MEXICANS as International Travelers

Action-oriented information for marketing decisions

Consumer and Trade Research

Prepared for Canadian Tourism Commission

June 2003

TravelStyles® 2002-2003 Program

MENLO CONSULTING GROUP, INC.
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ABOUT THIS REPORT

Mexican arrivals to Canada have been growing steadily. Because Mexico has the potential to become an even more important market for Canada, the Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC) commissioned Menlo Consulting Group, Inc. (MCG) to provide market intelligence on Mexico.

MCG conducted qualitative research with Mexican travel trade representatives. The trade research was conducted in October and November 2002, and findings were submitted to CTC in December 2002. For the consumer perspective, we drew on our company's TravelStyles® multi-client sponsored study, *Mexicans as International Travelers*.

STUDY DESIGN

TRAVEL TRADE RESEARCH

We interviewed a selection of operators to evaluate their experiences selling and promoting Canada, their attitudes toward the country, and their commitment to doing business there. We also interviewed a selection of agents to measure their awareness of the range of options available in the market and to identify ways in which the CTC could support and encourage their sales of the destination.

MCG staff members interviewed 36 persons in Mexico: 27 tour operators, 8 travel agents, and 1 airline representative. All are heavily involved in selling Canada: most interviewees reported that the market accounts for 30% to 40% of their business.

Tour operators were drawn from a list provided by the CTC. Travel agents were ASTA members; they were further screened to ensure that they personally sold vacation travel to Canada. Only one agent per agency was interviewed. All interviews were conducted by telephone and were approximately 15 minutes long. To maintain consistency, MCG developed and followed a set of defined topics. Open-ended questions encouraged respondents to elaborate on those issues that concerned them. Where applicable, we reviewed respondents' Web sites before calling them to familiarize ourselves with the types of products they offer. A roster of interviewed sources can be found in Appendix D.

TRAVELSTYLES MEXICO

This study is the first comprehensive analysis of upscale Mexicans who travel internationally and the newest addition to Menlo Consulting Group's TravelStyles family of research programs on international travel.¹

To customize the information further for Canada, we included a series of questions proprietary to the CTC and its partners.

The findings are derived from an in-person, in-home survey of 1,042 upscale Mexicans, defined as persons belonging to the A/B or C+ socioeconomic class. These classes account for the top 16.0% of Mexico's urban population—7.1% for class A/B and 8.9% for class C+. We estimate the incidence of travel in these classes to be in the order of 51%.

The survey was directed to upscale Mexicans who took at least one trip of five or more nights outside of Mexico for pleasure, to visit family, or for business in the past three years. We estimate the size of this market at approximately 3 million persons. The survey was conducted in Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey between November 6 and December 8, 2002.

Parts I and III of this report contain information on Mexican international travelers as a whole; the rest of the report focuses on Canada. More detail on the research approach and English and Spanish versions of the questionnaire are appended.

Other studies in the TravelStyles series include outbound travel from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Brazil, and Argentina.





HIGHLIGHTS

- The largest share of Mexican international travel is for personal reasons (that is, for vacation or to visit family); 84% of upscale Mexican travelers took at least one such trip in the past three years.
- Nine out of 10 of those personal trips were taken primarily for vacation.
- Mexican international travelers tend to travel frequently. More than half took three or more international trips in the past three years; one-quarter took six or more trips.
- The Mexican outbound market has been fairly stable in the recent past. The majority say that they have not altered their travel behavior as a result of the tragic events of September 11 and the ongoing threat of terrorism.
- The United States is the destination of choice; 9 in 10 have visited there during their lifetime. Europe and Canada are the next most popular destinations.
- Travel to Canada is heavily weighed to the Eastern Provinces. Only one in five went to British Columbia.
- Traveling in a group of family members is commonplace. Nearly half traveled either with adult family members or with children under 18 on their most recent international trip.

TRAVEL PURPOSE AND FREQUENCY

The largest share of Mexican international travel is for personal reasons; that is, for vacation or to visit family. More than 8 in 10 upscale Mexican travelers (84.0%) took at least one trip outside of Mexico for personal reasons in the past three years (Exhibit II-1). One in five of these also took a business trip. Only 16.0% traveled exclusively for business.²

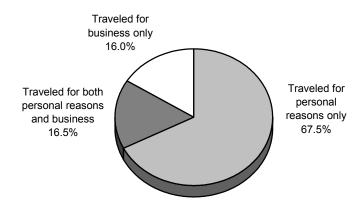


EXHIBIT II-1. PURPOSE OF TRIPS IN THE PAST THREE YEARS

Most of those who traveled for personal reasons (64.7%) took only vacation trips (Exhibit II-2). Almost one-quarter (23.9%) took both kinds of trips—for vacation and to visit family.

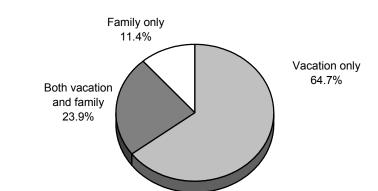


EXHIBIT II-2. PURPOSE OF TRIPS TAKEN FOR PERSONAL REASONS IN THE PAST THREE YEARS

² Those who traveled internationally for business are discussed in a separate chapter in this report.

Mexican international travelers tend to travel frequently. More than half (57.6%) took three or more international trips in the past three years; 26.1% took six or more trips (Exhibit II-3). Fewer than one in five (18.2%) were first-timers, whose most recent international trip was their first trip outside the country. Neophytes are distributed across all age groups, and there is little difference between their profile and that of other travelers.

EXHIBIT II-3. TOTAL NUMBER OF OUTBOUND TRIPS IN THE PAST THREE YEARS—FOR ANY PURPOSE

One	21.1%
Two	21.2
Three	16.1
Four or five	15.4
Six or more	26.1

(Number of respondents = 1,041)

Vacation travelers tend to travel more frequently than those who travel exclusively to visit family (Exhibit II-4). For example, 30.0% of vacation travelers took four or more international trips in the past three years, compared with only 18.0% of those who traveled exclusively to visit family.

EXHIBIT II-4. NUMBER OF OUTBOUND TRIPS IN THE PAST THREE YEARS

—BY PURPOSE OF TRIP

	For Vacation	To Visit Family Only
One	31.1%	34.0%
Two	23.5	35.0
Three	15.4	13.0
Four or five	11.8	8.0
Six or more	18.2	10.0
(Number of respondents)	(775)	(100)

REACTIONS TO THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 11

The Mexican outbound market has been fairly stable in the recent past. The majority (57.0%) say that they have not altered their travel behavior as a result of the tragic events of September 11 and the ongoing threat of terrorism. Among all travelers, only 11.2% cancelled a planned trip (Exhibit II-5). The rest are more likely to

travel within Mexico instead of internationally or to take fewer trips outside the country. One-fourth have traveled by land instead of by air. Class A and B respondents are substantially less likely than their class C+ counterparts to alter their behavior.

EXHIBIT II-5. ACTIONS TAKEN BECAUSE OF THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, AND THE ONGOING THREAT OF TERRORISM

	All Travelers	Class A/B	Class C+
Traveled within Mexico instead of internationally	28.4%	22.7%	34.9%
Traveled by land instead of by air	24.8	23.2	26.5
Took fewer trips outside of Mexico	21.1	15.6	27.3
Cancelled a planned trip	11.2	10.5	12.0
(Number of respondents)	(1,041)	(551)	(490)

DESTINATIONS VISITED

The bulk of Mexicans' international travel is within the Americas. Almost all (96.7%) have been to the United States (91.9%), Canada (20.5%), and/or Central or South America (17.5%) (Exhibit II-6). Europe is the second most popular destination among upscale Mexican travelers; 27.4% have visited Europe in their lifetime.

EXHIBIT II-6. DESTINATIONS VISITED

	Ever for Any Reason	In the Past 3 Years*
The United States	91.9%	73.7%
Europe	27.4	22.2
Canada	20.5	14.1
The Caribbean	14.0	9.2
Central America	11.4	5.8
South America	10.8	6.6
Asia	2.5	1.9
Africa	2.1	1.3
The Middle East	2.1	1.3
Oceania	1.0	0.4

⁽Number of respondents = 1,041)

^{*} For personal reasons.

THE AMERICAS

United States. In the past three years, 73.7% visited the United States for vacation or to visit family. Almost 6 in 10 (58.9%) of these travelers visited only the United States during that time. Throughout this report, we refer to travelers who took trips only to the United States as *U.S.-only travelers*.³

Nearly all travel to the United States is to six states. Texas heads the list; 50.8% of Mexican travelers to the United States visited there in the past three years. California (46.2%) is a close second. Florida (19.1%), Nevada (12.8%), New York (10.7%), and Illinois (10.4%) follow.

Travel for medical treatment (diagnosis, checkup, procedures, follow-up, etc.) has been a very important segment of the Mexican market for many years. In the past three years, 4.2% of those who visited the United States did so for medical treatment for themselves or for a companion.

Canada. About one in seven (14.1%) took a trip to Canada for vacation or to visit family in the past three years.⁴ Most of this travel is to Quebec (60.6%) and Ontario (51.0%) (Exhibit II-7). Combined, these two provinces account for 78.7% of all personal travel to Canada. British Columbia is the only other Canadian province to receive more than 1 in 10 visitors to Canada.

Most Mexican travelers visit Canada alone, rather than in combination with the United States; only about one-quarter of those who visited Canada on their most recent trip also visited the United States on that same trip.⁵

Central or South America. Comparatively few Mexicans visit their Latin neighbors. Only 10.5% visited South or Central America in the past three years. Destinations in South America attracted 6.6% of those who traveled outside of Mexico; a similar number (5.8%) visited Central America.

Mexican travelers who visited destinations other than the United States are referred to as *global travelers*. Canada is likely to draw from both pools of travelers

⁴ Business travel to Canada is discussed in a separate chapter in this report.

⁵ Based on fewer than 100 respondents.

EXHIBIT II-7. PERSONAL TRAVEL TO CANADA—BY PROVINCE*

	All Travelers	Visitors to Canada
Quebec	8.2%	60.6%
Ontario	6.9	51.0
British Columbia	2.7	19.7
Alberta	1.3	9.3
Nova Scotia	0.6	4.2
Manitoba	0.5	3.5
Prince Edward Island	0.4	2.8
Newfoundland	0.3	2.1
New Brunswick	0.2	1.2
Northwest Territories	0.2	1.2
Nunavut	0.1	0.9
Saskatchewan	0.1	0.9
Yukon	0.1	0.9
(Number of respondents)	(1,041)	(141)

^{*} In the past three years.

EUROPE

In the past three years, 22.2% visited Europe for vacation or to visit family. Mexican travel to Europe is focused primarily on the larger Romance-language countries—86.1% of Mexican travel to Europe is to France, Spain, or Italy. France is by far the most popular, hosting almost two-thirds of all travelers to Europe (Exhibit II-8).

Thirteen other European countries—Sweden, Czech Republic, Monaco, Hungary, Portugal, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, Luxemburg, Turkey, Russia, Poland, and Iceland—each attract between 1% and 5% of Mexican travelers to Europe. The remaining ones—Malta, Finland, Northern Ireland, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia, Cyprus, and Estonia—each attract fewer than 1% of Mexican travelers who visit Europe.

EXHIBIT II-8. TOP TEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES VISITED IN THE PAST THREE YEARS*

	All Travelers	Travelers to Europe
France	14.3%	64.5%
Spain	12.3	55.6
Italy	9.8	44.4
Germany	8.2	36.9
Great Britain	7.9	35.5
Switzerland	5.1	22.8
Belgium	3.7	16.8
Austria	2.9	13.3
Holland	2.9	12.9
Greece	1.9	8.4
(Number of respondents)	(1,041)	(231)

^{*} For personal reasons.

NUMBER OF CITIES VISITED

Most Mexican international travelers visit multiple cities when they travel outside the country; 62.7% visited at least two cities on their most recent international trip (Exhibit II-9). Global travelers are much more likely than U.S.-only travelers to visit multiple cities on any given trip; 85.2% did so on their most recent international trip, compared with 53.3% of U.S.-only travelers. Even the majority (54.5%) of those who traveled primarily to visit family went to more than one city on their most recent trip. In marketing Canada, the CTC may want to consider designing multi-city itineraries.

EXHIBIT II-9. NUMBER OF CITIES VISITED ON MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP*

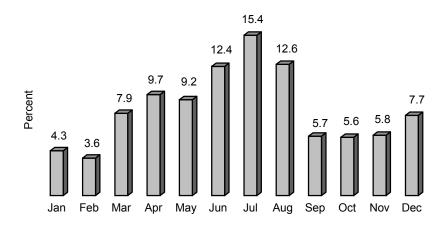
	All Travelers	U.SOnly Travelers	Global Travelers
One	37.3%	46.7%	14.8%
Two	22.0	25.8	12.9
Three	15.2	13.2	19.9
Four or five	14.4	10.0	25.0
Six or more	11.1	4.2	27.3
(Number of respondents)	(868)	(612)	(256)

^{*} For personal reasons.

SEASONALITY

The majority of Mexican international travelers say that they can travel internationally throughout the year: 59.7% agree with the statement "I am able to take an international trip at any time of the year"; 37.0% agree strongly. This readiness to travel year round suggests marketing opportunities to flatten the marked seasonality that currently exists (Exhibit II-10).

EXHIBIT II-10. MONTH IN WHICH MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP STARTED



The peak season, when 40.4% of all international travel occurs, is from June through August. The spring shoulder season—March, April, and May—is the next most popular; 26.8% travel during this period. A school semester break takes place during each of these peak periods. The third school semester break in December coincides with another popular travel month. Many Mexicans also take advantage of *puentes* (bridges) or long weekends to travel outside the country. For many in Mexico City, these bridges are an antidote to stress. As a colleague who lives there recently put it, "We live from bridge to bridge; the stress in this city 'invites' us to take flight any time we can."

Differences in seasonality correlate with purpose of trip, destination visited, and city of residence.

■ Those venturing farther afield are more likely than U.S.-only travelers to travel during the summer months; 46.5% of global

travelers traveled during June, July, and August, compared with 37.9% of U.S.-only travelers.

- International travel from Monterrey and Guadalajara tends to spike in the summer. Nearly half of those who reside in Monterrey (49.5%) and Guadalajara (47.1%) traveled in June, July, or August. In comparison, only 33.3% of travelers who reside in Mexico City did so. In fact, international travel by Mexico City residents is more evenly distributed throughout the year.
- Those who traveled primarily to visit family are somewhat more likely than those who traveled primarily for vacation to travel during December and January (17.1% versus 10.7%).

LENGTH OF TRIP

Mexicans tend to take comparatively short trips, although those in the labor force have a relatively high allocation of vacation time.⁶ In the past three years, the majority of travelers (55.7%) did not take any trips longer than two weeks; 33.0% did not take any trips longer than one week (Exhibit II-11). Global travelers tend to take longer trips.

EXHIBIT II-11. LONGEST INTERNATIONAL TRIP IN THE PAST THREE YEARS

	All Travelers	U.SOnly Travelers	Global Travelers
7 or fewer nights	33.0%	47.4%	15.8%
8 to 14 nights	22.7	20.5	25.3
15 to 21 nights	17.5	14.8	20.7
22 to 28 nights	7.9	5.1	11.2
29 or more nights	18.9	12.2	27.0
(Number of respondents)	(1,041)	(567)	(474)

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Vacation time in Mexico is guaranteed and is based on employee seniority. Six days of paid vacation must be offered after one year of service, plus two additional days each year for the next three years. By the fifth year of service, this equates to two weeks of paid vacation. After five years of employment, two more days must be added for each five-year block of service. Additionally, Mexican law establishes seven legal paid holidays per year. There are also another 15 or so national holidays and several regional holidays.

The majority of Mexican travelers (64.2%) were away from home for two weeks or less on their most recent international trip (Exhibit II-12). In fact, only 14.2% took trips of 29 or more nights. The median length of trip was nine nights.

EXHIBIT II-12. NUMBER OF NIGHTS AWAY FROM HOME ON MOST RECENT TRIP*

	All Travelers	U.SOnly Travelers	Global Travelers
1 to 4 nights	11.5%	14.4%	4.7%
5 to 7 nights	30.1	37.1	12.9
8 to 14 nights	22.6	21.5	25.5
15 to 21 nights	18.4	17.1	21.6
22 to 28 nights	3.2	1.5	7.5
29 or more nights	14.2	8.5	27.8
(Number of respondents)	(875)	(620)	(255)

^{*} For personal reasons.

Again, we find that global travelers are significantly more likely to take extended trips. Nearly 3 in 10 (27.8%) of those travelers who traveled beyond the United States on their most recent trip were away for more than four weeks, compared with only 8.5% of U.S.-only travelers.

Those who visit family are also more likely to take extended trips; 23.8% of them were away more than four weeks on their most recent trip, compared with only 11.8% of those traveling primarily for vacation.

EXPENDITURES

The majority of Mexican travelers (56.7%) spent less than US\$2,000 per person⁷ on their most recent international trip. Roughly one in seven travelers (13.6%) spent US\$4,000 or more per person. Global travelers were almost twice as likely as U.S.-only travelers to spend US\$4,000 or more (20.8% versus 10.7%) (Exhibit II-13).

Those whose most recent trip was primarily for vacation tended to spend more than those whose trip was primarily to visit family. One in seven vacation travelers (14.8%) spent US\$4,000 or more

⁷ Including everything related to their trip.

per person during their trip, compared with only 8.6% of those who traveled primarily to visit family.

Younger travelers also tend to spend slightly more than their older counterparts; 15.8% of those under 35 spent US\$4,000 or more per person on their most recent trip, compared with 12.3% of those 35 or older. This propensity to spend more may be attributable to the fact that younger travelers tend to take slightly longer trips; 62.9% of those under 35 were away from home for more than one week on their most recent international trip, compared with 55.5% of those 35 or older.

EXHIBIT II-13. AMOUNT SPENT PER PERSON ON MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP*

	All Travelers	U.SOnly Travelers	Global Travelers
Less than US\$500	12.1%	16.0%	2.2%
US\$500 to US\$999	21.8	24.8	14.3
US\$1,000 to US\$1,999	22.8	21.6	26.0
US\$2,000 to US\$2,999	19.3	17.8	22.9
US\$3,000 to US\$3,999	10.5	9.2	13.9
US\$4,000 to US\$4,999	7.1	6.1	9.5
US\$5,000 or more	6.5	4.6	11.3
(Number of respondents)	(820)	(589)	(231)

^{*} For personal reasons.

The tendency to spend more also correlates with socioeconomic class. Class A/B travelers are more than one and a half times as likely as class C+ travelers to have spent US\$4,000 or more per person on their most recent trip (16.8% versus 10.2%).

TRAVELING PARTY CONFIGURATION

The vast majority of travelers (79.5%) were accompanied by someone on their most recent international trip; only 20.5% traveled alone (Exhibit II-14). More than one-third (36.4%) traveled with a spouse or partner. Traveling party composition tends to correlate with the destination visited. For example, U.S.-only travelers are more likely than global travelers to travel with children or with other adult family members and less likely to travel only with friends.

EXHIBIT II-14. COMPOSITION OF TRAVELING PARTY ON MOST RECENT TRIP OUTSIDE OF MEXICO FOR VACATION OR TO VISIT FAMILY

	All Travelers	U.SOnly Travelers	Global Travelers
Couple only	12.8%	13.7%	10.6%
Couple with other adults	2.2	1.6	3.5
Adult family group	29.1	31.5	23.1
Friends only	12.8	8.6	23.1
Any children under 18	18.2	20.7	12.2
Solo	20.5	20.7	20.0
Other	4.5	3.2	7.5
(Number of respondents)	(874)	(619)	(255)

COUPLES

Comparatively few Mexicans (12.8%) traveled with only their spouse or partner on their most recent international trip. Couple-only travel is more common among Americans and Canadians—roughly 4 in 10 of them typically travel only as couples.⁸

OTHER FAMILY TRAVEL

Traveling with other family members is quite common. Almost 3 in 10 (29.1%) were accompanied by adult family members such as a parent (12.7%), an adult child (12.1%), or another relative—aunt, cousin, sister, etc. (24.7%). Almost one in five (18.2%) took one or more children under 18 along.

Many Mexicans travel internationally with their young children—44.0% of those with children under 18 took them along on their most recent international trip. They are only somewhat more likely to take children to the United States than to other destinations.

PARTY SIZE

Half of all the most recent international trips taken by Mexican travelers consisted of only one or two persons (Exhibit II-15). Those who traveled with one or more children under 18 tended to travel in larger groups; the most common party size for these family travelers was four persons—two adults and two children. Solos

⁸ TravelStyles 2002: Americans as International Travelers and TravelStyles 2001: Canadians as International Travelers. Unless otherwise specified, all data regarding American and Canadian travelers in this report come from these sources.

were more likely to be traveling primarily to visit family. Also, they tended to be young (47.2% under 35) and male (62.0%).

EXHIBIT II-15. TRAVELING PARTY SIZE ON MOST RECENT TRIP*

	All Travelers	Those Who Traveled with Children under 18
One	20.5%	-
Two	30.0	3.1%
Three	16.1	25.0
Four	15.5	33.8
Five	8.8	21.9
Six or more	9.0	16.3
(Number of respondents)	(874)	(160)

^{*} For personal reasons.



HIGHLIGHTS

- Europe holds the greatest appeal for Mexican travelers, followed by the Caribbean, the United States, and Canada.
- Many Mexicans perceive international destinations to be safer and less expensive to travel in, presenting an opportunity for other countries and a challenge for Mexico.
- Mexican travelers' interest in the United States and Canada is roughly comparable. However, interest in Canada has not yet translated into visitation, suggesting a very strong opportunity for Canada in the Mexican market.
- More than half of Mexican international travelers express a strong interest in visiting their Latin American neighbors.
 Brazil and Argentina are the most popular destinations in South America.
- Travel to the United States may suffer as a result of the country's tightening of visa requirements. Most Mexican travelers without a U.S. visa say that the cumbersome procedures are likely to make them decide to travel elsewhere. This situation is likely to favor travel to Canada.

RELATIVE APPEAL

Europe is by far the most appealing international destination for Mexican travelers; 88.1% are extremely or very interested in visiting there (Exhibit III-1). The Caribbean (80.3%), the United States (76.2%), and Canada (75.9%) garner a strong level of interest among at least three-quarters of travelers. For all destinations, interest in visiting is higher among previous visitors.

EXHIBIT III-1. INTEREST IN VISITING OR REVISITING SELECTED DESTINATIONS (EXTREMELY OR VERY INTERESTED)

	All Travelers	Previous Visitors
Europe	88.1%	97.2%
The Caribbean	80.3	87.7
The United States	76.2	78.9
Canada	75.9	85.4
South America	56.7	73.4
Central America	46.0	49.6
Oceania	43.1	80.0*
The Middle East	41.0	50.0*
Asia	34.8	55.5*
Africa	28.8	69.6*
(Number of respondents)	(1,041)	(10-957)

^{*}Caution: very small sample size.

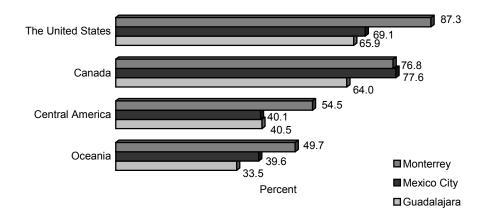
Younger travelers (age 18 to 29) generally express more interest than older Mexicans in most foreign destinations, particularly the Pacific Rim and Africa. Travelers age 30 to 49 are more likely to favor Canada and Latin America. And older travelers (age 50 and beyond) express greater interest in the United States than do their younger counterparts.

Mexicans who speak a foreign language express a stronger desire than other travelers to visit Europe, the Caribbean, and Canada, as well as Asia and Oceania. By contrast, Spanish-only-speaking travelers express a higher level of interest in travel to Central America and the United States.

Europe and the Caribbean are equally appealing to Mexican travelers in all three cities we surveyed. However, residents of Monterrey

generally express higher interest than travelers from Mexico City or Guadalajara in traveling to the United States, South and Central America, and Oceania (Exhibit III-2).

EXHIBIT III-2. INTEREST IN VISITING SELECTED DESTINATIONS—BY CITY (EXTREMELY OR VERY INTERESTED)



EUROPE

The desirability of Europe to Mexicans cannot be overstated; almost all international travelers (94.2%) express some level of interest in traveling there (Exhibit III-3).

EXHIBIT III-3. INTEREST IN VISITING EUROPE

Extremely	64.9%
Very much	23.2
Somewhat	6.1
Not very much	4.0
Not at all	1.4
Don't know	0.4
(Number of respondents = 1.041)	

(Number of respondents = 1,041)

France is by far the most attractive European country for Mexicans; 61.9% of international travelers express interest in visiting or revisiting the country (Exhibit III-4). Italy (46.4%) is a distant second, followed by Spain (44.6%), Germany (37.5%), and Great Britain (32.3%). No other European country appeals to more than about one in eight travelers.

EXHIBIT III-4. INTEREST IN VISITING SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

France	61.9%
Italy	46.4
Spain	44.6
Germany	37.5
Great Britain*	32.3
Holland	12.7
Greece	12.1
Switzerland	8.7
Russia	6.0
Austria	3.4

(Number of respondents = 1,041)

THE CARIBBEAN

As a reflection of their penchant for beach destinations, almost all Mexican travelers (93.1%) express some level of interest in the Caribbean. However, only 14.0% of international travelers have ever been to the Caribbean, and just 12.5% plan to go there in the next two years. Clearly, domestic destinations on Mexico's own Caribbean coast are stiff competition for the islands.

Cuba has become a favorite destination for many Mexicans in recent years; 27.9% of Mexican travelers indicate strong interest in traveling to the country. Vacationing in Cuba is convenient and affordable: direct flights leave from Mexico City and from Cancun, and costs on the island are significantly lower than those in Mexico's own beach resorts. Like Canada, Mexico has maintained relations with Cuba despite the U.S. trade embargo, and many Mexican businesses keep investments there.

NORTH AMERICA

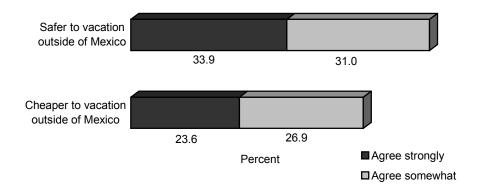
MEXICO

Mexicans are unusual among Latins in that they genuinely enjoy traveling within their own country and tend to do so extensively. Besides a love for their beach resorts, many display an appreciation for national archaeological sites and colonial towns and make a point of traveling regularly to the country's interior for local festivals.

^{*} Great Britain includes England, Scotland, and Wales.

The fact that many Mexicans perceive international destinations to be safer or less expensive to travel in than Mexico presents an opportunity for other countries and a challenge for Mexico. For example, 64.9% agree that it is safer to vacation outside of Mexico; similarly, 50.5% agree that it is cheaper to do so (Exhibit III-5).

EXHIBIT III-5. PERCEPTIONS OF RELATIVE COST AND SAFETY WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL



THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Mexican travelers' interest in the United States and Canada is roughly comparable; 76.3% are extremely or very interested in visiting or revisiting the United States, and 75.8% express similar interest in visiting Canada (Exhibit III-6). However, interest in Canada has not yet translated into visitation—while 87.7% of international travelers visited the United States in the past three years, just 16.2% went to Canada. These data suggest a very strong opportunity for Canada in the Mexican market.

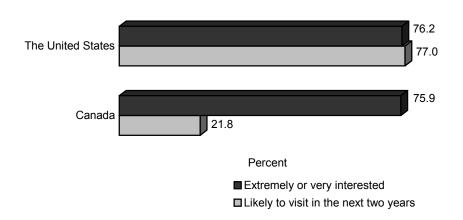
EXHIBIT III-6. INTEREST IN VISITING THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

	United States	Canada
Extremely	37.9%	38.8%
Very much	38.4	37.0
Somewhat	14.7	15.1
Not very much	5.6	5.7
Not at all	3.2	2.7
Don't know	0.3	0.6

(Number of respondents = 1,041)

The discrepancy between interest and visitation is likely to continue over the short term. Substantially fewer Mexican travelers say they are likely to travel to Canada than to the United States within the next two years (Exhibit III-7).

EXHIBIT III-7. INTEREST IN VISITING THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, IN COMPARISON WITH LIKELIHOOD OF VISITING IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS



Over the longer term, the gap between interest and visitation and intentions to do so is likely to narrow, particularly if Canada increases its promotional activities to those segments that offer special promise.

APPEAL OF SELECTED NORTH AMERICAN CITIES

Mexicans are drawn to the excitement and vibrancy of a number of cities in the United States and Canada. With its strong Latin influence, excellent air links, and plentiful shopping, Miami is the most appealing urban destination for Mexican travelers; 75.6% are extremely or very interested in visiting the city (Exhibit III-8). More than 7 in 10 international travelers also express a strong interest in visiting Las Vegas, New York City, Toronto, and Montreal.

EXHIBIT III-8. INTEREST IN VISITING OR REVISITING SELECTED NORTH AMERICAN CITIES (EXTREMELY OR VERY INTERESTED)

Miami	75.6%
Las Vegas	73.6
New York	72.7
Toronto	71.7
Montreal	70.2
Orlando	69.9
San Francisco	68.1
Vancouver	67.5
Quebec City	63.1
Ottawa	62.4
Los Angeles	61.2
Washington, D.C.	56.8
San Diego	54.6
Chicago	54.2
San Antonio	53.5
Houston	52.7
Calgary	48.5
Whistler	41.9

(Number of respondents = 1,041)

Different cities appeal to different segments of Mexican travelers. For instance, Orlando attracts families; 42.2% of travelers with children under the age of 18 say they are extremely interested in visiting Orlando, compared with 28.3% of other travelers. Similarly, Las Vegas draws younger Mexicans; 43.1% of travelers age 54 or younger are extremely interested in visiting Las Vegas, compared with 37.4% of travelers age 55 or older.

Within Canada, Montreal attracts younger travelers; 36.7% of travelers age 44 or younger are extremely interested in visiting Montreal, compared with 26.4% of travelers age 45 or older. Similarly, Quebec City appeals strongly to French speakers; 43.0% of French-speaking travelers are extremely interested in visiting Quebec City, compared with 26.7% of travelers who do not speak the language.

Mexican travelers who have previously visited Canada are most interested in visiting or revisiting Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Quebec City, and Ottawa (Exhibit III-9). Interestingly, the level of interest in visiting Montreal surges among those who have previ-

ously visited Canada, and Montreal is the city travelers are most likely to want to revisit. It is clear that Mexican travelers have had very positive experiences when traveling in Canada, and that they look forward to returning.

EXHIBIT III-9. INTEREST IN VISITING OR REVISITING SELECTED CANADIAN CITIES AMONG PREVIOUS VISITORS TO CANADA (EXTREMELY OR VERY INTERESTED)

Montreal	85.7%
Toronto	81.6
Vancouver	80.2
Quebec City	78.9
Ottawa	74.5

(Number of respondents = 214)

LATIN AMERICA

More than half (56.7%) of Mexican travelers indicate a strong interest in visiting South America; Central America appeals to fewer (46.1%). Brazil (65.8%) and Argentina (57.8%) are by far the most popular Latin American destinations among international travelers (Exhibit III-10).

EXHIBIT III-10. DESIRE TO VISIT SELECTED LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Brazil	65.8%
Argentina	57.8
Venezuela	31.0
Colombia	23.3
Chile	23.2
Peru	15.1
Costa Rica	12.7
Panama	6.8
Guatemala	5.5

(Number of respondents = 1,041)

THE PACIFIC RIM

More than 4 in 10 Mexican travelers (43.1%) are extremely or very interested in visiting Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific islands); 34.8% express strong interest in Asia.

Generally speaking, Oceania draws young and single Mexicans; 47.6% of unmarried travelers are extremely or very interested in visiting the region, compared with 39.5% of married travelers. Similarly, 50.6% of travelers age 18 to 34 express strong interest in the region, compared with 38.1% of travelers age 35 or older. Asia is generally more popular with women (38.4%) than with men (30.5%).

TRAVEL INTENTIONS

Whether in fact travelers ever visit the places on their "wish list" and the order in which they visit them depend on a variety of factors—distance, cost and proximity, and entry requirements among them.

The majority of Mexican travelers say they are likely to visit the United States in the next two years (Exhibit III-11). Almost all (91.3%) of these have a valid U.S. visa. Over the longer term, travel to the United States may suffer from the country's tightening of entry procedures. After September 11, obtaining or renewing a visa to travel to the United States from Mexico—as from many other countries—has become more time consuming, difficult, and expensive. The more cumbersome procedures may cause some Mexicans to decide to travel elsewhere. In fact, most (76.4%) of those without a current U.S. visa say they are likely to travel elsewhere to avoid the procedures required to obtain one.

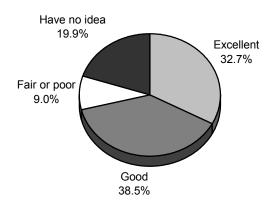
EXHIBIT III-11. LIKELIHOOD OF VISITING SELECTED DESTINATIONS IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS

The United States	77.0%
	11.070
Europe	34.8
Canada	21.8
The Caribbean	12.5
South America	7.4
Central America	5.2
Oceania	2.0
The Middle East	1.9
Asia	1.4
Africa	1.3

(Number of respondents = 1,041)

Canada may benefit from the U.S.'s tightening of entry procedures. Mexicans visiting Canada as tourists do not require visas to be issued before arrival. As a result, the majority (71.2%) of Mexican international travelers rate Canada's entry requirements very highly (Exhibit III-12).

EXHIBIT III-12. MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL TRAVELERS' PERCEPTION OF CANADA'S ENTRY REQUIREMENTS



PART II: THE MARKET FOR CANADA



HIGHLIGHTS

- Three-quarters of Mexican international travelers in the three cities we surveyed are extremely or very interested in visiting or revisiting Canada. We refer to these travelers as *target travelers for Canada*.
- Many target travelers for Canada are multilingual; threequarters speak a language other than Spanish; almost one in six speak at least two other languages.
- International travel is an integral part of the lifestyle of upscale Mexicans. The vast majority of target travelers say that international travel is common among their circle of friends.
- Mexicans tend to value travel for its educational value and overwhelmingly consider international travel an investment in the education of their children.
- On their international trips, upscale Mexicans place a high value on comfort and convenience and tend to be ready to pay a premium to treat themselves and their families to top-quality experiences and services.
- Almost all target travelers admit to splurging on some aspect of their international trips. They are especially prone to splurge on lodging, a reflection of the value they place on high-end hotels.
- As travelers, they tend to be hands-on, independent, and self-reliant. They are generally averse to delegating travel arrangements. Although many often travel in groups with family members or friends, only 1 in 10 would opt for an escorted group tour.

We estimate that about three-quarters (75.9%) of upscale Mexican international travelers in the three cities surveyed are in the market for Canada. They comprise a market of approximately 2.3 million persons. These travelers have indicated that they are extremely or very interested in visiting or revisiting Canada. The chapters in this part of the report describe these *target travelers for Canada*.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Upscale Mexicans of all ages travel internationally (Exhibit IV-1). This pattern is similar to that of Brazil, and contrasts sharply with Canada and the United States, where international travel, particularly to long-haul destinations, is heavily weighted toward older travelers.

EXHIBIT IV-1. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA

18 to 24	18.6%
25 to 34	20.4
35 to 44	18.6
45 to 54	21.4
55 to 64	11.1
65 or older	9.9

(Number of respondents = 790)

The majority (54.7%) of target travelers surveyed for this study belong to class A/B. These individuals are more likely than their counterparts in class C+ to be global travelers. The sample included more men (53.0%) than women. Most survey respondents (56.6%) are married.

Residents of Mexico City comprise almost half (49.9%) of target travelers in this study. Residents of Monterrey account for 41.4%; the balance reside in Guadalajara.

LIFE STAGE

About one-third (35.6%) of target travelers have children under 18 living at home (Exhibit IV-2). This is somewhat higher than among Canadian international travelers, 27.3% of whom have children under 18 living at home.

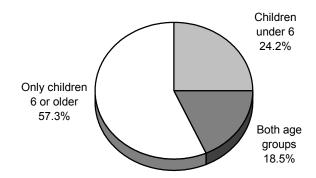
EXHIBIT IV-2. AGE OF CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

Have children under 18 living at home	35.6%
Under 6	15.2
6 to 12	16.6
13 to 17	16.1

(Number of respondents = 789-790)

Most have only one or two children under 18; 42.3% have one child and 39.5% have two children. The majority (57.3%) of those with children under 18 have only children aged 6 or older at home (Exhibit IV-3).

EXHIBIT IV-3. AGE OF CHILDREN (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 AT HOME)



Mexicans like to travel with their children. Nearly half (44.5%) of target travelers with children under 18 took them along on their most recent trip outside of Mexico. It is somewhat more common to travel with older children; 49.6% of those whose children are all 6 or older took them along on their most recent trip, compared with 37.8% of those with children under 6.

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

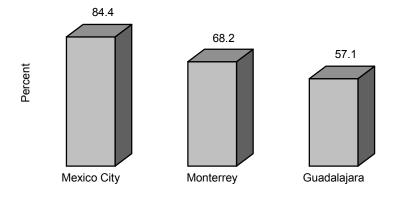
Many Mexican international travelers are multilingual. Three-quarters (77.6%) of Canada's target travelers speak a language other than Spanish, and 15.3% speak at least two other languages. Class A/B travelers are more likely than class C+ travelers to speak an-

other language; 84.0% of class A/B travelers do so, compared with 69.8% of class C+ travelers. Among all target travelers, English is the most commonly spoken foreign language (75.3%), followed by French (11.6%).

Younger Mexican travelers are slightly more likely than older ones to speak English; more than three-quarters (78.2%) of target travelers under 35 say they speak English, compared with 68.9% of target travelers 55 or older.

English language proficiency correlates with geography; significantly more target travelers in Mexico City speak English, compared with those who live in Monterrey or Guadalajara (Exhibit IV-4). For maximum effectiveness in promoting Canada, marketing materials aimed at Guadalajara should be in Spanish.

EXHIBIT IV-4. ENGLISH PROFICIENCY—BY CITY OF RESIDENCE (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



SOME PSYCHOGRAPHIC DIMENSIONS

ENTHUSIASM FOR TRAVEL

Upscale Mexicans like to travel and do so often, both within and outside Mexico. The vast majority of target travelers (84.4%) took at least one domestic vacation trip in the past year in which they were away from home for two or more nights (Exhibit IV-5). One-third (32.8%) took four or more such trips.

EXHIBIT IV-5. NUMBER OF DOMESTIC TRIPS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

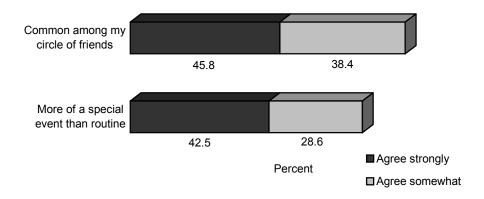
None	15.6%
One	16.2
Two	21.3
Three	14.1
Four or five	17.6
Six or more	15.2

(Number of respondents = 789)

International travel is an integral part of the lifestyle of upscale Mexicans. The vast majority of target travelers (84.2%) agree with the statement "International travel is common among my circle of friends" (Exhibit IV-6). Predictably, class A/B travelers are more likely than those in class C+ to agree with the statement.

The data suggest that they would like to travel more than they actually do and that they do not take their travels for granted. Seven in 10 target travelers (71.1%) agree with the statement "For me, an international trip is more of a special event than routine."

EXHIBIT IV-6. PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

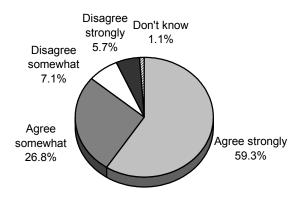


TRAVEL AS EDUCATION

Like many other Latin Americans, Mexicans place a high value on the educational aspect of travel. In fact, a commonly used descriptor for someone not considered especially interesting or accomplished is "no ha viajado" (he or she hasn't traveled) or "no tiene mundo" (he/she has no world view or perspective).

Many Mexicans value travel for their own edification, as well as to round their children's education; in fact, the majority of target travelers (73.9%) agree at least somewhat with the statement "I think of travel as an investment in the education of my children," and more than half of them agree strongly. Agreement is even stronger among those with children under 18 living at home, 86.1% of whom agree—59.3% agree strongly (Exhibit IV-7).

EXHIBIT IV-7. "I THINK OF TRAVEL AS AN INVESTMENT IN THE EDUCATION OF MY CHILDREN" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 LIVING AT HOME)

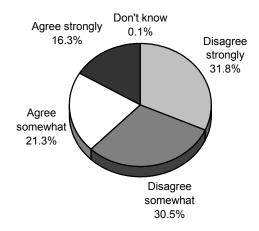


Canada offers many opportunities for educational travel. For instance, upscale Mexicans send their children to summer camp in Canada to learn English or French. Further promoting Canada's museums, cultural events, and historical attractions will bolster Canada's reputation as an educational destination.

A QUEST FOR NEW EXPERIENCES

Like their counterparts in other countries, Mexicans travel primarily to see and experience what they cannot do in Mexico. Other MCG research has indicated that Mexicans are motivated to travel by the new and different. And indeed, the majority are more inclined to try out new places rather than to return to those they already know; 62.3% of Mexican international travelers disagree with the statement "I prefer to return to places that I already know rather than experiment with a new place" (Exhibit IV-8). Three of 10 (31.8%) disagree strongly.

EXHIBIT IV-8. "I PREFER TO RETURN TO PLACES THAT I ALREADY KNOW RATHER THAN EXPERIMENT WITH A NEW PLACE" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



Previous visitation to Canada among Mexican travelers is relatively low, presenting the opportunity for Canada to position itself as a new and exciting destination. This approach would be particularly effective in attracting younger travelers, who are the most inclined to try out new places.

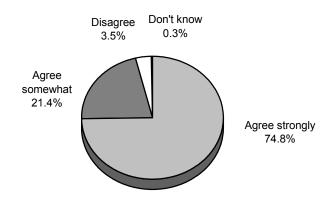
Although most Mexicans want to broaden their horizons by going to new places, more than a third of target travelers (37.6%) do want to revisit destinations to relive enjoyable experiences.

ATTITUDES TOWARD TRAVEL EXPENDITURES

Mexican travelers, like many of their Latin counterparts, tend not to want to "rough it" on their vacation trips. Almost all target travelers (94.7%) agree with the statement "Comfort and convenience are a priority for me when I travel outside of Mexico"; 72.9% agree strongly. Women and global travelers are the most inclined to seek comfort and convenience on their travels.

In addition to wanting to be catered to, they are often willing to pay a premium for top-quality experiences and services. Almost all target travelers for Canada (96.2%) agree to some extent with the statement "On vacation, I tend to treat myself and my family to the best that I can afford"; 74.8% agree strongly (Exhibit IV-9). This willingness to opt for the best they can afford is an important differentiating characteristic of Mexican travelers that makes them highly desirable as patrons of all kinds of tourist services. Older travelers, married travelers, and those with children under 18 are especially likely to agree with the statement.

EXHIBIT IV-9. "ON VACATION, I TEND TO TREAT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY TO THE BEST THAT I CAN AFFORD" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



Nearly all target travelers (99.0%) admit that they are likely to splurge on at least one aspect of an international vacation. Shopping heads the list, followed by dining and lodging (Exhibit IV-10). Women are somewhat more likely to splurge on shopping, on tickets to cultural activities and entertainment, and on excursions. Men are somewhat more likely to splurge on dining and hotels.

EXHIBIT IV-10. ASPECTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL TRIP ON WHICH TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA ARE LIKELY TO SPLURGE

Shopping	74.7%
Dining	64.7
Lodging	63.0
Tickets to cultural activities and entertainment	49.6
Tours and excursions	43.0
(Number of respondents = 790)	

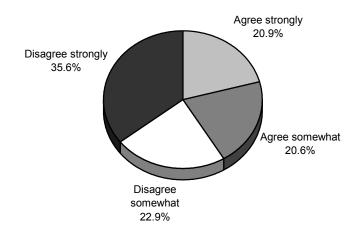
Again, like many upscale Latins, Mexicans tend to stay in very nice places when they travel. In this regard, they differ markedly from their Canadian counterparts. Target travelers are almost twice as likely as Canadian international travelers to splurge on lodging on an international vacation (63.0% versus 32.8%).

INDEPENDENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

As travelers, upscale Mexicans tend to be "hands-on," independent, and self-reliant. Most read up in advance on the countries they are going to visit; in fact, only 18.1% of Canada's target travelers agree strongly with the statement "I usually don't read much about the countries that I am planning to visit."

Among upscale Mexicans, delegating is almost part of the culture; yet, when it comes to travel, the majority like to involve themselves directly with the arrangements. Fewer than half of target travelers (41.5%) agree with the statement "I like others to make the arrangements and handle all the details for me"; only one in five agree strongly (Exhibit IV-11).

EXHIBIT IV-11. "I LIKE OTHERS TO MAKE THE ARRANGEMENTS AND HANDLE ALL THE DETAILS FOR ME" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



Many Mexican travelers like to plan ahead. The majority of target travelers for Canada typically purchase or arrange sightseeing tours (65.7%) and admission to events (56.0%) before their departure on international trips.

Probably because so many of them are experienced travelers and speak other languages, most target travelers feel at home in non-Spanish-speaking environments. Fewer than one in seven (13.6%) agree strongly with the statement "I feel a little uneasy in places where Spanish is not spoken"; an additional 23.6% agree somewhat.

HOW THEY LIKE TO TRAVEL

Mexicans' travel arrangement preferences reflect the value that they place on independence and individuality. When traveling internationally, the great majority of target travelers (89.9%) favor striking out on their own (Exhibit IV-12). MCG segments these independent travelers according to the degree of structure that they are most comfortable with during their vacations.

Group
10.1% Impromptu
21.4%

Custom
42.8% Package
25.7%

EXHIBIT IV-12. TRAVEL ARRANGEMENT PREFERENCES OF TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA

Impromptu travelers are the most flexible and spontaneous. They like to travel without a fixed schedule and with few or no advance reservations, instead making arrangements as they go. They account for 21.4% of all target travelers.

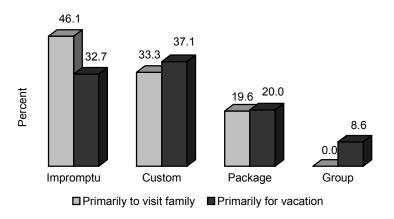
Package and custom travelers prefer to have advance reservations. Package travelers—accounting for 25.7% of Canada's target travelers—are content to purchase an off-the-shelf itinerary. Reflecting their desire for a personalized experience, 42.8% of target travelers favor custom arrangements—tailor-made itineraries prepared to their specifications.

Although Mexicans often travel in groups with family or friends, just 1 in 10 target travelers (10.1%) would opt for an escorted group tour. Group travelers are somewhat older than those who opt for independent travel.

HOW THEY TRAVEL

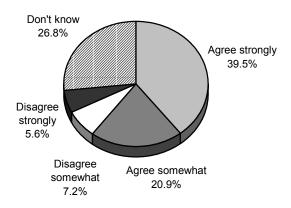
A variety of factors—including reason for travel and familiarity with the selected destination—influence travel arrangements for a particular trip. For instance, target travelers whose most recent trip was primarily for vacation were more likely to go with custom arrangements, while those who traveled primarily to visit family tended to do so impromptu, or largely without advance reservations (Exhibit IV-13). Only 1.7% of travelers took an ocean cruise on their most recent international trip.

EXHIBIT IV-13. TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS ON MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



Finding a good fare or package has a great influence on Mexican travelers' selection of a destination. The majority of target travelers believe that when traveling to Canada, it is cheaper to buy a vacation package than to buy air, ground, and hotel on their own; 60.4% agree in some measure. However, many Mexican travelers are unsure of the relative prices of traveling to Canada on a vacation package and a custom itinerary; more than one in four target travelers (26.8%) don't know which would be less expensive (Exhibit IV-14).

EXHIBIT IV-14. "WHEN TRAVELING TO CANADA IT IS CHEAPER TO BUY A VA-CATION PACKAGE THAN TO BUY AIR, GROUND, AND HOTEL ON YOUR OWN" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



TYPES OF TRIPS THEY WOULD TAKE

The lure of the beach is very strong for Mexicans. Although Mexico has beautiful coastlines of its own, most target travelers (71.9%) say they would be highly likely to travel internationally for a beach vacation (Exhibit IV-15).

EXHIBIT IV-15. LIKELIHOOD OF TAKING VARIOUS KINDS OF INTERNATIONAL TRIPS

	Highly Likely	Somewhat Likely
A beach vacation	71.9%	21.9%
A general sightseeing trip spent seeing the highlights of a destination	58.2	36.3
A trip with a strong emphasis on culture and education	41.5	39.1
A trip focused on nature and ecology	29.7	40.1
A trip built around casinos and gambling	25.3	28.5
A trip built around an outdoor activity such as skiing, rafting, hiking, or bicycling	25.2	37.6

(Number of respondents = 789-790)

Mexican travelers are also partial to trips that offer a range of activities and experiences. The least specialized kind of trip—a general sightseeing trip touching on the highlights of a destination—is very popular; more than half (58.2%) of target travelers say they would

be highly likely to take such a trip. Similarly, 41.5% say they would be highly likely to take a trip with a strong emphasis on culture and education. Fewer of them are likely to take international trips built around just one theme, be it nature or a particular outdoor activity.

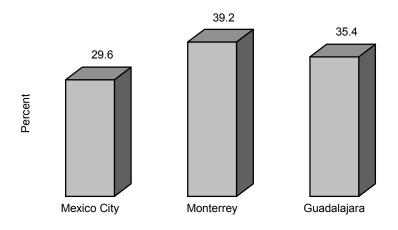
CASINOS AND GAMBLING

Many travelers are keen on visiting casinos and partaking in gaming on international trips, probably because casinos are prohibited in Mexico. The majority (53.8%) of target travelers would be likely to take a trip built around casinos and gambling.

Many Canadian destinations offer casinos and gaming, and Mexican travelers visiting Canada would be likely to enjoy building such activities into their itinerary. Mexican *gaming enthusiasts*⁹ account for 34.1% of all target travelers for Canada and constitute a particularly promising segment for casinos, racetracks, and other gaming establishments. By and large, they are more likely than other Mexican travelers to be young, upper class, and men.

Residents of Monterrey are more likely than other target travelers to be drawn to casinos and gambling. Nearly 4 of 10 travelers from Monterrey (39.2%) are gaming enthusiasts, compared with 29.6% of travelers from Mexico City and 35.4% of those from Guadalajara (Exhibit IV-16).





Target travelers who are highly likely to take a trip built around casinos and gambling *or* who are highly likely to go to a casino or gamble while on an international vacation.

MENLO CONSULTING GROUP, INC.

-

ATTITUDES TOWARD CRUISING

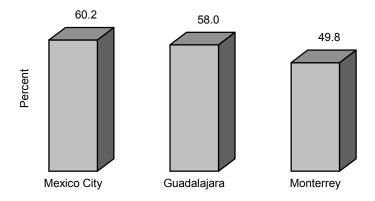
Cruising is relatively new for Mexicans—only 15.2% of target travelers have ever taken an ocean cruise of three or more nights duration. However, cruising could really take off in Mexico, as suggested by the fact that more than half (55.7%) of travelers say they are likely to cruise in the next two years; 11.8% indicate that they are very likely to do so. Cruise lines in Canada, along both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, stand to benefit from this high level of interest.

In our view, cruises are an ideal travel product for Mexicans; cruising offers the variety that they seek, and cruising is well suited for those who like to travel in small groups of family members or friends, as Mexicans often do. Moreover, cruising offers the pampering and customized attention that many Mexicans enjoy.

On the basis of their past experience and intentions, we estimate that roughly half of Canada's target travelers are in the market for cruising. These travelers are the industry's best prospects for expanding the market. *Cruisers*—those who have cruised previously and say they are very or somewhat likely to cruise in the next two years—account for 12.7% of target travelers. A further 43.0% are *potential new cruisers*—those who have never taken an ocean cruise but say they are very or somewhat likely to do so in the next two years. The balance (44.3%) of travelers are *non-cruisers*; irrespective of their previous cruising experience—these travelers say that they are not likely to cruise in the next two years.

Residents of Mexico City and Guadalajara are most likely to be drawn to cruising. Six in 10 target travelers from Mexico City (60.2%) and Guadalajara (58.0%) are in the market for cruising, compared with 49.8% of travelers from Monterrey (Exhibit IV-17).

EXHIBIT IV-17. TRAVELERS IN THE MARKET FOR CRUISING—BY CITY (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



WHAT THEY LIKE TO DO ON TRIPS

When on an international trip, target travelers are inclined to participate in a broad range of activities (Exhibit IV-18). A trip to Canada would allow them to indulge in many different activities, including trying the local cuisine, ambling around to soak in the ambiance, and visiting museums and art galleries.

EXHIBIT IV-18. LIKELIHOOD OF ENGAGING IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES ON A TRIP OUTSIDE OF MEXICO (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

	Highly Likely	Somewhat Likely
Spend a few days at a beach	70.3%	24.3%
Go shopping	65.8	26.3
Try local cuisine	62.7	27.5
Walk around and soak in the ambiance		
of a place	58.2	29.2
Visit sites of historical interest	54.2	35.2
Go to amusement or theme parks	51.0	35.1
Visit museums or art galleries	47.2	37.1
Eat at a well-known restaurant	44.1	38.0
Go to nightclubs, dancing, etc.	41.4	31.3
Visit national parks and wilderness areas	41.1	40.3
Attend a sporting event	36.2	32.9
Go to a casino, gamble	28.4	23.4
Go to the opera or ballet	22.7	28.5
Tour a winery	21.5	28.7
(Number of respondents = 789-790)		



HIGHLIGHTS

- Canadian culture, both traditional and contemporary, is a big draw for upscale Mexican travelers. On a trip to Canada, many target travelers would enjoy visiting museums and art galleries, attending cultural events and festivals, and experiencing Canada's aboriginal cultures.
- Mexican travelers show a great appreciation for Canada's scenery and an eagerness to explore it through a number of outdoor activities.
- Cold winter weather is not a deterrent for target travelers; the majority would be willing to visit Canada at any time of year. They also demonstrate strong interest in trying winter activities, such as dogsledding and skiing.
- Although target travelers have exceedingly positive perceptions of Canada, they also demonstrate an important lack of awareness about the activities and attractions that Canada offers.

PERCEPTIONS OF CANADA

Mexican travelers have very positive perceptions of Canada. When asked to rate Canada on a number of dimensions, target travelers give high ratings. They award the best ratings for outdoor sports and activities (Exhibit V-1). Canada also fares particularly well in terms of hotels, entry requirements, variety of things to do, and quality of service. Their rating of convenient air service is quite high, considering the relative dearth of non-stop flights to Canada.

EXHIBIT V-1. TARGET TRAVELERS RATING CANADA AS "EXCELLENT" ON SELECTED DIMENSIONS

	All Target Travelers	Previous Visitors to Canada	Rank among Previous Visitors
Outdoor sports and activities	41.7%	50.1%	7
Hotels	36.9	52.4	5
Entry requirements	36.0	59.9	1
Variety of things to do	35.9	53.3	4
Quality of service	35.1	59.0	2
Friendly to Mexicans	31.9	55.0	3
Dining/restaurants	31.8	48.9	8
Convenient air service from			
Mexico	30.5	50.4	6
Historical attractions	29.5	46.6	9
Shopping	25.5	40.1	10
Nightlife/entertainment	24.3	37.9	11
(Number of respondents)	(789-791)	(182-184)	

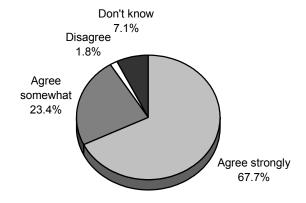
Target travelers who have previously visited Canada were clearly satisfied by their experiences. They give higher ratings to each of the dimensions listed in our survey. Entry requirements, quality of service, and friendliness to Mexicans receive considerably higher marks from previous visitors.

Mexicans view Canada as a welcoming destination with good service; however, they rate Canada less favorably for shopping, historical attractions, and entertainment. Because Mexicans enjoy these activities when traveling internationally, these areas could benefit from further promotional efforts in Mexico.

SAFETY

Canada has an excellent reputation for safety—91.1% of target travelers agree with the statement "Canada is a safe country in which to travel" (Exhibit V-2). This reputation places Canada in an enviable position relative to other places.

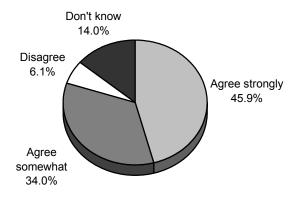
EXHIBIT V-2. "CANADA IS A SAFE COUNTRY IN WHICH TO TRAVEL" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



VALUE FOR THE MONEY

The majority of target travelers agree that "Overall, Canada offers good value for the money" (Exhibit V-3). The perception of Canada as an affordable destination is surely influenced by the economic incentive created by the relative weakness of the Canadian dollar.

EXHIBIT V-3. "OVERALL, CANADA OFFERS GOOD VALUE FOR THE MONEY" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



Target travelers are divided when asked specifically about the cost of getting to Canada—44.1% agree in some measure with the statement "The cost of the airfare to get to Canada puts me off," 47.9% disagree in some measure, and 8.0% don't know.

WHAT THEY WOULD ENJOY IN CANADA

On a trip to Canada, target travelers would enjoy many different types of activities, including those associated with traditional touring and those focused on the everyday life of the destination (Exhibit V-4).

EXHIBIT V-4. SELECTED ACTIVITIES TARGET TRAVELERS WOULD ENJOY ON A TRIP TO CANADA

Relaxing in a sidewalk café	84.4%
Shopping	81.1
Traditional touring activities (museums, art galleries, music, dance)	78.1
Attending a cultural event/festival	76.7
Experiencing aboriginal culture	48.9
Visiting a spa	46.2

(Number of respondents = 789-790)

URBAN SOPHISTICATION

Mexican travelers enjoy visiting dynamic, high-profile cities and believe that Canada has vibrant urban centers. Nearly two-thirds of target travelers (64.9%) strongly agree with the statement "Canada has sophisticated and culturally interesting cities"; a further 24.3% agree somewhat.

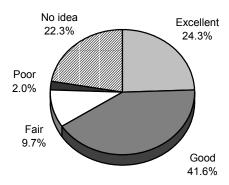
Mexican travelers would enjoy a range of activities that would allow them to experience Canadian cities. For instance, 84.4% would enjoy relaxing in a sidewalk café, giving them an opportunity to observe the local people and experience the ambiance of the city they are visiting.

Mexicans are gregarious people, and they commonly seek out good food and local entertainment on their trips. Almost all target travelers would want to sample local specialties on their international trips. Most (82.1%) are at least somewhat likely to patronize a well-known restaurant; 44.1% are highly likely to do so. Mexican travel-

ers rate Canada's restaurants very favorably; 79.3% believe Canada has "excellent" or "good" restaurants.

Many Mexicans enjoy dancing and nightclubs. Canada has a fairly good image among Mexican travelers when it comes to nightlife. Two-thirds of Mexican travelers (65.9%) rate Canada as "excellent" or "good" for nightlife and entertainment (Exhibit V-5).

EXHIBIT V-5. "HOW DOES CANADA RATE?"—NIGHTLIFE/ENTERTAINMENT (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



SHOPPING

Shopping motivates many Mexicans to travel internationally. In fact, one-third of Mexican travelers (32.4%) have taken an international trip in the previous 12 months primarily for shopping. These travelers are more likely to be women and residents of Monterrey.

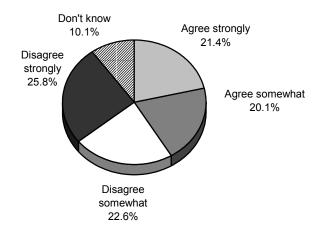
Shopping is one of the main reasons many Mexicans visit the United States. They are attracted to the wide range of merchandise available at lower prices than they can find in Mexico. Canada also stands to profit from Mexican travelers' passion for shopping. About 8 in 10 (81.1%) target travelers would enjoy shopping while on a trip to Canada. When asked how Canada rates for shopping, three-quarters (75.2%) of them responded "excellent" or "good."

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

More than three-quarters of target travelers would enjoy visiting Canadian museums or art galleries and experiencing the music and dance of Canada (78.1%), as well as attending a cultural event or festival (76.7%). Further, about half (48.9%) would enjoy an activity that would allow them to experience Canada's aboriginal cultures.

Canada offers visitors a chance to experience two distinct cultures and languages—English and French. Given Mexicans' fondness for France, it is surprising that only 4 in 10 target travelers (41.5%) agree with the statement "The French influence is one of the key reasons for visiting Canada" (Exhibit V-6). Mexicans who speak French are more inclined to agree with this statement.

EXHIBIT V-6. "THE FRENCH INFLUENCE IS ONE OF THE KEY REASONS FOR VISITING CANADA" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



EXPERIENCES FOR CHILDREN

Mexican travelers appreciate destinations that accommodate the interests of their entire traveling party. Target travelers say almost unanimously (91.7%) that "Canada is a good destination for the whole family"; 69.8% agree strongly.

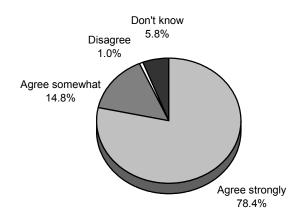
Mexican travelers with young children are fond of visiting amusement or theme parks on their international vacations. In fact, 9 of 10 target travelers who have children younger than 18 living at home (90.4%) say they are at least somewhat likely to go to an

amusement or theme park on a trip outside of Mexico. More than half (57.3%) would be highly likely to do so. American theme parks are an especially strong draw for Mexican families. Although Canada is unlikely to be able to compete directly with the United States in the market for trips built around theme parks, attractions such as Paramount Canada's Wonderland could certainly appeal to family travelers as a part of a trip to Canada.

NATURE AND THE OUTDOORS

Although comparatively few would take a trip focused on ecology and nature, Mexicans do enjoy getting close to nature; 81.4% of target travelers would be likely to visit national parks and wilderness areas on a trip outside of Mexico. A trip to Canada would cater to Mexicans' interest in nature and the outdoors. Target travelers are united in the belief that Canada has spectacular scenery; 93.2% agree strongly or somewhat (Exhibit V-7).

EXHIBIT V-7. "CANADA HAS SPECTACULAR SCENERY" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



Only 25.2% of target travelers say they would be highly likely to take an international trip built around an outdoor activity; however, the majority of target travelers would be either highly or somewhat likely to hike, swim, or bicycle on their international trips (Exhibit V-8).

EXHIBIT V-8. LIKELIHOOD OF ENGAGING IN SELECTED OUTDOOR AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES ON A TRIP OUTSIDE OF MEXICO (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

	Highly Likely	Somewhat Likely
Hiking	38.5%	36.6%
Swimming	33.0	31.3
Bicycling	25.8	30.6
Scuba diving	16.6	19.4
Snow skiing	16.6	21.8
Tennis	14.8	27.3
Fishing	12.9	21.5
Rafting or kayaking	10.8	18.0
Golf	8.0	20.3

(Number of respondents = 789-791)

On a trip to Canada, many target travelers would enjoy whale watching. Many would also like to go hiking, kayaking, and canoeing (Exhibit V-9).

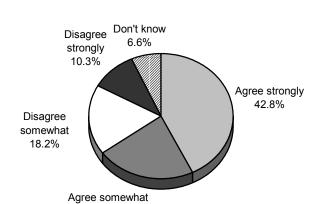
EXHIBIT V-9. SELECTED OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES TARGET TRAVELERS WOULD ENJOY ON A TRIP TO CANADA

Whale watching	69.1%
Hiking	61.5
Trying a winter activity like skiing or dogsledding	58.0
Downhill skiing	44.2
Kayaking/canoeing	32.7
Cross country skiing	31.0

(Number of respondents = 789-790)

WINTER ACTIVITIES

Mexican travelers are not "afraid" of Canada's cold winter weather. In fact, the majority are intrigued by the exotic activities and experiences that Canada's winter climate can offer. Most target travelers (58.0%) would enjoy trying skiing or dogsledding while on a trip to Canada. Their willingness to brave the Canadian winter is confirmed by their readiness to visit Canada at any time of year; nearly two-thirds (65.0%) of target travelers would do so (Exhibit V-10).



22.2%

EXHIBIT V-10. "I WOULD VISIT CANADA AT ANY TIME OF YEAR" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

Snow skiing has become very popular among Mexico's international traveler population. In the past 12 months, 3.4% of all target travelers for Canada took a ski vacation outside of Mexico. Roughly 4 in 10 (38.4%) are at least somewhat likely to ski on an international vacation; 16.6% say they are highly likely to do so. More specifically, almost half (45.9%) of target travelers would enjoy trying either downhill or cross country skiing while visiting Canada; 3 in 10 (29.3%) say they would enjoy trying both types of skiing.

Many wealthy Mexicans have had condominiums in Vail for many years. As a result, Vail is the best-known and most prestigious ski resort for Mexicans. Recently, however, many Mexicans have been finding their way to Canada for skiing and other winter sports. Mexican travelers believe Canada is a first-rate skiing destination; three-quarters (74.1%) of target travelers agree with the statement "Canada has high-quality skiing"; half (49.2%) agree strongly (Exhibit V-11). This positive perception confirms the opportunities that upscale Mexican travelers present for resorts such as Whistler and Mt. Tremblant.

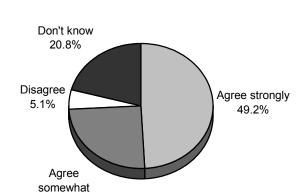


EXHIBIT V-11. "CANADA HAS HIGH-QUALITY SKIING" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

OBSERVATIONS

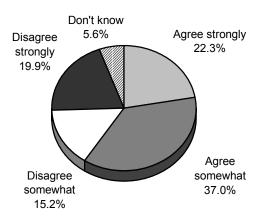
Mexican travelers see Canada as a destination with much to offer them. Their perceptions are exceedingly positive. However, target travelers' overall awareness of Canada leaves something to be desired. Lack of awareness is one important barrier that needs to be overcome if the country is to achieve its potential in Mexico.

24.9%

As an example, one in five don't know whether Canada is good value as a destination, or how it rates for friendliness to Mexicans and quality of service. At least one in eight are unsure how Canada rates for shopping, historical attractions, hotels, dining and restaurants, outdoor sports and activities, and variety of things to do.

The majority (59.3%) of Mexican travelers acknowledge this lack of awareness, agreeing in some measure with the statement "I know very little about traveling in Canada" (Exhibit V-12). In our view, education is key to attracting more upscale Mexican travelers to Canada.

EXHIBIT V-12. "I KNOW VERY LITTLE ABOUT TRAVELING IN CANADA" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)





HIGHLIGHTS

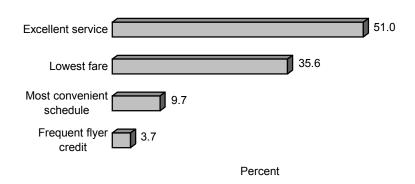
- Mexican travelers generally cite a reputation for excellent service as their most important criterion when selecting an airline for international travel.
- Generally speaking, carrier nationality is not an issue among Mexican international travelers. The majority of target travelers for Canada believe that Mexican and foreign airlines are about the same along a variety of dimensions, suggesting that domestic and foreign carriers have virtually equal opportunities in the marketplace.
- The majority of target travelers are familiar with the quality of international service provided by Air Canada. Canada's flag carrier receives the fourth highest combined score of "good" or "excellent" for international service.
- To assure themselves of a high-quality travel experience, Mexican travelers tend to gravitate to the more recognized and expensive car rental and hotel brands.

AIR TRAVEL

AIRLINE SELECTION CRITERIA

Mexican target travelers cite a reputation for excellent service and the lowest fare as their most important criteria when selecting an airline for international travel (Exhibit VI-1). That only 3.7% mention frequent flyer credit is probably related to the fact that frequent flyer program participation is comparatively low in Mexico. Only 16.7% of international travelers belong to a frequent flyer program; among these, 16.7% mention mileage credit in a frequent flyer program as the most important factor in airline selection.

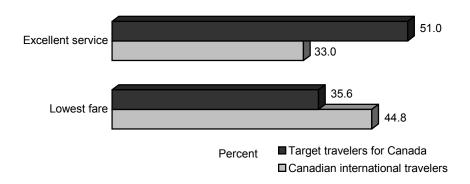
EXHIBIT VI-1. MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN AIRLINE SELECTION (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



Package and group travelers are considerably more likely to select a carrier on the basis of its reputation for service; impromptu travelers are the most price conscious.

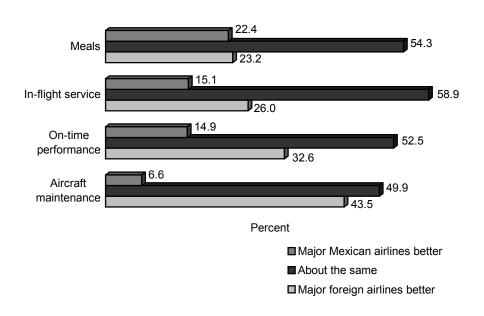
The relative value that target travelers place on service and fare is especially noteworthy as compared with travelers from Canada. Mexicans are one and a half times as likely as Canadians to select airlines on the basis of service; by contrast, Canadian travelers emphasize cost (Exhibit VI-2). This finding aligns with the high value that many Mexican travelers place on comfort and convenience on their vacations.

EXHIBIT VI-2. MOST IMPORTANT AIRLINE SELECTION FACTOR—MEXICAN VERSUS CANADIAN TRAVELERS



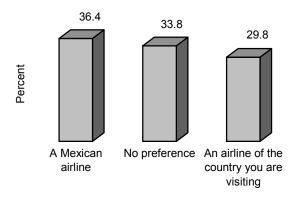
Carrier nationality is not an issue among Mexican international travelers. The majority of target travelers believe that Mexican and foreign airlines are about the same along a variety of dimensions, suggesting that domestic and foreign carriers have virtually equal opportunities in the marketplace. Generally speaking, Canada's target travelers consider foreign airlines to be slightly superior with respect to aircraft maintenance, on-time performance, and in-flight service (Exhibit VI-3).

EXHIBIT VI-3. COMPARISON OF MAJOR MEXICAN AIRLINES
WITH MAJOR FOREIGN AIRLINES
(TARGET TRAVELERS WHO EXPRESS AN OPINION)



In fact, when taking an international trip, 33.8% of target travelers express no preference between a Mexican airline and an airline of the country they are visiting (Exhibit VI-4). Slightly more (36.4%) say they generally prefer to fly a Mexican airline, while 29.8% prefer an airline of the country they are visiting.

EXHIBIT VI-4. PREFERENCE FOR MEXICAN AIRLINES OR FOREIGN AIRLINES (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



PERCEPTIONS AND RATINGS OF CARRIERS

The vast majority of target travelers are familiar with the quality of international service provided by the national carriers; almost all target travelers have an idea of what Aeromexico and Mexicana would be like for international travel (Exhibit VI-5). The most widely known foreign airline—American Airlines—lags well behind.

A considerable percentage of target travelers have no awareness of many foreign carriers. Target travelers for Canada are least certain about what it would be like to fly internationally on the Central and South American airlines in our survey.

Air Canada ranks very well among target travelers. Canada's flag carrier receives the fourth highest combined score of "good" or "excellent" for international service among target travelers, below Air France, American Airlines, and Aeromexico (Exhibit VI-6).

EXHIBIT VI-5. TARGET TRAVELERS HAVING AN IDEA OF WHAT SELECTED CARRIERS WOULD BE LIKE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Aeromexico	98.1%
Mexicana	94.2
American Airlines	80.5
Continental Airlines	68.9
United Airlines	67.4
Delta Air Lines	59.9
Air Canada	58.6
British Airways	56.7
Air France	56.3
Iberia	55.6
America West	54.4
Northwest Airlines	53.0
Grupo Taca	42.8
Lan Chile	38.8

(Number of respondents = 789-791)

EXHIBIT VI-6. TARGET TRAVELERS RATING SELECTED CARRIERS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL*

	"Excellent" or	
	"Good"	"Excellent"
Air France	90.1%	32.1%
American Airlines	88.8	41.9
Aeromexico	88.1	32.4
Air Canada	87.0	21.6
British Airways	85.9	32.1
United Airlines	85.0	32.8
Mexicana	84.1	30.3
Continental Airlines	82.6	32.2
Northwest Airlines	75.2	15.5
America West	73.1	17.9
Delta Air Lines	73.1	20.7
Iberia	60.1	13.4
Lan Chile	50.3	8.5
Grupo Taca	41.7	4.4

(Number of respondents = 306-774)

^{*} Among those who have an opinion of the carrier.

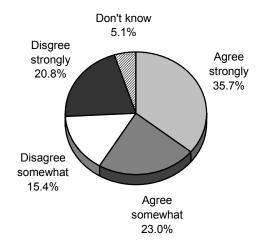
CAR RENTALS

Roughly one in four target travelers (23.6%) rented a car on their most recent international trip. Those who traveled with custom (30.4%) and package (30.2%) arrangements were more likely to have done so; by comparison, impromptu travelers (14.2%) rented cars in much lower numbers.

Target travelers whose most recent international trip was primarily for vacation were more likely to rent a car than those who traveled primarily to visit family; 25.3% of vacation travelers rented a car, compared with 14.3% of those who visited family.

Nearly two-thirds (63.5%) of target travelers for Canada say they typically arrange their rental car reservations before they begin their trip. As an example of their predilection for more recognized brands, 58.7% agree at least somewhat that they would be willing to pay more to rent from a major company like Hertz or Avis; 35.7% agree strongly (Exhibit VI-7).

EXHIBIT VI-7. "IF I WERE TO RENT A CAR, IT WOULD BE WORTH A FEW EXTRA DOLLARS TO RENT FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR COMPANIES LIKE HERTZ OR AVIS" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



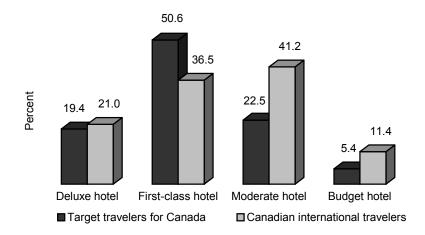
60 Menlo consulting group, inc.

LODGING

Mexican travelers' preference for high-quality accommodations further reveals the value they place on comfort and convenience and their desire to treat themselves and their families to the best they can afford. Half (50.6%) of target travelers who stayed in a hotel on their most recent international trip patronized a first-class hotel; one in five opted for a deluxe property (Exhibit VI-8). Surprisingly, given their inclination to travel in groups, only 3.6% stayed in a "suites hotel."

By comparison, Canadian international travelers are substantially more likely to stay at moderate and budget properties. The implication, of course, is that Mexican travelers—like many upscale Latin Americans—are an excellent market for the higher-priced and better-known individual hotels and hotel chains.

EXHIBIT VI-8. CLASS OF HOTELS USED ON MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP*†



^{*} Among target travelers who stayed in a hotel on their most recent international trip.

More than 3 in 10 target travelers (31.6%) chose other forms of lodging on their most recent trip outside of Mexico, including homes of relatives or friends, or their own family vacation homes (Exhibit VI-9).

[†] Percentages add to more than 100 because travelers may have stayed in more than one type of hotel on their most recent trip.

EXHIBIT VI-9. TYPE OF LODGING USED ON MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP*

The home of relatives	61.5%
The home of friends	15.6
Family vacation home	13.7
Time-share condominium	4.4
Cruise ship	2.9
Rental condominium	1.5
Other	3.4

(Number of respondents = 204-205)

^{*} Among target travelers who did not stay in a hotel on their most recent international trip.



HIGHLIGHTS

- The decision of where to visit when traveling outside of Mexico is often shared. Indeed, almost half of Canadian target travelers credit others with having influenced where they went on their most recent international trip.
- Personal experience—either their own or that of others—is a key factor in destination selection for vacation travelers. Cost considerations also play an important role.
- Mexicans are good candidates for quick-response promotions. Short planning and booking lead times are the norm for Mexican travelers. Half decided on their destination less than four weeks before their departure; three-quarters purchased their airline tickets in this period.
- Mexican travelers' use of travel agents is amazingly low; only one-third used an agent to help them arrange their most recent international trip.
- Penetration of the Internet among upscale Mexican travelers is quite high; three-quarters currently have access to the Internet. However, very few use the Internet for travel-related purposes.
- Newspapers do a better job of penetrating the Mexican market than magazines. Moreover, cable television is big in Mexico, making it a medium worth investigating as a promotional vehicle.

THE DECISION TO TRAVEL

Because Mexicans often travel with other family members or friends, the decision of where to go when traveling outside of Mexico is often shared. Indeed, almost half of vacation travelers credit others with having influenced where they went on their most recent international trip; only 54.9% say that they themselves were among those with the most influence on the destination selection (Exhibit VII-1). Roughly one in three (31.1%) credit their spouse or partner, while 25.1% say that either parents (11.8%) or other relatives (13.3%) had a strong influence on destination selection. One in nine (12.5%) credit friends; 7.4% credit their children.

EXHIBIT VII-1. PERSONS WITH THE MOST INFLUENCE ON THE DESTINATION SELECTION ON MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL VACATION TRIP (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

Respondent	54.9%
Spouse/partner	31.1
Children under 18	2.4
Children under 12	1.5
Children 12 to 17	0.9
Grandchildren under 18	0.9
Children 18 or older	6.6
Parents	11.8
Other relative(s)	13.3
Other couples	0.0
Friends	12.5
Other	0.2

(Number of respondents = 456-457)

Mexicans who traveled to visit family are slightly less likely than vacation travelers to credit themselves with the destination selection. Half (51.6%) of those who traveled primarily to visit family say they themselves influenced where they went on their most recent international trip, compared with 54.9% of vacation travelers. Men are also less likely than women to credit themselves; 52.1% of men do so, compared with 56.9% of women.

Influencing Factors in Destination Selection

Mexicans tend to consider a wide range of factors when choosing a destination for an international vacation. Four in 10 (39.6%) cite personal experience—either their own (28.0%) or that of others (13.0%)—as influential factors in destination selection for their most recent trip (Exhibit VII-2).

EXHIBIT VII-2. FACTORS THAT INFLUENCED CHOICE OF DESTINATION ON MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP*

(TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

	Traveled Primarily for Vacation	Traveled Primarily to Visit Family
Especially good fare or package	31.3%	14.6%
A previous visit	28.0	17.5
Offers something for the whole family	18.7	6.9
Having family living there	16.8	76.5
Having friends living there	15.6	13.6
Talking to someone who had been there	13.0	6.8
Favorable exchange rate	10.3	0.0
Recommendation of travel agent	8.1	5.8
Information on Internet	5.0	4.9
Magazine or newspaper advertisement	5.9	2.9
Television advertisement	2.8	6.8
A movie or book	2.6	3.9
Editorial/article in a magazine or newspaper	1.8	3.9
Unsolicited literature received in the mail	0.7	0.0
(Number of respondents)	(545-546)	(102-103)

^{*} For personal reasons.

Many consider cost; 37.5% of vacation travelers cite cost factors—either an especially good fare or package or a favorable exchange rate—as influencing their choice of destination for their most recent international trip.

Only 16.8% of vacation travelers cite having family living there as influencing their choice of destination for their last trip. Not surprisingly, 76.5% of travelers whose most recent international trip was primarily to visit family cite this as an influential factor in destination selection.

Only 7.9% of those whose most recent international trip was primarily for vacation say that some sort of advertising (magazine, newspaper, television, etc.) influenced their choice of destination. Interestingly, a similar number of those who traveled primarily to visit family say the same.

Only a handful of travelers say that unsolicited literature received in the mail influenced their destination selection. Direct mail solicitations, after a relatively late start, are increasing in Mexico.

PLANNING AND BOOKING LEAD TIME

Perhaps one of the most distinctive characteristics of Mexican travelers is that when it comes to planning and booking travel, they have comparatively short lead times. Half (49.6%) decided on the destination within four weeks of departure (Exhibit VII-3). In fact, 28.1% decided on the destination within two weeks of departure. Similarly, 31.4% set the date for their trip and 41.3% purchased airline tickets within two weeks of departure. Mexicans' short planning and booking horizons make the country an excellent market in which to stimulate travel on short notice.

EXHIBIT VII-3. PLANNING AND BOOKING LEAD TIME FOR MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP*
(TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

	Decided on the Destination	Set the Date for the Trip	Purchased Airline Tickets
Less than 2 weeks	28.1%	31.4%	41.3%
2 to 4 weeks	21.5	24.6	32.2
1 to 3 months	35.3	34.6	22.3
4 to 6 months	10.4	6.4	1.9
7 months or more	4.7	3.0	2.2
(Number of respondents)	(643)	(641)	(583)

^{*} For personal reasons.

Global travelers have longer planning and booking horizons than U.S.-only travelers. For example, 60.2% of global travelers decided on their destination one or more months in advance of their departure, compared with 46.3% of U.S.-only travelers. Similarly, 29.8% purchased their airline tickets in the same period, compared with 24.5% of U.S.-only travelers.

Those target travelers who travel to visit family have only slightly shorter lead times than those who travel for vacation. For example, 33.7% of those who traveled primarily to visit family on their most recent trip decided on their destination less than two weeks before their departure, compared with 29.7% who traveled primarily for vacation.

Sources of Destination Information

Mexican travelers seem to give more credence to their own acquaintances than to other sources. When wanting to learn more about a place to visit, 65.9% of target travelers for Canada are highly likely to talk with people who have been to the destination, and 57.1% are highly likely to talk to a travel agent (Exhibit VII-4). Only about a third would contact a tourist office or the embassy of the country in question.

EXHIBIT VII-4. LIKELY SOURCES OF DESTINATION INFORMATION (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

	Highly Likely	Somewhat Likely	Not Likely
Talk with people who have been there	65.9%	25.8%	8.4%
Ask a travel agent	57.1	30.0	12.9
Search the Internet	50.6	26.8	22.6
Obtain travel brochures	49.9	38.6	11.5
Look in travel magazines	44.3	41.4	14.2
Contact tourist offices or embassies	34.5	30.0	35.5

(Number of respondents = 785-790)

ROLE OF TRAVEL AGENTS

Although they are highly likely to contact a travel agent, Mexican travelers' use of agents is quite low. Only 33.5% of target travelers for Canada used a travel agent to help them arrange their most recent international trip. One reason may be the fact that Mexican travelers are very accustomed to calling the airlines directly or going to the city ticket office or airport ticket counter. Another is that many of them seem to prefer to handle their own arrangements, as discussed earlier.

Travel agent use correlates with trip purpose, destination visited, travel arrangement preference, and socioeconomic class.

- Target travelers whose most recent international trip was primarily for vacation are more likely than those who traveled primarily to visit family to use travel agents (35.0% versus 25.2%).
- More than one-quarter (28.7%) of target travelers who visited only the United States on their most recent international trip used agents, compared with 44.7% of those who went beyond the United States. In the case of Canada, more than half (54.5%) of those who visited Canada on their most recent trip used an agent in conjunction with that trip.¹¹⁰
- Use of travel agents is higher among group travelers (57.4%) than among package (47.3%), custom (38.0%), and impromptu travelers (15.6%).
- Class A/B travelers (36.4%) are more likely than class C+ travelers (29.9%) to use agents.

Among those target travelers for Canada who used an agent on their most recent international trip, 74.7% did so to purchase airline tickets or a group tour, vacation package, or cruise, or to arrange hotels or other lodging (Exhibit VII-5). Fewer than half (46.8%) used an agent for itinerary planning or to plan activities and choose attractions.

EXHIBIT VII-5. SERVICES FOR WHICH TRAVEL AGENTS WERE USED*

To purchase airline tickets	45.9%
To arrange hotels or other lodging	42.4
To plan itinerary	36.4
To help select the destination(s)	25.2
To plan activities and choose attractions	17.0
To purchase a group tour, vacation package, or cruise	15.1

(Number of respondents = 217-218)

-

^{*} Among target travelers for Canada who used an agent for their most recent international trip taken for personal reasons.

¹⁰ Based on fewer than 100 respondents.

THE INTERNET

Penetration of the Internet among upscale Mexican travelers is quite high. *Online target travelers*—those who currently have access to the Internet—account for three-quarters (76.8%) of Canada's target travelers.

However, only 16.2% of online target travelers used the Internet in conjunction with their most recent international trip. Most (54.3%) of them used it either to plan their itinerary or to plan activities and choose attractions. Only 23.5% used it to purchase airline tickets or to purchase travel components (Exhibit VII-6).

EXHIBIT VII-6. USES OF THE INTERNET*

To plan itinerary	38.3%
To arrange hotels or other lodging	37.0
To help select the destination(s)	28.4
To plan activities and choose attractions	27.2
To purchase airline tickets	20.0
To purchase a group tour, vacation package, or cruise	4.9

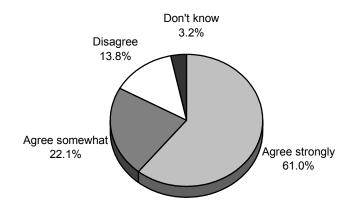
(Number of respondents = 80-81)**

Mexican travelers' reluctance to use the Internet to purchase travel may arise from their concerns with online security. Seven in 10 travelers who own a credit card (70.0%) agree with the statement "I would be reluctant to use my credit card on the Internet"; 47.4% agree strongly. In fact, only 20.8% have ever purchased anything (travel or anything else) on the Internet. Moreover, 83.1% agree with the statement "The Internet is fine for gathering information, but I would rather purchase through a travel agent or airline"; 61.0% agree strongly (Exhibit VII-7).

^{*} Among target travelers for Canada with Internet access who used the Internet for their most recent international trip taken for personal reasons.

^{**} Caution: small sample size.

EXHIBIT VII-7. "THE INTERNET IS FINE FOR GATHERING INFORMATION, BUT I WOULD RATHER PURCHASE THROUGH A TRAVEL AGENT OR AIRLINE" (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



Online target travelers tend to be younger; 41.2% are under age 35, compared with 31.7% of non-Internet users. They are also overwhelmingly custom travelers; almost half (46.3%) traveled on a custom-designed itinerary with advance reservations during the majority of their most recent international trip (Exhibit VII-8). In comparison, 31.1% of non-Internet users traveled on a custom-designed itinerary.

EXHIBIT VII-8. TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS OF ONLINE TRAVELERS AND NON-INTERNET USERS ON MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP* (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

	Online Travelers	Non-Internet Users
Custom	46.3%	31.1%
Package	24.7	29.0
Impromptu	19.6	27.3
Group	9.4	12.6
(Number of respondents)	(607)	(183)

^{*} For personal reasons.

E-mail has emerged as a viable and potentially lucrative means of reaching prospective travelers. The Mexican market is no exception: 63.0% of target travelers for Canada have an e-mail address. Of those, 66.7% say they would like to receive information on special travel offers via e-mail. However, caution is needed; electronic

junk mail concerns are increasingly clouding the future of e-mail marketing.

TRADITIONAL CONSUMER MEDIA

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers do a good job of penetrating the Mexican market; 92.4% of travelers regularly read at least one of the newspapers listed in our survey.

El Universal and Reforma are the top two newspapers in Mexico City; 83.8% of Canada's target travelers who reside in Mexico City read one or both (Exhibit VII-9). In Guadalajara, El Informador is the top newspaper; 59.4% of target travelers who reside in Guadalajara read this newspaper. In Monterrey, one newspaper stands head and shoulders above the rest; El Norte is read by 90.2% of target travelers who reside in Monterrey.

EXHIBIT VII-9. NEWSPAPER READERSHIP—BY CITY (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

.4%
6.4
3.6
3.1
3.4
.2%
3.2
6.3
3.1
).4
3.6 3.1 3.2 3.2 3.3 3.1

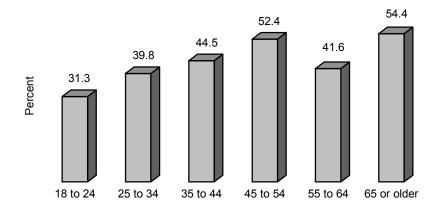
(Number of respondents = 212-294)

The travel section of local newspapers has become an important avenue for travel marketers to showcase their travel products and services. In Mexico, the top newspapers in each market—*El Universal*, *Reforma*, *El Informador*, and *El Norte*—all have a weekly international travel section.

Four in nine Mexican travelers (43.3%) regularly read the travel section of their local newspaper. Target travelers in Monterrey (46.3%) and Mexico City (42.9%) exhibit the highest readership of the local newspaper's travel section. Only 30.2% of Canada's target travelers in Guadalajara say they regularly read the travel section of their local newspaper.

Readership of the travel section is more likely among older travelers (Exhibit VII-10). Nevertheless, 3 in 10 travelers under 25 regularly read the travel section.

EXHIBIT VII-10. READERSHIP OF TRAVEL SECTION OF LOCAL NEWSPAPER—BY AGE (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)



MAGAZINES

Almost all Mexican international travelers (90.1%) read at least one of the magazines listed in our survey (Exhibit VII-11). However, there is no one magazine that reaches a majority of travelers. *National Geographic en español* and *Muy Interesante* are read regularly by more than 3 in 10 Mexican travelers; no other magazine is read regularly by as many as one-quarter of travelers.¹¹ Two other magazines—*Cosmopolitan* and *Vanidades*—each reach more than one-fifth of travelers.

Men's Health, Conozca Más, and Proceso are more effective in reaching men, while Cosmopolitan, Vanidades, Kena, Eres, Vogue, and Tu are more widely read among women.

Survey respondents were not given a definition of regular readership; rather, they were allowed to self-define the term.

Readership of most magazines listed in our survey is highest in Mexico City. For example, 48.3% of target travelers who reside in Mexico City read *National Geographic en español*; 44.9% read *Muy Interesante*. Furthermore, in addition to the magazines that reach more than one-fifth of all target travelers, five other magazines—*Proceso, Conozca Más, Contenido, Quo,* and *Men's Health*—reach more than one-fifth of target travelers who reside in Mexico City.

EXHIBIT VII-11. MAGAZINE READERSHIP (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

	All		
	Travelers	Men	Women
National Geographic en español	33.6%	35.8%	31.2%
Muy Interesante	32.7	33.2	32.1
Cosmopolitan	24.4	10.0	40.7
Vanidades	23.6	6.7	42.6
Conozca Más	18.0	20.3	15.4
Proceso	17.4	19.1	15.6
Quo	14.9	17.4	12.1
Milenio	14.6	15.8	13.2
Contenido	14.5	14.3	14.8
Men's Health	14.0	22.4	4.6
Eres	12.5	7.7	18.0
Kena (any)	12.0	1.7	23.7
Vogue	10.6	5.0	17.0
Geomunda	7.6	7.6	7.5
Padres e Hijos	7.6	6.0	9.4
Vuelo*	6.5	6.2	6.7
GQ	4.8	6.2	3.2
Tu	4.6	1.2	8.3
Travel and Leisure*	3.8	4.5	3.0
Fama	3.0	1.7	4.6
Escala*	2.9	4.3	1.6
Bon Vivant	1.6	1.9	1.3
Condé Nast*	8.0	1.0	0.5
La Onda	0.3	0.2	0.3
Read none of the listed magazines	9.9	11.7	7.5
(Number of respondents)	(790-791)	(418-419)	(371-372)

^{*} Travel magazine.

Vanidades is the notable exception; 36.8% of target travelers who reside in Guadalajara read Vanidades, compared with 22.8% of those who reside in Mexico City.

Mexicana's in-flight magazine, *Vuelo*, is the most popular of the travel magazines; however, even it is read regularly by only 6.5% of Canada's target travelers.

CABLE TELEVISION

Cable television is big in Mexico. Eight in 10 Mexican target traveler households (82.8%) subscribe to cable television. In fact, among class A/B travelers, cable television subscription is even higher; 88.0% of class A/B travelers subscribe to cable television. As in the Brazilian market, we believe that the high penetration of cable television makes this a medium worth investigating as a promotional vehicle in Mexico.

CREDIT/CHARGE CARDS

More than two-thirds (68.2%) of Canada's target travelers have a major credit or charge card; 21.6% own two or more brands of cards, and 6.3% own at least three.

Visa is the most popular card among Mexican international travelers (Exhibit VII-12). MasterCard and American Express also garner high ownership. Not surprisingly, credit card ownership is higher among class A/B travelers (70.1%) than among class C+travelers (65.9%). Class A/B travelers exhibit higher rates of ownership for Visa, American Express, and Diners Club.

EXHIBIT VII-12. CREDIT CARD OWNERSHIP* (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA)

	All Travelers	Class A/B	Class C+
Visa	37.0%	39.6%	33.8%
MasterCard	26.5	25.9	27.1
American Express	19.7	22.5	16.5
Diners Club	1.9	2.8	8.0
Discover	8.0	0.5	1.1
Other	11.0	10.4	11.7
None	31.8	29.9	34.1
(Number of respondents)	(789-790)	(432)	(357-358)

^{*} Percentages add to more than 100 because some travelers hold more than one credit card.

Probably because most credit card companies in Mexico stipulate that holders must be employed, younger travelers are less likely to hold a credit card; only 47.3% of travelers under 25 own a major credit card, compared with 73.1% of those 25 or older. Men are only slightly more likely than women to hold a credit card (69.9% versus 66.3%).

PART III: BUSINESS TRAVEL



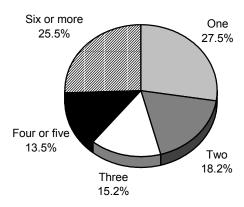
HIGHLIGHTS

- Mexicans who travel internationally for business tend to do so repeatedly. More than half of them took three or more trips outside Mexico for business in the past three years; two-fifths took four or more such trips in the same time period.
- International business travelers are more likely than pleasureonly travelers to be married, male, and residents of Monterrey.
- Almost all Mexican international business travelers went to either the United States or Canada on business in the past three years. Slightly more than a quarter traveled on business to another international destination.
- Business extender travel is common. Six of 10 international business travelers added two or more nights of vacation travel or took along their spouse or a companion other than a business associate on at least one business trip in the past three years.
- Nearly two-thirds of all Mexican international business travelers attended an international corporate meeting, association meeting, or convention in the past three years.
- International business travelers value low fares and a reputation for service when choosing between airlines. They are very familiar with the quality of international service offered by the major Mexican carriers; Aeromexico and Mexicana are both extremely well known and highly ranked.

MARKET COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS

Mexicans who travel internationally for business tend to do so repeatedly. About 7 in 10 (72.5%) took two or more business trips outside Mexico in the past three years; 54.2% took three or more (Exhibit VIII-1). *Frequent business travelers*—those who took four or more business trips outside Mexico in that period—account for 39.0%.

EXHIBIT VIII-1. NUMBER OF BUSINESS TRIPS OUTSIDE MEXICO TAKEN IN THE PAST THREE YEARS (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVELERS)



Only 13.3% of Mexican international business travelers visited Canada in the past three years (Exhibit VIII-2). Among these, the majority (56.8%) took two or more business trips; 33.4% took three or more trips.

EXHIBIT VIII-2. NUMBER OF BUSINESS TRIPS TO CANADA TAKEN IN THE PAST THREE YEARS (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVELERS)

Three or more	4.4%
Two or more	7.7
One	5.6
None	86.7

(Number of respondents = 338)

International business travelers are more likely than pleasure-only travelers to be married and male. For example, 66.4% of business

travelers are married, compared with 51.2% of pleasure-only travelers (Exhibit VIII-3). Men are overrepresented among international business travelers, accounting for 73.2% of the total.

Monterrey has the largest proportion of Mexican international business travelers, followed by Mexico City. Combined, these two cities account for 94.1% of business travelers. Monterrey's significance as a source of business travel is not surprising, given that it is the capital of the industrial state of Nuevo Leon and a major center for manufacturing, trade, finance, and education. Business is centered around the city's flourishing cement, glass, steel, and beer industries; its proximity to the Texas border offers an easy means for exporting goods to U.S. markets.

EXHIBIT VIII-3. PROFILE OF MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND PLEASURE-ONLY TRAVELERS

	Business Travelers	Pleasure-Only Travelers
Age		
18 to 24	13.9%	22.2%
25 to 34	18.6	20.9
35 to 44	20.6	16.5
45 to 54	28.9	16.5
55 to 64	9.7	12.8
65 or older	8.3	11.1
Socioeconomic class		
A/B	53.6	52.6
C+	46.4	47.4
Marital status		
Married	66.4	51.2
Not married	33.6	48.8
Gender		
Male	73.2	46.4
Female	26.8	53.6
City		
Monterrey	51.8	35.7
Mexico City	42.3	51.9
Guadalajara	5.9	12.4
(Number of respondents)	(338-339)	(702-703)

CREDIT CARD OWNERSHIP

Three-quarters (76.0%) of international business travelers have a major credit or charge card, compared with 60.5% of pleasure-only travelers. Three of 10 business travelers (29.8%) own two or more brands of cards, and 9.7% own at least three. Visa is by far the most popular card among international business travelers (Exhibit VIII-4). Frequent business travelers exhibit higher rates of ownership for every card, and substantially more for American Express.

EXHIBIT VIII-4. OWNERSHIP OF SELECTED CREDIT/CHARGE CARDS

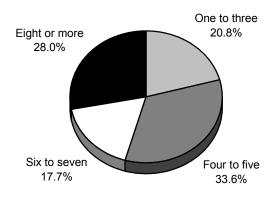
	International Business Travelers	Frequent Business Travelers
Visa	42.7%	51.6%
MasterCard	30.8	40.5
American Express	27.3	41.2
Diners Club	1.9	2.0
Discover	0.9	1.3
Other	13.0	14.9
None	24.0	14.7
(Number of respondents)	(338)	(132)

TRIP LENGTH

Eight in 10 international business travelers (79.2%) spent four or more nights away from home on their most recent business trip outside of Mexico; 28.0% were away from home for more than a week (Exhibit VIII-5).

On average, business travelers were away from home for nine nights on their most recent international business trip. Frequent business travelers are slightly more likely than other business travelers to have taken shorter trips, going away for an average of eight nights on their most recent trip.

EXHIBIT VIII-5. TOTAL NIGHTS SPENT AWAY FROM HOME ON MOST RECENT BUSINESS TRIP OUTSIDE OF MEXICO (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVELERS)



DESTINATIONS

Almost all business travelers (92.1%) went to either the United States (87.0%) or Canada (13.3%) on business in the past three years (Exhibit VIII-6). Fewer than 3 of 10 (27.8%) traveled on business to another international destination.

Latin America (15.7%) and Europe (13.9%) attracted relatively small shares of international business travelers. Frequent business travelers visited almost every destination in substantially greater numbers than other international business travelers.

EXHIBIT VIII-6. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVEL DESTINATIONS VISITED IN THE PAST THREE YEARS

	All International Business Travelers	Frequent Business Travelers
The United States	87.0%	92.4%
Europe	13.9	21.8
Canada	13.3	18.9
Central America	8.9	18.2
South America	8.6	15.9
The Caribbean	4.1	8.3
Asia	1.8	3.8
The Middle East	1.2	8.0
Oceania	0.6	8.0
Africa	0.0	0.0
(Number of respondents)	(338)	(132)

International business travelers from Monterrey (90.4%) are more likely than other international business travelers (82.9%) to have traveled to the United States on business in the past three years, undoubtedly because of the close border at Laredo, Texas (Exhibit VIII-7). Residents of Mexico City are more likely to have traveled on business to nearly every other international destination.

EXHIBIT VIII-7. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVEL DESTINATIONS VISITED IN THE PAST THREE YEARS—BY CITY (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVELERS)

	Monterrey	Mexico City	Guadalajara
The United States	90.4%	83.2%	82.5%
Canada	10.3	16.8	14.3
Europe	9.6	18.7	14.3
Central America	5.9	12.1	11.1
South America	5.9	12.1	7.9
The Caribbean	2.2	6.5	3.2
The Middle East	1.5	0.9	0.0
Asia	0.7	2.8	3.2
Oceania	0.7	0.9	0.0
Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0
(Number of respondents)	(136)	(107)	(63)*

^{*} Caution: small sample size.

BUSINESS EXTENDER TRAVEL

Extending a business trip—either adding additional time for vacation travel or bringing a companion other than a business associate—is quite common in Mexico. The majority (56.9%) of international business travelers did so on at least one business trip in the past three years.

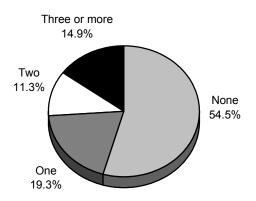
Nearly half (45.5%) of international business travelers added two or more nights of vacation travel to at least one business trip in the past three years; 26.2% did so two or more times (Exhibit VIII-8).

Generally, business extenders are more likely than other international business travelers to be young and of the upper socioeconomic class; 34.4% are between the ages of 18 and 34, compared with 30.9% of other business travelers (Exhibit VIII-9). Similarly,

56.5% are from class A/B, compared with 51.1% of other business travelers.

Frequent business travelers (52.6%) are more likely than other business travelers (40.8%) to add vacation travel to a business trip. Similarly, residents of Monterrey include a pleasure component at higher rates than do other international business travelers (51.5% versus 37.1%).

EXHIBIT VIII-8. NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRIPS TO WHICH TWO OR MORE NIGHTS OF VACATION TRAVEL WERE ADDED (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVELERS)



Bringing a companion along is another way of extending a business trip. Roughly one in three business travelers (32.2%) brought along their spouse or a companion other than a business associate on at least one business trip outside Mexico in the past three years. One in 20 (5.5%) of all international business travelers—10.0% of those with children under 18 living at home—were accompanied by children under 18 years of age.

Women and married travelers are particularly inclined to bring along a companion on an international business trip; 41.8% of female international business travelers did so at least once in the past three years, compared with 28.7% of men. Similarly, 35.3% of married travelers did so, compared with 26.3% of unmarried travelers.

Those who bring along non-business companions are almost twice as likely as other travelers to stay longer for pleasure. For example, 64.2% of international business travelers who brought along a non-business companion added two or more nights of pleasure travel to one or more of their trips in the past three years.

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Meetings and conventions conducted by corporations and associations are a large component of the Mexican domestic travel industry; international meetings and conventions also represent a sizable segment.

EXHIBIT VIII-9. PROFILE OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EXTENDERS AND MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS ATTENDEES

	International Business Extenders	International Meetings and Conventions Attendees*
Age		
18 to 24	13.6%	16.7%
25 to 34	20.8	18.1
35 to 44	23.4	20.9
45 to 54	27.9	31.2
55 to 64	9.7	7.0
65 or older	4.5	6.0
Socioeconomic class		
A/B	56.5	56.3
C+	43.5	43.7
Marital status		
Married	64.9	66.0
Not married	35.1	34.0
Gender		
Male	73.4	73.8
Female	26.6	26.2
City		
Monterrey	58.4	49.1
Mexico City	37.7	46.3
Guadalajara	3.9	4.7
(Number of respondents)	(154)	(214-215)

^{*} Attended at least one international corporate meeting, association meeting, or convention in the past three years.

Nearly two-thirds (63.3%) of Mexican international business travelers attended an international corporate meeting, association meeting, or convention in the past three years. These meetings attendees are younger, of a higher socioeconomic class, and more concentrated in the nation's capital. More than half (55.7%) of interna-

tional meetings and conventions attendees are between the ages of 18 and 44, compared with 48.5% of other international business travelers. Similarly, 56.3% are members of socioeconomic class A/B, compared with 48.4% of other international business travelers. And 46.3% live in Mexico City, compared with 35.8% of other international business travelers.

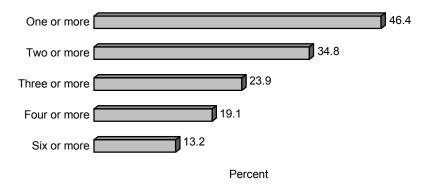
In the past three years, 56.4% of international business travelers attended an international corporate meeting, such as sales meetings, stockholder meetings, new product launches, training seminars, or management meetings.

Also in the past three years, 44.1% of international business travelers attended an international association meeting or convention, including annual professional meetings, educational and technical seminars, or committee meetings.

OVERLAP WITH PLEASURE TRAVEL

Not quite half (46.4%) of Mexican international business travelers took at least one separate and distinct pleasure trip outside the country in the past three years. Nearly a quarter (23.9%) took three or more such trips (Exhibit VIII-10). By comparison, 54.6% of U.S. international business travelers took at least one separate international pleasure trip of five or more nights.

EXHIBIT VIII-10. NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLEASURE TRIPS TAKEN IN THE PAST THREE YEARS (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVELERS)



However, frequent business travelers tend to be frequent pleasure travelers as well; 56.5% of frequent international business travelers

are also frequent international pleasure travelers (in both instances, these travelers took four or more such trips in the past three years).

AIR TRAVEL

AIRLINE SELECTION CRITERIA

International business travelers value low fares and a reputation for excellent service when choosing between airlines (Exhibit VIII-11). Frequent business travelers tend to be less concerned with service and to place slightly more emphasis on scheduling and mileage credit.

Roughly a quarter (23.9%) of international business travelers belong to a frequent flyer program, compared with 13.2% of pleasure-only travelers.

EXHIBIT VIII-11. MOST IMPORTANT AIRLINE SELECTION FACTOR

	All International Business Travelers	Frequent Business Travelers
Lowest fare	43.6%	42.7%
Reputation for excellent service	42.1	38.2
Most convenient schedule	9.2	10.7
Mileage credit in a frequent flyer program	5.0	8.4
(Number of respondents)	(337)	(131)

PERCEPTIONS AND RATINGS OF CARRIERS

Not surprisingly, international business travelers are familiar with the quality of international service offered by the major Mexican carriers; both Aeromexico and Mexicana are extremely well known (Exhibit VIII-12). Even the most widely known foreign airlines—American Airlines, Continental Airlines, and United Airlines—lag behind. A considerable percentage of international business travelers have no perception of many foreign carriers.

In general, international business travelers are not concerned with the nationality of the carrier when they travel outside of Mexico; for instance, when taking *any international trip*, business travelers do not differentiate between Mexican carriers and the airline of the country they are visiting. However, when taking *a trip to the United States*,

international business travelers are nearly twice as likely to prefer to fly a Mexican airline (38.5%) as a U.S. airline (20.7%).

EXHIBIT VIII-12. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVELERS HAVING ANY IDEA OF WHAT SELECTED CARRIERS WOULD BE LIKE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

	All International Business Travelers	Frequent Business Travelers
Aeromexico	98.5%	99.2%
Mexicana	97.1	99.2
American Airlines	86.7	94.0
Continental Airlines	75.4	85.6
United Airlines	71.0	81.8
Delta Air Lines	65.5	74.2
Air Canada	63.2	73.3
Air France	62.7	76.5
Iberia	61.1	70.5
British Airways	60.4	73.5
America West	58.7	66.2
Northwest Airlines	58.1	68.9
Grupo Taca	49.3	61.4
Lan Chile	47.8	63.6
(Number of respondents)	(337-339)	(131-133)

Among business travelers who have *some perception* of the airlines, Air France, British Airways, and Air Canada receive the highest ratings, followed by Aeromexico and Mexicana (Exhibit VIII-13). Both Aeromexico and Mexicana also do well among frequent business travelers. All U.S. carriers receive lower ratings.

EXHIBIT VIII-13. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVELERS RATING SELECTED CARRIERS AS "EXCELLENT" OR "GOOD" FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRAVEL*

	All International Business Travelers	Frequent Business Travelers
Air France	92.1%	91.1%
British Airways	89.8	89.7 [†]
Air Canada	89.7	90.7 [†]
Aeromexico	88.6	87.0
Mexicana	86.9	87.8
American Airlines	86.8	83.2
Continental Airlines	85.4	79.7
United Airlines	81.3	75.0
Delta Air Lines	76.6	76.6 [†]
America West	75.4	70.4^{\dagger}
Northwest Airlines	72.6	67.1 [†]
Iberia	63.7	62.3 [†]
Lan Chile	59.0	53.6 [†]
Grupo Taca	48.2	47.3 [†]
(Number of respondents)	(161-333)	(81-131)

 ^{*} Among those who have an opinion of the carrier.
 † Based on fewer than 100 responses.

PART IV: TRADE RESEARCH



This chapter presents findings from qualitative research conducted with Mexican travel trade representatives. The purpose of this research was to explore perceptions of Canada among members of the Mexican travel trade and to identify any deficiencies in product, communications, or awareness that might hinder the growth of tourism to Canada.

PERCEPTIONS OF CANADA

Overall, interviewees¹³ find Canada to be a peaceful and pleasant destination, with a wide variety of attractions. Respondents noted that a well-established reputation for security and affordability provides a level of comfort for Mexicans who are expanding their travel horizons beyond Mexico or the United States for the first time. The primary issues we identified were inadequate flight availability from Mexico and limited awareness among Mexican consumers about Canada's range of attractions.

STRENGTHS

Interviewees believe that Canada's main strength is its *variety*. Mexican tour operators and agents promote Canada's combination of culturally rich cities, spectacular natural scenery, and excellent service.

Every aspect of Canada is attractive to our clients. I offer it 7 times out of 10 because I trust in the market.

Above all, Mexicans enjoy Canada's history, culture, and scenery—or rather, the combination of these.

Cities. Interviewees reported that Mexican travelers find Canada's major cities to be historically and culturally interesting, as well as safe. They described Montreal and Toronto, in particular, as "beautiful," "modern," "cosmopolitan," and "calm."

Canadian cities have a very good image in Mexico; they're full of attractions and very peaceful and relaxing—you don't need a vacation from your vacation.

The cities in Canada are simultaneously modern and historically interesting, with both culture and entertainment.

¹³ A roster of interviewees is included in Appendix D.

Many Mexicans like the appeal of vacationing in peace, not in a huge busy city like Los Angeles or Las Vegas.

There are cities in the U.S. that are as safe as those in Canada, such as Orlando, but the CTC has done very well at selling the idea that Canada is a safe place with extensive cultural opportunities for a reasonable price.

Nature and Scenery. Mexican travelers reportedly place a great deal of importance on Canada's natural offerings; many interviewees considered Canada's beautiful natural scenery to be its most appealing aspect. A broad variety of outdoor activity and touring options are said to draw Mexican travelers. Again, several respondents stressed the importance of combining attractions.

Mexicans go to Canada because it has beautiful scenery and natural beauty; this is really Canada's competitive edge.

Canada has a lot of nature that is well kept and interesting to explore. Its strength is that it combines nature and physical beauty with wonderful cities.

Our clients enjoy touring Canada's nature and national parks, as well as the cities.

One of Canada's greatest advantages is that it's relatively close but very different geographically from Mexico.

People. Every single respondent had only positive things to say about Canadians. Interviewees described the Canadian people as "warm," "welcoming," "cordial," "friendly," and "pleasant," and indicated that Mexican travelers appreciate the feeling of acceptance they receive in Canada.

Canadians are more welcoming of Mexicans than Americans. The warmth of the people and their receptiveness to tourists are Canada's strongest points.

I recommend Canada because it's clean and because Canadians are educated, civilized, friendly, and polite.

Personally, I like Canada because there are no feelings of racism or segregation toward Mexicans.

Canadians are very hospitable, and they don't discriminate against Mexicans. By this, I mean that many people in the United States don't try to understand you if you don't speak English; Canadians at least try to understand Mexicans.

Exchange Rate. Mexican agents and operators promote Canada's advantageous exchange rate as a draw for travelers looking to shop on their vacation, for example, at the "exceedingly popular" Thousand Islands shopping center in Ontario.

There's a budget factor when Mexicans consider Canada; they know they have better purchasing power and their money will go farther there.

Most Mexicans travel in order to shop, and they like Canada's shopping opportunities. The selection of clothes is very good and the prices are reasonable, especially with the exchange rate.

Visa Requirements. Interviewees reported that Canada's uncomplicated visa requirement increases the likelihood that Mexican travelers will visit the country. Many Mexicans are increasingly seeking out alternative destinations because obtaining travel visas to the United States has become a difficult, costly, and lengthy process. In this regard, Canada enjoys a definite advantage.

Many Mexican consumers are seeking destinations where they don't need to worry about the hassle of securing a visa, and in this regard Canada is preferable.

Since Latins tend to travel at the last minute, this has really helped Canada. By the time many Mexicans decide to travel, they wouldn't be able to get the U.S. visa in time for a trip there.

Travel to Canada has increased since the U.S. consulate reduced the number of travel visas; many Mexicans are going to Canada instead.

An important factor for pleasing Mexican travelers is the friendliness of the receptive government. Canada is very strong in this regard.

Dual Cultures. Many interviewees believe that Canada's two distinct cultural experiences is an added draw for Mexican travelers. Quebec is said to have a unique and sophisticated atmosphere. Several respondents mentioned that the linguistic similarities between French and Spanish enable Mexicans to travel easily through Quebec, and a few noted that many upscale Mexicans speak French.

Mexicans enjoy French and English Canada equally well. Often they will visit the English region first and then return to see the French area. French is the third language of many educated Mexicans, and even those who don't speak French can get around Montreal just with Spanish or even their English skills.

The French influence helps to distinguish Canada from the U.S., which has no comparable "high-culture" influence. Mexicans feel like they are in Europe in Canadian cities.

Many Mexicans like the cosmopolitan nature of Montreal and Toronto and the European feel of Quebec; they feel like they're experiencing a different culture.

Canada is distinguished by a lot of culture; the U.S. has almost no culture. Mexicans like Canada because it's like a combination of the U.S. and Europe.

Only a few respondents believe that the French influence actually puts off travelers to Canada or that Mexicans prefer to travel in English-speaking areas of Canada.

The French language can be problematic to Mexicans traveling in Canada. That's why I think our circuit tours are so popular there; the Spanish-speaking guides help circumvent the language problem. We sell three times as many circuit tours to Canada as to the United States; while most of our travelers know enough English to get by in Las Vegas, New York, or Miami, very few know enough French to feel confident about traveling independently in Canada.

The French influence is not a draw, but rather a bad influence. Mexicans are afraid of getting bad service. Everyone knows the French are rude and give bad service, and unfortunately, my customers find that to be true. Often, they will choose western over eastern Canada to avoid the French.

BARRIERS

Interviewees reported that direct competition from the United States is the greatest restriction to selling more travel to Canada. For instance, Anaheim and Orlando have cornered the market for Mexican family travelers; similarly, adults traveling for entertainment favor Las Vegas and Los Angeles.

I prefer Canada to the United States, but it's not as popular with consumers because it doesn't have many amusement parks or special attractions for kids—a priority for families.

For entertainment, Canada can't compete with Orlando, Anaheim, Las Vegas, or Los Angeles.

Interviewees maintained that Canada has the potential to compete very strongly against the United States, but must first overcome limited direct flight availability and a comparative lack of awareness among Mexican vacationers about its range of attractions.

Flight Availability. An insufficient number of direct flights frustrates operators and agents who strive to suit many consumers' preference for traveling to Canada directly. Several respondents maintained that direct flights are so infrequent that it is increasingly difficult for them to create packages with convenient departure and return arrangements.

Most interviewees believed that business from Mexico could be considerably higher with increased flight availability. Several respondents specified that they face the greatest difficulty in finding direct flights to Vancouver and western Canada. The new Mexicana flight that began in December 2002 will help alleviate the situation.

Only two airlines offer direct service to Canada, while several flights go to major destinations in the U.S. like Houston, Dallas, Miami, and Los Angeles. Mexicans without visas often prefer and are willing to spend more for direct flights because they know that sometimes they won't be treated well when transferring in the U.S.

They canceled the direct flights from Monterrey to Canada, so now we have to stop over in the U.S. or fly via Mexico City.

About 35% of our business is selling Canada. It would be higher, but there are only three to five flights a week.

Several interviewees mentioned the high cost of air travel as a barrier to selling more pleasure travel to Canada. In fact, the advantage Canada enjoys over the United States with regard to a positive exchange rate is often cancelled out by the relatively high cost of air travel from Mexico.

Many Mexicans dream of traveling to Canada, but consumers often compare vacation destinations by price, and commercial prices to Canada are comparatively expensive. To contrast shopping trips, for example, a package of air ticket plus one night hotel is US\$458 to Toronto and just US\$299 to Houston.

Mexicans will travel back and forth to the U.S. many times, but they generally visit Canada just once because of the expensive airfares. For example, fares to New York City and Chicago are considerably cheaper than to Toronto, even though the destinations are a similar distance from Mexico.

High airfares keep Mexicans from traveling to Canada. Air Canada raised their fares earlier this year, and everyone has followed suit.

Limited Awareness. Some interviewees noted that Canada suffers from underexposure in Mexico. Inadequate Canadian publicity in the Mexican market leads to less interest in the destination, as compared with its competitors. Affluent clients, in particular, express greater interest in vacationing in Europe.

There's a greater interest in traveling to Europe, if the traveler has the means to do so, because of a lack of publicity on Canada.

The biggest impediment for Canada is the lack of promotion in Mexico; Canada isn't top-of-mind for Mexican travelers.

Growth in business to Canada has been strong, but the volume is still very low. For example, we have sent 100 passengers to Las Vegas this year but just 10 to Canada.

Respondents pointed out common misconceptions that arise as a result of consumers' limited awareness of Canada. For instance, Canada is known for its skiing and winter activity destinations; however, concern about extremely cold weather often leads Mexican consumers shopping for winter vacations to choose alternative destinations in the United States over Canadian resorts.

It is too cold in the winter, which Mexicans don't like. Mexicans only travel in the winter to ski, and they can be much more comfortable in Aspen or Vail.

SELLING CANADA

Most respondents agreed that Canada, even as a relatively new destination for Mexican travelers, is a valuable and significant addition to their product line. Even respondents who indicated that Canada accounts for a small portion of their business were optimistic about the destination's prospects.

Canada has become an integral part of our business. It's our second most important destination, behind only Europe.

Canada is an important part of our product line; we've promoted it in tourism magazines, newspapers, and even with Canada-specific brochures.

TOP DESTINATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Eastern Canada. Tour operators and travel agents reported that eastern Canada drives the majority of their business to the country. On vacations to eastern Canada, Mexican travelers enjoy cultural tours, visits to historical attractions, and outdoor physical activities. Most respondents noted that eastern Canada draws the majority of its Mexican business in the summer months. Nonetheless, Mont Tremblant and Mont Sainte Anne in Quebec also draw a fair share of Mexican travelers for winter ski vacations.

Eastern Canada reportedly benefits from the high level of awareness that Mexican travelers have of Quebec. Further, many respondents find it easier to arrange flights to Montreal and Toronto than they do to Vancouver.

Our package tours to Vancouver, Whistler, and the Rocky Mountains sell well, but the traditional route through Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto is more popular because it's the most publicized.

"Circuit" tours—exceedingly popular with Mexican travelers to eastern Canada—commonly take in visits to a number of cities and attractions, including Montreal and Quebec City, as well as Toronto, Ottawa, and greater Ontario. Interviewees mentioned Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands shopping center, the Laurentian Mountains, Parliament in Ottawa, and the Ice Hotel in Quebec City as popular attractions. Typical components of these tours include airfare, ground transportation, entrance to local attractions, and the service of a Spanish-speaking guide.

Montreal and the province of Quebec in general are the most popular stops on our eastern Canada tours because people feel as if they are in Europe.

The combination of cities and scenery is a big drawing card for our tours of eastern Canada.

Several respondents mentioned that summer whale-watching tours in Eastern Canada are rising in popularity. A common offering begins in Toronto, visits Thousand Islands and Niagara Falls, and tours Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec City before continuing north along the Saint Lawrence River to popular whale-watching sites, such as Tadoussac.

Our most popular trip is our "Canada with whales" tour, which lasts eight days and includes city tours in Ontario and Quebec with whale watching on the Saint Lawrence.

Packages to see the whales and the bears and other wildlife are very appealing.

Western Canada. Western Canada sells particularly well during the winter, when many young Mexican travelers take international skiing vacations with groups of friends. Whistler, Banff, and Jasper, in order, were the destinations most commonly mentioned by interviewees. One operator noted that an arrangement with Japan Airlines allowed them to offer particularly affordable winter packages to Vancouver and western Canada.

Expectably, most respondents who offer ski packages to both the United States and Canada reported much higher sales for their American product. Interviewees indicated having difficulty overcoming the positive reputation earned by ski resorts in the United States over the years. Top American destinations have made significant inroads among Mexican travelers; in fact, many wealthy Mexicans own condominiums in Vail for their winter vacations.

Canadian destinations don't have the "name," like Aspen and Vail.

Whistler has a wider season for skiing than U.S. destinations do. But skiing is most popular among high-income people; rates and sales aren't important to them—they're most concerned with the name of the destination.

Vail is still the most popular ski destination among Mexican travelers because it's been promoted for 20 or 30 years. Whistler is the most popular ski destination in Canada, but people have only known about it for five years.

However, several respondents indicated that their Canada ski packages are very competitive with those to the United States. Family travelers, for instance, tend to prefer Canada for ski vacations; we hypothesize that this may be related to Canada's favorable exchange rate and its affordability, compared with the United States.

Aware of the boom in demand and hoping to get a share of business, many operators are entering the winter activities market; in fact, several of our interviewees revealed that this winter will be their first season promoting ski packages to Canada.

Canada is more attractive as a ski destination because of the affordable price, the terrific service, and the excellent product.

Ski trips to Canada are rapidly becoming more popular in Mexico. There were only about six or seven operators doing this previously, but this year, especially, the increase in ski tours has been dramatic.

We need to change the current mind-set that the only place to ski is the U.S. The truth is that Mexicans prefer to travel to Canada.

Clearly, western Canada is not solely a winter destination for Mexicans; tour operators and travel agents reported that summer vacations commonly include city tours of Vancouver, Victoria, and Calgary. Other fashionable destinations in British Columbia are Sun Peak and Kamloops, Three Valley Gap, Kelowna, and Blue River. Popular attractions include Capilano Suspension Bridge in Vancouver and Butchart Gardens in Victoria. Train rides and visits to Lake Louise and Canmore were mentioned as popular activities for Mexicans traveling in the Canadian Rockies during summer months.

We have a special offer with Japan Airlines called "Special Vancouver" that includes lodging, entrance tickets to attractions, and special discounts.

TYPICAL CLIENTS

Respondents reported that typical Mexican travelers to Canada are middle- and upper-class families. Our interviewees were nearly

evenly split between those who said that the majority of their clients were first-time visitors to Canada and those who reported that most of their clients had generally traveled to Canada at least once before.

We get all kinds of travelers: young people, newlyweds, older couples, students, and families with children, usually in family groups of four or five members. The majority of our customers are from middle- to upper-class backgrounds and are in Canada for their first or second time and don't know much about the country.

Much of our business is in the summer, and many of our travelers to Canada are return travelers. Perhaps they've already been to Toronto and now want to see Calgary, or enjoyed their trip to eastern Canada and want to go again with a spouse who couldn't make it last time.

According to our respondents, Mexicans rarely travel alone on vacations to Canada, preferring instead to travel in small groups of friends, multiple couples, or multi-generational family members. Several interviewees said Canada also draws Mexican honeymooners.

Many of our clients are families and seniors, particularly families with children who don't want to travel to Orlando or Anaheim again. Also clients who like culture and history and who desire more than just a pretty city to visit.

Most of our clients are upper class, and they travel with their family. This could mean a family of four, or large groups with aunts and uncles.

Respondents noted that sending children to English and French language camps in Canada has become very popular among upscale Mexicans. And frequently, children who travel to Canada to attend camps during the summer months are accompanied by parents and extended family members, who take advantage of the opportunity to travel throughout Canada.

We're familiar with the range of youth summer camps and courses available in Canada. We put together packages for parents who travel with their children to these camps and then wish to stay and visit different Canadian cities.

We actually sell a "quinceñiera" package to Canada in July and August—girls travel with groups of friends to study English.

Most interviewees reported that their clients typically visit three to five separate destinations on a vacation trip to Canada. A few operators said that their clients prefer to visit as many as seven or eight cities on a circuit tour, spending one night in each. Summer travelers are more likely to expand the number of places they visit within Canada; expectably, winter travelers generally prefer to remain at or around one resort area.

Interviewees agreed that most Mexicans travel to Canada for 7 to 10 nights, with many trips lasting as long as two weeks. Again, summer trips are generally longer than winter trips. One agent noted that, thanks to brief direct flights from Mexico City, some of his customers enjoy traveling to Canada for as short a period as four days.

Canada is comparatively close—you can get there in four hours. You can't get to Acapulco by land that quickly.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Respondents noted that most vacations from Mexico to Canada are single-destination travel. Strict visa requirements for travel to the United States following the events of September 11th have further sparked demand for Canada-only trips. As a result, several interviewees now sell Canada and the United States strictly as separate destinations.

We only combine the U.S. with Canada if the client requests it; 70% of trips involving Canada are stand-alone.

We have offered the two countries together in the past, but the combination doesn't sell well. It seems that travelers want to know one country well on its own rather than trying to "understand" two countries on the same trip.

We sell Canada independently. I don't know why you'd sell it jointly with the U.S.; one of its advantages is that you don't need a visa.

Nonetheless, packages that visit both the United States and Canada in the same trip are still common. The most popular combination trips are located in the east, where many operators offer an option to extend their eastern Canada tours to include New York City and

Washington, D.C. Other typical combinations include Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities in New England with cities in Quebec and Ontario.

For the most part, Mexicans will travel exclusively within Canada, but sometimes they will go through the U.S. For example, to Buffalo via American Airlines, over to Niagara Falls by land, and then to Ottawa by train.

Our most popular U.S.-Canada combinations are a Vancouver-Whistler-Calgary-Toronto circuit tour with a stopover in Dallas, and a Montreal-Ottawa-Mont Tremblant tour with a stopover in Chicago.

We do have some combination U.S.-Canada tours; these usually take in New York, Boston, or Washington with Montreal or Toronto. However, these tours aren't so popular because of the visa difficulties with the United States.

Of note, several respondents pointed out that recently introduced cruises to the United States and Canada are selling well in Mexico. Interviewees reported success selling cruises along the west coast of Canada and along the Saint Lawrence River.

During the summer months I sell a lot of cruises along the west coast up to Alaska, along with pre- and post-cruise excursions into V ancouver and Anchorage.

In the fall, we sell wonderful cruises from New York up to Canada; the Saint Lawrence River is wonderful to see by boat, and the fall colors are fantastic.

We just learned about cruises to Canada at the last CTC Expo, and think that it can be very strong when combined with whale watching.

DESIGN OF PRODUCT LINE

When asked to describe how they designed their Canadian product line, most operators said they simply follow consumer demand and product availability. Many operators generate a general marketing plan and then select from an assortment of available products to suit a client's particular requirements. A few operators reported designing their product line in cooperation with partner receptive operators. One operator reported using feedback from a Canada International Tours consumer survey.

We began selling circuit tours to Canada 12 years ago and have been following the market in designing our product line. With regard to ski packages, we offered one package at first and added more when saw a great response.

We have agreements with receptive operators. We put together their packages with airfares we can get from Air Canada.

We work for a tour operator in Canada; they decide on the offerings, and we sell them in Mexico.

Fly-Drive. Respondents were in agreement that fly-drive travel to Canada does not generate a large portion of their business. Several operators explained that although they do not offer fly-drive packages, they can and do arrange rental car reservations for their clients, directly or through the airlines.

Fly-drive isn't too popular, even among individual travelers. I think this is because Mexicans don't understand the highway signs since they're all in French. Most know enough English to drive in the United States, but in Canada it's too confusing and Mexicans don't feel confident driving.

Hotels. Most interviewees said they offer a range of hotels to fit the needs and preferences of their clients. The majority of those who specified a class indicated four-star, with a few economy operators offering three-star hotels and high-end operators offering five-star properties. Many respondents agreed that Mexican travelers generally gravitate toward well-known and prestigious properties when making vacation reservations.

Mexicans like well-known hotels in Canada like the Excelsior, the Ritz, the Chateau Frontenac, and the Chateau Lake Louise. Name properties that everyone has heard of are very important.

We offer all hotels. Typically, the difference in rates between hotels of differing qualities is not great, and many Mexicans opt for the more expensive ones.

The hotels tend to be better in the east; hotel selection is limited in some of the cities we go to in the west.

ROLE OF TRAVEL AGENTS

On average, tour operators said they sell roughly 80% of their business through travel agents and 20% direct to consumers. Answers for the proportion of sales made direct to consumers ranged as high as 50%. Operators noted that direct mail solicitation and joint promotional efforts are increasingly common.

We have an agreement with a bank here in Mexico to include our brochures with their monthly credit card invoices. We promoted Canada directly to consumers this way through the summer with good results.

Those operators who make more sales through agents tended to believe that Mexican travel agents are knowledgeable about Canada and very receptive to selling it. One operator contended that, in her experience, roughly a third of travelers to Canada decide on the destination because of the input given by their travel agent.

However, many operators who sell directly to consumers felt that Mexican travel agents would benefit from additional training. A few were adamant that the majority of agents in Mexico lack sufficient awareness to adequately sell Canada, in part because of the limited number of tour operators currently promoting the destination.

In general, travel agents in Mexico are not well qualified, and many consumers prefer to buy directly through operators. We can meet the consumer demand, but we would prefer that agents make sales. We need qualified, trained, and well-prepared travel agents.

Operators provide more destination information than agents; agents only read the brochure and identify the price per person for each package. We have focused on agents to get them more qualified and informed—for instance, we have regular seminars—but they don't remember the information.

IMPACT OF SEPTEMBER 11

Only one operator reported that his business had remained completely unaffected by the events of September 11. All other interviewees reported that their business was negatively affected and continued to suffer through late 2001 and early 2002. A few added that their sales have still failed to recover completely.

We've seen no effects from the terrorist attacks of last September, either in Canada or the U.S. My type of affluent clients will travel anyway.

This year, sales to Canada are 50% down, mostly because people are afraid of flying over the United States.

Our sales to Canada have decreased because all the exaggerations and rumors propagated by the media have made Mexicans scared to travel, even though the reality is very different.

However, most respondents agreed that the long-term implications of September 11th would be increased travel to Canada at the expense of the United States. Canada enjoys a reputation for safety—an attractive quality in uncertain times—and many Mexicans afraid to travel to the United States are readily substituting Canada instead.

Canada became a priority destination for Mexicans after September 11th because of its safety. Although the perceived threat of terrorism has passed, memories still linger when it comes to traveling to the U.S., and many travelers prefer a destination that they know will be safe.

Safety in the United States is a major concern; people think that Canada is much safer. Mexicans like to travel to the U.S. because it's close and cheaper to get there, but they have preferred Canada since September 11th. Our travel to Canada has gone up since then.

Several respondents noted that sales for Canada appear to have rebounded, even surpassing figures preceding the attacks. In fact, a handful said that travel to Canada during 2002 had adequately replaced their lost business to the United States.

OUTLOOK

On the basis of growing interest in Canada, the majority of interviewees were optimistic about continued expansion in the Mexican market. Most tour operators expect sales of Canada to grow in the coming year, with some predicting as much as a 25% increase in their business to the destination.

We are marketing Canada heavily by promoting new products to agents and consumers. We expect it to grow enough that we are actually revisiting our 2003 product line to meet the anticipated demand.

I see a bright future for Canada. It's a very popular destination, and that popularity stems from word of mouth: those who have been to Canada promote it as a nice place to vacation.

I think it's an excellent destination, and we're just on the cusp of a huge boom in travel there. Travel to Canada is coming into style, and now is when we should sell it heavily.

Many interviewees anticipate that summer travel products hold the strongest potential for progress. Hot commodities include cruises, language programs, and wildlife viewing. In fact, numerous respondents reported recent success with outdoor physical activities, including hiking, camping, and river rafting.

We plan to add summer trips to Vancouver. Our Canadian partner has recently put together a nature-focused tour to Vancouver. This tour includes lodges, hiking, and trips to mountains and rivers.

One indicator of the country's increasing popularity is the marked growth in French and English language courses for youth.

Of the destinations we offer, only Costa Rica and Perú have registered a higher increase than Canada.

We're introducing new programs to meet the tastes and budgets of our clients. We like to offer more variety and alternatives to our clients who have already taken one tour to Canada.

Golf is increasing in popularity among upscale Mexican travelers, although interviewees believed that very few Mexicans would travel to Canada specifically to play golf. Respondents noted that Mexicans who take golfing vacations commonly travel to Hawaii and Florida, destinations with more established name recognition.

Golf sells well in Canada, but it could do better. Mexican travelers who play golf on vacation are attracted to top-quality courses with a recognized "name." If the CTC could get a high-quality Canadian golf course to host a PGA event, we could drive business to that area very easily.

We have tried packaging alternative activities with trips to Canada, but sales were low. The CTC should let Mexicans know about the good golf courses in Canada. I think there could be a market if people knew more about them.

INTERFACE WITH THE CTC

Most interviewees spoke positively about the current level of assistance they receive from the CTC. This section includes a wealth of respondent quotes, because we feel they may be of particular relevance to the CTC.

The CTC is said to be visible in the Mexican travel industry and to provide a variety of publications and promotional materials. Many operators appreciate efforts to connect receptive travel providers and Mexican tour operators through travel fairs and seminars. Clearly, the CTC's greatest strength in the minds of most respondents is as a resource for information regarding the Canadian product.

We organize seminars for agents and invite the CTC¹⁴ to come talk about Canadian cities, products, and activities, since they're the experts. The CTC representatives get the agents excited about selling Canada. They share information and anecdotes that the agents can then tell their customers to get them interested in traveling to Canada.

The CTC has provided tremendous support as a source of information and as a consultancy. They respond to our inquiries and provide contact information for other operators. Their staff is enthusiastic, positive, and always looking for new and innovative ways to increase travel to Canada. They've provided plenty of tourist literature, hosted breakfasts, taken us on annual caravans to Canada, and held semiannual promotional events.

The CTC provides assistance in many ways: they send us operator packets, give us discounts, and hold fairs twice a year. They stay in constant communication with us through the Internet and are very proactive in finding ways to help us.

We have very good relations with the CTC and go to their trade shows. They've been a great help, particularly with advertising; Ms. Susana Morales has worked with us, and they've done a lot of promotional advertising to increase their presence in travel magazines.

MENLO CONSULTING GROUP, INC.

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¹⁴ Interviewees commonly referred to the CTC as "la CTC" or "la Comisión." We use "the CTC" exclusively in respondent quotes for the purposes of this chapter.

We've had a lot of contact with the CTC, and they've been very helpful. Their assistance in lowering airfares 6% has been especially crucial.

A few interviewees reported limited interactions with the CTC but felt that the CTC's advertising material and regular promotional presentations currently met their needs.

I don't interact with the CTC directly, but we seem to have enough literature from them.

The CTC is in contact with us online, and that's enough. They're doing a great job as is, and they've been tremendously helpful. Just keep inviting us to participate in all the events and tourism expos.

We don't need anything new from the CTC. We have pamphlets in Spanish and plenty of information.

A handful of respondents had negative comments about the current level of assistance, or the lack thereof, that they receive from the CTC.

The CTC does not provide very much help. I participate in every event they set up, but they rarely, if ever, participate in ours.

We have almost no contact with the CTC. We have more contact with the Quebec office; they send us very pretty brochures and posters, along with agendas and calendars of services and festivals. And Quebec's office is very small. Why can't the CTC match their efforts?

The CTC hasn't helped us in any ways to date. They should be more commercially oriented, human, and approachable—less governmental and bureaucratic. They could start by learning that we exist; even though we do a lot of publicity and events, they don't seem to know who we are.

This year, unfortunately, we were not invited to the CTC's presentation because our literature describes Europe, South America, and Canada in the same flyer. Apparently, they invited only those that promoted Canada separately.

The market is there and waiting, but the CTC is too slow. I sent a TV crew to Canada last winter season, and the CTC sponsored a month's worth of airtime and advertising on one of our best Saturday morning travel shows. We had excellent results and very positive feed-

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back, but the CTC wouldn't pursue it. They pulled back and remained inaccessible.

By and large, the travel agents we spoke with reported minimal contact with the CTC. A couple noted that the CTC-sponsored breakfasts for agents were especially helpful. Many said they were more likely to interact with tour operators than with the CTC when searching for information about Canada to provide clients.

INCREASING THE CTC'S EFFORTS

We asked our interviewees if they would be interested in receiving regular visits from CTC representatives as a means of increasing the current level of dialogue. Many respondents replied that they currently do meet with the CTC and appreciate the progress that personal meetings invariably afford.

Several interviewees said that although they do not currently meet with CTC representatives on a regular basis, they would welcome the opportunity to do so. Many hoped that beginning a dialogue with the CTC might lead to increased cooperative advertising efforts and promotional ventures.

We would appreciate visits; the CTC always has a wealth of useful information.

We haven't really met with CTC representatives before, but we would like to. It's important that they meet the destination promoters here in Mexico.

We would always welcome the CTC if they wanted to visit us; San Antonio and Houston do this often. I receive periodic promotional emails through Virtuoso and airline offices, and if I need more brochures or posters, I can contact the Canadian embassy, but I'm not sure where the CTC office is or how to get in contact with them.

I don't think we work with anyone at the CTC right now. This weekend we had a meeting to train our personnel to sell our new Vancouver route; someone with the Canadian embassy could have come to help us. For example, many other tourism offices like San Antonio, California, Los Angeles, and Sacramento come to Mexico.

Very few respondents did not welcome the idea of meeting regularly with CTC representatives. These interviewees were satisfied

with the current level of support and expressed concerns that increased interactions might affect the efficiency of their work.

Most interviewees said they currently work in cooperation with provincial or municipal tourism offices in Canada. The tourism offices for the province of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and Whistler were most commonly mentioned. Agents and operators typically approach local tourism offices directly when they desire information and promotional materials for regional attractions or specific cultural events.

We work with all the provinces, especially in western Canada. The cities have also sent us information before. I contact them with requests for information.

We contact municipal offices like Vancouver and Montreal when we need written information about special events, like the Grand Prix of Montreal.

Only a handful of respondents reported that they do not interact with provincial or municipal tourism offices, preferring instead to work directly with the CTC or with receptive operators.

DESIRED ASSISTANCE

We asked interviewees to suggest ways in which the CTC could better serve them. Nearly every interviewee had ideas for how the CTC could help them increase business, including consumer advertising, publicity to travel agents, direct assistance, and more and cheaper flights.

Developing a new product alone requires too large a capital investment on our part; we can't afford to put that much money into just one area. In addition, we can't guarantee the availability of air travel, hotels, cars, and land transportation that far in advance. So an ideal combination would include joint promotional efforts, aid in publicity, strategic alliances with receptive suppliers, and training for our salesmen.

Consumer Advertising. The most frequent suggestion we received was for the CTC to increase advertising efforts to the general Mexican public. Most respondents were in agreement that increased Canadian publicity would drive up consumer demand and enable them to sell significantly more product. Many had specific suggestions for how the CTC could best direct its advertising efforts in Mexico.

Newspapers are by far the best place to advertise, and TV is less important; the Internet is not a good medium to use in Mexico at all.

Newspapers are best for advertising, especially in the Sunday travel section. Mexicans who are set to travel often read these and book their travel soon thereafter. Reforma is the best newspaper to advertise in. Magazines are also good, but usually magazine readers aren't about to travel and will only be stimulated to go when tempted by a special deal.

They should emphasize Canada's beauty, the education and quality of the people, the variety of attractions, and the summer green and winter snow.

The CTC could create more publications about its attractions. I think it would especially help if Canada were more visibly promoted in tourist magazines. And they should emphasize its natural beauty and the hospitality of its people in promotions on TV and in newspapers.

We need promotion to the general public so that consumers know that Canada doesn't require a travel visa, that it's a more attractive destination than the U.S., that the language is not a large barrier, and that there's no discrimination against Mexicans.

Canada should emphasize the following assets in its marketing campaigns: its people and the scenery. If I had to choose three images to represent Canada, I would choose changing colors of the fall leaves, ferries crossing between V ancouver and V ictoria, and icebreaking boats.

If there were a market, we would offer different packages, but we need Canada to help promote these aspects because it simply costs us too much to advertise.

Canada can become more popular, but the west needs to be publicized more, especially because the airfares aren't cheap.

Publicity to Travel Agents. Many operators felt that an intensive publicity program directed at travel agents would complement direct consumer advertising. Such programs would drive sales by increasing awareness of available product.

The CTC needs to help increase the image of Canada to travel agents so that they'll promote the destination to consumers.

The CTC could take a more hands-on approach by helping to train salesmen and by discussing new features and products of interest to consumers with Mexican travel agents.

The CTC should promote the country more heavily to the industry. The current advertisements are too general; they should call attention to the contact information of wholesalers and emphasize the wholesalers in the tourist literature.

Many agents agreed that they need more information to adequately sell Canada to interested Mexican consumers. Agents asked for more promotional materials from the CTC, including videos, posters, tourist maps, and compact discs with images of the destination to show prospective travelers. Some also mentioned familiarization trips.

I'd like more information to put in the hands of my clients, especially about Canada's seasons: when are the waterfalls at peak volume, when do the seasons change, when are ski resorts open. This might seem intuitive, but Mexicans are not familiar with Canada's climate, and I get many questions about such matters.

We could use more information about Canada's hotels and attractions. Also, more materials with general facts and Canada's history—sometimes we don't know enough about the country to answer our clients' questions.

I have tourist maps of Madrid and Paris in Spanish, but none for Toronto, Montreal, or Vancouver. We need promotional materials to give to our customers, and they should be in Spanish.

We need feedback and information on what products are available in the Canadian market. I think that we could dramatically increase our sales to Canada with help from the CTC.

Direct Assistance. Several operators expressed a desire to identify reliable receptive operators before offering new Canadian products, and requested that the CTC make strides to better connect the Mexican travel industry with receptive Canadian travel suppliers. These interviewees believed that such efforts would lead to more variety in product and, ultimately, lower prices. One operator mentioned difficulty in selling Canada during popular seasons without purchasing product in bulk well beforehand.

We're most concerned with getting suppliers in Canada to contact us with regard to package travel.

We need special incentives like optional tours, or a "plus" that we could add to our packets—like another attraction or an additional tour—at no extra cost.

We're not averse to expanding our offerings, but there has to be something that will attract our customers. Our decision would depend on the particular product and the suppliers available.

We would like to complement our current top sellers with something new. We have sought out other alternatives, but only recently have receptive operators begun to offer different and new destinations.

We are very interested in selling hunting and fishing packages, but we can't find operators who work in this segment.

More and Cheaper Flights. A handful of respondents argued that the CTC could have the greatest positive impact in Mexico by working with the airlines to encourage them to offer more direct flights to Canada or, alternatively, to offer lower promotional airfares for existing flights.

We need more flights to Canada. With so few flights available, the rates are very inflated. Cheaper fares would help us sell many more packages.

The most important change would be lower airfares. Right now, it often costs as much to fly to Europe from Mexico as it does to fly to Canada—and in some cases, Europe is cheaper!

SUMMARY

Our research with the Mexican travel trade revealed very positive perceptions of Canada and optimism about growing tourism to the country. Some expect as much as a 25% increase in business to Canada.

Canada's reputation for visitor safety, its wide range of tourism products, and the fact that it is a good value as a destination are its greatest assets with respect to the Mexican market. The biggest barriers are limited flights, low awareness of what Canada has to offer, and intense competition from the United States.

Almost all the trade interviewees liked to sell Canada—for many, the country has become an integral part of their product line. They tend to sell mostly single-destination travel to Canada, although some travelers also stop in the United States en route.

Many respondents believe that summer travel products hold the strongest potential for growth. They also anticipate growth in cruises. Several reported recent success selling outdoor physical activities in Canada.

Interviewees believe that the United States is a formidable competitor for Mexican vacationers. However, they see the tightening of entry requirements on the part of the United States as an opportunity for Canada.

In their view, to achieve its potential, Canada must raise awareness and try to expand air links. They believe that increased publicity will stimulate curiosity about Canada. New flights between the two countries and well-timed promotional airfares also would encourage Mexican travelers to act on their interest in visiting there.

PART V: PROVINCIAL ANALYSIS



This section discusses some implications of the research for CTC's partners in British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. We have conducted extensive analysis in an attempt to find discrete markets for each city or province and have found that the major Canadian destinations appeal to the same population of upscale Mexican travelers—Appendix E contains summary tables that illustrate the commonality of the market for Canadian cities. The findings presented in the summary tables suggest that rather than targeting subsets of target travelers for Canada, each city or province may consider matching its product offer with the characteristics of target travelers for Canada and highlighting aspects of the experiences each offers that differentiates the province from other places.

Although Mexican travelers have many positive perceptions of Canada, their knowledge of what the country has to offer is low. In fact, 6 in 10 of them admit to not knowing much about traveling in Canada—we suspect that they know even less about the experiences that each province can offer them. A number of Canadian destinations provide information in Spanish on their Web sites. Although many Mexicans speak English and French, online information about Canada in Spanish is likely to yield positive results.

Appeal of Canadian Destinations

As discussed earlier in this report, Mexican travelers as a whole are very interested in visiting the Canadian cities listed in our report. The level of interest among target travelers to Canada is even higher. More than 8 in 10 of them say they are extremely or very interested in visiting Toronto and Montreal and almost as many (77.8%) in visiting Vancouver. About three-quarters are similarly interested in Quebec City and Ottawa (Exhibit X-1).

EXHIBIT X-1. TARGET TRAVELERS TO CANADA EXTREMELY OR VERY INTERESTED IN VISITING OR REVISITING SELECTED CITIES

Toronto	82.1%
Montreal	81.3
Vancouver	77.8
Quebec City	75.4
Ottawa	74.6
Calgary	57.5
Whistler	50.6

(Number of respondents = 790)

There is much overlap in interest in visiting the Canadian cities listed in our questionnaire. For example, the majority of those who are extremely interested in visiting Toronto are also extremely interested in visiting Vancouver (81.9%), Montreal (77.9%), Quebec City (74.8%), and Ottawa (69.0%); and 40.5% are extremely interested in visiting Whistler. Further, among those extremely interested in visiting Montreal, the majority are also extremely interested in visiting Toronto (79.4%), Vancouver (76.3%), Quebec City (73.4%), and Ottawa (74.0%); and 41.4% are extremely interested in visiting Whistler.

CREATING PROVINCIAL IDENTITIES

The various Canadian provinces have what Mexicans seek in their vacation trips. Target travelers are looking for new destinations and tend to place high value on the educational aspect of travel. They are not reluctant to spend for quality, so they are good candidates for luxury products and services. At the same time, the fact that Canada's prices are very competitive is also an important consideration for them.

We have selected some aspects of each province to highlight in marketing to Mexicans and submit these as samples of what might be done. To be sure, there is a fair amount of commonality in the offerings of the three provinces. Therefore, some recommendations made for one province may also apply to another one.

FOCUS ON BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia offers target travelers a safe and scenic destination with activities and opportunities for the whole family.



AN ACCESSIBLE ADVENTURE FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

- Educational Activities
- Skiing and Resorts
- Nature and Wilderness
- Cruising

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mexicans tend to value the educational aspect of travel. In fact, more than 8 in 10 target travelers consider international travel an investment in their children's education.

British Columbia boasts a wide range of first-rate educational attractions, such as various museums, Science World in Vancouver, hands-on nature interpretation centers, and the Vancouver Aquarium Marine Science Centre, that can be promoted to those traveling with children as well as to adults traveling alone or with other adults.

Skiing and Resorts

Skiing has become very popular among upscale Mexicans—45.9% of target travelers would like to try downhill or cross-country skiing on a trip to Canada. Mexicans are becoming increasingly aware of the opportunities for skiing in Canada—tour operators report increasing demand for Canadian ski packages. Convenient air service to Vancouver augurs well for Whistler.

Since many Mexicans would be new to Canadian skiing, in addition to promoting the first-rate ski runs, highlighting the après-ski experience, luxury spa services, top-notch restaurants, and world-class hotels would help Mexicans consider taking a ski vacation to Canada.

Many Mexican families take skiing vacations to expose their children to the sport. Family travelers are especially good targets for British Columbia. They are more inclined to spend on vacation than other travelers. When asked to what extent they agreed with the statement "On vacation, I tend to treat myself and my family to the best I can afford," 84.3% of those who traveled with their children agreed strongly, compared with 73.3% of other travelers.

NATURE AND WILDERNESS

Target travelers show a keen sense of adventure and a desire to get out and try different outdoor activities. Many might try hiking, kayaking, or canoeing in British Columbia.

As previously mentioned, target travelers overwhelmingly agree (99.0%) that Canada has spectacular scenery. But they need to be told how best to take advantage of what British Columbia has to offer in this regard. Because many of the more adventurous activi-

ties may be new for Mexicans, it would be important to stress that experiencing the great outdoors can be arranged with no sacrifice of comfort and amenities.

British Columbia's promotions in Mexico should continue to highlight the fact that nature is everywhere, even in the cities. The photos of Vancouver and Victoria with water and mountains in the background, and information about the cities' parks, bays, and beaches, communicate a feeling of "nature all around" and will be particularly effective when marketing to Mexican travelers.

CRUISING

Cruising is still a novelty in Mexico. Only 15.2% of target travelers have ever taken an ocean cruise of three or more nights. Yet interest in cruising is high. Because Mexicans like to travel with family members or with groups of friends, the range of activities on board appeals to many Mexicans. Further, a cruise along the west coast of Canada can speak to travelers' interest in scenery, whale watching, the outdoors, and the new and different. Moreover, it offers opportunities for pre- and/or post-cruise stays in Vancouver.

FOCUS ON ONTARIO

Clearly, Ontario offers target travelers a wide range of experiences. However, for this analysis we have focused on blending cultural activities with spectator and participatory sports.



SOPHISTICATED FUN

- Theater and the Arts
- Sporting Events
- Beaches and Cottage Country
- Gol:

THEATER AND THE ARTS

Almost 8 in 10 target travelers (78.1%) say that they would enjoy traditional activities (museums, art galleries, music, and dance) on a trip to Canada. A similarly high percentage (76.7%) would enjoy a cultural event or festival in Canada. Their interest in live performances bodes particularly well for Ontario because of the wide range

of excellent options available at very attractive prices compared with those in other major cities in the United States and Europe.

Sporting Events

Spectator sports also represent a particularly interesting opportunity for Ontario with respect to Mexicans. More than two-thirds (69.1%) of target travelers are likely to attend a sporting event while on an international trip.

Promotions for the province in Mexico should highlight the excitement of a Blue Jays, Maple Leafs, Ottawa Senators, or Raptors game and the world-class facilities, such as the Air Canada Centre, the Corel Centre, and the SkyDome. Target travelers should be able to reserve and purchase tickets before leaving Mexico, which appears to be the preference of the majority (56%). They should also be advised of the opportunities of getting tickets on arrival. Business travelers are often looking for activities to fill their evenings and should not be overlooked in the promotion of sporting events.

BEACHES AND COTTAGE COUNTRY

Mexicans like being near water; they enjoy swimming and water sports. Almost all (94.6%) say that they would incorporate a few days at a beach on an international itinerary. Because the summer season is the peak season for outbound Mexican travel—40.4% of all their international travel occurs between June and August—we believe that Ontario may also want to promote the lake regions near Ottawa and Toronto.

The fact that many summer camps are located in the lake districts and cottage country of Ontario suggests that target travelers might be receptive to spending a few days at one of the resorts in conjunction with a trip to bring a child to or from camp.

GOLF

Once golfers achieve some level of proficiency, the draw of playing in first-rate and exclusive courses becomes irresistible—in fact, prestige and name recognition are perhaps even more important to golfers than to skiers. Although Ontario—and Canada in general—has many top-quality golf courses, our research with the trade alerted us to the fact that tour operators and their clients are not aware of the quality of golf to be had. In fact, one tour operator even suggested hosting a PGA event in Canada to increase the

prestige of golfing in Canada, evidently unaware of the fact that the Bell Canadian Open—part of the PGA tour—has been held since 1904.

The Mexican market for golf holds promise. Almost 3 in 10 target travelers from Mexico (28.3%) are highly or somewhat likely to play golf on an international trip—the figure is higher (32.7%) for male target travelers.

To attract these prospects, it is necessary to increase awareness of the quality of Canadian golf courses and of their comparatively low cost. Increasing press coverage of Canadian golf courses and facilities in travel and golf magazines in Mexico and with the trade should yield dividends for Canada in this regard.

FOCUS ON QUEBEC

The Province of Quebec may want to offer target travelers a high-quality "European" experience with French culture, traditions, and language.

Québec :::

THE ALLURE OF EUROPE, CLOSE TO HOME

- French Culture and History
- Name Recognition and Luxury Properties
- Cuisine
- Outdoor Activities

French Culture and History

Upscale Mexicans have a particular interest in "all things French." France is by far their preferred European destination, and the ability to speak French is often regarded as an indication of good standing in society.

Four in ten target travelers (41.5%) agree with the statement that the French influence is one of the key reasons for visiting Canada, suggesting that Quebec may want to continue to stress this aspect in its promotions. Not surprisingly, those who speak French are more likely to agree than those who don't.

Therefore, positioning Quebec as an opportunity for French speakers and "Francophiles" to enjoy a top-quality destination with a European flair at a good price is likely to appeal to target travelers.

In marketing to Mexico, Quebec should continue to use images featuring outdoor cafés, cobblestone streets, and luxuriant flower boxes and highlight the province's historical sites that bring Quebec's history to life, such as Le Village Québécois d'Antan with its reconstructed village life, costumed actors, and traditional French Canadian food, or evenings out to enjoy the music of a traditional chansonnier at a place such as Les Yeux Bleus in Quebec City or Les Deux Pierrots in Montreal.

Name Recognition and Luxury Properties

As previously mentioned, Mexican travelers are markedly different from Canadians when it comes to lodging preferences. For instance, they are about twice as likely as Canadians to splurge on lodging and far more likely to book first-class hotels and accommodations when they travel abroad. As the trade interviews revealed, Mexican travelers are willing to spend more for the sake of "name" appeal—not only for lodging but also for restaurants and other services.

Quebec stands to benefit from the appeal of "name properties," such as Le Château Frontenac, to target travelers. Further, the "extras" that come with such a stay—such as available spa services and access to nearby golf courses—will appeal to target travelers who desire to offer themselves and their families the best they can afford.

CUISINE

Target travelers show a definite interest in fine food. Not only are they likely to splurge on dining (64.7%), they are also likely to try a well-known local restaurant (82.1%) while on an international vacation.

These traits are a particularly good fit with Quebec, where, in the European tradition, dining takes on particular importance. The province can appeal to Mexican travelers' enthusiasm for fine dining by publicizing awards and reviews received by local restaurants and chefs, particularly those taking advantage of local products and specialty foods.

Target travelers for Canada are particularly good candidates for bundling high-end accommodations and first-class food into special *forfaits gastronomiques*. These will appeal to their sense of value and desire for good quality.

Target travelers' strong interest in cultural events and festivals makes them viable prospects for local festivals featuring seasonal produce, artisan cheeses and products, and local character and color. Similarly, they would be likely to enjoy the combination of local food and culture offered by visiting a cabane à sucre, partaking in an épluchette de blé d'Inde, or tasting traditional Méchoui.

OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

The fact that many target travelers are active, sportive people presents interesting opportunities for Quebec. For instance, although traffic makes bicycling in the downtown core rather difficult in Montreal and Quebec, both cities—and many others within the province—should promote bicycle rentals and bicycle paths for Mexican tourists. Other non-motorized forms of transportation, such as walking, also appeal to target travelers, who are precluded because of safety considerations from doing these kinds of things in their own country.

Quebec's urban areas can actively cater to this interest—and to target travelers' independent, spontaneous planning preferences—by providing self-guided walking and bicycling maps. Such excursions would allow target travelers to see the highlights of the destination from up close.

As discussed earlier, winter activities are surprisingly popular among Mexican travelers. Most are willing to travel to Canada at any time of year (69.5% agree) and want to try different activities such as dogsledding and skiing (58.0%). Quebec is well positioned to benefit from their interest in experiencing the Canadian winter. To do so successfully, Quebec should highlight certain elements of winter activities and experiences.

Although many cities have winter festivals, Quebec's cities appear to embrace winter. Events such as the Carnaval de Québec and activities such as horse-drawn sleigh rides will appeal to target travelers' fun-loving nature. The "magic" of winter and childlike fun of catching snowflakes could be highlighted in promotions to Mexicans to appeal to this sense of discovering something new.



RESEARCH APPROACH

The research findings are derived from an in-person, in-home survey of 1,042 upscale Mexicans—namely, persons belonging to the A/B or C+ socioeconomic class.

The Asociación Mexicana de Agencias de Investigación (AMAI) system of socioeconomic classification was used for assignment of socioeconomic class. This system, developed by Mexican researchers, is commonly used by research institutions in Mexico. It uses personal possessions and educational level as surrogates for income levels.

In our research with travelers in Latin American countries, we typically rely on a standard—such as the AMAI system of socioeconomic classification—rather than income level to select respondents. Self-reported income data in Latin America are often suspect because it is not unusual that the respondent—not always the head of household—is unaware of the household income or does not want to divulge it. Moreover, many Latin American travelers have high levels of discretionary income available for travel. For example, expenditures for housing may be minimal because outright home ownership is common among upscale Mexicans. Also, university-level education—a category that many U.S. travelers save for—is comparatively inexpensive.

The survey was directed to upscale Mexicans who took at least one trip of five or more nights outside of Mexico for pleasure, to visit family, or for business in the past three years. Those employed in the travel industry were excluded from the sample.

The survey was conducted in Mexico's three principal metropolitan areas: Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey. The fieldwork was conducted by BIMSA-Ipsos, under the direction of Menlo Consulting Group, between November 6 and December 8, 2002. Each interview lasted approximately 45 minutes. An English copy of the questionnaire is contained in Appendix B; the Spanish version is in Appendix C.

The subcontractor, using its Estudio General de Medios database, provided profiles—age, gender, socioeconomic class, and city of residence—of Mexican adults who traveled internationally for

pleasure in the past year. The age, gender, and socioeconomic profiles were used to establish sampling quotas for the survey.

With regard to the city of residence, the three principal metropolitan areas were surveyed approximately equally to provide sufficient sample sizes to facilitate analysis of the data by city of residence. The distribution of respondents among the three cities is shown in Exhibit A-1.

EXHIBIT A-1. DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Mexico City	379
Guadalajara	331
Monterrey	332
	1,042

To ensure that the combined sample was representative of the geographic distribution of the traveling population, the data were weighted using the city of residence profile.

We also included questions in an omnibus by Gallup Mexico to determine the incidence of travel outside of Mexico for pleasure, to visit family, or for business among upscale Mexicans. The resulting data were used to estimate the size of the Mexican outbound market.

APPENDIX A MENLO CONSULTING GROUP, INC.



SCREENER QUESTIONS

1.	Do you or anybody in your household work for a travel agency or airline?
	Yes \Box \rightarrow (Terminate interview) No \Box \rightarrow (Continue)
2.	In the past three years (that is, since November 1999), how many times, in total, have you traveled outside of Mexico?
	None ☐ → (Terminate interview) One or more (Write in number)
3а.	In the past three years (that is, since November 1999), how many times have you traveled <u>outside</u> of Mexico on a trip that was primarily for <u>vacation</u> ? Please include trips taken primarily for shopping. <u>Do not</u> include trips taken primarily to visit family.
	None One or more (Write in number)
3b.	In the past three years, how many times have you traveled <u>outside</u> of Mexico on a trip that was primarily <u>to visit family</u> ?
	None
	One or more (Write in number)
3c.	<u>In the past three years</u> , how many times have you traveled <u>outside</u> of Mexico on a trip that was primarily <u>for business</u> ?
	None
	One or more (Write in number)
1	TO QUALIFY, RESPONDENT MUST HAVE TAKEN AT LEAST ONE TRIP IN QUESTION 3A, 3B, OR 3C. OTHERWISE, TERMINATE.
4.	Were you away from home for five or more nights on any of the trips that you took outside of Mexico in the past three years for vacation, to visit family, or for business?
	Yes \Box \rightarrow (Continue) No \Box \rightarrow (Terminate interview)
5.	What is your age, in years? (Write in age) years (Whole numbers only)
	TO QUALIFY, RESPONDENT MUST BE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER. OTHERWISE, TERMINATE.
	(RECORD GENDER—DO NOT ASK) Male□ Female□
	Interview Location (Check ONE box)
	Mexico City□ Guadalajara□ Monterrey□
	Highest level of formal education completed (RECORD FROM AMAI SEL CLASSIFICATION) (Check ONE box
	Educación básica
	Socioeconomic class (RECORD FROM AMAI SEL CLASSIFICATION) (Check ONE box)
	Class A/B
[IF DECRONDENT MEETS CHOTAG CONTINUE OTHERWISE TERMINATE
	IF RESPONDENT MEETS QUOTAS. CONTINUE. OTHERWISE. TERMINATE.

I. PAST TRAVEL AND INTENTIONS

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Do <u>NOT</u> read options)					
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Belgium	🗆	Holland		Romania	
Bulgaria		Hungary		Russia	
Croatia		Iceland		Scotland	
Cyprus		Ireland (Republic of)		Slovenia	
Czech Republic		Italy		Spain	
Denmark		Luxembourg		Sweden	
England		Malta		Switzerland	
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		MODACO	11	Turkey	
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stonia inland irance Germany SK ONLY IF UNITED Sit family in the past the sit family in the sit family in the past the sit family in the	STATES CHECTORY (Check ALL to the content of the co	Northern Ireland Norway Poland CKED IN QUESTION 1. Ch states did you visit? hat apply) (Probe) Louisiana	On your trip	Wales Other	or <u>vacation</u>

4.	ASK ONLY IF CANADA CHECKE past three years, which provinces of		N 1. On y	your trips to Ca	ınada for <u>vad</u>	cation or to	visit family in t	he
	(USE SHOWCARD B) (Do NOT re	ad options) (C	heck <u>ALI</u>	_ that apply) (l	Probe)			
	Alberta	Nova Sco Nunavut . Ontario	otia	es	Saskatche Yukon	wan		
5.	In the past three years, how many r	nights was your	longest t	rip <u>outside of M</u>	<u>1exico</u> ?			
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>Ol</u>	NE box)						
	1 to 4 nights □ 5 to 7 nights □							
6.	Now thinking of the past 12 months for <u>vacation</u> or <u>to visit family</u> ?	(that is, since I	Novembe	r 2001), how m	any trips did	you take	outside of Mexi	<u>co</u>
	(Write in number) (If	NONE, record ould be closer	<u>ZERO</u>) (II to	F RANGE GIVI or?)	EN, ASK: W	ould you	say that	
7.	Now I am going to read you a list of would like to visit or revisit each one		the respo	nses on SHOV	VCARD C, p	lease tell n	ne how much y	ou
	(Read <u>ONE</u> place at a time) (Chec	k <u>ONE</u> box for	_	lace)		1		_
		<u>Extremely</u>	Very <u>Much</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	Not Very <u>Much</u>	Not at <u>All</u>	Don't <u>Know</u>	
	Central America	_ _ _ _		_ _ _ _		0000	_ _ _ _	
	Europe The Middle East Africa Asia Oceania (Australia, New Zealand,	_ _ _		_ _ _	_ _ _		_ _ _	
	South Pacific islands)							
8.	Again, using the responses on SHC the following cities on a trip to the L (Read ONE city at a time) (Check	Inited States.		_	ou would lik	e to visit o	r revisit each of	:
		Extremely	Very <u>Much</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	Not Very <u>Much</u>	Not at <u>All</u>	Don't Know	
	New York Washington, D.C Chicago Orlando							
	Miami San Antonio Houston	🗆			_ _ _			
	San Diego Los Angeles Las Vegas San Francisco					000		

9. Still using the responses on SHOWCARD C, please tell me how much you would like to visit or revisit each of the following places on a trip to Canada.

(Read ONE city at a time) (Check ONE box for EACH city)

	Extremely	Very <u>Much</u>	Somewhat	Not Very <u>Much</u>	Not at <u>All</u>	Don't Know
Calgary Montreal Ottawa						
Quebec City Toronto Vancouver						
Whistler	. 🗆					
 Which countries in Latin America w (Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>Ti</u> 	-			•	ır <u>TOP TH</u>	<u>REE.</u>
Argentina □						
Bolivia						
Brazil						
Chile						
Colombia						
Costa Rica					know	
Cuba					(10 v	
11. (USE SHOWCARD C) More speci	fically, please te	ll me hov	v much you wo	uld like to vi	sit or revis	t Costa Rica.
(Check ONE box)						
Extremely □ Very Much	. □ Somewhat		Not Very Much	. □ Not at	: All [☐ [Don't Know ☐]
12. Which countries in Europe would y	ou want to visit o	or revisit?	Please give m	ne your <u>TOP</u>	THREE.	
(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>T</u> i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Austria □	Greece			_		
Belgium	Holland					□
Bulgaria 🗆					a	□
Croatia					-	□
Cyprus			of)			
Czech Republic						□
Denmark 🗖		_				□
England						
Estonia						
Finland						
France	•					
Germany □ 13. Now looking again at SHOWCARD						on or to vioit
family in the next two years?	A, piease teii iii	e willen	piaces you are	likely to visi	i ioi <u>vacaii</u>	OII OI <u>IO VISIL</u>
(Do NOT read options) (Check A	LL that apply)					
Central America□	Canada			Asia		□
South America				Oceania	(Australia,	New Zealand,
The Caribbean□		ast		South	Pacific isla	ands)□
United States						
14. Still looking at SHOWCARD A, ple		•	you have <u>ever</u>	visited <u>for aı</u>	ny reason.	
(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>A</u>		-				
Central America						
South America						New Zealand,
The Caribbean		ast			Pacific isla	ands)
LIDITOR STOTOR	ATRICO			LITOOR		

	Yes ⊔	No ⊔					
16.	Have you ever taken a	an ocean cruise of three or more	nights duration	on?			
	Yes□	No 🗆					
17.	How likely are you to to or not likely?	take an ocean cruise within the <u>n</u>	ext two years	? Would you sa	ay <u>very likel</u> y	/, somewhat like	ely,
	(Check <u>ONE</u> box)						
	Very likely□	Somewhat likely□ Not	likely □				
18.	PROPRIETARY QUE	STION.					
19.	PROPRIETARY QUE	STION.					
20.	PROPRIETARY QUE	STION.					
21.	PROPRIETARY QUE	STION.					
		II. MOTIVATIONS, ATTITU	JDES, AND	PREFERENC	ES		
1.	(USE SHOWCARD F) How likely would you be to take	e each of the	following types	of trips?		
	(Read <u>EACH</u> type of	trip <u>ONE</u> at a time) (Check <u>ON</u>	box for <u>EA</u>	CH type of trip	(ROTATE)		
			Highly <u>Likely</u>	Somewhat <u>Likely</u>	Not <u>Likely</u>	Don't Know	
	highlights of a dest	g trip spent seeing the ination mphasis on education					
	and culture	uture and ecology					
	A trip built around cas	sinos and gambling		_			
	skiing, rafting, hikin	outdoor activity such as ig, or bicycling					
2.	And, how likely would	you be to travel to the United Sta	ates for the fo	llowing reasons	?		
	(Read <u>ONE</u> reason a	t a time) (Check <u>ONE</u> box for <u>E</u>	ACH reason)			
			Highly <u>Likely</u>	Somewhat <u>Likely</u>	Not <u>Likely</u>	Don't Know	
	To go to casinos and To shopTo visit national parks	showsshows the movie industry		_ _ _ _			
		atod mar are movie madeay					

15. **ASK ONLY IF UNITED STATES CHECKED IN QUESTION 14.** Have you <u>ever</u> visited San Diego?

3.	(USE SHOWCARD F)	How likely are you to engage in each of the following activities on a trip <u>outside of</u>
	Mexico?	

	Deed EACH	CONT.	-4 - 4:	Charle ONE	bay fau F	- A CI I 41: - 14: -
l	Reau EACH	activity ONE	at a time)	(Check ONE	DOX IOF E	EACH activity

	Highly <u>Likely</u>	Somewhat <u>Likely</u>	Not <u>Likely</u>	Don't <u>Know</u>
Visit sites of historical interest				
Visit museums or art galleries				
Go to the opera or ballet				
Try local cuisine				
Walk around and soak in the ambience of a place .				
Tour a winery				
Visit national parks and wilderness areas				
Go to amusement or theme parks				
Attend a sporting event				
Go to nightclubs, dancing, etc				
Go to a casino, gamble				
Eat at a well-known restaurant				
Spend a few days at a beach				
Go shopping				

(Read <u>EACH</u> activity <u>ONE</u> at a time) (Check <u>ONE</u> box for <u>EACH</u> activity) (If necessary, remind respondent to use responses on SHOWCARD F)

		Highly <u>Likely</u>	Somewhat <u>Likely</u>	Not <u>Likely</u>	Don't Know				
	HikingBicyclingSwimming								
	Golf Fishing Tennis								
	Snow skiingRafting or kayakingScuba diving		_ _ _						
5.	In the past 12 months, have you taken any trips <u>outside</u> Yes□ No□	e of Mexico	primarily for shop	oping?					
6.	And, in the past 12 months, have you taken any trips of Yes □ No□	<u>utside</u> of Me	exico <u>primarily for</u>	skiing?					
7.	7. (USE SHOWCARD G) How do you generally prefer to travel when you take a trip outside of Mexico?								
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>ONE</u> box)								
	On an escorted group tour		🗖						

Independently, on a vacation package

transportation, and sightseeing arranged before you leave home...... □

arranged before you leave home

Independently, on a custom-designed itinerary, with most hotels, local

Independently, without most hotels, local transportation, and sightseeing

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8. I am now going to read you a series of statements. Using the responses on SHOWCARD H, please tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(Read <u>ONE</u> statement at a time) (Check <u>ONE</u> box for <u>EACH</u> statement)

		Agree Strongly	Agree Somewhat	Disagree <u>Somewhat</u>	Disagree <u>Strongly</u>	Don't <u>Know</u>				
	I think of international travel as an investment in the education of my									
	childrenInternational travel is common among my									
	circle of friends									
	On vacation, I tend to treat myself and my family to the best that I can afford									
	Comfort and convenience are a priority for me when I travel outside of Mexico									
	I like others to make the arrangements and handle all the details for me									
	I prefer to return to places that I already know rather than experiment with a new place									
	I feel a little uneasy in places where Spanish is not spoken									
	For me, an international trip is more of a special event than routine									
	I usually don't read much about the countries that I am planning to visit									
	I am able to take an international trip at any time of the year If I were to rent a car, it would be worth a									
	few extra dollars to rent from one of the major companies like Hertz or Avis It is cheaper to vacation outside of Mexico It is safer to vacation outside of Mexico When traveling to <u>Canada</u> , it is cheaper to	_ _ _		_ _ _	_ _ _					
	buy a vacation package than to buy air, ground, and hotel on your own									
	(USE SHOWCARD F) How likely is it that the travel elsewhere?	ne procedu	re necessary	to obtain a U.S	5. visa would	make you war	nt to			
	(Check <u>ONE</u> box)									
	Highly Likely□ Somewh	nat Likely	□ Not Lik	cely	[Dor	ı't know □]				
	(USE SHOWCARD F) And, how likely is it t travel elsewhere?	hat the arri	val procedure	at the U.S. bo	rder would m	ake you want	to			
	(Check ONE box)									
	Highly Likely□ Somewh	nat Likely	□ Not Lik	kely	[Dor	ı't know □]				
9.	When taking a trip outside of Mexico, on wh	ich of the fo	ollowing aspec	cts of your trip	are you likely	to splurge?				
	(Read <u>ONE</u> aspect at a time) (Check <u>ONE</u>	box for E	ACH aspect)							
	Lodging	ent			<u>No</u> 					

	Traveled by land instead of by air					
11.	If you were visiting Canada, which of the following a	ctivities wo	ould you enjoy	?		
	(Read <u>ONE</u> activity at a time) (Check <u>ONE</u> box fo	r <u>EACH</u> ac	tivity)			
	Trying a winter activity like skiing or dogsledding Attending a cultural event/festival Relaxing in a sidewalk café Shopping		<u>C</u> <u>C</u>			
	Traditional activities (museums, art galleries, music Whale watching		<u>-</u>			
	Visiting a spa Experiencing aboriginal culture Downhill skiing Cross country skiing]		
10	(USE SHOWCARD H) Please tell me the extent to	which you	agree or disag	ree with each	of the followi	ing
12.	statements about <u>Canada</u> .	,				
12.		-				
12.	statements about <u>Canada</u> .	-		Disagree <u>Somewhat</u>	Disagree Strongly	Don't Know
12.	canada is a safe country in which to travel	for <u>EACH</u> Agree	statement)	Disagree	Disagree	
12.	statements about <u>Canada</u> . (Read <u>ONE</u> statement at a time) (Check <u>ONE</u> box Canada is a safe country in which to travel	for <u>EACH</u> Agree Strongly	statement) Agree Somewhat	Disagree Somewhat	Disagree Strongly	<u>Know</u> □
12.	Canada is a safe country in which to travel	for EACH Agree Strongly	statement) Agree Somewhat	Disagree Somewhat	Disagree Strongly	Know
12.	Canada is a safe country in which to travel	for EACH Agree Strongly	statement) Agree Somewhat	Disagree Somewhat	Disagree Strongly	<u>Know</u>

10. Because of the events of September 11, 2001, and the ongoing threat of terrorism, have you done any of the

(Read <u>ONE</u> statement at a time) (Check <u>ONE</u> box for <u>EACH</u> statement)

Taken fewer trips outside of Mexico.....

Traveled within Mexico instead of internationally.....

following?

Hotels Dining Variety Histori Nightlii Outdoo Quality Entry r Friend Conve ow I woul Lookir you be (Read Ask a Talk w Searcl Look i Obtair Conta For you your de (Insert	/restaurants	/EL PLANNIN about how you ed to learn more ck ONE box for Hig	plan your to e about a d or <u>EACH</u> st hly So ely	trips <u>outsic</u> lestination	le of Mexic		ikely would
Hotels Dining Variety Histori Nightlir Outdoo Quality Entry r Friend Conve ow I woul Lookir you be (Read Ask a Talk w Searcl Look i Obtair Conta For you your de (Insert	/restaurants	/EL PLANNIN about how you ed to learn more ck ONE box for Hig	GAND IN plan your to about a description of the second sec	IFORMA trips outsice testination tatement) mewhat Likely	FION Se of Mexical as a place Not Likely	CO. CO. CO. COn't Know	ikely would
Dining. Variety Histori Nightlir Outdoo Quality Entry r Friend Conve W I woul Lookir you be (Read Ask a Talk w Searcl Look i Obtair Conta For you your de (Insert	/restaurants	/EL PLANNIN about how you ed to learn more ck ONE box for Lik	GAND IN plan your to the about a description of the second	IFORMA trips outsice lestination tatement) mewhat Likely	FION Se of Mexical as a place Not Likely	CO. Don't Know	ikely would
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Nightlii Outdoo Quality Entry r Friend Conve w I woul Lookir you be (Read Ask a Talk w Searcl Look i Obtair Conta	fe/entertainment	/EL PLANNIN about how you ed to learn more ck ONE box for Lik	GAND IN plan your fee about a description of the second se	IFORMA trips outsice lestination tatement) mewhat Likely	FION Se of Mexical as a place Not Likely	Don't Know	ikely would
Outdoo Quality Entry r Friend Conve w I woul Lookir you be (Read Ask a Talk w Search Look i Obtair Contair For you your de (Insert	or sports and activities	/EL PLANNIN about how you ed to learn more ck ONE box for Lik	GAND IN plan your to a door EACH stands hily Society	IFORMA trips outsice lestination tatement) omewhat Likely	FION Se of Mexical as a place Not Likely	Don't Know	ikely would
Entry r Friend Conve w I woul Lookir you be (Read Ask a Talk w Searcl Look i Obtair Conta	III. TRAY III. TRAY d like to ask you some questions ag at SHOWCARD F, if you wante to do each of the following? ONE statement at a time) (Check travel agent	/EL PLANNIN about how you ed to learn more ck ONE box for Lik	GAND IN plan your to a door EACH stands hiy Society	IFORMA trips outsic lestination tatement) mewhat Likely	FION le of Mexic as a place Not Likely	Don't Know	ikely would
Entry r Friend Conve w I woul Lookir you be (Read Ask a Talk w Searcl Look i Obtair Conta	III. TRAY III. TRAY d like to ask you some questions ag at SHOWCARD F, if you wante to do each of the following? ONE statement at a time) (Check travel agent	/EL PLANNIN about how you ed to learn more ck ONE box for Lik	GAND IN plan your to a door EACH stands hiy Society	IFORMA trips outsic lestination tatement) mewhat Likely	FION le of Mexic as a place Not Likely	Don't Know	ikely would
Friend Conve W I woul Lookir you be (Read Ask a Talk w Search Contain Conta	III. TRAN d like to ask you some questions ag at SHOWCARD F, if you want to do each of the following? ONE statement at a time) (Che travel agent	/EL PLANNIN about how you ed to learn more ck ONE box for Lik	DIG AND IN plan your to a door EACH stands hily So ely	IFORMA trips outsice lestination tatement) omewhat Likely	□ FION de of Mexic as a place Not Likely □ □ □ □	Don't Know	ikely would
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Ask a Talk w Search Look i Obtain Contain For you your de	d like to ask you some questions ag at SHOWCARD F, if you want to do each of the following? ONE statement at a time) (Check travel agent	about how you ed to learn more eck <u>ONE</u> box for Lik	plan your to e about a d or <u>EACH</u> st hly So ely	trips <u>outsic</u> lestination tatement) mewhat Likely	as a place Not Likely	Don't Know	ikely would
Ask a Talk w Search Look i Obtain Conta	d like to ask you some questions ag at SHOWCARD F, if you want to do each of the following? ONE statement at a time) (Check travel agent	about how you ed to learn more eck <u>ONE</u> box for Lik	plan your to e about a d or <u>EACH</u> st hly So ely	trips <u>outsic</u> lestination tatement) mewhat Likely	as a place Not Likely	Don't Know	ikely would
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Ask a Talk w Search Look i Obtain Contain For you your de	travel agent	eck <u>ONE</u> box fo	or <u>EACH</u> st hly So ely]]]	tatement) omewhat <u>Likely</u>	Not Likely	Don't Know	TREIS WOULD
Ask a Talk w Search Look i Obtain Contain For you your de (Insert	travel agent vith people who have been there h the Internet n travel magazines n travel brochures	Hig <u>Lik</u> [[hly So ely]]]	omewhat Likely	Likely	Know	
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Search Look i Obtain Contain For you your de (Insert	h the Internetn travel magazines n travel brochures]]				
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Obtair Contain For you your de (Insert	travel brochures						
For you your de							
For you your de	or tourior dilloca di cilibadalea		_]				
your de	ur trips <u>outside of Mexico,</u> when o		_	_	_		 1 2 Refore
	eparture or after your arrival at th		purchase c	n arrange	[IIIOLIXI (CONFONLINI]: Deloie
Admis	EACH component in order) (Rep	eat instruction	as necess	ary) (Chec	k <u>ONE</u> bo	x for <u>EACH</u> co	mponent)
Admis			Before	After	Doe	s Not	
Admis			<u>Departure</u>	<u>Arrival</u>		oply	
Lodai	ssion to events (theme parks, the						
	ng I car					片	
	seeing tours						
0.9	, com g		_	_			
Which	of the magazines on SHOWCAR	D J do you read	d regularly?	?			
(Do <u>NC</u>	<u>OT</u> read options) (Check <u>ALL</u> th	nat apply) (Prol	be)				
Bon V	ivant □ (GQ					
		(ena				d Leisure	
		a Onda					
		/len's Health				s	
		/lilenio					
		/luy Interesante		🗆			
					A	2222	
Fama. Geom	1 □	lational Geogra Padres e Hijos	ıphic en es _l	pañol 🛮	None of the	nese	

13. (USE SHOWCARD I) How do you think Canada rates on each of the following dimensions?

4.	Which of the newspa	apers on SHOWC	ARD K do you re	ead regularly?				
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read option	ons) (Check <u>ALL</u>	that apply) (Pro	be)				
	El Financiero El Universal Esto Excelsior La Jornada La Prensa Milenio		Novedades Reforma Uno más Uno El Informador (G El Mural (GDL.) El Occidental (G El Ocho Column	GDL.)	□ El Metro□ El Norte□ El Sol d□ Extra (M	co (GDL.) o (MTY.) e (MTY.)e e Monterrey (MTY.) Diario de Mon these	MTY.)terrey (MTY	
		Don't re	ead newspapers	□ →	(Skip to Qu.	6)		
5.	Do you read the trav	vel section of your	local newspape	r regularly?				
	Yes□	No 🗆						
6.	Does your househol	d subscribe to cat	ole television?					
	Yes□	No 🗆						
7.	Have you ever purch	hased anything (tr	avel or anything	else) on the Ir	nternet?			
	Yes□	No 🗆						
8.	Do you currently have	ve access to the Ir	nternet?					
	Yes□	No 🗆						
9.	(USE SHOWCARD statements.	H) Please tell me	the extent to wh	nich you agree	or disagree w	ith each of the	following	
	(Read <u>ONE</u> stateme	ent at a time) (Ch	eck <u>ONE</u> box fo	or <u>EACH</u> state	ement)			
			Agree <u>Strongly</u>	Agree <u>Somewhat</u>	Disagree <u>Somewhat</u>	Disagree Strongly	Don't Know	
	The Internet is fine information, but I	for gathering would rather pure	□ chase					
	through a travel a	agent or airline					_	
10.	Do you have an e-m	nail address?						
	Yes□ → (Continue) No	□ → (\$	Skip to Sectio	n IV, Qu. 1)			
11.	Would you like to re	ceive information	on special offers	for travel via	e-mail?			
	Yes□	No 🗆						
			IV. TRANS	PORTATION	N			
1.	(USE SHOWCARD	L) In choosing ar	n airline for a trip	outside of Me	xico, which fac	ctor is most im	portant to yo	ou?
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read opti	_				'		
	A reputation for exc The lowest fare				ent flyer progra			

(Check <u>ONE</u> box for <u>EACH</u> airline) (Repeat instruction as necessary) (RANDOM START)									
	Excellent	Good	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	Have <u>No Idea</u>				
Aeroméxico Air Canada Air France America West American Airlines					_ _ _ _				
British Airways Continental Airlines Delta Air Lines Grupo Taca	_ _ _ _				_ _ _				
Iberia				_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _				
(USE SHOWCARD M) In general, how do you think the major Mexican airlines compare with the major foreign airlines on [INSERT CHARACTERISTIC]?									
(Check <u>ONE</u> box for <u>EACH</u> characteristic) (Repeat instruction as necessary)									
	Major Mexica Airlines Bett		About the Same		oreign Better	Have <u>No Idea</u>			
Meals In-flight service On-time performance Aircraft maintenance	_ _ _			[]]]]	_ _ _			
Do you belong to any frequent fl	yer programs?								
Yes No									
When taking a trip to the United	States, do you	generally	prefer to fly	/ <u>a Mexica</u>	<u>n airline</u> or	a U.S. airline	?		
(Check <u>ONE</u> box)									
A Mexican airline A U.S. airline									
[Indifferent									
When taking an international trip are visiting (for example, British	, do you genera Airways to Grea	ally prefe at Britain	r to fly <u>a Me</u> or Air Cana	xican airlin da to Cana	<u>e</u> or <u>an airl</u> ada)?	ine of the cou	intry you		
(Check <u>ONE</u> box)									
A Mexican airline An airline of the country you are	visiting								
[Indifferent			□]						

2. (USE SHOWCARD I) What is your perception of [INSERT FIRST AIRLINE] for international travel?

3.

4.

5.

6.

V. YOUR MOST RECENT TRIP

Now I am going to ask you about your $\underline{MOST\ RECENT}$ trip $\underline{outside\ of\ Mexico}$ that was primarily for $\underline{vacation}$ or $\underline{to\ visit}$ family. Please answer only for that one trip.

1.	Again looking at SHOWCARD A, which places listed did you visit on your MOST RECENT trip?
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>ALL</u> that apply) (Probe)
	Central America
2.	Was this trip primarily for vacation or primarily to visit family?
	Primarily for vacation Primarily to visit family
3.	(USE SHOWCARD N) Which of the listed factors influenced your choice of destination for this trip (that is, your MOST RECENT trip outside of Mexico that was primarily for vacation or to visit family)?
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>ALL</u> that apply) (Probe)
	Especially good fare or package
4.	In which month did you begin this trip? (Check ONE box)
	January□ March□ May□ July□ September□ November□ February□ April□ June□ August□ October□ December□
5.	In total, about how many nights were you away from home on your most recent trip outside of Mexico?
	(Write in number) (If <u>NONE</u> , record <u>ZERO</u>) (IF RANGE GIVEN, ASK: Would you say that would be closer to or?)
6.	How many cities did you visit on this trip?
	(Write in number) (If <u>NONE</u> , record <u>ZERO</u>) (IF RANGE GIVEN, ASK: Would you say that would be closer to or?)
7.	This next question is about the size of your immediate traveling party. Please do <u>NOT</u> include group tour members unless you planned to travel with them before booking the trip.
	(Read <u>EACH</u> question in order) (Write in number) (If <u>NONE</u> , record <u>ZERO</u>)
	Including yourself, how many adults, age 18 or older, were in your immediate traveling party?
	How many children age 12 to 17 were in your immediate traveling party?
	How many children under age 12 were in your immediate traveling party?
8.	Using the responses on SHOWCARD O, please tell me who accompanied you on this trip.
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>ALL</u> that apply)
	No one else

8a.	Who of those who went on this trip	had the m	ost influen	ce on the de	estinatio	on sele	ction?		
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>A</u>	LL that ap	ply)						
	Myself	Child(rer Parents	n) 18 or ove	der 18 er		Frien	couples d(s)		🗆
9.	Thinking again about your MOST SHOWCARD P, how you traveled				olease	tell me	, using the	response	s on
	(Check ONE box)								
	On an ocean cruise On an escorted group tour On a vacation package On a custom-designed itinerary w Largely without advance reservat	ith advance	e reservation	□ □ ons □					
10.	(USE SHOWCARD Q) What type	es of accom	nmodations	did you use	e on thi	is trip?			
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>A</u>	ALL that ap	oply)						
	Deluxe hotel	Time-sl Family	hare condo vacation h	ominium ome	🗆	The h	e ship ome of frie ome of rela	nds atives	
11.	Did you rent a car on your most re	cent trip?	Yes	🗆		N	o		
12.	Did you use a travel agent for this	trip?	Yes	□ → (0	ontinu	ue) N	o	→ (Skip	to Qu. 14)
	In which of the ways listed on SHC	•		·		·		` .	ŕ
10.	(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check A		•	oc a llavel a	igent ic	n uns t	ΠP:		
	To help select the destination(s). To plan your itinerary To plan activities and choose attr To arrange hotels or other lodging To purchase airline tickets To purchase a group tour, vacation	actions]]]]				
14.	Did you use the Internet for this tri	p?	Yes	□ → (0	Continu	ue) N	o	→ (Skip	to Qu. 16)
15.	In which of the ways listed on SHC		•	se the Intern	net for t	this trip	?		
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Check <u>A</u>								
	To help select the destination(s). To plan your itinerary To plan activities and choose attr To arrange hotels or other lodging To purchase airline tickets To purchase a group tour, vacation	actions			1 1 1 1				
	(USE SHOWCARD S) Thinking a visit family, how far in advance of						at was prim	arily for <u>va</u>	acation or to
	(Read <u>ONE</u> statement at a time)	(Check <u>ON</u>	<u>IE</u> box for	EACH state	ement))			
	ı	ess Than	2 to 4	1 to 3	4 to	6	7 Months or	Does Not	
		2 Weeks	Weeks	<u>Months</u>	<u>Mon</u>		More —	<u>Apply</u>	
	Decide on the destination Set the date for the trip Purchase airline tickets]			

17.	Was this your first trip outside of	Mexico?	Yes□	N	lo□
18.	(USE SHOWCARD T) In total, Include everything related to thi		ow much, per person,	, in US	dollars did you spend on this trip?
	(Do NOT read options) (Check	(ONE box)			
	Less than US\$500 US\$500 to US\$999 US\$1,000 to US\$1,999	US\$3,	000 to US\$2,999 000 to US\$3,999 000 to US\$4,999	🗆	US\$5,000 or more
		VI. B	USINESS TRAVEL	<u> </u>	
	e questions in this section ask ab lude trips taken primarily for vaca			onally,	took <u>outside of Mexico</u> . Please do not
1.	In the past three years (that is, outside of Mexico in which you			siness 1	trips have you, personally, taken
	None One or more (Write in number				
2.	To how many of these business	trips did you ac	ld two nights or more	of vaca	tion travel?
	(Write in number)	(If <u>NONE</u> , reco would be clos	rd <u>ZERO</u>) (IF RANGE er to or	GIVEI	N, ASK: Would you say that
3.	Did your spouse or someone ot outside of Mexico in the past the		ess associate accomp	pany yo	ou on one or more business trips
	Yes □ No				
4.	Did any children under 18 years past three years?	of age accomp	any you on one or mo	re busi	ness trips <u>outside of Mexico</u> in the
	Yes No				
5.	Referring again to SHOWCARE			ess in	the past three years?
	(Do <u>NOT</u> read options) (Checl	CALL that appl	y) (Probe)		
	Central America	. □ Europe □ The Middle	: e East	□	Asia Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific islands)
6.	ASK ONLY IF CANADA CHEC past three years?	KED IN QUEST	TION 5. How many bu	ısiness	trips have you taken to Canada in the
	(Write in number)	(IF RANGE GIV or?)	/EN, ASK: Would yo	u say t	hat would be closer to
7.	In total, about how many nights	were you away	from home on your <u>m</u>	ost rec	ent business trip outside of Mexico?
	(Write in number)		rd <u>ZERO</u>) (IF RANGE er to or		N, ASK: Would you say that
8.	In the <u>past three years</u> , did you sales meeting, stockholder mee		f <u>Mexico</u> to attend a <u>co</u>	orporat	e meeting (that is, a training seminar,
	Yes No				

VII. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fin	inally, I would like to ask you some q	uestions ab	out yours	self. All ar	nswers wil	ll be treat	ed as str	ictly confident	ial.
1.	. Are you married? Yes		No						
2.	. Do you have any children under 1	8 years of a	ge living	in your h	ousehold?	?			
	Yes□ → (Continue)	N	o	□ → (Sk	ip to Qu.	4)			
3.	. How many children are [INSERT	AGE RANG	E FROM	TABLE]	?				
	(Check <u>ONE</u> box for <u>EACH</u> age	range) (Rep	eat insti	ruction a	s necess	ary)			
		None	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	Three	<u>Four</u>	<u>Five</u>	Six <u>or More</u>	
	Under 6 years of age Between 6 and 12 years of age Between 13 and 17 years of age				_ _ _				
4.	. Which languages (other than Spa	nish) do you	speak?						
	No other language English French	□ G	erman						
5.	. Which, if any, credit cards do you,	personally,	own? (D	o <u>NOT</u> re	ead optio	ns) (Che	ck <u>ALL</u> t	hat apply) (P	robe)
	American Express Diners Club Discover		Card						
6.	. In the <u>past three years</u> , have you (that is, a trade association, profedelegate?	traveled <u>out</u> ssional or ed	side of M ducationa	exico to a Il society)	attend a n) either as	neeting o a delega	r convent ite or as t	ion of an <u>ass</u> the spouse/gu	ociation uest of a
	Yes □ No	□							
7.	. In the <u>past three years</u> , have you your employer, or your spouse's e						rd trips (t	hat is, trips pa	id for by
	Yes □ No	□							
8.	. <u>In the past three years</u> , have you companion of someone seeking n			d States f	or medica	ıl treatme	nt for you	urself or as th	е
	Yes □ No	□							
9.	. Do you currently hold a valid pass	port issued	by a Euro	opean co	untry?				
	Yes □ No	□							
10.	0. Do you currently have a visa to vis	sit the Unite	d States?	•					
	Yes □ No	□							
11.	 As a final question, in the past 12 Mexico <u>primarily for vacation</u> in what is a final part of the past 12 							ave you take	n <u>WITHIN</u>
	(Write in number) (I	f <u>NONE</u> , red			ANGE GIV	/EN, ASI	K: Would	l you say tha	it



PREGUNTAS DE FILTRO

	¿Trabaja usted o algún miembro de su hogar en una agencia de viajes o aerolínea?
	Sí $\square \rightarrow$ (Termine entrevista) No $\square \rightarrow$ (Continúe)
2.	En los últimos tres años, (o sea, desde noviembre de 1999) ¿cuántas veces, en total, ha viajado fuera de México?
	Ninguna ☐ → (Termine entrevista)
	Una o más (Escriba el número)
3а.	<u>En los últimos tres años</u> (o sea, desde noviembre de 1999), ¿cuántas veces ha viajado <u>fuera</u> de México principalmente por <u>vacaciones</u> ? Por favor incluya viajes que se hayan realizado principalmente para ir de compras. <u>No</u> incluya los viajes realizados principalmente para visitar a familiares.
	Ninguna Una o más (Escriba el número)
3b.	En los últimos tres años, ¿cuántas veces ha viajada fuera de México principalmente para visitar a familiares?
	Ninguna Una o más (Escriba el número)
3c.	En los últimos tres años, ¿cuántas veces ha viajado fuera de México principalmente por razones de negocios?
	Ninguna
	Una o más (Escriba el número)
_	
	PARA CALIFICAR, EL PARTICIPANTE DEBE HABER VIAJADO POR LO MENOS UNA VEZ BAJO LA PREGUNTA 3A, 3B, Ó 3C. DE LO CONTRARIO, TERMINE LA ENTREVISTA.
4.	
4.	PREGUNTA 3A, 3B, Ó 3C. DE LO CONTRARIO, TERMINE LA ENTREVISTA. ¿Estuvo usted fuera de casa por cinco o más noches en cualquiera de los viajes que hizo fuera de México en los
	¿Estuvo usted fuera de casa por cinco o más noches en cualquiera de los viajes que hizo fuera de México en los últimos tres años para visitar familiares, ir de vacaciones, o razones de negocios?
	PREGUNTA 3A, 3B, Ó 3C. DE LO CONTRARIO, TERMINE LA ENTREVISTA. ¿Estuvo usted fuera de casa por cinco o más noches en cualquiera de los viajes que hizo fuera de México en los últimos tres años para visitar familiares, ir de vacaciones, o razones de negocios? Sí
	PREGUNTA 3A, 3B, Ó 3C. DE LO CONTRARIO, TERMINE LA ENTREVISTA. ¿Estuvo usted fuera de casa por cinco o más noches en cualquiera de los viajes que hizo fuera de México en los últimos tres años para visitar familiares, ir de vacaciones, o razones de negocios? Sí
	PREGUNTA 3A, 3B, Ó 3C. DE LO CONTRARIO, TERMINE LA ENTREVISTA. ¿Estuvo usted fuera de casa por cinco o más noches en cualquiera de los viajes que hizo fuera de México en los últimos tres años para visitar familiares, ir de vacaciones, o razones de negocios? Sí
	PREGUNTA 3A, 3B, Ó 3C. DE LO CONTRARIO, TERMINE LA ENTREVISTA. ¿Estuvo usted fuera de casa por cinco o más noches en cualquiera de los viajes que hizo fuera de México en los últimos tres años para visitar familiares, ir de vacaciones, o razones de negocios? Sí
	PREGUNTA 3A, 3B, Ó 3C. DE LO CONTRARIO, TERMINE LA ENTREVISTA. ¿Estuvo usted fuera de casa por cinco o más noches en cualquiera de los viajes que hizo fuera de México en los últimos tres años para visitar familiares, ir de vacaciones, o razones de negocios? Sí
	PREGUNTA 3A, 3B, Ó 3C. DE LO CONTRARIO, TERMINE LA ENTREVISTA. ¿Estuvo usted fuera de casa por cinco o más noches en cualquiera de los viajes que hizo fuera de México en los últimos tres años para visitar familiares, ir de vacaciones, o razones de negocios? Sí
	PREGUNTA 3A, 3B, Ó 3C. DE LO CONTRARIO, TERMINE LA ENTREVISTA. ¿Estuvo usted fuera de casa por cinco o más noches en cualquiera de los viajes que hizo fuera de México en los últimos tres años para visitar familiares, ir de vacaciones, o razones de negocios? Sí

ı	\/IA	IEC	DVG	ADOS	TENC	ONES

	o la TARJETA A, po les o <u>para visitar far</u>		ngame que lagares, <u>lacra ae r</u>	<u></u>		
(NO lea	las opciones) (Mai	rque TOD	AS las que correspondan) (Sondee)		
			Canadá		Asia	
	a del Sur		Europa	□	Oceanía (Australia, Nuev	
	oe		El Medio Oriente		Islas del Pacífico Sur)	
Estados	s Unidos	<i>F</i>	África	□	Otro	
			UROPA EN LA PREGUNTA 1 tres años, qué países visitó?	1 . En sus	viajes a Europa <u>por vaca</u>	<u>ciones</u> o
(<u>NO</u> lea l	las opciones) (Maı	rque TOD	AS las que correspondan)	(Sondee)		
Aleman	ia		Francia	□	Mónaco	□
Austria.		🗆	Gales	□	Noruega	□
Bélgica		🗆	Grecia	□	Otro	□
	3		Holanda	□	Polonia	
	l		Hungría		Portugal	
Chipre .			Inglaterra		Republica Checa	
	ırca		Irlanda (Republica de)		Rumania	
Escocia	1		Irlanda del Norte		Rusia	
	nia		Islandia		Suecia	
			Italia		Suiza	
			Luxemburgo		Turquía	
Estonia Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p	ia NTE SÓLO SI SE N or <u>vacaciones</u> o <u>pa</u>	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f	Malta STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a	EGUNTA años, ¿qu		
Estonia Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l	ia NTE SÓLO SI SE M or <u>vacaciones</u> o <u>pa</u> las opciones) (Mai	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a PAS las que correspondan) (EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	. 1. En sus viajes a los Es lé estados visitó?	E
Estonia Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam	ia NTE SÓLO SI SE M or <u>vacaciones</u> o <u>pa</u> las opciones) (Mai a	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a PAS las que correspondan) (EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	. 1. En sus viajes a los Es é estados visitó? Nevada	tados
Estonia Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska .	ia NTE SÓLO SI SE M or <u>vacaciones</u> o <u>pa</u> las opciones) (Mai	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD □	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a PAS las que correspondan) (Indiana lowa	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee) □	A.1. En sus viajes a los Es vé estados visitó? Nevada New Hampshire	tados
Estonia Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea I Alabam Alaska . Arizona	ia NTE SÓLO SI SE M or <u>vacaciones</u> o <u>pa</u> las opciones) (Mai	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD □	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana lowa	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee) 	A.1. En sus viajes a los Es vé estados visitó? Nevada New Hampshire Ohio	
Estonia Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea I Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa	ia NTE SÓLO SI SE M or vacaciones o pa las opciones) (Mai a	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD □ □	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana lowa Kansas Kentucky	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	A.1. En sus viajes a los Es vé estados visitó? Nevada New Hampshire Ohio Oklahoma	
Estonia Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD □ □	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	A.1. En sus viajes a los Es vé estados visitó? Nevada	
Estonia Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ	ia NTE SÓLO SI SE M or vacaciones o pa las opciones) (Mai a	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD □ □	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana lowa Kansas Kentucky	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	A.1. En sus viajes a los Es vé estados visitó? Nevada New Hampshire Ohio Oklahoma	
Estonia Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ Carolina	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	A.1. En sus viajes a los Es vé estados visitó? Nevada	tados
Estonia Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ Carolina Coloradi	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a PAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	Nevada	
PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ Carolina Colorad Connec	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	A.1. En sus viajes a los Es vé estados visitó? Nevada	
Estonia Finlandi Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ Carolina Colorad Connec	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f rque TOD	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	Nevada	
PREGUNUTION OF THE PREGUNUTION O	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	Nevada	
PREGUNUMINATION OF THE	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	Nevada	tados [
PREGUN Jnidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ Carolina Colorad Connec Dakota Delawa	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	Nevada	
Estonia Finlandi Finlandi Finlandi Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ Carolina Colorad Connec Dakota Dakota Delawa Florida .	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	Nevada	
Estonia Finlandi Finlandi Finlandi Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ Carolina Colorad Connec Dakota Dakota Delawa Florida . Georgia	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	Nevada	
Estonia Finlandi Finlandi Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea l Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ Carolina Colorad Connec Dakota Dakota Delawa Florida . Georgia Hawai .	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	Nevada	
Estonia Finlandi Finlandi Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea I Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ Carolina Colorad Connect Dakota Dakota Delawa Florida . Georgia Hawai . Idaho	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	Nevada	
Estonia Finlandi Finlandi Finlandi PREGUN Unidos p (NO lea I Alabam Alaska . Arizona Arkansa Californ Carolina Colorad Connect Dakota Dakota Delawa Florida . Georgia Hawai . Idaho	ia	IARCÓ Es ra visitar f	STADOS UNIDOS EN LA PR familiares, en los últimos tres a DAS las que correspondan) (Indiana	EGUNTA años, ¿qu Sondee)	Nevada	tados

4.	visitas a familiares en los últimos tres				sus viajes a v	Janada po	vacaciones o
	(UTILICE TARJETA B) (NO lea las o	pciones) (Mar	que TODAS	S las que	correspond	an) (Sond	lee)
	Alberta	Nueva Esco Nunavut Ontario Québec Saskatchew		 	Territorios Yukon	de Noroe	ste
5.	En los últimos tres años, ¿de cuántas	noches fue su	viaje más la	argo fuera	de México?		
	(NO lea las opciones) (Marque <u>UNA</u>		•	<u> </u>	_		
	1 a 4 noches	8 a 14 noch 15 a 21 noc					
6.	Ahora, pensando en los últimos 12 mede México de vacaciones o para visita		sde noviem	bre del 20	001), ¿cuánto	os viajes ha	a realizado <u>fuera</u>
	(Escriba el número) (Si es PREC	<u>NINGUNA,</u> es GUNTE: ¿Diría),
7.	Ahora, voy a leer una lista de lugares gustaría visitar o volver a visitar cada		s respuesta	is en la T	ARJETA C, _I	oor favor o	lígame, ¿cuánto le
	(Lea <u>UN</u> lugar a la vez) (Marque <u>UN</u>	<u>A</u> casilla por <u>C</u>	ADA lugar)			
		<u>Muchísimo</u>	<u>Mucho</u>	Algo	No <u>mucho</u>	Para <u>nada</u>	No <u>Sabe</u>
	América Central	_ _ _ _			0		
	Europa		_ _ _		_ _ _		
	Oceanía (Australia, Nueva Zelanda, Islas del Pacífico Sur)						
8.	Nuevamente, utilizando las respuesta visitar cada una de las siguientes ciud (Lea <u>UNA</u> ciudad a la vez) (Marque <u>I</u>	ades en un via	je a los Esta	ados Unid		le gustaría	a visitar o volver a
		<u>Muchísimo</u>	<u>Mucho</u>	<u>Algo</u>	No <u>mucho</u>	Para <u>nada</u>	No Sabe
	Nueva York Washington, D.C. Chicago Orlando		_ _ _			_ _ _	0
	Miami San Antonio Houston	_ _ _					
	San Diego Los Ángeles Las Vegas San Francisco						_ _ _

^	Noncomparts of the second second	de la TADICI	TA O			-	co 2002-2003 (FINAL)
9.	Nuevamente utilizando las respuest visitar cada una de los siguientes lug				ne ¿cuanto	ie gustaria	visitar o voiver a
	(Lea <u>UNA</u> ciudad a la vez) (Marque	e <u>UNA</u> casilla po	or <u>CADA</u> ci	udad)			
		<u>Muchísimo</u>	<u>Mucho</u>	<u>Algo</u>	No <u>Mucho</u>	Para <u>Nada</u>	No <u>Sabe</u>
	Calgary Montreal Ottawa						
	Québec City Toronto Vancouver Whistler	_ _ _ _					
10.	¿Qué países en América Latina le g	ustaría visitar o v	olver a visit	tar? Por fa	avor, nombr	e los <u>TRES</u>	PRINCIPALES.
	(<u>NO</u> lea las opciones) (Marque <u>TR</u>	<u>ES</u> casillas <u>SOL</u>	AMENTE)	(Sondee	hasta <u>TRES</u>	<u>3</u>)	
	Argentina □	Ecuador		□	l Perú.		
	Bolivia Brasil Chile	El Salvador Guatemala Honduras		□	l Venez	zuela	
	Colombia	Nicaragua . Panamá Paraguay		□	l No Sa	ıbe	
11.	(UTILICE TARJETA C) Ahora, esp Costa Rica?	ecíficamente, po	or favor, díg	game ¿cua	ánto le gust	aría visitar	o volver a visitar
	(Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla)						
	Muchísimo Mucho		П № М	/lucho	П Para	nada □	[No Sabe □
12.	¿Qué países en Europa le gustaría v	visitar o volver a	visitar? Po	r favor, no	mbre los <u>TR</u>	RES PRINCI	-
	(<u>NO</u> lea las opciones) (Marque <u>TR</u>						
	Alemania	Francia					
	Austria	Gales					
	Bélgica	Grecia					
	Bulgaria □ Croacia□	Holanda				-	
	Chipre	Hungría Inglaterra					
	Dinamarca	Irlanda (Re					
	Escocia	Irlanda del					
	Eslovenia	Islandia					
	España	Italia					
	Estonia	Luxemburg					
	Finlandia	Malta		∟	I No Sa	ibe	
13.	Ahora, utilizando la TARJETA A nue vacaciones o para visitar a familiares				es es proba	ble que uste	ed visite en
	(<u>NO</u> lea las opciones) (Marque <u>TO</u>	<u>DAS</u> las que co	rresponda	n)			
		Canadá Europa El Medio Oriente			Oceanía	(Australia,	□ Nueva Zelanda, Sur)□
	Estados Unidos						
14.	Nuevamente utilizando la TARJETA	A, por favor díga	ame, ¿qué l	ugares ha	visitado <u>alg</u>	una vez por	cualquier motivo?
	(NO lea las opciones) (Marque TO	DAS las que co	rrespondaı	n) (Sonde	e)		

Canadá

Europa

El Medio Oriente

África......

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América Central

América del Sur □

El Caribe

Estados Unidos......

Asia......

Oceanía (Australia, Nueva Zelanda,

Otro......

Islas del Pacífico Sur)□

No		Diego?					
17. ¿Qué tan probable es que tome un crucero en los próximos dos años? ¿Diría que es muy probable, algo probable, o nada probable? (Marque UNA casilla) Muy probable		Sí□ No□					
17. ¿Qué tan probable es que tome un crucero en los próximos dos años? ¿Diría que es muy probable, algo probable, o nada probable? (Marque UNA casilla) Muy probable	16.	¿Alguna vez ha tomado un crucero de tres o más noch	es de duración	?			
Muy probable Algo probable Nada probable		Sí □ No □					
Muy probable Algo probable	17.		imos dos años′	? ¿Diría que	es <u>muy prob</u>	able, algo	
18. PARTICULAR. 19. PARTICULAR. 20. PARTICULAR. 21. PARTICULAR. 21. MOTIVACIONES, ACTITUDES, Y PREFERENCIAS 1. (UTILICE TARJETA F) ¿Que tan probable es que usted haga uno de los siguientes tipos de viaje fuera d México? (Lea CADA tipo de viaje UNO por uno) (Marque UNA casilla para CADA tipo de viaje) (PUNTO DE PARTIDA ROTADO) Sumamente Algo No es Probable Probable Probable No es N		(Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla)					
19. PARTICULAR. 20. PARTICULAR. 21. PARTICULAR. 11. MOTIVACIONES, ACTITUDES, Y PREFERENCIAS 1. (UTILICE TARJETA F) ¿Que tan probable es que usted haga uno de los siguientes tipos de viaje fuera d'México? (Lea CADA tipo de viaje UNO por uno) (Marque UNA casilla para CADA tipo de viaje) (PUNTO DE PARTIDA ROTADO) Sumamente Algo Probable Probable Probable No es Probable Un viaje donde se visitan los principales puntos de interes de un destino turístico		Muy probable□ Algo probable□ Nad	a probable □				
21. PARTICULAR. II. MOTIVACIONES, ACTITUDES, Y PREFERENCIAS 1. (UTILICE TARJETA F) ¿Que tan probable es que usted haga uno de los siguientes tipos de viaje fuera di México? (Lea CADA tipo de viaje UNO por uno) (Marque UNA casilla para CADA tipo de viaje) (PUNTO DE PARTIDA ROTADO) Sumamente Algo No es Probable Probable Probable Sabe Un viaje donde se visitan los principales puntos de interes de un destino turistico	18.	PARTICULAR.					
II. MOTIVACIONES, ACTITUDES, Y PREFERENCIAS 1. (UTILICE TARJETA F) ¿Que tan probable es que usted haga uno de los siguientes tipos de viaje fuera di México? (Lea CADA tipo de viaje UNO por uno) (Marque UNA casilla para CADA tipo de viaje) (PUNTO DE PARTIDA ROTADO) Sumamente Algo No es Probable Probable Probable Probable Osabe Un viaje donde se visitan los principales puntos de interes de un destino turístico Un viaje con un fuerte enfoque educativo o cultural Un viaje planeado alrededor de casinos o juegos de azar Un viaje dedicado a una actividad o deporte en particular como: esqui, recorridos fluviales en balsa, caminatas campestres, andar en bicicleta, etc.) Una vacación de playa	19.	PARTICULAR.					
II. MOTIVACIONES, ACTITUDES, Y PREFERENCIAS 1. (UTILICE TARJETA F) ¿Que tan probable es que usted haga uno de los siguientes tipos de viaje fuera di México? (Lea CADA tipo de viaje UNO por uno) (Marque UNA casilla para CADA tipo de viaje) (PUNTO DE PARTIDA ROTADO) Sumamente	20.	PARTICULAR.					
1. (UTILICE TARJETA F) ¿Que tan probable es que usted haga uno de los siguientes tipos de viaje fuera di México? (Lea CADA tipo de viaje UNO por uno) (Marque UNA casilla para CADA tipo de viaje) (PUNTO DE PARTIDA ROTADO) Sumamente Algo No es Probable Probable Probable Probable Un viaje donde se visitan los principales puntos de interes de un destino turístico	21.	PARTICULAR.					
México? (Lea CADA tipo de viaje UNO por uno) (Marque UNA casilla para CADA tipo de viaje) (PUNTO DE PARTIDA ROTADO) Sumamente Algo Probable Probable No es No Sabe		II. MOTIVACIONES, ACTI	TUDES, Y PR	EFERENCI	AS		
Sumamente Probable Probable Probable Probable Probable Sabe Un viaje donde se visitan los principales puntos de interes de un destino turístico	1.		usted haga un	o de los sig	uientes tipos	de viaje fuera	a de
Un viaje donde se visitan los principales puntos de interes de un destino turístico			<u>A</u> casilla para <u>(</u>	CADA tipo d	e viaje) (PUI	NTO DE PART	IDA
interes de un destino turístico				_			
de azar		interes de un destino turístico Un viaje con un fuerte enfoque educativo o cultural					
balsa, caminatas campestres, andar en bicicleta, etc.)		Un viaje orientado nacia la ecologia y la naturaleza					
(Lea UNA a una las razones) (Marque UNA casilla para CADA razón) Sumamente Algo No es Probable Probable Probable Visitar parques de diversiones o parques temáticos		Un viaje planeado alrededor de casinos o juegos de azar					
Sumamente Algo No es Probable Probable Sabe Visitar parques de diversiones o parques temáticos		Un viaje planeado alrededor de casinos o juegos de azar					
Probable Probable Probable Sabe Visitar parques de diversiones o parques temáticos □ □ □ Ir a casinos y espectáculos □ □ □ Ir de compras □ □ □ Visitar parques nacionales □ □ □ Conocer lugares relacionados con la industria	2.	Un viaje planeado alrededor de casinos o juegos de azar		_ 			
Ir a casinos y espectáculos □ □ □ Ir de compras □ □ □ Visitar parques nacionales □ □ □ Conocer lugares relacionados con la industria	2.	Un viaje planeado alrededor de casinos o juegos de azar	□ □ □ ed viaje a Estad	□ □ □ dos Unidos p			
Ir de compras	2.	Un viaje planeado alrededor de casinos o juegos de azar	□ □ □ □ □ ed viaje a Estad ara <u>CADA</u> razd	□ □ □ dos Unidos p	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	
Conocer lugares relacionados con la industria	2.	Un viaje planeado alrededor de casinos o juegos de azar	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	dos Unidos p	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	
del cine	2.	Un viaje planeado alrededor de casinos o juegos de azar	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	dos Unidos pon) Algo Probable	Or las rezone No es Probable	s siguientes? No Sabe	
	2.	Un viaje planeado alrededor de casinos o juegos de azar	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	dos Unidos pon) Algo Probable	Or las rezone No es Probable	s siguientes? No Sabe	

15. **PREGUNTE SÓLO SI SE MARCÓ ESTADOS UNIDOS EN LA PREGUNTA 14.** ¿Alguna vez ha visitado San

3. **(UTILICE TARJETA F)** ¿Qué tan probable es que usted realice las siguientes actividades durante un viaje <u>fuera de México</u>?

(Lea <u>UNA</u> actividad a la vez) (Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla por <u>CADA</u> actividad)

· — / / · — ·		•			
	Sumamente <u>Probable</u>	Algo <u>Probable</u>	No es <u>Probable</u>	No <u>Sabe</u>	
Visitar lugares de interés histórico					
de la localidad					
Hacer un recorrido por cavas de vino		_ _ _	_ _ _		
Ir a clubes nocturnos, bailar, etc. Ir a un casino, apostar Comer en un restaurante famoso Pasar unos días en la playa Ir de compras	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _		
Ahora, pensando en actividades al aire libre, por favo de las siguientes actividades?	or dígame, ¿qué	tan probable	e es que uste	ed realice cada	una
(Lea <u>UNA</u> actividad a la vez) (Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla p			DIETA EV		
(Si es necesario, recuerde al participante que utilio	Sumamente Probable	Algo <u>Probable</u>	No es Probable	No Sabe	
Caminatas campestres Bicicleta Nado Golf Pesca Tenis Esquí en nieve Canotaje o kayak Buceo					
En los últimos 12 meses, ¿ha viajado fuera de México	<u>principalmente</u>	para <u>ir de co</u>	mpras?		
Sí No					
Y, en los últimos 12 meses, ¿ha viajado <u>fuera de Méx</u>	<u>ico</u> principalmer	nte para <u>esqu</u>	iar?		
Sí					
(UTILICE TARJETA G) ¿Generalmente, de qué man	era prefiere viaj	ar cuando ha	ce una viaje	fuera de México	<u>)</u> ?
(<u>NO</u> lea las opciones) (Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla)					
En un grupo de excursión organizada con un guía Independientemente, con un paquete de vacaciones Independientemente, con un itinerario personalizado local, y excursiones, organizado antes de salir de o Independientemente, sin organizar estadía en hotele antes de salir de casa	o, con casi todo, casaes, transporte loc	hoteles, trans	sporte ones		

4.

5.

6.

7.

8. Ahora, voy a leer varios enunciados. Utilizando las respuestas de la TARJETA H, por favor dígame cuán de acuerdo o desacuerdo está con cada uno de los siguientes enunciados.

(Lea <u>UN</u> enunciado a la vez) (Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla por <u>CADA</u> enunciado)

		Totalmente de Acuerdo	Algo de Acuerdo	Algo en Desacuerdo	Totalmente en Desacuerdo	No Sabe	
	Considero los viajes al extranjero como						
	una inversión en la educación de mis hijos						
	Los viajes al extranjero son comunes entre				_		
	mis amigos Cuando salgo de vacaciones, disfruto con						
	mi familia lo mejor que puedo pagar El bienestar y la comodidad son una prioridad para mí cuando viajo fuera de						
	México						
	Prefiero que otros organicen y se ocupen de los detalles del viaje						
	Prefiero regresar a lugares que ya conozco a experimentar con un lugar nuevo						
	Me siento algo incómodo en lugares donde		_				
	no se habla español Para mi un viaje al extranjero es mas un						
	evento que una costumbre						
	Yo suelo no leer mucho acerca de los países que voy a visitar						
	Puedo viajar al extranjero en cualquier época del año						
	extra en arrendar de una de las compañías grandes como Hertz o Avis Es más barato viajar fuera de Mexico Es más seguro viajar fuera de Mexico Cuando se viaja a <u>Canadá</u> , es más barato comprar un paquete de vacaciones que comprar pasajes aéreos, terrestres, y	_ _ _	0	_ _ _	_ _ _		
	hoteles por mi cuenta					_ □ _	
8a.	(UTILICE TARJETA F) ¿Que tanto probable que usted decida viajar a otros lugares?	e es que los t	rámites ned	cesarios para c	btener la visa	americana ha	ıga
	(Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla)						
	Sumamente Probable ☐ Algo Pro	bableE	□ No es	Probable	□ [No S	abe □]	
8b.	(UTILICE TARJETA F) Y, ¿que tanto proba que usted decida viajar a otros lugares?	ble es que lo	s procedim	ientos a la entr	ada en Estado	s Unidos hag	an
	(Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla)						
	Sumamente Probable □ Algo Pro	bableE	□ No es	Probable	□ [No S	abe □]	
9.	Cuando viaja fuera de México, ¿en que se le	e iría a usted	el dinero co	on mas facilida	d?		
	(Lea $\underline{\text{UN}}$ aspecto a la vez) (Marque $\underline{\text{UNA}}$ c	asilla por <u>C</u>	<u>ADA</u> aspec	to)			
	Alojamiento	o de entreter	nimiento		<u>No</u> 		

	(Lea <u>UN</u> enunciado a la vez) (Marque <u>UNA</u> ca	silla por <u>CAE</u>	<u>A</u> enuncia	do)		
				<u>Sí</u>	<u>No</u>	
	Realizado menos viajes fuera de México Viajado dentro de México en vez de al extranje Cancelado un viaje planificado Viajado por carretera en vez de en avión	ro		_ _ _	_ _ _ _	
11.	Si visitara Canadá, ¿cuál de las siguientes activ	vidades disfrut	aría?			
	(Lea <u>UNA</u> actividad a la vez) (Marque <u>UNA</u> ca	silla por <u>CAE</u>	<u>)A</u> actividad	d)		
	Un deporte de invierno como esquiar o pasear			<u>Sí</u> _	<u>No</u>	
	perros					
	Atractivos tradicionales (museos, galerias de al Ver ballenas			_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	
	Ir a un spa Convivir con la cultura aborigen Esquí de nieve (downhill) Esquí de campo traviesa (crosscountry)			_ _ _ _	0 0 0	
12.	(UTILICE TARJETA H) Por favor dígame cua sobre Canadá.				los siguientes e	enunciados
	(Lea <u>UNA</u> enunciado a la vez) (Marque <u>UNA</u> c			-	Totalmonto	<u> </u>
		Totalmente de <u>Acuerdo</u>	Algo de Acuerdo	Algo en <u>Desacuerdo</u>	Totalmente en <u>Desacuerdo</u>	No Sabe
	Canadá es un país seguro para viajar					
	Canadá es un buen destino para toda la familia					
	Canadá tiene ciudades culturalmente sofisticadas e interesantes					
	Canadá tiene paisajes espectaculares					
	Yo visitaría Canadá en cualquier época del año		_ _ _		0	
	La influencia francesa es una de las razones claves para visitar Canadá En general, Canadá ofrece buen valor por el					_
	dineroSé muy poco respecto a viajar en Canadá					

10. A causa de los eventos del 11 de septiembre de 2001, y la constante amenaza de terrorismo, ¿ha realizado

Sé muy poco respecto a viajar en Canadá......

alguno de los siguientes?

			_		D (1	No tengo	
		<u>Excelente</u>	<u>Bueno</u>	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Deficiente</u>	<u>ldea</u>	
Compras							
Hoteles							
Comida/ restaurantes							
Variedad de cosas para hac	er						
Atractivos históricos							
Vida nocturna, diversión							
Deportes y actividades al air	e libre						
Calidad del servicio							
Requisitos de entrada al paí							
Calidez hacia los mexicanos							
Cómodo servicio aéreo desc	de México						
III	PLANIFI	CACIÓN DE	VIAJES	E INFORM	IACIÓN		
ra, me gustaría preguntarle r	especto a c	ómo planifica	sus viajes	fuera de Mo	<u>éxico</u> .		
Utilizando la TARJETA F, ¿			re un desti	no como ur	n lugar para v	visitar, qué tan	probable
es que usted haga uno de le (Lea <u>UN</u> enunciado a la ve	ŭ		oor CADA	enunciado	o)		
` _	, ,			•		□ Na	_
			namente <u>obable</u>	Algo Probable	No es <u>Probabl</u>	e Sab	
Preguntar a un agente de vi	aies				<u>- 10505.</u>		
Hablar con personas que ha							
Investigar en Internet							
Leer revistas de viajes							
Obtener folletos de viajes				ä	Ē		
Preguntar en oficinas de tur			_	- -	_		
embajadas							
Para sus viajes <u>fuera de Mé</u> de salir o después de arribar			indo comp	ra o aparta	[INSERTE (COMPONENTE	Ξ] ? ¿Ar
(Inserte <u>CADA</u> componente componente)	en orden)	(Repita instru	ucciones s	si es neces	ario) (Marqu	ıe <u>UNA</u> casilla	por <u>CA</u>
,			Antes de	Despué	s de	No	\neg
			<u>Salir</u>	llega	ar C	<u>orresponde</u>	
Boletos de entrada a parqu			_	_		_	
eventos culturales							
Alojamiento							
Arriendo de auto Tours y excursiones							
. 53.6 7 5.63.666.666			_	_	<u> </u>		
¿Cuál de las revistas en la T	ARJETA J	lee usted con r	regularidad	! ?			
(<u>NO</u> lea las opciones) (Mar	que <u>TODAS</u>	<u>S</u> las que corr	espondan	n) (Sondee)			
Bon Vivant	G	Q			Quo		□
Condé Nast		ena				_eisure	
Conozca Más	L	a Onda					
Contenido		len's Health					
Cosmopolitan		lilenio					
Eres		luy Interesante				<i>t</i> - 4	
Escala		lational Geogra		spañol □ □	Ninguna de	éstas	∟
rama	11 12	AUTES & HIIVE		1 1			

13. (UTILICE TARJETA I) ¿Cómo clasificaría a Canadá en cada una de las siguientes categorías?

4.	¿Cuál de los periód	icos en la TARJE	TA K lee usted cor	n regularidad	?		
	(<u>NO</u> lea las opcion	es) (Marque <u>TO</u>	DAS las que corre	spondan) (S	Sondee)		
	El Financiero El Universal Esto Excelsior La Jornada La Prensa Milenio		Novedades	DL.) DL.)s (GDL.)	□ El Metro□ El Norte□ El Sol de□ Extra (M'□ Milenio □	o (GDL.) (MTY.) (MTY.) Monterrey (MTY TY.) Diario de Monterre de éstos	
5	¿Lee usted con reg		•				
0.	Sí□	No	m de majos de eu p		•		
6.	¿En su hogar se su	scriben a televisi	ón por cable?				
	Sí	No 🗆					
7.	¿ <u>Alguna</u> vez a com	prado algo (viaje:	s o cualquier otra co	osa) en Inter	net?		
	Sí□	No 🗆					
8.	¿Tiene usted acces	so a Internet actua	almente?				
	Sí□	No 🗆					
9.	(UTILICE TARJETA enunciados.	A H) Por favor	dígame cuán de ad	cuerdo o des	sacuerdo está d	con cada uno de	los siguiente
	enunciados.						
	(Lea <u>UN</u> enunciado	o a la vez) (Marq	ue <u>UNA</u> casilla po	r <u>CADA</u> enu	ınciado)		
		o a la vez) (Marq	ue <u>UNA</u> casilla po Totalmente de <u>Acuerdo</u>	e Algo de	inciado) Algo en <u>Desacuerdo</u>	Totalmente en <u>Desacuerdo</u>	 No <u>Sabe</u>
	Yo dudaría en utiliz crédito en al Internet está bien p	zar mi tarjeta de ernetpara recolectar	Totalmente de <u>Acuerdo</u>	e Algo de	Algo en	en	
	Yo dudaría en utiliz crédito en al Internet está bien prinformación, per través de un age	zar mi tarjeta de ernet	Totalmente de <u>Acuerdo</u> □ ar a na	Algo de <u>Acuerdo</u>	Algo en <u>Desacuerdo</u>	en <u>Desacuerdo</u>	<u>Sabe</u>
10	Yo dudaría en utiliz crédito en al Internet está bien prinformación, per través de un age	zar mi tarjeta de ernet para recolectar o prefiero compra ente de viajes o u	Totalmente de Acuerdo	Algo de <u>Acuerdo</u>	Algo en <u>Desacuerdo</u>	en <u>Desacuerdo</u> □	<u>Sabe</u> □
10	Yo dudaría en utiliz crédito en al Internet está bien prinformación, perotravés de un ager aerolínea	zar mi tarjeta de ernet para recolectar o prefiero compra ente de viajes o u	Totalmente de Acuerdo	Algo de Acuerdo	Algo en Desacuerdo	en <u>Desacuerdo</u> □	<u>Sabe</u> □
	Yo dudaría en utiliz crédito en al Internet está bien pinformación, perotravés de un age aerolínea	zar mi tarjeta de ernet para recolectar o prefiero compra ente de viajes o u ción de correo ele (Continúe)	Totalmente de Acuerdo ar a na ctrónico? o□ → (Ir	Algo de <u>Acuerdo</u>	Algo en <u>Desacuerdo</u>	en Desacuerdo	<u>Sabe</u> □ □
	Yo dudaría en utiliz crédito en al Inte Internet está bien professor de un age aerolínea	zar mi tarjeta de ernet para recolectar o prefiero compra ente de viajes o u ción de correo ele (Continúe)	Totalmente de Acuerdo ar a na ctrónico? o□ → (Ir	Algo de <u>Acuerdo</u>	Algo en <u>Desacuerdo</u>	en Desacuerdo	<u>Sabe</u> □ □
	Yo dudaría en utiliz crédito en al Inte Internet está bien prinformación, per través de un age aerolínea	zar mi tarjeta de ernet para recolectar o prefiero compra ente de viajes o u ción de correo ele (Continúe) N	Totalmente de Acuerdo ar a na ctrónico? o□ → (Ir	Algo de Acuerdo	Algo en Desacuerdo	en Desacuerdo	<u>Sabe</u> □ □
	Yo dudaría en utiliz crédito en al Inte Internet está bien prinformación, per través de un age aerolínea	zar mi tarjeta de ernetpara recolectar o prefiero compraente de viajes o unición de correo ele (Continúe) No	Totalmente de Acuerdo ar a na cetrónico? o	Algo de Acuerdo	Algo en Desacuerdo	en Desacuerdo	Sabe
11	Yo dudaría en utiliz crédito en al Internet está bien pinformación, per través de un age aerolínea	zar mi tarjeta de ernetpara recolectar o prefiero compraente de viajes o u ción de correo ele (Continúe) No	Totalmente de Acuerdo	Algo de Acuerdo	Algo en Desacuerdo	en Desacuerdo	Sabe

2. **(UTILICE TARJETA I)** ¿Cuál es su percepción de **[INSERTE PRIMERA AEROLÍNEA]** para viajes internacionales?

(Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla por <u>CADA</u> aerolínea) (Repita instrucciones si es necesario) (PUNTO DE PARTIDA ALEATORIO)

	Excelente	Buena	Regular	Deficiente	No tengo <u>Idea</u>			
Aeroméxico Air Canadá Air France America West American Airlines								
British Airways Continental Airlines Delta Air Lines Grupo Taca			_ _ _ _					
Iberia Lan Chile Mexicana Northwest Airlines United Airlines	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _			
(UTILICE TARJETA M) ¿En general, cómo cree usted que las aerolíneas mexicanas más importantes se posicionan en comparación a las aerolíneas más importantes extranjeras en cuanto a [INSERTE CARACTERÍSTICA]?								
(Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla por <u>CADA</u>	<u>k</u> característic	a) (Repita	instruccio	nes si es nec	esario)			
Comidas Servicio de cabina Puntualidad Mantenimiento de aviones	Aerolínea: Mexicana: son Mejore	S	Casi gual 	Aeroli Extranjera <u>son M</u> C	s grandes ejores l	No tengo dea		
¿Pertenece a algún programa d	e viajero frecu	ente?						
Sí No								
Cuando viaja a los Estados Un estadounidense?	idos, ¿por lo g	general pre	efiere volar	en una <u>aerol</u>	ínea mexican	ia o una <u>aerolír</u>	<u>ıea</u>	
(Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla)								
Una aerolínea mexicana Una aerolínea estadounidense . [Indiferente								
Cuando viaja a otros paises, ¿ país que va a visitar (por ejempl							<u>del</u>	
(Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla)								
Una aerolínea mexicana Una aerolínea del país que va a [Indiferente	visitar							

3.

4.

5.

6.

V. SU VIAJE MÁS RECIENTE

Ahora, le voy a preguntar acerca de su viaje <u>MÁS RECIENTE</u> <u>fuera de México</u> cuyo motivo fue principalmente <u>vacaciones</u> o <u>visitar familiares</u>. Por favor, responda sólo en conexión con ese viaje.

1.	Nuevamente utilizando la TARJETA A, ¿qué lugares que aparecen en la lista visitó en su viaje MÁS RECIENTE?
	(<u>NO</u> lea las opciones) (Marque <u>TODAS</u> las que correspondan) (Sondee)
	América Central
2.	¿El motivo principal de este viaje fue por <u>vacaciones</u> o <u>visitar a familiares</u> ?
	Vacación principalmente□ Visitar familiares principalmente□
3.	(UTILICE TARJETA N) ¿Cuál de estos factores influyeron su elección de destino en este viaje (es decir, su viaje MÁS RECIENTE fuera de México cuyo motivo principal fue vacaciones o visitar a familiares)?
	(<u>NO</u> lea las opciones) (Marque <u>TODAS</u> las que correspondan) (Sondee)
	Un paquete o tarifa particularmente bueno
4.	¿En que mes comenzó este viaje? (Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla)
	Enero□ Marzo□ Mayo□ Julio□ Septiembre .□ Noviembre□ Febrero□ Abril□ Junio□ Agosto□ Octubre□ Diciembre□
5.	¿En total, cuántas noches aproximadamente estuvo fuera de casa en su viaje más reciente fuera de México?
	(Escriba el número) (Si es <u>NINGUNA</u> , escriba <u>CERO</u>) (SI SE DA UN RANGO, PREGUNTE: ¿Diría que sería cerca de ó?)
6.	¿Cuántas ciudades visitó durante este viaje?
	(Escriba el número) (Si es <u>NINGUNA</u> , escriba <u>CERO</u>) (SI SE DA UN RANGO, PREGUNTE: ¿Diría que sería cerca de ó?)
7.	La siguiente pregunta se relaciona con el número de personas que viajaron con usted. Por favor, <u>NO</u> incluya compañeros de excursión (tour) a menos que usted planificó viajar con ellos antes de organizar el viaje.
	(Lea <u>CADA</u> pregunta en orden) (Escriba el número) (Si es <u>NINGUNA</u> , escriba <u>CERO</u>)
	Incluyéndolo a usted, ¿cuántos adultos de 18 años o más viajaron con usted?
	¿Cuántos niños de 12 a 17 años viajaron con usted?
	¿Cuántos niños menores de 12 años viajaron con usted?
8.	Utilizando las respuestas de la TARJETA O, por favor dígame ¿quién lo acompañó en este viaje?
	(<u>NO</u> lea las opciones) (Marque <u>TODAS</u> las que correspondan)
	Nadie □ Nieto(s) menor(es) de 18 años □ Otra(s) pareja(s) □ Cónyuge/ compañero(a) □ Hijo(s) de 18 o mayores □ Amigo(s) □ Hijo(s) menor(es) de 12 años □ Padres □ Otro □ Hijo(s) de 12 a 17 años □ Otro(s) familiar(s) □

8a.	y quien de los que fueron en este v	iaje tuvo la mayor influencia en la selec	cion dei destino?	
	(NO lea las opciones) (Marque TC	DAS las que correspondan)		
	Yo	Nieto(s) menor(es) de 18 años□ Hijo(s) de 18 o mayores□ Padres□ Otro(s) familiar(s)□		🗆
9.		MÁS RECIENTE fuera de México, por portó durante la <u>mayoría</u> de este viaje?		spuestas
	(Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla)			
	En un crucero) con un guía□ □ aciones por adelantado□		
10.	(UTILICE TARJETA Q) ¿Qué tipo	de alojamiento utilizó en este viaje?		
	(NO lea las opciones) (Marque To	<u>ODAS</u> las que correspondan)		
	Hotel de lujo	Hotel de suites	☐ Casa de amigos☐ ☐ Casa de familiares	
11.	¿Arrendó un auto en su viaje más re	eciente?		
	Sí No			
12.	¿Utilizó a un agente de viajes para	este viaje?		
	Sí ☐ → (Continúe) No	o □ → (Ir a P. 14)		
13.	¿De cuál de las maneras que se list	an en la TARJETA R utilizó el agente c	le viajes para este viaje?	
	(NO lea las opciones) (Marque TC	DAS las que correspondan)		
	Para planificar su itinerario Para planificar actividades y elegir Para apartar hoteles u otro alojami Para comprar pasajes de avión	atracciones ento po de excursión, paquete vacacional, o		
14.	¿Utilizó la Internet para este viaje?			
	Sí□ → (Continúe) No	o □ → (Ir a P. 16)		
15.	¿De cuál de las maneras listadas el	n la TARJETA R utilizó la Internet para	este viaje?	
	(<u>NO</u> lea las opciones) (Marque <u>TC</u>	DDAS las que correspondan)		
	Para planificar su itinerario Para planificar actividades y elegir Para apartar hoteles u otro alojami Para comprar pasajes de avión	atraccionesentopo de excursión, paquete vacacional, o		

16. (UTILICE TARJETA S) Pensando en su viaje más reciente fuera de México cuyo motivo principal fue tomar vacaciones o visitar familiares, ¿cuánto tiempo antes de su partida usted [INSERTE ENUNCIADO]? (Lea UN enunciado a la vez) (Marque UNA casilla por CADA enunciado) Menos 7 Meses de 2 2 a 4 1 a 3 4 a 6 0 No Semanas Semanas Meses Meses Más Corresponde Decidió su destino..... Fijó la fecha para el viaje Compró los pasajes de avión.... No□ 17. ¿Fue este su primer viaje fuera de México? Sí□ 18. (UTILICE TARJETA T) En total, ¿aproximadamente cuánto gastó en este viaje, por persona, en dólares americanos? Incluya todo lo relacionado con este viaje. (NO lea las opciones) (Marque UNA casilla) Menos de US\$500..... □ US\$5,000 ó más......□ US\$2,000 to US\$2,999.....□ US\$500 to US\$999 □ US\$3,000 to US\$3,999.....□ US\$4,000 to US\$4,999.....□ US\$1,000 to US\$1,999 □ VI. VIAJES DE NEGOCIOS Las preguntas en esta sección se refieren a los VIAJES DE NEGOCIOS que usted personalmente ha hecho fuera de México. Por favor no incluya los viajes cuyo motivo principal fue tomar vacaciones o visitar familiares. 1. En los últimos tres años (o sea, desde noviembre de 1999), ¿cuántas veces ha salido en viajes de negocios fuera de México durante el cuál estuvo fuera por una o más noches? Ninguna $\square \rightarrow$ (Ir a Sección VII, P. 1) Una o más (Escriba el número) → (Continúe) 2. ¿A cuántos de estos viajes de negocios le agregó dos noches o más para tomar vacaciones? (Escriba el número) _____ (Si es NINGUNO, escriba CERO) (SI SE DA UN RANGO, PREGUNTE: ¿Diría que fue más cerca de _____ ó ____?) 3. ¿Le acompañó su cónyuge u otra persona que no fuera un asociado de negocios en uno o más viajes de negocios fuera de México en los últimos tres años? Sí No...... 4. ¿Le acompañó algún hijo menor de 18 años en uno o más viajes de negocios fuera de México en los últimos tres años? Sí No..... 5. Utilizando nuevamente la TARJETA A, ¿a dónde viajó por razones de negocio en los últimos tres años? (NO lea las opciones) (Marque TODAS las que correspondan) (Sondee) Asia...... América del Sur □ Europa□ Oceanía (Australia, Nueva Zelanda, El Caribe

El Medio Oriente Islas del Pacifico Sur)□ Otro......

6. PREGUNTE SÓLO SI SE MENCIONÓ CANADÁ EN LA PREGUNTA 5. ¿Cuántos viajes de negocio ha

(Escriba el número) _____ (SI SE DA UN RANGO, PREGUNTE: ¿Diría que es cerca de _____ ó

realizado a Canadá en los últimos tres años?

____?)

	TravelStyles Mexico 2002-2003 (FINAL)
7.	En total, ¿aproximadamente cuántas noches estuvo fuera de casa en su viaje de negocios <u>más reciente</u> <u>fuera de México</u> ?
	(Escriba el número) (Si es <u>NINGUNA</u> , escriba <u>CERO</u>) (SI SE DA UN RANGO, PREGUNTE: ¿Diría que fue cerca de ó?)
8.	En los últimos tres años, ¿viajó <u>fuera de México</u> para asistir a una <u>junta organizada por su empresa</u> (por ejemplo, seminario, junta de ventas, junta de accionistas, etc.)?
	Sí□ No□
	VII. INFORMACIÓN PERSONAL
Fin	nalmente, me gustaría hacerle unas preguntas personales. Todas las respuestas serán totalmente confidenciales.
1.	¿Es usted casado(a)? Sí □ No□
2.	¿Tiene usted hijos menores de 18 años que vivan en su hogar?
	Sí □ → (Continúe) No □ → (Ir a P. 4)
3.	¿Cuántos de sus niños tienen [INSERTE GRUPO DE EDAD UTILIZANDO LA TABLA]?
	(Marque <u>UNA</u> casilla por <u>CADA</u> grupo de edad) (Repita instrucciones si es necesario)
	Seis <u>Ninguno Uno Dos Tres Cuatro Cinco o Más</u>
	Menos de 6 años de edad
4.	¿Qué idiomas (además de español) habla usted? (<u>NO</u> lea las opciones) (Marque <u>TODAS</u> las que correspondan)
	Ningún otro idioma □ Ingles □ Alemán □ Francés □
5.	¿Qué tarjetas de crédito, si corresponde, tiene usted personalmente? (NO lea las opciones) (Marque TODAS las que correspondan) (Sondee)
	American Express □
6.	En los últimos tres años, ¿ha viajado <u>fuera de México</u> para asistir a una junta o reunión de una <u>asociación</u> (es decir, asociación de industria, sociedad profesional, o educacional) ya sea como delegado o el cónyuge/invitado(a) de un delegado?
	Sí□ No□
7.	En los últimos tres años, ¿ha viajado <u>fuera de México</u> por un viaje de incentivo/ recompensa (es decir, viajes pagados por su empresa, o la empresa de su cónyuge como incentivo de ventas u otras recompensas)?
	Sí□ No□
8.	En los últimos tres años, ¿ha viajado a los Estados Unidos para recibir tratamiento médico o como el acompañante de alguien que iba a recibir tratamiento médico?
	Sí□ No□
9.	¿Actualmente cuenta usted con un pasaporte vigente de algún país europeo?
	Sí□ No□

10. ¿Actualmente, tiene ust	ed una visa para visitar los Estados Unidos?
Sí□	No□
	los últimos 12 meses (es decir, desde Noviembre del 2001), cuántos viajes ha hecho vo motivo principal fue tomar vacaciones y durante los cuales estuvo fuera de casa por
(Escriba el número)	(Si es NINGUNO, escriba CERO) (SI SE DA UN RANGO,



Abiega Operadora de Viajes

Ms. Rosario de Abiega, General Director Mexico, D.F.

Acuatur Operador Mayorista

Ms. Gloria Febres, Operations Manager Mexico, D.F.

American Express Co.

Mr. Fernando Rocha, Senior Analyst, Supplier Relations Group Mexico, D.F.

Astromundo Operadores

Mr. Mario Martinez, Sales Director Mexico, D.F.

Bonytours

Mr. Sergio Garza, Travel Agent Monterrey, Nuevo León

Bueno Tours

Mr. Gilberto Martinez, Travel Agent Monterrey, Nuevo León

Corporate Travel Services

Ms. Isabel Parada, Wholesale Manager Mexico, D.F.

Destinos Internacionales

Mr. Jorge Aznar, Group Executive Mexico, D.F.

Diana Lee's Ski the Classics

Ms. Naya Galeano, Sales Agent Mexico, D.F.

Dimatra Representaciones

Ms. Arturo Romero, General Manager Mexico, D.F.

Econovisa

Mr. Jaime Levy, General Manager Mexico, D.F.

Excel Tours

Mr. Agustin Gonzalez, Director General Monterrey, Nuevo León Intercamp Viajes

Ms. Fay Wiszlicki, General Director Mexico, D.F.

Julia Tours

Mr. Miguel Galicia, Sales Manager Mexico, D.F.

Mex-Atlantica Mayorista

Mr. Carlos Alberto Vazquez, Sales Director Mexico, D.F.

Mex-Inca Viajes

Mr. Irving Mayett Muciño, Marketing Director Mexico, D.F.

Mexicana Airlines

Ms. Adriana Ramos, International Product Operation Manager Mexico, D.F.

Navimex

Mr. Jaime Sanchez, Sales Executive Monterrey, Nuevo León

Ofertas Turísticas

Mr. Miguel Angel Perez, General Director Mexico, D.F.

Onvisa

Mr. Fernando Esquivel, Operations Department—Canada Operator Mexico, D.F.

Polmex Tours

Mr. Cesar Fernandez, Operations Manager Mexico, D.F.

Profetur

Ms. Liliana Samano, Director Mexico, D.F.

Receptur

Ms. Maria Larrondo, General Manager Mexico, D.F.

Riotur Operador Mayorista

Ms. Connie Sarrave, Sales Manager Mexico, D.F.

Tames Mayorista de Viajes

Mr. Guillermo Valdez, Operations Manager Mexico, D.F.

Tecama Viajes Cursos y Camps

Ms. Beatriz Garcia, Sales and Operations Manager Naucalpan, Estado de México

Turismo Latino

Ms. Mireya Cabrera, General Director Mexico, D.F.

Valero Viajes

Mr. Raymundo Valero, Director Mexico, D.F.

Viajes Acav

Ms. Beatriz de Madarillaga, Travel Agent Mexico, D.F.

Viajes Capistrano

Ms. Alexandra Schultz, Travel Agent Guadalajara, Jalisco

Viajes Excelsior

Ms. Betty Guadarrama, Travel Agent Mexico, D.F.

Viajes Holam

Mr. Moises Braverman, General Manager Mexico, D.F.

Viajes Marsans de México

Ms. Rosa María Hernández, Marketing Director Mexico, D.F.

Viajes Mex-Jal de Occidente

Ms. Beatriz Garcia de Ascencio, Travel Agent Guadalajara, Jalisco

Viajes Miramontes

Ms. Esther Sandoval, General Director Mexico, D.F.

Viajes Tresmares

Mr. Adolfo Pardo, General Director Mexico, D.F.

APPENDIX D MENLO CONSULTING GROUP, INC.



EXHIBIT E-1. PROFILE OF TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING OR REVISITING SELECTED CITIES

	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	Quebec City	Vancouver	Whistler
Ago	Odriada	10101110	Ottawa	Montreal	Oity	varicouver	VVIIISLICI
Age 18 to 24	18.6%	20.9%	19.5%	21.2%	19.5%	20.3%	16.7%
			21.5	23.3	20.5		
25 to 34	20.4	21.3				21.2	29.0
35 to 44	18.6	22.3	23.6	21.9	20.3	19.6	22.4
45 to 54	21.4	18.3	18.5	18.3	21.1	21.6	17.2
55 to 64	11.1	8.2	7.6	7.9	10.0	9.3	5.8
65 or older	9.9	9.0	9.3	7.4	8.6	8.0	9.0
Socio-economic class							
A/B	54.7	55.5	52.0	51.8	54.6	52.2	47.1
C+	45.3	44.5	48.0	48.2	45.4	47.8	52.9
Marital status							
Married	56.6	54.3	56.6	52.9	53.6	52.9	61.1
Not married	43.4	45.7	43.4	47.1	46.4	47.1	38.9
Have children under 18							
living at home	35.6	36.5	38.1	36.3	35.8	33.7	42.8
Gender							
Male	53.0	48.8	50.2	49.4	47.6	50.4	47.8
Female	47.0	51.2	49.8	50.6	52.4	49.6	52.2
City							
Mexico	49.9	48.3	48.7	51.0	51.9	49.2	43.9
Monterrey	41.4	43.4	44.7	41.7	40.7	41.4	52.3
Guadalajara	8.7	8.3	6.6	7.3	7.4	9.4	3.8
Foreign languages spoken							
English	75.3	77.5	79.6	77.8	81.1	75.5	78.2
French	11.6	13.4	12.9	13.6	15.9	14.5	13.7
(Number of respondents)	(790)	(311)	(270)	(305)	(284)	(313)	(137)

EXHIBIT E-2. TRAVEL ARRANGEMENT PREFERENCES OF TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING SELECTED CITIES

					Quebec		
	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	City	Vancouver	Whistler
Impromptu	21.4%	20.5%	20.1%	20.3%	21.2%	20.3%	24.5%
Custom	42.8	45.4	44.6	43.0	44.0	43.7	44.8
Package	25.7	24.4	25.4	26.3	22.8	26.7	20.7
Escorted group tour	10.1	9.6	9.9	10.4	12.0	9.4	10.0
(Number of respondents)	(790)	(311)	(270)	(305)	(284)	(313)	(137)

MENLO CONSULTING GROUP, INC. APPENDIX E

EXHIBIT E-3. TRAVELERS HIGHLY LIKELY TO TAKE VARIOUS KINDS OF INTERNATIONAL TRIPS (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING SELECTED CITIES)

	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	Quebec City	Vancouver	Whistler
Beach vacation	71.9%	73.0%	76.4%	75.7%	75.8%	72.7%	74.7%
General sightseeing	58.2	61.1	66.3	65.1	65.0	60.0	64.8
Education and culture	41.5	43.9	48.6	46.3	50.6	42.9	53.6
Nature and ecology	29.7	31.8	32.6	34.5	35.5	29.1	37.5
Casinos and gambling	25.3	27.9	29.1	26.7	27.9	29.3	29.8
Outdoor activity	25.2	31.3	28.1	29.5	29.4	30.7	34.9
(Number of respondents)	(790)	(311)	(270)	(305)	(284)	(313)	(137)

EXHIBIT E-4. SELECTED ACTIVITIES TRAVELERS WOULD ENJOY ON A TRIP TO CANADA (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING SELECTED CITIES)

	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	Quebec City	Vancouver	Whistler
Relax at a sidewalk café	84.4%	85.3%	83.8%	84.7%	86.4%	84.4%	87.0%
Shopping	81.1	81.3	80.1	82.1	80.8	81.1	84.5
Try traditional activities	78.1	75.2	79.0	78.2	80.3	78.4	82.0
Cultural event or festival	76.7	77.7	76.8	75.6	81.3	77.9	83.7
Whale watching	69.1	69.6	68.8	71.4	70.7	70.9	73.8
Hiking	61.5	64.1	63.9	63.5	64.1	60.8	68.2
A winter activity	58.0	62.0	58.7	64.8	59.4	63.4	62.4
Experience aboriginal culture	48.9	51.5	52.7	55.1	56.3	52.4	60.1
Visit a spa	46.2	50.4	43.8	48.6	50.2	52.2	48.9
Downhill skiing	44.2	46.7	44.8	50.3	46.7	48.0	47.9
Kayaking/canoeing	32.7	30.9	33.7	36.7	33.9	33.0	40.4
Cross country skiing	31.0	33.1	33.5	35.3	32.9	33.6	34.6
(Number of respondents)	(790)	(311)	(270)	(305)	(284)	(313)	(137)

APPENDIX E MENLO CONSULTING GROUP, INC.

EXHIBIT E-5. PERCEPTIONS OF CANADA—AGREE STRONGLY (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING SELECTED CITIES)

	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	Quebec City	Vancouver	Whistler
Canada has spectacular scenery	78.4%	84.4%	84.2%	85.9%	86.1%	84.4%	79.9%
Canada is a good destination for the whole family	69.8	75.6	76.5	77.3	80.1	77.3	76.9
Canada is a safe travel destination	67.7	74.3	73.6	75.5	78.8	74.1	74.7
Canada has sophisticated and culturally interesting	0.4.0	00.5	=0.4	70.0	0	- 0.0	74.0
cities Canada has high quality	64.9	69.5	70.1	72.3	77.2	70.8	71.0
skiing	49.2	55.8	57.9	56.5	54.4	58.0	58.2
Overall, Canada offers good value for the money	45.9	53.0	49.2	51.3	56.1	50.8	54.8
I would visit Canada at any time of year	42.8	49.5	50.9	52.7	54.7	49.7	54.3
I know very little about trav- eling in Canada	22.3	22.2	20.9	21.0	21.4	23.1	24.5
The French influence is a key reason for visiting	21.4	23.8	23.3	24.9	29.7	25.8	31.8
The cost of the airfare puts me off	15.8	16.2	15.3	15.7	16.5	18.4	16.8
(Number of respondents)	(790)	(311)	(270)	(305)	(284)	(313)	(137)

EXHIBIT E-6. ASPECTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL TRIP ON WHICH TRAVELERS' ARE LIKELY TO SPLURGE (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING SELECTED CITIES)

					Quebec		
	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	City	Vancouver	Whistler
Shopping	74.7%	75.8%	75.9%	75.9%	74.4%	76.2%	78.3%
Dining	64.7	61.9	64.0	60.5	61.3	61.0	62.9
Lodging	63.0	62.9	61.5	60.0	62.5	60.0	65.6
Cultural activities	49.6	52.6	47.4	51.7	51.0	53.7	56.6
Tours and excursions	43.0	44.8	45.2	42.8	47.3	43.4	48.6
(Number of respondents)	(790)	(311)	(270)	(305)	(284)	(313)	(137)

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EXHIBIT E-7. SOURCES HIGHLY LIKELY TO CONSULT FOR DESTINATION INFORMATION (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING SELECTED CITIES)

	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	Quebec City	Vancouver	Whistler
Talk with people who have been there	65.9%	63.0%	64.6%	65.5%	66.6%	64.2%	68.4%
Ask a travel agent	57.1	51.0	55.5	56.8	54.5	54.2	56.2
Search the Internet	50.6	52.7	52.1	53.7	52.0	53.4	56.1
Obtain travel brochures	49.9	50.8	56.8	52.7	55.4	53.9	61.4
Look in travel magazines	44.3	44.7	50.8	44.8	49.2	47.6	54.6
Contact tourist offices	34.5	35.6	36.8	36.6	38.2	37.9	45.0
(Number of respondents)	(790)	(311)	(270)	(305)	(284)	(313)	(137)

EXHIBIT E-8. TRAVELERS' INTERNET USE (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING SELECTED CITIES)

	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	Quebec City	Vancouver	Whistler
Currently have Internet access	76.8%	76.3%	76.7%	77.4%	77.0%	78.1%	73.6%
Have an e-mail address	63.0	63.6	62.5	65.3	65.6	64.1	62.0
Ever purchased travel or anything else on the Internet	20.8	18.8	16.8	19.5	21.6	20.4	17.5
(Number of respondents)	(790)	(311)	(270)	(305)	(284)	(313)	(137)

EXHIBIT E-9. TRAVELERS' USE OF SELECTED MEDIA (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING SELECTED CITIES)

	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	Quebec City	Vancouver	Whistler
Regularly read newspapers	92.4%	92.8%	93.8%	94.0%	93.0%	92.6%	92.6%
Regularly read magazines	90.1	91.3	94.1	91.6	93.4	92.2	94.1
Household subscribes to cable television	82.8	80.8	84.0	81.5	81.3	81.2	79.7
Regularly read travel section of local newspaper	43.3	48.8	45.8	44.7	47.6	47.9	50.4
(Number of respondents)	(790)	(311)	(270)	(305)	(284)	(313)	(137)

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EXHIBIT E-10. PLANNING AND BOOKING LEAD TIME FOR MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING SELECTED CITIES)

	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	Quebec City	Vancouver	Whistler
	Carraua	10101110	Ollawa	Montreal	City	varicouver	VVIIISUEI
Decided on destination							
Less than 2 weeks	28.1%	30.5%	28.1%	28.6%	31.1%	31.5%	31.9%
2 to 4 weeks	21.5	20.5	22.3	19.3	18.7	20.0	21.5
1 to 3 months	35.3	33.1	32.5	34.9	32.5	32.8	29.9
4 to 6 months	10.4	9.5	11.7	11.0	10.2	10.0	9.2
7 months or more	4.7	6.4	5.5	6.2	7.5	5.6	7.5
Set the date for the trip							
Less than 2 weeks	31.4	34.3	34.2	34.0	35.1	36.7	39.6
2 to 4 weeks	24.6	24.2	22.5	22.5	23.3	21.4	24.5
1 to 3 months	34.6	31.6	32.8	33.6	32.9	32.3	29.3
4 to 6 months	6.4	5.7	7.2	6.2	4.3	6.0	2.7
7 months or more	3.0	4.2	3.4	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.9
Purchased airline ticket							
Less than 2 weeks	41.3	41.0	42.2	42.9	43.8	43.7	47.9
2 to 4 weeks	32.2	34.2	35.7	33.4	31.4	33.8	32.4
1 to 3 months	22.3	19.0	18.3	18.4	20.1	17.7	16.8
4 to 6 months	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.9	0.0
7 months or more	2.2	3.5	2.3	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.9
(Number of respondents)	(583-643)	(239-260)	(201-218)	(238-257)	(215-231)	(244-265)	(102-111)

EXHIBIT E-11. WHEN TRAVELERS TYPICALLY PURCHASE OR ARRANGE COMPONENTS OF THEIR TRIPS (TARGET TRAVELERS FOR CANADA EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN VISITING SELECTED CITIES)

					Quebec		
	Canada	Toronto	Ottawa	Montreal	City	Vancouver	Whistler
Sightseeing tours							
Before departure	65.7%	63.0%	62.7%	62.5%	62.9%	64.3%	59.5%
After arrival	34.3	37.0	37.3	37.5	37.1	35.7	40.5
Rental car							
Before departure	63.5	60.7	58.6	61.9	58.7	61.3	56.6
After arrival	36.5	39.3	41.4	38.1	41.3	38.7	43.4
Admission to events							
Before departure	56.0	55.9	58.1	57.9	57.1	57.3	53.7
After arrival	44.0	44.1	41.9	42.1	42.9	42.7	46.3
(Number of respondents)	(705-777)	(271-306)	(240-268)	(270-301)	(250-281)	(278-281)	(278-301)

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