International Travel

2009





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Statistics Canada

Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division International Travel Section

International Travel

2009

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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December 2010

Catalogue no. 66-201-X

ISSN 1704-8249 Frequency: Annual

Ottawa

Cette publication est également disponible en français.

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

Note

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

Acknowledgements

This publication was prepared under the direction of:

François Nault, Director, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division

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We wish to acknowledge those persons within Statistics Canada whose advice and diligent assistance facilitated the progress and completion of this report.

Special thanks go to the staff of the International Travel Section of the Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division, notably Jean-Yves Larocque, Édith Paquin and Cindy Sceviour. Thanks also to the staff of the Household Survey Methods Division, notably Alexandr Diaz-Papkovich and Kathleen Emberson, and Lucie Lacroix of Dissemination Division.

We would like to thank the Canadian Tourism Commission for helping fund the International Travel Survey.

Table of contents

Hig	hlights	6
Ana	alysis	7
Ove	erview of trends 2009	7
Uni	ted States market	12
Ove	erseas market	13
Out	bound market	14
Inte	ernational travel account	17
Rel	ated products	19
Sta	tistical tables	
1	Estimates of the balance of payments in the travel account between Canada and other countries	22
2	Components of the receipts and payments in the travel account	23
3	Receipts and payments in the travel account related to Canada's imports and exports (balance of payments basis)	24
3	3-1 Receipts	24
3	3-2 Payments	24
4	International travel accounts of selected countries	25
5	Person-trips by international travellers entering or returning to Canada, by duration	26
6	Person-trips by United States residents entering Canada, by type of transportation	27
7	Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by type of entry	28
8	Person-trips by Canadian residents returning from the United States, by type of transportation	29
9	Overnight travel abroad by Canadian residents, related to selected economic and demographic series	30
10	Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of non-resident travellers entering Canada and resident	
	travellers returning to Canada	31
11	Trip characteristics of non-residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights	32
12	Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009	33
13	Trip characteristics of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2009	34
14	Person-trips by residents of the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics and purpose of trip	35
15	Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and type of entry, 2009	36

Table of contents - continued

16		on-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of ence and length of stay	37
17		on-trips, person-nights and expenditures of residents of countries other than the United States ring Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009	38
18	•	characteristics of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying or more nights in province visited, 2009	39
19		on-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one ore nights, by selected trip characteristics and purpose of trip	40
20	Trip o	characteristics of Canadian residents returning after a stay of one or more nights abroad	41
21		on-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009	42
22	•	characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by province of ence, 2009	43
23		characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one ore nights	44
2	23-1	Purpose of trip	44
2	23-2	Quarter of re-entry	45
2	23-3	Type of transportation	46
24		characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States a stay of one or more nights	47
2	24-1	Purpose of trip	47
2	24-2	Quarter of re-entry	48
2	24-3	Province of residence, 2009	49
25		on-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States, ate, 2009	50
26		on-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from countries other the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009	51
27	Perso	on-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents in selected countries, 2009	52
Da	ta qua	lity, concepts and methodology	
Inte	ernatio	nal travel statistics	53
De	scriptic	on of methods	55
De	finition	of terms	63
Exp	olanato	ory notes for tables	67
А р	pendix	•	
I	Ques	stionnaires	72

Table of contents - continued

Charts

1.	Overnight trips to Canada	9
2.	Overnight trips by Canadian residents	10
3.	Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States	11
4.	Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States, monthly, 2009	11
5.	Canada's international travel deficit	18

Highlights

International travel in 2009

- International tourist arrivals worldwide dropped 4.2% to 880.0 million in 2009. As a result, international tourism receipts dropped 5.7% to US\$852.0 billion, representing the first year of decline since 2003.
- United States residents made about 11.7 million overnight trips to Canada in 2009, down 6.7% from 2008 and the lowest level since 1985. This was the fifth consecutive annual decrease in overnight travel by United States residents and the sixth in seven years.
- United States residents made 7.8 million same-day car trips to Canada in 2009, down 13.9% from 2008 and the lowest number since record keeping started in 1972. Back then, Americans made 21.0 million same-day car trips to Canada.
- Overnight travel by residents of overseas countries other than the United States decreased for the first time in six years in 2009. Travellers from overseas countries made about 3.9 million overnight trips to Canada, down 12.8% from the previous year. This was the lowest level since 2004.
- Canadian travel to the United States reached 18.0 million overnight trips in 2009, down 5.0% from 2008. This was the first decline in overnight travel to the United States since 2003.
- Canadians made 20.9 million same-day car trips to the United States in 2009, a 13.3% decrease from the previous
 year and the lowest figure since 2003.
- Travel to overseas countries reached a high of 8.2 million overnight trips, up 1.3% from 2008. The last decline was in 2002 (-3.1%) and since then, overnight travel overseas has increased 75.8%.
- Canadians made 1.2 million overnight visits to Mexico, more than to any other country. Canadians made 7.5% more overnight visits to the country compared to 2008.
- Canada's international travel deficit was up \$87.7 million to \$12.2 billion in 2009, the fifth consecutive increase.
 Canadians spent \$27.7 billion outside the country in 2009, down 3.3% from the record high of \$28.6 billion set in 2008. At the same time, foreign spending in Canada was at \$15.5 billion, down 6.2% from the previous year.

Analysis

Overview of trends 2009

The economic crisis and the threat of H1N1 pummel worldwide international tourism

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), in 2009 international tourist arrivals continued on the downward trend that prevailed in the second half of 2008. It wasn't until the fourth quarter of 2009 that arrivals picked up and began to show increases from the previous year. These increases were not enough to offset the losses sustained in the earlier quarters.

Two major events are considered to have attributed to the decrease in international tourist arrivals. The UNWTO reported that the global economic recession and the threat of an influenza pandemic (H1N1) contributed to the losses realised in the first three quarters of 2009.

According to the UNWTO, international tourist arrivals dropped 4.2% in 2009 to 880.0 million. Decreases were observed in all regions of the world with the exception of Africa with 3.1% growth. This is a worldwide decline of 39.0 million arrivals from 2008.

Inbound tourism has become one of the major trade categories, and in 2009 the tourism sector accounted for about 30.0% of all service exports worldwide, and 6.0% of overall exports of goods and services.

The 2009 international tourism receipts dropped 5.7% to US\$852.0 billion, representing the first year of decline since 2003. During that year, unrest in the Middle East and a SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) outbreak were blamed for the reduction of international tourism receipts.

The UNWTO has suggested that since international tourism receipts and international tourist arrivals follow a similar trend, the slowdown in receipts is likely due to the low numbers of arrivals and not due to a reduction of expenditures.

On a regional level, in the first three quarters of 2009 all regions experienced contracting international tourist arrivals. The hardest hit has been Europe, the largest market, which suffered a reduction in international tourist arrivals of 5.7%. This brings the number of visitors down by 27.5 million from 2008 results to 459.7 million. After losing 7.0% of their international tourist arrivals in the first half of 2009, Asia and the Pacific rebounded recording an overall loss of 1.6% from the previous year's totals.

Regions are ranked using two major indicators, international tourist arrivals and receipts. The top three destinations for both arrivals and receipts were France, Spain and the United States. Although France ranked third in terms of receipts, generating US\$49.4 billion, it was the number one tourism destination in terms of arrivals, hosting 74.2 million tourists in 2009. In contrast, Spain ranked third in terms of arrivals with 52.2 million visitors yet held second position in terms of receipts with US\$53.2 billion. The United States ranked first in terms of receipts with US\$93.9 billion, but was in third position in terms of international tourist arrivals with 54.9 million tourists in 2009.

Canada's position in this global arena has remained steady for the past few years. In terms of arrivals Canada ranked 14th and for international tourism receipts Canada ranked 15th. In 2009, Canadian expenditures in foreign countries were US\$24.2 billion, down US\$3.0 billion from 2008. Despite the curb in expenditures, Canada was still ranked eighth in international tourism expenditures in 2009.

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

	International tourist arrivals		
	2008	2009	Percentage change 2008 to 2009
	millions		percent
Europe Asia and the Pacific Americas Middle East Africa	487.2 184.0 147.8 55.6 44.2	459.7 181.2 140.7 52.9 45.6	-5.7 -1.6 -4.8 -4.9 3.1
World	919.0	880.0	-4.2

Source(s): World Tourism Organization.

Overnight travel from the United States to Canada hits 24-year low

United States residents made about 11.7 million overnight trips to Canada in 2009, down 6.7% from 2008 and the lowest level since 1985. This was the fifth consecutive annual decrease in overnight travel by United States residents and the sixth in seven years. The downswing began in 2003, during the height of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) crisis.

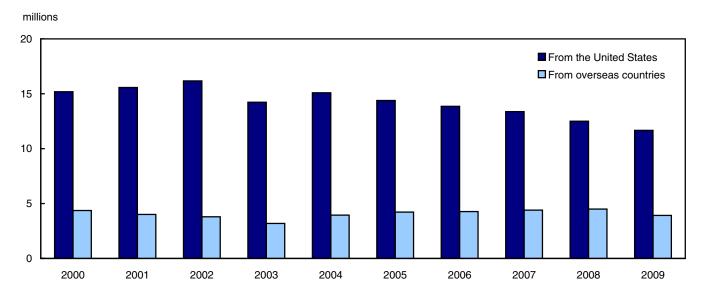
June 2009 saw the implementation of the final piece of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI). The WHTI was legislation passed by the U.S. Government requiring a passport by all individuals, including U.S. citizens, to enter the United States at all border crossings. Previously, a passport had not been required by American or Canadian citizens entering the United States by car.

Overnight travel by residents of overseas countries declines

Overnight travel by residents of overseas countries other than the United States decreased for the first time in six years in 2009. Travellers from overseas countries made about 3.9 million overnight trips to Canada, down 12.8% from the previous year. This was the lowest level since 2004.

The first three years of the decade (2000-2003) had seen a decline of 25.6% of overnight trips from overseas countries. These years were notable for the events of September 11, 2001 and the SARS crisis in 2003.

Chart 1 Overnight trips to Canada



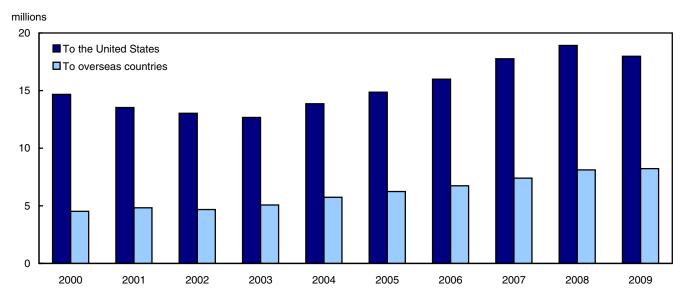
Canadians continue to travel abroad

Canadian residents took 26.2 million overnight trips abroad in 2009, a decrease of 3.1% from the record high set in 2008. This was the first time in six years that overnight travel outside the country decreased. Despite the decrease, 2009 was still the second highest year on record.

Overnight travel to the United States decreased 5.0% from 2008. Canadian residents took 18.0 million overnight trips to the U.S., the fourth highest year on record.

Travel to overseas countries reached a high of 8.2 million overnight trips, up 1.3% from 2008. Travel to non-U.S. destinations has steadily shown an upward trend, falling only six times since record keeping started in 1972. The last decline was in 2002 (-3.1%) and since then, overnight travel overseas has increased 75.8%.





Same-day car travel from the United States hits bottom

United States residents made 7.8 million same-day car trips to Canada in 2009, down 13.9% from 2008 and the lowest number since record keeping started in 1972. Back then, Americans made 21.0 million same-day car trips to Canada.

Same-day car travel by U.S. residents has fallen every year since peaking at 27.3 million in 1999, with six of the last seven years experiencing double-digit declines.

A combination of factors may have contributed to this latest downswing in same-day car travel from the United States, including the after effects of the financial crisis of the fall of 2008 and the resultant economic difficulties experienced in the United States. The implementation of passport requirements by the U.S. Government at all border crossings also likely contributed to fewer trips.

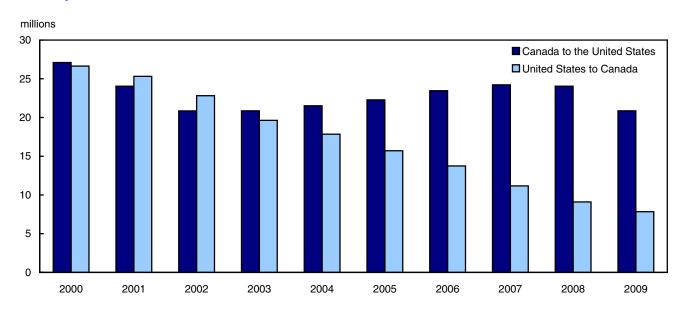


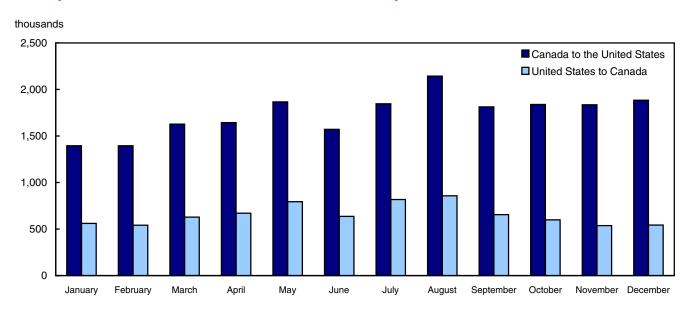
Chart 3
Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States

Same-day car travel to the United States down

Canadians made 20.9 million same-day car trips to the United States in 2009, a 13.3% decrease from the previous year and the lowest figure since 2002.

The majority of the decrease was in the first three-quarters of the year, most likely the after-effects of the economic downturn from the previous year.

Chart 4
Same-day car travel between Canada and the United States, monthly, 2009



United States market

Overnight business-related travel dropped sharply as U.S. residents took 1.7 million trips, down 11.5% from 2008. United States residents made 6.3 million overnight trips to Canada for pleasure purposes in 2009, 8.7% fewer than in 2008. Overnight trips to visit friends and relatives however, increased 2.0% from 2008.

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

Car travel represented 60.4% of overnight trips from the United States, while overnight travel by plane represented 28.1%. Both declined compared to 2008.

The 6.7% drop in overnight travel from south of the border resulted in a decline in spending by United States residents. Americans spent \$6.1 billion in Canada, down 7.5% from 2008. U.S. residents stayed 47.4 million nights in Canada, an average of 4.1 nights per overnight trip, unchanged from the previous year. Average spending per night remained stable at \$129.

Overnight travel from top states down

Overnight travel from 14 of the top 15 states of origin, including the top five, declined in 2009. The state of New York, the largest source of American tourists travelling to Canada, saw a 5.6% drop in overnight trips, to 1.7 million. Among the top 15 states of origin, Michigan recorded the biggest drop in overnight travel to Canada (-11.7%) while Texas posted the only increase (+0.6%).

Text table 2 Top 15 states of origin for U.S. tourists to Canada, 2009

	Overnight trips		
	Person-trips	Spending	Person-nights
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands
New York	1,656	606	5,593
Washington	1,269	445	4,368
Michigan	1,157	380	3,188
California	762	542	3,933
Massachusetts	556	238	1,929
Ohio	513	235	1,742
Pennsylvania	481	241	2,003
Illinois	419	262	2,038 1,747
New Jersey	415	236	1,747
Texas	394	312	1,960
Minnesota	374	213	1,651
Florida	325	238	1,939
Wisconsin	204	133	1,073
Virginia	201	141	1,014
Oregon	198	138	976

Ontario the most popular destination for overnight travel by U.S. residents

Of the 11.7 million overnight trips from the United States to Canada in 2009, about 5.8 million included an overnight visit to Ontario. British Columbia was the second most visited province, with 2.9 million overnight visits. Most provinces saw declines in overnight visits from the United States.

Text table 3
Overnight province-visits by United States residents

	Over	night visits	
	2008	2009	Percentage change 2008 to 2009
	thousands		percent
Ontario British Columbia Quebec Alberta New Brunswick Nova Scotia Manitoba Territories ¹ Saskatchewan Prince Edward Island Newfoundland and	6,210 3,147 1,837 831 341 299 242 198 139 115	5,769 2,899 1,727 812 367 271 214 189 152	-7.1 -7.9 -6.0 -2.3 7.6 -9.5 -11.6 -4.5
Labrador	51	49	-4.2

^{1.} Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Overseas market

Residents of overseas countries made 3.9 million overnight trips to the country in 2009. This was a decline of 12.8% from the previous year.

2009 remained a challenging year for many countries, as their economies attempted to rebound from the financial difficulties that started in the fall of 2008.

Residents of overseas countries spent \$5.4 billion on overnight trips to Canada, 13.9% less than the previous year. They stayed 67.5 million nights in Canada, or 17.2 nights per overnight trip. Overall, residents of overseas countries spent \$80 per night on overnight trips to Canada.

Over half of all tourists from overseas countries come from Europe

Europeans made 2.1 million overnight trips to Canada in 2009, a 10.4% decrease from 2008. Over half of all tourists from overseas countries came from Europe.

Every region posted a decrease in the number of visitors to Canada.

United Kingdom largest overseas market by far

The United Kingdom remained Canada's most important overseas market, with its residents making 686,000 overnight trips to Canada in 2009, despite an 18.1% decrease compared to the previous year. About one in six tourists from overseas countries came from the United Kingdom.

Among the top 12 overseas markets, Mexico posted the largest decline with a 37.3% drop from 2008. In the spring of 2009, Mexico was hit with several cases of the H1N1 flu. Later that year in July, it became mandatory for Mexican residents to have a visa to enter Canada.

Japan also continued its downward trend falling from fourth to fifth place among the top overseas markets to Canada with 30.4% drop in overnight travel to Canada.

The top four overseas markets to Canada in 2009 were the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Australia respectively.

Text table 4
Canada's top 12 overseas tourist markets

	Overnight trips		
	2008	2009	Percentage change 2008 to 2009
	thousands		percent
United Kingdom ¹ France ¹ Germany Australia Japan Mexico Mainland China ¹ South Korea India ¹ Netherlands ¹ Hong Kong Switzerland ¹	837 405 315 219 259 257 159 173 129 120 125 95	686 389 292 188 180 161 160 131 126 107 105 99	-18.1 -3.9 -7.5 -14.2 -30.4 -37.3 0.6 -24.0 -2.0 -10.5 -15.9 4.2

Also includes other countries.

Ontario remains most visited province

Travellers from overseas countries made 1.8 million overnight visits in Ontario in 2009, the most in any province and nearly 500,000 more than in second place British Columbia. Quebec rounded out the top three with 993,000 overnight visits. Nearly one in three overnight visits to Quebec were by residents of France.

Outbound market

Travel abroad decreased in all major categories in 2009. Business travel, which accounted for 10.6% of overnight trips outside Canada, decreased 12.8%. Business visitors from Canada on overnight trips spent an average of \$176 per night, nearly twice as much as people on pleasure trips (\$89), and three times as much as those visiting friends and relatives (\$57).

Nearly seven out of ten overnight trips by Canadian residents in 2009 were to the United States. However, Canadians travelling to overseas destinations spent an average of 15.6 nights out of the country compared to an average of 7.9 nights in the United States. As a result, spending by Canadians on overnight trips abroad was almost evenly split between the United States and overseas countries.

Text table 5
Overnight trips by Canadians abroad, 2009

	Person-trips	
	To the United States	To overseas countries
	thousands	
Length of stay 1 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 to 20 nights 21 nights and over Total	11,885 3,974 1,046 1,072 17,977	467 4,059 2,016 1,685 8,227

Ontario residents travelled the most outside the country, making 45.5% of all overnight trips abroad in 2009. Just over half of the provinces recorded a decrease in overnight travel abroad, with Prince Edward Island recording the largest drop as 27.3% fewer residents took trips abroad. Residents of the Canadian territories took 3.3% more trips abroad, followed by Saskatchewan with 2.9% more trips outside of the country.

Overnight travel to the United States down in 2009

Canadian travel to the United States reached 18.0 million overnight trips in 2009, down 5.0% from 2008. This was the first decline in overnight travel to the United States since 2003.

With the decrease in travel, spending on overnight trips south of the border declined 2.0% compared to the previous year to \$12.7 billion. Canadians stayed 142.6 million nights in the United States, with average spending per night of \$89, an average length of stay of 7.9 nights per overnight trip.

About three out of five overnight trips to the United States, or 10.8 million, were by car, while overnight travel by plane climbed to a high of 6.1 million.

Overnight visits decrease in most top 12 states

Of the top 12 states, ten had decreases in overnight visits by Canadian travellers in 2009, with two of them posting double-digit decreases. Canadians made 2.9 million overnight visits in New York State, down 4.3% from 2008 and more than in any other state. In New York State alone, Canadians spent \$920.9 million and stayed 8.3 million nights. Despite being the most visited state, New York ranked fourth in dollars and third in nights spent during overnight visits by Canadians.

Canadians spent \$3.1 billion in Florida, and stayed 47.4 million nights. Both figures were significantly higher than those for any other state. By comparison, in both cases, California came second, with Canadians spending \$1.1 billion and staying 10.8 million nights in that state.

On average, Canadians stayed the longest in Florida (17.9 nights per overnight visit) and spent the most in Nevada (\$191 per night).

Text table 6
Top 12 U.S. states visited by Canadian residents, 2009

		Overnight visits			
	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights		
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands		
New York Florida Washington Michigan Nevada California Maine	2,946 2,644 2,056 1,293 1,292 1,233 836	921 3,139 475 295 1,120 1,143 265	8,327 47,448 5,844 3,348 5,864 10,781 2,787		
Pennsylvania Vermont Massachusetts North Dakota Montana	759 741 645 586 583	148 161 264 172 173	1,860 2,115 2,426 1,238 1,725		

More than one in three Canadians travelling overseas visit Europe

Canadians made 4.2 million overnight visits to Europe in 2009, more than to any other region. Far behind was the region of Bermuda and the Caribbean, with Canadians taking 2.5 million overnight visits there.

Although Europe was the most visited region, Canadians made 8.3% fewer overnight visits there compared to 2008. Oceania was the only other region to post a decline in travel by Canadian residents (-0.9%). Overnight travel to South America jumped 13.5%, as did travel to the Caribbean (+10.3%).

Overall, Canadians made 8.2 million overnight trips overseas, 1.3% more than the high observed in 2008. Canadians however, spent \$11.3 billion on trips overseas, down 2.3% from 2008.

On average, Canadians stayed 15.7 nights per trip overseas and spent \$88 per night.

Sun destinations dominate overseas travel

Canadians made 1.2 million overnight visits to Mexico, more than to any other country. Despite the outbreak of H1N1 and rising concerns over drug-related violence, Canadians made 7.5% more overnight visits to the country compared to 2008.

Both Cuba and the Dominican Republic rounded out the top three. Canadian residents made 979,000 overnight visits to Cuba (+5.1%) while the Dominican Republic welcomed 876,000 Canadians, a 14.8% increase from 2008.

Four countries among the top 12 recorded declines in 2009 including the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. The 14.2% decrease in overnight trips to the United Kingdom however knocked the country from second place in 2008 to fourth in the rankings in 2009.

With a record number of overnight visits to Mexico, Canadians also spent the most on overnight travel in Mexico. Canadian residents spent \$1.3 billion in Mexico and stayed 12.3 million nights.

Text table 7 Top 12 overseas countries visited by Canadian residents, 2009

		Overnight visits	
	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands
Mexico	1,209	1,310	12,306
Cuba	979	805	8,428
Dominican Republic	876	790	7,401
United Kingdom	873	986	10,503
France	735	906	8,606
Italy	362	484	3,701
Germany	312	265	2,921
China	264	445	5,441
Netherlands	260	195	2,041
Spain	218	284	2,366
Hong Kong	213	243	3,339
Republic of Ireland	173	210	1,889

International travel account

Canada's international travel deficit rose \$87.7 million to \$12.2 billion in 2009, the fifth consecutive increase.

The increase in the deficit (the difference between spending by Canadians abroad and spending by foreigners in Canada) was mainly the result of lower spending by foreigners in Canada.

Foreign spending in Canada was at \$15.5 billion, down 6.2% from the previous year. At the same time, Canadians spent \$27.7 billion outside the country in 2009, down 3.3% from the record high of \$28.6 billion set in 2008.

Travel deficit with the United States goes down

The travel deficit with the United States decreased \$187.4 million to \$8.7 billion in 2009. This was the first time in six years that spending by Canadian residents in the U.S. decreased. Despite the decline, the annual travel deficit with the United States is still nearly twice as high as in 2006.

Travel spending in the United States dropped to \$15.8 billion, a decrease of \$749.8 million from 2008. In contrast, spending by American residents in Canada decreased \$562.4 million over the same time period.

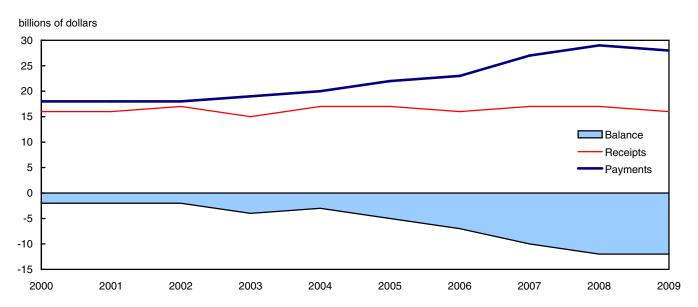
2009 was the first time in seven years that the Canadian dollar lost in value against its U.S. counterpart. In 2008, the average value of the Canadian dollar was 93.8 US cents; in 2009 it was, 87.6 US cents.

Lower Canadian spending overseas slows deficit with overseas countries

The travel deficit with overseas countries fell \$275.0 million to \$3.5 billion. While overseas spending declined \$187.3 million, Canadian spending overseas decreased \$462.4 million.

Canadian residents spent \$11.9 billion in overseas countries in 2009. This was a 1.5% decrease from the record high of \$12.1 billion set in 2008, and the first decline in overseas spending since 1991. Overseas spending in Canada was up 5.2 % from 2008. Spending by overseas residents in Canada has increased every year since 2003.

Chart 5
Canada's international travel deficit



Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

13-009-X	National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates
66-001-P	International Travel: Advance Information

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

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

Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada

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

Statistical tables

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
					millions of	dollars				
All countries										
Receipts First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	15,997 2,527 4,089 6,502 2,879	16,437 2,765 4,342 6,558 2,772	16,741 2,767 4,103 6,760 3,111	14,776 2,779 3,465 5,672 2,860	16,980 2,821 4,264 6,563 3,332	16,674 2,997 4,182 6,290 3,205	16,458 2,893 4,207 6,142 3,215	16,578 2,966 4,215 6,091 3,307	16,544 3,051 4,187 5,972 3,335	15,520 3,039 3,866 5,374 3,240
Payments First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	18,444 5,032 4,816 4,447 4,149	18,487 5,550 4,986 4,320 3,631	18,401 5,079 4,894 4,386 4,043	18,727 5,492 4,502 4,427 4,306	20,237 5,814 5,400 4,711 4,311	21,865 6,312 5,713 5,073 4,766	23,316 6,755 5,937 5,456 5,169	26,511 7,130 6,575 6,496 6,310	28,629 8,416 7,482 6,806 5,925	27,692 7,922 7,143 6,625 6,002
Balance First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	-2,447 -2,506 -727 2,056 -1,270	-2,050 -2,784 -645 2,238 -859	-1,659 -2,311 -791 2,375 -932	-3,951 -2,713 -1,037 1,244 -1,446	-3,257 -2,994 -1,136 1,852 -979	-5,191 -3,316 -1,531 1,217 -1,561	-6,858 -3,861 -1,730 686 -1,953	-9,933 -4,165 -2,360 -405 -3,003	-12,085 -5,365 -3,295 -834 -2,590	-12,172 -4,883 -3,277 -1,251 -2,762
United States										
Receipts First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	9,449 1,469 2,373 3,955 1,652	9,972 1,586 2,669 4,086 1,631	10,328 1,599 2,562 4,371 1,795	9,080 1,524 2,155 3,788 1,613	9,858 1,448 2,485 4,135 1,790	8,978 1,447 2,318 3,658 1,554	8,680 1,317 2,301 3,542 1,521	8,298 1,243 2,219 3,407 1,430	7,626 1,143 1,962 3,154 1,367	7,063 1,063 1,829 2,916 1,254
Payments First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	11,517 3,191 3,117 2,660 2,549	11,170 3,347 3,195 2,427 2,201	10,872 2,997 3,066 2,389 2,420	10,713 3,123 2,837 2,336 2,418	11,015 3,093 3,199 2,344 2,379	12,001 3,410 3,389 2,557 2,645	12,919 3,783 3,488 2,799 2,849	15,092 3,904 3,803 3,572 3,813	16,521 4,791 4,607 3,773 3,350	15,772 4,240 4,355 3,614 3,563
Balance First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	-2,068 -1,722 -744 1,295 -897	-1,199 -1,762 -526 1,659 -571	- 544 -1,398 -503 1,983 -624	-1,633 -1,599 -682 1,452 -805	-1,157 -1,646 -714 1,791 -589	-3,023 -1,963 -1,071 1,102 -1,090	- 4,238 -2,466 -1,187 743 -1,328	-6,794 -2,661 -1,585 -165 -2,383	-8,896 -3,649 -2,645 -619 -1,983	-8,708 -3,177 -2,525 -698 -2,308
Other countries										
Receipts First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	6,548 1,058 1,716 2,547 1,227	6,465 1,180 1,673 2,472 1,141	6,413 1,168 1,541 2,389 1,316	5,696 1,255 1,310 1,884 1,247	7,122 1,373 1,779 2,428 1,542	7,696 1,550 1,864 2,632 1,651	7,778 1,577 1,906 2,600 1,695	8,280 1,722 1,996 2,685 1,877	8,919 1,908 2,225 2,818 1,967	8,456 1,976 2,037 2,458 1,986
Payments First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	6,927 1,841 1,699 1,787 1,600	7,317 2,202 1,792 1,893 1,430	7,529 2,081 1,828 1,997 1,623	8,014 2,370 1,665 2,092 1,888	9,222 2,721 2,201 2,367 1,933	9,864 2,902 2,324 2,517 2,122	10,397 2,972 2,449 2,657 2,320	11,418 3,227 2,771 2,924 2,497	12,108 3,625 2,875 3,034 2,575	11,920 3,682 2,788 3,011 2,440
Balance First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	-379 -784 17 761 -373	- 851 -1,023 -119 579 -289	-1,116 -913 -287 392 -308	-2,318 -1,114 -355 -208 -641	-2,100 -1,348 -422 61 -391	-2,169 -1,353 -460 115 -470	-2,620 -1,395 -543 -57 -625	-3,139 -1,504 -775 -239 -620	-3,189 -1,717 -650 -215 -607	-3,464 -1,706 -751 -553 -454

Table 2 Components of the receipts and payments in the travel account¹

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
_					millions of	dollars				
All countries										
Receipts Spending in Canada Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	15,997 14,813 1,184 94 914 177	16,437 15,081 1,355 98 1,084 173	16,741 15,232 1,509 100 1,234 175	14,776 13,072 1,705 103 1,422 180	16,980 14,825 2,155 106 1,868 180	16,674 14,302 2,372 110 2,087 175	16,458 13,954 2,504 121 2,211 171	16,578 13,855 2,724 126 2,426 172	16,544 13,482 3,062 130 2,772 161	15,520 12,025 3,494 134 3,215 145
Payments Spending abroad Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	18,444 16,976 1,468 317 982 169	18,487 16,949 1,538 368 1,008 162	18,401 16,650 1,751 364 1,216 170	18,727 16,905 1,822 349 1,290 183	20,237 18,505 1,732 343 1,197 193	21,865 20,105 1,760 343 1,206 211	23,316 21,519 1,797 345 1,232 219	26,511 24,704 1,807 347 1,237 223	28,629 26,812 1,817 369 1,229 219	27,692 25,661 2,031 418 1,404 209
United States										
Receipts Spending in Canada Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	9,449 9,126 323 72 95 156	9,972 9,620 351 77 124 150	10,328 9,953 375 80 143 152	9,080 8,671 409 83 170 155	9,858 9,427 431 83 195 153	8,978 8,528 450 84 218 148	8,680 8,212 468 92 233 144	8,298 7,806 492 93 257 142	7,626 7,163 463 94 239 130	7,063 6,595 468 99 254 115
Payments Spending in United States ² Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	11,517 10,349 1,169 295 722 151	11,170 9,936 1,235 343 750 142	10,872 9,499 1,373 339 882 152	10,713 9,262 1,451 325 963 164	11,015 9,676 1,339 319 847 172	12,001 10,651 1,350 319 839 191	12,919 11,557 1,361 321 842 199	15,092 13,751 1,341 323 818 201	16,521 15,179 1,343 343 800 199	15,772 14,301 1,470 388 891 190
Other countries										
Receipts Spending in Canada Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	6,548 5,686 861 22 819 21	6,465 5,461 1,004 21 960 23	6,413 5,279 1,134 20 1,091 23	5,696 4,400 1,296 20 1,252 24	7,122 5,399 1,723 23 1,673 27	7,696 5,774 1,922 26 1,869 27	7,778 5,742 2,036 30 1,979 27	8,280 6,048 2,231 33 2,169 30	8,919 6,319 2,599 36 2,533 30	8,456 5,430 3,026 35 2,960 30
Payments Spending in other countries ³ Selected supplementary: Medical Education Crew spending	6,927 6,628 299 22 260 18	7,317 7,013 304 26 258 20	7,529 7,151 378 25 334 18	8,014 7,644 370 24 327 19	9,222 8,828 394 24 349 20	9,864 9,454 411 24 367 20	10,397 9,962 436 24 391 21	11,418 10,953 465 24 419 22	12,108 11,633 475 26 429 20	11,920 11,360 561 29 513 19

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

— Receipts

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
					millions o	f dollars				
Travel receipts Total current account receipts Total services receipts Total goods receipts	15,997 531,961 59,718 429,372	16,437 513,754 60,065 420,730	16,741 514,913 63,483 414,039	14,776 496,899 61,781 399,122	16,980 539,637 65,381 429,006	16,674 575,612 67,599 450,210	16,458 598,428 68,386 453,952	16,578 619,352 69,804 463,120	16,544 644,563 72,113 489,995	15,520 502,673 67,144 369,529
Exports by commodity groupings Agricultural and fishing products Energy products Forestry products Industrial goods Machinery and equipment Automotive products Consumer goods Other	429,372 27,601 53,158 42,775 67,979 110,050 97,886 15,199 14,725	420,730 31,078 55,770 40,287 67,792 102,553 92,527 16,307 14,416	414,039 30,873 49,330 37,246 70,174 97,091 96,676 17,679 14,970	399,122 29,234 60,521 34,519 66,806 88,676 87,385 17,187 14,795	429,006 30,675 68,106 39,417 77,953 91,106 90,389 17,267 14,093	450,210 30,097 86,920 36,447 84,201 93,005 87,994 17,148 14,398	453,952 31,512 86,801 33,443 94,206 93,253 81,999 17,811 14,926	463,120 34,738 91,292 29,267 104,776 93,432 77,007 18,738 13,870	489,995 40,859 125,746 25,655 111,655 92,995 61,140 18,171 13,775	369,529 37,260 79,855 19,501 79,172 80,438 43,815 17,935 11,553
	percent									
Contributions to total current account receipts Contributions to total services receipts Contributions to total goods receipts	3.0 26.8 3.7	3.2 27.4 3.9	3.3 26.4 4.0	3.0 23.9 3.7	3.1 26.0 4.0	2.9 24.7 3.7	2.8 24.1 3.6	2.7 23.7 3.6	2.6 22.9 3.4	3.1 23.1 4.2

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

Table 3-2
Receipts and payments in the travel account related to Canada's imports and exports (balance of payments basis)¹
— Payments

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
					millions o	f dollars				
Travel payments Total current account payments Total services payments Total goods payments	18,444 502,692 65,500 362,337	18,487 488,649 67,874 350,071	18,401 495,135 70,707 356,727	18,727 482,250 73,302 342,710	20,237 509,800 76,417 363,158	21,865 549,710 79,654 387,838	23,316 577,938 82,521 404,345	26,511 606,580 88,593 415,683	28,629 637,645 94,432 443,752	27,692 546,196 89,807 374,097
Imports by commodity groupings Agricultural and fishing products Energy products Forestry products Industrial goods Machinery and equipment Automotive products Consumer goods Other	362,337 18,557 17,853 3,065 69,247 122,913 77,433 40,115 13,153	350,071 20,373 17,747 2,887 68,426 111,947 72,574 42,896 13,221	356,727 21,780 16,567 3,138 68,891 105,947 81,469 46,474 12,461	342,710 21,508 19,813 3,008 65,272 98,684 76,492 46,306 11,628	363,158 21,399 24,782 3,172 73,511 104,091 77,368 47,719 11,116	387,838 22,041 33,660 3,133 78,547 110,931 78,381 49,484 11,661	404,345 23,467 34,741 3,083 84,163 114,728 79,846 52,010 12,307	415,683 25,530 37,299 2,990 85,352 116,583 79,956 54,784 13,188	443,752 28,511 53,172 2,857 92,043 122,713 71,961 57,557 14,938	374,097 29,344 33,955 2,385 75,078 107,934 55,325 57,486 12,590
Contributions to total current account payments Contributions to total services payments Contributions to total goods payments	3.7 28.2 5.1	3.8 27.2 5.3	3.7 26.0 5.2	3.9 25.5 5.5	4.0 26.5 5.6	4.0 27.4 5.6	4.0 28.3 5.8	4.4 29.9 6.4	4.5 30.3 6.5	5.1 30.8 7.4

Table 4 International travel accounts of selected countries¹

Receipts	8 15,214	llions of US dolla	rs		
Australia 9,971 12,43		16,868	17,854	22,415	25,062
Austria 10,803 13,30		16,243	16,510	18,559	21,630
Belgium ² 6,935 8,19		9,845	10,311	10,996	11,810
Canada 10,687 10,60		13,768	14,689	15,459	15,267
China 20,385 17,40		29,296	33,949	37,233	40,843
Dominican Republic 2,730 3,12		3,518	3,917	4,064	4,176
France ³ 32,437 36,61	9 44,895	43,942	46,512	54,209	56,274
Germany 19,278 23,12	4 27,613	29,121	32,888	36,101	40,019
Greece 9,909 10,76	6 12,715	13,333	14,402	15,549	17,416
Italy 26,873 31,24	7 35,378	35,319	38,257	42,660	46,232
Japan 3,497 8,84		12,430	8,470	9,345	10,820
South Korea 5,936 5,35		5,806	5,788	6,138	9,078
Mexico 8,858 9,36		11,803	12,177	12,852	13,289
Netherlands 7,710 9,16		10,450	11,382	13,339	13,302
Spain 31,880 39,63		47,789	51,297	57,734	61,978
Switzerland 7,260 8,61		10,041	10,808	12,183	14,464
United Kingdom 20,549 22,66		30,573	34,796	38,698	36,424
United States 84,752 83,31	6 94,107	102,070	106,906	119,781	134,908
Payments		44.0=0	44.000	44.050	40.700
Australia 6,072 7,27		11,253	11,690	14,853	18,729
Austria 6,901 8,62		9,316	9,626	10,561	11,432
Belgium ² 10,185 12,21		14,948	15,574	17,579	19,317
Canada 11,722 13,33		18,017	20,620	24,716	27,306
China 15,398 15,18		21,759	24,322	29,786	36,157
Dominican Republic 295 27		352	333	326	314
France ³ 19,518 23,39		30,458	31,239	36,743	43,346
Germany 53,006 65,23		74,189	74,123	83,155	91,692
Greece 2,436 2,43		3,039	2,997	3,423	3,930
Italy 16,924 20,58		22,370	23,152	27,329	30,839
Japan 26,656 28,95		37,565	26,876	26,511	27,901
South Korea 10,464 10,10		15,406	18,851	21,975	17,125
Mexico 6,060 6,25		7,600	8,108	8,375	8,526
Netherlands 12,976 15,26		16,140	17,087	19,109	21,825
Spain 7,295 9,07		15,046 8.782	16,697	19,724 10.116	20,363
Switzerland 5,537 6,88			9,252		10,973
United Kingdom 41,744 47,85		59,532	63,319	71,519	69,792
United States 61,738 60,93	5 69,626	73,320	76,949	81,517	85,372
Balance Australia 3,899 5,16	8 4,973	5,615	6,164	7,562	6,333
Austria 3,902 4,68		6,927	6,884	7,998	10.198
Belgium ² -3,250 -4,01		-5.103	-5,263	-6,583	-7,507
Canada -1,035 -2,73		-4,249	-5,931	-9,257	-12,039
China 4,987 2,21		7,537	9.627	7.447	4.686
Dominican Republic 2,435 2,85		3,166	3,584	3,738	3,862
France 3 12,919 13,22		13,484	15,273	17,466	12,928
Germany -33,728 -42,11		-45.068	-41.235	-47,054	-51.673
Greece 7,473 8,33		10,294	11,405	12,126	13,486
Italy 9,949 10,65		12,949	15,105	15,331	15.393
Japan -23,159 -20,11		-25,135	-18,406	-17,166	-17,081
South Korea -4,528 -4,74		-9.600	-13.063	-15,837	-8.047
Mexico 2,798 3,10		4,203	4,069	4,477	4,763
Netherlands -5,266 -6,10		-5,690	-5,705	-5,770	-8,523
Spain 24,585 30,56	3 32,914	32.743	34,600	38.010	41.615
Switzerland 1,723 1,73		1,259	1,556	2,067	3,491
United Kingdom -21,195 -25,18		-28,959	-28,523	-32,821	-33,368
United States 23,014 22,38		28,750	29,957	38,264	49,536
				,=•:	

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

Source(s): Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook, 2009, published by the International Monetary Fund.

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
					thousar	nds				
Non-resident travellers										
Same day United States Other countries	29,083 28,805 278	27,566 27,301 265	24,932 24,710 222	21,483 21,278 205	19,814 19,539 275	17,548 17,265 283	15,262 15,017 245	12,598 12,319 279	10,373 10,102 271	9,111 8,858 252
One or more nights United States Other countries	19,555 15,188 4,366	19,581 15,570 4,010	19,964 16,168 3,796	17,420 14,232 3,188	19,031 15,088 3,944	18,612 14,390 4,222	18,128 13,856 4,272	17,775 13,376 4,400	16,997 12,503 4,494	15,585 11,667 3,918
All trips United States Other countries	48,638 43,994 4,644	47,147 42,871 4,275	44,896 40,878 4,018	38,903 35,509 3,393	38,845 34,626 4,219	36,160 31,655 4,505	33,390 28,873 4,518	30,373 25,695 4,679	27,370 22,606 4,764	24,696 20,526 4,170
Resident travellers										
Same day United States Other countries	28,000 28,000 0	24,841 24,841 0	21,534 21,534 0	21,486 21,486 0	22,191 22,191 0	22,940 22,932 F	24,181 24,181 0	24,881 24,881 0	24,700 24,698 F	21,277 21,277 0
One or more nights United States Other countries	19,182 14,666 4,516	18,359 13,527 4,832	17,705 13,025 4,680	17,739 12,666 5,074	19,595 13,856 5,739	21,091 14,862 6,229	22,731 15,992 6,739	25,163 17,759 7,404	27,037 18,915 8,122	26,204 17,977 8,227
All trips United States Other countries	47,182 42,666 4,516	43,201 38,368 4,832	39,239 34,559 4,680	39,225 34,151 5,074	41,786 36,047 5,739	44,031 37,794 6,237	46,912 40,173 6,739	50,045 42,641 7,404	51,737 43,613 8,124	47,481 39,254 8,227
Other travellers	9,426	9,131	9,119	8,924	9,194	9,119	8,818	8,685	8,039	6,952
Non-resident crews Resident crews Other ¹	3,356 5,720 350	3,149 5,634 348	3,166 5,626 327	3,157 5,481 286	3,164 5,708 323	3,147 5,658 314	3,081 5,450 287	3,143 5,274 268	2,989 4,786 263	2,631 4,077 244
Grand total	105,246	99,478	93,254	87,052	89,825	89,310	89,121	89,103	87,146	79,129

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
					thousar	nds				
First quarter										
Same day - Total	5,727	5,910	4,986	4,486	3,991	3,520	3,180	2,451	1,944	1,872
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types ¹	2,099 1,247 680 114 58	2,220 1,331 699 122 69	2,294 1,483 658 99 54	2,140 1,354 640 93 53	2,064 1,271 649 91 54	2,100 1,239 710 104 48	1,910 1,131 654 84 41	1,790 1,037 641 72 40	1,727 1,001 612 76 38	1,595 955 550 55 35
Grand total	7,825	8,130	7,280	6,626	6,055	5,620	5,090	4,240	3,671	3,466
Second quarter										
Same day - Total	7,490	7,699	6,429	5,273	5,074	4,547	3,992	3,333	2,653	2,423
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types ¹	4,009 2,441 1,009 237 322	4,252 2,577 1,074 227 374	4,156 2,672 985 196 303	3,418 2,160 850 129 279	3,851 2,405 1,002 133 311	3,723 2,248 1,026 156 294	3,706 2,172 1,075 140 318	3,592 2,093 1,030 144 325	3,304 1,901 989 107 307	3,135 1,893 859 85 298
Grand total	11,500	11,951	10,585	8,691	8,925	8,270	7,698	6,925	5,957	5,557
Third quarter										
Same day - Total	9,352	8,892	7,819	6,819	6,288	5,565	4,774	4,123	3,343	2,761
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types ¹	6,464 4,204 1,319 312 629	6,555 4,374 1,279 255 647	6,920 4,656 1,350 260 654	6,050 3,948 1,232 170 700	6,517 4,121 1,432 170 793	6,100 3,824 1,360 193 723	5,780 3,558 1,337 169 716	5,603 3,432 1,316 155 701	5,223 3,130 1,232 138 723	4,864 2,982 1,162 97 623
Grand total	15,815	15,446	14,739	12,869	12,805	11,665	10,555	9,726	8,566	7,625
Fourth quarter										
Same day – Total	6,237	4,801	5,475	4,699	4,185	3,633	3,071	2,412	2,162	1,803
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types ¹	2,617 1,565 828 134 89	2,543 1,608 730 104 101	2,799 1,797 798 105 99	2,624 1,657 780 84 103	2,656 1,612 849 105 90	2,466 1,464 819 93 90	2,459 1,457 815 83 104	2,391 1,400 794 90 107	2,250 1,334 757 70 88	2,074 1,221 709 55 89
Grand total	8,853	7,344	8,274	7,323	6,841	6,099	5,530	4,803	4,412	3,877
Year										
Same day – Total	28,805	27,301	24,710	21,278	19,539	17,265	15,017	12,319	10,102	8,858
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types 1	15,188 9,457 3,835 798 1,098	15,570 9,889 3,782 708 1,191	16,168 10,607 3,790 661 1,110	14,232 9,120 3,501 476 1,135	15,088 9,409 3,932 498 1,249	14,390 8,774 3,915 546 1,155	13,856 8,318 3,881 477 1,179	13,376 7,961 3,781 462 1,172	12,503 7,367 3,590 391 1,155	11,667 7,051 3,280 291 1,045
Grand total	43,994	42,871	40,878	35,509	34,626	31,655	28,873	25,695	22,606	20,526

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
					thousan	ds				
First quarter										
Direct air and sea	391	426	383	382	390	454	450	486	503	442
Via the United States										
Land, same day	26	16	13	13	14	13	11	10	12	10
Land, one or more nights Total, land	64 89	51 67	52 66	48 60	46 61	49 62	47 58	45 55	51 63	62 73
Air and sea	135	143	133	133	110	128	137	144	140	122
Total, via the United States	225	209	199	193	171	190	195	199	202	195
Grand total	616	636	582	574	561	644	645	685	705	637
Second quarter										
Direct air and sea	797	774	665	531	737	780	809	827	891	761
Via the United States	22		22	2.	22	22	20	^-		-
Land, same day Land, one or more nights	62 146	55 125	30 90	24 71	36 90	38 107	32 97	37 98	37 99	28 100
Total, land	208	180	121	95	125	145	129	96 135	136	129
Air and sea	279	275	238	183	247	262	283	292	282	244
Total, via the United States	487	455	358	278	372	407	412	427	418	373
Grand total	1,284	1,229	1,023	808	1,109	1,187	1,221	1,254	1,308	1,134
Third quarter										
Direct air and sea	1,169	1,089	1,062	876	1,130	1,171	1,207	1,239	1,257	1,054
Via the United States										
Land, same day	82	77	61	36	70	55	49	52	58	46
Land, one or more nights Total. land	254 336	204 281	192 253	136 172	170 240	197 252	172 220	167 219	187 245	179 225
Air and sea	402	384	344	295	368	417	386	410	419	364
Total, via the United States	738	664	597	467	608	669	607	629	663	589
Grand total	1,907	1,754	1,659	1,343	1,738	1,840	1,814	1,868	1,921	1,644
Fourth quarter										
Direct air and sea	520	426	475	446	525	554	568	587	558	490
Via the United States										
Land, same day	35	19	23	19	41	20	17	21	19	16
Land, one or more nights Total, land	95 130	73 91	71 94	58 77	71 112	69 89	64 81	69 90	80 98	77 93
Air and sea	187	140	185	145	174	191	189	195	174	173
Total, via the United States	317	231	279	222	286	281	269	285	272	266
Grand total	837	657	754	668	811	835	838	872	830	756
Year										
Direct air and sea	2,877	2,715	2,585	2,234	2,782	2,959	3,034	3,139	3,209	2,746
Via the United States										
Land, same day	205	166	128	91	161	125	108	119	126	100
Land, one or more nights Total, land	559 764	453 619	405 533	313 404	376 538	423 548	380 488	379 499	416 542	419 519
Air and sea	1,003	941	900	754	899	999	400 996	1,041	1,014	904
Total, via the United States	1,767	1,560	1,433	1,159	1,437	1,546	1,483	1,540	1,556	1,424
Grand total	4,644	4,275	4,018	3,393	4,219	4,505	4,518	4,679	4,764	4,170

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
					thousar	nds				
First quarter										
Same day - Total	6,261	5,974	4,807	4,699	4,992	5,035	5,332	5,144	5,687	4,561
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types ¹	3,254 1,483 1,595 147 29	3,194 1,446 1,572 140 36	2,809 1,449 1,213 118 29	2,783 1,369 1,280 108 26	3,049 1,541 1,364 117 27	3,383 1,683 1,531 145 23	3,530 1,730 1,653 124 23	3,698 1,827 1,731 119 21	4,493 2,356 1,969 145 23	3,963 2,033 1,798 111 21
Grand total	9,515	9,169	7,616	7,482	8,041	8,418	8,862	8,841	10,181	8,523
Second quarter										
Same day - Total	7,196	6,826	5,456	5,232	5,648	5,670	6,165	6,037	6,534	5,174
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types ¹	3,702 1,959 1,340 215 187	3,556 1,874 1,260 202 221	3,218 1,846 1,047 146 178	2,995 1,738 987 109 161	3,416 1,950 1,127 160 178	3,617 2,006 1,273 180 158	3,888 2,171 1,342 207 168	4,090 2,291 1,415 202 181	4,586 2,628 1,592 196 170	4,294 2,510 1,435 187 162
Grand total	10,898	10,383	8,674	8,227	9,063	9,287	10,053	10,127	11,120	9,468
Third quarter										
Same day - Total	8,108	7,267	6,123	6,184	6,050	6,493	6,704	6,914	7,105	5,879
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types ¹	4,761 3,106 1,119 205 330	4,427 2,990 922 179 335	4,341 2,961 886 158 337	4,180 2,893 867 123 298	4,404 3,043 907 129 325	4,803 3,290 1,068 147 297	5,183 3,587 1,157 155 285	5,805 4,051 1,250 170 334	6,069 4,285 1,312 162 310	5,800 4,064 1,315 132 290
Grand total	12,869	11,694	10,465	10,364	10,454	11,296	11,887	12,719	13,174	11,679
Fourth quarter										
Same day – Total	6,434	4,774	5,148	5,371	5,501	5,734	5,980	6,787	5,372	5,664
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types ¹	2,950 1,419 1,317 161 53	2,349 1,282 902 108 58	2,657 1,435 1,036 126 60	2,708 1,494 1,040 117 56	2,987 1,594 1,185 156 52	3,060 1,617 1,248 147 47	3,391 1,810 1,369 165 48	4,168 2,439 1,486 183 59	3,766 2,073 1,475 174 44	3,920 2,189 1,551 139 42
Grand total	9,384	7,123	7,804	8,078	8,488	8,793	9,371	10,954	9,138	9,584
Year										
Same day - Total	28,000	24,841	21,534	21,486	22,191	22,932	24,181	24,881	24,698	21,277
One or more nights Automobile Plane Bus Other types ¹	14,666 7,967 5,372 728 599	13,527 7,593 4,655 629 649	13,025 7,691 4,181 548 604	12,666 7,495 4,173 457 540	13,856 8,129 4,583 562 582	14,862 8,596 5,120 620 527	15,992 9,298 5,521 650 523	17,759 10,608 5,883 674 595	18,915 11,341 6,348 678 548	17,977 10,796 6,099 568 514
Grand total	42,666	38,368	34,559	34,151	36,047	37,794	40,173	42,641	43,613	39,254

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
		thousands									
Person-trips, one or more nights Population of Canada Adult population (18 years and over) Employed labour force GDP at market prices (millions of dollars) CPI (2002=100) Disposable income ¹ (millions of dollars) Per capita disposable income ¹ (dollars)	19,182 30,686 23,548 14,764 1,076,577 95.4 639,567 20,842	18,359 31,019 23,898 14,946 1,108,048 97.8 669,196 21,574	17,705 31,354 24,258 15,310 1,152,905 100.0 694,010 22,135	17,739 31,640 24,586 15,672 1,213,175 102.8 720,855 22,783	19,595 31,941 24,917 15,947 1,290,906 104.7 760,462 23,809	21,091 32,245 25,239 16,170 1,373,845 107.0 794,269 24,632	22,731 32,576 25,580 16,484 1,450,405 109.1 853,190 26,191	25,163 32,930 25,959 16,866 1,529,589 111.5 901,634 27,381	27,037 33,316 26,374 17,126 1,599,608 114.1 949,484 28,499	26,204 33,720 26,798 16,849 1,527,258 114.4 965,628 28,636	
	1				ре	rcent					
Change, person-trips, one or more nights Change, population of Canada Change, adult population (18 years and over) Change, employed labour force Change, GDP at market prices Change, CPI Change, disposable income ¹ Change, per capita disposable income ¹	4.4 0.9 1.3 2.5 9.6 2.7 7.3 6.3	-4.3 1.1 1.5 1.2 2.9 2.5 4.6 3.5	-3.6 1.1 1.5 2.4 4.0 2.2 3.7 2.6	0.2 0.9 1.4 2.4 5.2 2.8 3.9 2.9	10.5 1.0 1.3 1.8 6.4 1.8 5.5 4.5	7.6 1.0 1.3 1.4 6.4 2.2 4.4 3.5	7.8 1.0 1.4 1.9 5.6 2.0 7.4 6.3	10.7 1.1 1.5 2.3 5.5 2.2 5.7 4.5	7.4 1.2 1.6 1.5 4.6 2.3 5.3 4.1	-3.1 1.2 1.6 -1.6 -4.5 0.3 5.9	
Exchange rate (in Canadian currency) ²	-										
Australia (dollar) China (renminbi) East Caribbean (dollar) European Monetary Union (EURO) Hong Kong (dollar) Israel (shekel) Japan (yen) Mexico (nuevo peso) South Korea (won) Switzerland (franc) Taiwan (new Taiwan dollar) United Kingdom (pound) United States (dollar)	0.8633 0.1794 0.5501 1.3704 0.1906 0.3642 0.0138 0.1571 0.0013 0.8793 0.0476 2.2499 1.4852	0.8008 0.1871 0.5765 1.3868 0.1985 0.3681 0.0128 0.1659 0.0012 0.9184 0.0459 2.2298 1.5484	0.8535 0.1897 0.5881 1.4832 0.2013 0.3317 0.0126 0.1630 0.0013 1.0112 0.0455 2.3582 1.5704	0.9105 0.1693 0.5248 1.5826 0.1800 0.3080 0.0121 0.1301 0.0012 1.0418 0.0408 2.2883 1.4015	0.9582 0.1573 0.4874 1.6169 0.1671 0.2904 0.0120 0.1154 0.0011 1.0473 0.0390 2.3842 1.3015	0.9243 0.1479 0.4535 1.5090 0.1558 0.2704 0.0110 0.1112 0.0012 0.9746 0.0378 2.2067 1.2116	0.8543 0.1422 0.4242 1.4237 0.1460 0.2547 0.0098 0.1041 0.0012 0.9050 0.0349 2.0886 1.1341	0.8982 0.1412 0.4029 1.4691 0.1377 0.2614 0.0091 0.0983 0.0012 0.8946 0.0327 2.1487 1.0748	0.9002 0.1536 0.4040 1.5603 0.1369 0.2974 0.0104 0.0959 0.0010 0.9840 0.0338 1.9617 1.0660	0.8969 0.1672 0.4293 1.5855 0.1473 0.2903 0.0122 0.0845 0.0009 1.0505 0.0345 1.7804 1.1420	

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

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

		Non-resident	travellers		Resident travellers				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	
All countries									
Same day Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	15,262 946 62	12,598 733 58	10,373 589 57	9,111 531 58	24,181 1,216 50	24,881 2,100 84	24,700 2,115 86	21,277 1525 72	
One or more nights Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per trip Average spending per person-night (dollars)	18,128 13,008 718 123,265 6.8 106	17,775 13,121 738 123,862 7.0 106	16,997 12,893 759 126,067 7.4 102	15,585 11,521 739 114,889 7.4 100	22,731 20,165 887 232,542 10.2 87	25,163 22,466 893 252,914 10.1 89	27,037 24,522 907 274,344 10.1 89	26,204 23,999 916 271,385 10.4 88	
Total Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars)	33,390 13,954	30,373 13,855	27,370 13,482	24,696 12,052	46,912 21,381	50,045 24,566	51,737 26,637	47,481 25,524	
United States									
Same day Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	15,017 937 62	12,319 724 59	10,102 580 57	8,858 523 59	24,181 1,216 50	24,881 2,100 84	24,698 2,115 86	21,277 1,525 72	
One or more nights Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per trip Average spending per person-night (dollars)	13,856 7,275 525 55,295 4.0 132	13,376 7,082 529 53,954 4.0 131	12,503 6,583 527 50,643 4.1 130	11,667 6,087 522 47,365 4.1 129	15,992 10,229 640 119,996 7.5 85	17,759 11,545 650 130,801 7.4 88	18,915 12,924 683 146,602 7.8 88	17,977 12,667 705 142,626 7.9 89	
Total Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars)	28,873 8,212	25,695 7,806	22,606 7,163	20,526 6,610	40,173 11,445	42,641 13,646	43,613 15,040	39,254 14,192	
Other countries									
Same day Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	245 9 39	279 9 33	271 9 35	252 8 32	0 0 0	0 0 0	F F F	0 0 0	
One or more nights Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per trip Average spending per person-night (dollars)	4,272 5,732 1,342 67,971 15.9 84	4,400 6,039 1,373 69,908 15.9 86	4,494 6,310 1,404 75,424 16.8 84	3,918 5,434 1,387 67,524 17.2 80	6,739 9,937 1,475 112,546 16.7 88	7,404 10,920 1,475 122,113 16.5 89	8,122 11,597 1,428 127,742 15.7 91	8,227 11,331 1,377 128,759 15.7 88	
Total Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars)	4,518 5,742	4,679 6,048	4,764 6,319	4,170 5,443	6,739 9,937	7,404 10,920	8,124 11,597	8,227 11,331	

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

	2006	-	2007		2008		2009		
	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	
Number and percentage of person-trips									
Quarter of entry First Second Third Fourth	18,128 2,528 4,853 7,499 3,249	100.0 13.9 26.8 41.4 17.9	17,775 2,452 4,745 7,365 3,213	100.0 13.8 26.7 41.4 18.1	16,997 2,407 4,528 7,019 3,043	100.0 14.2 26.6 41.3 17.9	15,585 2,209 4,191 6,394 2,792	100.0 14.2 26.9 41.0 17.9	
Country of residence Australia China 1 France 2 Germany Hong Kong India 3 Italy 4 Japan Mexico Netherlands South Korea Switzerland 5 United Kingdom 6 United States Other countries	18,128 178 139 361 298 107 108 88 364 202 118 189 92 842 13,856 1,187	100.0 1.0 0.8 2.0 1.6 0.6 0.5 2.0 1.1 0.7 1.0 0.5 4.6 76.4	17,775 208 151 360 299 111 120 93 311 230 116 187 94 894 13,376 1,227	100.0 1.2 0.8 2.0 1.7 0.6 0.7 0.5 1.7 1.3 0.7 1.1 0.5 5.0 75.2	16,997 219 159 405 315 125 129 98 259 257 120 173 95 837 12,503 1,304	100.0 1.3 0.9 2.4 1.9 0.7 0.8 0.6 1.5 1.5 0.7 1.0 0.6 4.9 73.6	15,585 188 160 389 292 105 126 96 180 161 107 131 99 686 11,667 1,198	100.0 1.2 1.0 2.5 1.9 0.7 0.8 0.6 1.2 1.0 0.7 0.8 0.6 4.4 74.9 7.7	
Purpose of trip Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other	18,128 2,650 4,133 9,744 1,600	100.0 14.6 22.8 53.8 8.8	17,775 2,587 4,132 9,617 1,440	100.0 14.6 23.2 54.1 8.1	16,997 2,666 4,143 8,681 1,507	100.0 15.7 24.4 51.1 8.9	15,585 2,346 4,072 7,766 1,401	100.0 15.1 26.1 49.8 9.0	
Sex Male Female Not stated	18,128 8,415 8,203 1,510	100.0 46.4 45.2 8.3	17,775 8,467 8,085 1,223	100.0 47.6 45.5 6.9	16,997 8,068 7,776 1,154	100.0 47.5 45.7 6.8	15,585 7,488 7,078 1,019	100.0 48.0 45.4 6.5	
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	18,128 890 913 684 1,923 2,634 3,304 3,476 2,794 1,510	100.0 4.9 5.0 3.8 10.6 14.5 18.2 19.2 15.4 8.3	17,775 885 883 650 1,856 2,664 3,240 3,517 2,859 1,223	100.0 5.0 5.0 3.7 10.4 15.0 18.2 19.8 16.1 6.9	16,997 808 887 715 1,840 2,413 3,021 3,326 2,834 1,154	100.0 4.8 5.2 4.2 10.8 14.2 17.8 19.6 16.7 6.8	15,585 714 759 704 1,674 2,174 2,841 3,083 2,618 1,019	100.0 4.6 4.9 4.5 10.7 13.9 18.2 19.8 16.8 6.5	
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	18,128 2,794 10,218 3,098 2,018	100.0 15.4 56.4 17.1 11.1	17,775 2,653 9,790 3,242 2,090	100.0 14.9 55.1 18.2 11.8	16,997 2,681 9,132 2,931 2,253	100.0 15.8 53.7 17.2 13.3	15,585 2,311 8,559 2,710 2,005	100.0 14.8 54.9 17.4 12.9	

Table 12 Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009

	Person-trip	Person-trips Person-nights		Average number of nights per trip	Spending in Canada	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dolla	rs
Quarter of entry	11,667	100.0	47,365	4.1	6,087	522	129
First	1.595	13.7	5.247	3.3	805	505	153
Second	3,135	26.9	12,663	4.0	1,588	507	125
Third	4.864	41.7	21.860	4.5	2,664	548	122
Fourth	2,074	17.8	7,596	3.7	1,029	496	136
Region of residence	11,667	100.0	47,365	4.1	6,087	522	129
New England	1,263	10.8	4,422	3.5	² 515	408	116
Middle Atlantic	2,552	21.9	9,343	3.7	1,084	425	116
South Atlantic	1,115	9.6	5,559	5.0	793	711	143
East North Central	2,428	20.8	8.704	3.6	1.099	453	126
West North Central	736	6.3	3,597	4.9	475	646	132
East South Central	172	1.5	737	4.3	121	706	164
West South Central	519	4.4	2,599	5.0	413	795	159
Mountain	554	4.7	2,646	4.8	396	715	150
Pacific	2,229	19.1	9,277	4.2	1,125	505	121
Other states	99	0.8	479	4.9	65	662	136
Purpose of trip	11,667	100.0	47,365	4.1	6,087	522	129
Business, convention or employment	1.745	15.0	5.682	3.3	1,378	790	243
Visiting friends or relatives	2,618	22.4	11,851	4.5	780	298	66
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	6,349	54.4	26,766	4.2	3,572	563	133
Other	956	8.2	3,065	3.2	357	374	117
Type of transportation	11,667	100.0	47,365	4.1	6,087	522	129
Automobile	7,051	60.4	27,711	3.9	2,754	391	99
Other	4,617	39.6	19,653	4.3	3,332	722	170
Plane	3,280	28.1	15,668	4.8	2,784	849	178
Bus	291	2.5	852	2.9	143	490	168
Other types ¹	1,045	9.0	3,133	3.0	405	388	129
Length of stay	11,667	100.0	47,365	4.1	6,087	522	129
1 night	2,193	18.8	2,193	1.0	423	193	193
2 to 6 nights	7,541	64.6	24,624	3.3	3,726	494	151
7 to 13 nights	1,574	13.5	13,111	8.3	1,470	934	112
14 nights and over	359	3.1	7,437	20.7	468	1,303	63

Table 13
Trip characteristics of United States residents entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2009

	Atlantic provinces 1	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Total				
Person-visits (thousands) Spending in province (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-visit (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per visit Average spending per person-night (dollars)	797 362 454 3,400 4.3 106	1,727 984 570 6,450 3.7 153	5,769 2,419 419 21,377 3.7 113	214 128 597 932 4.3 137	152 99 652 594 3.9 167	812 565 696 3,728 4.6 152	3,089 1,529 495 10,884 3.5 140	12,560 6,087 485 47,365 3.8 129				
	thousands											
Person-visits												
Quarter of entry First Second Third Fourth	797 30 163 486 118	1,727 272 432 674 350	5,769 776 1,593 2,334 1,067	214 26 57 88 44	152 12 41 65 35	812 105 213 352 141	3,089 421 868 1,360 440	12,560 1,641 3,366 5,358 2,195				
Region of residence New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Other states	797 396 92 100 65E F F 34E 9E 36E F	1,727 560 527 208 160 75 35 E 52 E 25 E 84 F	5,769 317 1,824 577 1,986 378 75 222 2125 258 F	214 F 13E 18E 31 98 F F 16E 17E	152 F F 11 ^E 27 41 F F 25 22 ^E F	812 16 E 43 E 74 96 62 F 74 168 241 27 E	3,089 61 154 234 218 130 52 ^E 172 243 1,714	12,560 1,358 2,662 1,222 2,583 840 185 573 610 2,372 155				
Purpose of trip Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other	797 46 276 451 23 ^E	1,727 297 361 949 120	5,769 893 1,307 3,066 504	214 32 54 108 20 ^E	152 17 ^E 47 70 19	812 206 197 319 90	3,089 310 505 1,989 286	12,560 1,801 2,747 6,951 1,061				
Type of transportation Automobile Non-automobile Plane Bus Other types ³	797 373 424 171 14 ^E 239	1,727 1,027 700 558 107 35	5,769 4,097 1,672 1,371 150 152	214 130 84 73 6 F	152 84 68 59 4 F	812 293 519 490 12 17 E	3,089 1,623 1,465 765 29 671	12,560 7,628 4,932 3,486 320 1,126				
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	797 135 507 118 37 E	1,727 228 1,296 179 25 E	5,769 1,435 3,537 646 151	214 57 113 39 F	152 44 82 22 F	812 104 522 154 31 E	3,089 683 2,034 301 71	12,560 2,686 8,091 1,459 324				

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

		2008				2009		
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹
				thousa	ands			
Quarter of entry First Second Third Fourth	1,972 462 562 523 425	2,568 340 623 914 691	6,954 746 1,831 3,442 936	12,503 1,727 3,304 5,223 2,250	1,745 407 479 468 391	2,618 340 644 959 676	6,349 674 1,719 3,114 842	11,667 1,595 3,135 4,864 2,074
Region of residence New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Other states	1,972 146 330 272 405 143 50 167 144 301 14 E	2,568 419 521 222 461 122 25 E 80 141 561	6,954 655 1,644 601 1,596 452 102 255 309 1,298 45 E	12,503 1,338 2,732 1,188 2,716 761 190 527 648 2,312 92	1,745 131 304 267 324 124 35 164 109 276 F	2,618 467 510 257 452 115 28 E 78 126 565 20 E	6,349 563 1,504 517 1,421 455 99 244 275 1,235 35	11,667 1,263 2,552 1,115 2,428 736 172 519 554 2,229 99
Type of transportation Automobile Plane Bus Other types ²	1,972 493 1,447 11 ^E 21 ^E	2,568 1,645 744 F 165	6,954 4,553 1,168 324 910	12,503 7,367 3,590 391 1,155	1,745 468 1,260 F 10 ^E	2,618 1,626 763 14 ^E 215	6,349 4,286 1,056 242 764	11,667 7,051 3,280 291 1,045
Sex Male Female Not stated	1,972 1,243 586 143	2,568 1,034 1,333 201	6,954 3,116 3,268 570	12,503 5,822 5,664 1,017	1,745 1,096 527 121	2,618 1,084 1,327 207	6,349 2,935 2,932 481	11,667 5,529 5,242 897
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	1,972 30 E 12 E 32 E 223 406 571 427 129 143	2,568 179 108 148 239 361 408 427 497 201	6,954 404 404 186 558 815 1,103 1,448 1,466 570	12,503 652 577 401 1,113 1,684 2,265 2,510 2,284 1,017	1,745 26 E F F 203 344 514 380 124 121	2,618 176 99 172 242 346 404 452 520 207	6,349 359 394 181 498 728 1,056 1,342 1,309 481	11,667 600 551 408 1,029 1,529 2,148 2,369 2,137 897
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	1,972 422 1,439 94 18 ^E	2,568 352 1,731 354 130	6,954 1,389 4,256 1,083 225	12,503 2,514 7,978 1,617 395	1,745 340 1,298 91 F	2,618 313 1,790 382 134	6,349 1,210 3,930 1,019 190	11,667 2,193 7,541 1,574 359

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

Table 15
Person-trips by residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada, by country of residence and type of entry, 2009

Same day or more nights Industrial I		Direct air			Via the United	d States		
Europe		and sea			Total land		Total	Grand total
Austria	_				thousands			
Belgium¹ 34 1 3 4 15 19 Denmark² 18 1 3 4 15 19 Denmark² 18 1 3 4 5 9 9 Permark² 18 1 3 4 5 9 9 Permark² 18 1 3 4 5 9 9 130 130 130 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 14								2,252
Demmark 2								33
France 3 (283 4 36 41 90 130 (300 66many) (217 99 40 49 52 1011 101 (1014 (1014 1014 1014 1014 101			-		•			52 27
Germany 217 9 40 49 52 101 121 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 16			•					413
Ireland (Republic)								319
Italy 4								45
Norway 15								101
Poland		83	2		12	17	28	111
Portugal 5	Norway			1				21
Spain 6 45 6 7 14 14 28 Sweden 21 1 3 4 7 10 Switzerland 7 73 1 9 10 18 29 1 10 Leading 126 194 7 10 10 18 29 1 10 18 29 1 10 18 29 1 10 10 18 29 1 10 10 10 13 20 1 1 5 6 6 10 10 13 10 1 1 5 6 6 14 2 3 15 19 10 13 3 1 1 2 10 13 3 4 7 10 13 4 7 10 13 4 7 10 13 4 7 11 10 10 13 4 12 10 11 10 10 10	Poland							29
Sweden								18
Switzerland 7 73 1 9 10 18 29 1 United Kingdom 8 531 14 55 69 126 194 7 Other 122 2 8 9 21 30 1 Africa 68 1 2 3 15 19 South Africa 13 0 1 1 5 6 Other 55 1 1 2 10 13 Asia 68 35 156 190 204 395 1,0 China 9 107 5 32 38 22 60 4 Hong Kong 65 4 25 30 17 47 47 India 10 86 5 25 30 23 52 48 Israel 36 1 6 7 16 23 34 Japan 121 8 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>73</td></t<>								73
United Kingdom 8 531 14 55 69 126 194 70 Other 122 2 8 9 221 30 7 Africa 68 1 2 3 15 19 South Africa 13 0 1 1 5 6 Other 55 1 1 2 10 13 Asia 688 35 156 190 204 395 1,0 China 9 107 5 32 38 22 60 1 Hong Kong 65 4 25 30 23 52 60 1 Israel 36 5 25 30 23 52 6 Israel 86 5 25 30 23 52 6 Israel 36 1 6 7 16 23 15 15 Israel 36 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>32</td>								32
Other 122 2 8 9 21 30 1 Africa 68 1 2 3 15 19 South Africa 13 0 1 1 5 6 Other 55 1 1 2 10 13 Asia 688 35 156 190 204 395 1,0 China 9 107 5 32 38 22 60 1,0 Hong Kong 65 4 25 30 17 47 1 India 10 86 5 25 30 17 47 1 India 10 86 5 25 30 17 47 1 India 10 88 5 25 30 17 47 1 India 10 8 21 29 56 84 2 Philippines 46 1 6 7								101
Africa 68 1 2 3 15 19 South Africa 13 0 1 1 5 6 Other 55 1 1 2 10 13 Asia 688 35 156 190 204 395 1,0 China 9 107 5 32 38 22 60 1 Hong Kong 65 4 25 30 17 47 47 India 10 86 5 25 30 23 52 3 India 10 86 5 25 30 23 52 3 India 10 86 5 25 30 23 52 3 3 52 3 18 2 19 16 23 3 3 2 8 8 1 2 9 16 23 3 1 4 4 2 2								725
South Africa 13 0 1 1 5 6 Other 55 1 1 2 10 13 Asia 688 35 156 190 204 395 1,0 China 9 107 5 32 38 22 60 7 Hong Kong 65 4 25 30 17 47 47 India 10 86 5 25 30 23 32 38 Israel 36 1 6 7 16 23 12 Israel 36 1 6 7 16 23 12 Israel 36 1 6 7 9 17 9 South Korea 89 6 25 31 24 85 1 Singapore 10 1 3 4 8 12 1 Taiwan 33 2	Other	122	2	8	9	21	30	152
Other 55 1 1 2 10 13 Asia 688 35 156 190 204 395 1,0 China 9 107 5 32 38 22 60 1,0 Hong Kong 65 4 25 30 17 47 1 India 10 86 5 25 30 23 52 1 Israel 36 1 6 7 16 23 2 Japan 121 8 21 29 56 84 2 Japan 121 8 21 29 56 84 2 Japan 121 8 21 29 56 84 2 South Korea 89 6 25 31 24 85 12 Singapore 10 1 1 10 9 19 10 10 10 10	Africa	68	1	2	3	15	19	87
Asia 688 35 156 190 204 395 1,0 China 9 107 5 32 38 22 60 7 Hong Kong 65 4 25 30 17 47 7 India 10 86 5 25 30 23 52 47 India 10 86 5 25 30 23 52 47 India 10 86 5 25 30 23 52 47 India 10 86 1 6 7 16 23 28 18 21 29 56 84 2 2 8 11 29 56 84 2 2 8 11 24 55 31 24 55 31 24 55 31 24 55 31 24 55 31 24 55 31 32 4 8 12 32	South Africa	13	0	1	1	5	6	19
China 9 107 5 32 38 22 60 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Other	55	1	1	2	10	13	68
China 9 107 5 32 38 22 60 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Asia	688	35	156	190	204	395	1,083
Hong Kong 65								167
India 10	Hong Kong	65	4	25	30	17	47	112
Japan 121 8 21 29 56 84 22 Philippines 46 1 6 7 9 17 9 South Korea 89 6 25 31 24 55 1 Singapore 10 1 3 4 8 12 1 Taiwan 33 2 8 10 9 19 0 19 19 19 19 19 10			5					138
Philippines 46 1 6 7 9 17 South Korea 89 6 25 31 24 55 Singapore 10 1 3 4 8 12 Taiwan 33 2 8 10 9 19 Other 96 1 4 6 20 26 1 Central America 9 0 1 1 10 9 19 Central America 9 0 1 1 10 10 10 Bermuda and Caribbean 92 1 3 4 33 37 1 Bermuda 14 0 0 0 5 5 5 Jamaica 21 0 0 0 1 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 4 4 4								59
South Korea 89 6 25 31 24 55 1 Singapore 10 1 3 4 8 12 1 Taiwan 33 2 8 10 9 19 19 Other 96 1 4 6 20 26 1 Central America 9 0 1 1 10 10 Bermuda and Caribbean 92 1 3 4 33 37 1 Bermuda and Caribbean 92 1 3 4 33 37 1 Bermuda and Caribbean 92 1 3 4 33 37 1 Bermuda and Caribbean 92 1 3 4 33 37 1 Bermuda and Caribbean 92 1 3 4 33 37 1 Jamaica 19 0 0 0 1 3 4 4								206
Singapore 10 1 3 4 8 12 Taiwan 33 2 8 10 9 19 Other 96 1 4 6 20 26 1 Central America 9 0 1 1 10 10 Bermuda and Caribbean 92 1 3 4 33 37 1 Bermuda 14 0 0 0 5 5 5 Jamaica 21 0 0 1 3 4 5 6 2 1 4								63
Taiwan 33 2 8 10 9 19 Other 96 1 4 6 20 26 1 Central America 9 0 1 1 10 10 Bermuda and Caribbean 92 1 3 4 33 37 1 Bermuda 14 0 0 0 5 5 5 Jamaica 21 0 0 1 3 4 6 7 55 62 1 6 62 1 4 32								144
Other 96 1 4 6 20 26 1 Central America 9 0 1 1 10 10 Bermuda and Caribbean 92 1 3 4 33 37 1 Bermuda 14 0 0 0 5 5 5 Jamaica 14 0 0 0 1 3 4 Jamaica 21 0 0 0 1 3 4 Jamaica 19 0 0 0 1 3 4 Jamaica 19 0 0 0 0 4 4 Other 38 0 2 3 22 24 South America 86 1 6 7 55 62 1 Brazil 36 0 2 3 24 32 36 Other 106 3 13 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>22</td>								22
Central America 9 0 1 1 10 10 Bermuda and Caribbean 92 1 3 4 33 37 1 Bermuda 14 0 0 0 5 5 5 Jamaica 21 0 0 0 1 3 4 Trinidad and Tobago 19 0 0 0 4 4 Other 38 0 2 3 22 24 South America 86 1 6 7 55 62 1 Brazil 36 0 2 3 24 26 26 Other 50 1 3 4 32 36 North America 125 3 13 16 51 68 1 Mexico 106 3 13 16 50 66 6 Other 19 0 0 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>52 121</td></t<>								52 121
Bermuda and Caribbean 92								
Bermuda 14 0 0 0 5 5 Jamaica 21 0 0 1 3 4 Trinidad and Tobago 19 0 0 0 4 4 Other 38 0 2 3 22 24 South America 86 1 6 7 55 62 1 Brazil 36 0 2 3 24 26 Other 50 1 3 4 32 36 North America 125 3 13 16 51 68 1 Mexico 106 3 13 16 50 66 1 Other 19 0 0 0 1 1 1 Oceania and other ocean islands 86 10 39 50 121 170 2 Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 0 0 0 0 0 <td>Central America</td> <td>9</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>19</td>	Central America	9	0	1	1	10	10	19
Jamaica 21 0 0 1 3 4 Trinidad and Tobago 19 0 0 0 4 4 Other 38 0 2 3 22 24 South America 86 1 6 7 55 62 1 Brazil 36 0 2 3 24 26 26 26 3 24 26 36 3 4 32 36 36 3 4 32 36 36 3 4 32 36 36 36 3 3 3 3 4 32 36 36 3 3 3 4 32 36 36 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 32 36 36 4 32 36 3 3 13 16 51 68 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4								129
Trinidad and Tobago 19 0 0 0 4 4 Other 38 0 2 3 22 24 South America 86 1 6 7 55 62 1 Brazil 36 0 2 3 24 26 Other 50 1 3 4 32 36 North America 125 3 13 16 51 68 1 Mexico 106 3 13 16 50 66 6 1 Other 19 0 0 0 1 1 1 Oceania and other ocean islands 86 10 39 50 121 170 2 Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0								19
Other 38 0 2 3 22 24 South America 86 1 6 7 55 62 1 Brazil 36 0 2 3 24 26 Other 50 1 3 4 32 36 North America 125 3 13 16 51 68 1 Mexico 106 3 13 16 50 66 1 Other 19 0 0 0 0 1 1 Oceania and other ocean islands 86 10 39 50 121 170 2 Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0 0 0 0								25
South America 86 1 6 7 55 62 1 Brazil 36 0 2 3 24 26 Other 50 1 3 4 32 36 North America 125 3 13 16 51 68 1 Mexico 106 3 13 16 50 66 6 Other 19 0 0 0 1 1 Oceania and other ocean islands 86 10 39 50 121 170 2 Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0 0 0 0								23
Brazil 36 0 2 3 24 26 Other 50 1 3 4 32 36 North America 125 3 13 16 51 68 1 Mexico 106 3 13 16 50 66 1 Other 19 0 0 0 1 1 1 Oceania and other ocean islands 86 10 39 50 121 170 2 Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Other	38	U	2	3	22	24	62
Other 50 1 3 4 32 36 North America 125 3 13 16 51 68 1 Mexico 106 3 13 16 50 66 1 Other 19 0 0 0 1 1 1 Oceania and other ocean islands 86 10 39 50 121 170 2 Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0 0 0 0 0								148
North America 125 3 13 16 51 68 1 Mexico 106 3 13 16 50 66 6 Other 19 0 0 0 1 1 Oceania and other ocean islands 86 10 39 50 121 170 2 Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0 0 0 0 0								62
Mexico Other 106 3 13 16 50 66 10 Other 19 0 0 0 1 1 1 Oceania and other ocean islands 86 10 39 50 121 170 2 Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0 0 0 0	Other	50	1	3	4	32	36	86
Other 19 0 0 0 1 1 Oceania and other ocean islands 86 10 39 50 121 170 2 Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0 0 0 0	North America	125			16	51	68	193
Oceania and other ocean islands 86 10 39 50 121 170 2 Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0 0 0 0 0								172
Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0 0 0 0	Other	19	0	0	0	1	1	21
Australia 64 9 35 44 105 149 2 New Zealand 22 1 4 5 16 21 Other 0 0 0 0 0 0	Oceania and other ocean islands	86	10	39	50	121	170	256
Other 0 0 0 0 0 0		64			44		149	214
								43
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total 2,746 100 419 519 904 1,424 4,1	Grand total	2 746	100	419	519	904	1,424	4,170

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

	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	One or more nights	Total	One or more nights	Total	One or more nights	Total	One or more nights	Total
				thousa	ands			
Europe Austria Belgium 1 Denmark 2 France 3 Germany Ireland (Republic) Italy 4 Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal 5 Spain 6	2,235 31 45 28 361 298 48 88 118 21 25 20	2,335 33 49 28 375 313 50 95 122 22 22 26 21 57	2,312 31 48 28 360 299 46 93 116 21 24 21	2,430 31 49 29 381 318 51 105 124 22 24 22 67	2,378 32 54 31 405 315 44 98 120 22 34 21 69	2,492 34 54 32 427 332 51 108 124 24 25 21 76	2,130 32 52 25 389 292 41 96 107 20 28 18 64	2,252 33 52 27 413 319 45 101 111 21 29 18 73
Sweden Switzerland ⁷ United Kingdom ⁸ Other	31 92 842 134	31 94 882 138	30 94 894 146	33 96 926 150	35 95 837 166	36 100 870 169	31 99 686 149	32 101 725 152
Africa South Africa Other	82 22 60	83 23 61	83 22 61	87 24 63	88 22 66	91 24 67	85 18 67	87 19 68
Asia China 9 Hong Kong India 10 Israel Japan Phillippines Singapore South Korea Taiwan Other	1,237 139 107 108 68 364 49 22 189 93	1,328 148 112 115 78 401 50 24 202 95 102	1,207 151 111 120 63 311 58 23 187 79 105	1,308 156 116 131 71 343 59 25 213 83 112	1,173 159 125 129 63 259 60 25 173 62 119	1,265 166 132 141 68 287 62 26 197 63 123	1,006 160 105 126 55 180 61 21 131 50	1,083 167 112 138 59 206 63 22 144 52 121
Central America	15	16	18	19	18	20	19	19
Bermuda and Caribbean Bermuda Jamaica Trinidad and Tobago Other	132 23 24 25 61	134 23 24 25 62	137 22 24 25 67	138 22 24 25 67	136 20 25 25 25 65	137 20 26 25 66	128 19 24 23 62	129 19 25 23 62
South America Brazil Other	137 62 74	142 66 76	148 63 84	153 67 86	159 70 89	164 72 91	141 57 84	148 62 86
North America Mexico Other	219 202 17	231 214 17	243 230 13	268 251 17	276 257 19	294 271 23	180 161 19	193 172 21
Oceania and other ocean islands Australia New Zealand Other	215 178 34 3	249 207 39 3	251 208 40 4	276 229 44 4	266 219 42 4	301 249 48 4	230 188 39 3	260 214 43 3
Grand total	4,272	4,518	4,400	4,679	4,494	4,764	3,918	4,170

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

Table 17
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009

	Person-trips		Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	Spending in Canada	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dolla	ars
Quarter of entry	3,918	100.0	67,524	17.2	5,434	1,387	80
First	614	15.7	11.707	19.1	931	1,517	80
Second	1,056	27.0	17,338	16.4	1,424	1,348	82
Third	1,530	39.0	25.909	16.9	2,129	1,392	82
Fourth	718	18.3	12,570	17.5	950	1,323	76
Area of residence	3,918	100.0	67,524	17.2	5,434	1,387	80
Europe	2,130	54.4	32,593	15.3	2,888	1,356	89
France 1	389	9.9	6,351	16.3	513	1,319	81
Germany	292	7.4	5,161	17.7	445	1,526	86
Italy 2	96	2.5	1,197	12.4	103	1,071	86
Netherlands	107	2.7	1,579	14.8	142	1,331	90
Switzerland 3	99	2.5	1,562	15.8	166	1,673	106
United Kingdom 4	686	17.5	9,360	13.7	894	1,304	96
Other Europe	461	11.8	7,383	16.0	625	1,355	85
Africa	85	2.2	1,940	22.8	136	1,603	70
Asia	1,006	25.7	21,312	21.2	1,404	1,395	66
China ⁵	160	4.1	4,471	28.0	261	1,635	58
Hong Kong	105	2.7	1,780	16.9	119	1,129	67
India 6	126	3.2	2,677	21.2	119	943	44
Japan	180	4.6	2,468	13.7	271	1,502	110
South Korea	131	3.4	3,450	26.3	216	1,645	63
Other Asia	304	7.8	6,466	21.3	418	1,377	65
Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean	146	3.7	1,970	13.5	153	1,049	78
South America	141	3.6	2,397	17.0	203	1,443	85
North America	180	4.6	3,707	20.5	245	1,359	66
Mexico	161	4.1	3,622	22.5	231	1,436	64
Oceania and other ocean islands	230	5.9	3,604	15.7	405	1,760	112
Australia	188	4.8	2,644	14.1	312	1,660	118
Purpose of trip	3,918	100.0	67,524	17.2	5,434	1,387	80
Business, convention or employment	601	15.3	8,052	13.4	973	1,618	121
Visiting friends or relatives	1,454	37.1	27,601	19.0	1,467	1,009	53
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	1,417	36.2	19,428	13.7	2,282	1,611	117
Other	446	11.4	12,442	27.9	712	1,597	57
Length of stay	3,918	100.0	67,524	17.2	5,434	1,387	80
1 to 6 nights	1,135	29.0	4,221	3.7	919	810	218
7 to 13 nights	1,137	29.0	10,596	9.3	1,412	1,242	133
14 to 20 nights	772	19.7	12,380	16.0	1,148	1,486	93
21 nights and over	873	22.3	40,328	46.2	1,955	2,238	48

Table 18 Trip characteristics of residents of countries other than the United States entering Canada and staying one or more nights in province visited, 2009

	Atlantic provinces ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Total
Person-visits (thousands)	274	993	1,763	76	58	709	1,325	5,198
Spending in province (millions of dollars)	261	1,081	1,568	52	45	753	1,674	5,434
Average spending per person-visit (dollars)	956	1,089	890	677	771	1,062	1,263	1,045
Person-nights (thousands)	3.060	12,734	20,932	1.064	665 ⊑	8.592	20,476	67,524
Average number of nights per visit	11.2	12.8	11.9	13.9	11.4	12.1	15.4	13.0
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	85	85	75	49	68	88	82	80
				thousar	nds			
Person-visits								
Quarter of entry	274	993	1,763	76	58	709	1,325	5,198
First	22	127	239	9E	F	87	222	711
Second	62	258	493	18	17	239	373	1,459
Third Fourth	139 50	422 187	682 349	38 11 ^E	28 F	300 83	526 205	2,136 893
Area of residence	274	993	1.763	76	58	709	1,325	5,198
Europe	182	687	891	48	35	437	593	2,874
France ³	23 E	295	122	F	F	24	26	497
Germany	27	68	111	10 E	F	78	123	424
Italy 4	F	36	60	F	F	10 E	F	121
Netherlands	13	16	39	F	5	36	44	156
Switzerland ⁵	F	39	41	F	F	21	35	155
United Kingdom ⁶	68	87	295	13 E	11 E	188	242	903
Other Europe	34 E	145	224	F	F	80	111	617
Africa	F	44	27	F	F	15 ⊑	10 ⊑	103
Asia	28	124	511	12 ⊑	12 ⊑	174	456	1,317
China 7	F	17 E	79	F	F	25	93	224
Hong Kong	F	14 E	42	F	F	12 E	61	130
India 8	F	F	89	F	F	13 ⊑	27 ⊑	142
Japan	F	24	91	F	F	34	89	253
South Korea	F	11 E	52	F	F	26	73	167
Other Asia	7 E	52	157	F	F	64	113	402
Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean	19 ⊑	16 ⊑	109	F	F	F	13 ⊑	160
South America	F	36	102	F	F	14 ⊑	22	181
North America	19	55	65	F	F	6 ∈	64	211
Mexico	F	48	64	F	F	6 E	64	187
Oceania and other ocean islands Australia	F F	31 24	58 47	F F	F F	60 52	168 135	353 289
Purpose of trip	274	993	1,763	76	58	709	1,325	5,198
Business, convention or employment	36	152	273	13 E	F	91	132	704
Visiting friends or relatives	54	325	768	31	28	211	366	1,784
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other	143 40	445 71	516 206	28 F	18 ^E F	341 65	668 160	2,158 552
Length of stay	274	993	1,763	76	58	709	1,325	5,198
1 to 6 nights	150	475	735	37	37	358	587	2,380
7 to 13 nights	63	252	520	15 E	F	191	339	1,387
14 nights and over	60	266	508	24	15 E	160	400	1,432

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

		200	8	2009					
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total	
				thous	ands				
Quarter of entry	693	1,576	1,726	4,494	601	1,454	1,417	3,918	
First	119	239	241	680	119	222	174	614	
Second	227	427	459	1,225	170	392	383	1,056	
Third	198	597	779	1,796	151	552	669	1,530	
Fourth	151	313	247	793	161	287	192	718	
Area of residence	693	1,576	1,726	4,494	601	1,454	1,417	3,918	
Europe	372	787	1,038	2,378	322	759	887	2,130	
France 2	56	119	195	405	47	140	175	389	
Germany	63	78	154	315	46	73	146	292	
Italy ³	22	34	36	98	18	32	41	96	
Netherlands	16	42	53	120	13 E	39	50	107	
Switzerland ⁴	12	30	43	95	12	30	47	99	
United Kingdom 5	111	279	399	837	82	288	273	686	
Other Europe	92	206	157	508	103	157	154	461	
Africa	17	47	19 ⊑	88	18	44	12 ⊑	85	
Asia	177	479	319	1,173	154	428	236	1,006	
China 6	32	74	23 ⊑	159	33	72	19 ⊑	160	
Hong Kong	8	62	32	125	7 E	58	23	105	
India 7	22 E	68	30	129	27	61	27	126	
Japan	37	61	126	259	22	43	80	180	
South Korea	27	62	30	173	24	43	21	131	
Other Asia	52	152	78	328	42	152	66	304	
Central America, Bermuda and Caribbean	20	64	44	154	30	60	37	146	
South America	23	60	50	159	24	57	37	141	
North America	49	75	99	276	28	42	76	180	
Mexico	49	70	93	257	27	41	68	161	
Oceania and other ocean islands	34	64	157	266	24	63	132	230	
Australia	30	53	128	219	18 E	45	116	188	
Sex	693	1,576	1,726	4,494	601	1,454	1,417	3,918	
Male	508	661	815	2,246	442	624	663	1,959	
Female	160	879	850	2.111	137	784	710	1.837	
Not stated	26 E	36	61	137	22	45	44	122	
Age group	693	1,576	1,726	4,494	601	1,454	1,417	3,918	
Under 12 years	F	59	85	156	F	, 55 55	[′] 49	114	
12 to 19 years	6 E	77	118	310	8E	58	80	207	
20 to 24 years	25	77	106	314	28	83	90	296	
25 to 34 years	161	187	287	727	134	191	239	645	
35 to 44 years	207	196	271	729	190	178	225	645	
45 to 54 years	164	248	283	755	138	243	244	693	
55 to 64 years	87	383	314	816	63	330	270	713	
65 years and over	15 ⊑	313	202	550	15 E	271	176	482	
Not stated	26 E	36	61	137	22	45	44	122	
Length of stay	693	1,576	1,726	4,494	601	1,454	1,417	3,918	
1 to 6 nights	422	239	551	1,321	362	218	459	1,135	
7 to 13 nights	158	490	555	1,315	128	450	426	1,137	
14 to 20 nights	31	426	362	909	34	394	286	772	
	82	421	258	949	78	392	247	873	

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

	2006		2007		2008		2009	
_	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
Number and percentage of person-trips								
Quarter of re-entry First Second Third Fourth	22,731 5,740 5,454 6,773 4,765	100.0 25.2 24.0 29.8 21.0	25,163 6,158 5,789 7,518 5,698	100.0 24.5 23.0 29.9 22.6	27,037 7,249 6,447 7,904 5,437	100.0 26.8 23.8 29.2 20.1	26,204 6,856 6,138 7,651 5,559	100.0 26.2 23.4 29.2 21.2
Province of residence Atlantic provinces 1 Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia 2	22,731 854 4,206 10,594 877 347 2,177 3,677	100.0 3.8 18.5 46.6 3.9 1.5 9.6 16.2	25,163 985 4,585 11,635 969 464 2,488 4,036	100.0 3.9 18.2 46.2 3.9 1.8 9.9 16.0	27,037 1,031 4,865 12,452 1,054 453 2,761 4,421	100.0 3.8 18.0 46.1 3.9 1.7 10.2 16.4	26,204 976 4,877 11,924 965 466 2,779 4,217	100.0 3.7 18.6 45.5 3.7 1.8 10.6 16.1
Purpose of trip Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other	22,731 3,047 4,388 13,461 1,835	100.0 13.4 19.3 59.2 8.1	25,163 3,277 4,672 15,070 2,145	100.0 13.0 18.6 59.9 8.5	27,037 3,173 4,828 16,752 2,285	100.0 11.7 17.9 62.0 8.4	26,204 2,767 4,768 16,528 2,141	100.0 10.6 18.2 63.1 8.2
Sex Male Female Not stated	22,731 9,691 11,224 1,817	100.0 42.6 49.4 8.0	25,163 10,745 12,522 1,896	100.0 42.7 49.8 7.5	27,037 11,550 13,638 1,849	100.0 42.7 50.4 6.8	26,204 11,188 13,251 1,765	100.0 42.7 50.6 6.7
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 45 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	22,731 1,233 1,002 794 2,332 3,200 4,493 4,509 3,352 1,817	100.0 5.4 4.4 3.5 10.3 14.1 19.8 19.8 14.7 8.0	25,163 1,389 1,151 841 2,579 3,556 5,050 5,064 3,639 1,896	100.0 5.5 4.6 3.3 10.2 14.1 20.1 20.1 14.5 7.5	27,037 1,543 1,300 940 2,803 3,852 5,258 5,443 4,049 1,849	100.0 5.7 4.8 3.5 10.4 14.2 19.4 20.1 15.0 6.8	26,204 1,398 1,286 934 2,649 3,475 5,244 5,296 4,157 1,765	100.0 5.3 4.9 3.6 10.1 13.3 20.0 20.2 15.9 6.7
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 to 20 nights 21 nights and over	22,731 1,812 9,552 6,389 2,624 2,354	100.0 8.0 42.0 28.1 11.5 10.4	25,163 1,980 10,648 7,053 2,935 2,547	100.0 7.9 42.3 28.0 11.7 10.1	27,037 2,010 11,121 7,980 3,235 2,691	100.0 7.4 41.1 29.5 12.0 10.0	26,204 1,758 10,595 8,033 3,061 2,757	100.0 6.7 40.4 30.7 11.7 10.5

Table 21
Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009

	·	os	Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	Spending	Average spending per person-trip	Average spending per person-night
_	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dolla	rs
Type of transportation	17,977	100.0	142,626	7.9	12,667	705	89
Automobile	10,796	60.1	83,397	7.7	5,782	536	69
Other	7,181	39.9	59,230	8.2	6,885	959	116
Plane	6,099	33.9	53,870	8.8	6,465	1,060	120
Bus	568	3.2	2,130	3.8	234	412	110
Other types ¹	514	2.9	3,229	6.3	186	363	58
Quarter of re-entry	17,977	100.0	142,626	7.9	12,667	705	89
First	3,963	22.0	39,273	9.9	3,497	883	89
Second	4,294	23.9	47,937	11.2	3,627	845	76
Third	5,800	32.3	30,751	5.3	2,877	496	94
Fourth	3,920	21.8	24,666	6.3	2,667	680	108
Region of destination	17,977	100.0	142,626	7.9	12,667	705	89
New England	1,912	10.6	8,670	4.5	840	440	97
Middle Atlantic	3,798	21.1	10,931	2.9	1,167	307	107
South Atlantic	2,358	13.1	39,757	16.9	3,100	1,315	78
East North Central	1,897	10.6	6,536	3.4	679	358	104
West North Central	1,075	6.0	3,891	3.6	455	423	117
East South Central	126	0.7	876	7.0	106	839	120
West South Central	285	1.6	2,878	10.1	307	1,077	107
Mountain	2,040	11.3	17,022	8.3	2,066	1,013	121
Pacific	2,938	16.3	17,009	5.8	1,646	560	97
Alaska	236	1.3	2,131	9.0	118	500	55
Hawaii	367	2.0	5,594	15.2	676	1,843	121
Touring ²	946	5.3	27,332	28.9	1,507	1,594	55
Purpose of trip	17,977	100.0	142,626	7.9	12,667	705	89
Business, convention or employment	2,057	11.4	9,304	4.5	1,882	915	202
Visiting friends or relatives	3,443	19.2	21,761	6.3	1,261	366	58
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	10,804	60.1	103,199	9.6	8,706	806	84
Other	1,672	9.3	8,363	5.0	819	490	98
Length of stay	17,977	100.0	142,626	7.9	12,667	705	89
1 night	1,755	9.8	1,755	1.0	283	161	161
2 to 6 nights	10,131	56.4	33,103	3.3	4,834	477	146
7 to 13 nights	3,974	22.1	34,661	8.7	3,454	869	100
14 nights and over	2,118	11.8	73,108	34.5	4,097	1,935	56

Table 22 Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by province of residence, 2009

	Atlantic provinces ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Canada
Same day Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	2,602 169 ^E 65 ^E	1,726 109 ^E 63 ^E	11,524 794 69	558 65 116	162 27 167 ^E	198 26 ^E 131 ^E	4,508 335 74	21,277 1,525 72
One or more nights Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars) Average spending per person-trip (dollars) Person-nights (thousands) Average number of nights per trip Average spending per person-night (dollars)	709 665 938 7,605 10.7 87	3,032 1,808 596 22,234 7.3 81	8,051 5,551 689 67,718 8.4 82	817 563 689 5,453 6.7 103	331 271 819 2,741 8.3 99	1,929 1,985 1,029 17,851 9.3 111	3,106 1,824 587 19,025 6.1 96	17,977 12,667 705 142,626 7.9 89
Total Person-trips (thousands) Spending (millions of dollars)	3,311 834	4,758 1,918	19,575 6,345	1,375 628	493 299	2,128 2,011	7,614 2,159	39,254 14,192
				thousar	ids			
Person-trips, one or more nights								
Type of transportation Automobile Other	709 403 306	3,032 1,910 1,122	8,051 5,077 2,974	817 594 223	331 187 145	1,929 615 1,314	3,106 2,009 1,097	17,977 10,796 7,181
Region of destination New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central West South Central West South Central Moust South Central Mountain Pacific Alaska Hawaii Touring 3	709 366 38 141 22E F F F 22E 19E F	3,032 1,117 956 515 70 20 E 7 E 28 105 90 F F	8,051 377 2,673 1,422 1,636 289 81 138 390 271 60 68 647	817 F 9E 44 29 554 F 13 67 32 F F 30 E	331 F F 15E 131 F 75 28E F 10E	1,929 18 E 65 108 81 E 51 F 59 E 950 391 44 E 109 36 E	3,106 25 E 49 104 44 F F F 432 2,108 91 134 53	17,977 1,912 3,798 2,358 1,897 1,075 126 285 2,040 2,938 236 367 946
Quarter of re-entry First Second Third Fourth	709 137 199 207 165	3,032 540 717 1,232 544	8,051 1,960 1,885 2,387 1,819	817 165 179 284 189	331 80 69 104 78	1,929 458 468 568 436	3,106 623 777 1,019 688	17,977 3,963 4,294 5,800 3,920
Sex Male Female Not stated	709 298 377 34	3,032 1,309 1,499 224	8,051 3,510 3,999 543	817 349 426 42	331 147 167 17 ^E	1,929 842 980 108	3,106 1,269 1,625 212	17,977 7,723 9,073 1,181
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	709 37 31 11 E 48 89 152 167 140 34	3,032 207 176 107 335 456 560 534 434 224	8,051 506 404 250 741 1,152 1,636 1,594 1,225 543	817 67 51 22 61 92 150 171 162 42	331 12E 18 8E 24 42 69 70 70	1,929 111 81 57 205 261 416 379 312 108	3,106 156 125 95 262 394 528 665 669 212	17,977 1,095 885 550 1,676 2,486 3,511 3,581 3,011 1,181
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	709 56 365 182 106	3,032 238 1,813 623 359	8,051 876 4,372 1,806 997	817 84 530 127 76	331 23 198 72 38 E	1,929 72 1,038 557 262	3,106 406 1,815 606 279	17,977 1,755 10,131 3,974 2,118

Table 23-1

Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights

— Purpose of trip

		2008	i			2009)	
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹
				thous	ands			
Person-trips								
Province of residence Atlantic provinces ² Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia ³	2,359 73 338 1,257 61 46E 238 346	3,480 145 488 1,794 101 43 251 657	11,206 436 2,099 4,561 610 212 1,278 2,010	18,915 777 3,077 8,560 931 353 1,920 3,297	2,057 67 278 1,086 55 41 261 269	3,443 122 493 1,743 94 45 321 626	10,804 408 2,111 4,377 528 193 1,248 1,939	17,977 709 3,032 8,051 817 331 1,929 3,106
Quarter of re-entry First Second Third Fourth	2,359 647 637 538 538	3,480 817 786 1,103 775	11,206 2,680 2,739 3,836 1,951	18,915 4,493 4,586 6,069 3,766	2,057 550 523 452 532	3,443 718 793 1,094 838	10,804 2,428 2,604 3,731 2,042	17,977 3,963 4,294 5,800 3,920
Region of destination New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Alaska Hawaii Touring 4	2,359 147 371 444 375 121 59 155 270 346 F F	3,480 371 855 335 606 178 25 E 72 E 207 671 F F	11,206 1,332 2,185 1,751 745 748 43 E 55 E 1,297 1,783 199 371 697	18,915 2,062 3,932 2,607 2,034 1,294 134 300 1,903 3,058 218 413 959	2,057 120 338 346 346 101 53 145 247 285 F F 50	3,443 349 825 320 593 158 27 E 77 262 669 F F	10,804 1,249 2,152 1,621 680 605 41 46 1,430 1,742 217 323 697	17,977 1,912 3,798 2,358 1,897 1,075 126 285 2,040 2,938 236 367 946
Sex Male Female Not stated	2,359 1,314 846 199	3,480 1,354 1,922 205	11,206 4,828 5,656 721	18,915 8,148 9,477 1,290	2,057 1,159 737 161	3,443 1,344 1,912 187	10,804 4,629 5,481 693	17,977 7,723 9,073 1,181
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	2,359 20 E 30 E 48 338 586 651 377 111 199	3,480 239 175 117 355 403 573 715 699 205	11,206 871 654 312 855 1,538 2,059 2,317 1,880 721	18,915 1,207 968 580 1,742 2,768 3,652 3,757 2,952 1,290	2,057 21 E 31 46 295 490 588 322 103 161	3,443 240 157 119 344 380 552 713 752 187	10,804 768 594 290 862 1,411 2,040 2,226 1,918 693	17,977 1,095 885 550 1,676 2,486 3,511 3,581 3,011 1,181
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	2,359 313 1,715 271 60	3,480 401 1,971 771 337	11,206 879 5,681 2,937 1,709	18,915 2,006 10,568 4,141 2,200	2,057 265 1,487 251 53	3,443 351 1,966 796 331	10,804 776 5,597 2,780 1,650	17,977 1,755 10,131 3,974 2,118

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

			2008					2009		
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
_					thousar	nds				
Person-trips										
Region of destination New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Alaska Hawaii Touring 1	4,493 299 773 1,032 375 233 23E 89 500 678 2 189 300	4,586 400 973 623 489 329 39 E 89 460 760 63 85 E 276	6,069 1,004 1,432 428 690 466 38 E 61 E 512 1,015 149 47 E 227	3,766 359 754 524 481 267 33 E 61 E 431 605 F 92 156	18,915 2,062 3,932 2,607 2,034 1,294 134 300 1,903 3,058 218 413 959	3,963 247 694 870 335 183 28 E 59 561 558 2 159 268	4,294 384 930 542 448 253 36 81 498 712 80 52 E 278	5,800 915 1,369 396 647 390 30 63 E 512 1,039 149 49 E 241	3,920 366 805 549 468 249 32 E 83 469 630 F 107 158	17,977 1,912 3,798 2,358 1,897 1,075 126 285 2,040 2,938 236 367 946
Purpose of trip Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other	4,493 647 817 2,680 349	4,586 637 786 2,739 425	6,069 538 1,103 3,836 593	3,766 538 775 1,951 503	18,915 2,359 3,480 11,206 1,869	3,963 550 718 2,428 266	4,294 523 793 2,604 374	5,800 452 1,094 3,731 524	3,920 532 838 2,042 508	17,977 2,057 3,443 10,804 1,672
Sex Male Female Not stated	4,493 2,003 2,144 346	4,586 1,955 2,301 330	6,069 2,600 3,108 361	3,766 1,590 1,923 253	18,915 8,148 9,477 1,290	3,963 1,790 1,919 254	4,294 1,811 2,197 286	5,800 2,450 2,977 373	3,920 1,673 1,979 269	17,977 7,723 9,073 1,181
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	4,493 299 248 147 415 627 850 927 635 346	4,586 247 182 136 426 638 848 921 859 330	6,069 512 417 206 567 920 1,181 1,081 826 361	3,766 149 122 91 335 583 773 828 632 253	18,915 1,207 968 580 1,742 2,768 3,652 3,757 2,952 1,290	3,963 285 217 120 365 541 774 786 622 254	4,294 203 137 139 392 533 795 921 887 286	5,800 464 407 199 542 837 1,134 1,036 808 373	3,920 144 124 91 377 575 808 839 694 269	17,977 1,095 885 550 1,676 2,486 3,511 3,581 3,011 1,181
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	4,493 402 1,978 1,288 826	4,586 497 2,631 811 648	6,069 674 3,756 1,263 377	3,766 433 2,204 779 350	18,915 2,006 10,568 4,141 2,200	3,963 335 1,742 1,158 728	4,294 413 2,513 764 604	5,800 583 3,612 1,213 393	3,920 424 2,264 839 393	17,977 1,755 10,131 3,974 2,118

Table 23-3

Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from the United States after a stay of one or more nights

— Type of transportation

		2008			2009	
	Automobile	Other	Total	Automobile	Other	Total
_			thousand	ds		
Person-trips						
Region of destination New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic East North Central West North Central West South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific Alaska Hawaii Touring 1	11,341 1,643 3,095 519 1,468 1,054 25 E 23 772 1,908 28 F 798	7,573 419 837 2,088 567 240 109 277 1,131 1,150 190 405 161	18,915 2,062 3,932 2,607 2,034 1,294 134 300 1,903 3,058 218 413 959	10,796 1,543 3,027 495 1,365 876 27 26 721 1,870 34 8E 801	7,181 368 771 1,863 532 199 99 259 1,319 1,068 202 358 144	17,977 1,912 3,798 2,358 1,897 1,075 126 285 2,040 2,938 236 367 946
Purpose of trip Business, convention or employment Visiting friends or relatives Other pleasure, recreation or holiday Other	11,341 604 2,345 6,948 1,445	7,573 1,755 1,136 4,258 425	18,915 2,359 3,480 11,206 1,869	10,796 561 2,313 6,617 1,305	7,181 1,496 1,130 4,187 367	17,977 2,057 3,443 10,804 1,672
Sex Male Female Not stated	11,341 4,917 5,861 564	7,573 3,231 3,616 726	18,915 8,148 9,477 1,290	10,796 4,649 5,583 564	7,181 3,074 3,489 617	17,977 7,723 9,073 1,181
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	11,341 858 730 360 966 1,505 2,062 2,343 1,953 564	7,573 349 238 220 776 1,263 1,590 1,414 999 726	18,915 1,207 968 580 1,742 2,768 3,652 3,757 2,952 1,290	10,796 786 661 326 902 1,343 1,986 2,237 1,990 564	7,181 309 224 223 774 1,142 1,525 1,345 1,021 617	17,977 1,095 885 550 1,676 2,486 3,511 3,581 3,011 1,181
Length of stay 1 night 2 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 nights and over	11,341 1,726 6,789 1,688 1,139	7,573 280 3,779 2,452 1,062	18,915 2,006 10,568 4,141 2,200	10,796 1,512 6,469 1,694 1,121	7,181 242 3,662 2,280 997	17,977 1,755 10,131 3,974 2,118

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

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

		2008			2009					
	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total ¹	Business, convention or employment	Visiting friends or relatives	Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	Total		
				thous	ands					
Quarter of re-entry First Second Third Fourth	813 179 214 200 221	1,348 294 343 446 265	5,546 2,173 1,210 1,070 1,094	8,122 2,756 1,860 1,835 1,671	710 154 200 160 196	1,325 259 349 476 241	5,724 2,335 1,179 1,073 1,137	8,227 2,893 1,844 1,851 1,638		
Province of residence Atlantic provinces ² Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia ³	813 33 E 149 433 F F 81 97	1,348 30 E 208 694 F F 105 283	5,546 172 1,373 2,553 84 81 615 669	8,122 254 1,788 3,892 123 100 840 1,124	710 21 E 111 400 F F 72 85	1,325 20 E 184 712 18 E F 107 265	5,724 206 1,504 2,499 107 106 612 691	8,227 267 1,845 3,873 147 135 850 1,111		
Area of destination ⁴ Europe Africa Asia Central America Bermuda and Caribbean South America Other areas ⁵	813 416 44 E 170 F F 30 E 61 E	1,348 818 28 ^E 333 F 56 ^E F 57	5,546 1,303 98 312 136 1,970 90 E 1,057	8,122 2,696 173 901 179 2,175 171 1,225	710 327 F 162 F 62E 39E 48E	1,325 760 38 E 354 F 58 E F 55	5,724 1,147 88 318 93 ^E 2,167 70 ^E 1,148	8,227 2,433 181 902 150 2,374 167 1,309		
Cruises	F	F	565	582	F	F	687	705		
Sex Male Female Not stated	813 480 261 72	1,348 518 707 122	5,546 2,265 2,963 319	8,122 3,402 4,161 559	710 427 241 42	1,325 522 667 136	5,724 2,333 3,030 360	8,227 3,465 4,178 584		
Age group Under 12 years 12 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Not stated	813 F F 115 191 204 154 49 E 72	1,348 85 63 64 156 147 220 260 231 122	5,546 229 240 236 729 711 1,121 1,180 780 319	8,122 336 332 360 1,061 1,085 1,606 1,686 1,097 559	710 F F F 76 133 198 162 60 E 42 E	1,325 80 67 63 148 140 207 230 253 136	5,724 206 290 248 670 677 1,258 1,240 776 360	8,227 303 401 384 972 989 1,733 1,715 1,146 584		
Length of stay 1 to 6 nights 7 to 13 nights 14 to 20 nights 21 nights and over	813 269 310 113 121	1,348 50 ^E 310 404 584	5,546 206 3,051 1,477 813	8,122 558 3,840 2,076 1,649	710 221 297 90 103	1,325 35 ^E 267 397 625	5,724 164 3,303 1,448 808	8,227 467 4,059 2,016 1,685		

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

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

	2008							2009		
-	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
	thousands									
Area of destination ¹	2,756	1,860	1,835	1,671	8,122	2,893	1,844	1,851	1,638	8,227
Europe	312	796	1,012	576	2,696	215	795	944	479	2,433
Africa	61 E	32 €	34 ⊑	46 E	173	F	38 ⊑	49 E	49 E	181
Asia	295	180	232	194	901	306	173	237	185	902
Central America	98	F	F	33 ⊑	179	F	F	F	33 ⊑	150
Bermuda and Caribbean	1,095	444	280	357	2,175	1,266	455	274	378	2,374
South America	102 E	F	29 E	F	171	43 E	F	65 E	23 E	167
Other areas ²	631	217	100	278	1,225	771	143	134	261	1,309
Cruises	162	134	126	160	582	182	161	133	229	705
Purpose of trip	2,756	1,860	1,835	1,671	8,122	2,893	1,844	1,851	1,638	8,227
Business, convention or employment	179	214	200	221	813	154	200	160	196	710
Visiting friends or relatives	294	343	446	265	1,348	259	349	476	241	1.325
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	2,173	1,210	1,070	1,094	5,546	2,335	1,179	1,073	1,137	5,724
Other	110 E	95	119	91	415	146	116	142	65	469
Sex	2,756	1,860	1,835	1,671	8,122	2,893	1,844	1,851	1,638	8,227
Male	1,171	761	769	701	3,402	1,187	751	794	734	3,465
Female	1,375	992	938	855	4,161	1,503	986	884	806	4,178
Not stated	210	107	128	114	559	204	107	174	99	584
Age group	2,756	1,860	1,835	1,671	8,122	2,893	1,844	1,851	1,638	8,227
Under 12 years	105	67	116	47	336	102	53 E	97	52	303
12 to 19 years	103	51	131	48	332	153	62 E	127	58	401
20 to 24 years	103	101	92	63	360	94	126	121	43	384
25 to 34 years	317	272	262	210	1,061	276	242	255	199	972
35 to 44 years	371	251	254	209	1,085	380	197	227	185	989
45 to 54 years	594	357	341	314	1,606	679	365	341	349	1,733
55 to 64 years	603	382	300	402	1,686	645	391	299	379	1,715
65 years and over	349	273	210	265	1,097	361	301	210	275	1,146
Not stated	210	107	128	114	559	204	107	174	99	584
Length of stay	2,756	1,860	1,835	1,671	8,122	2,893	1,844	1,851	1,638	8,227
1 to 6 nights	146	162	93	157	558	84	114	123	146	467
7 to 13 nights	1,489	861	657	832	3,840	1,708	891	639	821	4,059
14 to 20 nights	664	443	567	402	2,076	692	436	516	371	2,016
21 nights and over	456	394	518	280	1,649	409	403	574	300	1,685

Table 24-3 Trip characteristics of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights — Province of residence, 2009

	Atlantic provinces ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Canada
Person-trips (thousands)	267	1,845	3,873	147	135	850	1,111	8,227
Spending (millions of dollars)	330	2,240	5,179	233	212	1,306	1,831	11,331
Average spending per person-trip (dollars)	1,233	1,214	1,337	1,582	1,566	1,538	1,649	1,377
Person-nights (thousands)	3,121	24,692	59,706	2,314	1,868	14,059	22,999	128,759
Average number of nights per trip	11.7	13.4	15.4	15.7	13.8	16.5	20.7	15.7
Average spending per person-night (dollars)	106	91	87	101	113	93	80	88
				thousan	ıds			
Person-trips, one or more nights								
Quarter of re-entry	267	1,845	3,873	147	135	850	1,111	8,227
First	91	715	1,255	83_	77	299	373	2,893
Second	100	355	929	2 <u>6</u> E	1 <u>0</u> E	184	240	1,844
Third	48	443	897	F	Ę	172	249	1,851
Fourth	28	331	791	20	F	194	250	1,638
Area of destination ³	267	1,845	3,873	147	135	850	1,111	8,227
Europe	63	520	1,260	36 E	F	198	333	2,433
Africa	F	36 €	102	<u>F</u>	<u>F</u>	F	22 E	181
Asia	Ę	6 <u>3</u>	444	F	Ę	115	251	902
Central America	F	F	99 E	F	F	F	F	150
Bermuda and Caribbean	124	830	1,142	37 €	39 F	98 E	104 E	2,374
South America Other areas ⁴	F 36 E	27 ^E 227	96 [⊑] 374	F 48	- 44 Е	F 321	F 259	167
								1,309
Cruises	F	120	356	F	F	82	106	705
Purpose of trip	267	1,845	3,873	147	135	850	1,111	8,227
Business, convention or employment	21 E	111	400	F	E	72	85	710
Visiting friends or relatives	20 E	184	712	18 E	F	107	265	1,325
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	206	1,504	2,499	10 <u>7</u>	10 <u>6</u>	612	691	5,724
Other	21 E	46 E	262	F	F	59	70 E	469
Sex	267	1,845	3,873	147	135	850	1,111	8,227
Male	99	763	1,663	61	66	357	458	3,465
Female	143	953	1,957	79	63	405	576	4,178
Not stated	25 €	128	253	F	F	88	77	584
Age group	267	1,845	3,873	147	135	850	1,111	8,227
Under 12 years	F	76	142	F	F	35 ⊑	42	303
12 to 19 years	16 E	67	210	F	F	37 ⊑	56	401
20 to 24 years	F	90	199	F	F	35 ⊑	33	384
25 to 34 years	24 E	292	408	16 E	1 <u>7</u> E	107	108	972
35 to 44 years	35	264	421	11E	F	107	137	989
45 to 54 years	70	428	775	34	46 E	171	210	1,733
55 to 64 years	54	339	813	40 E	28 E	172	268	1,715
65 years and over Not stated	25 ^E 25 ^E	160 128	651 253	19 F	11 ^E F	98 88	181 77	1,146 584
Length of stay	267	1,845	3,873	147	135	850	1,111	8,227
1 to 6 nights	F	71	265	F	F	48 E	46	467
7 to 13 nights	172	1,056	1,912	71	66	419	363	4,059
14 to 20 nights	44 E	474	899	37	43 E	207	311	2,016
21 nights and over	30 €	244	796	28 E	F	175	391	1,685
<u> </u>								

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

Table 25
Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from the United States, by state, 2009

	Same of	lay ¹	One or more nights						Total		
	Person-visits	Spending	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights	Average length of stay	Average spending per person-visit	Average spending per visit-night	Person-visits	Spending	
		millions of		millions of						millions of	
	thousands	dollars	thousands	dollars	thousands	nights	dolla	ars	thousands	dollars	
Total	14,736	314.1	24,914	12,483.4	140,519	5.6	501	89	39,650	12,797.6	
Alabama	53	F	61	26.7 ⊑	F	7.7 ⊟		57 E		28.2	
Alaska	182	38.0	103	85.6 ⊑	811	7.9	831	106	285	123.6	
Arizona	168	6.1 ⊑		602.3	8,948	16.1	1,081	67	726	608.5	
Arkansas	29 E	F	44	12.0 €	117 ⊑	2.7 □		103 E	73	12.3	
California	225	4.0 E	1,233	1,143.1	10,781	8.7	927	106	1,458	1,147.0	
Colorado	44	F	126	99.6	672	5.3	787	148	170	100.3	
Connecticut	87	1.3 ⊑	114	35.0 €	431 E	3.8 ⊑	307 ⊑	81 E	201	36.4	
Delaware	30 E	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	48	F	
Florida	314	7.9 E	2,644	3,138.9	47,448	17.9	1,187	66	2,958	3,146.8	
Georgia	558	7.9	421	113.2	1,239	2.9	269	91	979	121.1	
Hawaii	44 E		377	665.2	5,184	13.8	1,766	128	420	686.0	
Idaho	378	7.0	282	64.2	748	2.7	227	86	661	71.2	
Illinois	343	4.3	395	190.3	1,305	3.3	481	146	738	194.6	
			204		1,303 F	3.3 F		77 E			
Indiana	293	3.6		60.2			294			63.7	
Iowa	59	F	98	23.4 E	311	3.2	239	7 <u>5</u> E		25.0	
Kansas	26 E			15.4 €	F	F	245	F	_89	15.7	
Kentucky	270	5.4 ⊟		47.9	628	2.1	162	76	565	53.3	
Louisiana	F	F	94	75.3 ⊑	475	5.1	803	158	106	75.6 ¹	
Maine	200	6.5	836	265.0	2,787	3.3	317	95	1,036	271.5	
Maryland	538	F	236	70.3 E	877 ⊑	F	298 ⊟	80	775	76.8	
Massachusetts	221	5.6	645	264.1	2,426	3.8	409	109	866	269.7	
Michigan	1,002	20.3	1,293	295.4	3,348	2.6	229	88	2,295	315.7	
Minnesota	236	6.8	544	177.9	1,448	2.7	327	123	781	184.8	
Mississippi	31E		46 E	F	.,F	3.0	353 ⊟		77	F	
Missouri	30 E	F.	128	45.3	F	F	353	F	158	45.9	
Montana	124	3.1 ⊑		172.8	1,725	3.0	296	100	707	175.9	
Nebraska	36	0.4 E		172.0 F	1,725 F	3.0 ⊑				175.5 F	
Nevada	114	0. 4 =	1,292	1,119.9	5,864	4.5	867	191	1,406	1,122.4	
								96			
New Hampshire	568	9.6	391	108.1	1,127	2.9 4.2	276	96 88	960	117.7	
New Jersey	143	3.3 ⋿		109.4	1,242		371		438	112.7	
New Mexico	24 E	. F	75	28.3 E	254 E	3.4	379 □			28.81	
New York	2,608	42.5	2,946	920.9	8,327	2.8	313	111	5,553	963.4	
North Carolina	576	6.2	444	123.7	1,669	3.8	279	74	1,019	129.9	
North Dakota	225	9.0	586	172.0	1,238	2.1	293	139	811	181.0	
Ohio	423	5.5	557	131.7	1,441	2.6	237	91	979	137.2	
Oklahoma	33	F	61 E	16.7 E	F	3.9 ⊑	271 □	70 E	95	17.2 F	
Oregon	65	F	377	108.5	1,341	3.6	288	81	442	111.0	
Pennsylvania	1.014	13.0	759	147.8	1.860	2.5	195	79	1.772	160.7	
Rhode Island	21E	F	48 E	12.8 E	132 ⊑	2.8	267 □	97	[′] 69	14.0	
South Carolina	368	4.6	529	310.2	3.955	7.5	586	78	897	314.8	
South Dakota	42	F.	131	35.3	397	3.0	270	89	173	36.2	
Tennessee	241	3.5	346	83.3	905	2.6	241	92	587	86.8	
Texas	79	5.5 F	363	306.7	3.989	11.0	844	77	443	308.2	
	79 95	F	213	83.7	3,969 813 ^E	3.8	394	103	308	86.7	
Utah											
Vermont	963	8.4	741	160.6	2,115	2.9	217	76	1,704	169.0	
Virginia	554	F	553	117.5	1,703	3.1	213	69	1,107	126.0	
Washington	484	15.1	2,056	474.6	5,844	2.8	231	.81	2,540	489.7	
Washington D.C.		2.8 E		96.8	644	4.1	609	150	249	99.5	
West Virginia	315	3.9	256	18.2	365	1.4	71	50	571	22.1	
Wisconsin	110	2.0 ⋿		45.5	526	3.6	315	87	255	47.5	
Wyoming	47	F	80	16.1 E	179	2.2	201 □	90	127	17.8 E	

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

Table 26 Person-trips, person-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States after a stay of one or more nights, by selected trip characteristics, 2009

	Person-trips		Person-nights	Average number of nights per trip	number of		Average spending per person-night
_	thousands	percent	thousands	number	millions of dollars	dolla	ırs
Quarter of re-entry	8,227	100.0	128,759	15.7	11,331	1,377	88
First	2,893	35.2	39,990	13.8	3,474	1,201	87
Second	1,844	22.4	30,577	16.6	2,662	1,444	87
Third	1,851	22.5	34,667	18.7	2,946	1,591	85
Fourth	1,638	19.9	23,524	14.4	2,249	1,372	96
Region of destination 1	8,227	100.0	128,759	15.7	11,331	1,377	88
Europe	2,433	29.6	44,645	18.3	4,329	1,779	97
Africa	181	2.2	5,741	31.7	450	2,489	78
Asia	902	11.0	24,216	26.8	1,740	1,930	72
Central America	150	1.8	1,882	12.5	168	1,118	89
Bermuda and Caribbean	2,374	28.9	21,728	9.2	2,196	925	101
South America	167	2.0	3,119 ⊑	18.7	257	1,537	82
Other areas ²	1,309	15.9	16,094	12.3	1,617	1,235	100
Cruises	705	8.6	10,882	15.4	547	777	50
Purpose of trip	8,227	100.0	128,759	15.7	11,331	1,377	88
Business, convention or employment	710	8.6	9,129	12.9	1,367	1,925	150
Visiting friends or relatives	1,325	16.1	32,027	24.2	1,822	1,375	57
Other pleasure, recreation or holiday	5,724	69.6	77,536	13.5	7,411	1,295	96
Other	469	5.7	10,067	21.5	731	1,559	73
Length of stay	8,227	100.0	128,759	15.7	11,331	1,377	88
1 to 6 nights	467	5.7	2,223	4.8	446	955	201
7 to 13 nights	4,059	49.3	32,810	8.1	3,854	949	117
14 to 20 nights	2,016	24.5	31,606	15.7	3,070	1,523	97
21 nights and over	1,685	20.5	62,119	36.9	3,961	2,350	64

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

Table 27
Person-visits, visit-nights and expenditures of Canadian residents in selected countries, 2009

			One or me	ore nights			Total 1		
	Person-visits	Spending	Visit-nights	Average length of stay	Average spending per person-visit per	Average spending visit-night	Person-visits		Average pending per person-visit
	thousands	millions of dollars	thousands	nights	dollars		thousands	millions of dollars	dollars
Europe	4,218	4,532	45,459	10.8	1,074	100	5,288	4,672	883
Austria	123	69 ⊑	659E	5.4	563 ⊑	105	153	73 ⊑	479
Belgium	126	85 E	799 E	6.3	676	106	149	86 ⊑	575
France	735	906	8,606	11.7	1,233	105	825	916	1,109
Germany	312	265	2,921	9.4	849	91	427	277	648
Greece	137	219	2,241 €	16.3	1,596	98	216	242	1,120
Ireland (Republic)	173	210	1,889	10.9	1,214	111	179	212	1,184
Italy	362	484	3,701	10.2	1,337	131	440	497	1,130
Netherlands	260	195	2,041	7.9	751	96	336	200	596
Portugal	117	174 ⊑	1,890 ⊑	16.2	1,488	92	145	177 E	1,222
Spain	218	284	2,366	10.8	1,302	120	297	292	984
Switzerland	147	100	1,080 ⊑	7.4		93 E	166	102	615
United Kingdom	873	986	10,503	12.0	1,130	94	927	992	1,070
Other	636	554	6,762	10.6	871	82	1,029	606	590
Africa	312	465	5,883	18.9	1,493	79	372	474	1,273
Asia	1,384	1,773	24,044	17.4	1,281	74	1,546	1,804	1,167
China	264	445	5,441	20.6	1,688	82	282	449	1,591
Hong Kong	213	243	3,339	15.7	1,144	73	226	244	1,077
Japan	110	161	1,327	12.0	1,462	122	155	169	1,096
Other	797	923	13,937	17.5	1,158	66	883	942	1,067
Central America	172	169	1,854	10.8	981	91	312	179	573
Bermuda and Caribbean	2,465	2,210	21,667	8.8	897	102	3,278	2,279	695
Cuba	979	805	8,428	8.6	823	96	979	805	823
Dominican Republic	876	790	7,401	8.4	902	107	917	792	864
Other	609	615	5,838	9.6	1,009	105	1,382	682	493
South America	241	283	3,309	13.7	1,177	86	301	292	969
North America	1,216	1,313	12,323	10.1	1,079	107	1,422	1,334	938
Mexico	1,209	1,310	12,306	10.2	1,084	106	1,414	1,331	942
Other	7	F	17 E	2.3	343 ⊑	149	8	F	305
Oceania and other ocean islands		326	3,829	22.6	1,927	85	192	330	1,722
Australia	126	262	2,965	23.5	2,077	88	128	262	2,043
Other	F	65 E	864 ⊑	19.9	1,493 ⊑	75	64 E	68 E	1,073
Grand total	10,177	11,072	118,368	11.6	1,088	94	12,710	11,363	894

International travel statistics

Background

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

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

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

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

The original purpose of the questionnaire surveys was only to collect expenditure data to be applied to the traveller counts in order to derive aggregate expenditures on visitors to Canada and residents returning from abroad. The first questionnaires were short and contained only three or four questions. The response rate was satisfactory and consistent from year to year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Although about 88,600 non-resident travellers entering Canada and 101,500 returning residents were covered by the survey to produce the 2009 estimates, these numbers represent less than 1.0% of the total traffic.

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

Travel and the balance of payments

Spending by non-residents visiting Canada (receipts) and spending by Canadian residents returning from trips abroad (payments) are incorporated in the travel account which is an integral part of the current account of the Canadian Balance of International Payments. In 2009, travel receipts, included in exports as part of "services", represented about 3.1% of all current account receipts while travel payments, included in imports as part of "services", represented approximately 5.1% of all current account payments.

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

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

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

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

Description of methods

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

Frontier counts

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

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

E-62 Entry tally. Form used to record the number of daily travellers and vehicles arriving by land and by ferry, at points of entry on the United States-Canada border. Each form indicates the number of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, snowmobiles and their associated travellers cleared for entry by CBSA agents, as well as the travellers coming to Canada by other modes of transport such as bus, train and on foot. Since 1998, the Integrated Primary Inspection Line (IPIL) formerly known as the Primary Automated Lookout System (PALS) has been used to replace the manual E-62 tally. Presently, 37 ports across Canada utilize this automated system to record over 88.0% of Canada's international automobile traffic.

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

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

Text table 1
Sampling rates of the family Customs Declaration Cards by type of traveller and size of airport, 2009

	Size of airport ¹					
	Large	Medium-large	Medium	Medium-small	Small	
			percent			
Canadian residents returning from the U.S. Canadian residents returning directly from overseas Canadian residents returning from overseas via the U.S. U.S. travellers Overseas travellers coming directly to Canada	5 5 5 5	10 10 100 10 50	100 100 100 100 50	25 25 100 25 100	100 100 100 100 100	
Overseas travellers coming to Canada via the U.S. Crew members Military, immigrants and former residents	50 50 100	50 50 100	50 50 100	100 50 100	100 50 100	

Size of airport is defined as follows: large for Montreal (Trudeau), Toronto (Pearson), Calgary and Vancouver; medium-large for Halifax, Ottawa and Edmonton; medium for Quebec, Mont-Tremblant, London, Toronto Island and Victoria; medium-small for Winnipeg; small for St. John's, Gander, Yarmouth, Saskatoon and Regina.

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

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

The completed forms are submitted continuously to Statistics Canada for processing, analysis and publication. In 2009, the number of documents processed was estimated as follows: 132,700 E-62; 644,100 E-63; and 16,131,800 E-311.

Questionnaire surveys

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

Collection methods of mailback questionnaires

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

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

The number of questionnaires distributed in each port for each quarter is set by taking into account the number of travellers who cleared customs through the port in that quarter during the previous year, as estimated by the

frontier counts. Respondents are requested to mail back their completed questionnaires in Canada (for Canadian and overseas travellers) or from the United States (for U.S. travellers).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collection methods of Air Exit Survey of Overseas Visitors

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

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

At the international airports in five cities (Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax), Statistics Canada's interviewers conduct personal interviews with a sample of overseas travellers as they await their return flights to targeted overseas countries. The countries targeted are those from whom we attract the most travellers. They include principally the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Australia, as well as a number of smaller markets, such as Japan and Mexico. These interviews are conducted each month and the collection period lasts 3 to 7 days.

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

About 7,600 interviews were completed in 2009. Since 2000, this collection method has achieved a response rate of over 95.0%.

Processing and imputation of questionnaires

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

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

Total imputation (i.e. imputation of complete questionnaires) is carried out for all Port Factor groups (PFGs)¹ or strata that are outside the scope of mail-back questionnaire distribution. There are 120 Canadian and American PFGs for which Statistics Canada never receives questionnaires. These PFGs refer to modes of entry that are not targeted by the questionnaire distribution (train, private plane or boat, motorcycle, bicycle, pedestrians, etc.) or to ports of entry that do not participate in the distribution of questionnaires. For these out-of-scope PFGs, the characteristics of travellers and trips are estimated, using imputed questionnaires. These imputed questionnaires are duplicates of questionnaires that were obtained in 1990 for the same quarter and same PFGs. In 2009, these questionnaires represented only 3.4% of total travellers from the United States to Canada and 1.1% of Canadian residents who travelled outside Canada.

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

If necessary, additional total imputation is also performed for U.S. car travellers by state of origin to meet minimum requirements based on the frontier counts.

In 2009, 45,400 questionnaires from non-resident travellers and 50,900 questionnaires completed by resident travellers were used to produce estimates.

Weighting

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

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

^{1.} In the International Travel Survey, the target populations (American, overseas and Canadian international travellers) are partitioned into 594 Port Factor Groups, based on selected characteristics such as country of residence, mode of entry and duration of stay.

and leaving on the same day by car and those from American travellers entering by car and staying one or more nights.

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

Once the initial weights are assigned, bias adjustments are applied to the weights of certain questionnaires.

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

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

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

Starting with 2009, another bias adjustment is done for U.S. travellers entering Canada by car. For those travellers who came by car through the largest land ports equipped with the Integrated Primary Inspection Line (IPIL) system, a second stage of weighting is also done. Referred to as the state bias adjustment, it is based on the vehicle state registration information obtained from the IPIL system. The initial weights of these questionnaires are adjusted to better reflect the distribution of travellers from the states that provide the largest volume of travellers. For the top states of origin by PFG by quarter, the statistics obtained from the questionnaires will match those obtained from the frontier counts. The 2008 U.S. traveller statistics have also been revised to incorporate this state bias adjustment.

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

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

Production schedule

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

Three months later, the revised estimates for the quarter are released, together with the preliminary estimates for the next quarter. Included in the production of the revised estimates are all questionnaires for the quarter that are

received before the final cut-off date for the collection, which is about five and a half months after the end of the quarter.

Data quality and reliability indicators

Questionnaire distribution and response may be biased. The International Travel Survey (ITS) uses several methods to minimize this bias and improve the estimates. Questionnaires are weighted to frontier counts, which are robust statistics obtained from administrative sources. Thus, spending tends to be driven by volumes (frontier counts). Bias adjustments are done for U.S. and Canadian air travellers entering through the three largest international airports, for air travellers coming from four major overseas countries of origin, and for car travellers coming from the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Text table 2 Reliability of the estimates

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

Because Statistics Canada does not control the distribution of the questionnaires by CBSA border service officers, response rates cannot be calculated for questionnaires. It is known that distribution, particularly at high volume ports, can be poor. In 2000, the survey had 54,600 returned and completed questionnaires as a result of CBSA distribution; this number dropped to 27,400 in 2009. As a result, in the corresponding period the number of imputed records has increased from 39,900 in 2000 to 61,800 in 2009. This is less of a problem on the overseas residents' file where the Overseas Air Exit Survey supplies many questionnaires. Imputation is proportionately higher for the United States travellers' file and the Canadian travellers' file. Initial trend analysis on the United States file has shown that much of the imputation is of short duration trips and the trend, in terms of spending, is not changed much by the imputation. Statistics Canada is working with CBSA to improve questionnaire distribution and is looking into developing alternative methods of imputation.

Dissemination

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

International traveller

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

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

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

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

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

International tourist

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

United States

Includes the United States mainland, Hawaii and Alaska.

Overseas

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

Transportation mode

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

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

Air. Commercial, charter and private plane.

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

Type of entry

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

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

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

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

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

Person-trip

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

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

States include only those on trips to U.S. destinations. Likewise, statistics on resident travel in countries other than the United States include only those on trips to non-U.S. destinations.

Person-visit

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

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

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

Trip or visit duration

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

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

Person-night

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

Origin or residence

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

Area or region of destination

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

Purpose of trip

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

- Business. Includes attending meetings or conventions, conferences, trade shows or seminars, or other work.
- Visiting friends or relatives.

- Other pleasure. Includes holiday, vacation, visiting a second home, cottage or condo, and attending events and attractions.
- Other purposes. Includes travel for personal reasons, in transit, shopping, educational study and other.

Expenditures

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

Travel receipts

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

Travel payments

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

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

Explanatory notes for tables

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

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

Table 1

1. Subject to revision.

Table 2

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

Table group 3

Subject to revision.

Table 4

- Subject to revision. Data for 2009 are not available. 1.
- 2. Includes Luxembourg up to and including 2001.
- 3. France comprises the departments of metropolitan France, the Principality of Monaco, the overseas departments (French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion Island) and the local governments of Mayotte and Saint Pierre and Miguelon.

Table 5

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

Table 6

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

Table 8

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

Table 9

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

Table 11

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

Table 12

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

Table 13

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

Table 14

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

Table 15

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

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

Table 16

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

Table 17

- Also includes Andorra and Monaco. 1.
- 2. Also includes Malta & Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
- 3. Also includes Liechtenstein.
- Also includes Gibraltar. 4.
- Also includes Mongolia and Tibet. 5.
- 6. Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Table 18

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

Table 19

- 1. Also includes other purposes of trip.
- 2. Also includes Andorra and Monaco.
- 3. Also includes Malta & Gozo, San Marino and Vatican City State.
- 4. Also includes Liechtenstein.
- 5. Also includes Gibraltar.
- 6. Also includes Mongolia and Tibet.
- 7. Also includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Table 20

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

Table 21

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

Table 22

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

Table 23-1

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

Table 23-2

Persons stating three or more regions visited.

Table 23-3

1. Persons stating three or more regions visited.

Table 24-1

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

Table 24-2

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

Table 24-3

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

Table 25

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

Table 26

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

Table 27

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

Appendix I

Questionnaires

The questionnaires appear at the end of the *PDF* version of this publication. In the *HTML* version, they can be accessed via the links below:

Government Travel Survey of U.S. Visitors to Canada http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q5_V8-eng.htm

Government Travel Survey of Visitors to Canada – OE1 http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q2_V7-eng.htm

International Travel Survey of Canadian Residents http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q1_V9-eng.htm

Canadian Resident Questionnaire for Same Day Automobile Travel Between the U.S. and Canada http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q3_V9-eng.htm

United States Resident Questionnaire for Same Day Automobile Travel Between the U.S. and Canada http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q4_V9-eng.htm

Air Exit Survey of Overseas Visitors http://www.statcan.gc.ca:8092/imdb-bmdi/instrument/3152_Q6_V5-eng.htm

Government Travel Survey of U.S. **Visitors to Canada**

Confidential when completed

Welcome to Canada!

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

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

This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.

ersion française est onible sur demande												for your c	o-operatio	on on this	importan
Where do you live? Usual place of residence PLEASE PRINT Where and when did you enter Canada? Where and when did you leave Canada?	State Count U S Name	try 6 A e of Car									Zip	N [
family members travelling with you.	. In yo	our trave	elling pa	arty, inc	lude o										
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9.	Does anyone in the travelling p	arty own any of th	e accommoda	ations used	on this trip	o? ¹○ Y	es	2 🔾	No		
10.	When entering Canada, did you	ı travel 1 O fro		:	² direct	tly from ner country	•	Name count			
	When leaving Canada, did you	travel ⁴ onl			⁵ direct	tly to ner country	>	Name			
11.	For this trip, what means of	Comme	,		Other	ior ocurriny		oount	. y		
	transportation did you use to enter Canada? Check one only.	01 ○ PI 02 ○ Tr			_	ate automobil ted automobil		7 O Priva 8 O Priva			⁰⁹ ○ Other
	to leave Canada? Check one only.	10 ○ PI 11 ○ Tr				ate automobil ted automobil		6○ Priva 7○ Priva			¹⁸ ○ Other
	while in Canada?	19 🔾 PI	ane 21 🔾	Boat	23 O Priva	ate automobil	e 2	5○ Priv	ate p	olane 2	27 Other
	Check all that apply.	20 O Tr				ted automobil	e 20	6○ Priv	ate t	ooat	(metro, subway, taxi)
12.	If commercial transportation was If commercial transportation (-						Labay
	please report the routes, carriers	and fares (includ	ing taxes). <i>Ple</i>	ease print.		Were the					
	Francoude and did	Tb	l'al ala a			fares	W	low much ere these es <i>(includi</i>)		
	From where did the travelling party leave?	To where of travelling pa		What we the name	ne of		pac	ckage tour r the entir	rs)		Currency
	Name of city and state/province	Name of city and s	tate/province	the carr used		one way round tri		ravelling party?	l	U.S. \$	CAN \$
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13.	What type of fare was used?		¹ ○ First cla	.00	3 (Economy cla			.00	8 <u></u>	9 Ouent flyer
	Check all that apply.		² Busines		4)	Charter	iss			plan	uent nyer
14.	Were these fares part of a packa ○ No 1 ○ Yes ►		ne following ite also included	em(s)	3 (Accommoda Accommoda	tion / tion c	meals only		Othe	
	For this trip, what was the total stravelling party? Include cash/credit transactions merchandise, gifts, auto operation by someone else or a business. Exclude fares and/or packages	for food, accomm on, local transporta Include all taxes a	odation, enter ation, etc., eve and tips.	Cainment,		Amount Number of p	ersor	.00	U. 8		ncy CAN\$ 9 ()
	Estimates appreciated. Please distribute total spending	(as				included in s		Amount		10	%
	reported in Question 15) in each following categories. Estimates a	of the appreciatea.	^ccommodat	tion						.00 or	
	If estimates can not be provided	, re; ort	Transportation expenditures train fares, be	, rented car,	intercity p	olane, bus and	d			.00 or	
	approximate percentages (%) of spending.	total	Food and bev	verages						.00 or	
	The sums in Questions 15 and should agree.	16	Recreation a	nd entertain	ment					.00 or	
	Should agree.		Other (souve Specify majo		ng, photos	s, etc.) 🔻				.00 or	
17.	What percentage of these exper	nditures	personally?		by			by			
	(including fares) was paid		family/friends			iness?				ment?	%
18.	After your first arrival in Canada any time during this trip leave Ca U.S.A. and then return?	, did you at anada for the	▼	► How ma	iny times?		○ N				Number
	If yes, please report the place(s)	and data(s)	Place of exit fr (border crossin					re-entry crossing/a			of nights in U.S.A.
	of exit and the place(s) of re-ent Please print.	ry.			ШШ				Ш		
									Ш		
19.	Is this your first visit to Canada? 1 Yes Charles and annual control of the co	No ►	If No, how ma	any times, in	icluding th	is trip, have y he last 5 year	ou vis	sited			
	Check one only. welcome comments on any aspec		Comments:								
esp und	ecially those which would help us terstand your responses. ase use attached postage paid e	o bétter									
	I your questionnaire in the U.S.										

Government Travel Survey of Visitors to Canada

Welcome to Canada!

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

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

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

This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.

	fidential when completed nçais au verso	Upo it if	n compl ou coul	etion of d spare	your 10 to	trip, w 15 min	e wo utes d	uld a	appr our ti	reciate ime to	Thank yo survey.	u for your c	o-operatio	n on this	importan
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	[Country									Posta	al/Zip code			
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3.	How many people including yourself	were in the	travell	ing par	ty?]								
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	groups?	Male	•	12	!	13	14		15	16		18	19	20 2	1 22
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	Check one only.	\sim	Conve	ntion,						cation s or rela	ativ es		Persona wedding	g, etc.)	
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	check reason for trip as "business".)		Semina Other			07				nts, attr	actions	10 (Education Shopping	onal stud	dy
			12 (Other - 3	Specii	fy							Спорри	.9	
6.	On this trip in Canada, did anyone in the travelling party			ends or a festiv		1						heme or a national or		•	nark
	Check all that apply.		Attend	a cultu , a conc	ral per	rfonda	ance				Particip	ate in spoi	rts or out		parit
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				n storic							36 O G	ayak, canc lolfing	e or othe	r	
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	A Commence of the Commence of			a bar or		club						pecity -			
7	Llow would you goto the following	31 🔾	Go to a	a casino)						0 1			NI I	
7.	How would you rate the following aspects of your trip in Canada?	~	Transp	ortation	servi	ices					Good 01	Average 06	Poor	Not ap	plicable
			Accom	modatio	on ser	rvices					02 (07 🔾	12 (
				ality of land			:				03 🔵	08 🔾	13 <u> </u>		
	y		Variety	of thing			nd do)			05 🔾	10 🔾	15 🔾		
8.	While in Canada, what place(s) did the Please name all places visited even		• • •		ht		l _N	umb	or		Where	did the trav Check all		ty stay?	
	(Exclude stop-overs at airports.)	n you are m	or oray .	o vorriigi			of	nigh spen	hts			Home of	Camping	0-44	
	Please print. Name of cities / towns visited	Name of p	rovince	s / territ	ories	visite	а	t ead	ch	Hotel	Motel	friends or relatives	or trailer park	Cottage or cabin	Other
										1 🔾	2 🔾	3 (4 (5 🔾	6 🔾
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9.	Does anyone in the travelling p	arty own any of the	ne accommoda	tions used on t	his trip?	¹ Yes	2	No		
10.	When entering Canada, did you	ı travel	1 O from U.S.,		irectly from nother coun	trv	G from	n another the U.S.A	country	
	When leaving Canada, did you	travel	4 to U.S.A. only	5 O d	irectly to nother coun	(o to a	nother co	ountry	
11.	For this trip, what means of transportation did you use to enter Canada?	Comme	ercial lane 03 0	Othe Boat 05 C	er Private au	tomobile	07 O Pr	ivate plar	ne ⁰⁹	Other
	Check one onlyto leave Canada?	02 ○ Ti 10 ○ P			Rented au Private au			ivate boa ivate plar		Other
	Check one only.	11 O Ti			Rented au			ivate boa	_	
	while in Canada? Check all that apply.	19 ○ P 20 ○ Tı			Private aut			ivate plar ivate boa		Other (<i>metro</i> ,
	If commercial transportation was						-v 🔾 FII	ivale boa	ıı	subway, taxi)
12.	If commercial transportation (fares (including taxes). Please p.		or boat) was us	ed to enter or I	eave Canada	a, please re	port the	routes, o	carriers a	nd
	▼ Please report country (if out		y (if in U.S.A.)							
	Where did the travelling party come from immediately before entering Canada (excluding stop-overs at airports)?	Name of airline or other carrier		Entry fare for entire travell party	ing Curre	ency (if oth CAN \$)	er	(includ	I trip fare ding packa for entire ling party	
								<u> </u>		
	Where did the travelling party go immediately upon leaving Canada <i>(excluding stop-overs at airports)?</i>	Name of airline or other carrier		Return fare for entire travell party	ing Curre	ency (if othe CAN \$)	er	Curre than	ency (if ot CAN \$)	her
						7				
13.	What type of fare was used? Check all that apply.		1 First clas		3 Econo 4 Char	•			Frequent plan	flyer
14.	Were these fares part of a packa ○ No 1 ○ Yes ►		he following iter) also included?	m(s)	20 1000	mmodation mmodation		4 <u></u> 5 <u></u>	Rented c Other	ar
	For this trip, what was the total stravelling party?			ons in the	Amount			Curr	rency (if o	ther
	Include cash/credit transactions merchandise, gifts, auto operation	on, local transport	tation, etc., ever	tainmen.' n if paid to			00			
	by someone else or a business. Exclude fares and/or packages Estimates appreciated	reported in Quest	and tips.			of persons in spendir		•		
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International Travel Survey of Canadian Residents

Welcome back to Canada!

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

We would appreciate it if you could spare 10 to 15 minutes of your time to complete this

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

This survey is conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-19) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.

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

Confidential when completed Français au verso

1.	Where do you live? Usual place of residence PLEASE PRINT	City/Tow Prov./Te			Postal c	ode												
2.	Where and when did you leave Canada?	Name of	Cana	dian bo	rder cro	ssing or	airpoi	rt							Da	ay M	lonth	Year
	Where and when did you return to Canada?																	
	The next questions refer to your tr family members travelling with you	avelling . In you	party r trave	r. Your elling p	travelli arty, ind	ng par clude o	ty is e	ither y ose fo	ourse r who	elf (if om yo	travel u are	ling a able	alone, to re	OR y	ourse pend	elf, you ling an	ır frier d act	nds and ivities .
3.	How many people including yourse	elf were	in the	travel	ling pa	rty?												
		-	\ge		Under									1				75 and
4.	How many people in the travelling	<u></u>	roups		2 years		1 12 t	03 14 15	oto 19		24 25 05	to 34	35 /	44 45 t	o 54 5	55 to 64 09		74 over 10 11
٦.	party were in each of the following		emale				02	03	04		05	00		07	00	09		10 11
	groups?	-	/lale	•	1:	2	13	14	15		16	17		1.8	19	20		21 22
							\perp			Ш	-5		1					
5.	What was the travelling party's main reason for taking this trip		Busir					sure		(Oth				
	outside Canada?			Meetin				Holid)		08		rsonal		cal,
	Check one only.			Conve confer				Visit 1				es/		09 (Wed Tra	dding, nsit to	etc.) / from	other
	(e.g. If a person on a business trip			trade s			06 🔾	Visit s	Se	opdo	me,				par	ts of C	anad	a
	took his/her family along to visit			semina			07 🔾	Ai en						10 (-	ucatior		
	relatives, check reason for trip		03 🔾	Other	work				ctions					11 (Sho	opping		
	as "business".)								,							0		
				12 (Other -	Specif	<i>y</i>											
	On this toin as taids One and adid		01.0					<u> </u>		0/	2 0 .							
ь.	On this trip outside Canada, did anyone in the travelling party				iends o											ement		1.
	anyono m mo traveling party				a fostiv											e natui		K
	Check all that apply.		23 🔾	Attend	cuitu	ra per	forma	nce		0-				Speci		r outdo	oor	
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		7			a bar oı	•	club											
	^()'		31 (Go to	a casin	0												
7.	How would you rate he following										G	iood	1	Averaç	ge	Poor		Not
	aspects of your trip?			Transn	ortation	n servi	nes				0	11 (06 🔾)	11 (ap	plicable
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				Variety	of thin	gs to s	ee an	id do			0	5 🔾		10 🔾)	15 🔾		\bigcirc
8.	When leaving Canada, did you travel				A. only ling Ha			² di	irectly ountri		ther		3 🔾	to oth via the		untries S.A.	5	
	When returning to Canada, did you travel		4 🔾	from U (<i>includ</i>	I.S.A. oi ling Ha	nly <i>waii</i>)		⁵ O di	irectly ther c				6 🔾	from o		countr S.A.	ies	
9.	For this trip, what means of		Comr	nercia	I			Othe	er									
	transportation did you use		01 🔘	Plane	03 () Boa	t	05 🔾	Priva	ate a	utomo	obile	07 (⊃ Pri\	/ate p	olane	09 🔾	Other
	to leave Canada? Check one only.		02 🔘	Train	04 (Bus		06 (Ren	ited a	utom	obile		⊃ Pri\	•			
	to return to Canada?																19 🔿	Ott
	Check one only.			Plane		○ Boa					utomo			⊃ Priv			10 (Other
			11 🔾		13 (Bus		15 (Ren	ited a	utom	obile		○ Priv				
	while outside Canada?		19 🔾	Plane	21 () Boa	t	23 🔾	Priva	ate a	utomo	obile	25 (⊃ Pri\	ate p	olane	27 🔾	Other
	Check all that apply.		20 🔾			O Bus					utom			○ Priv	/ate b	ooat		(metro, subway, taxi)
	If commercial transportation was n	ot used	to lea	ave, re	turn or	while	outsi	i de Ca	ınada	, the	n go t	o Qu	estio	n 14.				,
8-224	1-336: 2008-05-14 SQC/ECT-250-02797	CE	1															

10.	Please print.	olarie, bus, tra	ain or b	oat)	was t	i sea , piease	e repor	t tne	routes	s, carr	ers a	ana	iares	s (includi	ng taxes)	
	From where did the travelling party leave? Name of city and country	-	here did ling part	t y goʻ		the nan		was de of the s) used? Were the fares Awas de of the so used? Area di target and the so used and the so used? Area di target and the so used and the s			fa /-	wer ares ack	<i>àge t</i> he er	ese uding ours)	Curre	ther
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									0 () <u>C</u>		4		.00		
11	What type of fare was used?		1	<u> </u>				3 (-	<u>) </u>				5.00		
	Check all that apply.		2	<u></u> С Е		ss class		4 🔾	Econo Charte	er					Frequent plan	
	Were these fares part of a package? ○ No 1 ○ Yes	(were)	of the factorial of the	clud	ed?	em(s) was			Accon						Rented of Other	ar
13.	Did your trip include		6	Оа	cruis	Э		7 🔾	a Eura	ail pas	s	4	1			
	For this trip, what was the total s persons in the travelling party ?		tside C	anad	da for	all		Δι	mount	4		,	>	Curi	rency ther than	CAN\$)
	Include cash/credit transactions		ommoo	latior	n ente	ertainment				4		.00				
	merchandise, gifts, auto operation for by someone else or a business	on, local trans	portation	on, e	tc., ev	en if paid [°]		N	umber clua od	on ren	cons	;		▶		
	fares and/or packages reported i							- III	ciuu •u	III Spe	HIUII	ıy				
	What country(ies) or U.S. state(s the travelling party visit?) did	What w		-		Ho ma	Y		W	nere (avelling p	oarty stay?	,
	Please name all places visited even not stay overnight.	if you did	spent b	lling	9	Currency	nigl ve spe	re					ome	Campir		
	(Exclude stop-overs at airports.) Please print.		each co	ountr	y (if other that	cour cour	ntry	Hote	ı M	otel		ends or	s or traile	Cottag r or	
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16.	Please distribute total sp. ndir g	(as						'						ending currency	,	
	reported in Question 14, in each following categories.	of the	_			4:						as c	quest	ion 14)	or	%
	Estimates appreciated.		_		nmoda	on within co	untry(i	es) (r state	(s) vis	ited).	00 or	
	If estimates can not be provided,	report	(it	ncluc	de gas	oline expend nd train fare	ditures	, ren	ited ca	r, inte	city	Т			00 or	
	approximate percentages (%) of spending.	total	<u> </u>			verages	-0, 1000	., 500	<i>5, taxiy</i>						00 or	
	The sums in Questions 14, 15	and 16	_			and entertair	nment								00 or	
	should agree.		_			enirs, shopp		notos	s, etc.)	V					00 or	
						or items	U 1)0 01	
17	Does anyone in the travelling pa	arty own any														
	of the accommodations used on	this trip?	- (○ Ye		² O No										
	What percentage of these expen (including fares) was paid	ditures	i)	nclud	nally ? ding ⁄friend		%	by bu	, Isiness	?]%		by governi	ment?	
We	welcome comments on any aspect	of your trip			nents											
und	ecially those which would help us to erstand your responses.		_													
	ase use attached postage paid en I your questionnaire.	nvelope to														

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

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

Welcome back to Canada! Bon retour au Canada! Veuillez s.v.p. prendre le temps de nous renseigner Please take the time to tell us about this same day trip. This voluntary survey is conducted under sur ce voyage d'un même jour. Cette enquête volontaire est menée selon les dispositions de the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-19) and your answers will be kept confidential. la Loi sur la statistique (L.R.C. 1985, c. S-19) et Your cooperation is essential and appreciated. vos réponses seront tenues confidentielles. Votre collaboration est essentielle et appréciée. Écrire Please print. en lettres moulées s.v.p. 1. Where do you live? **United States** Country: Canada 3 Other Où habitez-vous ? Autres Pays: États-Unis Province: City/Town: Ville: Postal Code: Code postal: 2. On this trip, where and when did you enter Canada? Lors de ce voyage, où et quand êtes-vous entré(e) au Canada ? Date Canadian border crossing - Nom du poste-frontière D/JYour travelling party includes yourself and only Votre groupe de voyage se compose de vousthose for whom you are able to report spending. même et seulement les personnes pour qui vous ètes en mesure de rapporter les dépenses. 3. How many people, including yourself, were in the travelling party? Combien de personnes, y compris vous-même, étaient incluses dans votre groupe de voyage? 4. What was the main destination on this trip? Quelle était votre destination principale lors de ce voyage ? État : City/Town: Ville: Quelles étaient LES DÉPENSES TOTALES 5. What was the TOTAL SPENDING (including cash and credit transactions) on this trip for all persons reported in Question 3? (incluant les transactions au comptant et à crédit) au cours de ce voyage pour toutes les personnes déclarées à la question 3 ? Des estimations Estimates are appreciated or if no spending seraient appréciées ou s'il n'y a pas eu de dépenses, veuillez cocher la case appropriée. occurred, please check the appropriate box. Spending \$ Currency \$Canadian **Dépenses** Devise Canadien É.-U. or - ou No Spending Aucune dépense 6. What was the MAIN reason for this trip? / Quelle était la raison PRINCIPALE de ce voyage? Commuting to work Navette travail/domicile Business 3 Pleasure (including shopping or Affaires entertainment) Agrément (y compris magasinage ou divertissements) Visit friends or Other (specify) Autre (précisez) relatives Visite à des amis

ou des parents

THANK YOU. Please drop this card in any mail box in Canada.

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Statistics Statistique Canada Canada MERCI. Veuillez déposer cette carte dans n'importe quelle boîte postale au Canada.

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

voluntary survey is a and is conducted und	Please take the time to tell us about this same day us. This cooperative effort between the U.S. and Canadian Governments ler the authority of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-, "). Your t confidential. Your cooperation is essential and appreciated.
1. Where do you live?	Country: 2 United States 1 Canada 3 Other
State:	
City/Town:	
ZIP Code :	
• •	and when did you enter Can⊾ da?
Name of Canadian border crossing	
Date:	(M.onth / Day / Year)
Your travelling par report spending. ▼	ty includes yourse, and only those for whom you are able to
3. On this trip, how may yourself, were in the	
4. What was the main	destination on this trip?
Province:	
City/Town;	
for all persons re, o	L SPENDING (including cash or credit transactions) on this trip rted in Question 3? Estimates are appreciated or if no spending neck the appropriate box.
6 ☐ Spanding ▶	
OR No spe	—
. What was the MAIN Commuting to work	N reason for this trip? 2 ☐ Business 3 ☐ Pleasure (including shopping or entertainment)
⁴ Visit friends or relatives	5 ☐ Other (specify)
THANK YOU. Please Confidential when co	drop this card in any mail box on your return to the U.S. completed (LE FRANÇAIS EST DISPONIBLE SUR DEMANDE)
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Air Exit Survey of Overseas Visitors



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CHARTER	SELF

Confidential when completed Version française disponible

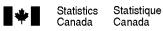
Dear visitor:

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

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

This survey is conducted under the authority of the *Statistics Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. S12) and individual information from your questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.

	Thank you for your co-operation on this important	survey and have a nice flight.
1.	Where do you live? Usual place of residence Country 01 ○ United Kingdom 03 ○ Germany 02 ○ France 04 ○ Japan	Other, specify If Canada or 'Initeu States, please return the questionnaire to our representative.
	City/Town	State/Province/Territory
1a.	Are you travelling as a member of i) a crew or ii) military or diplomatic corps or one of the r dependents?	1 Yes If «yes», please return the questionnaire to our representative. 2 No
2a.	Where and when did you enter Canada:	
	Name of Canadian border crossing or amport	Day Month Year
2b.	Where will you <u>leave</u> Canada?	When will you <u>leave</u> Canada?
	01 ○ Halifax International Airport	Day Month Year Nights
	02 ○ Trudeau International Airport, Montreal	
	03 O Pearson International Airport, Toronto (T1, T2, T	-3)
	04 ○ Calgary International Airport	
	05 ○ Vancouver International Airport	
2c.	When entering Canada, did you travel	
	1 from U.S.A. only 2 directly from and	other country 3 from another country via the U.S.A.
	Please return the questionnaire to our representa	ntive.
2d.	When <u>leaving</u> Canada, will you travel	
	4○ to U.S.A. only ⁵ ○ directly to anoth	er country 6 to another country via the U.S.A.
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3.	3. The next questions refer to your travelling party . Your travelling party is either yourself (if travelling alone) OR yourself, your friends and family members travelling with you. In your travelling party, include only those for whom you are able to report spending and activities .												
	How many people	includin	g yourse	lf were in	the <u>trave</u>	lling part	γ?						
4.	How many people	in the <u>tra</u>	avelling p	arty were	in each	of the foll	owing gr	oups?					
	Age groups 🕨	Under 2 years	2 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	
	Female												
	Male 	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	_
5.	What was the trav	elling pa	rty's mair	<u>ı</u> reason f	for taking	this trip	to Canada	a?		4			
	Check one only. (e.g. If a person on a business trip took his/her family along to visit relatives, check reason for trip as "business".)												
	Business												
	01 ○ Meetings 02 ○ Convention, conference, trade show, seminar 03 ○ Other work												
	Pleasure	•				06 🔾		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	07				
	04 ○ Holiday, vacation 05 ○ Visit friends or relatives 06 ○ Visit second home, cottage, condo 07 ○ Attend events, attractions												
	Other												
	Personal (medical,	0	9 O In tran				ansitio/ tries w.*hc		If «II	n transit to	/ from other	countries	
	wedding, etc.)		throug	ries <i>and</i> pa gh Canada	ssirig		ug. Canad		Cus	<i>toms</i> », ple	ase return to our repres	:he	
	10 C Educational stu	udy 1	Custon 1 O Shopp			12 O O (ne	eı – Specify	,					
6	On this trip in Car	nada did :	anvono ir	the trave	olling par								
0.	Check all that apply.	iiaua uiu i	anyone m	i tile trave	emir. Dan	y							
	21 O Visit friends	or relatives	s				32 O Vis	sit a theme	e or amuse	ement par	k		
	22 O Attend a fest	ival or fair	,				33 O Vis	sit a nation	nal or prov	incial natu	ıre park		
	23 Attend a cult (a play, a con			71				rticipate ir	n sports or	outdoor	activities		
	24 O Visit a muser	um or art g	gallery				35 (O Boatin	a - motor	hoat sail	boat, kaya	k	
	²⁵ Visit a histori	ic site	2					canoe	or other	oout, ouii	bout, Raye	,	
	26 O Visit a zoo, a	qu arium	or potanica	al garden			36 (○ Golfino	9				
	27 Attend a sp	rts event	1				37 (O Downh	nill skiing o	or snow bo	parding		
	28 Go shopping							O Huntin	-				
	²⁹ Go sightseei	ng					39 (○ Fishin	g				
	30 Go to a bar o	or night clu	ıb				40 (Other:	sports or o	outdoor a	ctivities		
	31 O Go to a casir	no							y ▼				
7.	How would you ra	ate the fo	llowing a	spects of	your trip	in Canad	la?						<u>=</u>
				God	od	Avera	ge	Poor	N	ot applic	able		
	Transportation serv	vices		01 (\circ	06 ()	11 🔾		\circ			
	Accommodation se			02 (07		12 🔾		\circ			
	Hospitality of local			03 (_	08 (13 (0			
	Value for your mon	-		04 (•	09 (14 (0			
	Variety of things to	see and o	ob	05 (\mathcal{O}	10 ()	15 🔾		\circ			

Page 2 8-2200-400.1

8.	While in Canada, what place(s) did the Please name all places visited even if you (Exclude stop-overs at airports.)				W		d the trav Check all			?
	Please print. Na	ime of provinces / erritories visited	Numb of nigh spent each pl	nts at	Hotel	Motel	Home of friends or relatives	Camping or trailer park	Cottage or cabin	Other
					1 (2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
					1 (2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
					1 (2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
					1 (2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
					1 (2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
					1 (2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
					1 (2 🔾	3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
					1 (2 (3 🔾	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
					10	2 🔾	3 (4 ()	5 🔾	6 🔾
					1 ()	20/	30	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
					1)	20	- <u>5</u>	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
					10	20	3 ()	4 🔾	5 🔾	6 🔾
9.	Does anyone in the travelling party own used on this trip?	any of the accommod	dations	,	101	s Go	to uestion 11	2 O No		
For	administrative use only									
10.	When <u>entering</u> Canada, did you travel ¹ ○ from U.S.A. only	² O directly from anoth	er coui.'r	y	>	³○ fror	n another	country	via the U.	.S.A.
	When <u>leaving</u> Canada, will you travel ⁴ ○ to U.S.A. only	. 5 O directly to another		y		6○ to a	another co	ountry via	the U.S.	A.
11.	transportation did you use a) to enter Canada?	commercial 1 Plane u3 Boat 2 Train 04 Bus	_		automob automob		◯ Private ¡ ◯ Private l		Other	
	b) to <u>leave</u> Canada?	0€ Plane 12 Boat	14 O F	Private	automob	ile 16 (⊃ Private ¡	plane 18	Other	•
	Check one only.	10 Train 13 Bus	15 F	Rented	automol	oile 17 (○ Private	boat		
	c) while in Canada?	9 Plane 21 Boat	23 ∩ □	Private :	automob	ile 25 () Private	olane 27	Other	
	Check all that apply.	O Train 22 Bus	24 R	Rented	automob	ile 26 (Private t		(metro	o, ay, taxi)
	Please report the routes, cal riers and fa	res (including taxes) t	o enter a	ind lea	ave Car	nada.				
ŕ	From which count v o'd the travelling party come immediately before entering Canada (excluding stop-overs at airports)?	c) Fares Round trip fare (including package tours) for entire travelling party		Entry travell	fare for ling part		rrency other than EMU Euro British por Japanese	und		
þ)	To which country is the Name of airline	Currency					Other, sp	ecify		
•	travelling party going to immediately upon leaving Canada (excluding stop-overs at airports)? France United Kingdom Germany	(if other than CAN \$) EMU Euro British pound Japanese yen US dollar Other, specify			n fare fo		other than of EMU Euro British poor Japanese US dollar Other, spe	und yen		
	Other specify									

8-2200-400.1 Page 3

13.	What class of fares were used?	1 🔾	First class	3 C Economy	class	5 ○ Frequent flyer plan
	Check all that apply.	2 🔾	Business class	⁴ ○ Charter		
14.	Were these fares part of a package?		ollowing item(s)	2 O Accommod	dation / meals	4 ○ Rented car
	O No 1 O Yes ▶	was (were) als Check all that a		3 O Accommod	dation only	5 Other
	Include cash/credit transactions for food accommodation, entertainment, merchan auto operation, local transportation, etc. by someone else or a business. Include tips. Exclude fares and/or packages rep Question 12. Estimates appreciated. Please distribute total spending (as	dise, gifts, even if paid for all taxes and	for all persons in the Amount		tty? urrency (if othe) EMU Euro) British pound) Japanese yel) US dollar) Other, specif	n
10.	reported in Question 15) in each of the following categories. Estimates	Accommodation			Tcuit	,
	appreciated. If estimates can not be provided, report approximate percentages (%) of total spending. The sums in Questions 15 and 16 should agree.	rented car, intercolocal bus, taxi) Food and bevera Recreation and e	entertainment , shopping, photo, etc.	fares, boot tours		.00 or
17.	What percentage of total expenditures (including fares) was paid	personally? (including family/friends)	by bus	iness?	by % gove	ernment?
18.	After your first arrival to Canada, did you at any time during this trip leave Canada for the U.S.A. and then return? If yes, please report the place(s) and date(s) of exit and the place(s) of re-entry.	1 Ye. Ho	n Canada Date o		re-entry to Ca crossing / airpo	
	Please print.					
19.	If you visited the V.S.A. <u>before</u> entering Canada, i. w long did you stay in the U.S.A.?	1 O Under 24 hou	2 O 1 – 2	2 nights 3 3	or more ghts	4 ○ Not applicable
		C	OMMENTS			
	e welcome comments on any aspect sponses.	of your trip esp	pecially those which	n would help u	s to better u	inderstand your

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION