on the same day (includes the category previously shown as repeats).

Note: Detail based on questionnaire surveys.

TABLE 14. Number of Persons in United States Automobiles Entering Canada, classified by Length of Visit and Province of Exit, 1967¹

Estimated days stay	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon Territory	Canada
1 ² day	3,030,630	2,032,283	13,263,224	343,680	132,049	104,647	940,949	19,847,462
2 days	89,570	491,558	2,496,033	78,669	18,522	16,164	226,881	3,417,397
3 "	49,573	687,585	730,166	52,760	14,202	28,035	265,245	1,827,566
4 "	65,288	822,886	614,873	36,133	15,891	23,430	191,400	1,769,901
5 "	52,085	563,170	497,493	31,497	13,162	23,639	110,816	1,291,862
6 "	53,779	368,773	398,002	15,858	9,429	17,693	92,897	956,431
7 "	50,029	260,007	350,053	11,959	8,937	13,949	76,550	771,484
8 "	51,635	203,826	368,522	12,805	8,306	13,928	53,349	712,371
9 "	42,751	111,001	219,073	8,238	5,482	10,536	45,077	442,158
10 "	28,151	71,085	135,385	7,367	4,801	8,717	38,496	294,002
11 "	33,350	37,648	110,966	6,502	2,862	6,084	36,345	233,757
12 "	25,007	26,892	92,497	3,562	1,651	5,911	18,482	174,002
13 "	19,570	14,483	70,397	2,294	1,017	4,938	14,408	127,107
14 "	14,833	14,191	54,749	2,259	972	3,883	12,029	102,916
15 "	13,912	13,575	46,481	2,316	1,049	8,859	10,820	97,012
16 "	8,959	7,614	34,117	2,434	530	2,385	10,101	66,140
17 "	7,251	7,484	25,539	1,396	1,239	1,804	6,281	50,994
18 "	5,217	3,564	14,064	1,149	511	649	4,477	29,631
19 "	4,909	4,342	8,539	1,377	426	1,014	4,216	24,823
20 "	4,068	2,203	7,650	474	529	979	3,360	19,263
21 "	2,579	3,208	9,002	1,598	383	929	3,617	21,316
22-29 days	17,176	6,253	28,051	2,081	1,534	3,265	14,588	72,948
30-59 "	6,977	7,743	23,684	873	1,768	1,443	13,334	55,822
60 days and over	4,119	2,430	24,418	968	328	422	5,596	38,281
Totals	3,681,418	5,763,804	19,622,978	628,249	245,580	303,303	2,199,314	32,444,646

¹ Subject to revision.

² Entering and leaving on the same day (includes the category previously shown as repeats).

Note: Detail based on questionnaire surveys.

**TABLE 15. Number and Expenditures of United States Visitors Entering Canada
by Plane, Bus, and Rail, classified by Length of Visit, 1967¹**

Estimated days stay in Canada	Number of persons	Per cent of total persons	Number of person days	Average stay per person	Estimated expendi- ture	Average expendi- ture per person	Average expendi- ture per person per day
Plane ²							
1 ³ day	50,600	4.3	50,600	1.0	1,526,000	30.20	30.20
2 days	166,700	14.2	333,400	2.0	6,947,000	41.70	20.80
3- 7 days	712,400	60.8	3,160,100	4.4	90,303,000	126.80	28.60
8-14 "	173,700	14.9	1,695,900	9.8	48,534,000	279.40	28.60
15-21 "	40,900	3.5	702,800	17.2	16,687,000	408.00	23.70
22 days and over	26,900	2.3	1,030,100	38.3	12,942,000	481.10	12.60
Totals	1,171,200	100.0	6,972,900	6.0	176,939,000	151.10	25.40
Bus ²							
1 ³ day	155,700	11.5	155,700	1.0	2,432,000	15.60	15.60
2 days	89,100	6.6	178,200	2.0	2,268,000	25.50	12.70
3- 7 days	794,700	58.8	3,653,300	4.6	77,632,000	97.70	21.20
8-14 "	245,900	18.2	2,424,500	9.9	59,215,000	240.80	24.40
15-21 "	36,200	2.7	625,300	17.3	9,094,000	251.20	14.50
22 days and over	30,400	2.2	1,215,800	40.0	10,042,000	330.30	8.30
Totals	1,352,000	100.0	8,252,800	6.1	160,683,000	118.80	19.50
Rail ²							
1 ³ day	10,000	4.0	10,000	1.0	278,000	27.80	27.80
2 days	14,900	5.9	29,800	2.0	470,000	31.50	15.80
3- 7 days	158,600	62.6	730,000	4.6	15,459,000	97.50	21.20
8-14 "	51,300	20.2	513,000	10.0	10,904,000	212.60	21.30
15-21 "	12,500	4.9	212,200	17.0	3,637,000	291.00	17.10
22 days and over	6,200	2.4	213,800	34.5	2,217,000	357.60	10.40
Totals	253,500	100.0	1,708,800	6.7	32,965,000	130.00	19.30

¹ Subject to revision.

² Exclusive of in transit traffic.

³ Persons entering and leaving same day.

Note: Detail based on questionnaire surveys.

TABLE 16. Numbers of United States Visitors¹ Entering Canada by Plane, Bus, and Rail, classified by Selected States of Origin, 1963 - 67

State	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ²
North Eastern	508,000	516,000	661,000	705,000	1,228,000
Connecticut	32,000	27,000	44,000	40,000	88,000
Massachusetts	46,000	66,000	93,000	93,000	253,000
New Jersey	70,000	65,000	83,000	104,000	103,000
New York	261,000	282,000	325,000	329,000	419,000
Pennsylvania	79,000	52,000	91,000	105,000	196,000
Other North Eastern	20,000	24,000	25,000	34,000	169,000
Per cent of total	43.8	40.6	47.4	46.0	44.2
Great Lakes	303,000	335,000	298,000	329,000	610,000
Illinois	96,000	83,000	87,000	82,000	209,000
Indiana	13,000	14,000	18,000	19,000	50,000
Michigan	85,000	121,000	88,000	96,000	128,000
Ohio	90,000	92,000	79,000	104,000	171,000
Wisconsin	19,000	25,000	26,000	28,000	52,000
Per cent of total	26.1	26.3	21.4	21.5	22.0
North Western	54,000	41,000	47,000	54,000	81,000
Minnesota	43,000	30,000	37,000	39,000	66,000
Other North Western	11,000	11,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
Per cent of total	4.7	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.9
West Coast	139,000	194,000	205,000	197,000	337,000
California	71,000	100,000	103,000	113,000	201,000
Oregon	13,000	20,000	20,000	22,000	49,000
Washington	55,000	74,000	82,000	62,000	87,000
Per cent of total	12.0	15.3	14.7	12.8	12.1
Remaining states	156,000	186,000	183,000	248,000	521,000
Colorado	8,000	13,000	11,000	16,000	18,000
Florida	13,000	12,000	10,000	19,000	40,000
Iowa	7,000	7,000	7,000	14,000	17,000
Maryland	10,000	12,000	13,000	18,000	50,000
Missouri	15,000	15,000	17,000	15,000	43,000
Texas	19,000	21,000	30,000	35,000	47,000
Other remaining	84,000	106,000	95,000	131,000	306,000
Per cent of total	13.4	14.6	13.1	16.2	18.8
Totals	1,160,000	1,272,000	1,394,000	1,533,000	2,777,000

¹ Exclusive of in transit traffic.

² Subject to revision.

Note: State of origin estimated on the basis of the U.S. Department of Commerce Survey.

PART II

Canadian Travel in the United States

Numbers and Expenditures

There was some curtailment of Canadian travel to the United States in 1967. A decrease of 6.3 per cent was recorded with 32.5 million Canadians re-entering from the United States compared with 34.7 million in 1966. Estimates of Canadian travel payments to the United States amounted to \$614.1 million in Centennial Year, very little change from the figure of \$616.2 million in the previous year. One factor which greatly influences expenditures is length of stay. Canadians leaving and returning on the same day outnumbered travellers staying one or more nights by three to one in 1967 compared with four to one the previous year. Expenditures were not affected proportionately since the outlay per person in the short-term is much lower than that for the long-term traveller and payments remained at a ratio of roughly ten to one in favour of those staying one or more nights in the United States. Most of the decrease in volume was attributable to the category "other travellers" although the number of Canadians leaving and returning on the same day by automobile and re-entries by rail and boat also diminished from the previous year.

In Statement 24 Canadian travel in the United States is divided into two important groupings to show the effect of short-term traffic on numbers and expenditures. In this statement an attempt is made to differentiate between the excursionist and commuter (short-term traffic) and the international definition of the "tourist" (long-term traffic) which includes those residents staying one or more nights in the United States for all purposes and in all types of accommodation. A further refinement of the classification "tourist" is possible by using the information provided from the questionnaire survey. Data from the survey are presented in subsequent sections.

Over three quarters or 24.7 million of the Canadians returning from the United States were excursionists or commuters and are classified as residents leaving and returning on the same day. Estimated expenditures for this group totalled \$57.0 million which is only 10 per cent of the aggregate payments to the United States. The remaining 7.8 million travellers fall within the category "tourist" or persons staying one or more nights in the United States. Although this group is less significant in numbers (24 per cent), their expenditures accounted for 90 per cent or \$557.1 million of the travel payments to the United States. Canadian motorists staying one or more nights spent \$325.3 million or more than half the total expenditures. Travellers in this category numbered 6.3 million in 1967 and their overall average expenditure was \$52 per long-term motorist as compared to \$55 in 1966.

The value of merchandise purchased under the customs exemption privilege is included in the payments by Canadians travelling in the United States

for one or more nights. The value declared in 1967 amounted to \$28,788,000, a decrease of 1.2 per cent compared with the figure of \$29,130,000 recorded in 1966. The value declared accounted for 4.7 per cent of the total payments by Canadians in the United States, the same proportion as the previous year. Values of merchandise declared during the first quarter totalled \$4.9 million, in the second quarter \$6.7 million, in the third quarter \$11.2 million and in the last quarter of 1967 some \$6.0 million.

Type of Transportation

Automobile. — The tabulation of reports submitted by border officials shows that 10,473,844 Canadian automobiles returned from the United States in 1967, some 78,803 more cars than in 1966. The reports received subdivide the above number and show 8,368,420 leaving and returning to Canada on the same day, 546,037 staying one night in the United States, and 1,559,387 cars remaining two or more nights. Passenger car registrations in Canada numbered 5,876,691 in 1967, an increase of 7.2 per cent or 395,967 registrations compared with the revised figure of 5,480,724 in 1966. The ratio of persons to car was one car for every 3.5 residents in Canada and the average number of passenger cars per family came to 1.3 in 1967 compared with 1.2 in the previous year. The number of border crossings represents the equivalent of 1.8 trips to the United States for each car registered in Canada during 1967.

The number of Canadians in automobiles returning from the United States as recorded by border officials totalled 28,085,000 in 1967, less than one per cent below the 1966 figure. Canadian motorists spent an estimated \$363.0 million in the United States, an increase of about one per cent over the previous year. The average outlay for each Canadian returning by automobile was \$12.90 in 1967, very little change from the \$12.70 average in 1966. Average expenditures quoted in this report are the result of several thousand calculations weighted on the basis of length of stay, type of transportation, province of re-entry, etc. The quarterly pattern of numbers of persons returning in automobiles and their expenditures appears in Statements 25 and 26.

Plane. — Canadians returning by plane numbered 792,000 in 1967, exceeding the total in the previous year by 87,000 or 12.3 per cent. Each year since 1964 the number of Canadians travelling by plane has increased by over 10 per cent. Compared with 1958 when 361,000 re-entries were reported, plane traffic has more than doubled. In 1967, expenditures by this group were estimated at \$153.8 million, an increase of 2.0 per cent over 1966. The slower rate of increase in expenditures may be attributed to a decrease in the average outlay per person to \$194 in 1967, down some \$20 from the preceding year.

All four quarters contributed to the increase in the volume of Canadian re-entries by plane. The rate of growth was 18.2 per cent in the first quarter, 4.7 per cent in the second, 16.9 per cent in the third, and 10.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of

1967. Quarterly expenditures show no change in the first quarter, a slight decrease in the second quarter, and increases in both the third and fourth quarters of the year.

STATEMENT 23. Number and Expenditures of Canadian Travellers in the United States,¹ 1964-67

Type of transportation	Number of persons				Expenditures			
	1964	1965	1966	1967 ²	1964	1965	1966	1967 ²
	thousands				millions of dollars			
Automobile:								
One or more nights in United States	3,887	4,861	5,764	6,269	218.3	266.2	318.1	325.3
Leaving and returning same day	20,765	21,720	22,494	21,816	35.8	38.7	42.1	37.7
Totals	24,652	26,581	28,258	28,085	254.1	304.9	360.2	363.0
Non-automobile:								
Plane	544	637	705	792	115.4	131.2	150.8	153.8
Bus	449	489	552	577	50.0	53.6	60.2	53.9
Rail	256	216	176	148	33.2	29.3	28.4	23.3
Boat	116	110	138	127	3.8	2.5	3.4	2.8
Other ³	6,147	5,400	4,851	2,771	19.6	15.9	13.2	17.3
Totals	7,512	6,852	6,422	4,415	222.0	232.5	256.0	251.1
Grand totals	32,164	33,433	34,680	32,500	476.1	537.4	616.2	614.1

¹ Excludes Hawaii.

² Subject to revision.

³ Includes transportation fares paid to United States carriers by Canadians travelling overseas via United States.

STATEMENT 24. Number and Expenditures of Canadian Travellers in the United States, classified by Length of Stay and Type of Transportation, 1967

Mode of travel	Number of persons	Per cent of grand total	Estimated expenditures ¹	Per cent of grand total
Short-term traffic (leaving and returning same day)				
Automobile	21,816,300	67.13	37,676,000	6.11
Non-automobile:				
Plane	32,600	0.10	1,447,000	0.24
Bus	49,500	0.15	253,000	0.04
Rail	3,200	0.01	77,000	0.01
Boat	35,700	0.11	183,000	0.03
Other travellers (pedestrians, local bus, etc.) ²	2,771,600	8.53	17,334,000	3.17
Totals, non-automobile	2,892,600	8.90	19,294,000	3.49
Totals (short-term)	24,708,900	76.03	56,970,000	9.60
Long-term traffic (one or more nights in the United States)				
Automobile:				
One night in the United States	1,552,600	4.78	19,151,000	3.11
Two or more nights in the United States	4,715,800	14.51	306,140,000	49.67
Totals, automobile	6,268,400	19.29	325,291,000	52.78
Non-automobile:				
Plane	759,100	2.34	152,336,000	24.72
Bus	527,900	1.62	53,685,000	8.71
Rail	144,400	0.44	23,254,000	3.77
Boat	91,200	0.28	2,584,000	0.42
Totals, non-automobile	1,522,600	4.68	231,859,000	37.62
Totals (long-term)	7,791,000	23.97	557,150,000	90.40
Grand totals	32,499,900	100.00	614,120,000	100.00

¹ Subject to revision and excludes Hawaii.

² Includes transportation fares paid to United States carriers by Canadians travelling overseas via United States.

**STATEMENT 25. Number of Canadian Travellers Returning from the United States,¹
Quarterly, 1967**

Type of transportation	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
	thousands				
Automobile:					
Two or more nights in United States	647	999	2,285	785	4,716
One night in the United States	217	381	672	283	1,553
Leaving and returning same day	4,364	5,702	7,277	4,473	21,816
Totals	5,228	7,082	10,234	5,541	28,085
Non-automobile:					
Plane	214	201	187	190	792
Bus	114	162	187	114	577
Rail	41	35	41	31	148
Boat	2	24	92	9	127
Other	400	869	819	683	2,771
Totals	771	1,291	1,326	1,027	4,415
Grand totals	5,999	8,373	11,560	6,568	32,500

¹ Excludes Hawaii.

**STATEMENT 26. Expenditures of Canadian Travellers in the United States,¹
Quarterly, 1967²**

Type of transportation	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
	millions of dollars				
Automobile:					
Two or more nights in United States	54.2	91.8	119.5	40.6	306.1
One night in the United States	2.5	3.9	8.5	4.3	19.2
Leaving and returning same day	7.6	10.1	12.1	7.9	37.7
Totals	64.3	105.8	140.1	52.8	363.0
Non-automobile:					
Plane	47.5	42.9	29.9	33.5	153.8
Bus	13.5	14.9	16.2	9.3	53.9
Rail	5.3	8.0	6.5	3.5	23.3
Boat	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.2	2.8
Other ³	3.0	5.5	5.2	3.6	17.3
Totals	69.5	71.9	59.6	50.1	251.1
Grand totals	133.8	177.7	199.7	102.9	614.1

¹ Excludes Hawaii.

² Subject to revision.

³ Includes transportation fares paid to United States carriers by Canadians travelling overseas via United States.

Bus. — A total of 577,000 Canadians re-entered Canada by bus in 1967, some 4.5 per cent more than the previous year. The rate of growth for this group was the lowest since 1964. A decrease in the average expenditure per traveller by bus to \$93 from \$109 in 1966 brought estimated payments down to \$53.9 million in 1967. Although more use was made of buses in Canadian travel to the United States, the average stay was shorter which tends to lower the mean outlay and also the total expenditures.

Rail. — Canadians returning from visits to the United States by rail amounted to 148,000 in 1967, a decrease of 15.9 per cent in comparison with

1966. Over the past ten year period, with the exception of 1964, rail traffic has shown declines and in 1967 the number of re-entries by rail was roughly one-third the figure of 405,000 recorded in 1958. The expenditure pattern over the same period was somewhat similar but at a slower rate of decline. Canadians re-entering by rail from visits to the United States spent a total of \$23.3 million in 1967, down 18.0 per cent compared with the previous year.

Boat. — Residents of Canada returning from the United States by boat totalled 127,000 in 1967. Boat travel had reached a record high of 138,000 persons in 1966. Estimated expenditures by these travellers

in 1967 fell 17.6 per cent to a total of \$2.8 million. The average outlay per Canadian boat traveller was reduced to \$22 from \$25 in 1966. The third quarter was responsible for most of the decrease in re-entries by boat while the second quarter reflected the decrease in expenditures.

Other travellers.—The category "other travellers" represents the residue of Canadian travellers to the United States and includes pedestrians, persons in commercial trucks and local buses, residents on bicycles and motorcycles, etc. In 1967 there were 2,771,000 Canadians classified as "other travellers", nearly one half of the total for this category in 1966. Expenditures by this group were estimated at \$17.3 million. This includes transportation fares paid to United States carriers by Canadians travelling to overseas countries via the United States. Excluding transportation costs the average expenditure of Canadian "other travellers" came to a little less than \$3 in 1967. The decrease in the number of travellers in this classification was distributed quite evenly between quarters.

Province of Re-entry

Statement 27 illustrates that border re-entries of Canadians again were heaviest in Ontario in 1967 when 13.4 million persons or 41 per cent of the total returned in that province. This represents a decrease of 10.2 per cent compared with 1966. Quebec and New Brunswick each made up about 20 per cent of the aggregate in 1967 and registered decreases of 5.8 and 13.2 per cent, respectively, in contrast with the previous year. The remaining provinces

recorded increases in the number of Canadians returning from the United States during Centennial Year.

A review of Canadian traffic returning from the United States by type of transportation reveals that 11.2 million or 40 per cent of the total automobile re-entries in 1967 were through ports in Ontario. Quebec received the largest number of motorists returning after a stay of two or more nights (1,640,000 persons) while Ontario was highest in both the one night category (680,000) and the group leaving and returning on the same day, 8,984,000 residents. The majority of Canadian residents returning from visits to the United States by plane re-entered through ports in Ontario. Statement 27 shows that 449,000 Canadians returned in that province, some 71,000 more than in 1966. On the other hand, ports in Quebec reported a lower number of plane re-entries in 1967, a total of 180,000 persons compared with 207,000 residents the preceding year. Slightly over one half of the total Canadians returning by bus re-entered in Ontario while between 20 and 25 per cent returned through ports in Quebec. More Canadians returned by bus in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory than by plane. Some 69 per cent of the total Canadian boat travellers re-entered at ports on Ontario waterways in 1967 and 46 per cent of the re-entries by rail were in the same province. Canadian traffic returning as "other travellers" was heaviest in Ontario and New Brunswick. These provinces have local communities adjacent to the international border and normally show the largest number of same day traffic especially for automobile re-entries.

STATEMENT 27. Number of Canadian Travellers Returning From the United States, by Type of Transportation and Province of Re-entry, 1967

Type of transportation	Atlantic Provinces ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon Territory ²	Canada
thousands								
Automobile:								
Two or more nights in the United States	343	1,640	1,556	298	116	107	656	4,716
One night in the United States	106	414	680	88	20	15	230	1,553
Leaving and returning same day	4,706	3,909	8,984	556	256	150	3,255	21,816
Totals	5,155	5,963	11,220	942	392	272	4,141	28,085
Non-automobile:								
Plane	24	180	449	27	1	20	91	792
Bus	12	140	291	12	--	4	118	577
Rail	1	42	68	14	--	--	23	148
Boat	5	17	88	--	--	--	17	127
Other	1,066	244	1,305	33	31	11	81	2,771
Totals	1,108	623	2,201	86	32	35	330	4,415
Grand totals	6,263	6,586	13,421	1,028	424	307	4,471	32,500

¹ Returning mainly through ports in New Brunswick.

² Returning mainly through ports in British Columbia.

**STATEMENT 28. Number of Canadian Travellers Returning from the United States,
by Province of Re-entry, Quarterly, 1967**

Province of re-entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island	100	100	200	200	600
Nova Scotia	3,200	5,200	10,700	5,000	24,100
New Brunswick	1,269,900	1,628,400	1,942,700	1,397,200	6,238,200
Quebec	948,400	1,551,600	2,952,900	1,133,600	6,586,500
Ontario	2,730,800	3,663,800	4,182,700	2,843,300	13,420,600
Manitoba	143,500	229,000	450,400	205,000	1,027,900
Saskatchewan	63,300	106,100	167,000	87,700	424,100
Alberta	47,400	67,700	130,300	61,600	307,000
British Columbia	791,700	1,118,300	1,718,100	833,400	4,461,500
Yukon Territory	700	2,400	5,400	900	9,400
Canada	5,999,000	8,372,600	11,560,400	6,567,900	32,499,900

Length of Stay

Tourist nights of Canadian residents travelling in the United States are weighted by type of transportation, province of re-entry, and length of stay. The term "tourist" as used here is defined as a person staying one or more nights in the United States for any reason and includes in transit travellers, students, workers, etc.

In 1967, long-term Canadian travellers stayed an average of 6.7 nights in the United States, almost unchanged from 1966 when the average was 6.9

nights. A total of 7.7 million Canadians travelling in the United States by automobile, plane, bus, and rail stayed 51.5 million nights. This represents an increase of 4.2 per cent in the number of tourist nights compared with 1966. The average nights stay by type of transportation in 1967 shows very little change compared to the previous year. Canadians returning by automobile stayed 6 nights in the United States. Plane and bus travellers stayed an average of one day less than in 1966, both recording a stay of 10 nights. The average nights stay for Canadians returning by rail remained at 13 nights.

**STATEMENT 29. Estimated Nights Spent by Canadians in the United States,
by Type of Transportation, 1963 - 67**

Type of transportation	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Automobile	23,216,100	28,544,300	30,688,200	34,006,200	36,570,700
Plane	5,370,800	6,299,300	6,686,600	7,308,900	7,568,100
Bus	4,719,700	5,421,300	5,458,900	5,859,400	5,417,700
Rail	2,951,400	3,020,800	2,488,700	2,277,100	1,948,700
Totals	36,258,000	43,285,700	45,322,400	49,451,600	51,505,200

Questionnaire Survey of Canadian Travellers in the United States

The Canadian questionnaire survey covers trips to the United States and visits to overseas countries. In this section data concerning trips to the United States are reviewed. The survey includes visits by all types of transportation except automobile traffic entering and returning from the United

States on the same day. The form E60A - "Canadian Vehicles Leaving Canada and Returning on the Same Day" - which is completed by the port officials during sample periods provides information on expenditures. The questionnaire distributed to Canadian travellers returning by automobile (one or more nights), plane, through bus, rail, and boat requests further information on the trip in the United States.

**STATEMENT 30. Number and Expenditures of Canadian Travellers¹ in the United States,
by Province of Residence, 1967**

Province of residence	Number of persons	Estimated expenditures	Average expenditure per person
	thousands	millions	
Atlantic Provinces	470	28.7	61.10
Quebec	2,354	137.7	58.50
Ontario	3,124	250.8	80.30
Manitoba	400	27.8	69.50
Saskatchewan	192	14.3	74.50
Alberta	406	35.1	86.50
British Columbia and Yukon Territory	967	64.7	66.90
Canada	7,913	559.1	70.70

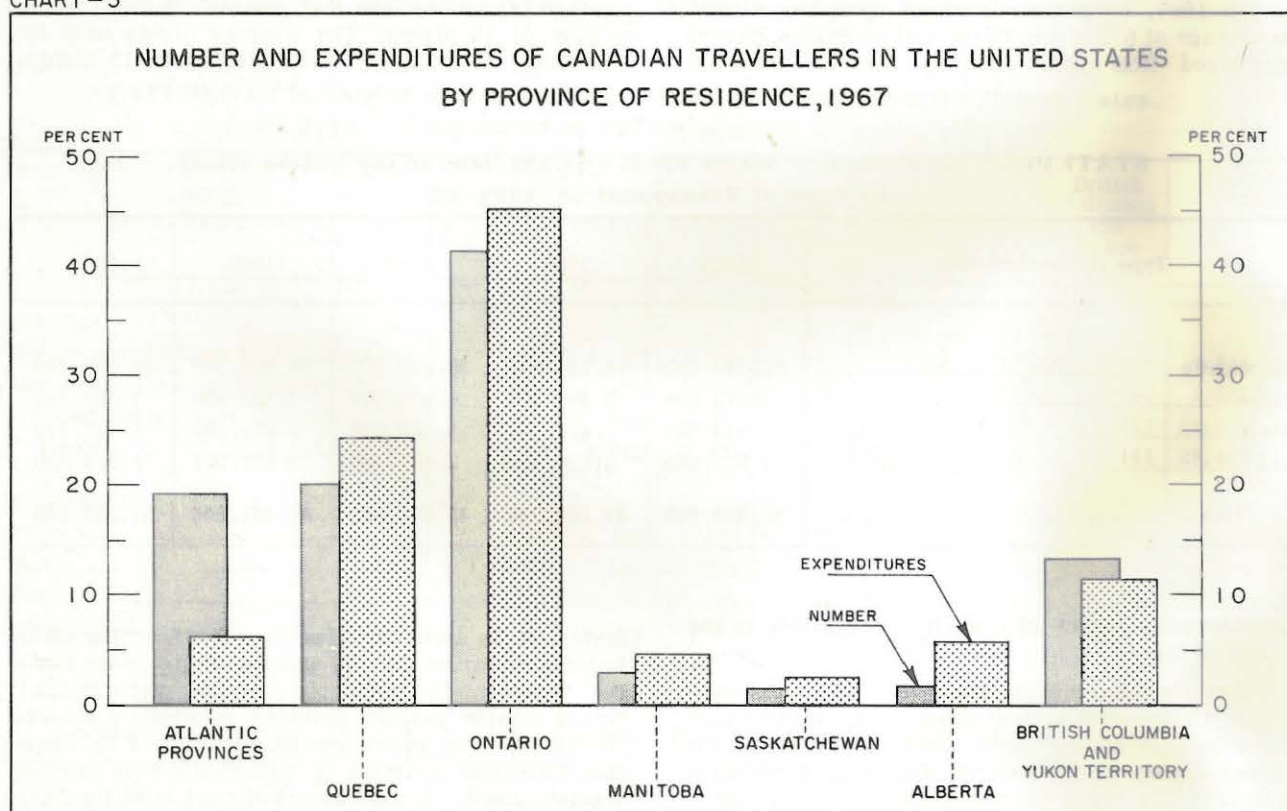
¹ Excludes Canadians leaving and returning by automobile on the same day and "other travellers".

Response to this survey is voluntary and necessarily subject to response bias. The estimates of expenditures and travel characteristics obtained from the survey are weighted to known traffic densities and stratifications to remove some of the biases. Methods of compiling and weighting the survey are described in Section C.

Information on the **province of residence** of Canadians returning from the United States is not available for years previous to 1967. Estimates of

the numbers and expenditures by province of residence are illustrated in Chart 5. It should be noted that the estimates for Canadian motorists leaving and returning on the same day and "other travellers" are based on province of re-entry under the assumption that the latter would correspond with residence for this short-term traffic. In Statements 30 and 31 the figures and percentages include a small number of Canadians returning on the same day by plane, bus, rail, and boat but exclude the majority of the short-term traffic.

CHART - 5



In 1967, Ontario was the province of residence of 41 per cent of the total Canadians returning from the United States. This represents about 13.4 million persons. Residents of Quebec accounted for 20 per cent of the aggregate or an estimated 6.5 million travellers. New Brunswick followed closely with 19 per cent or 6.2 million residents. Estimated expenditures did not vary proportionately with volume by province because of the interplay of length of stay. New Brunswick with a high percentage of excursionists and commuters accounted for only 6 per cent of the total outlay in the United States. For Ontario, expenditures by residents staying one or more nights were sufficiently high to overcome the relatively low spending by the numerous travellers leaving and returning on the

same day. Some 45 per cent of the payments to the United States were attributed to Ontario residents.

Statement 30 shows that residents of Ontario and Alberta visiting in the United States spent on the average between \$80 and \$90 per trip. Persons residing in Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces spent a lesser amount, an average of about \$60. Statement 31 indicates that the majority of Canadians visiting the United States returned through ports in their province of residence. Quebec and Ontario each recorded proportions of re-entry to residence of 91 per cent. Saskatchewan showed more diversity in ratios with only 62 per cent of the re-entries being resident in that province while 25 per cent resided in Alberta.

STATEMENT 31. Canadian Travellers¹ Returning from the United States, Province of Residence by Province of Re-entry, 1967

Province of re-entry	Province of residence							
	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon Territory	Canada
	per cent							
Atlantic Provinces	80.0	4.0	14.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	100.0
Quebec	1.7	91.0	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	100.0
Ontario	1.0	3.6	90.9	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.8	100.0
Manitoba	0.4	0.5	5.8	73.8	9.4	6.6	3.5	100.0
Saskatchewan	1.0	0.8	4.4	1.0	61.8	24.6	6.4	100.0
Alberta	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.7	6.2	88.1	2.8	100.0
British Columbia and Yukon Territory	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.3	2.5	14.7	79.3	100.0
Canada	5.9	29.7	39.5	5.1	2.4	5.1	12.3	100.0

¹ Excludes Canadians leaving and returning by automobile on the same day and "other travellers".

STATEMENT 32. Destination of Canadian Travellers¹ in the United States, 1963- 67

Region of destination	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	number of persons				
New England	598,600	654,500	1,300,500	1,886,700	2,104,000
Middle Atlantic	1,196,700	1,265,200	1,282,700	1,320,900	1,582,800
South Atlantic	837,200	926,500	824,600	853,300	829,400
East North Central	728,000	708,200	733,600	667,600	871,900
West North Central	239,500	361,100	579,600	580,200	884,300
East South Central	30,800	38,000	28,700	34,900	44,700
West South Central	42,600	49,200	51,900	62,400	46,300
Mountain	192,600	202,600	304,500	467,300	329,400
Pacific	1,088,900	906,600	1,075,700	1,308,700	1,086,400
Other remaining states	30,600	25,500	20,900	14,200	5,900
Totals	4,985,500	5,137,400	6,202,700	7,196,200	7,785,100

¹ Excludes persons leaving and returning to Canada by automobile on the same day and "other travellers" but includes same day plane, bus, and rail traffic.

The region of destination of Canadian travellers returning from the United States by automobile (one or more nights traffic), plane, through bus, and rail is shown in Statement 32. The destinations of the respondents are tabulated from the question "Town and city and state where most of your time was spent". If more than one state of destination was indicated the state farthest from the port of re-entry was taken. Data for states lying close to the border should be taken as minimal since Canadians have to pass through these states on their way farther south.

In 1967, the New England region was the main destination of 27 per cent of the Canadians returning from the United States. The Middle Atlantic and Pacific States followed with 20 and 14 per cent, respectively. About 11 per cent of the Canadians re-entering by automobile after a stay of one or more nights and those returning by plane, bus, and rail stated main destination in the East North Central region and the same proportion reported destinations in the West North Central States.

The questionnaire survey is used to secure information on the main reason Canadians visit the United States. Eight purposes of trip appear on the questionnaire, namely; business, formal study, health, holiday, shopping, in transit through the United States to or from other regions of Canada, visiting friends or relatives, and "other" purposes. Some persons indicated more than one main reason for visiting the United States so the questionnaires were divided into three categories. Of the total respondents, 60.3 per cent specified one purpose of trip, 32.6 per cent stated two purposes, and 7.1 per cent three or more purposes of trip. The high proportion of questionnaires reporting two or more purposes of trip in 1967 warranted weighting and combining this group with those giving one purpose. The results of this procedure are presented in Statements 33, 34, and 35. In previous years, the questionnaires showing one purpose only were used for the statements.

The combination of all questionnaires tends to lower the percentages attributed to holiday and business but increases the proportion of travel for shopping, in transit, and visiting friends or relatives. In 1967, the tabulation of questionnaires reporting one purpose of trip shows percentages as follows: business 8.4 per cent; formal study 0.3 per cent; health 1.8 per cent; holiday 56.2 per cent; shopping 2.6 per cent; in transit through the United States 4.2 per cent; visiting friends or relatives 26.2 per cent; and "other" purposes 0.3 per cent.

Holiday as a purpose of trip was reported by the highest percentage of respondents in most cross-tabulations of data presented in the statements. Purpose of trip by quarters in 1967 shows the seasonal fluctuation of data. For example, holiday was specified most frequently in the third quarter when both visiting friends or relatives and business were at their low point. In the fourth quarter, business and visiting show their highest percentages while holiday as a purpose of trip was at its lowest. By type of transportation, business was stated by 42.4 per cent of the Canadians returning by plane. Holiday visits (71.7 per cent) were most popular with respondents in the boat category but mentioned by only 34.3 per cent of the re-entries by plane. Bus travellers specified shopping more often than persons using other modes of transportation. "In transit" was reported by 5.7 per cent of the respondents returning by car after staying one or more nights in the United States. About 36 per cent of the Canadians returning by rail visited friends or relatives compared with 19 per cent of the re-entries by plane. A regional breakdown shows that the majority of Canadians returning through ports in Quebec were on a holiday in the United States. The highest proportions of "in transit" travel through the United States were shown in the Atlantic and Prairie Provinces. Of the re-entries through ports in Ontario, 29.1 per cent had visited friends or relatives in the United States.

STATEMENT 33. Purpose of Trip¹ reported by Canadians² Returning from the United States, Quarterly, 1967

Period of re-entry	Business	Formal study	Health	Holiday	Shopping	Transit through the United States	Visiting friends or relatives	Other
	per cent							
First quarter	11.6	0.6	2.7	46.8	4.2	1.2	32.8	0.1
Second quarter	9.6	0.2	4.4	51.5	5.6	3.2	25.4	0.1
Third quarter	3.6	0.2	0.9	61.8	4.2	7.8	21.3	0.2
Fourth quarter	12.9	0.2	1.3	40.3	7.7	1.8	35.5	0.3
Year	7.9	0.3	2.0	53.3	5.1	4.6	26.6	0.2

¹ Questionnaires reporting one and two or more purposes weighted and combined.

² Excludes Canadians leaving and returning by automobile on the same day and "other travellers".

STATEMENT 34. Purpose of Trip¹ reported by Canadians Returning from the United States, classified by Type of Transportation, 1967

Type of transportation	Business	Formal study	Health	Holiday	Shopping	Transit through the United States	Visiting friends or relatives	Other
	per cent							
Plane	42.4	1.1	2.4	34.3	0.6	—	18.8	0.4
Bus	7.1	0.6	3.9	44.8	7.1	1.5	34.7	0.3
Rail	14.7	0.1	2.9	41.7	4.3	--	36.3	—
Boat	0.6	—	—	71.7	2.1	—	25.6	—
Totals, non-automobile....	24.3	0.8	2.8	41.5	3.3	0.5	26.5	0.3
Automobile ²	3.6	0.1	1.8	56.4	5.6	5.7	26.6	0.2
Totals	7.9	0.3	2.0	53.3	5.1	4.6	26.6	0.2

¹ Questionnaires reporting one and two or more purposes weighted and combined.

² Excludes Canadians leaving and returning by automobile on the same day and "other travellers".

The tabulation of the questionnaires reporting one purpose of trip only, shows that in most cases the average length of stay and expenditures by purpose of trip are lower in 1967. The length of stay and expenditures of respondents varied proportionately by purpose of trip and, except for business travel, per diem expenditures remained about the same as in 1966. Canadians returning from business trips stayed on an estimated average 5 days in the United States and spent about \$152 per traveller. This represents one day and \$5 less than 1966. The length of a holiday in the United States was 8 days in 1967, one day shorter than the previous year. The average outlay per Canadian on a pleasure trip was \$87, down from \$100 in 1966. Respondents specifying a visit to friends or relatives stayed 6 days in the United States and spent an average of \$39 per person. In 1967, Canadians reporting shopping stayed 3 days and spent \$41. Travel through the United States to Canadian destinations took an average of 3 days and expenditures stood at about \$24 per person. The averages for the last two categories were unchanged from 1966.

Data concerning Canadian travel in the United States by length of stay are presented in the tables and summarized in Statement 36 by type of transportation. Monthly reports of Canadian automobile traffic are submitted by border officials and they give breakdowns of automobiles and motorists; leaving and returning on the same day, staying one night in the United States, and remaining two or

more nights. A detailed estimate on length of stay is tabulated from the questionnaires returned from motorists staying two or more nights. The lengths of stay shown for Canadians returning by plane, bus, and rail are estimates based on the response to the questionnaire survey.

Residents of Canada returning from the United States by automobile in 1967 had stayed an average of 2 days or one night, the same as in 1966. These travellers spent an average of \$5.60 per person per day compared with \$5.80 the previous year. Excluding the same day category, some 78 per cent of the motorists remained about one week or 1 to 6 nights in the United States. This group, totalling 4.9 million residents, spent an average of about \$8 per person per day. In plane, bus, and rail travel, the number of Canadians leaving and returning on the same day is less significant compared with automobile traffic. Estimated expenditures are not affected as much by this category since average expenditures would also include some transportation costs which are reduced as length of stay increases. The most popular length of visit was 2 to 7 days for plane, bus, and rail traffic. On the average, a Canadian returning from the United States by plane spent \$18 per day during an 11-day stay. Bus travellers stayed between 10 and 11 days but spent only half as much per day as the re-entries by plane. Rail travellers had the longest average stay, some 14 days, with expenditures of \$11 per person per day.

**STATEMENT 35. Purpose of Trip¹ reported by Canadians² Returning from the United States,
classified by Province of Re-entry, 1967**

Province of re-entry	Business	Formal study	Health	Holiday	Shopping	Transit through the United States	Visiting friends or relatives	Other
	per cent							
Atlantic Provinces	3.7	0.1	1.1	41.2	6.8	18.0	28.6	0.5
Quebec	6.8	0.3	1.7	63.2	1.9	1.7	24.3	0.1
Ontario	10.2	0.3	2.8	47.9	5.4	4.1	29.1	0.2
Manitoba	6.9	0.2	1.3	47.7	9.2	15.0	19.5	0.2
Saskatchewan	3.6	0.2	1.6	45.6	6.9	18.6	23.5	--
Alberta	8.1	0.6	1.9	56.5	6.9	4.6	21.0	0.4
British Columbia and Yukon Territory	6.5	0.3	1.3	54.7	8.8	1.0	27.3	0.1
Canada	7.9	0.3	2.0	53.3	5.1	4.6	26.6	0.2

¹ Questionnaires reporting one and two or more purposes weighted and combined.

² Excludes Canadians leaving and returning by automobile on the same day and "other travellers".

**STATEMENT 36. Canadian Travellers Returning from the United States, classified by
Length of Stay and Type of Transportation, 1967**

Estimated nights stay in the United States	Number of persons				Percentage of volume			
	Auto-mobile	Plane	Bus	Rail	Auto-mobile	Plane	Bus	Rail
	thousands				per cent			
0 ¹	21,816	33	49	3	77.7	4.2	8.5	2.0
1	1,553	63	52	6	5.5	8.0	9.0	4.1
2- 6	3,343	355	253	77	11.9	44.8	43.8	52.0
7-13	802	183	117	29	2.9	23.1	20.3	19.6
14-20	310	89	48	11	1.1	11.2	8.3	7.4
21 and over	261	69	58	22	0.9	8.7	10.1	14.9
Totals	28,085	792	577	148	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Persons leaving and returning on the same day.

TABLE 17. Numbers of Canadian Automobiles and Other Vehicles Returning from the United States, by Province of Re-entry into Canada, 1963 - 67

Province of re-entry	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Length of stay — One or more nights in United States					
Atlantic Provinces	113,293	132,386	129,248	134,422	153,553
Quebec	380,749	434,340	540,816	633,702	627,851
Ontario	460,495	516,646	616,565	745,026	806,902
Manitoba	78,765	75,025	74,761	84,911	117,263
Saskatchewan	25,188	27,971	28,177	31,525	40,276
Alberta	30,168	27,694	30,914	37,647	41,857
British Columbia	201,107	210,624	241,857	270,738	316,129
Yukon Territory	1,132	1,047	1,164	1,320	1,593
Canada	1,290,897	1,425,733	1,663,502	1,939,291	2,105,424
Length of stay — Leaving and returning same day					
Atlantic Provinces	1,907,400	1,947,397	2,014,465	2,061,327	1,999,678
Quebec	1,074,882	1,211,561	1,331,193	1,386,422	1,310,972
Ontario	3,338,450	3,600,788	3,711,129	3,963,766	3,841,315
Manitoba	170,771	163,144	164,419	172,562	189,434
Saskatchewan	74,606	82,387	79,727	86,212	87,711
Alberta	62,976	53,295	52,022	56,341	56,149
British Columbia	857,138	906,150	1,009,629	1,010,299	1,132,047
Yukon Territory	1,481	1,392	1,435	1,177	950
Canada	7,487,704	7,966,114	8,364,019	8,738,106	8,618,256¹
Commercial vehicles					
Atlantic Provinces	125,378	117,705	107,330	131,010	131,234
Quebec	164,439	177,080	176,420	175,271	174,875
Ontario	267,769	316,021	352,021	366,053	379,746
Manitoba	22,786	21,032	22,104	22,851	22,353
Saskatchewan	7,230	7,714	8,637	6,794	7,708
Alberta	8,985	6,049	6,188	6,275	6,703
British Columbia	27,028	25,575	26,782	28,313	31,565
Yukon Territory	602	420	516	472	489
Canada	624,217	671,596	699,998	737,039	754,673

¹ Includes 94,021 bicycles and motorcycles and 155,815 taxis in 1967.

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 18. Numbers of Canadian Automobiles and Other Vehicles Returning from the United States, by Month of Re-entry into Canada, 1963 - 67

Month	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Length of stay — One or more nights in United States					
January	47,765	54,101	60,984	65,757	87,082
February	43,530	52,108	54,000	63,646	80,015
March	58,249	84,547	72,753	84,475	135,203
April	94,270	80,501	122,032	141,353	131,676
May	91,506	108,317	122,253	141,914	156,495
June	103,217	108,945	123,116	158,375	187,744
July	217,174	232,369	285,899	362,874	375,565
August	236,599	276,286	331,348	350,015	338,651
September	141,464	152,891	178,175	192,293	223,616
October	124,020	127,475	145,637	165,067	176,657
November	72,200	79,649	85,080	110,254	115,484
December	60,903	68,544	82,225	103,268	97,236
Totals	1,290,897	1,425,733	1,663,502	1,939,291	2,105,424
Length of stay — Leaving and returning same day					
January	447,038	506,925	503,887	543,775	581,428
February	429,537	513,774	477,990	531,756	529,427
March	542,784	605,861	581,914	613,768	658,714
April	620,763	620,228	662,229	740,304	692,284
May	669,729	735,390	738,978	789,526	754,099
June	729,217	743,725	774,346	819,889	824,302
July	848,641	937,277	1,015,274	1,062,110	1,032,460
August	808,096	874,625	921,118	930,869	902,118
September	680,618	690,340	760,520	741,838	735,711
October	639,505	659,093	745,536	735,709	703,671
November	535,209	553,103	584,926	615,342	593,985
December	536,567	525,773	597,301	613,220	610,057
Totals	7,487,704	7,966,114	8,364,019	8,738,106	8,618,256¹
Commercial vehicles					
January	62,931	66,408	69,980	64,131	72,497
February	56,326	68,793	61,776	58,391	64,308
March	48,135	51,813	57,949	58,761	65,516
April	44,913	46,500	50,254	48,727	49,892
May	48,183	49,908	51,513	54,358	55,323
June	50,441	55,473	57,558	61,407	62,851
July	52,310	53,727	57,002	61,998	62,514
August	52,001	53,062	57,319	70,555	68,505
September	50,022	55,264	58,314	69,052	65,249
October	55,120	57,242	57,938	65,224	61,519
November	48,685	50,166	57,710	60,739	63,649
December	55,150	63,240	62,685	63,696	62,850
Totals	624,217	671,596	699,998	737,039	754,673

¹ Includes 94,021 bicycles and motorcycles and 155,815 taxis in 1967.

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 19. Numbers of Canadian Automobiles and Motorists Leaving and Returning to Canada on the Same Day, by Province of Re-entry, Quarterly, 1967

Province of re-entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Automobiles — Same day					
New Brunswick	388,584	489,883	545,118	460,701	1,884,286
Quebec	193,216	347,908	501,909	239,742	1,282,775
Ontario	877,117	983,194	1,033,590	868,271	3,762,172
Manitoba	29,245	46,599	68,857	38,359	183,060
Saskatchewan	15,405	24,218	26,230	20,593	86,446
Alberta	10,165	13,098	18,893	13,169	55,325
British Columbia	211,458	292,552	388,348	221,076	1,113,434
Yukon Territory	133	244	361	184	922
Canada	1,725,323	2,197,696	2,583,306	1,862,095	8,368,420
Persons in automobiles					
New Brunswick	948,762	1,197,012	1,424,913	1,135,532	4,706,219
Quebec	546,482	1,026,843	1,656,129	679,908	3,909,362
Ontario	2,095,294	2,392,969	2,645,538	1,849,658	8,983,459
Manitoba	82,199	135,538	228,474	109,729	555,940
Saskatchewan	43,123	71,905	82,781	58,144	255,953
Alberta	25,921	36,481	55,585	31,806	149,793
British Columbia	621,572	840,355	1,182,808	608,384	3,253,119
Yukon Territory	318	642	1,018	435	2,413
Canada	4,363,671	5,701,745	7,277,246	4,473,596	21,816,258
Average persons per automobile					
New Brunswick	2.44	2.44	2.61	2.46	2.50
Quebec	2.83	2.95	3.30	2.84	3.05
Ontario	2.39	2.43	2.56	2.13	2.39
Manitoba	2.81	2.91	3.32	2.86	3.04
Saskatchewan	2.80	2.97	3.16	2.82	2.96
Alberta	2.55	2.79	2.94	2.42	2.71
British Columbia	2.94	2.87	3.05	2.75	2.92
Yukon Territory	2.39	2.63	2.82	2.36	2.62
Canada	2.53	2.59	2.82	2.40	2.61

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 20. Numbers of Canadian Automobiles and Motorists Staying One Night in the United States, by Province of Re-entry, Quarterly, 1967

Province of re-entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Automobiles — One night					
Nova Scotia	22	165	463	109	759
New Brunswick	2,864	6,693	20,925	6,150	36,632
Quebec	15,193	34,074	57,749	23,147	130,163
Ontario	44,693	65,448	94,071	50,249	254,461
Manitoba	2,938	5,682	13,241	5,456	27,317
Saskatchewan	803	1,690	2,707	1,370	6,570
Alberta	555	1,150	2,637	1,187	5,529
British Columbia	11,879	20,184	34,220	17,837	84,120
Yukon Territory	13	139	289	45	486
Canada	78,960	135,225	226,302	105,550	546,037
Persons in automobiles					
Nova Scotia	106	484	1,416	290	2,296
New Brunswick	6,698	16,554	63,694	16,703	103,649
Quebec	44,646	106,598	190,293	72,082	413,619
Ontario	120,717	175,242	259,421	124,793	680,173
Manitoba	8,378	17,271	45,453	16,918	88,020
Saskatchewan	2,247	5,094	8,518	3,948	19,807
Alberta	1,316	3,110	7,835	2,933	15,194
British Columbia	33,121	55,858	94,213	45,290	228,482
Yukon Territory	23	394	793	108	1,318
Canada	217,252	380,605	671,636	283,065	1,552,558
Average persons per automobile					
Nova Scotia	4.82	2.93	3.06	2.66	3.03
New Brunswick	2.34	2.47	3.04	2.72	2.83
Quebec	2.94	3.13	3.30	3.11	3.18
Ontario	2.70	2.68	2.76	2.48	2.67
Manitoba	2.85	3.04	3.43	3.10	3.22
Saskatchewan	2.80	3.01	3.15	2.88	3.01
Alberta	2.37	2.70	2.97	2.47	2.75
British Columbia	2.79	2.77	2.75	2.54	2.72
Yukon Territory	1.77	2.83	2.74	2.40	2.71
Canada	2.75	2.81	2.97	2.68	2.84

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 21. Numbers of Canadian Automobiles and Motorists Staying Two or More Nights in the United States, by Province of Re-entry, Quarterly, 1967

Province of re-entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Automobiles — Two or more nights					
Nova Scotia.....	106	475	1,251	302	2,134
New Brunswick.....	10,222	20,352	57,475	25,979	114,028
Quebec.....	55,776	90,937	266,990	83,985	497,688
Ontario.....	102,075	145,192	203,941	101,233	552,441
Manitoba.....	10,488	17,649	44,177	17,632	89,946
Saskatchewan.....	4,022	6,691	17,013	5,980	33,706
Alberta.....	4,924	7,130	17,245	7,029	36,328
British Columbia.....	35,688	51,983	102,724	41,614	232,009
Yukon Territory.....	39	281	714	73	1,107
Canada.....	223,340	340,690	711,530	283,827	1,559,387
Persons in automobiles					
Nova Scotia.....	393	1,484	3,959	1,051	6,887
New Brunswick.....	28,127	55,690	176,862	75,567	336,246
Quebec.....	170,268	294,555	916,923	258,241	1,639,987
Ontario.....	292,876	410,126	601,571	251,298	1,555,871
Manitoba.....	31,739	54,053	155,101	57,098	297,991
Saskatchewan.....	11,551	20,923	64,629	18,702	115,805
Alberta.....	13,246	19,729	55,584	18,655	107,214
British Columbia.....	98,994	141,858	307,924	103,944	652,720
Yukon Territory.....	125	764	2,123	195	3,207
Canada.....	647,319	999,182	2,284,676	784,751	4,715,928
Average persons per automobile					
Nova Scotia.....	3.71	3.12	3.16	3.48	3.23
New Brunswick.....	2.75	2.74	3.08	2.91	2.95
Quebec.....	3.05	3.24	3.43	3.07	3.30
Ontario.....	2.87	2.82	2.95	2.48	2.82
Manitoba.....	3.03	3.06	3.51	3.24	3.31
Saskatchewan.....	2.87	3.13	3.80	3.13	3.44
Alberta.....	2.69	2.77	3.22	2.65	2.95
British Columbia.....	2.77	2.73	3.00	2.50	2.81
Yukon Territory.....	3.21	2.72	2.97	2.67	2.90
Canada.....	2.90	2.93	3.21	2.76	3.02

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 22. Number of Canadian Travellers Returning from the United States by Non-automobile Transportation, by Province of Re-entry into Canada, 1963-67

Province of re-entry	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Aeroplane					
Atlantic Provinces	17,208	17,532	19,096	19,499	23,561
Quebec	151,354	172,673	195,077	207,281	179,588
Ontario	254,973	281,252	335,428	377,836	449,058
Manitoba	11,965	14,237	18,119	18,177	26,470
Saskatchewan	1,073	1,131	1,369	1,722	1,183
Alberta	8,075	10,350	11,445	16,275	20,444
British Columbia	44,653	46,465	55,772	63,018	90,817
Yukon Territory	1,263	657	433	732	605
Canada	490,564	544,297	636,739	704,540	791,726
Bus¹					
Atlantic Provinces	8,869	10,307	10,228	12,419	12,125
Quebec	93,146	107,567	125,069	141,528	140,474
Ontario	197,902	222,224	241,800	268,276	290,943
Manitoba	18,896	18,511	11,646	11,130	12,095
Saskatchewan	151	391	115	88	77
Alberta	3,991	3,826	3,837	4,068	3,683
British Columbia	77,058	86,258	96,124	113,853	117,642
Yukon Territory	195	406	422	313	365
Canada	400,208	449,490	489,241	551,675	577,404
Rail					
Atlantic Provinces	1,313	774	633	510	421
Quebec	82,310	90,261	74,812	57,631	41,991
Ontario	98,580	99,092	88,337	74,386	68,410
Manitoba	29,783	34,300	22,876	14,811	14,251
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	26,817	30,742	28,488	26,521	20,942
Yukon Territory	1,043	1,003	1,283	2,615	1,544
Canada	239,846	256,172	216,429	176,474	147,559
Boat					
Atlantic Provinces	5,870	6,617	5,076	5,086	4,784
Quebec	10,141	11,748	10,658	18,045	17,385
Ontario	86,105	82,978	79,803	95,246	87,771
Manitoba	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	12,343	14,261	14,952	19,663	16,906
Yukon Territory	51	45	20	22	49
Canada	114,510	115,649	110,509	138,062	126,895

¹ Excludes local bus traffic between border communities.

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 23. Number of Canadian Travellers Returning from the United States by Non-automobile Transportation, by Month of Re-entry into Canada, 1963 - 67

Month	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Aeroplane					
January	42,229	49,099	52,224	54,814	76,378
February	37,886	42,143	47,516	54,670	60,067
March	49,153	50,347	59,274	71,622	77,636
April	51,180	51,208	66,709	76,157	79,521
May	41,121	46,948	55,449	61,098	61,122
June	36,178	41,785	46,596	54,277	60,086
July	34,033	39,512	47,386	47,135	56,020
August	41,566	47,620	57,678	54,212	66,152
September	40,645	46,317	54,365	58,648	64,965
October	44,546	51,411	57,444	62,315	68,820
November	37,749	40,275	46,209	52,728	59,417
December	34,278	37,632	45,889	56,864	61,542
Totals	490,564	544,297	636,739	704,540	791,726
Bus¹					
January	21,441	32,084	27,459	30,016	38,974
February	22,215	24,739	23,983	31,445	33,684
March	25,700	35,373	26,735	31,837	41,087
April	35,746	32,570	41,014	48,492	41,394
May	35,701	40,096	45,726	44,938	49,790
June	44,984	56,613	62,824	69,310	71,403
July	47,900	52,922	63,983	74,567	70,359
August	54,877	59,089	67,849	69,772	71,699
September	36,331	35,835	39,571	44,097	45,451
October	32,027	33,877	38,450	48,885	45,495
November	22,310	23,335	25,437	31,786	35,225
December	20,976	22,957	26,210	26,530	32,843
Totals	400,208	449,490	489,241	551,675	577,404
Rail (Net entries)²					
January	20,178	26,493	19,195	16,523	16,458
February	14,568	15,061	13,744	12,193	9,854
March	15,845	22,951	15,440	13,656	14,818
April	23,663	19,122	21,732	17,837	11,614
May	16,472	17,422	16,259	15,455	11,987
June	15,019	17,080	15,807	15,929	10,927
July	23,012	23,694	22,067	20,512	14,036
August	23,932	27,404	25,465	19,816	14,178
September	17,284	18,760	18,185	10,728	12,447
October	18,086	19,988	15,646	12,289	10,504
November	13,314	12,998	12,678	11,602	9,674
December	19,395	17,620	15,560	9,934	11,062
Totals	220,768	238,593	211,778	176,474	147,559
Boat					
January	579	1,542	745	439	495
February	411	1,298	930	248	364
March	808	468	935	413	856
April	1,182	2,120	2,575	3,062	1,160
May	3,002	4,779	6,107	5,212	4,986
June	12,252	12,299	13,239	14,504	17,729
July	33,439	38,042	33,458	45,768	35,750
August	40,348	34,216	32,454	43,325	42,501
September	13,050	12,666	12,055	15,409	13,569
October	5,757	4,067	4,372	4,856	4,612
November	2,560	2,294	2,010	2,543	2,294
December	1,122	1,858	1,629	2,283	2,579
Totals	114,510	115,649	110,509	138,062	126,895

¹ Excludes local bus traffic between border communities.

² After deducting in transit passengers.

Source: Frontier check.

TABLE 24. Number of Canadian Travellers Returning from the United States by Non-automobile Transportation, by Province of Re-entry, Quarterly, 1967

Province of re-entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Aeroplane					
Newfoundland	14	37	37	44	132
Prince Edward Island	103	61	152	118	434
Nova Scotia	2,494	3,057	4,698	3,410	13,659
New Brunswick	1,843	2,589	2,568	2,336	9,336
Quebec	60,438	41,944	34,744	42,462	179,588
Ontario	114,176	118,976	108,279	107,627	449,058
Manitoba	7,481	5,708	5,841	7,440	26,470
Saskatchewan	395	293	299	196	1,183
Alberta	5,757	5,229	4,698	4,760	20,444
British Columbia	21,252	22,658	25,599	21,308	90,817
Yukon Territory	128	177	222	78	605
Canada	214,081	200,729	187,137	189,779	791,726
Bus¹					
New Brunswick	1,651	2,371	6,117	1,986	12,125
Quebec	23,524	29,754	63,538	23,658	140,474
Ontario	56,791	97,966	78,811	57,375	290,943
Manitoba	2,737	2,663	3,905	2,790	12,095
Saskatchewan	—	—	77	—	77
Alberta	905	938	1,002	838	3,683
British Columbia	28,084	28,861	33,798	26,899	117,642
Yukon Territory	53	34	261	17	365
Canada	113,745	162,587	187,509	113,563	577,404
Rail					
New Brunswick	116	67	130	108	421
Quebec	13,000	9,380	11,062	8,549	41,991
Ontario	18,846	16,651	17,982	14,931	68,410
Manitoba	3,772	3,198	4,115	3,166	14,251
British Columbia	5,327	4,608	6,574	4,433	20,942
Yukon Territory	69	624	798	53	1,544
Canada	41,130	34,528	40,661	31,240	147,559
Boat					
Newfoundland	—	2	8	3	13
Nova Scotia	180	11	3	—	194
New Brunswick	963	938	1,581	1,095	4,577
Quebec	—	4,154	12,039	1,192	17,385
Ontario	20	15,423	67,630	4,698	87,771
British Columbia	552	3,332	10,525	2,497	16,906
Yukon Territory	—	15	34	—	49
Canada	1,715	23,875	91,820	9,485	126,895

¹ Excludes local bus traffic between border communities.

Source: Frontier check

TABLE 25. Number and Expenditures of Canadian Motorists in the United States, classified by Length of Visit, 1967¹

Estimated days stay	Number of cars	Number of persons	Average persons per car	Number of person days	Estimated expenditures	Average expenditure per person	Average expenditure per person per day
1 ² day	8,368,400	21,816,300	2.6	21,816,300	37,676,000	1.70	1.70
2 days	546,000	1,552,600	2.8	3,105,200	19,151,000	12.30	6.20
3 "	479,100	1,517,900	3.2	4,553,700	38,388,000	25.30	8.40
4 "	301,400	906,200	3.0	3,624,800	29,854,000	32.90	8.20
5 "	150,300	446,800	3.0	2,234,000	19,243,000	43.10	8.60
6 "	91,500	266,500	2.9	1,599,000	13,734,000	51.50	8.60
7 "	69,000	205,600	3.0	1,439,200	12,169,000	59.20	8.50
8 "	76,600	250,200	3.3	2,001,600	15,339,000	61.30	7.70
9 "	47,900	148,800	3.1	1,339,200	10,827,000	72.80	8.10
10 "	37,700	109,100	2.9	1,091,000	9,686,000	88.80	8.90
11 "	28,800	85,500	3.0	940,500	7,865,000	92.00	8.40
12 "	26,300	80,600	3.1	967,200	7,452,000	92.50	7.70
13 "	19,300	56,900	2.9	739,700	5,766,000	101.30	7.80
14 "	23,000	71,300	3.1	998,200	8,090,000	113.50	8.10
15 "	26,900	83,700	3.1	1,255,500	9,988,000	119.30	8.00
16 "	20,400	63,000	3.1	1,008,000	8,377,000	133.00	8.30
17 "	16,600	48,800	2.9	829,600	7,353,000	150.70	8.90
18 "	9,400	29,000	3.1	522,000	4,552,000	157.00	8.70
19 "	10,300	31,400	3.0	596,600	5,142,000	163.80	8.60
20 "	10,800	31,200	2.9	624,000	5,498,000	176.20	8.80
21 "	7,600	22,600	3.0	474,600	4,109,000	181.80	8.70
22-29 days	45,100	123,500	2.7	3,015,900	27,018,000	218.80	9.00
30-59 "	33,200	80,600	2.4	3,148,200	23,845,000	295.80	7.60
60 days and over	28,200	56,600	2.0	6,731,400	31,845,000	562.60	4.70
Totals	10,473,800	28,084,700	2.7	64,655,400	362,967,000	12.90	5.60
Average length of stay				2.3			

¹ Subject to revision.² Automobiles leaving and returning on the same day.

Note: Detail based on questionnaire surveys.

TABLE 26. Number of Canadian Automobiles Returning from the United States, classified by Length of Visit and Province of Re-entry, 1967¹

Estimated days stay	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon Territory	Canada
1 ² day	1,884,300	1,282,800	3,762,200	183,100	86,400	55,300	1,114,300	8,368,400
2 days	37,400	130,200	254,400	27,300	6,600	5,500	84,600	546,000
3 "	37,700	136,700	165,700	35,100	9,600	9,100	85,200	479,100
4 "	23,500	104,000	107,300	16,400	5,800	6,200	38,200	301,400
5 "	12,400	51,400	52,600	7,800	3,800	4,200	18,100	150,300
6 "	9,500	31,900	29,000	5,400	2,000	2,500	11,200	91,500
7 "	6,200	27,600	17,400	4,400	2,000	1,400	10,000	69,000
8 "	5,500	36,700	19,900	3,000	1,400	2,000	8,100	76,600
9 "	3,700	17,800	14,400	2,600	1,200	1,100	7,100	47,900
10 "	2,500	11,900	13,700	2,000	600	900	6,100	37,700
11 "	2,200	8,000	9,800	1,000	900	700	6,200	28,800
12 "	1,300	7,600	10,900	1,100	400	500	4,500	26,300
13 "	1,000	5,200	6,500	700	400	800	4,700	19,300
14 "	1,300	8,000	7,600	1,100	500	900	3,600	23,000
15 "	900	9,600	9,400	1,100	600	900	4,400	26,900
16 "	600	5,500	8,600	500	400	400	4,400	20,400
17 "	600	3,300	9,300	600	200	200	2,400	16,600
18 "	500	2,000	3,400	400	300	600	2,200	9,400
19 "	500	2,300	4,800	300	300	400	1,700	10,300
20 "	700	1,700	5,700	500	200	300	1,700	10,800
21 "	100	2,200	3,000	500	200	400	1,200	7,600
22-29 days	2,300	12,400	20,800	1,800	900	1,300	5,600	45,100
30-59 "	1,500	7,700	17,100	1,300	1,000	600	4,000	33,200
60 days and over	1,700	4,200	15,600	2,300	1,000	900	2,500	28,200
Totals	2,037,900	1,910,700	4,569,100	300,300	126,700	97,100	1,432,000	10,473,800

¹ Subject to revision.

² Automobiles leaving and returning on the same day.

Source: Detail based on questionnaire surveys.

TABLE 27. Number of Canadian Motorists Returning from the United States, classified by Length of Visit and Province of Re-entry, 1967¹

Estimated days stay	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon Territory	Canada
1 ² day	4,706,200	3,909,400	8,983,500	555,900	256,000	149,800	3,255,500	21,816,300
2 days	106,000	413,600	680,200	88,000	19,800	15,200	229,800	1,552,600
3 "	116,400	456,400	513,700	122,100	34,800	28,300	246,200	1,517,900
4 "	70,200	336,300	301,400	56,200	20,100	18,200	103,800	906,200
5 "	38,800	166,600	140,300	25,400	13,700	12,000	50,000	446,800
6 "	26,100	98,900	78,300	17,000	6,800	8,100	31,300	266,500
7 "	16,500	89,700	46,700	13,300	7,300	4,300	27,800	205,600
8 "	15,800	134,300	59,400	10,300	4,400	5,500	20,500	250,200
9 "	10,500	60,800	42,800	8,100	4,200	2,600	19,800	148,800
10 "	7,500	37,400	35,200	6,200	2,000	2,400	18,400	109,100
11 "	7,000	26,900	26,600	3,000	2,800	2,100	17,100	85,500
12 "	4,300	23,100	33,100	3,200	1,200	1,700	14,000	80,600
13 "	3,200	17,400	16,200	2,400	1,500	2,300	13,900	56,900
14 "	3,400	28,500	19,900	4,000	1,700	2,500	11,300	71,300
15 "	2,700	33,800	25,500	3,800	2,200	3,000	12,700	83,700
16 "	1,900	19,300	24,300	1,500	1,300	1,300	13,400	63,000
17 "	1,500	10,300	27,100	2,000	600	500	6,800	48,800
18 "	1,400	6,900	10,600	1,300	900	2,000	5,900	29,000
19 "	1,100	8,200	13,500	800	1,100	1,300	5,400	31,400
20 "	1,800	5,600	15,200	1,800	600	1,100	5,100	31,200
21 "	300	6,900	7,800	1,900	500	1,300	3,900	22,600
22-29 days	5,600	39,000	52,300	5,300	2,800	3,700	14,800	123,500
30-59 "	4,000	24,300	36,400	3,000	2,600	1,200	9,100	80,600
60 days and over	3,100	9,200	29,600	5,300	2,400	1,900	5,100	56,600
Totals	5,155,300	5,962,800	11,219,600	941,800	391,300	272,300	4,141,600	28,084,700

¹ Subject to revision.

² Persons in automobiles leaving and returning on the same day.

Source: Detail based on questionnaire surveys.

TABLE 28. Number and Expenditures of Canadian Travellers Returning from the United States by Plane, Bus, and Rail, classified by Length of Visit, 1967¹

Estimated days stay in the United States	Number of persons	Per cent of total persons	Number of person days	Average stay per person	Estimated expenditures	Average expenditure per person	Average expenditure per person per day
Plane							
1 ² day	32,600	4.1	32,600	1.0	1,447,000	44.40	44.40
2 days	63,400	8.0	126,800	2.0	4,690,000	74.00	37.00
3- 7 days	355,200	44.9	1,577,600	4.4	53,027,000	149.30	33.60
8-14 "	183,100	23.1	1,937,900	10.6	38,562,000	210.60	19.90
15-21 "	88,800	11.2	1,480,400	16.7	24,796,000	279.20	16.70
22 days and over	68,600	8.7	3,204,500	46.7	31,261,000	455.70	9.80
Totals	791,700	100.0	8,359,800	10.6	153,783,000	194.20	18.40
Bus							
1 ² day	49,500	8.6	49,500	1.0	253,000	5.10	5.10
2 days	51,700	9.0	103,400	2.0	1,011,000	19.60	9.80
3- 7 days	252,800	43.8	1,099,900	4.4	14,385,000	56.90	13.10
8-14 "	117,000	20.2	1,204,600	10.3	12,815,000	109.50	10.60
15-21 "	47,700	8.2	803,000	16.8	7,574,000	158.80	9.40
22 days and over	58,700	10.2	2,734,700	46.6	17,900,000	304.90	6.50
Totals	577,400	100.0	5,995,100	10.4	53,938,000	93.40	9.00
Rail							
1 ² day	3,200	2.2	3,200	1.0	77,000	24.10	24.10
2 days	5,600	3.8	11,200	2.0	295,000	52.70	26.30
3- 7 days	77,300	52.4	350,900	4.5	8,224,000	106.40	23.40
8-14 "	28,900	19.6	290,200	10.0	4,756,000	164.60	16.40
15-21 "	11,100	7.5	185,500	16.7	1,431,000	128.90	7.70
22 days and over	21,500	14.5	1,255,300	58.4	8,548,000	397.60	6.80
Totals	147,600	100.0	2,096,300	14.2	23,331,000	158.10	11.10

¹ Subject to revision.

² Persons leaving and returning to Canada on the same day.

Note: Detail based on questionnaire surveys.

SECTION B

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

THESE RESULTS ARE IN ACCORD WITH THE
 FINDINGS OF OTHER INVESTIGATORS WHO
 HAVE STUDIED THE EFFECTS OF
 VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE
 GROWTH OF THE ORGANISM.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SUMMARIZES
 THE DATA OBTAINED FROM THE
 EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED AT
 THE LABORATORY OF THE
 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

SECTION II

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF DATA OBTAINED FROM EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED AT THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Experiment No.	Temperature (°C)	Time (days)	Growth (mm)
1	20	7	1.2
2	25	7	1.5
3	30	7	1.8
4	35	7	2.1
5	40	7	2.4
6	45	7	2.7
7	50	7	3.0
8	55	7	3.3
9	60	7	3.6
10	65	7	3.9
11	70	7	4.2
12	75	7	4.5
13	80	7	4.8
14	85	7	5.1
15	90	7	5.4
16	95	7	5.7
17	100	7	6.0
18	105	7	6.3
19	110	7	6.6
20	115	7	6.9
21	120	7	7.2
22	125	7	7.5
23	130	7	7.8
24	135	7	8.1
25	140	7	8.4
26	145	7	8.7
27	150	7	9.0
28	155	7	9.3
29	160	7	9.6
30	165	7	9.9
31	170	7	10.2
32	175	7	10.5
33	180	7	10.8
34	185	7	11.1
35	190	7	11.4
36	195	7	11.7
37	200	7	12.0
38	205	7	12.3
39	210	7	12.6
40	215	7	12.9
41	220	7	13.2
42	225	7	13.5
43	230	7	13.8
44	235	7	14.1
45	240	7	14.4
46	245	7	14.7
47	250	7	15.0
48	255	7	15.3
49	260	7	15.6
50	265	7	15.9
51	270	7	16.2
52	275	7	16.5
53	280	7	16.8
54	285	7	17.1
55	290	7	17.4
56	295	7	17.7
57	300	7	18.0
58	305	7	18.3
59	310	7	18.6
60	315	7	18.9
61	320	7	19.2
62	325	7	19.5
63	330	7	19.8
64	335	7	20.1
65	340	7	20.4
66	345	7	20.7
67	350	7	21.0
68	355	7	21.3
69	360	7	21.6
70	365	7	21.9
71	370	7	22.2
72	375	7	22.5
73	380	7	22.8
74	385	7	23.1
75	390	7	23.4
76	395	7	23.7
77	400	7	24.0
78	405	7	24.3
79	410	7	24.6
80	415	7	24.9
81	420	7	25.2
82	425	7	25.5
83	430	7	25.8
84	435	7	26.1
85	440	7	26.4
86	445	7	26.7
87	450	7	27.0
88	455	7	27.3
89	460	7	27.6
90	465	7	27.9
91	470	7	28.2
92	475	7	28.5
93	480	7	28.8
94	485	7	29.1
95	490	7	29.4
96	495	7	29.7
97	500	7	30.0
98	505	7	30.3
99	510	7	30.6
100	515	7	30.9

INTRODUCTION

The rapid expansion of travel between Canada and overseas countries has made this sector of the travel industry increasingly important. A record 1,112,000 persons were estimated to have travelled between Canada and overseas countries in 1967, representing an increase of 21.7 per cent over 1966. A breakdown of the overseas travel movement in 1967 shows that visitors to Canada totalled 590,000 and for the first time outnumbered Canadians travelling overseas who reached the 522,000 mark. The expansion in the number of overseas visitors to Canada which was 43.7 per cent and the reduction in the rate of increase for Canadian visits overseas to 3.8 per cent could both be attributed to Centennial Year celebrations.

Travel receipts from overseas visitors reached a new high of \$154 million. This represents a gain of 40.0 per cent over 1966. Travel payments by Canadians in the 1967 overseas account amounted

to \$268 million, a slight decrease of 1.5 per cent compared with 1966. As a result, the deficit on travel account with overseas countries was reduced to \$114 million, the lowest since 1960 and \$48 million less than in 1966. The value of merchandise declared under the customs exemption by Canadians returning from overseas amounted to \$14.3 million and is included in Canadian overseas expenditures. This represents an increase of 4.4 per cent over 1966.

Overseas visitors spent an average of \$193 per person in Canada during Centennial Year. This average excludes fares paid for transoceanic transportation. These visitors remained an average of 17 days, spending \$11.40 per person per day. Canadian travellers, on the other hand, averaged \$382 within overseas countries, remained 26 days and spent \$14.70 per person per day.

STATEMENT 37. Balance of Payments on Travel Account Between Canada and Overseas Countries,¹ 1966 and 1967²

	All overseas countries		United Kingdom		Other sterling area		Other OECD in Europe		All other countries	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
	millions of dollars									
Receipts	110	154	39	40	12	18	36	58	23	38
Payments	272	268	94	88	29	43	120	105	29	32
Net balance	- 162	- 114	- 55	- 48	- 17	- 25	- 84	- 47	- 6	+ 6

¹ Excludes Hawaii.

² Subject to revision.

PART I

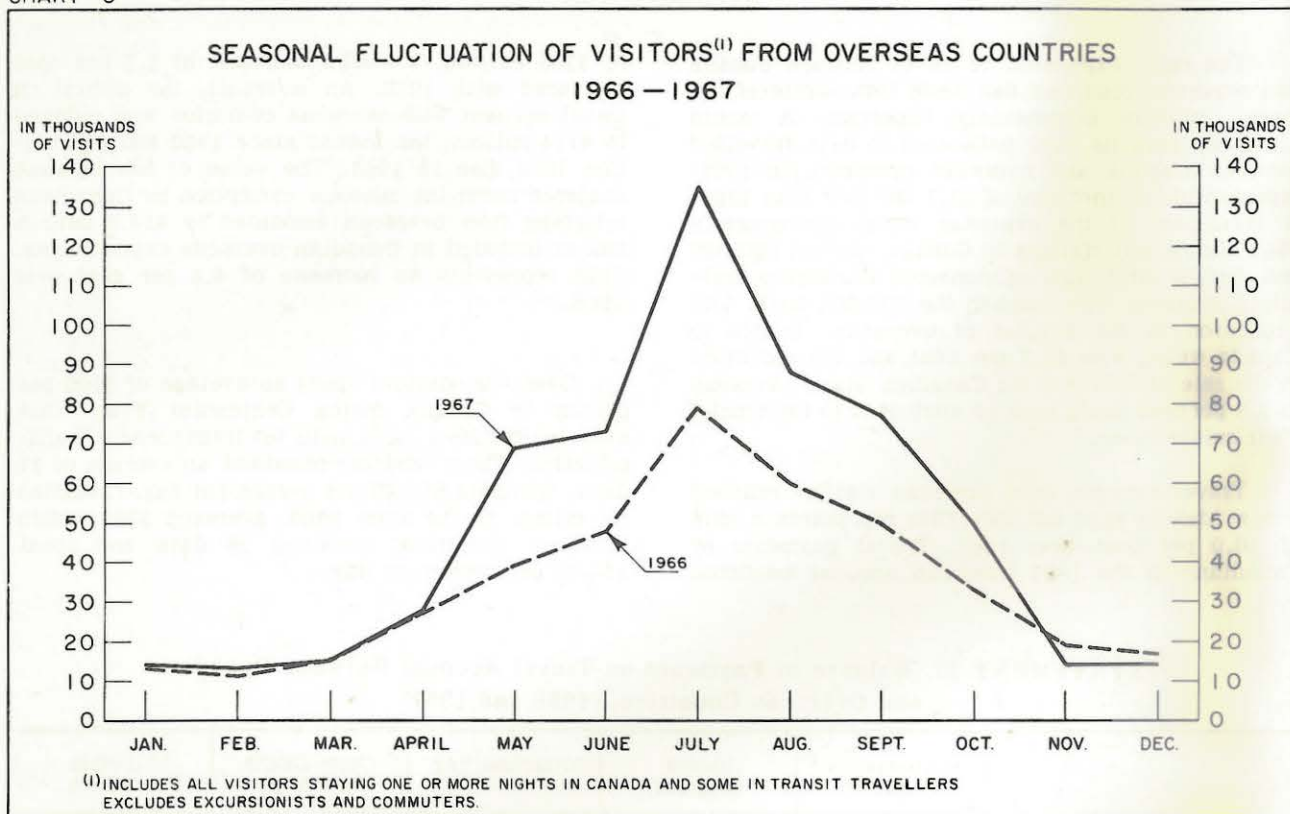
Overseas Visitors in Canada

Numbers and Expenditures

An increase of 43.7 per cent in the number of overseas visitors to Canada marked Centennial Year. Non-immigrants entering both directly and via the United States numbered 590,315 and estimated receipts from these visitors amounted to \$154 million. Receipts in the first and fourth quarters of 1967 stood at \$11 and \$21 million almost unchanged compared with 1966. The second and third quarters showed substantial increases of \$18 million and \$24 million with total spending of \$46 and \$76 million, respectively.

The number of overseas visitors entering Canada is obtained from a frontier check by immigration or customs officials. Beginning in March 1967, an arrival/departure card (IMM 700) was introduced primarily as a control measure to record the entry and departure of visitors. A secondary use of the card is to gather data on the composition of non-immigrant traffic from overseas. The form is completed for persons 18 years of age and over. Children under this age are shown on the form covering the parent on whose passport their names appear. If a child is travelling on his own passport, a sepa-

CHART-6



rate form is required. Information on the month of arrival, port of entry, country of residence, province of destination, and the category to which the arrival is allotted are tabulated from the IMM 700 forms. The figures cross-classified in the statements and tables include all persons entering Canada as non-immigrants with the exceptions of United States residents, crew members on shore leave, students, diplomats, and persons holding courtesy visas. Also

excluded are most persons in transit and persons in Canada for less than 24 hours. Data on the number of entries are released monthly on a special statement "Non-immigrant Visitors Entering Canada from Overseas Countries at Principal Ports of Entry, classified by Country of Residence" (No. 2307-512) and in the monthly publication "Travel between Canada, the United States, and Overseas Countries" (Catalogue No. 66-001).

STATEMENT 38. Expenditures in Canada by Visitors from Overseas Countries,¹ 1963-67

Area of residence	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ²
millions of dollars					
United Kingdom	28	33	34	39	40
Other sterling area	8	11	9	12	18
Other OECD in Europe	16	17	27	36	58
All other countries	8	11	17	23	38
Totals	60	72	87	110	154

¹ Excludes Hawaii.

² Subject to revision.

Port of Entry

In 1967, ports in Quebec showed substantial increases in the number of overseas visitors entering Canada direct and via the United States. Montreal airport reported 242,044 entries, almost three times the number recorded in the previous year. Normally, arrivals at ports on the International Boundary can be considered as entering via the United States whereas the numbers recorded at air and seaports could include both types of entries. Toronto airport reported 115,402 visitors, an increase of 24.2 per

cent compared with the previous year. Arrivals at Vancouver airport were 50.4 per cent higher in 1967 when entries numbered 24,903.

Overseas visitors entering in the third quarter of the year numbered 301,086, representing an increase of 58.8 per cent over 1966. The second quarter registered a gain of 49.3 per cent with 169,109 visitors, while the first and fourth quarters showed increases of 8.8 and 12.8 per cent, respectively.

STATEMENT 39. Visitors from Overseas Countries Entering Canada¹ at Principal Ports of Entry, Quarterly, 1967

Port of entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Selected ports:					
Halifax, N.S. ²	342	1,012	1,468	773	3,595
Lacolle, Que.	2,324	10,965	24,050	4,373	41,712
Montreal Airport, Que.	13,769	68,779	123,865	35,631	242,044
Philipsburg, Que.	596	2,641	6,281	1,281	10,799
Quebec, Que.	81	8,908	6,797	2,690	18,476
Fort Erie, Ont.	1,431	4,841	11,663	2,326	20,261
Niagara Falls, Ont.	2,094	7,748	14,458	3,025	27,325
Sarnia, Ont.	2,484	1,022	1,631	377	5,514
Toronto Airport, Ont.	8,818	35,241	57,434	13,909	115,402
Windsor, Ont.	3,124	3,790	10,141	1,647	18,702
Winnipeg Airport, Man.	92	1,328	4,553	610	6,583
Pacific Highway, B.C.	1,468	1,773	4,211	1,263	8,715
Vancouver Airport, B.C.	2,793	8,078	9,514	4,518	24,903
Totals	39,416	156,126	276,066	72,423	544,031
All other ports	2,585	12,983	25,020	5,696	46,284
Grand totals	42,001	169,109	301,086	78,119	590,315

¹ Includes entries direct and via the United States, documented at port of entry; excludes most persons in transit and persons in Canada for less than 24 hours.

² Includes entries by plane and ship.

Country of Residence

The country of residence is based on the permanent residence of the visitor. Country of residence does **not** necessarily mean the country of birth, nationality, or citizenship.

In 1967, an estimated 180,000 visitors from the United Kingdom entered Canada, an increase of 28.1 per cent compared with 1966. Continental Europe

was the area of origin for 233,506 visitors, most of whom were residents of OECD countries. Arrivals from France numbered 71,909, well over twice the figure in 1966. Entries from West Germany totalled 42,254, up 16.3 per cent over the previous year. Switzerland, and Italy registered significant increases in numbers, 12,382 and 7,619 visitors, respectively. Further detail on overseas visitors by country of residence is presented in table form.

**STATEMENT 40. Visitors¹ from Overseas Countries, classified by Area of Residence,
Quarterly, 1967**

Area of residence	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
United Kingdom ²	10,705	54,361	94,281	20,653	180,000
Other Commonwealth countries	4,598	15,221	28,827	9,268	57,914
OECD in Europe	15,304	63,879	116,567	26,781	222,531
Other European countries	1,516	3,420	3,680	2,359	10,975
Africa	646	3,174	5,206	1,635	10,661
Other Asia	4,335	13,279	20,313	7,530	45,457
Other South America	2,012	7,368	17,164	3,899	30,443
All other countries	2,885	8,407	15,048	5,994	32,334
Totals	42,001	169,109	301,086	78,119	590,315

¹ Includes entries direct and via the United States, documented at port of entry; excludes most persons in transit and persons in Canada for less than 24 hours.

² Estimated by DBS.

Immigration Categories

Statement 41 presents a summary of the immigration categories of non-immigrant arrivals from overseas countries. The largest group is the tourist and visitor class which would include all persons entering Canada for recreation purposes, to visit friends and relatives, and for purposes other than the categories of workers, in transit, entertainers, and seamen. The group "other" includes those non-immigrants entering for medical treatment and religious personnel. The analysis on purpose of trip derived from the questionnaire survey gives a further breakdown of the broad immigration category "tourists and visitors".

During April to December 1967, a total of 476,735 non-immigrant arrivals from overseas coun-

tries were estimated as tourists or visitors. Some 48,542 persons entered Canada as temporary or seasonal workers. This group includes persons entering for the temporary exercise of their calling, e.g. business trips. Also included are seasonal workers such as tobacco, potato, and fruit pickers, harvesters, etc.

The "in transit" category includes overseas residents travelling through Canada to the United States or other countries. This group made up 1.7 per cent of the total or 9,556 persons during the nine-month period. Entertainers documented at the border numbered 7,153 and seamen entering Canada to form a crew but not for the purpose of shore leave amounted to 5,681.

**STATEMENT 41. Visitors¹ from Overseas Countries, Classified by Area of Residence
and Immigration Categories, April to December, 1967**

Area of residence	Tourists and visitors	Temporary and seasonal workers	In transit and seamen	Enter- tainers	Other	Total
United Kingdom	149,674	16,574	1,744	1,202	101	169,295
Other Commonwealth countries	47,022	4,665	663	849	117	53,316
OECD in Europe	180,988	18,626	5,263	2,102	248	207,227
Other European countries	2,939	307	6,082	113	18	9,459
Africa	8,568	1,028	99	284	36	10,015
Other Asia	35,147	5,370	454	95	56	41,122
Other South America	26,012	898	293	1,200	28	28,431
All other countries	26,385	1,074	639	1,308	43	29,449
Totals	476,735	48,542	15,237	7,153	647	548,314

¹ Includes entries direct and via the United States, documented at port of entry; excludes most persons in transit and persons in Canada for less than 24 hours.

Questionnaire Survey of Overseas Visitors in Canada

A specially designed questionnaire is distributed to overseas visitors entering Canada, either direct or via the United States, at the point of entry. Information obtained from this questionnaire is presented in this section. In previous years, data on direct entries only were shown. For the year 1967 both categories are included in the text and statements for this sector of travel. The estimates of

expenditures and travel characteristics obtained from the survey are weighted to known traffic densities and stratifications.

Data on the **province of destination** of overseas visitors are derived from the question, "What was your main destination in Canada". Questionnaires from respondents reporting more than one destination are shown under the heading "touring".

**STATEMENT 42. Province of Destination reported by Visitors from Overseas Countries,¹
classified by Area of Residence, 1967**

Area of residence	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba and Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Touring ³
	per cent						
United Kingdom	0.8	31.7	45.4	2.0	2.9	10.4	6.8
OECD in Europe.....	0.2	67.8	18.0	0.8	2.1	4.7	6.4
France	--	88.2	4.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	6.3
Germany	0.1	54.6	29.8	1.8	3.8	5.7	4.2
Netherlands, The	0.9	33.2	32.7	1.3	7.5	12.0	12.4
Scandinavian countries ⁴	0.8	48.9	24.3	1.6	4.0	13.2	7.2
Other OECD countries	--	69.2	19.5	0.6	0.6	4.3	5.8
Other Commonwealth countries	--	56.7	20.2	1.7	1.8	9.2	10.4
All other countries	0.2	70.0	10.2	0.5	2.6	7.0	9.5
Grand totals	0.4	56.2	24.8	1.2	2.4	7.4	7.6

¹ Visitors entering both direct and via the United States.

² Includes destinations in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ Persons stating two or more provinces of destination.

⁴ Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

During 1967, the majority (56.2 per cent) of the overseas visitors gave Quebec as their main destination, followed by Ontario with 24.8 per cent, British Columbia with 7.4 per cent, the Prairie Provinces with 3.6 per cent, and the Atlantic Provinces with 0.4 per cent. The percentage distribution by province varied greatly depending on the country or area of residence. For example, of the visitors with residence within OECD countries in Europe 67.8 per cent gave destinations in Quebec and 18.0 per cent Ontario. Arrivals from France influenced the proportion for Quebec with 88.2 per cent giving this province as their destination. Of the visitors from the United Kingdom, 45.4 per cent were destined to Ontario and 31.7 per cent specified Quebec.

The documentation of arrivals from overseas countries at point of entry lists the reason for the visit to Canada under several categories including one for the "tourist and visitor" and another for those considered visiting on business. The questionnaire survey provides added information on **purpose of trip** of the tourist and visitor, that is, the breakdown between persons on holiday or other

recreation and those visiting friends or relatives. The immigration categories are tabulated from the form IMM 700, a required documentation of individuals, while response to the questionnaire survey is voluntary. A comparison of the two methods shows that there is proportionality in the reasons for visiting Canada. During the period April to December 1967, the category tourists and visitors formed 86.9 per cent of the aggregate while those who specified holiday and visits to friends or relatives in the questionnaire survey made up 86.7 per cent of the response. Similarly, 11.2 per cent of the entries were documented as temporary or seasonal workers, entertainers, or seamen which can be considered as business and compared with the 11.4 per cent of the response who specified business trips including government service. The residual groups accounted for 1.9 per cent of both the documentations and the survey. During the same nine-month period, the response to the questionnaire survey showed that 52.9 per cent of the total gave holiday, vacation, or other recreation as their main reason for visiting Canada while 33.8 per cent indicated visits to friends or relatives.

Including the first quarter of 1967 in the analysis of the questionnaire survey, an increase is shown in the proportion of business trips and visits to friends or relatives. Business trips were reported by 13.5 per cent and visits to friends or relatives by 36.0 per cent of the response. Holiday or recreation accounted for 48.2 per cent and other purposes 2.3 per cent. Purpose of trip varied according to area of residence. Residents of the United Kingdom came to Canada mainly to visit friends or relatives (53.2 per cent), while holiday and business trips made up 34.1 and 10.3 per cent, respectively. Almost 50 per cent of the visitors from European countries within the OECD travelled to Canada for a holiday, while 32.2 per cent visited friends or relatives, and 15.5 per cent entered on business trips. Response to the survey shows that recreation or holiday (54.3 per cent) was the main reason residents from other Commonwealth countries visited Canada. Visits to friends or relatives accounted for 31.8 per cent and business trips 11.6 per cent of the residents from this area. About 63 per cent of the visitors from all

other countries gave holiday as their purpose of trip, 21 per cent visited friends or relatives, and 15 per cent were on business trips.

The length of stay for overseas visitors in Canada is estimated on the basis of the questionnaire survey. The respondent is asked the number of nights spent in Canada on this trip. From this information the number of nights stay is tabulated and the data are weighted to known traffic densities by country of residence.

The average nights stay in Canada for overseas visitors was 16 nights in 1967. Overseas visitors arriving direct to Canada stayed an average of 21 nights, almost twice as long as the time spent by those entering via the United States, 11 nights. In 1966, visitors entering direct showed an average of 25 nights stay in Canada. The total nights spent in Canada by overseas visitors were estimated at 9.2 million in 1967.

STATEMENT 43. Average Length of Stay¹ reported by Visitors² from Overseas Countries, Quarterly, by Area of Residence, 1967

Area of residence	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
number of nights					
United Kingdom	16.3	17.5	23.1	17.6	20.4
OECD in Europe	12.9	10.9	19.4	13.6	15.8
France	7.3	8.7	14.5	10.0	12.5
Germany	16.2	12.8	21.7	17.6	18.0
Netherlands, The	17.5	15.8	33.5	28.3	24.9
Scandinavian countries ³	13.4	10.2	16.3	11.6	13.2
Other OECD countries	12.6	9.7	21.6	11.3	16.1
Other Commonwealth countries	14.1	10.3	14.0	17.4	13.6
All other countries	9.1	8.0	10.3	10.1	9.5
Grand totals	12.8	12.3	18.1	14.1	15.6

¹ Excluding time spent in the United States.

² Visitors entering both direct and via the United States.

³ Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

TABLE 29. Visitors¹ from Overseas Countries, classified by Principal Countries of Residence, Quarterly, 1967

Country of residence	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
United Kingdom ²	10,705	54,361	94,281	20,653	180,000
Commonwealth countries (n.e.s.)	4,598	15,221	28,827	9,268	57,914
Australia	1,649	4,377	5,607	2,509	14,142
Bahamas	80	367	1,187	230	1,864
Barbados	128	641	1,659	334	2,762
Bermuda	257	611	2,417	634	3,919
Guyana	201	403	1,122	308	2,034
Hong Kong	203	1,041	1,807	944	3,995
India	622	2,385	3,398	1,271	7,676
Jamaica	609	1,904	5,182	1,058	8,753
New Zealand	436	1,706	2,111	878	5,131
Pakistan	110	394	521	202	1,227
Trinidad and Tobago	303	1,392	3,816	900	6,411
OECD in Europe	15,304	63,879	116,567	26,781	222,531
Austria	377	2,280	2,549	620	5,826
Belgium	674	2,255	6,661	811	10,401
Denmark	605	1,890	2,273	839	5,607
Finland	263	1,451	1,209	309	3,232
France	3,238	17,291	45,641	5,739	71,909
Germany (West)	3,396	13,333	20,104	5,421	42,254
Greece	412	1,117	1,807	1,341	4,677
Ireland (Republic)	370	1,221	2,630	613	4,834
Italy	1,116	4,360	8,604	3,308	17,388
Netherlands, The	1,586	7,410	8,459	2,004	19,459
Norway	704	1,730	1,779	1,056	5,269
Portugal	299	572	870	280	2,021
Spain	600	984	1,809	576	3,969
Sweden	765	1,836	2,789	1,083	6,473
Switzerland	899	6,149	9,383	2,781	19,212
Europe (n.e.s.)	1,516	3,420	3,680	2,359	10,975
Czechoslovakia	314	292	674	56	1,336
Poland	200	1,315	813	1,231	3,559
U.S.S.R.	575	954	980	830	3,339
Yugoslavia	133	182	125	40	480
Other European countries	294	677	1,088	202	2,261
Africa	646	3,174	5,206	1,635	10,661
Asia (n.e.s.)	4,335	13,279	20,313	7,530	45,457
China (Republic)	77	80	150	71	378
Formosa	287	508	842	269	1,906
Israel	615	2,030	4,198	1,559	8,402
Japan	2,393	5,425	7,918	3,243	18,979
Philippines	157	2,217	1,977	695	5,046
Other Asian countries	806	3,019	5,228	1,693	10,746
Central America	1,508	6,460	9,580	4,907	22,455
Mexico	1,029	5,592	7,993	4,488	19,102
Other Central American countries	479	868	1,587	419	3,353
South America (n.e.s.)	2,012	7,368	17,164	3,899	30,443
Argentina	615	1,358	2,003	745	4,721
Brazil	345	1,602	4,216	835	6,998
Colombia	108	861	1,775	406	3,150
Venezuela	234	1,314	4,703	911	7,162
Other South American countries	710	2,233	4,467	1,002	8,412
West Indies (n.e.s.)	752	1,509	4,652	820	7,733
Other countries	625	438	816	267	2,146
Grand totals	42,001	169,109	301,086	78,119	590,315

¹ Includes entries direct and via the United States, documented at port of entry; excludes most persons in transit and persons in Canada for less than 24 hours.

² Estimated by DBS.

TABLE 30. Visitors¹ from Overseas Countries, classified by Principal Countries of Residence and Immigration Category, April to December, 1967

Country of residence	Tourists and visitors	Temporary and seasonal workers	In transit	Entertainers	Seamen	Other	Total
United Kingdom ²	149,674	16,574	897	1,202	847	101	169,295
Commonwealth countries (n.e.s.)	47,022	4,665	251	849	412	117	53,316
Australia	10,863	1,383	64	166	12	5	12,493
Bahamas	1,673	77	7	22	3	2	1,784
Barbados	2,209	326	18	66	10	5	2,634
Bermuda	3,393	169	4	75	1	20	3,662
Guyana	1,742	66	3	13	3	6	1,833
Hong Kong	3,339	211	19	6	179	38	3,792
India	6,277	531	31	45	157	13	7,054
Jamaica	6,977	939	24	179	12	13	8,144
New Zealand	4,239	308	46	91	5	6	4,695
Pakistan	983	116	8	—	9	1	1,117
Trinidad and Tobago	5,327	539	27	186	21	8	6,108
OECD in Europe	180,988	18,626	2,092	2,102	3,171	248	207,227
Austria	4,596	576	140	127	9	1	5,449
Belgium	8,085	1,402	64	152	19	5	9,727
Denmark	3,986	620	71	98	227	—	5,002
Finland	2,658	215	15	57	24	—	2,969
France	62,580	5,068	440	446	48	89	68,671
Germany (West)	34,848	3,318	268	163	253	8	38,858
Greece	2,870	416	121	147	698	13	4,265
Ireland (Republic)	3,987	340	33	49	47	8	4,464
Italy	13,667	1,624	124	512	259	86	16,272
Netherlands, The	16,034	1,408	230	20	170	11	17,873
Norway	1,984	1,103	305	13	1,155	5	4,565
Portugal	1,489	131	29	30	27	16	1,722
Spain	2,872	262	107	16	108	4	3,369
Sweden	4,433	1,042	63	47	123	—	5,708
Switzerland	16,899	1,101	82	225	4	2	18,313
Europe (n.e.s.)	2,939	307	5,365	113	717	18	9,459
Czechoslovakia	308	56	46	7	603	2	1,022
Poland	178	33	3,113	8	22	5	3,359
U.S.S.R.	554	96	2,040	37	35	2	2,764
Yugoslavia	145	38	111	17	32	4	347
Other European countries	1,754	84	55	44	25	5	1,967
Africa	8,568	1,028	56	284	43	36	10,015
Asia (n.e.s.)	35,147	5,370	245	95	209	56	41,122
China (Republic)	259	14	—	—	21	7	301
Formosa	1,453	111	4	2	43	6	1,619
Israel	7,381	281	61	28	33	3	7,787
Japan	12,353	4,068	65	30	58	12	16,586
Philippines	4,584	255	14	4	24	8	4,889
Other Asian countries	9,117	641	101	31	30	20	9,940
Central America	19,333	583	172	746	101	12	20,947
Mexico	16,752	502	136	627	45	11	18,073
Other Central American countries	2,581	81	36	119	56	1	2,874
South America (n.e.s.)	26,012	898	251	1,200	42	28	28,431
Argentina	3,706	148	32	208	10	2	4,106
Brazil	6,146	198	65	238	—	6	6,653
Colombia	2,706	103	26	195	2	10	3,042
Venezuela	6,564	139	38	183	3	1	6,928
Other South American countries	6,890	310	90	376	27	9	7,702
West Indies (n.e.s.)	5,743	462	63	559	128	26	6,981
Other countries	1,309	29	164	3	11	5	1,521
Grand totals	476,735	48,542	9,556	7,153	5,681	647	548,314

¹ Includes entries direct and via the United States, documented at port of entry; excludes most persons in transit and persons in Canada for less than 24 hours.

² Estimated by DBS.

PART II

Canadian Travel in Overseas Areas

Numbers and Expenditures

Residents of Canada returning from overseas countries numbered 522,076 in 1967, an increase of 3.8 per cent over the previous year. The rate of increase in numbers was less pronounced than the gains of 17 per cent in 1965 and 10 per cent in 1966. Net expenditures of Canadian travellers overseas were estimated at \$268 million in 1967, a decrease of \$4 million or 1.5 per cent compared with the preceding year. This figure includes \$68.8 million in oceanic transportation fares paid to overseas carriers but excludes payments of \$12.7 million to United States and \$105.7 million to Canadian carriers, as well as expenditures in Hawaii. Gross expenditures by Canadians travelling overseas amounted to \$387 million. The average outlay per trip to overseas countries was \$741 in 1967 compared with \$768 in the previous year.

A total of 437,076 residents returned direct to Canada during the year, 3.3 per cent more than in 1966. Net expenditures by direct re-entries were estimated at \$212 million, a decline of 4.5 per cent. An estimated 85,000 Canadians returned from overseas countries via the United States and their payments totalled \$56 million in 1967. This represents an increase of 6.2 per cent in numbers and 12.0 per cent in expenditures over 1966.

Canadians returning direct from overseas in the first quarter of 1967 numbered 99,160, in the second 110,208, in the third 150,854, and in the fourth quarter 76,854. An estimated 23,000 residents returned via the United States in the first quarter, 19,000 in the second, 26,000 in the third and 17,000 in the fourth quarter of the year.

STATEMENT 44. Expenditures of Canadians Travelling to Overseas Areas,¹ 1963-67

Overseas area	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
millions of dollars					
United Kingdom	70	80	89	94	88
Other sterling areas	21	23	27	29	43
Other OECD in Europe	86	105	106	120	105
All other countries	20	23	26	29	32
Totals	197	231	248	272	268

¹ Excludes Hawaii.

Port of Re-entry

The numbers of Canadians returning direct from overseas countries are tabulated from reports submitted by customs and immigration officials. Residents are counted at the point of re-entry to Canada and from the name of the port some distinction between air and sea travel can be established as is evident in Statement 45. The category "all other ports" is made up mainly of airports but does include some seaports. Due to the small and ever-decreasing number of Canadians returning from overseas by sea, the analysis by type of transportation is no longer made. The figures presented in the statement include some military personnel and dependents especially at Trenton, Ontario.

The proportion of Canadians returning direct at major airports was 94 per cent of the total compared with 88 per cent in 1963. Re-entries at main airports

totalled 409,891, some 3.5 per cent more than 1966. Many airports showed decreases in numbers in 1967 but these were offset by the increases at Toronto, Edmonton, and Vancouver airports. Canadians returning direct at Montreal decreased by 10.5 per cent compared with 1966 but the numbers were 19.8 and 9.2 per cent higher at Toronto and Vancouver airports in 1967.

Re-entries at the specified seaports have been decreasing during the past five years and in 1967 amounted to about 4 per cent of the total volume compared with 10 per cent in 1963. A total of 17,291 Canadians returned direct at the four main seaports in 1967, an increase of 219 persons or 1.3 per cent. The seaports of Quebec and Vancouver recorded increases of 8.0 and 1.8 per cent, respectively, in comparison with 1966.

**STATEMENT 45. Residents of Canada Returning Direct from Overseas Countries,
Principal Ports of Re-entry, 1963-67**

Port of re-entry	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Airports:					
Gander, Nfld.	5,421	4,537	3,139	4,793	4,903
Halifax, N.S.	7,610	7,673	9,854	10,424	7,113
Sydney, N.S.	1,111	695	1,371	1,344	947
Montreal, Que.	105,399	119,866	139,025	162,398	145,371
Ottawa, Ont.	2,145	5,194	3,265	4,292	5,038
Toronto, Ont.	77,578	89,839	115,200	125,895	150,799
Trenton, Ont.	10,941	16,024	27,988	23,957	27,483
Winnipeg, Man.	5,726	8,285	8,044	7,897	7,222
Calgary, Alta.	1,350	3,193	5,142	7,302	4,601
Edmonton, Alta.	6,694	8,572	7,442	3,906	8,789
Vancouver, B.C.	23,652	26,616	33,211	43,631	47,625
Totals	247,627	290,494	353,681	395,839	409,891
Seaports:					
Halifax, N.S.	2,295	2,186	1,768	2,048	1,268
Saint John, N.B.	233	77	70	63	7
Quebec, Que. ¹	23,786	18,891	17,398	12,627	13,639
Vancouver, B.C.	2,160	2,529	2,270	2,334	2,377
Totals	28,474	23,683	21,506	17,072	17,291
All other ports	5,956	8,468	11,163	10,014	9,894
Grand totals	282,057	322,645	386,350	422,925	437,076

¹ Many returning residents cleared at Quebec disembark at Montreal.

Note: Data above include some military personnel and dependents.

Source: Frontier check by Customs and Immigration officials.

**STATEMENT 46. Residents of Canada Returning Direct from Overseas Countries,
Principal Ports of Re-entry, Quarterly, 1967**

Port of re-entry	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
Airports:					
Gander, Nfld.	706	1,441	1,955	801	4,903
Halifax, N.S.	1,701	2,161	1,907	1,344	7,113
Sydney, N.S.	37	35	787	88	947
Montreal, Que.	29,330	37,422	50,609	28,010	145,371
Ottawa, Ont.	554	1,783	1,857	844	5,038
Toronto, Ont.	38,903	40,249	51,954	19,693	150,799
Trenton, Ont.	5,276	7,640	7,759	6,808	27,483
Winnipeg, Man.	677	1,891	3,014	1,640	7,222
Calgary, Alta.	969	775	2,123	734	4,601
Edmonton, Alta.	161	1,640	4,806	2,182	8,789
Vancouver, B.C.	17,951	9,373	12,453	7,848	47,625
Totals	96,265	104,410	139,224	69,992	409,891
Seaports:					
Halifax, N.S.	441	255	186	386	1,268
Saint John, N.B.	—	—	—	7	7
Quebec, Que. ¹	—	3,408	6,703	3,528	13,639
Vancouver, B.C.	1,078	629	231	439	2,377
Totals	1,519	4,292	7,120	4,360	17,291
All other ports	1,376	1,506	4,510	2,502	9,894
Grand totals	99,160	110,208	150,854	76,854	437,076

¹ Many returning residents cleared at Quebec disembark at Montreal.

Note: Data above include some military personnel and dependents.

Source: Frontier check by Customs and Immigration officials.

Questionnaire Survey of Canadian Travellers in Overseas Areas

A questionnaire is distributed to a sample of Canadians returning from overseas countries both directly and via the United States at the point of re-entry to Canada. Information obtained from this questionnaire is presented in this section. In previous reports this information was shown separately for both re-entries direct and those via the United States. In this report the two categories are integrated in the text and statements but are shown in detail in the tables.

Data on the **province of residence** of Canadians returning from overseas countries are tabulated from the question "City or town and province in which you reside". In 1967, Ontario was the province of residence of 47.3 per cent of the Canadians re-entering from overseas compared with 44.1 per cent in 1966. The percentage of Quebec residents returning was 23.4 per cent, down from 28.8 per cent the previous year. The percentage distributions in

the statement are used as the basis for estimates of the number of residents of each province returning from overseas visits in 1967. The estimates show Atlantic Provinces with 18,000; Quebec, 122,000; Ontario, 247,000; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 61,000; and British Columbia, 74,000; for a rounded total of 522,000 persons. These figures can be compared with the revised estimates for 1966 which show 23,000 for the Atlantic Provinces; 145,000 for Quebec; 222,000 for Ontario; 46,000 for the Prairie Provinces; and 67,000 for British Columbia; giving a rounded total of 503,000 persons.

The results from tabulation of answers to the question on **area of destination** of Canadians returning from overseas trips are illustrated in Statement 47. Most of the data are presented by area since many Canadians who travel to Europe visit several countries during one trip. Travellers who visited more than one area of destination are included in the figures for "all other countries".

STATEMENT 47. Canadians Returning¹ from Overseas Countries, classified by Area of Destination and Province of Residence, 1967

Area of destination	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
	per cent					
United Kingdom.....	4.4	16.3	55.1	12.3	11.9	100.0
United Kingdom and other European countries.....	6.5	15.3	51.4	12.3	14.5	100.0
Other European countries	2.0	31.0	49.9	9.2	7.9	100.0
Bermuda and Carriibbean	4.1	34.9	52.5	4.0	4.5	100.0
Hawaii	0.3	1.1	13.9	28.2	56.5	100.0
Mexico	1.6	25.0	34.5	18.5	20.4	100.0
All other countries	1.6	26.2	36.2	15.2	20.8	100.0
Totals.....	3.5	23.4	47.3	11.7	14.1	100.0

¹ Residents returning both direct and via the United States.

STATEMENT 48. Destination reported by Canadians Returning¹ from Overseas Countries, Quarterly, 1967

Area of destination	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
	per cent				
United Kingdom only	7.7	21.3	31.2	15.4	20.5
United Kingdom and other European countries	6.6	17.9	28.3	12.7	17.8
Other European countries	22.6	16.7	19.3	17.4	19.1
Bermuda and Caribbean	26.0	21.2	11.6	29.9	20.6
Hawaii	13.9	5.3	1.0	5.0	5.8
Mexico	13.1	9.7	2.8	9.8	8.2
All other countries	10.1	7.9	5.8	9.8	8.0
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Residents returning both direct and via the United States.

In 1967, the majority or 57 per cent of the respondents returning direct and via the United States reported trips to European countries. This proportion is lower than the 67 per cent recorded in 1966. The areas of Bermuda, the Caribbean, Hawaii and Mexico showed an increase in the proportion of travellers, with some 35 per cent as compared to 26 per cent in the previous year. From the distribution the numbers of persons visiting each area can be estimated. In 1967, 107,000 of the Canadians returning from overseas countries visited the United Kingdom only; 93,000 persons travelled to the United Kingdom and other European countries; 100,000 to Continental European countries only; about 107,000 to Bermuda and the Caribbean; 30,000 to Hawaii; 43,000 to Mexico; and 42,000 to all other countries for a rounded total of 522,000 persons.

Many Canadians returning from Europe visit more than one country, therefore, one person can make several visits. Estimates from the questionnaire survey show the number of visits to countries within Europe. A total of 300,000 persons made 675,000 visits to the combined areas of United Kingdom only, United Kingdom and other European countries, or countries in Continental Europe only in 1967. This can be compared to 336,000 persons and 757,000 visits in 1966. The visits for the two years are distributed by selected countries as follows:

Country visited	1966 number of visits	1967 number of visits
United Kingdom	222,000	200,000
France	90,000	76,000
Germany	79,000	67,000
Netherlands	61,000	59,000
Switzerland	56,000	48,000
Italy	50,000	40,000
Austria	38,000	37,000
Scandinavia	38,000	32,000
Belgium	33,000	26,000
Other European	90,000	90,000
Total visits	757,000	675,000

It should be noted that while only one visit to a country is reported by the respondent to the questionnaire survey, it is possible for that person to cross the frontier of an individual country more than once. The numbers of visits by country as estimated from the survey are minimal and would not necessarily correspond with the frontier counts of the countries specified.

The questionnaires distributed to Canadians returning from overseas countries give information on **purpose of trip**. The respondent is asked to choose between six main categories; business, formal study, health, holiday (include vacation and other recreation), visiting friends or relatives, and other purposes (please specify). In some cases, the respondents gave more than one main reason for visiting overseas countries. These replies were weighted and combined in the compilation.

According to the survey, Canadians travelled to overseas countries mainly for recreation and holiday. In 1967, respondents reporting this purpose accounted for 55.9 per cent of the total compared with 52.1 per cent in 1966. Comparing the two years, visiting friends or relatives received 31.8 per cent in 1967 and 36.0 per cent in 1966. There were more business trips overseas in 1967, 10.5 per cent of the total compared with 9.9 per cent in 1966. On a quarterly basis, recreation trips overseas were most popular during the first, second, and fourth quarters of the year while visiting friends or relatives was specified more frequently in the third quarter of 1967.

Trips to visit friends or relatives show higher percentages for Canadians returning from the United Kingdom only, (57.7 per cent) and other European countries only, (56.2 per cent). Joint visits to the United Kingdom and other European countries were mainly for holiday and recreation (53.9 per cent). This reason was reported by most Canadians visiting Bermuda and the Caribbean, Hawaii, and Mexico. Between 85 and 90 per cent of these persons reported recreation and holiday as the purpose of trip.

STATEMENT 49. Purpose of Trip reported by Canadians Returning¹ from Overseas Countries, classified by Area of Destination, 1967

Area of destination	Business	Holiday and recreation	Visiting friends or relatives	Other	Total
	per cent				
United Kingdom	8.1	33.2	57.7	1.0	100.0
United Kingdom and other European countries	17.6	53.9	27.7	0.8	100.0
Other European countries	11.6	30.3	56.2	1.9	100.0
Bermuda and Caribbean	6.2	85.3	6.4	2.1	100.0
Hawaii	2.4	88.2	5.2	4.2	100.0
Mexico	4.0	87.6	5.4	3.0	100.0
All other countries	21.6	48.4	27.5	2.5	100.0
Totals	10.5	55.9	31.8	1.8	100.0

¹ Residents returning both direct and via the United States.

The **length of stay** for Canadians returning from overseas countries is also obtained from the questionnaire survey. The respondent is asked to report the number of nights spent in each area or country visited. From this information the number of nights stay is derived and the data are weighted to known traffic densities. The average length of stay in nights is presented by quarters and by area visited in Statement 50.

In 1967, the average nights stay for Canadians visiting the United Kingdom only, was 26 nights

while visits to the United Kingdom and other European countries averaged 34 nights. The averages in both cases were somewhat longer than in 1966. The response to the questionnaires shows that Canadians visiting other European countries only, remained 28 nights on the average. The average time spent in Bermuda and the Caribbean was 12 nights, while trips to Hawaii and Mexico were an average of 20 and 16 nights, respectively. From the averages, the total nights spent by Canadians in overseas countries in 1967 were estimated at 12,893,000, an average stay of 25 nights.

STATEMENT 50. Average Length of Stay¹ reported by Canadians Returning² from Overseas Countries, Quarterly, by Area of Destination, 1967

Area of destination	Returning to Canada during the				
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
	number of nights				
United Kingdom only	21.4	23.7	28.0	28.3	26.3
United Kingdom and other European countries	29.2	34.1	33.5	41.6	34.3
Other European countries only	29.5	25.0	29.6	27.4	28.2
Bermuda and Caribbean	12.3	11.0	13.9	10.4	11.8
Hawaii	20.0	21.9	18.1	15.9	19.7
Mexico	13.5	19.5	21.3	12.5	15.9
All other countries	26.8	40.2	44.2	36.2	36.4
Totals.....	20.7	23.9	28.9	23.1	24.7

¹ Excluding time spent en route in the United States.

² Residents returning both direct and via the United States.

TABLE 31. Canadians Returning from Overseas Countries, classified by Area of Destination and Province of Residence, 1967

Area of destination	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
	per cent					
Returning direct to Canada:						
United Kingdom only	4.5	16.4	54.2	12.7	12.2	100.0
United Kingdom and other European countries	7.2	16.0	51.6	11.4	13.8	100.0
Other European countries	1.8	31.9	49.2	9.6	7.5	100.0
Bermuda and Caribbean	4.7	37.0	53.0	2.7	2.6	100.0
Hawaii	0.3	0.8	11.0	27.8	60.1	100.0
Mexico	0.8	27.0	39.2	14.5	18.5	100.0
All other countries	2.3	34.7	33.3	12.7	17.0	100.0
Totals	3.9	24.2	48.1	10.8	13.0	100.0
Returning via the United States:						
United Kingdom only	1.8	13.9	76.0	3.5	4.8	100.0
United Kingdom and other European countries	1.3	9.6	49.8	19.2	20.1	100.0
Other European countries	6.2	13.9	62.7	2.1	15.1	100.0
Bermuda and Caribbean	1.5	26.6	50.5	9.2	12.2	100.0
Hawaii	—	3.0	30.2	30.1	36.7	100.0
Mexico	3.4	20.3	23.4	27.9	25.0	100.0
All other countries	1.2	21.2	37.9	16.7	23.0	100.0
Totals	1.8	19.2	43.3	16.1	19.6	100.0

Source: Continuous questionnaire survey.

TABLE 32. Canadians Returning from Overseas Countries, classified by Area of Destination and Province of Residence, 1966 (Revised)

Area of destination	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
	per cent					
Returning direct ^f to Canada:						
United Kingdom only	5.0	16.5	59.0	7.7	11.8	100.0
United Kingdom and other European countries	7.8	26.2	46.5	8.8	10.7	100.0
Other European countries	2.6	43.2	39.5	7.8	6.9	100.0
Bermuda and Caribbean	9.7	34.1	52.7	2.4	1.1	100.0
Hawaii	0.5	3.8	4.5	23.1	68.1	100.0
Mexico	0.6	34.4	33.9	14.0	17.1	100.0
All other countries	2.2	40.5	33.0	9.7	14.6	100.0
Totals	5.0	28.3	45.4	8.6	12.7	100.0
Returning via the United States:						
United Kingdom only	1.4	24.6	52.2	11.6	10.2	100.0
United Kingdom and other European countries	0.7	21.6	46.0	13.7	18.0	100.0
Other European countries	2.6	34.2	53.0	5.1	5.1	100.0
Bermuda and Caribbean	4.2	44.1	33.1	8.3	10.3	100.0
Hawaii	1.2	18.6	19.8	20.9	39.5	100.0
Mexico	2.2	14.7	42.2	17.8	23.1	100.0
All other countries	1.9	30.9	33.8	15.0	18.4	100.0
Totals	2.5	30.5	37.7	12.8	16.5	100.0

Source: Continuous questionnaire survey.

TABLE 33. Destination reported by Canadians Returning from Overseas Countries, 1963 - 67

Area of destination	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	per cent				
Returning direct to Canada:					
United Kingdom only	27.7	25.1	25.0	27.6	23.5
United Kingdom and other European countries	22.1	23.9	22.8	22.0	18.8
Other European countries	22.3	25.3	24.0	25.2	21.7
Bermuda and Caribbean	14.0	11.9	13.2	11.3	19.6
Hawaii	4.1	4.2	6.2	6.0	5.9
Mexico	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.0	6.9
All other countries	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Returning via the United States:					
United Kingdom only	4.3	5.4	6.7	4.9	4.9
United Kingdom and other European countries	9.9	15.2	12.6	10.1	12.7
Other European countries	16.3	14.7	11.0	8.4	5.7
Bermuda and Caribbean	29.7	26.3	23.5	28.5	25.5
Hawaii	4.2	1.9	3.4	5.4	5.4
Mexico	13.8	11.8	15.3	14.9	14.8
All other countries	21.8	24.7	27.5	27.8	31.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Continuous questionnaire survey.

TABLE 34. Destination reported by Canadians Returning from Overseas Countries, Quarterly, 1967

Area of destination	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
	per cent				
Returning direct to Canada:					
United Kingdom only	8.8	24.2	35.1	18.5	23.5
United Kingdom and other European countries	6.9	18.5	29.4	14.0	18.8
Other European countries	27.1	18.8	21.6	19.1	21.7
Bermuda and Caribbean	26.6	21.3	9.0	29.3	19.6
Hawaii	15.1	5.6	0.7	4.4	5.9
Mexico	11.9	7.1	2.3	9.1	6.9
All other countries	3.6	4.5	1.9	5.6	3.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Returning via the United States:					
United Kingdom only	2.9	5.0	8.7	1.7	4.9
United Kingdom and other European countries	5.6	14.3	21.8	6.8	12.7
Other European countries	2.7	4.6	6.0	10.3	5.7
Bermuda and Caribbean	23.3	20.5	26.6	32.5	25.5
Hawaii	8.5	3.5	2.7	7.7	5.4
Mexico	18.5	24.7	5.4	12.8	14.8
All other countries	38.5	27.4	28.8	28.2	31.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Continuous questionnaire survey.

TABLE 35. Purpose of Trip reported by Canadians Returning from Overseas Countries, classified by Area of Destination, 1967

Area of destination	Business	Holiday and recreation	Visiting friends or relatives	Other	Total
	per cent				
Returning direct to Canada:					
United Kingdom only	7.2	33.0	58.8	1.0	100.0
United Kingdom and other European countries	17.1	54.3	27.8	0.8	100.0
Other European countries	11.1	30.1	57.1	1.7	100.0
Bermuda and Caribbean	5.2	86.0	6.6	2.2	100.0
Hawaii	2.1	88.5	4.5	4.9	100.0
Mexico	4.5	89.1	3.9	2.5	100.0
All other countries	23.9	45.5	28.4	2.2	100.0
Totals	9.6	54.4	34.3	1.7	100.0
Returning via the United States:					
United Kingdom only	31.6	38.7	29.7	—	100.0
United Kingdom and other European countries	21.5	51.0	26.8	0.7	100.0
Other European countries	20.6	34.0	39.6	5.8	100.0
Bermuda and Caribbean	10.1	82.4	5.6	1.9	100.0
Hawaii	4.3	86.4	9.3	—	100.0
Mexico	2.6	84.1	9.1	4.2	100.0
All other countries	20.2	50.1	27.0	2.7	100.0
Totals	14.9	64.0	18.7	2.4	100.0

Source: Continuous questionnaire survey.

TABLE 36. Purpose of Trip reported by Canadians Returning from Overseas Countries, Quarterly, 1967

Period of re-entry	Business	Holiday and recreation	Visiting friends or relatives	Other	Total
	per cent				
Returning direct to Canada:					
First quarter	8.8	62.6	25.9	2.7	100.0
Second quarter	9.2	58.3	30.1	2.4	100.0
Third quarter	6.1	45.6	47.5	0.8	100.0
Fourth quarter	18.6	55.4	24.6	1.4	100.0
Year	9.6	54.4	34.3	1.7	100.0
Returning via the United States:					
First quarter	13.1	68.9	14.1	3.9	100.0
Second quarter	12.0	68.1	17.8	2.1	100.0
Third quarter	15.2	57.9	25.5	1.4	100.0
Fourth quarter	20.1	62.0	15.8	2.1	100.0
Year	14.9	64.0	18.7	2.4	100.0

Source: Continuous questionnaire survey.

TABLE 37. Average Length of Stay reported by Canadians Returning from Overseas Countries, classified by Area of Destination, 1963-67

Area of destination	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	number of nights				
Returning direct to Canada:					
United Kingdom only	33.4	31.0	27.9	24.6	26.7
United Kingdom and other European countries	38.0	40.1	35.0	29.0	32.6
Other European countries	40.4	37.4	31.9	28.6	27.9
Bermuda and Caribbean	15.1	14.7	14.7	12.2	11.9
Hawaii	24.3	18.8	21.2	22.1	20.7
Mexico	16.7	17.7	16.5	17.2	15.0
All other countries	48.2	60.0	36.1	30.6	36.5
Totals	33.0	32.9	27.4	24.8	24.3
Returning via the United States: ¹					
United Kingdom only	37.4	33.6	33.9	26.2	17.5
United Kingdom and other European countries	50.3	49.2	38.8	41.1	47.8
Other European countries	56.3	63.1	36.5	32.2	35.0
Bermuda and Caribbean	9.9	11.3	10.7	10.1	11.4
Hawaii	25.3	20.1	16.5	14.8	14.0
Mexico	18.9	17.4	18.4	16.7	18.2
All other countries	35.5	41.7	32.9	30.1	36.4
Totals	30.1	34.3	25.3	22.6	26.5

¹ Excluding time spent en route in the United States.

Source: Continuous questionnaire survey.

SECTION C

METHODS AND DEFINITIONS ON INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

SECTION 2

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS

METHOD OF COMPILING DATA

The system of recording statistics on international travel between Canada and other countries has been carefully developed over many years with periodic revisions to effect improvement in basic data when this became possible. Statistics on international travel cover many types of travellers, including persons travelling for holiday, vacation or health; whether paying for expensive accommodation or visiting friends or relatives; businessmen and officials; delegates to conventions or conferences; and the many re-entries of summer residents and commuters. Persons travelling in transit through Canada to other countries or over the most direct route between two points in the United States, also those travelling in transit through the United States between two points in Canada are included in the aggregate of crossings. In other words, international travel comprises the travel movement between Canada and all other countries. The following explanation describes in detail the procedures involved in collecting and compiling data on international travel and shows reproductions of the forms in use during 1967.

Statistics on international travel are developed from two sources which can be identified as follows:

- (1) The numbers of travellers crossing Canada's border are obtained from frontier checks or counts conducted by either the Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise Division) or the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Customs or immigration officials record the number of non-immigrants entering and the number of residents returning from abroad at points of entry to Canada. Where possible, classifications of traffic already in use by Canadian Customs and Immigration officials are employed in recording the volume of travel.
- (2) Continuous questionnaire surveys are used to collect data on expenditures and other information relevant to international travel. These surveys are made possible through the co-operation of the Departments of National Revenue, Manpower and Immigration, as well as the United States Department of Commerce. The questionnaires, which do not identify the respondent, are distributed at points of entry into Canada to travellers on specific dates set out by pre-arranged schedules. Since the response is not controlled due to the voluntary nature of the survey, the results may be subject to response bias unknown in quantity or direction.

The known characteristics of the universe and the estimating procedures used to adjust the sample data, as well as the relationships carried out with existing independent surveys, remove some types of bias.

When estimating receipts and payments on travel account consideration must be given to the fact that there are many kinds of visits involved. For example, there are the casual trips of visitors or

returning residents who may remain for a few hours or less; the family vacations which could involve a stay of two or three weeks; the persons who may stay several months; and also the business trips, conventions and single or group travel for any purpose. Studies conducted over a period of years have established that expenditures tend to follow a pattern from year to year but vary according to the type of transportation used, type of visitors, length of stay, etc. For this reason each type of travel must be treated separately. A simple average applied to such a heterogeneous mass of travellers would give a figure on travel that would be of little value. Since each classification forms a different proportion of the aggregate, it is important that the average expenditure representative for the type of travel be applied to the number of visits within each category. A simple average could be used only if the various classifications were similar in both nature and proportion of the total, but this is not true with travel between Canada and other countries. This means considerable analysis is necessary before the data are released.

Travel with the United States

Persons entering from the United States by all means of transportation are recorded by Customs or Immigration officials and grouped into two broad classifications termed "non-immigrant" arrivals and "returning citizens or residents". Monthly statements of the data are submitted on Form IMM 185 (Form J) according to port of entry and type of transportation as follows; aircraft, long distance bus, train, ship or boat, and the main group "highway and ferry" which includes persons entering by automobile, commercial vehicle, local bus, pedestrians, etc. These forms are completed at the point of entry and mailed to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics where they are tabulated by the Travel Statistics Section.

Non-immigrant Arrivals from the United States

Automobile traffic plays a very important part as a means of transportation between Canada and the United States and, therefore, is examined in detail and treated separately from other components of the highway and ferry group. Normally, about 80 per cent of the non-immigrant entries arrive in automobiles. Customs and Excise officials at all ports of entry record the number of foreign vehicles and persons entering Canada daily each month and report them on the Monthly Statement Foreign Traffic Entering Canada shown in this report as Form A. This statement when completed shows a daily record of the number of automobiles and motorists by their intended length of stay in categories of same day, staying one night, and staying two or more nights. The numbers of other vehicles and persons, which include entries by bicycle and motorcycle, vehicles used commercially, taxis and pedestrians, are also reported on this statement. This method of reporting

was adopted to replace the "Traveller's Vehicle Permit (E50)" used prior to March 1967 for admitting foreign vehicles into Canada. All ports must forward a copy of this statement to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the end of each month.

Estimates of the travel expenditures and other characteristics of the non-resident automobile traffic are obtained from questionnaire surveys carried out in co-operation with the United States Department of Commerce. The heavy volume of traffic involved and the importance of length of stay in Canada have been taken into consideration in establishing sampling procedures for this mode of travel. The United States Department of Commerce sample automobile traffic entering and leaving on the same day and the information on questionnaire BE-536 A, reproduced as Form B, is made available to DBS. United States automobile traffic staying one or more nights is sampled under a co-operative arrangement between the United States Department of Commerce and Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Questionnaire BE-536 B, reproduced as Form C, is distributed on selected dates by Canadian Customs officials to non-resident motorists on arrival in Canada, to be mailed when completed to the United States Department of Commerce. The returned questionnaires are forwarded to DBS for processing which includes editing and coding as well as the stratification, weighting, etc. The tabulations are prepared by electronic processing and copies made available to the Department of Commerce.

Visitors from the United States using transportation other than automobile are recorded at the port of entry according to type of transportation used to enter Canada and reported on IMM 185, shown as Form J. The United States Department of Commerce sample this traffic using questionnaire BE-536, reproduced as Form D, and tabulations of the information collected as well as the returned questionnaires are made available to the Bureau of Statistics. Various adjustments must be made to the data on volume and characteristics shown from the surveys, are weighted to these densities. Some of the adjustments which are necessary to the data on volume are explained in the following text. Many of the non-immigrants entering Canada by rail are travelling on American railroads via the short route between Detroit and Buffalo through southwestern Ontario. Expenditures for this group, who have little or no opportunity to leave the train and spend money in Canada, can be considered negligible. Bus traffic is exclusive of local bus traffic between border communities such as the tunnel buses operating between Windsor and Detroit. Bus passengers travelling across southern Ontario have more opportunity to spend money on Canadian goods and services than the in transit rail passengers and special expenditure rates must be applied to this group.

An adjustment is made on plane traffic for passengers flying in transit between the United States and Alaska. Boat traffic, too, presents a variegated pattern requiring special treatment. Ferry traffic across rivers and other short distances of water

between Canada and the United States is excluded from entries by boat. Data on the number of arrivals by boat consist principally of passengers carried by vessels operating on the Pacific Coast and entries to the Atlantic Provinces, as well as persons entering in private boats. The latter enter mainly in Ontario, are more seasonal in nature and are covered by a special survey referred to as pleasure craft. Customs officials at ports concerned report the number of pleasure craft entering Canada each month by intended length of stay on Form E, "Monthly Statement of Pleasure Craft Entering Canada". Travel trends of the pleasure craft traffic are estimated from the questionnaire Form F, "Pleasure Craft Survey—U.S. Residents". This questionnaire is distributed to a sample of the traffic and returns are mailed to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for tabulation.

The remainder of the United States residents travelling in Canada are grouped into a residual class called "Other travellers" which includes persons proceeding on foot or by taxi, motorcycle, bicycle, commercial truck, or local bus. This classification is treated separately and a special rate of expenditure per visit is used, which is much lower than the average applied to other types of travel with the possible exception of the in transit category.

In general, the questionnaire data are stratified by month or quarter, province of entry, type of transportation, and intended length of stay. In the case of automobile traffic a more detailed stratification is made for selected ports of entry. When adjustments have been made, the frontier counts or traffic densities are related to the sample data and weighted numbers or inflation factors are applied either by hand or computer tabulation.

Canadians Returning from the United States

The number of Canadians returning from visits to the United States is recorded on Form IMM 185. The principles involved in estimating Canadian travel data are much the same as those described for United States travel in Canada. The automobile traffic, cars and persons, is recorded daily by Customs officers at all ports of re-entry according to length of stay and reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the end of each month on Form H, "Monthly Statement of Canadian Traffic Returning to Canada". A sampling procedure is applied to obtain expenditure rates for Canadian automobiles leaving and returning from the United States on the same day. During the sample period Form G (E60 A) is completed for each vehicle re-entering Canada. Automobile traffic staying one or more nights in the United States and the non-automobile traffic are sampled using Form I(a), questionnaire for residents returning from trips to the United States. This form is distributed by Customs officials to a selection of Canadians and when completed is returned to the Bureau of Statistics. The estimation techniques are similar to those of the visitor survey with weighted numbers applied by stratifications.

Travel with Overseas Countries

The number of travellers between Canada and overseas countries is small compared to the volume of traffic with the United States. However, the duration of stay is usually much longer than it is for visits between the United States and Canada and the amount of money spent on travel with overseas countries is of greater importance than indicated by the number of visits. The cost of ocean transportation involves substantial expenditures. Fares paid to Canadian carriers by visitors are included in the estimate of travel receipts and those to foreign carriers by Canadians are included in travel payments.

Non-immigrant Arrivals from Overseas

Total entries from overseas countries are recorded by Customs or Immigration officials on Form IMM 185, reproduced as Form J. The wide variance in the average expenditure of the visitors from overseas countries, which could be only a few hundred dollars for visitors from some areas to more substantial amounts for residents of other countries, necessitates more detail by country of residence. Beginning March 1st, 1967, an Arrival/Departure Card Form IMM 700 was introduced, shown as Form K in the report. Information from this document is tabulated by the Immigration Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the tabulations are made available to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The data tabulated give the port of entry, the country of last permanent residence, the immigration admission category, intended length of stay, and province of destination which is derived from the address in Canada where the person can be reached. A special document is used by Immigration officials to record groups of persons entering Canada by bus. This number is included in the total figures. Ex-

cluded from the analysis on overseas travel in Canada are special categories of traffic such as diplomats, NATO forces, and students, as well as most in transit traffic and persons entering and leaving Canada on the same day.

Travel receipts from the overseas visitors are also estimated on the basis of a continuous questionnaire survey. The questionnaire, Form L, is distributed to overseas visitors by border officials to be completed and mailed to the Bureau of Statistics. Electronic processing techniques are used to integrate questionnaire data with frontier counts.

Residents of Canada Returning from Overseas Countries

The number of Canadians returning from overseas is recorded by Customs or Immigration officials and also reported on Form IMM 185. Persons re-entering direct and via the United States are shown separately by port of re-entry, and type of transportation used in returning to Canada. The same type of questionnaire distributed to Canadians returning from visits to the United States is used in the continuous survey of this group of travellers. The questionnaire shown as Form I(b) deals with travel overseas and asks the respondents to state whether they travelled by air or sea and the name of the company supplying the transportation to and from North America. They are also asked to give the name of the countries visited and the approximate length of stay and expenditures. Questions on point of departure, place of re-entry into Canada and purpose of visit are also included. Since it is possible for a person to visit several countries during a trip, estimates are weighted on the basis of visits while oceanic transportation costs are related to the trip.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The following definitions on international travel give a general description of the terms appearing in this report. The terms already identified in detail in the textual material of the section to which they pertain have not been repeated here.

International Travel

The term international travel as used in this publication applies to the movement of persons between Canada and other countries. It includes persons travelling for holiday, vacation or health; those visiting friends or relatives; businessmen and officials; delegates to conventions or conferences; summer residents, students, shoppers, or commuters; and all border crossings other than persons entering to take up permanent residence. International travel includes persons frequently referred to as tourists, excursionists, in transit travellers, cruise passengers, visitors, or arrivals for other purposes.

Tourist

This term is one which is used in a broad sense and refers to any person travelling for a period of one or more nights in a country other than that in which he usually resides. Data referred to as long-term in this report would be comparable to the tourist definition.

Excursionist

Any person who enters and leaves a country on the same day or does not stay overnight. The short-term traffic in this report could be incorporated under this term.

Commuter

Any person resident in one country and working in an adjoining country commuting on a daily basis.

In Transit Traveller

Any person travelling through a country en route to some place in another country. For example, a United States resident travelling in transit through Canada over the most direct route between two points in the United States. Similarly, a Canadian travelling in transit through the United States to a destination in Canada.

Cruise Passenger

Any person visiting a country who arrives and departs on the same ship and has accommodation on the ship during their stay.

"Other" Traveller

A residual classification normally considered as short-term traffic and treated accordingly.

Tourist Night

The nights stay of a person travelling for a period of one or more nights in a country other than that in which he usually resides. Data are derived from continuous questionnaire surveys and not from hotel statistics. Included are nights spent in any type of accommodation, such as, hotels, motels, tourist or private homes, camping out, etc.

Frontier Check

The count of persons (or vehicles) both foreign and resident by Customs or Immigration officials at the border or entry point to the country.

International Transportation Fares

Fares purchased for transportation to and from a country and excludes local transportation within the country visited. Transportation costs generally refer to oceanic transportation fares and are shown separately wherever possible. International fare payments to Canadian carriers by non-residents are included in travel receipts while fare payments to foreign carriers by Canadians are included in travel payments.

Direct to Canada - Via the United States

These designations are used mainly in overseas travel and are determined on the basis of entry for visitors and re-entry for Canadians. Persons travelling directly to Canada from overseas countries are considered as direct travellers and those travelling to Canada through or by way of the United States are referred to as travellers via the United States. Expenditures in the United States by Canadians travelling to and from overseas countries via the United States are included in the travel payments to the United States.

FORM A

MONTHLY STATEMENT FOREIGN TRAFFIC ENTERING CANADA

Month _____

Port _____

Date	AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC						OTHER VEHICLES						Pedes- trians
	Same day		Staying one night		Staying two or more nights		Bicycles & motorcycles		Commercial (not buses)		Taxis		
	Vehicles	Persons	Vehicles	Persons	Vehicles	Persons	V.	P.	V.	P.	V.	P.	
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													
24													
25													
26													
27													
28													
29													
30													
31													
Totals													

Date _____

Customs and Excise Officer

COMPLETED STATEMENT TO BE MAILED AT END OF EACH MONTH
To: TRAVEL STATISTICS SECTION, D.B.S. OTTAWA.

FORM B

FORM BE-536A
(1-67)

Form Approved;
Budget Bureau No. 41-R2376

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR U.S. RESIDENTS LEAVING THE U.S. FOR CANADA BY MOTOR VEHICLE AND RETURNING THE SAME DAY

If you have already returned a form during this week, please hand this one back to the inspector without completing it, or discard it.

1. Place of entry into Canada?	2. Date of entry this trip?
3. How did you enter Canada? <input type="checkbox"/> auto <input type="checkbox"/> taxi <input type="checkbox"/> commercial vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> other	4. Place of departure from Canada?
5. How many persons entered Canada in the vehicle, including yourself? _____	
6. During the past 7 days, how many trips (including today's) into Canada by motor vehicle have you made? _____	
7. What was the main purpose of the trip(s)? <input type="checkbox"/> employed in Canada <input type="checkbox"/> visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> business <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> pleasure <input type="checkbox"/> shopping	
8. Estimate as nearly as possible the amount you spent in Canada on this trip, for all purposes (in terms of U.S. dollars). <i>Examples: gas, oil, repairs, food, gifts, amusements, etc., including credit card purchases. Include expenses of all persons with vehicle.</i> \$ _____	
9. City and state in which you reside? _____	

* GPO : 1967 O-245-092

FORM C

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR U.S. TRAVELERS RETURNING FROM AUTOMOBILE TRIPS TO CANADA

(Report on the trip on which you received this questionnaire. Do Not include any part of the trip that was in the United States.)

1. State and city or town in which you reside?		
2. Border point where you entered Canada from the United States?	Date of entry?	
3. Border point where you re-entered the United States?	Date of exit?	
4. Province and city or town in Canada where most of your time was spent?		
5. Number of nights spent in <u>Canada</u> on this trip: →	(a) at destination	(b) travelling or en route
6. Check below the main purpose of this trip: <input type="checkbox"/> Employed in Canada <input type="checkbox"/> Other business <input type="checkbox"/> Summer resident in Canada <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting or fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Other recreation (Include vacation and other pleasure) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify)		
7. Number of U. S. travelers covered in the expenditures reported for this trip: →	(a) Adults	(b) Children

8. Estimate as nearly as possible the expenditures in Canada (in terms of U.S. dollars) by persons reported above for all purposes (Include food, rent, lodging, entertainment, merchandise, gifts, automobile operations, credit card purchases, etc.)
 \$ _____

9. Check the principal type of lodging used while in Canada.

- ☐ Camping or house-trailer
☐ Cottage
☐ Resort, Hotel, or Motel
☐ Home of friends or relatives
☐ Tourist home
☐ Other (Please specify)

10. How many times have you visited Canada including this trip? (Circle one number)

1 2 3 4 5 or more

11. What influenced you to make this trip to Canada?

- ☐ Newspaper advertisement
☐ Radio or television
☐ Invitation of friends or relatives
☐ Business requirements
☐ Magazine advertisements
☐ Travel films
☐ Advice of friends
☐ Other (Please specify)

Budget Bureau No. 41-R319.9
Approval Expires March 31, 1966

2307-28: 19-5-67

FORM H

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF CANADIAN TRAFFIC RETURNING TO CANADA

Month _____

Port _____

Date	AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC						OTHER VEHICLES						Pedestrians
	Same day		Absent one night		Absent two or more nights		Bicycles & motorcycles		Commercial (not buses)		Taxis		
	Vehicles	Persons	Vehicles	Persons	Vehicles	Persons	V.	P.	V.	P.	V.	P.	
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													
24													
25													
26													
27													
28													
29													
30													
31													
Totals													

DATE _____

Customs and Excise Officer _____

COMPLETED STATEMENT TO BE MAILED AT END OF EACH MONTH
TO: TRAVEL STATISTICS SECTION, D.B.S., OTTAWA

FORM I(a)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESIDENTS OF CANADA RETURNING FROM TRIPS TO THE UNITED STATES

If trip was to countries
other than the United
States use other side

Report trips to Hawaii with overseas countries

Confidential - no signature required

Report most recent trip only

For use by D.B.S.	

TRAVEL STATISTICS UNIT, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA, CANADA

Place of departure from Canada _____ Date _____

Place of re-entry into Canada _____ Date _____

Number of nights spent in the United States on this trip _____

Number of persons covered in this report _____ Adults _____

Children _____

Town or city and state where most of your time was spent _____

If trip was to or from other parts of Canada via the U.S., give provinces visited _____

Means of transportation used in returning to Canada -

Main reason for this trip -

☐ Automobile - give number of persons in vehicle _____

☐ Business

☐ Plane

☐ Formal Study

☐ Bus

☐ Health

☐ Train

Give name of carrier _____

☐ Holiday (include vacation and other recreation)

☐ Boat

☐ Shopping

☐ Other (please specify) _____

☐ Transit through the U.S. to or from other provinces in Canada

☐ Visiting friends or relatives

☐ Other (please specify) _____

If transportation used was other than automobile, give (Canadian dollars):

(a) through fares purchased in Canada to points in the United States _____ \$ _____ (omit cents)

(b) fares purchased in the United States (exclude local fares) _____ \$ _____ (omit cents)

Approximate expenditures in the U.S. (Canadian dollars) for all purposes by persons reported above (include food, lodging, entertainment, merchandise, gifts, automobile operation, taxis, local bus, etc.). Include credit card purchases but exclude transportation costs reported above _____ \$ _____ (omit cents)

City or town and province in which you reside _____

Kindly mail in the enclosed envelope - No postage is required. Your co-operation is appreciated.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESIDENTS OF CANADA RETURNING FROM TRIPS OVERSEAS

(Include Hawaii, Bermuda, Caribbean countries, Mexico, other Latin American countries, etc.)

If trip was to
United States
use other side

Confidential - no signature required

Report most recent trip only

TRAVEL STATISTICS UNIT, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA, CANADA

Main purpose of your trip:

- ☐ Business ☐ Formal study ☐ Health ☐ Holiday (include vacation and other recreation) ☐ Visiting friends or relatives
☐ Other (please specify) _____

Type of trip taken ☐ An all-expense cruise by ship ☐ A charter flight
☐ An all-expense tour by plane ☐ A regular service

Number of persons covered in this report: Adults _____

Children _____

City or town and province in which you reside: _____

Left Canada: Place _____ Date _____ Returned: Place _____ Date _____

Approximate cost (Canadian dollars) of international transportation to and from overseas countries, whether paid or charged (including taxes on transportation and incidental expenses aboard ship or plane):

Please do not include
cost of transportation
within Canada

\$
(omit cents)

Outbound service } ☐ Direct from Canada ☐ Air
☐ From _____ (U.S. port) ☐ Sea _____ Name of air line, steamship company or vessel
Inbound service } ☐ Direct to Canada ☐ Air
☐ To _____ (U.S. port) ☐ Sea _____ Name of air line, steamship company or vessel

Approximate expenditures (Canadian dollars) in countries other than the United States for all purposes: lodging, food, entertainment, merchandise, gifts, automobile operation, local transportation, etc. (exclude the amount reported above for international transportation, but include "Prepaid Tours" and "Pay Later Plans").

Areas visited	Specify countries visited in each area	Number of nights in each area or country	Breakdown of above expenditures by area or country
United Kingdom			
Other European (Include Eire)			
Other Commonwealth			
Mexico			
Other Latin America			
Elsewhere, outside Canada and the United States			

If trip was overseas via the United States, complete the following questions:

Number of nights spent in the United States en route to or/and from other countries _____

Approximate expenditures (Canadian dollars) while in the United States only (include living expenses, merchandise, entertainment, transportation, etc.) \$
(omit cents)

Type of transportation used to re-enter Canada from the United States _____

Kindly mail in the enclosed envelope - No postage is required. Your co-operation is appreciated.

FORM J

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION - IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IMM. 185
(REV. 6-63)

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

PORT: _____

• NOTE: See Instructions on Reverse Side.

MONTH: _____ 19____

A. JOURNEY BEGINNING IN THE UNITED STATES	HIGHWAY AND FERRY (including local bus traffic)	LONG DIST. BUS	TRAIN	SHIP OR BOAT	AIRCRAFT	TOTAL
CANADIAN CITIZENS (See note on reverse)						
RETURNING CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS						
NON-IMMIGRANTS						
TOTAL						

B. JOURNEY BEGINNING IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE U.S.A. BUT TRAVELLING VIA THE U.S.A.						
CANADIAN CITIZENS (See note on reverse)						
RETURNING CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS						
NON-IMMIGRANTS						
TOTAL						

C. JOURNEY BEGINNING IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE U.S.A. AND TRAVELLING DIRECT TO CANADA						
CANADIAN CITIZENS (See note on reverse)	—	—	—			
RETURNING CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS	—	—	—			
NON-IMMIGRANTS	—	—	—			
TOTAL	—	—	—			

NO. OF LONG DISTANCE BUSES FROM U.S.A. _____

NO. OF AIRCRAFT FROM U.S.A. _____

OFFICER IN CHARGE

FORM K

INSTRUCTIONS

1. FORM MUST BE COMPLETED FOR EACH ADULT (18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER) ENTERING CANADA FOR ANY TEMPORARY PURPOSE. PLEASE PRESENT THE FORM TO THE EXAMINING OFFICER AT THE CANADIAN PORT OF ENTRY.
2. CHILDREN (UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE) WILL BE SHOWN ON FORM FOR PARENT ON WHOSE PASSPORT THEIR NAMES APPEAR. IF A CHILD IS TRAVELLING ON OWN PASSPORT, A SEPARATE FORM IS REQUIRED.
3. COMPLETE FORM CAREFULLY TO AVOID DELAY AT THE CANADIAN PORT OF ENTRY.
4. TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY IN BLOCK LETTERS. DO NOT USE PENCIL. ALL COPIES MUST BE LEGIBLE.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. TOUTE PERSONNE DE 18 ANS ET PLUS qui entre au Canada pour une fin temporaire DOIT REMPLIR LA PRÉSENTE FORMULE. Prière de remettre la présente formule au fonctionnaire de l'immigration au port d'entrée au Canada.
2. Le parent sur le passeport duquel figure le nom de TOUT ENFANT DE MOINS DE 18 ANS, devra inscrire ce nom sur sa formule. Si l'enfant a son propre passeport, il devra remplir une formule distincte.
3. REMPLIR LA FORMULE SOIGNEUSEMENT afin d'éviter des retards au port d'entrée au Canada.
4. ÉCRIRE À LA MACHINE OU LISIBLEMENT EN MOULE. N'ÉCRIRE PAS au crayon. Tous les exemplaires doivent être lisibles.

NON - IMMIGRANT ARRIVAL-DEPARTURE CARD FICHE D'ARRIVÉE ET DE DÉPART POUR LES NON - IMMIGRANTS				DO NOT USE Ne rien écrire		NO. C 251-760	
1. MY FAMILY NAME IS Mon nom de famille				DO NOT USE Ne rien écrire		2. MY SEX IS Sexe <input type="checkbox"/> MALE Masculin <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE Féminin	
3. I WAS BORN ON Je suis né le				4. I WAS BORN IN Je suis né à		5. MY MIDDLE NAME IS Mon autre prénom	
DAY Jour	MONTH Mois	YEAR Année	CITY OR TOWN Ville		PROVINCE Province	COUNTRY Pays	
5. I AM A CITIZEN OF Je suis un citoyen de				DO NOT USE Ne rien écrire		6. I AM SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR LEGALLY SEPARATED Je suis célibataire, marié, veuf, divorcé ou séparé légalement	
7. MY HOME ADDRESS IS (NUMBER, STREET, CITY, PROVINCE AND COUNTRY) Mon adresse personnelle (numéro - rue - ville - province - pays)				DO NOT USE Ne rien écrire		8. MY PASSPORT NUMBER IS Le numéro de mon passeport	
9. THESE CHILDREN ARE ACCOMPANYING ME Les enfants dont les noms suivent m'accompagnent				NAME Nom	AGE Âge	NAME Nom	AGE Âge
10. I CAN BE REACHED AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS IN CANADA (NUMBER, STREET, CITY OR TOWN AND PROVINCE) On peut communiquer avec moi au Canada, à l'adresse suivante: (numéro - rue - ville - province)				DO NOT USE Ne rien écrire		DO NOT USE Ne rien écrire	

DO NOT PRINT BELOW THIS LINE - N'ÉCRIREZ PAS AU-DESSOUS DE CETTE LIGNE

11. REMARKS - Remarques		14. ADMITTED AS NON-IMMIGRANT ADMIS COMME NON-IMMIGRANT UNTIL JUSQU'À		16. DATE AND PORT STAMP Date et timbre du port d'entrée	
12. BOND NO - Caution N°		13. EXTENSION NO N° de prorogation		15. CATEGORY Catégorie	
18. ERROR CODE (IDHQ USE ONLY) Code d'erreur (utilisé par L'ACDI seulement)		19. FOR SPECIAL CODE (WHEN ARRAN- GED WITH IDHQ ONLY) Code spécial (lorsque prévu par L'ACDI)		17. PORT CODE NO N° de code du port d'entrée	

FORM L

Country in which you reside	What was your main destination in Canada
Reason for coming to Canada: <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Formal Study <input type="checkbox"/> Gov't. Service <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday (include vacation or other recreation) <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Transit through Canada to U.S. or other countries <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	
Place of entry into Canada	Date
Place of departure from Canada	Date
Number of nights spent in Canada on this trip	
Name of international airline or vessel used	{ Arriving from overseas Returning overseas
Approximate expenditures in Canada (including credit card purchases) for lodging, food, entertainment, merchandise and transportation in Canada. (Exclude overseas fares to and from Canada) \$	
Number of travellers (including yourself) covered in above expenditures	
Did you also visit the United States on this trip? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes" <input type="checkbox"/> Before entering Canada <input type="checkbox"/> After leaving Canada	
Trip was <input type="checkbox"/> A regular service <input type="checkbox"/> Chartered flight <input type="checkbox"/> An all expense tour	

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010488555