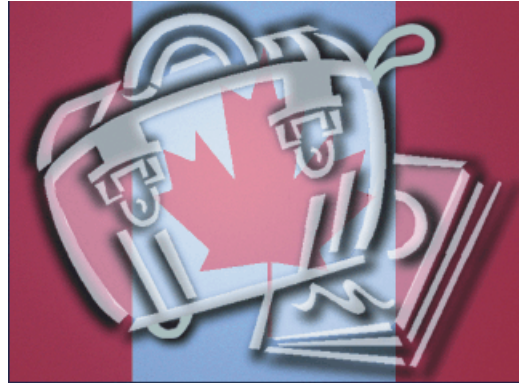




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Canadian Travel Survey

Domestic Travel, 1998



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Canadian Travel Survey

Domestic Travel, 1998

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Scott Murray, Director General, Institutions and Social Statistics, Director, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics

Bradford Ruth, Assistant Director, Culture and Tourism

Jocelyn Lapierre, Chief, Tourism Statistics Program

Danielle Shaienks, Analyst, Tourism Statistics Program

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
HIGHLIGHTS	5
CHAPTER 1: Introduction	6
Background	6
Organisation and Content of this Publication	6
Brief History of the Canadian Travel Survey	7
Canadian Travel Survey Products and Availability	8
CHAPTER 2: Economic Situation and Recent Trends in Domestic Travel	9
The Economic Situation in 1998	9
Recent Trends in Domestic Travel	10
CHAPTER 3: Domestic Travel in 1998	13
Summary for 1998	13
Same-Day Trips	16
Overnight Trips	17
Trip Characteristics	18
Purpose	18
Mode of Transportation	19
Accommodation	20
Participation in Activities	21
Seasonality	22
Duration	23
Expenditures	24
Characteristics of Travellers	25
Age	25
Educational Attainment	25
Income	25
Size and Composition of Travel Groups	27
CHAPTER 4: Statistical Tables Series	28
APPENDIX	43
Methodology	43
Sampling Variability	45
Changes to the Canadian Travel Survey	45
Concepts and Definitions	46
Questionnaire	51

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Tourism in Canada is dominated by Canadian travellers. In 1998, close to three out of five Canadians travelled in Canada.
- Canadians reported 144 million domestic trips in 1998, of which 70 million were same-day trips and 74 million were overnight trips. They spent more than \$19 billion on these trips.
- The majority of provinces greatly benefited from travel by their own residents. In 1998, Canadians travelled to a destination in their province on eight out of ten overnight domestic trips.
- In all provinces except Prince Edward Island, residents accounted for a significant share of domestic tourism spending. However, this share varied from a low of 51% in New Brunswick to a high of 85% in Ontario.
- Pleasure travel is now the most important reason Canadians travel in Canada. In 1998, Canadians made 53.8 million pleasure trips, up 17% from a year ago .
- However, as in every survey year dating back to 1984, visiting friends and relatives was the main reason Canadians took overnight domestic trips, resulting in almost 31 million overnight trips in 1998. Moreover, the majority of Canadians who travelled one night or more in Canada stayed at the homes of friends and relatives and this type of accommodation accounted for almost half of domestic travel nights.
- Business travellers incurred expenditures of \$5.4 billion on overnight trips or 35% of spending accounted by all overnight travellers.
- More than 65 million overnight trips were made by car, representing 88% of overnight travel.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background

In 1998 tourism activity in Canada was worth a whopping \$47,0 billion¹, of which domestic tourism demand accounted for \$32.9 billion or 70% of the total. Tourism in Canada was also responsible for generating more than half a million person-years of direct employment in 1998. Tourism trends are constantly changing in response to social and economic conditions and consumer preferences.

Throughout 1998, Statistics Canada interviewed about 180,000 Canadians about their trips in Canada, about themselves and about their households. This publication presents a summary of the responses to the 1998 Canadian Travel Survey (CTS). The CTS provides a yardstick for identifying who is travelling, the types of trips they are taking and how much they are spending. These findings may prove useful to tourism decision makers in business and government sectors concerning how to market Canada as a tourism destination to Canadians, which tourism products to develop, and so forth. The CTS results are also used in establishing Canada's Tourism Satellite Account, in calculating the National Tourism Indicators and for producing tourism economic impact models.

Organization and Content of this Publication

Chapter 1 provides background information on the CTS, including the history of the survey and the products available. Chapter 2 presents an overview of economic conditions at the national level in 1998 and a description of recent trends of domestic travel. A summary of 1998 domestic travel characteristics is given in Chapter 3. Several statistical tables highlighting domestic travel and spending by province and Census Metropolitan Area are included in Chapter 4.

¹ *National Tourism Indicators, System of National Accounts, Statistics Canada. All figures are in current dollars unless otherwise stated.*

Brief History of the Canadian Travel Survey

The Canadian Travel Survey (CTS), which is conducted as a supplement to Statistics Canada's monthly *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, was first conducted in 1979 and, beginning in 1980, was conducted every two years up to 1996. Since 1997, the survey has become annual. The CTS was developed to measure the volume, characteristics and spending of domestic travel, which is defined as same-day or overnight travel to Canadian destinations with a one-way distance of 80 kilometres or more from home.

From 1980 to the first quarter of 1992, the survey had been conducted on a quarterly basis, that is the respondents were contacted at the end of the three-month period and were asked to recall all trips ending in that period. Because it was hard to remember all the trips taken over such a long period, starting in the second quarter of 1992, the reference period was shortened to a month as the same respondent was contacted for every month in that three-month period. This method led to trips being under-reported for the second and third months of collection. To further improve the data quality in 1994, the collection method was changed again to have a new sample of respondents every month. This method was also used in 1996, 1997 and 1998. However, the improvement in the collection method represents a break in the series. The 1992 and 1994 data are not comparable to data collected since 1996. In 1996, no *major* methodological changes were made to the survey but a number of smaller changes, however, occurred.

In 1997, the implementation of the Project to Improve Provincial Economic Statistics (PIPES), resulted in new requirements for the CTS, namely the collection of annual and more detailed data on interprovincial trips. Except for the sample size, no changes were made to the survey. Data from the 1996 and 1997 survey are therefore comparable.

In 1998 a few changes were implemented to the CTS concerning the sample size and the questionnaire. The sample size was the same as in 1996. In all provinces except Newfoundland, the sample was drawn from just two LFS rotation groups in 1998. Following an agreement reached with the province of Newfoundland, the sample from that province was drawn from three rotations. Changes to the questionnaire were related to activity participation and accommodation type. Since the changes to the questionnaires are considered to be minor, 1998 results can be compared to those of previous two years. For more details, see the questionnaire in the appendix.

Canadian Travel Survey Products and Availability

There are a number of products and services available from the CTS to fulfil your specific needs. These products and services include:

- **CTS Micro-data File on CD-ROM** - The CTS data base, which includes files pertaining to trips, visits, nights and expenditures, has been put on CD-ROM.
- **Travel Profiles** - These profiles can focus on a specific geographic market, a demographic segment, an activity group, etc. The user decides which population component of the survey best suits his or her research needs. Each profile contains more than 30 trip and traveller characteristics collected by the survey. The profiles are available in electronic format (e.g., Microsoft Excel or CD-ROM).
- **Other Special Customized Tabulations** - These can be customized to a user's requirements. Each request is priced on a cost recovery basis.
- **Web site** - Some basic historical data are available free of charge on Statistics Canada web site at www.statcan.ca and selecting Canadian Statistics.
- **CANSIM** - matrices 3822 to 3831.

Information on the above CTS products and services can be requested by contacting:

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Statistics Canada
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Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1A 0T6
Tel: (613)951-9169
Fax: (613)951-2909

CHAPTER 2

YEAR 1998

The Economic Situation in 1998

In 1998, the economic situation in Canada continued on an upward trend. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 3% (in constant 1992 dollars) compared to 1997, following a 4% increase in 1997. The unemployment rate, at 8%, was at its lowest level since 1991. Interest rates went up but inflation rates remained low. Consumer confidence as measured by the consumer confidence index decreased slightly. Also consumer spending was on the rise for durable goods such as furniture, electrical household appliances, electronic goods and automobiles as well as for semi-durable goods, non-durable goods and services.

Text Table 2.1
National Indicators, 1997 and 1998

	Year		% Change
	1997	1998	
ECONOMIC TRENDS			
GDP (1992=100) s.a. (\$ millions)	700,807	721,005	3
INCOME AND SPENDING			
Average Weekly Earnings (current \$)	598	606	1
Personal Disposable Income Per Capita (1992 \$)	17,673	18,117	3
Personal Expenditures on Consumer Goods & Services (1992 \$)	17,225	17,642	2
Personal Saving Rate (%)	2.8	2.3	-17
PRICES 1992 = 100 (not s.a.)			
Consumer Price Index	107.6	108.6	1
Prime Interest Rate (%)	5.0	6.6	33
LABOUR			
Labour force (not s.a.) ('000)	15,153	15,418	2
Employed Total ('000)	13,774	14,140	3
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.1	8.3	-9
CONSUMER PURCHASES			
Personal Expenditure on Durable Goods (\$ millions at 1992 prices)	62,823	66,801	6
Motor Vehicles, Parts and Repairs ('000 at 1992 prices)	26,606	27,399	3
Furniture and Appliances ('000 at 1992 prices)	39,190	40,786	4
Housing starts ('000 of units)	148	138	-7
Consumer Bankruptcies	85,270	75,459	-12
Consumer Confidence Index	115.1	111.6	-3

Sources: CANSIM, Conference Board of Canada, CMHC.

In general, Canadians were in better financial position in 1998 than they were in 1997. In fact, advances in personal disposable income per person (3%), average weekly earnings (1%) and employment (3%) were factors contributing to increases in all categories of travel expenditures.

Recent Trends in Domestic Travel

The number of trips taken by Canadians in Canada increased 12.5% compared to 1997, reaching 144.3 million trips in 1998. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar compared to the American dollar, combined with favorable economic conditions in Canada, encouraged Canadians to travel more at home and less outside the country. Indeed, the total number of trips taken by Canadians to the United States¹ dropped by 8.1 million between 1997 and 1998.

Text Table 2.2
National Indicators, 1997 and 1998

	Year		% Change
	1997	1998	
DOMESTIC TOURISM DEMAND not s.a., (\$ millions)	\$25,104	\$26,363	5
Transportation	\$14,280	\$14,897	4
Accommodation	\$3,375	\$3,561	6
Food & Beverage Services	\$4,174	\$4,426	6
Other Tourism Commodities	\$3,275	\$3,479	6
AIRLINES ('000 of passengers)¹			
Domestic Scheduled Airline Passengers (Level 1A & 1B)	17,517	17,898	2
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD AND BEVERAGES			
Hotel Occupancy Rate (Pannel Kerr Forster) (PKF)	66.8%	67.4%	1
Hotel Occupancy Rate (Smith Travel Research) (STR)	63.3%	64.0%	1
Average Room Rate (PKF)	\$93.59	\$99.59	6
Average Room Rate (STR)	\$81.46	\$87.79	8
Restaurant, Caterer & Tavern Receipts (\$ millions)	\$24,974	\$26,993	8
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLERS TO CANADA ('000 of person-trips)	45,076	48,064	7
United States Residents	40,490	43,857	8
Same-day	27,089	28,965	7
Overnight	13,401	14,893	11
Overseas Residents	4,586	4,207	-8
CANADIANS OUTSIDE CANADA ('000 of person-trips)	54,925	46,768	-14
To United States	50,942	42,768	-16
Same-day	35,815	29,337	-25
Overnight	15,127	13,430	-11
To Overseas	3,984	4,218	6

1. Includes Air Canada, Canadian Airlines, Air B.C. and Time Air. Passengers travelling on frequent flyer points are included.

Sources: CANSIM

¹ The number of Canadians who travelled outside the country is measured by the International Travel Survey.

Direct expenditures on domestic travel totalled \$18.9 billion in 1998, representing the most important component² of the tourism market for Canada. The level of spending on domestic travel in 1998 rose 15.4% compared to 1997 when it stood at \$16.4 billion dollars. When adjusted to account for the inflation in travel prices, the increase was 9.7%.

Of the estimated 144.3 million domestic trips taken in 1998, 126.1 million were made by Canadians travelling in their own province (intraprovincial) and 18.2 million were to a destination other than the province of residence (interprovincial). Both categories of trips showed increases similar to those recorded in 1997 e.g. 12.7% for intraprovincial trips and 11.2% for interprovincial trips. Although they represented only 13.1% of total domestic trips, interprovincial trips accounted for \$7.7 billion or 40% of the total spent on domestic travel in 1998. The remaining 60%, which totalled \$11.2 billion, came from intraprovincial trips.

Pleasure travel is now the most important reason Canadians travel in Canada. In 1998, Canadians made 53.8 million pleasure trips, up 17% from a year ago. In previous years, visiting family and friends was the predominant reason for taking a domestic trip. In 1998, Canadians took 52.0 million trips for this purpose, up 10.6% compared to 1997. Pleasure trips, unlike trips to visit friends and relatives (VFR), generally involve stays in commercial establishments, which contribute to increasing the average cost of these trips. In 1998, average spending per night per person for pleasure trips of one night or more was \$53 compared to \$34 for VFR travel.

The number of business trips rose 10.0% to 17.8 million trips in 1998. They generated \$5.3 billion of expenditures. Business trips accounted for 28.1% of total spending on domestic travel. Average distance travelled during overnight business trips was 430 km with an average stay of 3.1 nights and an average cost of \$58 per person per night.

The number of nights spent in Canada by domestic travellers was 245.0 million, up 10.9% over 1997. Nights spent in commercial establishments went up more rapidly than nights in general, increasing 16.1% over 1997.

Travel expenditures related to automobile vehicle rental and operation rose 20.8% between 1998 and 1997, the highest increase of all expenditure categories. These expenditures were sustained by an increase in the volume of trips made by automobile (12.9%), which totalled 132.3 million trips in 1998. Accommodation expenditures recorded the second largest increase (20.2%). A larger number of nights spent in commercial establishments accompanied by price³ increases of 3.8% were responsible for this growth in 1998. Expenditures related to recreation and entertainment increased by 12.2%.

² According to the *National Tourism Indicators (cat:13-009)*, expenditures made by Canadian travellers in Canada accounted for 70% of total tourism demand in Canada in 1998.

³ Source: *Consumer price Index, traveller accommodation only*.

Text Table 2.3
Expenditures by category

Expenditures category	1998	1997	Distribution of Expenditures for 1998	% Change 1998/1997
	millions of dollars	millions of dollars	%	%
Vehicle rental and operation	3,564	3,180	18.8	20.8
Public transportation	3,790	3,447	20.0	10.0
Food & beverage	4,490	3,779	23.7	11.9
Accommodation	3,388	2,818	17.9	20.2
Recreation & entertainment	1,179	1,051	6.2	12.2
Other expenditures	2,528	2,138	13.4	18.2
Total expenditures	18,939	16,413	100.0	15.4

On a provincial basis, 56% of trips were made in Ontario (51.4 millions) and Quebec (30.1 millions). The proportion of intraprovincial trips is particularly high in these two provinces and more than 40% of all interprovincial travellers reported that Ontario or Quebec was their destination. British Columbia and Alberta accounted for almost a quarter of trips made in 1998.

Text Table 2.4
Domestic Travel Summary Table - 1998

Province ¹	1998 Person-trips			Person-nights	Spending
	Total	Intraprovincial	Interprovincial		
	('000,000)			('000,000)	millions of dollars
Newfoundland	2.5	2.3	0.2	5.5	452.6
Prince Edward Island	0.8	0.2	0.6	2.4	166.5
Nova Scotia	6.4	5.4	1.0	10.2	847.9
New Brunswick	4.1	3.0	1.1	7.0	521.6
Quebec	30.1	26.4	3.7	45.7	3,412.6
Ontario	51.4	47.4	4.0	77.6	5,956.3
Manitoba	6.0	5.1	0.9	9.8	769.2
Saskatchewan	7.5	6.2	1.3	13.7	829.3
Alberta	19.6	17.1	2.5	31.5	2,907.1
British Columbia	15.5	13.0	2.5	40.2	3,028.3
Canada ²	144.3	126.1	18.2	244.3	18,939.3

¹ It is the province of destination for person-trips and province visited for person-nights and expenditures.

² Data for Canada include Yukon & N.W.T. for inter-provincial trips, person-nights and expenditures.

CHAPTER 3

DOMESTIC TRAVEL IN 1998

Summary for 1998

In 1998, Canadians made 144 million trips in Canada and spent almost \$19 billion on these trips. A little more than half of the reported trips, or 74 million, were trips with at least one night. The average expenditures on these trips were \$206 per person. Same-day trips accounted for the other half, with average trip expenditures of \$52 per person. Expenditures related to overnight trips (\$15.4 billion) represented 81% of all travel expenditures while same-day trip expenditures accounted for \$3.6 billion.

Text Table 3.1
Domestic Travel Summary, 1998

		Total	Same-day	Overnight
Expenditures ¹	\$ 000,000	18,979	3,627	15,352
Person-trips	'000	144,257	69,847	74,409
Intraprovincial	'000	126,057	66,545	59,511
Interprovincial	'000	18,200	3,302	14,898
Person-nights	'000	244,970	-	244,970
Average trip duration	nights	-	-	3.3
Average spending per person per trip	\$	132	52	206
Average one-way distance per trip	km	293	149	430

- not applicable or zero.

¹ Includes some expenditures made abroad on travel to Canadian destinations.

Travel expenditures were primarily made by residents

In Canada, the majority of Canadians travelled within their own province. Thus, 75% of expenditures on domestic travel can be attributed to residents. Domestic travellers spent mostly in Ontario, totalling \$6.0 billion or 31% of domestic travel expenditures in the country. However, proportionally Ontario got the least money from non-residents as only 15% of the money spent in Ontario came from Canadians residing in other provinces.

Text Table 3.2
Provincial Domestic Travel Account Balances, 1998

Province	Expenditures ¹ in that province by			Expenditures outside that province by	Travel Account Balance ²
	Total	Residents	Non-residents ³	Residents ³	
\$000,000					
Canada	18,939	14,287	4,652	4,652	0
Newfoundland	453	350	102	93	9
Prince Edward Island	167	30	136	55	82
Nova Scotia	848	515	333	255	78
New Brunswick	522	266	256	174	81
Quebec	3,413	2,671	741	623	119
Ontario	5,956	5,067	890	1,337	- 447
Manitoba	769	517	252	325	- 73
Saskatchewan	829	575	255	310	- 55
Alberta	2,907	2,101	806	756	51
British Columbia	3,028	2,196	832	725	108

¹ All spending on transportation fares are allocated to the province of origin.

² The Travel Account Balance was derived by taking the difference between expenditures by non-residents in that province and expenditures by residents outside that province.

³ The Canada total exceeds the sum of the provinces as it includes spending in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Excludes expenditures made abroad.

Prince Edward Island remained the exception with four out of five travellers to the island arriving from elsewhere in Canada. Prince Edward Island is one of the provinces who benefited the most from interprovincial travel in Canada as 81% of domestic travel expenditures were made by non-residents. New Brunswick also gained from interprovincial travel. Even though only \$522 million, or 3% of all domestic travel expenditures were made in New Brunswick, non-residents accounted for almost half of this amount.

Provincial domestic travel account balances measure the difference between expenditures by non-residents in a province and the amount spent by residents in other provinces. Quebec claimed the largest positive balance (\$119 million), the result of non-residents spending \$741 million in that province compared to \$623 million spent by Quebecers elsewhere in Canada. Alberta, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia also had positive balances.

Residents of Saskatchewan were the most frequent travellers

On average, Canadians undertook 4.8 domestic trips in Canada in 1998. A little more than half these trips included at least one overnight. Canadians reported more intraprovincial trips (inside the province of residence) compared to interprovincial trips (outside the province of residence), having made an average of 4.2 intraprovincial trips and only 0.6 interprovincial trips.

Text Table 3.3
Average Number of Trips in Canada, 1998

Province of origin	Average number of trips in Canada		
	Total	Intraprovincial	Interprovincial
Canada	4.8	4.2	0.6
Newfoundland	4.6	4.3	0.3
Prince Edward Island	3.9	1.6	2.2
Nova Scotia	6.9	5.8	1.1
New Brunswick	5.2	3.9	1.3
Quebec	4.0	3.6	0.4
Ontario	4.6	4.2	0.4
Manitoba	5.5	4.5	1.0
Saskatchewan	7.3	6.0	1.3
Alberta	6.9	5.9	1.1
British Columbia	3.7	3.2	0.4

Compared to other Canadians, residents of Saskatchewan were the most frequent travellers, having made 7.3 domestic trips each on average during the year. The large proportion of the rural population who must travel greater distances to shop, to meet health or other professionals, or to attend cultural or sporting events could explain this higher average. Moreover, the short distance (approximately 250 kilometres) between the two major urban centres, Regina and Saskatoon, possibly motivates travellers looking for a brief change of scene. With 6.9 trips, Albertans and Nova Scotians also travelled quite frequently.

However, residents of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia only made respectively 3.9 and 3.7 trips on average in 1998. In Prince Edward Island it is difficult to undertake an intraprovincial journey meeting the trip distance criterion. Formerly, interprovincial travel required more effort as one needed to use a ferry to leave the island. Since the opening of the Confederation Bridge between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick in June 1997, a significant increase in volume of interprovincial travel between Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has been reported.

The greatest number of travellers were from Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. On average, Ontarians made 4.6 trips, of which 4.2 were in Ontario; Quebecers took 4.0 trips of which 3.6 were in Quebec; and British Columbians made 3.7 trips, of which 3.2 were in British Columbia. However their share of trips did not match their share of the population in Canada.

Same-day or overnight trip?

The duration of the trip varied with the main purpose. Trips made for personal reasons, such as an appointment with a health or legal professional, a job interview or attending a wedding, were frequently done on the same day (70% compared

to 30% of overnight trips). If the distance to be travelled is short, it may not be necessary to spend a night away from home because often these activities do not take much time. Business trips were also more frequently taken on the same day (60%).

Text Table 3.4
Trips by Purpose and Duration, 1998

Purpose of Trip	Share of trips		
	Total	Same-day	Overnight
	'000	%	%
Total¹	144,257	48	52
Visit friends or relatives	52,036	41	59
Pleasure	53,846	46	54
Personal	18,455	70	30
Business & Convention	19,920	60	40

¹ Includes trips for which the purpose has not been declared.

SAME-DAY TRIPS

In 1998, close to 70 million trips were same-day trips. Most same-day travellers travelled within their own province. Only 3.3 million people, or 5% of same-day travellers, crossed a provincial boundary.

Same-day travellers travelled primarily for pleasure (35%) and to visit friends and relatives (30%) but trips made for personal reasons (for example, an appointment with a doctor, lawyer or dentist) and trips made for business reasons or to attend a convention, nevertheless, represented a high proportion of same-day trips, at 18% and 16% respectively.

In Newfoundland and Saskatchewan, trips for personal reasons predominated. More than 30% of residents travelled at least 80 kilometres from home on the same day to meet a health or other professional, among other reasons. As the rural population in these provinces is very large, residents must travel greater distances to consult professionals than in more urbanised provinces.

Total expenditures made on same-day trips were \$3.6 billion. The share of expenses incurred in pleasure trips closely match the share of same-day trips that these trips represented: 37% and 35% respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of expenses associated with business trips was greater than the percentage of business trips: 27% versus 16%.

The majority of same-day travellers (96%) used a car to reach their destination. Using this mode of transportation, they travelled the shortest distance (145 kilometres) and spent the least amount of money on the trip (\$47 per person per trip). Close to 1.4 million persons or 2% of same-day travellers used the bus. Mostly young people and persons aged 65 and over chose this mode of transportation.

Text Table 3.5
Same-day Trips and Spending by Purpose, 1998

Purpose of Trip	Person-trips	Spending	Share of person-trips	Share of spending
	000	\$000,000	%	%
Total¹	69,847	3,627	100	100
Visit friends and relatives	21,085	555	30	15
Pleasure	24,722	1,345	35	37
Personal	12,850	748	18	21
Business & Convention	11,190	979	16	27

¹ Includes trips for which the purpose has not been declared.

Text Table 3.6
Same-day Trips, Average Distance and Average Spending by Mode of Transportation, 1998

Mode of Transportation	Share of same-day trips	Average one-way distance per trip	Average spending per person per trip
	%	km	\$
Total	100	149	52
Automobile	96	145	47
Plane	1	410	461
Bus	2	182	68
Train, boat and other	1	178	55

OVERNIGHT TRIPS

Intraprovincial and Interprovincial Trips

In 1998, intraprovincial trips represented the majority of overnight trips made by Canadians in Canada or 80% of the 74 million overnight domestic trips. Usually shorter than interprovincial trips (three nights compared to five nights), they involved also fewer costs (an average of \$134 per person per trip compared to \$494 for interprovincial trips).

Compared to other Canadians, residents of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Newfoundland made proportionally more intraprovincial trips. In fact, these trips represented from 80% to 87% of all domestic trips taken by residents. The attraction of major cities such as Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, probably explains this higher proportion in the first three provinces. In Newfoundland, the proportion

Text Table 3.7
Summary of Overnight Intraprovincial and Interprovincial Trips, 1998

Overnight Trips		Intraprovincial Trips	Interprovincial Trips
Spending ¹	(\$000,000)	7,989	7,364
Person-trips	(000)	59,511	14,898
Share of trips by car	(%)	94	64
Share of trips by plane	(%)	2	31
Average duration of trip	(nights)	3	5
Average spending per person per trip	(\$)	134	494
Average one-way distance per trip	(km)	270	1,069

¹ Includes some expenditures made abroad on travel to Canadian destinations.

of intraprovincial trips was 87% and can probably be explained by the higher cost of leaving the province for travelling elsewhere in Canada. Consequently, residents of these provinces spent a greater portion of their domestic travel budgets in their own province.

Trip characteristics

Purpose

Canadians travelled primarily to visit friends and relatives

In all regions of Canada, Canadians travelled most of all to visit friends and relatives (VFR). These trips represented 31 million overnight trips or 42% of trips in 1998. Pleasure trips were also very popular, accounting for 29 million overnight trips (39%). About 20% of Canadians travelled on business, to attend a convention or for personal reasons. Visits to friends and relatives were most numerous throughout the year except during the vacation season, from June to August, at which time pleasure travel was higher.

Even though pleasure travellers were not as numerous as VFR travellers, their expenditures reached \$5.2 billion or 34% of expenditures made on overnight trips. In comparison, VFR travellers spent \$3.7 billion, which represented a 24%

Text Table 3.8
Overnight Trips and Spending by Purpose, 1998

Purpose of Trip	Person-trips	Reported spending ²	Share of person-trips	Share of spending
	000	\$000,000	%	%
Total¹	74,409	15,352	100	100
Visit friends and relatives	30,951	3,692	42	24
Pleasure	29,123	5,240	39	34
Personal	5,605	1,018	8	7
Business & Convention	8,730	5,403	12	35

¹ Includes trips for which the purpose has not been declared.

² Includes some expenditures made abroad on travel to Canadian destinations.

Text Table 3.9
Overnight Trips by Province of Origin and Purpose, 1998

Province of Origin	Purpose of trip				
	Total	Visit friends or relatives	Pleasure	Personal	Business and Convention
			%		
Total¹	100	42	39	8	12
Newfoundland	100	40	32	15G	13G
Prince Edward Island	100	41	35	10G	14G
Nova Scotia	100	42	34	10	14
New Brunswick	100	44	32	11G	13
Quebec	100	45	42	5	11
Ontario	100	41	42	7	11
Manitoba	100	35	45	8	12
Saskatchewan	100	45	31	11	13
Alberta	100	42	37	8	13
British Columbia	100	39	40	9	13

¹ Includes trips for which the purpose has not been declared.

G Since the coefficient of variation is between 16.6 % and 25.0 % at one standard deviation, the data should be used with caution.

share of overnight trip spending. On average, pleasure travellers spent \$180 per trip whereas VFR travellers spent \$119. The latter spent nine out of ten of their nights in private homes whereas pleasure travellers opted for commercial accommodation more than half the time.

Business travellers and those attending conventions contributed 35% of expenditures made on overnight trips even though they made only 12% of these trips. They stayed in commercial accommodations, ate in restaurants and travelled by air more often than other travellers. Their expenditures reached \$5.4 billion, or an average of \$619 per person per trip.

Mode of Transportation

Most travellers preferred travelling by car

Cars are by far the most frequent mode of transportation used for domestic travel. In 1998, automobiles were used on 65 million trips, or 88% of overnight trips. Car trips involved shorter distances (an average of 331 kilometres per trip), were shorter in duration (an average of three nights per trip) and less expensive (an average of \$137 per person per trip) than trips taken by other modes of transportation. A total of \$2.5 billion was spent on car transportation (vehicle rental and operation).

Used by 8% of travellers in 1998, air was the second most popular mode of transportation. Those who travelled by air had much higher expenses per trip, namely \$970 per person. The average distance travelled by air was 1,557 kilometres per trip with an average trip duration of six nights.

Approximately 2 million domestic travellers used the bus as the main mode of transportation, or 3% of all overnight travellers. Young people aged 15 to 24 and persons aged 65 and over used this mode of transportation the most. For them, the bus represents a secure and inexpensive mode of transportation and is probably the least expensive of all commercial transportation. Bus travellers travelled an average of 405 kilometres and were away an average of four nights. They spent \$236 per trip per person.

Ontarians took the train more often than residents of other provinces (2% of Ontario travellers) and residents of British Columbia travelled by boat more often than other Canadians (3% of travellers from British Columbia).

Quebecers chose bus travel as frequently as air travel (4%), compared to all other Canadians who travelled more by air (8%) than by bus (3%). Quebecers travelled less often for business, which usually involves more travel by plane. Also, Quebecers did not travel as much to other provinces compared to other Canadians and, therefore, the distances they travelled did not always justify the use of a plane.

Text Table 3.10
Overnight Trips and Spending by Mode of Transportation, 1998

Mode of transportation	Person-trips	Reported spending ²	Share of person-trips	Share of spending
	000	\$000,000	%	%
Total¹	74,409	15 352	100	100
Automobile	65,113	8 939	88	80
Commercial transportation	9,295	6 414	12	20
Plane	5,723	5 551	8	14
Bus	2,091	494	3	3
Train	727	217	1	1
Other and not specified	754	152	1	1

¹ Includes trips for which the mode of transportation has not been declared.

² Includes some expenditures made abroad on travel to Canadian destinations.

Accommodation

Canadians like to stay with friends and relatives

Canadians travelled frequently to visit friends and relatives and this reflects on the type of accommodation chosen. Indeed, half of the 245 million nights spent away from home were at the homes of friends and relatives. Trip spending per night for travellers staying with friends and relatives averaged \$42 per person.

Hotels, where travellers spent 34 million nights, were the preferred type of commercial accommodation used by overnight travellers, in particular those travelling for pleasure and on business. The average spending per night for travellers using hotels was \$171 per person, compared to \$63 per person for all travellers. Campgrounds and trailer parks came in second place with 27 million nights. Approximately half of their clientele was composed of families with children whereas such families only represented 34% of all overnight domestic travellers. Expenditures for travellers using commercial accommodation totalled \$12 billion

compared to \$6 billion for travellers using other types of accommodation. The average expenses per night for travellers choosing non-commercial accommodation were \$39 per person compared to \$125 per person for those who opted for commercial accommodation.

Text Table 3.11
Nights and Spending by Type of Accommodation, 1998

	Person-nights	Overnight trip spending ¹	Share of person-nights	Share of overnight trip spending
	000	\$000,000	%	%
Total	244,970	15,352	100	100
Non-commercial	150,796	5,847	62	38
Home of friends & relatives	119,773	5,039	49	33
Private cottage	31,023	808	13	5
Commercial	94,174	11,797	38	77
Hotel	33,539	7,350	14	48
Motel	11,793	1,673	5	11
Resort or lodge, Bed & Breakfast & commercial cottage	9,166	922	4	6
Camping or trailer park	26,965	882	11	6
Other and not specified	12,711	970	5	6

¹ Overnight trip spending by accommodation type includes multiple counts since travellers may use more than one type of accommodation on a trip. Therefore, the sum of expenditures by accommodation exceeds the expenditure total of \$15,352 billion. Includes some expenditures made abroad on travel to Canadian destination.

Participation in Activities

Casinos attract more and more travellers

Canadian casinos have attracted a growing proportion of domestic travellers between 1996 and 1998 with the number of participants climbing 33% to 1.4 million during this period. This activity is relatively new given that the first casino only opened its doors in Winnipeg in 1990 and the second followed only three years later in Montreal. By 1997, all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, had legalised casinos. More than half the travellers who played games of chance travelled for pleasure.

Visiting friends remained the most popular activity for 44 million Canadian overnight travellers in Canada. Visiting relatives was second with 35 million visits. Shopping, whether to purchase a specific item or to window-shop, was in third place. Close to 18 million travellers participated in sightseeing. Visiting theme parks was more and more popular with an increase of 50% between 1996 and 1998.

The propensity for participating in activities varies with the purpose of the trip. Pleasure travellers were more likely to sightsee, to visit national parks and to participate in sports/outdoor activities. For business travellers going to bars and nightclubs was two times more popular than for other travellers.

Text Table 3.12
Overnight Domestic Travel Activities, 1998

Activities	Activity participation ¹	Share
	000	%
Overnight Person-trips	74,409	100
Visiting Friends	43,660	59
Visiting Relatives	35,271	47
Shopping	21,506	29
Sightseeing	17,874	24
Visiting a national or provincial park	5,651	8
Going to a bar or nightclub	6,253	8
Attending a sports event	4,622	6
Visiting a museum or art gallery	3,721	5
Visiting a historic site	4,143	6
Attending a festival/fair/exhibition	3,469	5
Attending a cultural event (play, concert)	2,525	3
Visiting a zoo or natural exhibit	1,900	3
Visiting a theme or amusement park	2,451	3
Going to a casino	1,356	2
Taking a cruise or boat trip	1,606	2
Attending an aboriginal/native cultural event	553G	1G

¹ Due to participation in more than one activity during a trip, the sum of activities exceeds the total of overnight person-trips.

G When the coefficient of variation is between 16.6% and 25.0% at one standard deviation, the data should be used with caution.

Many people walk, hike and go swimming

Close to 40% of Canadians participated in traditional sporting or outdoor activities on their overnight trips, walking, hiking and swimming being the most popular. These activities have a relatively low cost, require little organisation (one can take part in them anywhere) and require little training. Outdoor activities such as water sports, fishing and golf are still very popular on overnight trips but other sports or outdoor activities such as jogging, racket sports, horseback riding, scuba diving, ice skating, dog sledding and mountain climbing are gaining an increasing number of participants, reflecting the growing popularity in niche-oriented activities. Over 6.1 million travellers participated in other sports or outdoor activities, up 11.6% compared to 1997.

Seasonality

Canadians love to travel in the summer

In 1998, approximately four out of ten travellers took a domestic trip in July, August and September, reflecting the desire of Canadians to travel in Canada during the warmest season of the year. Canadians travelling for pleasure made proportionally a higher number of their trips during the summer season (52%). On the other hand, business travellers attend meetings more equally throughout the seasons even though in 1998 they slightly favoured the spring and fall seasons to do their travelling.

Text Table 3.13
Sports or Outdoor Activities on Overnight Domestic Trips, 1998

Sports or outdoor activities	Activity participation ¹	Share
	000	%
Overnight Person-trips	74,409	100
Participation in Sports/Outdoor Activity	29,085	39
Walking or Hiking	14,437	19
Swimming	11,359	15
Other water-based activities	6,355	9
Fishing	4,796	6
Golfing	2,945	4
Cycling	2,888	4
Bird or wildlife viewing	2,626	4
Downhill skiing	1,340	2
Cross-country skiing	529	1
Snowmobiling	520	1
Hunting	604	1
Other	6,114	8

¹ Due to participation in more than one activity during a trip, the sum of activities exceeds the total of overnight person-trips.

Duration

The majority (61%) of domestic travellers stayed away from home one or two nights whereas stays of five nights or longer were reported by only 18% of travellers. Travellers most likely to stay five nights or more were those with a destination in Prince Edward Island or British Columbia: 39% and 27% respectively. Trip duration also varied by mode of transportation. For instance, car travellers stayed away three nights on average, while air travellers spent twice as many nights away.

Text Table 3.14
Seasonal Patterns of Overnight Travel by Purpose, 1998

Quarter	Person-trips	Share				
		Total ¹	Visit friends or relatives	Pleasure	Personal	Business and Convention
	000					%
Total	74,409	100	100	100	100	100
Winter (Jan.-Mar.)	11,683	16	17	12	19	23
Spring (Apr.-June)	17,399	23	23	22	49	28
Summer (July-Sept.)	29,448	40	34	52	32	22
Fall (Oct.-Dec.)	15,879	21	27	13	23	27

¹ Includes trips for which the purpose has not been declared.

Text Table 3.15
Duration of Overnight Trips by Mode of Transportation, 1998

Duration	Person-trips	Share			
		Total ¹	Automobile	Plane	Bus
	000		%		
Total	74,409	100	100	100	100
1 night	19,424	26	28	13	18
2 nights	26,410	35	37	17	36
3 - 4 nights	15,326	21	20	27	25
5 nights +	13,249	18	15	43	34
Average Duration (nights)	3	3	3	6	4

¹ Includes trips by train, boat, other modes and modes not specified.

Expenditures

Food and beverages, public transportation and accommodation account for two thirds of the trip's budget

Canadians spent \$15.4 billion on overnight trips in Canada, representing 81% of all expenditures made on domestic travel in 1998. With \$3.5 billion of expenditures, food and beverages was the largest overnight travel budget item, followed closely by public transportation and accommodation, with \$3.4 billion each. Spending on vehicle rental and operation, which reached \$2.5 billion, ranked fourth and accounted for 16% of the travel budget.

Text Table 3.16
Expenditures on Overnight Trips by Item, 1998

Expenditure Item	Reported expenditures ¹	Share
	\$000,000	%
Total	15,352	100
Vehicle rental and operation	2,517	16
Public transportation	3,412	22
Food and beverages	3,543	23
Accommodation	3,402	22
Recreation and entertainment	930	6
Other expenditures	1,548	10

¹ Includes some expenditures made abroad on travel to Canadian destinations.

Characteristics of Overnight Travellers

Age

Baby boomers remain active travellers

The average age of Canadians who travelled one night or more in Canada was 41 years, compared to 37 years for the general population. As it was the case in 1997, people aged 35 to 54 years, who mostly were baby boomers (people aged 36 to 55 years in 1998), represented in 1998 a larger share of travellers than their proportion in the Canadian population. On the other hand, youths (under 15 years) and senior citizens (65 years and over) were under-represented among overnight travellers. With many baby boomers reaching their retirement years soon, the baby boom generation will represent a growing proportion of travellers in the next century. Being a more widely educated and experienced travel population, they may also be more demanding of tourism services.

Text Table 3.17
Distribution of the Population and of Overnight Travellers by Age, 1998

Age Group	Person-trips 000	Distribution of	
		Person-trips %	Population %
Total	74,409	100	100
Under 15 years	12,178	16	20
15 - 24	10,623	14	13
25 - 34	12,993	17	15
35 - 44	14,492	19	17
45 - 54	11,475	15	13
55 - 64	6,805	9	9
65 ans over	5,843	8	12
Average age	..	41	37

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics, 1998, catalogue no. 91-213-XPB.

Educational Attainment

Education and propensity for travel closely related

Canadians with higher education levels were more likely to take an overnight domestic trip. For instance, although just 15% of the population had a university degree in 1998, they accounted for 24% of overnight domestic travellers. In contrast the 29% of Canadians with less than a high school education were responsible for just 17% of trips taken in 1998. University educated travellers represented an even larger share of business travel (39%).

Income

The higher household income is, the more Canadians travel in Canada

As with education, household income is an important factor in determining travel behaviour. Canadians with a higher household income are likely to travel more in Canada. In particular, Canadians with a household income greater than \$80,000 travelled substantially more often than the rest of the population and for different reasons. In 1998, they accounted for 22% of overnight domestic trips, but just 14% of the population. They stayed more frequently in hotels and, as they took more pleasure trips, they stayed less with friends and relatives than Canadians with lower incomes.

Canadians earning a household income of less than \$20,000 made a much smaller share of overnight trips than their share of the population: 10% of trips versus 18% of population. When they did travel, they made trips to visit friends and relatives or for personal reasons slightly more often than Canadians with a higher income. Like most Canadians, they primarily used a car but bus transportation was their second choice compared to air transportation for higher income travellers.

Text Table 3.18
Distribution of the Population and of Overnight Travellers by Educational Attainment, 1998

Education Attainment	Person-trips	Share	
		Person-trips	Population
	000	%	%
Total¹	62,230	100	100
0 - 8 years	2,684	4	11
Some secondary education	7,980	13	18
High school diploma	10,127	16	19
Some post-secondary education	6,080	10	9
Post-secondary certificate/diploma	20,439	33	28
University degree	14,920	24	15

¹ The total excludes the 12,178,000 person-trips referring to children under 15 years of age.

Text Table 3.19
Distribution of the Population and of Overnight Travellers by Household Income, 1998

Household income	Person-trips	Share	
		Person-trips	Population
	000	%	%
Total¹	54,622	100	100
Less than \$20,000	5,361	10	18
\$20,000 - \$39,999	13,011	24	29
\$40,000 - \$59,999	14,368	26	25
\$60,000 - \$79,999	9,634	18	15
\$80,000 and over	12,248	22	14

¹ The total excludes the 19,787,000 person-trips with "not stated" household incomes or which refer to children under 15 years of age.

Size and Composition of Travel Groups

Adults travelling without children prevail

Adults travelling without children continued to dominate the overnight domestic travel market, making 67% of trips taken in 1998. Families with children carried out 33% of trips, down from 35% in 1997. As it was the case in 1997, adults travelling alone represented the largest travelling group (35%), followed by two adults travelling together (28%). The aging of the population, and in particular the increasing number of baby boomers who are becoming “empty nesters”, is no doubt influencing this trend.

CHAPTER 4

STATISTICAL TABLES

Notes Regarding Statistical Tables

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- .. figures not available.
- nil or zero.

Sampling Variability

- G Since the coefficient of variation of the data is between 16.6% and 25.0% at one standard deviation, the data should be used with caution.
- H Since the coefficient of variation of the data is greater than 25.0% at one standard deviation, the data cannot be released.

Footnotes

1. The total of visits for all Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) at the Canada level is greater than the province visit total since more than one CMA may be visited during a provincial visit.
2. The Canada total exceeds the sum of the provinces because it includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and «not stated».
3. The total of person-trips by type of accommodation exceeds the total person-trips because more than one type of accommodation may be used on one trip.
4. The total of person-visits by type of accommodation exceeds the total person-visits because more than one type of accommodation may be used during one visit.
5. The total of expenditures by type of accommodation exceeds the total expenditures because it includes multiple counting where more than one type of accommodation was used on a trip.
6. The total of person-trips by activity exceeds the total person-trips because more than one activity may be participated while on a trip.
7. The total includes the “not stated”.

Table 1
Summary of Total Domestic Travel by Province and Census Metropolitan Area, 1998

Characteristics	Person-trips (destination)	Person- visits ¹	Reallocated expenditures	Visit- nights
	Thousands			
Total Canada	144,257	146,434	18,939,260	244,321
Newfoundland	2,552	2,569	452,620	5,583
Prince Edward Island	811	866	166,530	2,455
Nova Scotia	6,467	6,598	847,861	10,166
New Brunswick	4,101	4,340	521,637	7,040
Quebec	30,116	30,413	3,412,634	45,683
Ontario	51,393	51,647	5,956,262	77,552
Manitoba	6,040	6,191	769,217	9,769
Saskatchewan	7,529	7,768	829,303	13,742
Alberta	19,576	20,076	2,907,148	31,501
British Columbia	15,499	15,792	3,028,297	40,166
Yukon/Northwest Territories	173G	174G	47,752	H
Total	144,257	151,846	18,939,260	244,321
Non-metropolitan area	83,332	88,155	8,306,930	152,408
St. John's	848	860	196,277	1,578G
Halifax	2,539	2,626	479,735	3,870
Saint-John	540	588	75,261	940
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	450	477	57,438G	801G
Québec	4,683	4,914	618,778	6,518
Sherbrooke	1,306	1,343	61,402G	1,240
Trois-Rivières	965	998	68,140	905G
Montréal	6,451	6,647	1,248,786	9,585
Ottawa-Hull	4,159	4,352	748,778	6,157
Oshawa	675	704	67,521	597G
Toronto	11,389	11,588	1,931,367	13,478
Hamilton	1,190	1,238	142,297	1,536
St. Catharines-Niagara	2,493	2,527	287,497	2,436
Kitchener	1,589	1,657	143,118	1,387
London	2,286	2,336	198,236	1,857
Windsor	685	691	80,132	787G
Sudbury	598	651	128,499	1,462
Thunder Bay	278	368	87,048	1,137
Winnipeg	1,956	2,075	487,988	3,686
Regina	1,090	1,213	176,279	2,089
Saskatoon	1,772	1,910	246,169	2,930
Calgary	3,774	4,175	927,361	7,722
Edmonton	4,718	5,004	829,924	6,737
Vancouver	3,178	3,342	1,048,101	9,397
Victoria	1,312	1,407	296,197	3,079

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 2a
Traveller Characteristics by Province of Destination, Total Domestic Travel, 1998

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	Thousands of person-trips										
Total travel	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Same-day	69,847	1,166	256	3,649	2,115	14,976	25,547	2,955	3,414	9,795	5,881
Overnight	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Total travel	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Non-resident	18,200	227	590	1,044	1,143	3,719	4,013	921	1,340	2,500	2,532
Intraprovincial	126,057	2,325	221	5,423	2,959	26,397	47,381	5,119	6,189	17,076	12,967
Sex	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Under 15	22,379	346	154	878	577	4,251	7,975	1,002	1,301	3,531	2,340
Male 15 and over	64,280	1,132	326	2,915	1,862	14,052	22,952	2,699	3,175	8,395	6,710
Female 15 and over	57,598	1,074	330	2,674	1,662	11,813	20,466	2,339	3,053	7,650	6,448
Marital status	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Married or common-law	82,368	1,653	463	3,912	2,435	17,257	29,363	3,577	4,180	10,673	8,743
Single, never married (incl. children)	50,303	765	282	2,012	1,354	10,454	17,776	1,993	2,778	7,489	5,349
Widowed	3,691	62	18	208	101	726	1,353	154	227	437	403
Separated or divorced	7,895	72	48	334	212	1,679	2,901	316	344	977	1,003
Household income level	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Not stated	37,487	564	217	1,489	982	6,988	13,762	1,688	2,255	5,759	3,742
Less than \$20,000	10,973	295	62	718	338	2,598	2,739	548	835	1,568	1,245
\$20,000 - \$39,999	26,947	652	164	1,596	973	6,177	8,340	1,246	1,583	3,370	2,822
\$40,000 - \$59,999	28,521	525	161	1,275	853	6,320	9,829	1,232	1,480	3,840	2,956
\$60,000 - \$79,999	18,247	267	101	791	490	3,851	6,709	663	705	2,454	2,204
\$80,000 and over	22,081	249	106	597	466	4,182	10,014	663	671	2,585	2,530
Age	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Under 15	22,379	346	154	878	577	4,251	7,975	1,002	1,301	3,531	2,340
15 - 19 years	8,322	153	44	329	268	1,558	2,733	321	559	1,408	944
20 - 24	10,428	132	44	482	342	2,568	3,446	409	593	1,412	993
25 - 34	24,333	483	129	1,032	679	5,475	8,155	1,006	1,125	3,520	2,698
35 - 44	29,451	580	167	1,307	889	6,015	10,559	1,227	1,481	3,962	3,194
45 - 54	22,970	444	117	1,160	660	5,180	8,298	835	1,008	2,723	2,528
55 - 64	14,356	226	90	679	402	3,075	5,345	672	749	1,750	1,362
65 years and over	12,018	188	65	600	285	1,993	4,881	568	714	1,269	1,439
Educational attainment	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Not stated /Under 15	22,379	346	154	878	577	4,251	7,975	1,002	1,301	3,531	2,340
0 - 8 years	6,199	208	46	305	245	2,064	1,733	362	380	499	353
Some secondary education	16,237	328	100	833	505	2,458	5,870	942	1,083	2,322	1,783
High school diploma	20,433	296	97	824	689	3,326	7,451	998	1,171	2,975	2,565
Some post-secondary	11,581	143	59	488	270	2,206	4,146	434	704	1,642	1,467
Post-secondary certificate/diploma	40,886	872	204	1,999	1,086	9,323	13,796	1,458	1,998	5,780	4,333
University degree	26,542	358	150	1,140	731	6,488	10,423	844	892	2,828	2,657
Type of occupation	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Managerial and other professional	40,169	579	191	1,490	1,188	9,203	15,224	1,430	1,687	4,940	4,203
Clerical/Sales/Service	31,512	466	169	1,478	905	6,451	10,968	1,321	1,646	4,503	3,528
Primary occupations	5,315	172	53	204	121	539	955	454	847	1,493	477
Manufacturing/Construction/Transport	18,895	373	95	913	567	3,896	6,816	801	872	2,488	2,056
Never worked/none of the above	48,365	962	302	2,382	1,321	10,027	17,430	2,035	2,477	6,153	5,234

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 2b
Traveller Characteristics by Province of Destination, Overnight Domestic Travel, 1998

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	Thousands of person-trips										
Total travel	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Same-day	69,847	1,166	256	3,649	2,115	14,976	25,547	2,955	3,414	9,795	5,881
Overnight	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Overnight travel	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Non-resident	14,898	226	507	918	906	2,540	3,022	842	1,182	2,248	2,427
Intraprovincial	59,511	1,160	48	1,899	1,081	12,600	22,824	2,243	2,933	7,534	7,191
Sex	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Under 15	12,178	203	106	397	286	2,345	4,186	539	748	1,845	1,514
Male 15 and over	31,519	594	217	1,176	877	6,745	10,996	1,314	1,583	3,936	4,045
Female 15 and over	30,712	589	232	1,245	824	6,050	10,664	1,232	1,784	4,000	4,059
Marital status	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Married or common-law	40,397	840	322	1,610	1,114	8,238	13,947	1,761	2,131	5,115	5,279
Single, never married (incl. children)	27,926	458	183	948	711	5,720	9,688	1,079	1,666	3,918	3,523
Widowed	1,983	38G	14G	112	50G	365	760	86	119	182	255
Separated or divorced	4,104	49G	35	147	111	817	1,451	159	199	567	560
Household income level	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Not stated	19,788	330	140	652	503	3,611	7,090	887	1,244	2,902	2,408
Less than \$20,000	5,361	158	34	253	136	1,307	1,385	269	426	733	655
\$20,000 - \$39,999	13,011	292	105	692	449	2,925	3,995	549	808	1,546	1,638
\$40,000 - \$59,999	14,368	290	102	548	431	3,075	4,719	589	817	1,890	1,891
\$60,000 - \$79,999	9,634	154	80	341	232	1,863	3,539	377	422	1,258	1,359
\$80,000 and over	12,248	163	95	332	236	2,359	5,117	415	398	1,452	1,666
Age	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Under 15	12,178	203	106	397	286	2,345	4,186	539	748	1,845	1,514
15 - 19 years	4,508	102	29	161	144	834	1,374	171	322	723	643
20 - 24	6,115	73	22	209	198	1,464	2,069	256	385	787	648
25 - 34	12,993	256	83	502	333	2,775	4,354	549	667	1,744	1,710
35 - 44	14,492	296	115	510	447	2,975	4,904	610	762	1,883	1,975
45 - 54	11,475	233	86	510	267	2,478	4,081	405	525	1,351	1,527
55 - 64	6,805	125	67	290	183	1,327	2,526	293	362	786	843
65 years and over	5,843	98	47	240	128	942	2,351	264	343	662	758
Educational attainment	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Not stated /Under 15	12,178	203	106	397	286	2,345	4,186	539	748	1,845	1,514
0 - 8 years	2,684	93	27	103	101	880	750	143	162	246	179
Some secondary education	7,980	175	63	340	266	1,154	2,824	439	521	1,072	1,118
High school diploma	10,127	145	66	365	292	1,525	3,645	508	576	1,478	1,519
Some post-secondary	6,080	89	40	208	133	1,119	2,090	229	405	849	916
Post-secondary certificate/diploma	20,439	452	132	855	550	4,594	6,624	729	1,114	2,799	2,559
University degree	14,920	229	120	550	358	3,523	5,726	497	589	1,492	1,813
Type of occupation	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Managerial and other professional	21,923	356	147	778	597	4,958	7,904	789	1,018	2,601	2,744
Clerical/Sales/Service	16,262	268	115	634	461	3,105	5,524	726	938	2,313	2,158
Primary occupations	1,978	52G	20	75	44G	155	408	125	312	479	308
Manufacturing/Construction/Transport	9,088	193	62	351	256	1,754	3,246	418	437	1,127	1,238
Never worked/none of the above	25,158	517	211	979	630	5,167	8,765	1,027	1,410	3,263	3,169

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 3a
Trip Characteristics by Province of Destination, Total Domestic Travel, 1998

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	Thousands of person-trips										
Total travel	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Same-day	69,847	1,166	256	3,649	2,115	14,976	25,547	2,955	3,414	9,795	5,881
Overnight	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Total travel	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Non-resident	18,200	227	590	1,044	1,143	3,719	4,013	921	1,340	2,500	2,532
Intraprovincial	126,057	2,325	221	5,423	2,959	26,397	47,381	5,119	6,189	17,076	12,967
Province of origin	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Newfoundland	2,498	2,325	16G	49G	H	H	60G	H	H	H	H
Prince Edward Island	527	H	221	108	163	H	H	H	H	H	H
Nova Scotia	6,460	64	208	5,423	503	55G	154	H	H	H	H
New Brunswick	3,908	17G	196	422	2,959	211	85G	H	H	H	H
Quebec	29,578	H	54	98	318	26,397	2,513	34G	H	H	99G
Ontario	52,435	89	107	286	124	3,295	47,381	379	78	295	394
Manitoba	6,304	H	H	H	H	H	538	5,119	270	228	112G
Saskatchewan	7,526	H	-	H	H	H	72G	247	6,189	832	167
Alberta	20,153	28G	H	22G	H	H	227	164	818	17,076	1,726
British Columbia	14,868	H	5G	44G	H	67G	342	84	150	1,073	12,967
Quarter	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
1st quarter (Jan.-March)	25,976	469	80	1,162	698	5,234	9,215	1,204	1,531	3,539	2,794
2nd quarter (Apr.-June)	33,644	574	125	1,382	951	7,123	12,022	1,356	1,720	4,883	3,479
3rd quarter (July-Sept.)	51,573	888	481	2,312	1,424	11,066	18,633	2,189	2,506	6,312	5,677
4th quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	33,064	621	125	1,612	1,028	6,693	11,524	1,292	1,773	4,841	3,547
Purpose⁷	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Visit friends or relatives	52,036	748	240	2,152	1,322	12,270	19,549	1,893	2,697	6,513	4,627
Pleasure	53,846	828	412	2,226	1,449	11,202	20,284	2,294	2,074	6,274	6,773
Personal	18,446	619	66	1,128	701	2,833	5,423	957	1,452	3,374	1,852
Business	17,846	332	82	840	573	3,459	5,428	817	1,193	3,055	1,993
Convention (bus. and non-bus.)	2,073	25G	11G	122	57G	350	710	79	106	359	255
Mode of transportation⁷	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Automobile	132,253	2,273	727	5,993	3,864	27,813	47,688	5,641	7,095	18,105	12,951
Plane	6,427	216	55	317	122	721	1,827	311	264	1,050	1,481
Bus	3,473	49G	13G	93	58G	1,015	1,288	77	162	308	409
Rail	865	-	H	42G	H	276	435	H	H	49G	37G
Boat	592	H	H	H	H	H	51G	H	-	H	477
Accommodation⁷	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Accommodation types (multiple counts) ³											
Hotel	14,323	272	128	568	431	2,605	4,435	549	736	2,412	2,160
Motel	5,156	53G	99	308	218	825	1,668	187	290	662	844
Bed and breakfast	586	H	24	39G	H	160	183	H	H	H	106G
Hunting or fishing lodge	351	H	-	H	H	124G	142	H	H	H	H
Resort	627	H	-	H	H	134G	263	H	22G	45G	127
Camping or trailer park	7,017	76	84	157	150	937	2,384	308	346	1,188	1,371
Home of friends or relatives	37,078	869	221	1,538	1,044	7,970	11,901	1,408	2,385	5,173	4,544
Private cottage or vacation home	9,393	123	49	246	127	1,873	4,663	588	354	547	823
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,072	40G	59	37G	43G	243	286	51G	79	51G	182
Other	1,985	60	15G	87	39G	598	525	37G	70	220	318

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 3b
Trip Characteristics by Province of Destination, Overnight Domestic Travel, 1998

Characteristics	Province of destination										
	Canada ²	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	Thousands of person-trips										
Total travel	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Same-day	69,847	1,166	256	3,649	2,115	14,976	25,547	2,955	3,414	9,795	5,881
Overnight	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Overnight travel	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Non-resident	14,898	226	507	918	906	2,540	3,022	842	1,182	2,248	2,427
Intraprovincial	59,511	1,160	48	1,899	1,081	12,600	22,824	2,243	2,933	7,534	7,191
Province of origin	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Newfoundland	1,332	1,160	16G	48G	H	H	60G	H	H	H	H
Prince Edward Island	263	H	48	89	91	H	H	H	H	H	H
Nova Scotia	2,775	63	184	1,899	371	55G	154	H	H	H	H
New Brunswick	1,810	17G	137	321	1,081	151	84G	H	H	H	H
Quebec	14,848	H	54	98	287	12,600	1,610	34G	H	H	99G
Ontario	26,709	89	107	282	122	2,176	22,824	338	76	294	394
Manitoba	3,288	H	H	H	H	H	454	2,243	220	223	112G
Saskatchewan	4,056	H	-	H	H	H	71G	210	2,933	655	167
Alberta	10,381	28G	H	22G	H	H	227	164	712	7,534	1,621
British Columbia	8,949	H	5G	44G	H	67G	341	84	150	1,006	7,191
Quarter	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
1st quarter (Jan.-March)	11,683	228	38	505	311	2,388	3,843	471	739	1,598	1,552
2nd quarter (Apr.-June)	17,399	282	74	571	462	3,323	6,228	751	974	2,414	2,291
3rd quarter (July-Sept.)	29,448	570	373	1,106	768	6,159	10,513	1,221	1,471	3,415	3,822
4th quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	15,879	307	70	636	446	3,270	5,261	642	932	2,355	1,953
Purpose⁷	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Visit friends or relatives	30,951	570	179	1,214	859	6,781	10,576	1,147	1,968	4,235	3,403
Pleasure	29,123	430	293	936	644	6,011	10,780	1,245	1,209	3,262	4,283
Personal	5,597	205	25	283	194	787	1,713	324	427	880	749
Business	7,119	162	49	301	251	1,295	2,248	307	424	1,113	950
Convention (bus. and non-bus.)	1,610	19G	10G	84	39G	263	530	61G	80	292	232
Mode of transportation⁷	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Automobile	65,113	1,131	476	2,382	1,785	13,469	23,200	2,724	3,733	8,603	7,579
Plane	5,723	209	54	304	118	635	1,627	299	251	905	1,276
Bus	2,091	35G	11G	76	36G	671	558	58G	125	232	288
Rail	727	-	H	40G	H	239	391	H	H	H	H
Boat	470	H	H	H	H	H	48G	H	-	H	371
Accommodation⁷	74,409	1,386	555	2,818	1,987	15,140	25,846	3,085	4,115	9,781	9,617
Accommodation types (multiple counts) ³											
Hotel	14,323	272	128	568	431	2,605	4,435	549	736	2,412	2,160
Motel	5,156	53G	99	308	218	825	1,668	187	290	662	844
Bed and breakfast	586	H	24	39G	H	160	183	H	H	H	106G
Hunting or fishing lodge	351	H	-	H	H	124G	142	H	H	H	H
Resort	627	H	-	H	H	134G	263	H	22G	45G	127
Camping or trailer park	7,017	76	84	157	150	937	2,384	308	346	1,188	1,371
Home of friends or relatives	37,078	869	221	1,538	1,044	7,970	11,901	1,408	2,385	5,173	4,544
Private cottage or vacation home	9,393	123	49	246	127	1,873	4,663	588	354	547	823
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,072	40G	59	37G	43G	243	286	51G	79	51G	182
Other	1,985	60	15G	87	39G	598	525	37G	70	220	318

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 4a
Trip Characteristics by Province Visited, Total Domestic Visits, 1998

Characteristics	Province visited										
	Canada ²	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	Thousands of person-visits										
Total visits	146,434	2,569	866	6,598	4,340	30,413	51,647	6,191	7,768	20,076	15,792
Same-day	69,847	1,166	256	3,649	2,115	14,976	25,547	2,955	3,414	9,795	5,881
Overnight	76,586	1,404	610	2,948	2,225	15,437	26,100	3,236	4,354	10,281	9,911
Province of origin	146,434	2,569	866	6,598	4,340	30,413	51,647	6,191	7,768	20,076	15,792
Newfoundland	2,562	2,342	17G	68	H	H	65G	H	H	H	H
Prince Edward Island	536	H	222	109	167	H	H	H	H	H	H
Nova Scotia	6,562	64	220	5,458	529	75G	157	H	H	H	H
New Brunswick	3,954	17G	194	421	2,991	221	87G	H	H	H	H
Quebec	29,715	H	53	98	353	26,494	2,507	37G	H	H	99G
Ontario	53,120	89	140	345	228	3,414	47,579	437	126	360	394
Manitoba	6,482	H	5G	H	H	H	546	5,153	341	273	116G
Saskatchewan	7,691	H	H	H	H	H	75G	258	6,264	900	169
Alberta	20,461	28G	H	28G	H	58G	242	176	832	17,289	1,755
British Columbia	15,353	H	11G	54G	H	87G	366	109	178	1,172	13,225
Quarter	146,434	2,569	866	6,598	4,340	30,413	51,647	6,191	7,768	20,076	15,792
1st quarter (Jan.-March)	26,132	470	87	1,168	698	5,249	9,245	1,223	1,558	3,579	2,806
2nd quarter (Apr.-June)	33,997	576	136	1,394	979	7,175	12,054	1,376	1,753	4,987	3,537
3rd quarter (July-Sept.)	52,913	900	511	2,400	1,608	11,246	18,784	2,291	2,648	6,583	5,854
4th quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	33,391	623	132	1,635	1,055	6,743	11,564	1,301	1,809	4,927	3,594
Purpose⁷	146,434	2,569	866	6,598	4,340	30,413	51,647	6,191	7,768	20,076	15,792
Visit friends or relatives	52,801	753	251	2,191	1,389	12,344	19,618	1,952	2,799	6,716	4,764
Pleasure	54,907	834	445	2,285	1,584	11,377	20,419	2,353	2,163	6,514	6,902
Personal	18,604	620	70	1,139	728	2,849	5,443	968	1,471	3,410	1,865
Business	18,027	335	88	860	582	3,490	5,457	838	1,218	3,076	2,007
Convention (bus. and non-bus.)	2,086	26G	12G	123	57G	351	710	80	110	360	255
Mode of transportation⁷	146,434	2,569	866	6,598	4,340	30,413	51,647	6,191	7,768	20,076	15,792
Automobile	133,909	2,288	757	6,077	4,049	28,009	47,853	5,745	7,317	18,498	13,211
Plane	6,783	219	74	345	150	764	1,894	350	276	1,140	1,506
Bus	3,545	49G	18	105	75	1,032	1,299	78	165	313	412
Rail	919	-	H	45G	H	291	447	H	H	57G	43G
Boat	606	H	H	H	H	H	51G	H	H	H	477
Accommodation⁷	76,586	1,404	610	2,948	2,225	15,437	26,100	3,236	4,354	10,281	9,911
Accommodation types (multiple counts) ⁴											
Hotel	14,745	271	106	587	486	2,713	4,500	582	773	2,536	2,163
Motel	5,384	47G	85	302	260	883	1,681	190	346	707	879
Bed and breakfast	610	H	26	39G	27G	165	191	H	H	H	111G
Hunting or fishing lodge	351	H	-	H	H	124G	142	H	H	H	H
Resort	627	H	5G	H	H	134G	262	H	22G	H	130
Camping or trailer park	7,339	72	101	168	179	976	2,400	326	374	1,307	1,425
Home of friends or relatives	37,543	863	203	1,583	1,097	7,998	11,967	1,442	2,460	5,330	4,580
Private cottage or vacation home	9,404	124	45	247	126	1,867	4,675	590	357	559	813
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,074	41G	64	29G	44G	241	294	48G	68	60G	184
Other	2,034	55G	9G	95	46G	632	521	48G	80	232	301

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 4b
Trip Characteristics by Province Visited, Overnight Domestic Visits, 1998

Characteristics	Province visited										
	Canada ²	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	Thousands of person-visits										
Total visits	146,434	2,569	866	6,598	4,340	30,413	51,647	6,191	7,768	20,076	15,792
Same-day	69,847	1,166	256	3,649	2,115	14,976	25,547	2,955	3,414	9,795	5,881
Overnight	76,586	1,404	610	2,948	2,225	15,437	26,100	3,236	4,354	10,281	9,911
Province of origin	76,586	1,404	610	2,948	2,225	15,437	26,100	3,236	4,354	10,281	9,911
Newfoundland	1,395	1,177	17G	67	H	H	65G	H	H	H	H
Prince Edward Island	271	H	49	89	95	H	H	H	H	H	H
Nova Scotia	2,878	63	196	1,934	397	75G	157	H	H	H	H
New Brunswick	1,855	17G	134	320	1,113	161	87G	H	H	H	H
Quebec	14,984	H	53	98	322	12,697	1,604	37G	H	H	99G
Ontario	27,393	89	140	342	226	2,295	23,022	396	123	359	394
Manitoba	3,466	H	5G	H	H	H	462	2,276	291	268	116G
Saskatchewan	4,221	H	H	H	H	H	75G	222	3,008	723	169
Alberta	10,689	28G	H	28G	H	58G	242	176	726	7,746	1,650
British Columbia	9,433	H	11G	54G	H	87G	365	109	178	1,105	7,449
Quarter	76,586	1,404	610	2,948	2,225	15,437	26,100	3,236	4,354	10,281	9,911
1st quarter (Jan.-March)	11,839	229	44	512	311	2,403	3,874	490	766	1,637	1,563
2nd quarter (Apr.-June)	17,752	284	86	584	489	3,375	6,261	771	1,007	2,517	2,349
3rd quarter (July-Sept.)	30,789	582	403	1,194	952	6,338	10,663	1,324	1,613	3,686	3,999
4th quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	16,206	308	77	659	473	3,321	5,302	651	968	2,441	1,999
Purpose⁷	76,586	1,404	610	2,948	2,225	15,437	26,100	3,236	4,354	10,281	9,911
Visit friends or relatives	31,715	575	189	1,253	926	6,855	10,644	1,206	2,070	4,437	3,540
Pleasure	30,185	436	326	995	780	6,186	10,915	1,304	1,298	3,502	4,412
Personal	5,755	207	29	294	221	804	1,733	335	447	915	762
Business	7,300	165	55	321	260	1,326	2,277	329	448	1,134	965
Convention (bus. and non-bus.)	1,623	20G	11G	86	39G	264	530	62G	85	292	233
Mode of transportation⁷	76,586	1,404	610	2,948	2,225	15,437	26,100	3,236	4,354	10,281	9,911
Automobile	66,768	1,146	506	2,466	1,970	13,665	23,365	2,828	3,955	8,996	7,840
Plane	6,079	212	73	332	146	678	1,693	338	263	996	1,300
Bus	2,163	35G	16G	89	53G	688	568	59G	128	237	291
Rail	782	-	H	43G	H	254	403	H	H	H	H
Boat	484	H	H	H	H	H	48G	H	H	H	371
Accommodation⁷	76,586	1,404	610	2,948	2,225	15,437	26,100	3,236	4,354	10,281	9,911
Accommodation types (multiple counts) ⁴											
Hotel	14,745	271	106	587	486	2,713	4,500	582	773	2,536	2,163
Motel	5,384	47G	85	302	260	883	1,681	190	346	707	879
Bed and breakfast	610	H	26	39G	27G	165	191	H	H	H	111G
Hunting or fishing lodge	351	H	-	H	H	124G	142	H	H	H	H
Resort	627	H	5G	H	H	134G	262	H	22G	H	130
Camping or trailer park	7,339	72	101	168	179	976	2,400	326	374	1,307	1,425
Home of friends or relatives	37,543	863	203	1,583	1,097	7,998	11,967	1,442	2,460	5,330	4,580
Private cottage or vacation home	9,404	124	45	247	126	1,867	4,675	590	357	559	813
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,074	41G	64	29G	44G	241	294	48G	68	60G	184
Other	2,034	55G	9G	95	46G	632	521	48G	80	232	301

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 6
Activity Participation by Province of Destination, Total Domestic Travel, 1998

Characteristics	Province of Destination										
	Canada ²	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	Thousands of person-trips										
Total travel	144,257	2,552	811	6,467	4,101	30,116	51,393	6,040	7,529	19,576	15,499
Activity list (multiple counts)⁶											
Visit friends	69,590	1,239	348	2,934	1,771	15,106	24,745	2,920	3,824	9,384	7,278
Visit relatives	56,262	1,061	287	2,406	1,413	12,274	18,953	2,470	3,560	8,076	5,732
Shop	38,398	1,098	305	2,174	1,291	6,095	11,714	1,868	2,235	6,711	4,812
Sightsee	25,363	502	393	1,376	615	4,317	8,652	800	744	3,482	4,446
Attend a festival, fair or exhibition	4,724	66	70	295	113	1,019	1,632	167	167	534	649
Attend a cultural event (play, concert)	3,592	44G	57	182	55G	957	1,207	81	134	373	483
Attend an aboriginal/native cultural event	686	H	11G	25G	H	176	27G	71	71	138G	168
Attend a sports event	8,482	102	63	395	283	1,038	3,098	350	514	1,404	1,223
Visit a museum or art gallery	4,668	83	113	286	84	1,098	1,337	107	156	588	805
Visit a zoo or natural exhibit	2,447	29G	22	107	74G	543	698	72	31G	371	500
Visit a theme or amusement park	3,458	39G	152	136	175	695	1,153	57G	62	556	432
Visit a national or provincial park	6,977	137	191	300	168	819	1,415	431	391	1,588	1,528
Visit an historic site	4,957	122	120	364	157	988	1,367	138	154	727	808
Go to a bar or nightclub	7,501	144	50	361	203	1,759	2,079	308	339	1,082	1,167
Go to a casino	2,289	H	H	174	H	433	1,162	74	187	139G	108G
Take a cruise or boat trip	1,827	55G	46	89	34G	296	698	50G	30G	47G	480
Participate in sports/Outdoor activity	39,971	438	278	1,237	753	8,925	14,850	1,535	1,561	4,827	5,527
Swimming	13,531	123	158	414	236	2,264	6,161	614	539	1,144	1,875
Other water-based activities	7,303	59	34	172	110	1,305	3,495	271	334	542	969
Golfing	3,638	20G	75	101	58G	500	1,250	250	283	508	587
Hunting	851	37G	H	74	H	224	247	56G	44G	106G	40G
Fishing	5,844	78	20	127	74G	819	2,758	292	314	565	783
Bird or wildlife viewing	3,090	26G	15G	75	45G	698	1,237	130	115	262	485
Corss-country skiing	680	H	H	H	H	353	173	H	19G	53G	45G
Downhill skiing	2,201	H	-	31G	H	786	430	H	24G	351	541
Snowmobiling	778	21G	H	H	H	243	274	39G	54G	61G	58G
Walking or hiking	17,651	224	124	528	310	4,193	6,400	608	541	2,046	2,657
Cycling	3,273	H	33	46G	66G	1,097	978	167	113	337	425
Other sports or outdoor activities	9,555	85	69	288	189	2,097	3,558	344	405	1,377	1,130

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 7
Trip Characteristics by Census Metropolitan Area of Visit, Total Domestic Visits, 1998

Characteristics	Census Metropolitan Area of Visit						
	Canada ^{1, 2}	St. John's	Halifax	Saint-John	Québec	Montréal	Ottawa-Hull
	Thousands of person-visits						
Total visits	151,846	860	2,626	588	4,914	6,647	4,352
Same-day	69,847	377	1,396	299	2,335	3,376	2,064
Overnight	81,998	482	1,230	289	2,578	3,272	2,288
Province of origin	151,846	860	2,626	588	4,914	6,647	4,352
Newfoundland	2,663	742	47	G	H	H	H H
Prince Edward Island	550	H	72	H	H	H	H
Nova Scotia	6,698	35G	1,932	84	H	51G	39 G
New Brunswick	4,051	H	244	422	58G	61G	H
Quebec	30,458	-	75	H	4,499	4,315	1,624
Ontario	54,742	51G	176	42G	297	2,083	2,498
Manitoba	6,745	H	H	H	H	H	34 G
Saskatchewan	7,999	H	H	H	H	H	H
Alberta	21,449	H	H	-	H	H	51 G
British Columbia	16,492	H	49G	H	H	H	49 G
Quarter	151,846	860	2,626	588	4,914	6,647	4,352
1st quarter (Jan.-March)	26,499	177	550	103	1,006	1,291	791
2nd quarter (Apr.-June)	34,958	182	602	105	932	1,721	1,174
3rd quarter (July-Sept.)	56,123	272	779	205	1,817	2,010	1,265
4th quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	34,266	229	695	175	1,159	1,625	1,122
Purpose⁷	151,846	860	2,626	588	4,914	6,647	4,352
Visit friends or relatives	54,680	200	744	181	1,687	2,993	1,539
Pleasure	57,436	266	847	172	1,802	1,667	1,406
Personal	18,927	282	592	141	609	612	679
Business	18,624	100	366	84	735	1,218	646
Convention (bus. and non-bus.)	2,169	H	78	H	80G	158	81 G
Mode of transportation⁷	151,846	860	2,626	588	4,914	6,647	4,352
Automobile	138,203	718	2,266	549	4,402	5,563	3,758
Plane	7,604	121	273	H	116G	502	323
Bus	3,706	18G	54G	H	267	316	180
Rail	934	-	22G	H	62G	211	85 G
Boat	681	H	H	H	H	H	H
Accommodation⁷	81,998	482	1,230	289	2,578	3,272	2,288
Accommodation types (multiple counts) ⁴							
Hotel	15,668	121	419	64G	753	906	632
Motel	5,919	H	88	30G	235	160	92 G
Bed and breakfast	648	H	H	H	H	H	H
Hunting or fishing lodge	351	-	H	-	H	H	-
Resort	632	-	H	-	H	-	H
Camping or trailer park	7,936	H	24G	H	114G	H	75 G
Home of friends or relatives	38,960	318	655	159	1,246	2,002	1,314
Private cottage or vacation home	9,407	H	H	H	H	H	93 G
Commercial cottage or cabin	1,079	H	-	-	H	H	H
Other	2,143	22G	46G	H	148	100G	61 G

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 7
Trip Characteristics by Census Metropolitan Area of Visit, Total Domestic Visits, 1998 - Concluded

Characteristics	Census Metropolitan Area of Visit						
	Toronto	St. Catharines Niagara	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
	Thousands of person-visits						
Total visits	11,588	2,527	2,075	1,910	4,175	5,004	3,342
Same-day	6,752	1,398	938	813	1,551	2,588	1,069
Overnight	4,837	1,130	1,137	1,097	2,623	2,416	2,273
Province of origin	11,588	2,527	2,075	1,910	4,175	5,004	3,342
Newfoundland	47G	H	H	-	H	H	H
Prince Edward Island	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Nova Scotia	83G	H	H	H	H	H	H
New Brunswick	45G	H	H	H	H	H	H
Quebec	759	68G	36G	H	H	H	92 G
Ontario	10,161	2,406	375	64	237	111G	251
Manitoba	67G	H	1,333	78	139G	90G	50 G
Saskatchewan	39G	H	103	1,481	266	225	50 G
Alberta	141	H	114	232	2,932	4,250	469
British Columbia	237	H	95	46G	551	296	2,408
Quarter	11,588	2,527	2,075	1,910	4,175	5,004	3,342
1st quarter (Jan.-March)	2,698	409	459	393	646	964	669
2nd quarter (Apr.-June)	2,593	597	482	421	1,127	1,197	781
3rd quarter (July-Sept.)	3,420	1,049	564	613	1,410	1,558	1,087
4th quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	2,877	473	571	484	992	1,285	805
Purpose⁷	11,588	2,527	2,075	1,910	4,175	5,004	3,342
Visit friends or relatives	4,440	658	627	580	1,568	1,496	1,156
Pleasure	3,127	1,623	530	418	1,060	1,199	987
Personal	1,391	113G	556	468	705	1,251	426
Business	2,262	123	313	380	688	965	643
Convention (bus. and non-bus.)	368	H	49G	57	154	93G	129
Mode of transportation⁷	11,588	2,527	2,075	1,910	4,175	5,004	3,342
Automobile	9,770	2,329	1,719	1,741	3,433	4,535	2,064
Plane	1,156	37G	307	123	645	389	907
Bus	456	132	38G	45G	73G	72G	165
Rail	189	H	H	H	H	H	H
Boat	H	H	-	-	-	-	177
Accommodation⁷	4,837	1,130	1,137	1,097	2,623	2,416	2,273
Accommodation types (multiple counts) ⁴							
Hotel	1,699	401	391	328	756	818	728
Motel	225	220	91	95	137G	129G	85 G
Bed and breakfast	H	H	-	H	H	-	H
Hunting or fishing lodge	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resort	H	H	-	H	H	-	H
Camping or trailer park	103G	39G	H	19G	125G	65G	60 G
Home of friends or relatives	2,652	410	610	620	1,555	1,376	1,327
Private cottage or vacation home	74G	H	H	H	H	46G	H
Commercial cottage or cabin	H	H	H	-	-	-	H
Other	85G	H	H	37G	58G	H	82 G

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 8
Reallocated Expenditures by Census Metropolitan Area of Visit, Total Domestic Visits, 1998

Characteristics	Census Metropolitan Area of Expenditure						
	Canada ^{1, 2}	St. John's	Halifax	Saint-John	Québec	Montréal	Ottawa-Hull
	Thousands of dollars						
Total visits	18,939,260	196,277	479,735	75,261	618,778	1,248,786	748,778
Same-day visits	7,017,639	90,571	165,016	35,833	171,080	592,063	370,265
Overnight visits	11,921,621	105,706	314,719	39,428	447,698	656,723	378,513
Point of origin expenditures	4,006,501	55,916	95,287	28,162	58,391G	435,418	213,839
Province of origin	18,939,260	196,277	479,735	75,261	618,778	1,248,786	748,778
Newfoundland	443,615	153,378	14,498G	H	H	H	H
Prince Edward Island	84,611	H	13,494G	H	H	H	H
Nova Scotia	769,485	13,287G	248,710	13,250G	H	25,064G	14,005 G
New Brunswick	440,147	H	40,019	47,035	H	H	H
Quebec	3,293,913	-	49,163	H	510,287	788,946	144,237
Ontario	6,403,692	17,503G	57,578	H	75,071	346,605	528,932
Manitoba	842,205	H	H	H	H	H	12,778 G
Saskatchewan	884,346	H	H	H	H	H	H
Alberta	2,856,620	H	H	-	H	H	14,434 G
British Columbia	2,920,627	H	38,785	H	H	H	13,080 G
Quarter	18,939,260	196,277	479,735	75,261	618,778	1,248,786	748,778
1st quarter (Jan.-March)	3,396,231	35,162G	102,841	10,948G	127,681	251,716	149,809
2nd quarter (Apr.-June)	4,472,357	45,492	110,244	17,579G	150,275	362,293	179,638
3rd quarter (July-Sept.)	6,527,856	61,028	131,302	26,718	207,386	362,624	217,818
4th quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	4,542,816	54,595	135,348	20,016G	133,436	272,153	201,513
Purpose⁷	18,939,260	196,277	479,735	75,261	618,778	1,248,786	748,778
Visit friends or relatives	4,230,779	31,159G	96,850	15,119G	130,388	248,927	154,580
Pleasure	6,567,573	51,049	133,702	21,059G	264,815	273,626	187,054
Personal	1,763,608	30,507G	49,138	H	53,241G	72,328	48,097
Business	5,340,373	71,387	167,246	27,052	141,497	555,054	298,078
Convention (bus. and non-bus.)	1,036,600	H	32,799G	H	28,540G	98,851	60,969
Mode of transportation⁷	18,939,260	196,277	479,735	75,261	618,778	1,248,786	748,778
Automobile	12,088,708	88,501	237,912	47,373	490,451	568,247	360,420
Plane	5,861,241	104,269	221,621	24,998G	80,798	556,801	334,632
Bus	587,267	H	14,368G	H	34,363G	65,604G	25,790 G
Rail	229,729	-	H	H	H	52,793G	27,543 G
Boat	112,822	H	H	H	H	H	H
Accommodation⁷	11,921,621	105,706	314,719	39,428	447,698	656,723	378,513
Accommodation types (multiple counts) ⁵							
Hotel	4,920,959	46,998	189,741	15,832G	221,187	368,488	208,861
Motel	1,230,656	H	26,094G	H	46,364G	37,443G	19,728 G
Bed and breakfast	165,564	H	H	H	H	H	H
Hunting or fishing lodge	95,048	-	H	-	H	H	-
Resort	191,610	-	H	-	H	-	H
Camping or trailer park	749,901	H	H	H	H	H	H
Home of friends or relatives	3,504,637	49,059	83,727	12,360G	136,508	218,195	119,342
Private cottage or vacation home	691,977	H	H	H	H	H	H
Commercial cottage or cabin	255,051	H	-	-	H	H	H
Other	418,719	H	H	H	H	H	H
Reallocated expenditures	18,939,260	196,277	479,735	75,261	618,778	1,248,786	748,778
Vehicle rental	421,691	H	23,663G	H	H	35,141G	24,317 G
Vehicle operation (incl. gas and repairs)	3,142,131	17,802G	47,340	14,325G	87,588	178,834	89,763
Local transportation	139,295	H	H	H	H	H	9,825 G
Interurban transportation fares (planes, bus, etc.)	3,650,685	62,073	75,022	22,224G	47,411G	361,754	253,857
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	3,496,112	26,086G	97,501	13,578G	158,438	209,112	119,785
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	993,952	H	21,084G	H	H	33,744G	21,166 G
Accommodation	3,387,890	21,178G	100,597	11,472G	122,657	191,354	114,142
Recreation and entertainment	1,179,012	H	18,605G	H	49,286G	58,804G	43,071
Clothing	1,545,669	31,680G	62,047	H	86,467	119,576	45,401
Other costs	982,824	14,351G	28,965G	H	29,043G	39,296G	27,452 G

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

Table 8
Reallocated Expenditures by Census Metropolitan Area of Visit, Total Domestic Visits, 1998 - Concluded

Characteristics	Census Metropolitan Area of Expenditure						
	Toronto	St. Catharines Niagara	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
	Thousands of dollars						
Total visits	1,931,367	287,497	487,988	246,169	927,361	829,924	1,048,101
Same-day visits	288,726	58,788	61,460	42,874G	104,283	171,362	105,613
Overnight visits	1,080,416	196,364	261,547	164,943	537,805	470,851	593,378
Point of origin expenditures	562,225	32,345G	164,981	38,352G	285,274	187,710	349,110
Province of origin	1,931,367	287,497	487,988	246,169	927,361	829,924	1,048,101
Newfoundland	21,909G	H	H	-	H	H	H
Prince Edward Island	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Nova Scotia	38,449	H	H	H	H	H	8,991 G
New Brunswick	17,645G	H	H	H	H	H	H
Quebec	179,851	22,966G	20,661G	H	H	H	41,996
Ontario	1,447,349	255,981	87,383	20,944G	80,405	34,043G	119,841
Manitoba	28,748G	H	291,740	H	37,517G	31,293G	21,389
Saskatchewan	18,125G	H	19,706G	166,159	55,075G	45,686G	16,400 G
Alberta	48,869	H	39,143	28,593G	593,788	620,302	138,134
British Columbia	126,503	H	23,947	H	135,337	81,075	696,405
Quarter	1,931,367	287,497	487,988	246,169	927,361	829,924	1,048,101
1st quarter (Jan.-March)	409,019	52,851	101,456	51,231G	182,023	197,442	222,965
2nd quarter (Apr.-June)	467,849	64,992	122,804	54,148G	234,627	196,347	262,508
3rd quarter (July-Sept.)	566,404	121,053	115,240	68,907	271,424	216,668	284,388
4th quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	488,095	48,601	148,488	71,884	239,286	219,468	278,241
Purpose⁷	1,931,367	287,497	487,988	246,169	927,361	829,924	1,048,101
Visit friends or relatives	392,296	40,154	83,850	67,618	211,368	197,416	247,831
Pleasure	427,624	193,182	94,253	48,186G	211,288	190,794	256,233
Personal	117,357	12,738G	73,622	44,175G	81,998	132,450	57,085
Business	829,046	37,009	194,422	66,127	361,388	263,094	378,396
Convention (bus. and non-bus.)	165,043	H	41,840	20,062G	61,320G	46,169G	108,557
Mode of transportation⁷	1,931,367	287,497	487,988	246,169	927,361	829,924	1,048,101
Automobile	867,796	240,531	213,111	170,597	443,816	524,334	309,659
Plane	971,373	30,783G	257,237	68,728	472,261	283,000	667,022
Bus	37,768	12,845G	11,851G	H	H	H	32,403
Rail	53,189	H	H	H	H	H	H
Boat	H	H	H	-	-	-	30,029
Accommodation⁷	1,080,416	196,364	261,547	164,943	537,805	470,851	593,378
Accommodation types (multiple counts) ⁵							
Hotel	680,072	99,818	139,097	78,000	279,775	251,679	331,260
Motel	68,222	52,905	22,293G	H	28,081G	26,466G	42,062
Bed and breakfast	H	H	-	H	H	-	6,342 G
Hunting or fishing lodge	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resort	H	-	-	H	H	-	H
Camping or trailer park	H	H	H	H	H	H	10,103 G
Home of friends or relatives	314,640	27,488G	87,212	64,113G	205,761	190,325	191,015
Private cottage or vacation home	H	H	H	H	H	H	6,226 G
Commercial cottage or cabin	14,084G	H	H	-	-	-	H
Other	17,071G	H	7,697G	H	H	H	22,646
Reallocated expenditures	1,931,367	287,497	487,988	246,169	927,361	829,924	1,048,101
Vehicle rental	53,221	H	8,847G	H	34,488G	H	43,675
Vehicle operation (incl. gas and repairs)	197,907	38,544	50,338	38,784G	110,611	107,307	72,407
Local transportation	33,538G	H	H	H	H	H	14,664 G
Interurban transportation fares (planes, bus, etc.)	538,566	25,073G	154,439	30,865G	272,105	169,600	391,917
Food and beverages (in restaurants and bars)	350,397	70,133	71,214	49,587G	156,228	135,824	175,848
Food and beverages (in stores during trip)	48,186	H	23,819	H	32,110G	51,384G	30,107
Accommodation	354,918	65,956	73,167	40,791G	136,707	106,253	181,665
Recreation and entertainment	110,297	54,556	15,908G	H	38,840G	42,278G	46,452
Clothing	145,162	11,321G	61,777	36,606G	67,402G	109,724	59,291
Other costs	99,174	11,408G	25,129	H	70,169G	89,614	32,076

See footnote(s) at beginning of statistical tables.

APPENDIX

Methodology

The Canadian Travel Survey (CTS), which is sponsored by Statistics Canada, the Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC) and the provincial governments, is administered to one or more sub-samples of households in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample. Except for differences in sample size and weighting, the design features of the LFS sample are maintained in the CTS sample.

LFS population coverage

The LFS is a monthly household survey whose sample of individuals is representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the survey's coverage are residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and inmates of institutions. These groups together represent an exclusion of approximately 2% of the population aged 15 or over.

LFS sample design

The LFS has undergone an extensive redesign culminating in the introduction of the new design at the end of 1994. The LFS sample is drawn from an area frame and is based on a stratified, multi-stage design that uses probability sampling. A detailed description of the LFS design can be obtained in *Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-526. The main advantage of a stratified sample design is that when sampling is applied separately to many diverse strata, each stratum having a relatively homogeneous population, the efficiency of the sample is higher than that obtained from simple random sampling without stratification.

LFS sample rotation

The LFS employs a panel design whereby the entire monthly sample of dwellings consists of six panels, or rotation groups, of approximately equal size. Each of these panels can be considered by itself to be representative of the entire LFS population. All dwellings in a rotation group remain in the LFS sample for six consecutive months after which time they are replaced (rotated out of the sample) by a new panel of dwellings selected from the same or similar clusters.

This rotation pattern was adopted to minimise any problems of non-response or respondent burden that would occur if households were to remain in the sample for longer than six months. It also has the statistical advantage of providing a common sample base for short-term month-to-month comparisons of LFS characteristics. Because of the rotation group feature, it is possible to readily conduct supplementary surveys (e.g., the CTS) using the LFS design but employing less than the full size sample.

CTS as a supplement

In 1998 the CTS used two of the six rotation groups of the LFS sample for all provinces, except for Newfoundland where the number of rotation groups in the sample was three. All households of the rotation groups were asked about all trips. For the CTS, the coverage of the LFS remains the same, that is, it includes all members of the household aged 15 and over. One person was randomly selected per household for the CTS. *Text Table 1* shows the CTS sample sizes per each month for the two rotation groups.

Text Table 1
Canadian Travel Survey Monthly Sample Sizes for Two Rotation Groups, 1998

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Canada	15,144	15,152	13,314	15,190	15,133	15,091	14,928	15,270	15,090	15,279	15,284	15,254	180,129
Newfoundland ¹	825	866	785	843	835	809	832	850	849	826	885	891	10,096
Prince Edward Island	459	389	373	446	445	432	424	429	410	436	410	402	5,055
Nova Scotia	986	987	935	1,020	1,002	985	1,023	1,020	962	1,011	1,031	990	11,952
New Brunswick	905	875	806	850	865	894	880	859	861	866	900	837	10,398
Quebec	3,087	3,019	2,608	3,019	2,910	2,966	3,022	3,025	3,007	3,016	2,992	3,103	35,774
Ontario	4,334	4,288	3,756	4,356	4,370	4,327	4,192	4,374	4,283	4,414	4,354	4,260	51,308
Manitoba	1,085	1,114	875	1,115	1,115	1,070	1,048	1,123	1,101	1,126	1,092	1,114	12,978
Saskatchewan	1,030	1,163	1,017	1,072	1,105	1,154	1,102	1,108	1,118	1,129	1,125	1,156	13,279
Alberta	1,062	1,100	925	1,101	1,098	1,092	1,063	1,133	1,115	1,072	1,086	1,144	12,991
British Columbia	1,371	1,351	1,234	1,368	1,388	1,362	1,342	1,349	1,384	1,383	1,409	1,357	16,298

¹ Three rotation groups.

CTS data collection

The CTS used computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) for the first time in 1996, i.e., the questionnaire is designed for a laptop computer and the interviewer keys in reported information during the interview. Upon completion of the LFS interview, the interviewer asks to speak to the selected person for the CTS. If the selected person is not available, the interviewer arranges for a convenient time to phone back. Proxy response is not usually allowed, hence the collection period is extended by three working days (five calendar days) to allow the interviewers time to contact the selected individuals.

Data processing and weighting

After collection, the data go through many processing steps. The data are edited in a series of iterations to detect errors in the data and to prepare the data files for subsequent weighting and expenditure imputation.

The edited files are then processed through the weighting system. Since the CTS used a sub-sample of the LFS sample, the derivation of weights for the survey records is clearly tied to the weighting procedure used for the LFS. In the LFS, the final weight attached to each record is the product of the following factors: the basic weight, the cluster sub-weight, the balancing factor for non-response and the province-age-sex ratio adjustment factor. Further adjustments are made to the LFS weights in order to derive a final weight for the individual records on the CTS microdata file.

Sampling Variability

The guidelines for release and publication of the CTS data make use of the concept of *sampling variability* to determine whether estimates obtained from the microdata files are reliable. Sampling variability is the error in the estimates caused by the fact that we survey a sample rather than the entire population. The concept of *standard error* and the related concepts of *coefficient of variation (CV)* and *confidence interval* provide an indication of the magnitude of the sampling variability. The standard error and coefficient of variation do not measure any systematic biases in the survey data which might affect the estimate. Rather, they are based on the assumption that the sampling errors follow a normal probability distribution.

Usually, the larger of the two estimates will have a smaller CV, and therefore will be more reliable. Also, of two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed throughout the population will tend to have a smaller CV.

The application of the CV to the CTS data in this publication has been simplified. The CV is used to identify three classes of data:

1. Data to be used without qualification.
 - CV less than 16.6%.
2. Data to be used with caution (indicated in tables with a letter G).
 - CV between 16.6% and 25.0%.
 - the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the absolute difference between the CTS data and corresponding census data, if available would be less than 50.0%.
3. Data which are not released (indicated in tables with the letter H).
 - CV greater than 25.0%.
 - the sampling variability is too high.

Changes to the Canadian Travel Survey

Changes to the sampling methodology have been introduced in the last few years. From 1980 to the first quarter of 1992, the survey was conducted on a quarterly basis, that is the respondents were contacted at the end of the three-month period and had to recall all trips ending in that period. Because it was hard to remember all the trips taken in such a long period, starting at the second quarter of 1992, the same respondent was contacted every month in that three-month period. This led to trips being under-reported by the second and third months of collection. To improve the data quality, in 1994 the methodology was changed again, with a new sample of respondents every month. This method has been used since 1996.

Since 1997, the implementation of the Project to Improve Provincial Economic Statistics (PIPES), has resulted in new requirements for the CTS, namely the collection of annual and more reliable data on interprovincial trips.

Data Comparability

The changes in the methodology in 1992 and 1994 resulted in a break in the data series. These years are therefore **not comparable** with those of previous years. Due to the number of smaller changes made to the 1996 survey, 1994 and 1996 data are not comparable. Data are comparable since 1996.

Concepts and Definitions

- **Quarter.** Quarter during which the trip ended.
- **Trip.** For the purposes of the CTS, a trip is defined as travel to a Canadian destination at least 80 km one-way from home for any reason except: travel to and from work or school (i.e., commuting); one way travel involving a change of residence; travel of operating crew members of buses, airplanes, boats, etc.; travel in an ambulance to a hospital or clinic; trips that did not originate in Canada; trips longer than a year¹. A trip may involve one person travelling alone or several persons from the same household travelling together. Persons from different households travelling together are defined as taking different trips.
- **Traveller.** Anyone who takes a trip. Anyone who does not take a trip is referred to as a *non-traveller*.
- **Person-trip.** Trip taken by one person. A person-trip starts when the traveller leaves his/her home to go on a trip. The total number of person-trips for a population is the count of the number of persons on each trip taken in the population².
- **Same-day trip.** Trip which does not include a night away from home.
- **Overnight trip.** Trip that includes at least one night away from home.
- **Visit.** A same-day visit can only be made on the course of a same-day trip. In such a case, a visit is recorded at the destination of the trip. An overnight visit can only be done on an overnight trip. In such a case, the location visited is defined as the location where the respondent has spent at least one night.
- **Person-visit.** Same-day or overnight visit made by a person taking a trip. The total number of person-visits for a population is the count of the number of visits made by each person in the population on each trip taken.
- **Province-visit.** All persons visiting a province are registered as having made one person-visit in this province.
- **Census Metropolitan Area-visit.** All persons visiting a Census Metropolitan Area are registered as having made one person-visit in this Census Metropolitan Area.
- **Origin.** Starting point of a trip is the respondent's place of residence at the time the trip was taken.
- **Destination.** Place reported by the respondent as the destination of a trip. If a respondent visited more than one place during a trip, the destination is the place furthest from his/her home.
- **Distance.** One-way distance between the trip origin and its destination expressed in kilometres.

¹ The CTS collects information about trips beyond those that are defined by the destination and distance criteria above. Except for the types of travel that are excluded in the definition above, information is also collected about: i) travel to a foreign destination at least 80 km one-way from home; ii) overnight travel less than 80 km one-way from home; and iii) same-day travel originating in Ontario, with a distance between 40 and 80 km one-way from home.

² The CTS selects a sample of persons rather than a sample of trips. This means that the CTS estimates the number of person-trips for a population by selecting a sample of persons and counting the number of trips taken by each person in the sample. Appropriate weights are assigned to the sampled persons and their person-trips to make the estimates of those persons and their person-trips representative of the population.

- **Duration.** A trip starts when the traveller leaves his/her usual residence. It ends when he/she comes back. The trip duration is measured by the number of nights a traveller spends away from his/her usual residence.
- **Person-night.** One night away from home by a person taking a trip e.g. a person who takes a trip involving three nights away from home generates three person-nights. The total number of person-nights for a population is the count of the number of nights spent away from home by each person in the population on each trip taken.
- **Intraprovincial travel.** Travel within a province by its residents, e.g., Ontario residents travelling in Ontario.
- **Interprovincial travel.** Travel by the resident of one province to another province, e.g., Ontario residents travelling elsewhere in Canada.
- **Non-resident travel.** Travel by residents from another province to a specific province, e.g., travel of Canadians (except Ontario residents) to Ontario.
- **Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).** Main labour market area of an urbanised core having 100,000 or more population. For more details, refer to the Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991.
- **Census Division (CD).** Areas established by provincial laws which are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (Census Subdivision) and the province level. Census Divisions represent counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas. For more details, refer to the Standard Geographical Classification SGC 1991.
- **Tourism region.** From a touristic point of view, homogeneous regions defined by each province.
- **Purpose.** Main reason the respondent to the survey went on a trip, regardless of the reason anyone else from the travelling group had for taking the same trip.
- **Mode of transportation.** Mode of transportation used to travel the greatest distance during a trip.
- **Accommodation.** Type of accommodation where nights were spent. The data on the type of accommodation is collected for each of the nights spent on the trip.
- **Activities.** Activities in which travellers took part during the *trip* rather than during their *visit*. For this reason, an activity cannot be associated to a precise location. For example, a person may have visited Vancouver and Whistler, and reported downhill skiing as an activity. It is impossible to know with certainty if the traveller skied in Vancouver, in Whistler or in both places.
- **Expenditures.** Trip expenditures made by all household members who went on the trip. Expenditures may have been paid for by individuals, by government or by a private sector business. In the CTS, the expenditures are broken down in the following categories: vehicle rental, vehicle operation, local transportation, intercity transportation, food or beverages purchased at restaurants or bars, food or beverages purchased at stores during the trip, accommodation, recreation and entertainment, clothing and other expenditures. The following items are excluded:
 - food purchased before the trip for use while on the trip;
 - items purchased to be resold or used in business (including items used on farm);
 - vehicles such as cars, caravans, boats;
 - capital investments such as real estate, works of arts, rare articles and stocks;
 - cash given to friends or relatives during a trip which does not represent payment of goods or services consumed during trip, as well as donations made to institutions.

- **Reported expenditures.** Reported expenditures are the expenditures made by the respondent and other household members who went on the trip. Expenditures are reported in Canadian dollars and include all taxes and tips. As described above, these expenditures are reported in different categories. They do not represent where money was spent on a specific trip, but rather how much money was spent, and in which category of expenditures. It is associated with a trip as a whole.
- **Reallocated expenditures.** Refers to the process by which the expenditures reported by the respondent are *redistributed* to specific geographic regions where money was spent. The CTS uses an expenditure reallocation model by which money included in each expenditure category is redistributed to a geographic region according to specific rules. Generally, money is allocated at the destination location in the case of same-day trips and redistributed according to the number of nights spent in each geographic region in the case of overnight trips. However, this rule may vary according to the expenditure item. Once redistributed, the expenditures are referred to as reallocated expenditures.

Since 1996 the additional data collected by the survey have allowed the redistribution of the reported expenditures at the sub-provincial level. By using the information available at the locational level, namely the number of nights spent at a location, types of accommodation used and the number of nights spent by type of accommodation, it is possible to refine the expenditure reallocation model for the following categories of expenditures: accommodation, food or beverages purchased at restaurants or bars and food or beverages purchased in stores during the trip. The levels of geography for which the expenditures are redistributed in the CTS are the following: province, tourism region, Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Census Division (CD).

- **Point of origin reallocation expenditures.** This category of expenditures refers to expenditures that have been allocated to the point of origin of the traveller. Those expenditures are assumed to have taken place at the location of origin of the trip and not at the locations visited. Expenditure categories that are allocated to the location of origin of the trip are the following:
 - ✓ In the case of a same-day trip
 - vehicle rental
 - vehicle operation
 - intercity transportation
 - ✓ In the case of an overnight trip
 - vehicle rental, in cases where an automobile was stated as the primary mode of transportation
 - intercity transportation

When looking at total person-visits and reallocated expenditures associated with those visits, one has to be careful. Point of origin expenditures made by travellers leaving a location are included in total expenditures reallocated to that location. When calculating expenditures (average or total) made by visitors coming to that location, it is important to exclude point of origin expenditures that have been made by residents leaving the location to visit other destinations as they were not made by non-residents who visited the location.

- **Point of origin reallocation expenditures, provincial level.** This category of expenditures refers to expenditures that have been allocated to the province of origin of the traveller. These expenditures include the amount spent in a province by the residents of that province before going on a trip outside that province.
- **Point of origin reallocation expenditures, Census Metropolitan Area level.** This category of expenditures refers to expenditures that have been allocated to the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of origin of the traveller. These expenditures include the amount spent in a CMA by the residents of that CMA before going on a trip outside that CMA.

- **Vehicle rental expenditures.** Includes all operation, rental or users' fees encountered for the use of any vehicle such as an automobile, a truck, a motorcycle, a bicycle, a boat, a motor home, a snowmobile, etc. (including insurance).
- **Vehicle operation expenditures.** It includes expenditures related to the operation of a private or rental vehicle, namely gasoline, repairs and parking costs while on the trip.
- **Local transportation expenditures.** *Local transportation* means within a city or metropolitan area, that is, intracity transportation. It includes the cost of taxis, city bus fares, subway fares and bus tours in the place of visit and/or destination while on the trip.
- **Intercity transportation expenditures.** Includes expenses between cities or metropolitan areas to get to or from the destination. These transportation expenditures include ticket fares for intercity aircrafts, boats, hovercrafts, trains, buses as well as intercity ferries.
- **Food or beverages purchased at restaurants or bars.** Includes the total amount spent on meals and drinks purchased from restaurants, bars, cafeterias, fast food take-out counters, dining rooms and minibars located in some hotel/motel rooms, regardless where they were consumed.
- **Food or beverages purchased at stores during the trip.** Includes the total amount spent at local stores while on the trip, regardless of where they were consumed. For example, groceries purchased to bring home or to eat during the trip are included in this category.
- **Accommodation expenditures.** Total expenditures for nights spent in hotels, motels, resorts, cabins, cottages, campgrounds, etc. This primarily includes rental fees. However, in the case of trips to private cottages or the home of friends or relatives, it could also include any money given to owners for the use of their accommodation.
- **Recreation and entertainment expenditures.** Includes the cost of admission to theatres, sports events, art galleries, nightclubs, etc. It also includes gambling expenses and sporting activity costs such as daily ski lift passes, green fees, rental of sports equipment, entrance fees to a cultural or leisure activity, but excludes recreation and entertainment purchased for the season (e.g., season ski passes).
- **Clothing expenditures.** Includes any clothing purchases whether they are gifts or for personal use. Also, includes shoes, belts, jewellery, handbags and other accessories.
- **Other expenditures.** Includes items such as souvenirs, household items, registration fees for courses, conventions or conferences, customs duties, postcards and stamps, insurance fees, medication, books, craft supplies, film and developing, costs for child care, telephone charges, etc. Also, includes rental of accommodation (e.g., conference rooms) for same-day trips.
- **Age.** Age group of the respondent. This variables comes from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Sex.** Sex of the respondent. This variable comes from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Marital Status.** Marital status of the respondent. This variable comes from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- **Education attainment.** Educational attainment of the respondent. This variable comes from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

APPENDIX

- **Occupation.** Kind of work the respondent was doing during the LFS reference week, as determined by the kind of work reported and the description of the respondent's most important duties. This variable comes from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It is based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification. The occupations are grouped in the following five categories: managerial and other professional; clerical, sales and service; primary occupation; manufacturing, construction and transportation; never worked/other.
- **Household income.** Total household income, before taxes and deductions, including income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions, pensions, interest, rents, etc. for all household members, for the year preceding the reference year.

CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The following questions represent an abridged version of the actual computer assisted version of the Canadian Travel Survey.

Introduction

You have been selected from your household for the Canadian Travel Survey which will obtain information on travel and tourism. While the survey is voluntary, your cooperation is important. As usual, your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

I would like to ask a few questions about any trips you took which ended in *reference month+.

Please exclude: any trips you took as a member of an operating crew of a bus, plane, truck, etc., commuting to your usual place of work or school, or moving to a new residence. Please include: all trips taken for reasons such as visiting friends or relatives, pleasure, personal or business trips.

A Did you take any trips of one night or more which ended in the reference month?

Yes No/don't know/refusal

B How many? (Overnight trips)

Trips Don't know/refusal

C Did you take any same-day trips of at least 40 kilometers (in Ontario) or 80 kilometers (elsewhere) or more, one way, in reference month?

Yes No/don't know/refusal

D How many? (Same-day trips)

Trips Don't know/refusal

I would now like to ask you some questions about your trip(s).

Q01 Did this trip originate in Canada?

Yes No/don't know/refusal

Q02A Where did you live when you took this trip? Provide the name of the city or town and province.

City Don't know/refusal

Q02B Province/territory?

- Newfoundland
- Prince Edward Island
- Nova Scotia
- New Brunswick
- Quebec
- Ontario
- Manitoba
- Saskatchewan
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Northwest Territories
- Yukon
- Don't know/refusal

Q03 What was your destination on this first/next trip? Was it in...? (If the respondent went to more than one place on this trip enter the name of the place that is furthest from his/her home)

- Canada
- United States
- Another country
- Refusal

Q04A What was the name of the city or town and province of this destination?

Name Don't know/refusal

Q05 What was the name of the state of this destination?

Name Don't know/refusal

- Q06** What was the country?
 Name Don't know/refusal
- Q07** About how far from your home?
- Q08** Kilometers or miles?
- Q09** Including yourself, how many persons now living in this household went on this trip?
 Number Don't know/refusal
- Q10** How many of these people were under the age of 15?
 Number Don't know/refusal
- Q11** How many nights were you away from home on this trip?
 None
 One
 More than one
 Don't know/refusal

Q12A Did you spend this night in this destination?
 Yes No/don't know/refusal

Q12B Did you spend all of these nights in this destination?
 Yes No/don't know/refusal

Q13 Did you spend all of these nights in Canada?
 Yes No/don't know/refusal

How many, if any, of these nights did you spend in:

Q14 Canada? Nights

Q15 United States? Nights

Q16A A country other than Canada or the United States?
 Nights

Q16B Did you spend this night in...?
 Canada
 United States/another country
 Don't know/refusal

Q16C In what city or town and province did you spend this night?

City/town? Province? Don't know/refusal

Q16D What was the first/next **CANADIAN** city or town and province you stayed overnight?

City/town? Province? Don't know/refusal

Q16E In what types of accommodation did you stay? (Interviewer: (Mark all that apply)

How many nights did you spend in each?

<input type="checkbox"/> Hotel	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Q04 Motel	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Motel	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Bed & Breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Hunting or fishing lodge	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Resort	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Camping or trailer park	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Home of friends or relatives	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Private cottage or vacation home	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial cottage or cabin	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (hostel, universities, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> nights
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know/refusal	<input type="checkbox"/> nights

Q17A What means of transportation did you use to travel the greatest distance on this trip? (Mark one only)

Auto (include motor homes, jeeps, trucks, vans & campers, etc.)
 Air
 Bus
 Rail
 Boat
 Other (include motorcycles / bicycles, etc.)
 Don't know/refusal

Q17B Was it a Canadian air carrier?

Yes No don't know/refusal

Q18 What was your main reason for taking this trip? (Mark one only)

Visiting friends or relatives
 Pleasure
 Personal
 Business
 Non-business convention
 Don't know/refusal

Q19 Did you attend a convention?

Yes No/don't know/refusal

Q20 On this trip did you...
(Mark all that apply)

- Visit friends
- Visit relatives?
- Shop?
- Do some sightseeing?
- Attend a festival, fair or exhibition?
- Attend a cultural performance, for example a play, or a concert?
- Attend an aboriginal or native cultural activity?
- Attend a sports event?
- Visit a museum or art gallery?
- Visit a zoo, aquarium or botanical garden?
- Visit a theme or amusement park?
- Visit a national or provincial park?
- Visit an historic site?
- Go to a bar or nightclub?
- Go to a casino?
- Take a cruise or boat trip?
- None of the above
- Don't know/refusal

Q21 Did you participate in any sports or outdoor activities?

Yes No/don't know/refusal

Q22 What were these sports or outdoor activities?
(Mark all that apply)

- Swimming
- Other water-based activities
- Golfing
- Hunting
- Fishing
- Bird or wildlife viewing
- Cross-country skiing
- Downhill skiing
- Snowmobiling
- Walking or hiking
- Cycling
- Other (Specify)
- Don't know/refusal

Q23A Were all the costs of this trip paid for by you or members of your household?

Yes No/don't know/refusal

Q23B Who paid for all or any part of this trip? Was it...

	Yes	No/don't know
A government?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A private sector business or organisation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yourself or other individuals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q24 How many package deals, if any, were purchased for this trip or part of this trip?

(A package deal must include more than one expense item, (for example, transportation and meals or accommodation and car rental, etc.) If more than one package deal, combine the costs)

Package deals Don't know/refusal

Q25 Did this package include:
(Mark all that apply)

- Vehicle rental
- Air, boat, train or bus transportation
- Food and beverages
- Accommodation
- Recreation and entertainment
- Other
- Don't know/refusal

Q26 How many nights were included in this package?

Nights Don't know/refusal

Q27 What was the cost of this package?

\$ Don't know/refusal

Q28A Was money spent ...

	Yes	No/don't know	How much \$
- to rent a vehicle (e.g., rental fees and insurance)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- to operate a private or rented vehicle (e.g., gas, repairs)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- on local transportation (e.g. city buses, subways and taxis)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- on airplane, boat, train or commercial bus fares?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- on food and beverages prior to leaving home for use on the trip?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- on food and beverages at restaurants and bars?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- on food and beverages at stores during the trip?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- on accommodation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- on recreation and entertainment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- on clothing, footwear and acc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q28B Was money spent on any other purchases or expenses? (Exclude items bought for commercial purposes and major purchases such as real estate and vehicles.)

Yes No/don't know/refusal

Q28C What were the major items included in this expense?

Q28D How much? _____ \$

Q28E Excluding items bought for commercial purposes and major purchases such as real estate and vehicles, about how much money was spent in total?

_____ \$ _____ Don't know/refusal

Q29 What percentage of the total expenditures for the trip were paid for by:

A government? _____ %

A private sector business or organisation? _____ %

Yourself or other individuals? _____ %

Q30A Did you take any other trips which were identical to this one and which ended in Areference month@?

_____ Yes _____ No/don't know/refusal

Q30B How many identical trips were there?

_____ Trips _____ Don't know/refusal

Q31 (If "reference month" is in December, ask Q31.) During the eleven month period from January 1 to November 30, 1998, did you take any non-business trips of one night or more to a destination... (Mark all that apply).

_____ Within the province?

_____ To some other province?

_____ To the United States?

_____ To a foreign country other than the United States?

_____ None of the above?

Q33 For the year 1997, what was your total household income before taxes and deductions, including income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions, pensions interest, rents, etc.

Was it less than...	Yes	No	Don't know/ refusal
\$20,000?	_____	_____	_____
\$40,000?	_____	_____	_____
\$60,000?	_____	_____	_____
\$80,000?	_____	_____	_____

Thank you for your participation in the Canadian Travel Survey.