RESEARCH

DESIGN ELEMENTS FOR A NEW DOMESTIC TRAVEL SURVEY

Discussion Paper 2002-1

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Design Elements for a New Domestic Travel Survey

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For the

Ad Hoc Steering Committee of the
CTS Working Group

Ottawa, December 2002

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National Library of Canada cataloguing in publication data

Rogers, Judy

Design elements for a new domestic travel survey

Issued also in French under title : Éléments d'une nouvelle enquête sur
les voyageurs intérieurs.
ISBN 0-662-32589-3
Cat. no. C86-145/2002E

1. Tourism -- Canada -- Statistics.
2. Travelers -- Canada -- Statistics.
3. Household surveys -- Canada.
I. Canadian Tourism Commission.
II. Title.

G155.C3D47 2002 338.4'7917104648 C2002-980196-6

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I. Introduction

For a considerable period of time, sponsors and users of the Canadian Travel Survey (CTS), conducted on an annual basis by Statistics Canada, have had concerns about the cross-impacts of the survey platform and travel estimates. Reliance on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample rotations creates the opportunity within the CTS for re-contact of the same households and/or the same individuals within a year, leading to concerns about bias in reported travel. The timing of the survey relative to the reference month also raises concerns about the comprehensiveness and accuracy of reported travel activity – interviewing for the CTS takes place two to three weeks after the end of the reference month.

These types of concerns, coupled with recognition by Statistics Canada that LFS respondents may be over-burdened with supplementary surveys such as the CTS, led members of the CTS Working Group (CTSWG) to commit to the development of a new domestic travel survey for field implementation no later than January, 2004. To achieve this objective, a Steering Committee of stakeholders, led by Andrew Leuty of the Department of Canadian Heritage, was formed at the April 2001 meeting of the CTSWG with the mandate to oversee development of a research design for a new domestic travel and/or tourism survey. In turn, the Steering Committee commissioned Research Resolutions & Consulting Ltd. to undertake the development of a set of core elements for the new domestic travel survey. Subsequent to acceptance by the Steering Committee, the core elements are to be submitted to Statistics Canada for nominal costing purposes and presentation to the full partner group at the upcoming CTSWG meeting scheduled for St. Andrews, New Brunswick in September 2001.

II. Background

An initial meeting of the Steering Committee was held on May 17, 2001. At that time, the supplier was provided with some important parameters for the project. These are listed below and were used in the development of a preliminary document submitted to the Steering Committee on June 7, 2001 for discussion at a second Steering Committee Meeting held in Ottawa on June 15, 2001. The document, entitled *Preliminary Design Elements for a New Domestic Travel Survey* is available under separate cover.

Design Parameters & Considerations Identified in May 17, 2001 Steering Committee Meeting

- There is an imperative to identify the core information requirements and build a design around these "minimal" information needs. Other information demands would be considered "optional", and would be costed as add-on items. Questionnaire content as it pertains to the minimal information needs would be specified in the request for costs from Statistics Canada.
- A sample frame and plan that reduces opportunities for repeat exposures by the same respondent is required.
- Sample optimization options by demographics and season should be further pursued, including an analysis of spending volumes, but should not be pursued relative to "feeder" markets.
- Consideration might be given to raising the age limit for respondents from 15 to 18, but no upper end ceiling would be applied.
- The sampling frame for the survey will include all jurisdictions in Canada, including the territories.
- A monthly recall period will be maintained in the new survey.
- There is no obvious need for monthly samples, leaving open the option for quarterly sampling, relying on a one-month reference period.

As a result of a vigorous discussion of the design elements presented in the June 7th document, the Steering Committee requested revisions and amplification of that document. These revisions are reflected in the following pages. To avoid confusion, a new set of design elements is presented here. The original design elements are appended (Appendix L).

In addition to the parameters set by the Steering Committee, the supplier made some assumptions regarding the new design. These are listed below:

- Design elements attempt to respect the current data collection and processing costs of the project ($1,829,413), honouring the directive that they remain within a narrow band around this estimate ($\pm$10% to 20%).
- **Output costs** associated with the CTS currently charged by Statistics Canada ($428,000) are not taken into account. Instead, we assume that outputs and their associated costs would be negotiated between partners and Statistics Canada separately, depending on demand and individual circumstances/ requirements.

- **Development costs** that would be incurred to launch the new study are also not taken into account because these are "one-time" costs that may be subject to different cost-sharing arrangements than would the on-going study. To provide one example, the development costs to launch the TAMS study, starting "from scratch" with sample and questionnaire design and editing rules was approximately $95,000. It is recommended that the annual data collection and processing cost estimates be provided for several scenarios prior to obtaining cost estimates for design (these may change, depending on the final option selected). Nonetheless, the partners may wish to obtain some nominal cost estimates for development of the new platform and processing requirements to get an idea of their "order of magnitude".
- Efforts have been made to respect SC's costing structure (e.g., price per hour for interviewing) but the cost scenarios in this document are provided *only* to portray relative cost savings or increases of one scenario over another.
- In its response to *Moving Forward,* Statistics Canada provided cost estimates of $2.2 million for data collection of 16,000 RDD telephone interviews per month and $1.7 million if the sample were 12,000 interviews per month, and an additional $888,000 for "processing, methodology, analysis, dissemination and management cost".[1] These cost estimates assumed an average interview duration of 7.4 minutes per respondent. Assumptions about interview duration in the proposed design are expected to be considerably shorter (assuming implementation of simpler rostering procedures, collection of minimal demographic data from non-travellers and options to reduce the number of trip details obtained for some trips), rendering the 1999 cost estimates obsolete.
- All estimates of incidence and trip volumes are based on 1999 CTS data. There are known differences between the 1999 sample frame and estimates of incidence and trip volumes and the period of 2000 in which data capture was centralized. These incidence/volume differences cannot be reflected in the supplier's scenarios because final 2000 CTS data are not available. Further, all estimates and scenarios are predicated on the clustered LFS sample frame. By moving to a random telephone sample, the impacts of clustering will be minimized, with results that cannot be estimated at this time.
- The definition of a "trip" remains an outstanding issue, pending review of the WTO definitions and recommendations. The definition issue will have to be resolved prior to developing and testing a new instrument because the final definition of "domestic tourism" may have dramatic implications for the number of trips that would be captured in the survey.

Minimum Information Requirements

Although questionnaire design and question wording are beyond the scope of this project, establishing the minimum content requirements of the survey is critical to developing accurate estimates of talking time, and, in turn, field costs.

[1] *The Canadian Travel Survey, Future Directions to Move Forward*, Statistics Canada, September, 1999, page 20.

Mandatory Information Items for Complete Interviews

A different introduction to the survey that generates more respondent enthusiasm would likely be developed. Minimum information requirements for the new domestic travel survey are expected to include the following, amenable to annual analysis at the national, provincial and tourism region level (with varying degrees of precision):

1. Total volume of same-day and overnight trips taken by Canadians with destinations (same-day) or overnight stops in Canada[2];
2. Main purpose of trip/key activities on trip (extended 'main purpose' question to be collapsed into four or five major categories for some reporting purposes – see original Design Element #13 in Appendix L and Appendices G, Hi and I);
3. Destination of trip;
4. Trip spending as per #1 in total and by category of expenditure;
5. Mode(s) of transportation used on the trip (main/other);
6. Locations visited by domestic destination (same-day) and for each overnight stop in Canada for each of the following: person visits, household party visits, spending assigned to the location for each visit in total and by category of expense[3];
7. At processing, special customized destination coding to isolate major national landmarks such as national parks (this is not a data capture item, but an imperative for the coding/data processing plan);
8. Person and party nights spent in each location visited in total and by type of accommodation used in the location;
9. Major activities engaged in on trip;
10. Primary or main "activity" on trip;
11. Use of pre-paid packages and associated spending; use of motorcoach/other packaged tours;
12. Source of payment (household, government, private employer);
13. Demographics of the household and adult that took/did not take trips (minimum[4]: # of adults in household, HH income, postal code)
14. Travel party composition and demographics of respondent (minimum demographics of respondent: age, gender, postal code).

[2] "Overnight stops in Canada" represents a change from the current approach adopted at tabulation and reporting by Statistics Canada but has been adopted by other jurisdictions and was supported at harmonization meetings in February, 1999.
[3] To more accurately code destinations and locations, it may be necessary to ask a two-pronged question: X-location that is *near* Y-landmark.
[4] See Appendix F for J. Beauregard's table of LFS variables currently obtained/considered either necessary or desirable. There would appear to be a fair amount of latitude around what is deemed "desirable" that can be negotiated within the partner group.

A Special Note on "Main Purpose"

The WTO defines trip purpose unambiguously as the reason the **trip** took place rather than the reason the **respondent is travelling**: *"the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have been made or the given destination would not have been visited"*.[5] This distinction is not reflected in the CTS (the current survey collects the reason for respondent travel). Options for the new survey include an exclusive focus on the reason the trip took place or collection of the trip purpose and the respondent's reason for travel.

As noted earlier, a more descriptive and hierarchical approach to main purpose would be adopted, using the U.K. example as a guide (see Appendix I).

Optional Information Items

Optional items that might be included in measurement tools and some commentary associated with them based on the June 15 Steering Committee Meeting include:

Pre and post trip expenditures: requires a comprehensive special review to identify the optimal means of capturing this information (survey, supply-side estimates, other);

Activities engaged in by adults/children on trip: a concept that would require separate testing;

Incidence of domestic overnight trips in other months of the year (apart from the reporting period) to obtain an estimate of the annual incidence of overnight domestic travel by Canadians (would replace the "December incidence question"): requires further consideration;

Future travel intentions, e.g., plan to travel "more", "less" or "same amount" next year as this year.

A section of the questionnaire might also be set aside for information items that might be captured on a rotating basis but are not required annually. These items might include:

- **Repeat visitor status and history** to capture the number of times a visitor has gone to a particular destination
- **Ratings of locations visited**/destination overall and on various characteristics
- **Visits to major tourism icons** (e.g., did you visit Banff National Park, Niagara Falls, the Citadel in Quebec City, Parliament Hill, etc., generated by the CATI system, depending on the province/tourism region visited)
- **Information sources** used to gather destination information/make bookings (e.g., internet)
- **Trip planning cycle**

[5] World Tourism Organization, *Technical Manual No.1, Concepts, Definitions and Classifications for Tourism Statistics*, 1995, page 50.

Some Guiding Principles Used By The Supplier

In addition to the requirement to respect budget constraints and minimum information needs, the supplier has adopted the following guidelines in presenting this analysis:

- **Different levels of detail can be collected about Canadians and their trips so long as minimum reporting requirements are met.** Up to now, all trips are handled in an identical fashion in the CTS – the same core questions are asked about all same-day and overnight travel. We assume, however, that a lower level of detail is required for same-day trips to meet minimum reporting requirements than is the case for overnight trips. Similarly, we are willing to consider reducing the amount of detail collected on Canadians who are *not* travellers.

- **Ideal sample sizes and levels of precision are impossible to predict on the basis of historical data.** In light of what is now known about fatigue and supervision issues associated with the CTS using the "distributed interviewing network" and multiple exposures to the survey for some of the same respondents, historical CTS data are not a reliable basis for deriving precise estimates of the sample size required for the new instrument or the corresponding precision levels on trip and spending volumes. At the same time, the historical data sets are the only basis we have for 'guestimating' an appropriate scope for the new survey.

  We have adopted the principle that cost estimates would be provided using the current sample size (approx. 15,000 interviews per month), assuming that these sample sizes would produce trip and value estimates that are 'no worse' than the current estimates. In fact, there is reason to believe that the reliability of trip and volume estimates will increase as a result of other methodological changes that will reduce burden. If the new design can achieve equal or higher numbers of usable trips within the proposed budget, opportunities exist to increase the sample size and/or increase the length of the interview. Only after a design has been costed and subjected to testing in 2002 and 2003 will we be in a position to determine which of these options, if either, should be pursued. See Appendix P for a nominal schedule that would permit release of new estimates based on the new methodology in summer, 2004 for Quarter I, 2004.

- **Telephone interviewing rather than a self-completion diary approach to data capture is assumed.** There is persuasive evidence in the literature to indicate that although a self-completion diary approach to capturing details of trips may be preferable from an "accuracy" perspective (more considered reporting of trips; more comprehensive and accurate trip details), the lower response rates associated with self-completion mail surveys vis à vis telephone surveys render telephone interviewing under supervised conditions the favoured approach.

- **A "bridge" is required between the current platform and the new survey.** Once a design for a new domestic survey has been accepted by the partners, a testing procedure and mechanism to build the adjustment factors that might be used to link historical CTS data to the new estimates will be required. Both testing of the new design and constructing the data bridge would begin in 2002 and continue through to 2005, when final estimates for 2004 are released using the new methodological platform.

III. Post-Implementation Considerations

An outcome of the June 15 Steering Committee Meeting was the suggestion that a Post-Implementation Considerations list be initiated. This list would cover topics that require exploration but which can be delayed until the new survey platform is "up and running". Topics that fall into this category include:

- How best to handle pre and post trip spending;
- Sources of estimates of volume and spending on trips taken only by children in the household (e.g., school trips);
- Mechanisms for optimizing trip records within high travel potential segments of the population (e.g., systematic oversampling by demographic, regional or other criteria);
- Providing an opportunity for completing the interview in languages other than English or French (see Appendix K for discussion and figures).

The new domestic travel survey will require construction of a large sample of Canadian households in order to generate approximately 15,000 interviews per month. Representatives of Statistics Canada indicated that there may be potential for cost recovery by marketing the travel survey's sample frame to other Statistics Canada customers once interviews for the travel survey have been completed. If this or other marketing opportunities materialize, they would provide options for sample and/or information enhancements down the road.

IV. Design Specifications for a New Domestic Survey For Costing Purposes

Pending review by the Steering Committee, it is anticipated that the list of design elements and features provided here would be used as the basis for a preliminary cost estimate of data capture and processing for a new domestic travel survey that would be implemented by Statistics Canada in 2004. The Steering Committee would submit this cost request to Statistics Canada, along with any other cost requests it deems advisable (e.g., development costs, analysis/output costs, etc.) with anticipated cost reporting by Statistics Canada at the September CTSWG meeting.

To aid the reader, Design Elements originally considered by the Steering Committee in its June 15, 2001 meeting have been appended, unchanged (see Appendix L).

Each element (bold) of the new design specifications listed here is discussed in turn in the pages that follow.

Design Specifications for a New Domestic Travel Survey

Scope of survey (1)	The new survey will capture trip details of domestic travel only.
Data capture method (2)	Telephone interviewing at central location, supervised settings using CATI
Sample source (3)	Live directory listings, randomized including all residential numbers for Canada's non-institutional population (includes military bases, Indian reserves, dormitories), cleaned of known business/non-live numbers.
Sampling plan (4)	Disproportional sampling by province/territory with the medium term option of booster samples within a province to take into account the amount and distribution of travel generated in each tourism region within each province (details and costing mechanisms to be determined once the basic platform is stable).
Number of samples (5)	12 independent monthly samples, drawn no earlier than two months prior to fieldwork to ensure freshness.
Sample size (completions) (6)	An average of 15,000 completions per month assuming interviewing is restricted to the 10 provinces. A separate cost estimate and monthly sample size recommendation for the territories would be provided by Statistics Canada, based on recent surveying experience in the region.
Respondent (7)	Randomly selected adult, 18 years or older
Response rate (8)	Minimum acceptable response rate: 70% (based on live numbers), with completion rate targets set for major CMAs and non-CMA areas of each province or region
Recall period (9)	The calendar month preceding the interview
Survey period (10)	All numbers dialled a minimum number of times during the initial week immediately following the end of the reference month. A dialling scheduler would ensure that numbers are dialled at different times of day/days of week for up to three weeks. Records would be kept of the date in which trip details are obtained.

Screening method (11)	Minimal initial rostering method to identify travellers and non-travellers (e.g., first name list of all household members 18 years or over; random selection from listing). Assume no substitutions, pending discussion of "proxy" conditions that may apply.
Screening content (12)	Trip definition; number of same-day and overnight trips completed in the reference month to all destinations including outbound.
Details of non-travellers (13)	Sample of non-travellers would provide minimal demographic and weighting data (e.g., household composition, household income, age, gender, FSA, telephone line information).
Trip Records -same-day (14)	For estimating purposes, it is proposed that full trip records be completed for no more than 1 same-day domestic trip selected at random, with additional same-day trip data captured via the core elements only.
Trip Records –overnight (15)	For estimating purposes, it is proposed that full trip records be completed for no more than 4 overnight domestic trips. If more than one trip purpose is reported, the random selection would be made within each main purpose, up to a maximum of four. Additional. Overnight trip data would be captured t the core elements level only
Additional questionnaire changes from CTS (16)	More extensive main purpose question for overnight trips; main and other modes of transportation; primary activity.

To aid the reader, Design Elements originally considered by the Steering Committee in its June 15, 2001 meeting have been appended, unchanged (see Appendix L).

Each element (bold) of the new design specifications listed here is discussed in turn in the pages that follow.

V. Design Elements – Revised

Design Element 1: Restriction of Trip Details to "Domestic Trips"

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Incidence of travel to any destination and number of all same-day and overnight trips by Canadian residents during the reference period would be collected. Trip details would be collected for domestic trips[6], defined to be: • same-day trips: destination in Canada; • overnight trips: at least one night spent in Canada Only limited information would be collected on non-domestic trips.	Reduction in the number of trips for which a respondent must report details. Special tabulations of the CTS'99 indicate that of the 174,344 Canadians interviewed over the year, 31,054 took at least one domestic overnight trips and 3,596 only took outbound overnight trips in the reference month. (See Appendix B: *Trip records in the 1999 CTS*)	Loss of "full travel history" for Canadians in the same record – domestic travel details would derive from the domestic survey and outbound details would derive only from the ITS Returning Canadians file.	Statistics Canada requires that spending on commercial interurban and local transport in Canada supplied by domestic carriers be collected.

Design Element 2: Data Capture Method

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Telephone interviewing at supervised central location telephone sites (CATI)	Consistent and coordinated field training and survey implementation in a controlled and supervised setting using computer-aided interviewing technology.	As noted in the basic assumptions, a self-completion diary methodology was contemplated but abandoned because of concerns about response rate and literacy in an official language.	"Back to sample" surveys among respondents to the new domestic travel survey could be conducted using alternative methods (e.g., CATI telephone surveys, mailback, self completion surveys, internet surveys, etc.)

[6] See Note – some limited expenditure data may also be required for non-domestic trips.

Design Element 3: Sample Source

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Live directory listings, randomized including all residential numbers for Canada's non-institutional population (includes military bases, Indian reserves, dormitories), cleaned of known business/non-live numbers.	Sample frame would include unlisted/ new listings while limiting the number of "dead" numbers because the sample frame starts with live banks of telephone numbers. It is anticipated that all households with telephones across Canada would be included in the frame. This represents additional populations that might not have been included in the CTS: • Households on military bases • Residents of dormitories • Populations of Indian reserves • Territorial populations (see issues)	Special screening would likely be required to ensure that the site reached is the permanent residence of the respondent/household (this is a special concern among students living in dormitories or other student housing). In discussions, Statistics Canada indicated that there may be some special issues associated with including Canada's territories in the sample frame. It is expected that these issues would be further articulated by Statistics Canada and that a separate methodology and estimate would be provided for ensuring coverage of these Canadians in the final survey design. A limitation of an RDD type survey is that it excludes members of the population who live in households with no telephone. This systematic exclusion is not expected to be problematic since Statistics Canada maintained in 1997 that "virtually all households have a telephone".[7]	A cost/benefit analysis of technological opportunities to clean the sample of non-live numbers and business number/fax, etc. numbers should be undertaken to examine the impacts on labour costs. It is understood that SC cannot send telephone samples "out" to private suppliers for sample cleaning. What plans, if any are in place, to obtain the technology within SC so that this type of cleaning can be done?

Design Element 4: Sampling Plan

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Disproportional sampling by province/territory; taking into account the amount and distribution of travel generated in each tourism region within each province as a feature of the core design or as an additional feature, commissioned as booster samples by individual provinces.	Special analysis was undertaken to determine if there was sufficient evidence in the 1999 CTS data to support a sampling plan that would optimize the number of trips being reported. While some characteristics emerged as salient (e.g., season and province of origin), the Steering Committee agreed that optimization on a seasonal or trip source (province of origin) basis might be considered as a supplementary component of the survey but that the core survey should retain the benefits of a random, probability sample disproportionate at the provincial level only to ensure sufficient completions for analysis among provinces with comparatively small populations.	A special set of tabulations has been provided to permit individual provinces to determine the extent to which disproportional sampling *within* each province might enhance the number of trip records generated by the survey. A review of such suggestions would be required to ensure that provincial sampling patterns do not have an undue impact on the volume of trip records available for other jurisdictions or at the national level. A discussion of trip records in the 1999 CTS and this topic is included in Appendix B, and the province-by-province tables are attached as Appendix N.	Special concerns regarding sampling in the territories are described in Design Element #3. The disproportional sampling plan would be developed in such a way that it yields a target numbers of completions by province (disproportional to population) to ensure sufficient completions per province. To establish sample sizes for each province, the variable response rates by urban/non-urban households in each province will have to be taken into account. See Design Element #8.

[7]Dickinson, Paul and Sciadas, George, *Access to the information highway: the sequel*, Statistics Canada publication, 63F0002XIB97013, September, 1997, page 4.

Design Element 5: Number of Samples

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
12 independent monthly samples, drawn no earlier than two months prior to fieldwork to ensure freshness.	Although consideration was given to using quarterly samples since data could be reported solely on quarterly and annual bases, the potential loss of trip records was deemed to be too great. Each monthly sample would represent Canada as a whole, thereby minimizing cross impacts of trip-taking in a particular month impacting the respondent's behaviour in a subsequent or previous month. To retain freshness in the sample, taking into account new banks of telephone numbers that come "on stream" and Canadians' mobility, each sample would be drawn within two months of the field period in which it would be used.	This approach requires a persistent sampling activity for Statistics Canada to obtain and clean the sample for upcoming months.	

Design Element 6: Sample Size (completions)

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
An average of 15,000 completions per month assuming interviewing is restricted to the 10 provinces. A separate cost estimate and monthly sample size recommendation for the territories would be provided by Statistics Canada, based on recent surveying experience in the region.	The monthly sample size in the first year of the new survey is assumed to be the same as the current CTS sample size, with the understanding that information obtained about the number of trip records captured in the pilot phase of the project could impact the ultimate sample size. The decision about sample size was arrived at on the basis of a "no worse" scenario (estimates from the proposed survey would be "no worse" than those provided now by the CTS).	There is no firm basis on which to estimate the number of trip records and corresponding precision in volume and value estimates that would be produced by the new survey because the only basis for extracting information is the CTS. Current design features such as clustered samples, repeat exposures to the same survey and un-supervised interviewing conditions render the CTS an unsuitable basis for estimating outputs from the new survey design.	

Design Element 7: Respondents

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Randomly selected adult, 18 years or older	Greater ability of an 18+ than a 15+ respondent to report travel, expenditure and household details. The recently issued "Proxy" paper by Statistics Canada reinforces the value of changing the age "floor" of the survey: "For the 15-19 year age group the reason most often cited for a proxy interview was *Parent/Guardian (around 90%).*" For details, see *The Extent and Impact of Proxy Response in the 1998 – 2000 Canadian Travel Survey, Final Draft, Section 3.1.1.* Statistics Canada, July 3, 2001.	Reduction of approximately 2% of unique travellers and trips – those taken by 15 to 17 year olds with no other household member (solo journeys by teens). (see Appendix E)	The 15 year age minimum is an artefact of the LFS methodology and may not be the most appropriate limit for a domestic travel survey, especially in light of the difficulty teens may have in reporting trip spending. The current study misses all "school" and "summer camp" travel by children (under 15) if they are not accompanied by a person 15 years of age or over. Perhaps this travel should be captured in some other way (records of bus companies who provide transportation/tour operators who schedule school trips, etc.) It is proposed that exploration of how best to obtain information about "children only" trips be put on the Post Implementation Review list for further study.

Design Element 8: Response Rate

	BENEFITS/COMMENTS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Minimum acceptable response rate: 70% (based on live numbers), with completion rate targets set for major CMAs and non-CMA areas of each province or region	Targets for response rates and completion rates should be set by community size within province, recognizing that major urban areas will have lower rates than smaller urban and non-urban areas. Differential response rates by province and community size will have an impact on sample distribution: less sample will be required in locations with high response rates and vice versa. The proposed minimum response rate is higher than that achieved by Statistics Canada in the TAMS survey. Proposed changes to the rostering and respondent selection mechanism for the new survey are expected to reduce the level of front-end refusals, thereby increasing the chance of obtaining the proposed overall response rate of 70%.	The lower the response rate, the less representative the sample is of the universe it is attempting to describe. The shift from an LFS platform to a modified RDD special survey will inevitably result in a lower response rate, but the advantages of the new design will reduce other sources of error in the survey estimates.	Using TAMS estimates, we could expect a "hit rate" of about 49% (usable contacts from modified RDD sample). The response rate "total sample complete to date" was 63% nationally, ranging from a high of 79% in Manitoba, excluding Winnipeg to a low of 59% in Victoria, B.C. (see Appendix J). It should be noted that according to Statistics Canada, the hit rate for TAMS was "exceptional for a Stats Can RDD survey. The usual rate is somewhere closer to 43%."[8] Author's comment: It is possible that the higher rate of response to TAMS reflects the interest the public has in talking about travel and tourism and may be realized in the new domestic travel survey. (JR)

[8] Chris Mohl, Statistics Canada, email to Judy Rogers and members of the Steering Committee, July 4, 2001.

Design Element 9: Recall Period

	BENEFITS/COMMENTS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
The calendar month preceding the interview	Retention of the same recall period as recent CTS surveys. A readily understood period for the respondent ("last month").	Other approaches to the recall period were considered (e.g., continuous weekly interviewing with one week recall for same-day trips and longer recall periods for overnight trips) but were rejected by the Steering Committee because of the complexity of the data capture and analysis tasks and the corresponding impacts on the costs of the survey.	See initial "Design Element 1", appended for further discussion (Appendix L)

Design Element 10: Survey Period

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
All numbers dialled a minimum number of times during the initial week immediately following the end of the reference month. A dialling scheduler would ensure that numbers are dialled at different times of day/days of week for up to three weeks. Records would be kept of the date in which trip details are obtained.	By attempting to complete as many interviews as possible immediately after the end of the reference month, there will be less deterioration in respondent's recall of trip incidence and detail. To permit analysis of the impact of elapsed time on recall, it is expected that the date of the capture of trip information would be recorded on the public micro data file as a variable amenable for analysis.	Survey scheduling with other projects at Statistics Canada may prove a challenge.	It is anticipated that Statistics Canada would provide details of its call scheduling plans for the survey in its design recommendations.

Design Element 11: Screening Method

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Minimal initial rostering method to identify travellers and non-travellers (e.g., first name list of all household members 18 years or over; random selection from listing). Assume no substitutions, pending discussion of "proxy" conditions that may apply.	Shortening and simplifying the roster information required to select the qualifying respondent in a household would reduce the amount of time spent with non-travelling respondents and should result in cost savings. The reduction in detail requested "up front" of the respondent may also reduce the refusal rate for the study.	Consideration was given to requesting a "responsible adult" to report travel/non-travel status for the household prior to identifying the "qualifying respondent". While more analysis may be required, preliminary estimates suggest that the over-representation of overnight domestic travel by adults 15+ in multi-adult households would increase the reporting/recall/knowledge burden on the "responsible adult" to an unacceptable level (see Appendix O).	See Section VI for a description of a possible interview sequence.

Design Element 12: Screening Content

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Trip definition; number of same-day and overnight trips completed in the reference month to all destinations including outbound.	In order to screen out non-qualifiers (non-domestic trip takers, 18+) the introductory question would capture whether any domestic trips were taken in the qualifying month. Full trip records would be completed only for trips with a domestic component: ● *Same-day trips:* "Destination" in Canada ● *Overnight trips:* any nights spent in Canada even if the trip has a destination outside the country. As a consequence, shorter interviews among non-domestic travellers are foreseen. These would include number and destination of trips taken, main purpose of trip, number of people on trip, spending on interurban and local transport in Canada, and demographic characteristics.	Statistics Canada requires that spending on commercial interurban and local transport in Canada supplied by domestic carriers be collected. This information would have to be collected in the early stages of the interview.	Over the course of 1999, 3,596 Canadian households had a traveller reporting only non-domestic overnight trips (no domestic trips). It is presumed that this group of individuals would complete a very short interview, without detailed trip data. See Section VI for a description of a possible interview sequence.

Design Element 13: Details of Non-Travellers

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Sample of non-travellers would provide minimal demographic and weighting data (e.g., household composition, household income, age, gender, FSA, telephone line information), with a minimum number of completed non-traveller interviews set for each geographic sampling unit. The minimum number would be required for weighting/projection of non-travellers in the sampling unit who did not supply the information.	Since most Canadians take no qualifying trip in a given month, a "sample" on non-trip takers can be used to estimate the characteristics of this group for weighting purposes. The number of non-qualifiers from whom detailed demographic/household characteristics required for weighting purposes would be similar to the number of *travellers* in a given month. Thus, if 1,000 completions are achieved among travellers, 1,000 interviews with non-travellers would also be completed in the month, although the number might increase in order to meet minimum demographic reporting requirements for each sampling unit to permit projection. The key benefit to reducing the number of interviews completed with non-travellers is cost reduction. This feature, in combination with a shorter rostering process at the front end of the interview, should yield substantive cost savings.		Using 1999 CTS data, it is estimated that demographic details would be required from approximately 37% of non-travellers to retain a balance between completions with this group and travellers. See Section VI for a description of a possible interview sequence. Special tabulations were provided to display the demographic profile of the non-traveller group at different levels of response (100%; 50%, 33% and 25%). Very little variation in these profiles is seen as the sample size is reduced dramatically, supporting the recommendation that only a sample of non-travellers be interviewed in any detail. Incidence estimates, 1999 CTS: ● No trips in reference month: 71% ● Only same-day trips: 7% ● Only overnight trips: 13% ● Both S-D & overnight : 6% ● See Appendices A & B for more details.

Design Element 14: Trip Records – Same-day

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
For estimating purposes, it is proposed that full trip records be completed for no more than 1 same-day domestic trip selected at random, with additional same-day trip data captured via the core elements only.	To reduce respondent burden, fewer detailed trip records would be completed by multiple trip takers. To ensure that there is sufficient information on all domestic same-day trips to build viable estimates, a two-tier questionnaire would be designed: ● Core Elements – captured at the trip listing stage of the interview ● Full Details – for one randomly selected same-day domestic trip A randomizing mechanism would identify the trip for which Full Details would be collected.	The feasibility of a one-trip reporting format for same-day trips will depend on the final definition of travel used in the survey. If, for example, a minimum kilometric distance remains as a defining criterion, the selected trip may be discovered to be "out of scope" at tabulation, leaving no same-day trip record for this respondent. Potentially CATI programming solutions to ensure that the selected trip is "in scope" could be designed to ensure against this potential problem (e.g., collection of more details about the trip/inability to record "don't know" to key defining variables).	Of the 24,216 Canadians who report taking a domestic same-day trip in the reference month, 13,173 (54%) report taking one such trip and a further 5,574 report taking 2 such trips (23%). When the number of *unique* trip records is examined, it is clear that many of the same-day multiple trip takers are reporting "identical" trips. Of the 24,216 reporting any domestic same-day trips, 19,110 provide only one *unique* trip record (79%), and a further 3,801 (16%) provide two unique trip records. See Appendix B *Trip Records in the 1999 CTS* for details. See Section VI for a description of a possible interview sequence.

Design Element 15: Trip Records – Overnight

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
For estimating purposes, it is proposed that full trip records be completed for no more than 4 overnight domestic trips. If more than one trip purpose is reported, the random selection would be made within each main purpose, up to a maximum of four. Additional overnight trip data would be captured at the core elements level only.	To reduce respondent burden, fewer detailed trip records would be completed by multiple overnight domestic trip takers. To ensure that there is sufficient information on all domestic overnight trips to build viable estimates and to ensure that not only salient trips are reported, a two-tier questionnaire would be designed: ● Core Elements – captured at the trip listing stage of the interview ● Full Details – at least one randomly selected overnight domestic trip for each main purpose, up to a maximum of 4 overnight trip records per respondent A randomizing mechanism would identify the trip for which Full Details would be collected.	Only in the testing stage of the new survey will it be possible to determine whether the programming required for a small percentage of 5+ overnight trip takers is worth the effort.	Of the 31,054 Canadians who report taking a domestic overnight trip in the reference month, 22,913 (74%) report taking one such trip and a further 4,804 report taking 2 such trips (15%). When the number of *unique* trip records is examined, it is clear that many of the overnight multiple trip takers are reporting "identical" trips. Of the 31,054 reporting any domestic overnight trips, 26,394 provide only one *unique* trip record (85%), and a further 3,870 (12%) provide two unique trip records. All overnight domestic trip takers who report 5+ overnight domestic trips account for less than one-quarter of one percent of all household trips taken over 1999 (0.243%). See Appendix B *Trip Records in the 1999 CTS* for details. See Section VI for a description of a possible interview sequence.

Design Element 16: Additional Questionnaire Changes from CTS

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
More extensive main purpose question for overnight trips; main and other modes of transportation; primary activity.	Include more "activity-based" purposes to generate a richer data set for marketers and to make it easier to comply with WTO recommendations. To reduce interview length and burden, the more detailed question could be asked only of overnight trips with a simple four or five category question asked of same-day trips.	A somewhat longer main purpose question for overnight trips.	Proposed main purpose categories for overnight trips is provided in Appendix H. The UK cascading sequence is displayed in Appendix I.

VI. Introductory Sequence for New Questionnaire

As noted in the design elements section of this document, attempts would be made to reduce respondent burden among multiple domestic trip takers while maintaining as accurate an estimate of volume and spending for all domestic trips taken by Canadians over the one-month reference period as possible.

To provide a sense of how the introduction and cascading of information would take place, the following table has been prepared (page 23). The specific variables collected in each segment of the cascade may change, pending review by the Steering Committee and the full partner group.

Nominal estimates of talking time and costs for each segment are provided, based on the supplier's experience, and using the $1.28 per minute cost estimate provided by Statistics Canada for data capture and processing. This cost estimate is provided only to demonstrate that the proposed approach appears to fall within the stated ceiling for data collection and processing (see page 4).

Estimates of talking time are very approximate, particularly in light of the following outstanding issues:

- A decision has yet to be made regarding retention or abandonment of an "identical trips" mechanism for handling similar trips;
- Content and wording of the full trip record and core element list have yet to be determined;
- Extent of information required for weighting and its placement in the interview have yet to be finalized

The content and flow of the interview are detailed on the following pages. This diagram and the cost estimate shown opposite do **not** include any "optional" variables such as ratings of locations visited, incidence of travel in other months, etc. A summary of mandatory variables (core and other) is provided on pages 24 and 25.

Nominal Cost Estimate for New Domestic Travel Survey

	Type of Respondent	Average Talking Time	Estimated Number of Respondents	Total Minutes	Total Cost @ $1.28 per minute
Phase I, Screening	All Contacts	1.5	252,000*	378,000	$483,800
Phase II Overnight Travellers	No overnight trips	0.5	140,000	70,000	$89,600
	Only Non-Domestic O'n Trips	2.5	3,600	9,000	$11,500
	1 – 4 Domestic Trip Records	6.8	30,500	207,400	$265,500
	Core Data for 5+ Trips	3.5	525	1,838	$2,400
Phase III Same-Day Travellers	No same-day trips	0.5	150,000	75,000	$96,000
	Only Non-Domestic O'n Trips	1.5	500	750	$1,000
	1 Domestic Trip Record	2.5	24,216	60,540	$77,500
	Core Data for 2+ Trips	2.0	24,200	48,400	$62,000
Phase IV Demographics	Non-Travellers (every nth)	1.5	45,000	67,500	$86,400
	Travellers (All)	2.5	52,000	130,000	$166,400
Total					**$1,342,100**

* *Includes non-responders, assuming 70% response rate.*
Timings for each component of the interview were estimated by Judy Rogers.

PHASE I	**INITIAL SCREENING**	→	CONTACT WITH ANYONE IN HH	→	LIST ALL PEOPLE 18+ BY FIRST NAME & SELECT RESPONDENT	→	CONTACT WITH DESIGNATED RESPONDENT
Phase II	**Identifying overnight travellers**	→	Any overnight trips ending in reference month	→	Number of trips with no nights in Canada	→	Ask destination, main purpose, spending on commercial interurban and local transport in Canada supplied by domestic carriers for each trip
					Number of trips with any nights in Canada	→	If 4 or less, complete a detailed trip record for each
					If 5+ overnight domestic trips	→	**Core Data for All Overnight Domestic Trips** Destination, main purpose, # of nights spent by province/territory; # nights spent in paid, roofed accommodation by province/territory; main mode of transport; # HH members 18+ on trip; # HH members under 18 on trip; total HH spending on trip
					If more than four domestic overnight trips, randomly select 4 trips, with at least one per major main purpose category[9]	→	Complete all missing variables (those not collected in the "core" section) for up to 4 overnight domestic trips using the detailed trip record for each
Phase III	**Identifying same-day travellers**	→	Any same-day trips ending in reference month	→	Number of trips with destination outside Canada	→	Ask destination, main purpose, spending on commercial interurban and local transport in Canada supplied by domestic carriers for each trip
				→	Number of trips with destination in Canada	→	If one only, complete a detailed trip record
					If 2+ same-day domestic trips		**Core Data For All Same-Day Domestic Trips** Destination; main purpose, main mode of transport; # HH members 18+ on trip; # HH members under 18 on trip; total HH spending on trip
				→	If more than one domestic same-day trip, randomly select 1 trip	→	Complete all missing variables (those not collected in the "core" section) for 1 same-day domestic trip using the detailed trip record
Phase IV	**Demographics**	→	Non-Traveller (no trips in reference month)	→	Every nth (approx. every 3rd) respondent	→	Age, gender, HH size & composition, HH income, FSA, # phone lines to hh
					Other than nth respondent (approx. 2 in 3 non-travellers)		Terminate
			Travellers (any trips in reference month)	→	Ask all travellers		Age, gender, education, marital status, HH size & composition, HH income, FSA, # phone lines to hh
Phase V (Optional)	**Rotating sequence**		As per Phase IV (see above)				Other travel behaviour, attitudinal and/or incidence questions that might be included on a rotating schedule

[9] Major main purpose = pleasure, VFR, business, other.

Summary of Mandatory Variables for Domestic Trips[10]

TYPE OF INFORMATION	RESPONDENT GROUP	VARIABLES
Incidence of travel in the reference month	Any overnight trips to any destination ending in the reference month	• Total and number of overnight trips with a night spent at a Canadian location ending in the reference month, irrespective of destination
	Any same-day trips to any destination ending in the reference month	• Total and number of same-day trips with a destination in Canada ending in the reference month
Overnight trip records	**Detailed** trip records for up to 4 domestic overnight trips per traveller (randomly selected by main purpose if more than 4 trips)	• Destination of trip • Main purpose of trip (key activities on trip - extended 'main purpose') • Trip spending in total and by category of expenditure; • Mode(s) of transportation used on the trip (main/other); • Number of nights spent in each domestic location visited by accommodation type; • Major activities engaged in on trip; • Primary or main "activity" on trip; • Use of pre-paid packages and associated spending; use of motorcoach/other packaged tours; • Source of payment (household, government, private employer); • HH members 18+/under 18 on trip
	Core trip records for each 5+ domestic overnight trips	• Destination of trip • Main purpose of trip (4 point compressed 'main purpose'); • Trip spending in total; • Main mode of transportation ; • Number of nights spent in each domestic location visited by paid, roofed/other accommodation type; • HH members 18+/under 18 on trip
Same-day trip records	**Detailed** trip records for 1 domestic same-day trip per traveller	• Destination of trip • Main purpose of trip (4 point compressed 'main purpose'); • Trip spending in total and by category of expenditure; • Mode(s) of transportation used on the trip (main/other); • Major activities engaged in on trip; • Primary or main "activity" on trip; • Use of pre-paid packages and associated spending; use of motorcoach/other packaged tours; • Source of payment (household, government, private employer); • HH members 18+/under 18 on trip
	Core trip records for each 2+ domestic same-day trips	• Destination of trip • Main purpose of trip (4 point compressed 'main purpose'); • Trip spending in total; • Main mode of transportation; • HH members 18+/under 18 on trip
Demographics	Non-travellers (every nth)	• Age, gender, HH size and composition, HH income, FSA, # phone lines to HH
	Outbound only travellers	• Age, gender, HH size and composition, HH income, FSA, # phone lines to HH
	Domestic travellers	• Age, gender, education, marital status, HH size and composition, HH income, FSA, # phone lines to HH

[10] Core variables for non-domestic trips are found on the following page.

Summary of Mandatory Variables for Non-Domestic Trips

TYPE OF INFORMATION	RESPONDENT GROUP	VARIABLES
Incidence of travel in the reference month	Any overnight trips to any destination ending in the reference month	• Total and number of overnight trips with a night spent at a Canadian location ending in the reference month, irrespective of destination
	Any same-day trips to any destination ending in the reference month	• Total and number of same-day trips with a destination in Canada ending in the reference month
Overnight trip records	**Core** trip records for all non-domestic overnight trips (no nights in Canada)	• Destination of trip • Main purpose of trip (major main purpose categories: pleasure, VFR, business, other) • Trip spending in Canada on commercial interurban and local transport in Canada supplied by domestic carriers • Trip duration (number of nights outside Canada) • HH members 18+/under 18 on trip
Same-day trip records	**Core** trip records for all non-domestic same-day trips (destination outside Canada)	• Destination of trip • Main purpose of trip (major main purpose categories: pleasure, VFR, business, other) • Trip spending in Canada on commercial interurban and local transport in Canada supplied by domestic carriers • HH members 18+/under 18 on trip
Demographics	Outbound only travellers	• Age, gender, HH size and composition, HH income, FSA, # phone lines to HH

[11] Core variables for domestic trips are found on the previous page.

VII. Appendices

Appendix A – Incidence & Number Of Overnight Trips Reported By 1999 CTS respondents

INCIDENCE OF REFERENCE MONTH TRAVEL BY CANADIANS ANNUAL (SUM OF 12 MONTHS)		
99 - person file		
Incidence of travel		
Base: total Canadians (15+)		
Total (unweighted)	174344	%
Total (weighted - 000's)	287935	
Any trips 80 km+	76106	26.4%
Any overnight trips (total)	56407	19.6%
Any same-day trips	38112	13.2%
No trips	**205259**	**71.3%**
No overnight trips	231526	80.4%
Same-day only	19699	6.8%
Same-day & overnight	18413	6.4%
Overnight only	37994	13.2%

Number of Overnight Trips Reported by 1999 CTS Respondents

1999 UNWEIGHTED, NATIONAL	ANNUAL	% OF ANNUAL TOTAL	% OF ANNUAL TOTAL
Total Respondents	174344		
No o'n trips	139694	80.125%	80.125%
Any o'n trips	34650	19.875%	19.875%
			% of Overnight Travellers
One	25825	14.813%	74.531%
Two	5232	3.001%	15.100%
Three	1873	1.074%	5.405%
Four	1152	0.661%	3.325%
Five	270	0.155%	0.779%
Six	135	0.077%	0.390%
Seven	43	0.025%	0.124%
Eight	39	0.022%	0.113%
Nine	5	0.003%	0.014%
10+	76	0.044%	0.219%

Appendix B – Trip Records in the 1999 CTS

Several tabulation requests of the 1999 CTS were made of the supplier by members of the Steering Committee in the June 15, 2001 meeting. These included weighted origin/destination trips within each province. The purpose of these tables is to enable provinces to assess whether there would be particular benefit in over- or under-sampling some provincial tourism regions in the final design. These data, weighted at the household trip (rather than person trip[12]) level, are appended (Tables 31-1/39-1).

It is recommended that these tabulations be circulated to all provinces, including those not represented on the Steering Committee so that each has an opportunity to review its population's domestic overnight travel patterns by tourism region to consider whether there is any trip optimization benefit in altering sample distribution from a proportional to disproportional basis by origin tourism region or major CMA.

It is anticipated that analysis and decisions associated with intra-provincial sampling would be left to the discretion of individual provinces and negotiated with Statistics Canada directly, with the proviso that any disproportionalities at the provincial level would be reviewed prior to implementation to ensure that they do not have a deleterious impact trip reporting for other provinces or at the national level.

Tables 31-1 through 39-1 not only detail overnight travel movement among tourism regions within each province but also have an interesting story to tell about the levels of domestic versus outbound ratios that may be expected from province to province. It is anticipated that Statistics Canada might use these or analogous estimates of "domestic" versus "outbound" travel by province to inform its decisions about the number of interviews that should be completed in each province in the new domestic travel survey.

Definition of "Domestic Trips"

Same-day: destination within Canada

Overnight: an overnight trip with at least one night spent in a Canadian location (no distance minimum imposed)

In addition, a request for more detailed information on the number of ***domestic overnight trips*** (any nights in Canada) was made at the June 15th Steering Committee. These special tables from the CTS '99 person file are also included in this document (Tables 40-1/41-4). Results of the tabulations are summarized in Tables A and B, shown here.

Table A displays the number of domestic same-day (for information purposes only) and domestic overnight trips reported by respondents, irrespective of whether an identical trip was reported or each trip required a unique trip record to obtain its details. The number of Canadians interviewed in the CTS over the year who report taking overnight domestic trips in 1999 is 31,054. Those who report taking five or more such trips represent 523 domestic overnight travellers or 1.68% of all overnight domestic travellers. In order to better understand the real burden on respondents, the number of individual trip records each multiple overnight domestic trip taker completed was also determined (Table B).

Once reporting of identical trips is taken into account, the number of Canadians who completed 5 or more **unique trip records** for overnight domestic trips declined to 20, or less than 1% of all Canadians who took overnight domestic trips over the course of the survey year (.064%).

The supplier was also asked to determine the proportion of total volume of domestic travel by Canadians that is represented by travellers who took five or more domestic overnight trips in the reference month. This estimate was calculated using the household rather than the person trip weight (see footnote).

[12] The household trip weights rather than person trip weights were used in the appended tables in order to overcome some of the difficulties inherent in dealing with "children's' records" when trying to span the gaps between the person file and person or household "trip" files in the current file structure of the CTS.

Table A: Number of Canadians Who Reported Same-Day & Overnight Domestic Trips

CTS '99 Micro Data File	Same-Day	Overnight
Total Annual Unweighted Interviews	174,344	174,344
# of Canadians Reporting No Same-Day/Overnight Trips	149,646	139,694
# of Canadians Reporting Trips With All Destinations Outside Canada (S-D)/ All Nights on Trip Outside Canada (o'n) & No Domestic Overnight Trips	482	3596
Canadians Reporting. . . Trips With Destinations In Canada (S-D)/ Trips With Any Nights in Canada (o'n) (Includes Identical Trips)		
1	13173	22913
2	5574	4804
3	2375	1719
4	1441	1095
5	547	241
6	394	128
7	125	41
8	196	36
9	50	7
10+	341	70
5+	**1,653**	**523**

Table B: Number of Canadians Who Took Same-Day & Overnight Domestic & Completed Unique Trip Records

CTS '99 Micro Data File	Same-Day	Overnight
Total Annual Unweighted Interviews	174,344	174,344
# of Canadians Reporting No Same-Day/Overnight Trips	149,646	139,694
# of Canadians Reporting Trips With All Destinations Outside Canada (S-D)/ All Nights on Trip Outside Canada (o'n) & No Domestic Overnight Trips	482	3596
Canadians Completing. . . Separate Trip Records With Destinations In Canada (S-D)/ Trips With Any Nights in Canada (o'n)		
1	19110	26394
2	3801	3870
3	905	651
4	262	119
5	78	13
6	38	5
7	11	1
8	6	0
9	1	1
10+	4	0
5+	**138**	**20**

- During 1999, Canadian households took 52,153,000 overnight domestic household trips[13] (weighted).
- Canadians who reported five or more overnight domestic trips in the reference month represent 126,515 overnight domestic household trips, or 0.2% [14] (weighted.

Table C: % of Overnight Domestic Household Trips by Those Taking 5+ Such Trips

Total Domestic Overnight Household Trips (CTS '99, Table 40-1)	52,153,000
Domestic Overnight Household Trips by Canadians with 5+ Overnight Domestic Trips	126,515
As % of Total	0.243%

Based on these figures, it would seem reasonable to conclude that "high number of reported overnight domestic trip" folks in Canada do not have a substantive or undue influence on the final estimates of overnight domestic tourism in Canada. Characteristics of the trips are included as an attachment. As is evident from the characteristics provided, there is no obvious pattern in the "high volume" households by province of origin or month. Not too surprisingly, most of the "high volume" households report relatively short trips (one or two nights).

For tabulations, see document issued to Steering Committee, June 21, 2001.

[13] The household trip weights rather than person trip weights were used in the appended tables in order to overcome some of the difficulties inherent in dealing with "children's' records" when trying to span the gaps between the person file and person or household "trip" files in the current file structure of the CTS.
[14] See previous footnote.

Appendix C – Potential cost impacts if number of non-travellers interviewed in detail were reduced

Hypothetical Scenarios, using Statistics Canada estimate of field costs per minute.[15]

Assumes that all households would require interviewing time to identify/make contact with the randomly selected respondent.

- If only age, gender, FSA collected for all (for weighting purposes), costs would go from $627,174 to $313,587.
- If detailed demographics for 25% and age, gender, Forwarding Sorting Area (FSA) collected for 75%, costs would go from $627,174 to $391,985 ($156,794 + 3 * $78,397).

122,495 Total Unweighted Interviews with No Trips in Reference Month - CTS '99

ASSUME WE WILL INTERVIEW . . . NON-TRAVELLERS FOR DEMOS				
Minutes per demo collection	**100%**	**50%**	**33%**	**25%**
4 Minutes Per	489980	244990	161693.4	122495
2 Minutes Per	244990	122495	80846.7	61247.5
ASSUME $77 PER HOUR FOR INTERVIEWING ($1.28 PER MINUTE)				
At 4 Minutes Per	$627,174	$313,587	$206,968	$156,794
At 2 Minutes Per	$313,587	$156,794	$103,484	$78,397

[15] $1.28 per minute. See Note, Appendix D for details.

Appendix D – Hypothetical cost scenarios with different design elements (Selection method/details on non-travellers)*

BRIEF ROSTER (1ST NAME) & DETAILS ON 25% NON-TRAVELLERS	COMPLETED INTERVIEWS	MINUTES	COST
Screening - All Using Brief Roster (1st name) Method	174,344	3	523,032
HH Details for 25% of non-travellers	31,077	2	62,154
Abbreviated method for SD trips (SD only)	11,855	4	47,422
Overnight trip details - O'n Only (assume 1.5 trips per o'n respondent @ 5 minutes per trip)	23,013	5	172,601
O'n & SD	11,158	7	117,159
Total Minutes			922,367
Average minutes per complete			5.2905
Collection Cost: Assume collection costs @$77 per hour ($1.28 per minute)			$1,183,396.86

FULL ROSTER (AGE/GENDER) & DETAILS ON 25% NON-TRAVELLERS			
Screening - All Using Roster/Random # Generator Method	174,344	5	871,720
HH Details for 25% of non-travellers	31,077	2	62,154
Abbreviated method for SD trips (SD only)	11,855	4	47,422
Overnight trip details - O'n Only (assume 1.5 trips per o'n respondent @ 5 minutes per trip)	23,013	5	172,601
O'n & SD	11,158	7	117,159
Total Minutes			1,271,055
Average minutes per complete			7.2905
Collection Cost: Assume collection costs @$77 per hour ($1.28 per minute)			$1,630,763.57

FULL ROSTER (AGE/GENDER) & DETAILS ON ALL NON-TRAVELLERS			
Screening - All Using Roster/Random # Generator Method	174,344	5	871,720
HH Details for all non-travellers	124,307	2	248,614
Abbreviated method for SD trips (SD only)	11,855	4	47,422
Overnight trip details - O'n Only (assume 1.5 trips per o'n respondent @ 5 minutes per trip)	23,013	5	172,601
O'n & SD	11,158	7	117,159
Total Minutes			1,457,515
Average minutes per complete			8.35999688
Collection Cost: Assume collection costs @$77 per hour ($1.28 per minute)			$1,869,991.75

* The scenarios were created based on the supplier's experience in estimating the cost of field operations and information from the 1999 person file regarding the number and types of trips taken by Canadians. While the supplier's average interview lengths shown here appear to be somewhat higher than Statistics Canada's estimates of 5.3 minutes per completion, it should be noted that the current estimate provided by SC do not include the costs of "dead calls" that will be experienced when moving from a known telephone number (from the LFS sample) to a random computer generated number (using live exchanges). According to Statistics Canada, the average length of time required to obtain a completion is 5.3 minutes and interviewing costs including overnight are approximately $77.00 per hour. (J. Beauregard, email, May, 2001 – See Appendix E)

Appendix E – Responses from Statistics Canada to Queries

(Via email from Jack Beauregard, May 2001.)

Budget breakdown for CTS2000:

	Cost	%	Unit Cost
Collection	$1,219,549	54.0%	$6.78
Processing	$609,944	27.0%	$3.39
Output	$428,000	19.0%	$2.38
Total	$2,257,493	100.0%	$12.54

Cleaning of telephone samples by private suppliers:

This is not permitted under the Statistics Act since the supplier would be able to identify potential respondents by their phone numbers.

A test was conducted in 1997 to determine the impact of incentives on response rates and not the **sending of advanced letters** as I had thought. While the sending of advanced letters is common, especially in business surveys, I have yet to locate any tests which attempt to measure the improvement in response rates. I am continuing my search. Remember, though, that if we take an RDD approach advanced letters will not help since we will not have addresses.

Travel by 15-17 year olds:

I looked at the contribution of 15-17 year olds for four months in 2000. Overall, this group accounts for about 5% of the population and 5% of trip takers; those travelling alone represent just over 2% of all trip takers. Therefore we would lose about 2% of our current level if we exclude 15-17 year olds.

CTS - data on 15-17 year old respondents, 2000 raw weighted

Proportion of sample

Feb	3.5%	5.5%
May	3.5%	5.5%
Aug	3.0%	4.9%
Nov	3.5%	5.1%
Average	3.4%	5.3%

Proportion of total travellers

Feb	3.2%	4.6%
May	3.5%	5.5%
Aug	3.5%	5.4%
Nov	3.4%	4.4%
Average	3.4%	5.0%

18 alone as prop of total travellers

Feb	1.5%	2.1%
May	1.9%	3.1%
Aug	1.3%	1.6%
Nov	1.5%	2.1%
Average	1.5%	2.2%

18 alone as prop of all <18 travelers

Feb	48.6%	45.5%
May	53.6%	56.5%
Aug	37.1%	40.5%
Nov	43.7%	48.1%
Average	45.7%	47.6%

Method of respondent selection:

After completing the roster, the computer application determines which people are in scope, assigns them an equal probability of being selected, generates a random number and determines who falls in that interval.

Example:

5 people are determined to be eligible, each has a 20% chance of being selected, therefore each person is assigned an interval of 0.2 between 0 and 1

Person	Interval
1	0.0-0.2
2	0.2-0.4
3	0.4-0.6
4	0.6-0.8
5	0.8-1.0

A random number is generated (say it's 0.4788) and the selected person is determined by checking whose interval contains this number. In this case person 3 would be chosen. As far as I know this is the standard method used by all of the CAI applications at STC.

Is the age/gender roster required for the HH for weighting purposes?

Quest from J. Rogers: Is it not sufficient to know how many adults in the designated age group (e.g., 15+ or 18+) live in the household and then obtain the age/gender of the selected respondent? In other words, could we not ask folks to tell us the first names of each HH member in our age group, and make a random selection from this list?

Answer from J. Beauregard: Correct - as long as we list the eligible household members the computer can then tell us who it selected as the respondent. It may be useful to know the number of kids to help in editing the number of kids who travelled (this is done in the current application to avoid having more travellers than household members). There is no weighting done at the household level. (via email, June 1, 2001)

Field Costs

J. Beauregard, email, May, 2001: Field costs are a tricky thing -there is a mix of fixed and variable costs, overheads, space, equipment, etc. - but I will give it my best shot. If I assume that average talking time is 5.3 minutes (including recalls and attempts to obtain response - even though the outcome may be a non-response) for 180,000 sample over a year I get a total collection cost of $77/hour (using the numbers I sent you earlier [$1.2 million for collection]). This includes everything field-related: interviewers' and supervisors' talking time, training, leave, etc., regional office management, head office regional operations management and supervision, non-salary costs and overheads.).

Appendix F – Variables Obtained from the LFS File and Used for CTS

(Via email from Jack Beauregard, May 2001.)

CTS

May 30, 2001

Variables obtained from the LFS

INFORMATION ON:	VARIABLE	USE	DISSEMINATION	NEW SURVEY NEEDS
The dwelling:	1. Location	Geographic coding and weighting	Prov, Census Metropolitan area, Census Division, Tourism Region (CSD suppressed but used for coding TR's)	Required – location identifier, e.g. Postal code
The household:	2. Roster (name, age and sex of all household members)	Identify eligible household members and perform random respondent selection	Not kept on CTS files	Required
The respondent:	3. Name	Collection	Confidential	Not essential but helpful in conducting interview
	4. Age	Weighting/analysis	Published (re-coded to age groups)	Required
	5. Sex	Weighting/analysis	Published	Required
	6. Marital status	Analysis	Published	Not essential
	7. Relationship to head	Analysis	Published	Not essential but useful for quality analysis
	8. Class of worker	Analysis	Published	Not essential but useful for quality analysis
	9. Education	Editing & analysis	Published	Not essential but useful for editing and QA
	10. Occupation	Editing & analysis	Suppressed	Not essential but useful for editing and QA
	11. Industry	Editing & analysis	Suppressed	Not essential but useful for editing and QA
	12. Labour force status	Editing & analysis	Published	Not essential but useful for editing and QA

The above table lists variables currently collected by the LFS and used by CTS.

The cost of collecting these variables would have to be incurred by any new CTS which does not use the LFS or other frame/sample which would contain some or all these variables.

The bare minimum for CTS sampling, geo-coding and weighting purposes are the household roster (number of adults in the household by age and sex) and the postal code.

Appendix G – WTO Guidelines For Trip Purpose

Measuring Tourism: A Review of Operational Definitions, January 2001

Table 3: WTO Guidelines for Trip Purpose[16]

LEISURE, RECREATION, HOLIDAY

- Sightseeing
- Shopping
- Attending sporting and cultural events, non-professional active sports, recreational and cultural activities
- Trekking and mountaineering
- Holiday at beaches and hills
- Use of cruises
- Participation in gambling
- Summer camps
- Honeymooning

VISITING FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

- Visits to relatives or friends (Includes taking care of them when they are ill, or assisting them with work in and around their house. Attending wedding-parties or funerals are generally classified under the heading "visiting friends and relatives".[17])
- Home leave
- Attending social functions

HEALTH TREATMENT

- Spas, fitness, thalassotherapy, health resorts
- Other treatments and cures

RELIGION/PILGRIMAGES

- Attending religious events, pilgrimage (See note associated with weddings and funerals in "Visiting Friends & Relatives" above.)

[16] World Tourism Organization, *Collection of Domestic Tourism Statistics pages 17, 18 and World Tourism Organization, Technical Manual No. 1, Concepts, Definitions and Classifications for Tourism Statistics, 1995, page 50.*

[17] *According to the World Tourism Organization, wedding parties or funerals can be classified as "religion and pilgrimages" if they have a strong religious connotation. World Tourism Organization,* Collection of Domestic Tourism Statistics *pages 17, 18 and World Tourism Organization,* Technical Manual No. 1, Concepts, Definitions and Classifications for Tourism Statistics, *1995, page 51.*

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

- Installing equipment
- Inspection
- Purchases
- Sales for foreign enterprises
- Attending meetings, conferences and congresses
- Attending trade fairs and exhibitions
- Employer incentive tours
- Giving lectures or concerts
- Programming tourist travel, contracting of accommodation and transport, working as guides and other tourism professionals
- Participation in professional sports activities
- Government missions (Including diplomatic, military and international organization personnel, except when stationed on duty in the country visited)
- Paid study, education and research (such as university sabbatical leave, language, professional or other special courses in connection with and supported by the visitor's business or profession)

OTHERS

- Aircraft and ship crews on public carriers, transit and other activities (**Excludes** air travellers who do not legally enter the country in which they change their carrier. **Includes** persons who travel through a third country to their destination or on their way home.)

Appendix H – Possible Main Purpose Question for Overnight Trips

WHAT WAS YOUR MAIN REASON FOR TAKING THIS TRIP?	WTO'S MAJOR CATEGORY
Visiting family	VFR
Visiting friends	VFR
Going to a wedding or funeral, baptism, etc.	VFR
Attending a cultural event such as a performance, concert or festival	Leisure
Attending a sporting event as a spectator	Leisure
Participating in a sporting event	Leisure
Shopping	Leisure
Going to a private cottage or second home	Leisure
Camping/backpacking	Leisure
Enjoying the outdoors	Leisure
To take a cruise	Leisure
To go to a casino	Leisure
Leisure, relaxing, getting away	Leisure
Holiday	Leisure
Business meetings	Business
Business convention, seminar, trade show	Business
Any religious event, service, pilgrimage	Religion
Social, sports or other non-business convention or tournament	Leisure
Going to a spas or health resort	Health
Any other health-related reason (doctor/hospital visits, dentists, etc.)	Health
Personal appointment with lawyer, accountant, contractors etc. (excluding health)	Other
For training, education	Other
As a member of an aircraft, ship or train crew on public carriers	Other
Going to a second job/night school, etc.	Non-qualifier based on main purpose
For some other reason (specify)	Requires coding

Appendix I – Sample Main Purpose Question - United Kingdom: Domestic Travel Survey, Main Purpose Question

QD..... What was the main reason for your trip? Was it…?

Read out

Holiday/pleasure/leisure	1	➨ Go to QF
Visiting friends or relatives	2	➨ Go to QE1
To attend a conference	3	➨ Go to QF
To attend an exhibition/trade show/agricultural show	4	➨ Go to QF
To do paid work/on business	5	➨ Go to QF
Travel/transport IS my work	6	➨ Go to QF
Other reason [SPECIFY]	7	➨ Go to QF

Ask for three most recent trips only.

qreahol

QE1. Was the visit mainly a holiday, or mainly for some other reason?

Mainly holiday	1
Mainly for other reason	2

qfriend

QE2 Was this visit to friends only, relatives only or both friends and relatives?

Friends only	1
Relatives only	2
Friends and Relatives	3
Don't know	4

Ask if 'holiday/pleasure/leisure' coded at QD or 'mainly holiday' coded at QE1. Others go to Q4.

qmainh

Thinking about the present calendar year, 2000, is this trip likely to be …?

Read out – if respondent does not know, add:

Which of the following is the most likely? Is this trip likely to be …?

Your only holiday of 2000	1
Your main holiday of 2000	2
One of two or more main holidays in 2000	3
Or a secondary holiday	4
(DO NOT READ) Can't say at all	5

Ask if more than one night answered at Q1a, others to go Q4

qtour

Was this a touring holiday, where you moved around spending nights in different places?

If necessary explain: that is to say: staying the night in two or more places during the holiday?

Do not read

Yes, it was a touring holiday	1
No, it was not a touring holiday	2

Appendix J – TAMS Survey Status Report, Final (Stat12.xls)

CANADA		NON CASES RECORDS	NON RESPONSE RECORDS	PARTIAL CONVERTED RECORDS	COMPLETE CONVERTED RECORDS	PARTIAL INTERVIEW RECORDS	COMPLETE INTERVIEW RECORDS	MAIL REFUSAL RECORDS	REFUSAL TO SHARE RECORDS	TOTAL CASES RESOLVED RECORDS	TOTAL SAMPLE RECORDS	HIT RATE %	RESPONSE RATE %
PROVINCE	**STRATA**												
NFLD	St. Johns	981	224		58		383	14	2	1662	1662	41.0	67.1
	Atlantic (other)	285	48		16		77	4	1	431	431	33.9	67.1
PEI	Atlantic (other)	65	26		7		29	3		130	130	50.0	60.0
NS	Halifax	1224	319		59	1	447	28	2	2080	2080	41.2	62.7
	Atlantic (other)	319	120		25		123	14	1	602	602	47.0	57.6
NB	Atlantic (other)	690	115		52	1	190	14		1062	1062	35.0	69.1
QUE	Montréal	1064	554	1	162		527	49	4	2361	2361	54.9	57.3
	Québec	718	311		126	1	426	30	2	1614	1614	55.5	65.3
	Quebec (other)	731	222		99	1	374	24	7	1458	1458	49.9	69.5
	Hull	365	120	1	44		204	15	1	750	750	51.3	68.8
ONT	Ottawa	1422	532		71	1	619	63	2	2710	2710	47.5	58.7
	Toronto	3232	848	1	435	2	1268		2	5788	5787	44.2	66.8
	Hamilton	1438	456		242	3	733			2872	2872	49.9	68.2
	London	1115	586		111		451	50	5	2318	2318	51.9	51.3
	Kitchener	1051	623		111	1	523	72	9	2390	2390	56.0	53.5
	St.Cath-Niagara	1159	345		231	1	598		2	2336	2336	50.4	70.7
	Windsor	933	658		86	2	453	73	6	2211	2211	57.8	48.5
	Oshawa	924	347		203		707	2	1	2184	2184	57.7	72.5
	Sudbury	1136	339		93		356	41	4	1969	1969	42.3	59.3
	Thunder Bay	806	480		79		428	45	6	1844	1844	56.3	53.8
	Ontario (other)	1869	777		132	1	652	54	12	3497	3497	46.6	52.3
MAN	Winnipeg	1011	255		179	4	493		2	1944	1944	48.0	72.7
	Manitoba (other)	1017	132		111		385		2	1647	1647	38.3	79.0
Sask	Saskatoon	564	186		56	3	369	16	2	1196	1196	52.8	70.6
	Regina	704	209	2	67	2	314	16	2	1316	1316	46.5	65.8
	Sask. (other)	1161	223		93		412	10	5	1904	1904	39.0	70.0
Alta	Edmonton	731	298	1	82	1	440	33	3	1589	1589	54.0	65.3
	Calgary	824	325		90	2	410	37	4	1692	1692	51.3	62.6
	Alberta (other)	771	180		65	2	336	24	2	1380	1380	44.1	70.4
BC	Vancouver	988	432		132	1	435	42	6	2036	2036	51.5	58.8
	Victoria	673	321		88	2	417	40	2	1543	1543	56.4	63.1
	B.C. (other)	610	208		61	2	267	13	4	1165	1166	47.6	62.5
Total		**30581**	**10819**	**6**	**3466**	**34**	**13846**	**826**	**103**	**59681**	**59681**	**48.8**	**62.8**

Appendix K – Interviewing in Languages Other Than English/French

POST IMPLEMENTATION ISSUE: LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Official language of choice of the respondent and options for scheduled appointments for conduct of the interview in other major language groups in Canada to be considered as a future design element of the new survey.	The capacity to interview in major languages beyond Canada's official languages is very important to understanding the travel patterns of Canadian residents. To this end, questionnaires and multi-lingual interviewers would likely be required. The most recent census data available on "language spoken most often at home" would be assessed to determine which additional languages would be covered by the new domestic survey. (See following pages for 1996 Home Language estimates) Because major urban centres tend to have higher concentrations of new immigrants to Canada, multi-lingual capabilities might be restricted to Canada's largest urban centres (Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver).	Logistics and additional costs might prove to be burdens in implementing multi-language interviewing.	Statistics Canada has agreed to review the levels of lost interviews because of language in surveys such as TAMS, LFS, CTS and consider options for implementation once the new survey platform is operational.

1996 Census - Population by Home Language
Total Population, all age groups

PROV	TTLPOP	ENGLISH	FRENCH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	PORTU-GUESE	SPANISH	GERMAN	VIETNAMESE	ARABIC	KOREAN	HINDI	JAPANESE	RUSSIAN	OTHER
NF	551,792	540,690	885	515	20	40	25	30	95	95	-	-	-	60	9,337
PEI	134,557	128,820	2,890	170	-	-	-	20	-	105	10	10	10	-	2,522
NS	909,282	862,610	19,860	1,430	245	115	245	960	240	1,665	185	210	65	115	21,337
NB	738,133	497,370	218,800	720	90	70	80	360	225	110	-	70	10	30	20,198
QC	7,138,795	705,895	5,760,865	33,305	62,250	18,170	46,085	4,020	19,660	35,085	2,305	925	805	7,355	442,070
ON	10,753,573	8,751,685	284,570	271,250	134,455	90,580	67,625	40,565	43,300	44,200	22,010	9,535	5,495	19,370	968,933
MB	1,113,898	958,200	21,820	7,455	1,715	3,940	2,550	21,585	1,685	415	675	285	155	435	92,983
SK	990,237	910,755	5,160	4,425	245	120	980	6,900	1,140	335	105	185	95	150	59,642
AB	2,696,826	2,402,370	15,160	56,025	4,480	2,545	10,305	23,305	11,885	5,865	2,890	2,620	1,450	2,365	155,561
BC	3,724,500	3,140,875	13,500	206,235	8,930	5,820	11,495	13,920	13,635	2,240	12,940	8,915	9,020	3,475	273,500
YK	30,766	28,630	490	70	10	-	20	115	160	-	-	-	-	-	1,271
NW	64,402	43,185	560	140	10	-	20	20	150	30	-	10	-	-	20,277
CAN	**28,846,761**	**18,971,085**	**6,344,560**	**581,740**	**212,450**	**121,400**	**139,430**	**111,800**	**92,175**	**90,145**	**41,120**	**22,765**	**17,105**	**33,355**	**2,067,631**
CMA															
462 - Montréal	3,326,510	553,305	2,246,525	32,040	61,640	16,210	43,180	2,355	18,580	32,880	2,245	925	665	7,180	308,780
535 - Toronto	4,263,757	3,068,030	18,865	241,985	95,065	67,560	49,800	6,955	29,475	22,425	18,625	7,330	4,135	1,600	616,907
933 - Vancouver	1,831,665	1,368,345	6,595	197,945	6,255	3,380	9,570	4,345	10,985	2,115	12,085	8,520	7,825	2,265	191,435

Horizontal percentages, based on total provincial populations

PROV	TTLPOP	ENGLISH	FRENCH	CHINESE	ITALIAN	PORTUGUESE	SPANISH	GERMAN	VIETNAMESE	ARABIC	KOREAN	HINDI	JAPANESE	RUSSIAN	OTHER
NF	551,792	98.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
PEI	134,557	95.7%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
NS	909,282	94.9%	2.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
NB	738,133	67.4%	29.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
QC	7,138,795	9.9%	80.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	6.2%
ON	10,753,573	81.4%	2.6%	2.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	9.0%
MB	1,113,898	86.0%	2.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	1.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
SK	990,237	92.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
AB	2,696,826	89.1%	0.6%	2.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	5.8%
BC	3,724,500	84.3%	0.4%	5.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	7.3%
YK	30,766	93.1%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%
NW	64,402	67.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.5%
CAN	**28,846,761**	65.8%	22.0%	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	7.2%
CMA															
462-Montréal	3,326,510	16.6%	67.5%	1.0%	1.9%	0.5%	1.3%	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	9.3%
535 Toronto	4,263,757	72.0%	0.4%	5.7%	2.2%	1.6%	1.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	14.5%
933-Vancouver	1,831,665	74.7%	0.4%	10.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	10.5%

Appendix L – Original Design Elements – June 7, 2001

Design Element 1: Recall Period

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Continuous measurement, past week recall for same-day trips; past month recall for overnight trips (Not Recommended)	Reduce memory strain and increase accuracy of volume/value for same-day trips May shorten total interview length, thereby imposing less burden on respondents May increase accuracy of overnight volume/value because there would be fewer same-day trips to report among heavy travellers	Ability to make sufficient calls in a short period of time to get sufficient completions for a given "week" reference period. If weekly samples are drawn, a respondent in the second, third and fourth week of the month will be asked to recall overnight trips in "odd" time periods (past 4 weeks will no longer coincide with the "past month"). This seems to work for Australia, albeit, with a 57% response rate (see footnote 20). SC's 1987 cost estimate for a separate survey to capture same-day travel only: $600,000, assuming a 6 to 8 minute interview. Sample frame would have been two rotations of the LFS sample.	Notes: *Feasibility Study on Same-Day Travel Survey*[18] Recommendation: One week reference period, based on results of an Australian survey. *The maximum recall period for this one week reference period would be three days.* Page 39. *Appendix D Methodological Options for Measures of Travel Less Than One Night Away From Home*[19] Page D-12 – discussion of the need to make up to 15 to 20 calls over a period of days to reach the household/respondent. To restrict the time period to three days may not be feasible. Current Australian Survey uses this approach[20]

Design Element 2: Reduced Detail on Same-Day Trips

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Past month reference period for all trip durations; details collected most recent same-day trip only or ask details of this trip and limited information about all other same-day trips. (Variant for limited info on "other same-day trips" Recommended)	Retain detail for high spending trips (overnight). Collect total number of same-day trips and details of "most recent" same-day trip to build algorithm for assigning spending to categories for SD trips. By using most recent same-day trip, less concern about "saliency" than with o'n and possibly improved recall of spending details because the trip will be closer to the interview date. Alternative: ask purpose, destination, total spending and mode of transport of each same-day trip and spending/activity details for most recent trip **only**.	Reduced detail on same-day trips. If adopt the *most recent* same day trip as the basis for weighting of all other same-day trips, a relatively complex weighting procedure for trip data would be required.	Annualized incidence estimates: ● No trips in reference month: 71% ● Only same-day trips: 7% ● Only overnight trips: 13% ● Both S-D & overnight: 6%

[18] Bench, J., Chadwick, R., Haining, A. , Kelly, K., Sheridan, M. June, 1987
[19] Prepared by the Working Group on Survey Assessment and Development Project, June 4, 1987
[20] 80,000 interviews annually. Telephone data capture. 57% response rate Different recall periods for different trip durations/destinations. Continuous data collection; quarterly and annual reporting. Same-day: at least 4 hours duration, trips taken in past seven days. Overnight: at least 40 kms. from place of residence, reporting on trips taken in the past 4 weeks if in Australia, and in the past 3 months if overseas.

Design Element 3: Sampling Overnight Trips

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Past month reference period for all trip durations; details collected on sample of overnight trips (Not Recommended)	Reduce interviewing time and respondent burden for Canadians with multiple overnight trips in reporting period.	Mechanism to obtain a random selection of overnight trips is difficult to structure to ensure against "saliency" problems. Would need to obtain "listing" of all trips and with dates/duration and possibly destination (to ensure capture of "domestic" travel) and then make a random selection (using a computer program??). By the time the listing is completed, is there sufficient value in the technique? Do trips have a known probability of selection? cross impacts – once you select a particular trip, it changes the probability that all other trips would be reported. If pursued, the weighting issues would be considerable.	Incidence estimates: ● No trips in reference month: 71% ● Only same-day trips: 7% ● Only overnight trips: 13% ● Both S-D & overnight : 6% Estimates may be low, in light of fatigue/sensitization to the interview format in the current CTS . . . but it provides an "order of magnitude estimate". ● 75% of overnight trip takers report only one overnight trip under current regime ● 15% of overnight trip takers report only two overnight trips ● 5% of overnight trip takers report 4 or more overnight trips. See Appendix A for figures.

Design Element 4: More Trip Details at Beginning of Interview

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Basic screening questions could gather key details of all overnight trips, before moving on to the trip record in the case of overnight travellers who report 5+ overnight trips at the beginning of the interview (estimated to occur in about 0.03% of interviews). Key variables might include: Destination, main mode of transport[21], number of nights spent in paid/unpaid accommodation, # of people in HH travel party; total spending.	To counter potential break off among frequent overnight travellers, a few key basic characteristics of each trip would have already been captured.	This approach could increase the overall interview length and could break the "recall sequence" for the respondent. Algorithms would have to be developed to "flesh-out" critical missing components of the trip (e.g., detailed expenditure information). A separate processing system for relatively few trips. Two sets of "screens" for CATI would have to be developed.	Average number of overnight trips currently reported by overnight trip takers: 1.5 per month (annualized average).

[21] Currently, only "main mode" of transport is captured in the CTS. While this may be sufficient if the "quick trip" summary approach is adopted, it is recommended that main and other modes of transport be collected when details of the trip are being reported.

Design Element 5: Reduced Detail on 5+ Overnight Trips

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Capture end date of each overnight trip taken in the month at the "trip volume" question. Collect details on most recent 4 overnight trips taken; reduced detail on 5+ overnight trips (See Design Element #4 for key elements to be collected on 5+ trips). **(Recommended)**	Reduced respondent burden for "heavy" travellers. Retain detail for up to four "most recent" high spending trips (overnight). Collect "core" information about remaining overnight trips (5+) (e.g., purpose, number of HH members on trip, destination, number of nights in paid, roofed accommodation, total spending and main mode of transport,	Development of algorithms to utilize information from 5+ trips and "fold" them into the data set.	Average number of overnight trips currently reported by overnight trip takers: 1.5 per month (annualized average).

Design Element 6: Limit Non-Traveller Information

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Reduce number of non-travellers interviewed in detail by collecting (a) only weighting info for every non-traveller (age, gender, FSA); or (b) reducing the proportion of non-travellers for whom detailed demographics are collected; or (c) collecting only weighting info for every non-traveller (age, gender, FSA) for 10%, 15%, or 20% of non-travellers. **(Recommended)**	Rationale: achieve the same tolerance on statistics for non-travellers as we do with travellers. In any single month, we collect information from approx.: • 10,360 non-travellers • 1,017 same-day only travellers • 1,918 overnight only travellers • 930 overnight & S-D travellers Potential cost savings: see Appendix C.		

Design Element 7: Age of Respondent

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Increasing age of respondent to 18 (Recommended)	Greater ability to report travel, expenditure and household details.	Reduction of approximately 2% of unique travellers and trips – those taken by 15 to 17 year olds with no other household member (solo journeys by teens). (see Appendix E)	The 15 year age minimum is an artefact of the LFS methodology and may not be the most appropriate limit for a domestic travel survey, especially in light of the difficulty teens may have in reporting trip spending. The current study misses all "school" and "summer camp" travel by children (under 15) if they are not accompanied by a person 15 years of age or over. Perhaps this travel should be captured in some other way (records of bus companies who provide transportation/tour operators who schedule school trips, etc.)

Design Element 8: Screen "Reliable Adult"

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Screen for travellers from a reliable adult prior to selecting HH respondent (Not Recommended)	Reduces the amount of interviewing time spent at a household that might include no travellers	A judgement call vis à vis ability of "a household member" to know about all the travel of all other adults in hh. (see note)	*. . . when the population of interest is found in a relatively small fraction of households, a preliminary screen-out question may be used prior to enumeration to eliminate those households without any eligible members. Such eligibility criteria can be based on age or on other characteristics that can be reliably reported by an adult household member responding to a Screener.*[22]

Design Element 9: Shortened Roster Question

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Adopt a "last birthday" or brief roster (list of all adult HH members by first name) selection method (Recommended)	May increase response rate and would reduce amount of time spent at "roster" stage; Potential cost savings – see Appendix C, D	A more extensive examination of the literature should be undertaken but from summary statements, there is no clear indication that the method has negative random selection implications.	Statistics Canada indicates that limited info at the rostering stage is acceptable (see Appendix E). *Much of the research literature on RDD screening focuses on differences in rates of refusal in studies that manipulate the method of respondent selection or the placement of the enumeration within an instrument. The results of these studies are somewhat mixed, and it is not clearly demonstrated that the alternatives to enumeration methods provide uniformly higher response rates.*[23]

[22] National Center for Education Statistics, Technical Report, November, 1997, *An Experiment in Random-Digit-Dial Screening,* U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, NCES 98-255, page 4.
[23] National Center for Education Statistics, Technical Report, November, 1997, *An Experiment in Random-Digit-Dial Screening,* U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, NCES 98-255, page 4.

Design Element 10: Optimizing Sampling Frame for Travellers

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Optimizing sample frame by demographic subgroups (Not Recommended for demographics; Recommended for quarter)	If appropriate optimizing parameters could be identified, differing levels of interviewing effort could be devoted to locations throughout the country that have a higher than average probability of including adults with these demographic characteristics. The benefit would be to increase the number of reported trips without increasing the sample size proportionately. Because travel incidence and average number of overnight trips per traveller increase substantively in July and August, under-sampling in Quarter III with corresponding over-sampling in Quarter I, II, and IV would create more stable statistics on trip volumes, value and other characteristics in the lower incidence travel months.	A review was undertaken of demographic characteristics of CTS '99 respondents and the link between these characteristics and volume and spending on overnight trips (*Knowledge Seeker*). The output from this analysis revealed obvious associations between calendar month and travel volumes (less travel in winter; more travel in July/August), marital status (more travel among single people), income (more travel and more spending among higher income households), etc. The potential to have a sufficiently powerful downward impact on the number of interviews required to increase trip records substantively is not thought sufficient to outweigh the negative impact of increased weights that would be required to re-proportion a disproportionate sample.	

Design Element 11: Quarterly Samples

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Quarterly samples, divided into monthly replicates to generate reliable data at the provincial level **(Not Recommended)**	If the unit of analysis were the "individual" rather than the "trip", a strong argument could be made for a smaller "quarterly sample" than the sum of three independent monthly samples.	Because the primary unit of analysis of domestic tourism data is a "trip", a smaller number of interviews over a quarterly period will yield a corresponding reduction in the number of trip records available for analysis.	

Design Element 12: Sample Size Issues

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Pending cost estimates, sample size estimates of approximately 15,000 completions per month are anticipated. The number of interviews may increase if dramatic cost savings are experienced because of a reduction in the amount of time spent with non-travellers and/or those with multiple same-day travel experiences to report.	The assumption that the survey should remain the same size as the CTS is based on a "no worse" scenario. Overall incidence of travel in a given 4 week time period is unlikely to change substantively. Thus, the number of trips available for analysis can be expected to be the same as the current CTS or better because of the reduction in "conditioning" currently extant in the second rotation of the CTS. As noted earlier, larger samples may be assigned to low incidence travel periods (QI, II, IV) and smaller samples to high incidence months to increase the reliability of trip data in low travel volume periods.	For costing, it is anticipated that SC will assess the number of overnight domestic travellers in each month in each calendar quarter for 1998, 1999, 2000. The LFS platform may have a negative impact on the number of Canadians who report overnight domestic trips . . . to an unknown extent. If, as anticipated, the number of trips reported increases in a controlled interviewing setting (CLT), sample size recommendations at the current level will likely yield more stable "trip" data.	

Design Element 13: Main Purpose Question

	Benefits	Liabilities/Issues	Notes
An amplified main purpose question for overnight trips	Include more "activity-based" purposes to generate a richer data set for marketers and to make it easier to comply with WTO recommendations. To reduce interview length and burden, the more detailed question could be asked only of overnight trips with a simple four or five category question asked of same-day trips.	A somewhat longer main purpose question for overnight trips.	Proposed main purpose categories for overnight trips is provided in Appendix H. The UK cascading sequence is displayed in Appendix I.

Design Element 14: Non-Domestic Trips

	Benefits	Liabilities/Issues	Notes
Review of utilization of outbound Canadians for replacing ITS "returning Canadians" file	Adding to the ITS re-design project to cover the important outbound auto market; higher response rates/more detailed data than ITS. Potential infusion of funds from ITS to CTS to aid in financing the survey. Potential marketing opportunities of data to foreign marketers (USA/ other key markets for Canadians).[24]	A major change in the source and processing of outbound travel information for National Accounts could add to the complexity of implementing a new domestic travel survey.	Using Ontario '99 CTS estimates, approximately 7% of all trips originating in Ontario had a destination outside of Canada. Some of these trips would have overnight stops *in* Canada, making them domestic trips but the majority would not. Would we exclude these trips from data collection in order to reduce respondent burden and interviewing costs? What would be the impacts on information available for analysis (e.g., monitoring the travel patterns of Canadians; impacts of domestic advertising campaigns designed to keep Canadians "at home"?)

Design Element 15: Cleaning the Sample Frame

	Benefits	Liabilities/Issues	Notes
All practical efforts should be made to "clean" the sample of random numbers before dialling	Reduced labour costs and more efficient use of field time to capture time-sensitive travel information.	Costs of acquiring and applying the technology may outweigh labour costs to dial more listings.	A cost/benefit analysis of technological opportunities to clean the sample of non-live numbers and business number/fax, etc. numbers should be undertaken to examine the impacts on labour costs. It is understood that SC cannot send telephone samples "out" to private suppliers for sample cleaning. What plans, if any are in place, to obtain the technology within SC so that this type of cleaning can be done?

[24] While not explored in this analysis, the Steering Committee and/or CTSWG may wish to address the subject of obtaining non-traditional additional funding partners for the new domestic travel survey. For example, would key USA destinations for Canadian outbound travellers be enticed by state and city level incidence and characteristics of Canadian visitors? Would they be willing to pay?

Design Element 16: Survey period/callbacks

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Interviewing should take place as close to the end of the reference month as possible	More reliable recall of trips and trip details will occur the closer the interview is to the recall period. Interviewing should commence on the first possible day after the reference month end, with a minimum number of attempts to reach a household/ selected respondent during the first calendar week of the interviewing month (e.g., 6 attempts). A call scheduling program would be required to distribute attempts over different times of day/ days of the week.	How late in the interviewing month should interviews be conducted? **How far into the month should calls be made if there has been no contact with the household?** (When to consider the number "unreachable"?) Do "unreachable" numbers after the time limit get moved forward into the next month's sample? Assuming a household contact is made and a respondent is selected, is it feasible to accept proxy respondents if the designated respondent is not reachable within 2 weeks of the reference month end?	

Design Element 17: Response/completion rates

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
Targets for response rates and completion rates should be set by community size within province, recognizing that major urban areas will have lower rates than smaller urban and non-urban areas.	Using TAMS estimates, we could expect a "hit rate" of about 37% (usable contacts from modified RDD sample). The response rate "total sample complete to date" was 75% nationally, ranging from a high of 89% in New Brunswick to a low of 64% in Ottawa (see Appendix J).		

Design Element 18: Multi-lingual interviewing capability

	BENEFITS	LIABILITIES/ISSUES	NOTES
The most recent census data available on "language spoken most often at home" would be assessed to determine which additional languages would be covered by the new domestic survey. (See Appendix K for 1996 Home Language estimates) Because major urban centres tend to have higher concentrations of new immigrants to Canada, multi-lingual capabilities might be restricted to Canada's largest urban centres (Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver).	The capacity to interview in major languages beyond Canada's official languages is very important to understanding the travel patterns of Canadian residents. To this end, questionnaires and multi-lingual interviewers would likely be required.	Appointments may have to be made with designated respondents to permit the appropriate multi-lingual interviewer to undertake the interview. This step could systematically extend the reporting period for such interviews. There would be additional costs involved in preparing translations of the q'aire. A cost/benefit analysis might be required to determine whether the translations should be loaded on the CATI system, or be collected via 'paper and pencil', for input at a subsequent time. If the latter approach were adopted, it might introduce a selective bias in the non-English/ non-French completions.	It is suggested that a separate recommendation and cost be provided for this feature.

Appendix M – Hypothetical Preliminary Design – Included in the June 7, 2001 Document

Hypothetical Design for a New Domestic Survey: A Lightening Rod for Discussion

The *Design Elements* section of this document provides benefits and liabilities of various options that have been taken into account in arriving at the following hypothetical design. In the following table, a hypothetical design, taking into account the design elements, is proposed. It is far from definitive. Instead, it is viewed as a *lightening rod* for discussion at the upcoming Steering Committee meeting.

Hypothetical Preliminary Design

Data capture method	Telephone interviewing at central location, supervised settings using CATI
Sample source	Live directory listings, randomized and cleaned of known business/non-live numbers
Sampling plan	Disproportional sampling by province/territory; proportional sampling across live telephone exchanges within each province
Number of samples	12 independent monthly samples, drawn no earlier than two months prior to fieldwork to ensure freshness.
Sample size[25] (completions)	Larger samples in selected low travel incidence months or quarters and smaller sample sizes in higher incidence months, assuming an average of 15,000 completions per month.
Respondent	Randomly selected adult, 18 years or more
Response rate	Minimum acceptable response rate: 75% (based on live numbers)
Recall period	The calendar month preceding the interview
Language of interview	Official language of choice of the respondent and options for scheduled appointments for conduct of the interview in other major language groups in Canada.
Survey period	All numbers dialled a minimum of six times during the initial 5 days following the end of the reference month. A dialling scheduler would ensure that numbers are dialled at different times of day/days of week for up to three weeks. Records would be kept of the date in which trip details are obtained.
Screening method	First name list of all household members 18 years or over; random number selection from listing. Assume no substitutions, pending discussion of "proxy" conditions that may apply.
Screening content	Trip definition; number of same-day and overnight trips taken to all destinations (including outbound)
Details of non-travellers	Age, gender, Forward Sorting Area (FSA) for 3-in-4 non-travellers Additional demo's for 1-in-4 non-travellers, selected randomly, including incidence of domestic overnight trips in other months of year.
Same-day trips	Details for "most recent" and minimal reporting requirements[26] for remaining same-day trips
Overnight trips	Details for 4 "most recent" trips and minimal[27] reporting requirements for remaining overnight trips. Collection of start/end dates of overnight trips would be required to ensure reporting of "most recent" trips.
Additional questionnaire changes from CTS	More extensive main purpose question for overnight trips; main and other modes of transportation; incidence of domestic overnight trips in other months of year

[25] Assumes similar number of completed interviews as per 2000 CTS, but more concentration in each of Quarter I, II, IV and fewer completions in Quarter III to yield more balanced trip data in each quarter.
[26] E.g., destination, # of hh members on trip, main transport mode, main purpose, total spending.
[27] As per same day, with additional query regarding number of nights in paid accommodation.

Appendix N – 1999 Provincial Tourism Region Origin/Destination Tabulations

CTS 99 - DIAGNOSTIC TABLES (PERSON TRIP FILE) 31-1

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS
BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN								
	TOTAL B.C.	TREG 901	TREG 902	TREG 903	TREG 906	TREG 907	TREG 909	CMA 933	CMA 935
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	3918	1033	1622	447	149	429	238	1177	587
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	7746	1733	3960	921	200	397	534	3300	792
ANY OVERNIGHT VISIT IN B.C.	5389	1479	2386	747	178	299	300	1912	634
	69.6%	85.3%	60.2%	81.1%	88.9%	75.4%	56.2%	57.9%	80.1%
REGION 901	1543	795	656	42	12	18	20	577	286
	19.9%	45.9%	16.6%	4.5%	5.9%	4.6%	3.8%	17.5%	36.2%
REGION 902	1978	566	954	282	47	63	65	696	277
	25.5%	32.7%	24.1%	30.7%	23.3%	15.8%	12.2%	21.1%	35.0%
REGION 903	1194	101	594	311	47	39	103	498	51
	15.4%	5.8%	15.0%	33.8%	23.4%	9.8%	19.4%	15.1%	6.5%
REGION 906	174	18	73	24	32	24	4	60	6
	2.3%	1.0%	1.8%	2.6%	15.9%	6.1%	0.8%	1.8%	0.8%
REGION 907	387	28	91	41	48	176	3	67	16
	5.0%	1.6%	2.3%	4.4%	23.9%	44.4%	0.5%	2.0%	2.1%
REGION 909	328	22	100	66	4	5	131	80	12
	4.2%	1.3%	2.5%	7.2%	1.8%	1.3%	24.5%	2.4%	1.5%
REGION 999	26	3	15	5	2	1	-	13	1
	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	0.2%		0.4%	0.1%
VANCOUVER CMA 933	1175	444	317	256	39	59	60	170	234
	15.2%	25.6%	8.0%	27.8%	19.6%	14.8%	11.2%	5.2%	29.5%
VICTORIA CMA 935	570	179	349	16	6	9	12	295	29
	7.4%	10.3%	8.8%	1.7%	3.1%	2.2%	2.2%	8.9%	3.7%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER REGION IN PROVINCE	-	692	1456	440	148	129	181	1743	408
		39.9%	36.8%	47.8%	73.8%	32.4%	33.9%	52.8%	51.5%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	1210	146	634	128	19	97	186	561	78
	15.6%	8.4%	16.0%	13.9%	9.4%	24.4%	34.8%	17.0%	9.9%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	1111	124	591	110	18	85	183	529	70
	14.3%	7.1%	14.9%	11.9%	9.1%	21.5%	34.3%	16.0%	8.9%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	1372	163	1039	75	10	23	62	899	100
	17.7%	9.4%	26.2%	8.2%	5.0%	5.8%	11.6%	27.2%	12.6%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	1245	130	983	64	4	12	50	859	87
	16.1%	7.5%	24.8%	7.0%	2.0%	3.1%	9.4%	26.0%	11.0%

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS
BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN								
	TOTAL ALTA	TREG 801	TREG 802	TREG 803	TREG 804	TREG 805	TREG 806	CMA 825	CMA 835
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	3978	376	1091	900	121	939	550	841	927
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	7167	413	1483	2159	112	2330	669	2176	2223
ANY OVERNIGHT VISIT IN ALBERTA	4896	369	1197	1568	59	1230	471	1141	1609
	68.3%	89.3%	80.8%	72.7%	52.8%	52.8%	70.4%	52.4%	72.4%
REGION 801	383	148	62	133	2	27	10	24	133
	5.3%	35.8%	4.2%	6.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	6.0%
REGION 802	1400	53	383	618	8	272	65	256	628
	19.5%	12.8%	25.8%	28.6%	7.3%	11.7%	9.6%	11.8%	28.3%
REGION 803	1227	163	474	126	11	398	55	385	147
	17.1%	39.5%	32.0%	5.8%	9.4%	17.1%	8.2%	17.7%	6.6%
REGION 804	490	7	62	208	10	188	16	172	211
	6.8%	1.8%	4.1%	9.6%	8.8%	8.1%	2.4%	7.9%	9.5%
REGION 805	943	26	183	435	24	87	187	67	439
	13.2%	6.4%	12.3%	20.2%	21.4%	3.7%	28.0%	3.1%	19.8%
REGION 806	579	5	52	96	7	267	153	242	97
	8.1%	1.2%	3.5%	4.4%	6.4%	11.5%	22.8%	11.1%	4.4%
REGION 899	17	-	9	3	-	6	-	6	3
	0.2%		0.6%	0.1%		0.2%		0.3%	0.2%
CALGARY CMA 825	887	26	170	427	24	59	181	46	431
	12.4%	6.2%	11.5%	19.8%	21.0%	2.5%	27.1%	2.1%	19.4%
EDMONTON CMA 835	1286	163	481	174	11	400	57	387	195
	17.9%	39.5%	32.4%	8.1%	9.9%	17.2%	8.5%	17.8%	8.8%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER REGION IN PROVINCE	-	233	824	1445	50	1143	321	1096	1419
		56.4%	55.6%	66.9%	44.8%	49.1%	48.0%	50.4%	63.8%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	1840	57	254	488	42	880	120	836	501
	25.7%	13.8%	17.1%	22.6%	37.2%	37.8%	17.9%	38.4%	22.5%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	1740	40	231	454	42	859	114	818	465
	24.3%	9.7%	15.6%	21.0%	37.2%	36.9%	17.1%	37.6%	20.9%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	605	10	72	159	11	266	88	238	171
	8.4%	2.3%	4.9%	7.3%	10.1%	11.4%	13.2%	10.9%	7.7%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	530	4	54	137	11	241	84	216	149
	7.4%	0.9%	3.6%	6.3%	10.1%	10.3%	12.5%	9.9%	6.7%

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS
BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN							
	TOTAL SASK	TREG 701	TREG 702	TREG 703	TREG 704	TREG 707	CMA 705	CMA 725
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	4265	493	1155	1717	699	201	803	981
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	2646	278	680	1138	396	154	482	723
ANY OVERNIGHT VISIT IN SASKATCHEWAN	1916 72.4%	182 65.5%	446 65.6%	825 72.5%	326 82.2%	138 89.3%	304 63.1%	516 71.4%
REGION 701	162 6.1%	44 15.9%	45 6.5%	54 4.7%	15 3.8%	4 2.8%	31 6.4%	37 5.0%
REGION 702	470 17.8%	60 21.4%	186 27.4%	140 12.3%	75 19.1%	9 5.8%	106 22.1%	99 13.7%
REGION 703	736 27.8%	56 20.2%	125 18.3%	331 29.1%	150 38.0%	73 47.6%	96 19.9%	169 23.4%
REGION 704	334 12.6%	20 7.2%	79 11.7%	153 13.5%	75 19.0%	6 4.0%	61 12.6%	124 17.2%
REGION 707	238 9.0%	4 1.6%	16 2.3%	157 13.8%	15 3.7%	46 30.0%	12 2.5%	94 13.0%
REGINA CMA 705	286 10.8%	40 14.5%	63 9.3%	112 9.8%	64 16.1%	7 4.6%	8 1.6%	78 10.8%
SASKATOON CMA 725	473 17.9%	41 14.8%	94 13.8%	170 14.9%	126 31.7%	43 27.6%	73 15.2%	48 6.7%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER REGION IN PROVINCE	- 	139 50.1%	262 38.6%	501 44.0%	253 63.9%	92 59.3%	297 61.5%	468 64.7%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	673 25.4%	89 31.9%	206 30.2%	288 25.3%	74 18.6%	17 11.1%	156 32.4%	193 26.7%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	641 24.2%	85 30.6%	198 29.1%	280 24.6%	65 16.3%	14 9.0%	152 31.6%	188 26.0%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	110 4.2%	13 4.7%	43 6.3%	41 3.6%	10 2.5%	3 1.7%	31 6.4%	23 3.2%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	89 3.3%	11 3.9%	36 5.3%	33 2.9%	6 1.5%	3 1.7%	25 5.3%	19 2.6%

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS
BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN									
	TOTAL MAN	TREG 601	TREG 602	TREG 603	TREG 604	TREG 605	TREG 606	TREG 607	TREG 608	CMA 602
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	3124	1264	283	160	411	188	222	249	347	1381
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	2262	1285	156	89	310	104	73	148	98	1399
ANY OVERNIGHT VISIT IN MANITOBA	1382 61.1%	678 52.8%	103 65.8%	58 64.8%	243 78.6%	77 73.9%	47 65.0%	97 65.8%	78 80.0%	751 53.7%
REGION 601	315 13.9%	56 4.3%	29 18.6%	27 30.2%	98 31.6%	18 17.2%	24 32.4%	17 11.7%	47 48.2%	61 4.4%
REGION 602	280 12.4%	214 16.7%	26 16.5%	5 5.4%	6 1.9%	5 5.0%	1 1.1%	22 15.1%	2 1.6%	240 17.1%
REGION 603	62 2.7%	29 2.3%	3 2.0%	5 6.1%	16 5.0%	6 5.5%	- 0.6%	1 0.5%	1 1.5%	30 2.1%
REGION 604	238 10.5%	92 7.1%	18 11.7%	11 12.7%	79 25.5%	14 13.5%	8 10.9%	12 8.3%	4 3.7%	99 7.1%
REGION 605	55 2.4%	32 2.5%	3 2.0%	1 1.1%	5 1.5%	9 8.7%	1 1.0%	3 2.0%	1 1.1%	37 2.7%
REGION 606	128 5.6%	46 3.6%	10 6.3%	4 4.0%	38 12.1%	10 9.4%	6 7.9%	11 7.7%	4 3.7%	52 3.7%
REGION 607	229 10.1%	163 12.7%	9 5.7%	5 5.2%	8 2.6%	14 13.3%	1 1.8%	28 18.9%	1 1.3%	181 12.9%
REGION 608	95 4.2%	51 3.9%	5 3.4%	-	3 0.8%	2 2.0%	7 9.6%	3 2.2%	24 24.3%	56 4.0%
WINNIPEG CMA 602	331 14.6%	64 5.0%	30 19.5%	28 31.3%	98 31.7%	22 21.1%	24 32.4%	17 11.8%	47 48.3%	75 5.3%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER REGION IN PROVINCE	- 	622 48.4%	77 49.3%	52 58.7%	165 53.3%	68 65.2%	42 57.1%	70 47.2%	55 56.4%	677 48.3%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	682 30.2%	459 35.8%	44 28.0%	24 27.0%	56 18.2%	22 21.2%	24 33.2%	31 20.9%	22 22.0%	491 35.1%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	666 29.4%	455 35.4%	40 25.5%	24 27.0%	54 17.6%	21 20.1%	22 30.8%	31 20.7%	19 19.2%	485 34.7%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	239 10.6%	165 12.8%	15 9.9%	10 10.8%	14 4.6%	7 6.5%	5 7.0%	21 14.2%	2 2.3%	176 12.6%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	215 9.5%	152 11.8%	14 8.7%	7 8.2%	12 3.8%	6 6.0%	3 4.2%	20 13.5%	1 0.8%	163 11.6%

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS
BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN														
	TOTAL ONT	TREG 501	TREG 502	TREG 503	TREG 504	TREG 505	TREG 506	TREG 507	TREG 508	TREG 509	TREG 510	TREG 511	TREG 512	CMA 535	CMA 505
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	11977	1910	2635	679	1185	1413	1964	344	832	138	211	524	141	1693	1361
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	22514	2380	3962	1390	5027	4011	3856	277	578	188	323	353	170	7786	2794
ANY OVERNIGHT VISIT IN ONTARIO	16227	1803	3029	1163	3160	3099	2353	248	539	162	300	272	98	5139	1254
	72.1%	75.8%	76.5%	83.7%	62.9%	77.3%	61.0%	89.5%	93.3%	85.9%	92.8%	77.2%	57.7%	66.0%	44.9%
REGION 501	1827	637	391	108	347	216	71	11	13	14	13	5	-	515	48
	8.1%	26.8%	9.9%	7.7%	6.9%	5.4%	1.8%	4.0%	2.3%	7.6%	4.0%	1.5%		6.6%	1.7%
REGION 502	2232	321	669	181	500	322	143	29	38	8	10	10	-	737	62
	9.9%	13.5%	16.9%	13.1%	9.9%	8.0%	3.7%	10.6%	6.6%	4.4%	3.0%	2.7%		9.5%	2.2%
REGION 503	2852	228	661	378	936	485	64	19	46	9	21	4	-	1400	30
	12.7%	9.6%	16.7%	27.2%	18.6%	12.1%	1.7%	6.9%	8.0%	5.0%	6.4%	1.1%		18.0%	1.1%
REGION 504	2300	360	454	159	239	321	500	61	105	21	33	35	12	342	324
	10.2%	15.1%	11.5%	11.5%	4.8%	8.0%	13.0%	21.9%	18.2%	11.3%	10.3%	9.9%	7.3%	4.4%	11.6%
REGION 505	2522	104	358	129	502	1162	197	21	29	9	8	2	1	1194	116
	11.2%	4.4%	9.0%	9.3%	10.0%	29.0%	5.1%	7.4%	5.1%	4.8%	2.4%	0.5%	0.3%	15.3%	4.2%
REGION 506	2658	83	268	76	320	466	1330	35	35	10	19	14	3	521	635
	11.8%	3.5%	6.8%	5.5%	6.4%	11.6%	34.5%	12.5%	6.0%	5.1%	5.9%	3.9%	1.9%	6.7%	22.7%
REGION 507	432	20	48	47	89	57	40	49	56	8	17	3	-	120	22
	1.9%	0.9%	1.2%	3.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%	17.6%	9.6%	4.4%	5.1%	0.8%		1.5%	0.8%
REGION 508	820	51	127	58	194	53	36	23	163	26	73	15	1	233	25
	3.6%	2.1%	3.2%	4.2%	3.9%	1.3%	0.9%	8.2%	28.3%	13.8%	22.7%	4.2%	0.6%	3.0%	0.9%
REGION 509	225	18	18	18	18	15	18	8	34	54	10	14	-	27	10
	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	2.8%	5.9%	28.7%	3.2%	4.0%		0.4%	0.3%
REGION 510	253	5	35	12	13	17	17	6	25	3	107	11	2	41	16
	1.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	2.3%	4.4%	1.4%	33.1%	3.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%
REGION 511	283	8	16	7	21	8	16	1	5	13	6	152	30	21	7
	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	7.0%	1.8%	43.2%	17.4%	0.3%	0.3%
REGION 512	146	7	10	8	6	15	7	1	1	-	1	37	54	16	1
	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	10.5%	31.7%	0.2%	*
REGION 599	26	5	14	-	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%		0.1%	*	*		0.2%					*	*
TORONTO CMA 535	3179	390	581	238	432	716	532	70	113	23	37	36	12	900	337
	14.1%	16.4%	14.7%	17.2%	8.6%	17.8%	13.8%	25.4%	19.6%	12.1%	11.5%	10.1%	7.3%	11.6%	12.1%
OTTAWA/HULL CMA 505	1014	40	140	38	172	153	381	27	23	7	17	11	3	240	175
	4.5%	1.7%	3.5%	2.7%	3.4%	3.8%	9.9%	9.9%	4.0%	4.0%	5.2%	3.3%	1.6%	3.1%	6.3%

Continued

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS
BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN														
	TOTAL ONT	TREG 501	TREG 502	TREG 503	TREG 504	TREG 505	TREG 506	TREG 507	TREG 508	TREG 509	TREG 510	TREG 511	TREG 512	CMA 535	CMA 505
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	11977	1910	2635	679	1185	1413	1964	344	832	138	211	524	141	1693	1361
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	22514	2380	3962	1390	5027	4011	3856	277	578	188	323	353	170	7786	2794
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER REGION IN PROVINCE	-	1172	2361	787	2930	1940	1029	200	377	109	194	121	44	4247	1138
		49.3%	59.6%	56.6%	58.3%	48.4%	26.7%	72.4%	65.2%	58.1%	60.0%	34.3%	26.0%	54.5%	40.7%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	2742	130	312	55	664	321	1094	21	21	8	19	37	58	906	1208
	12.2%	5.5%	7.9%	4.0%	13.2%	8.0%	28.4%	7.4%	3.7%	4.4%	6.0%	10.5%	34.1%	11.6%	43.2%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	2631	114	287	49	643	310	1077	18	18	7	15	36	56	878	1200
	11.7%	4.8%	7.3%	3.5%	12.8%	7.7%	27.9%	6.7%	3.2%	3.9%	4.8%	10.1%	33.0%	11.3%	42.9%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	3832	486	672	189	1237	629	468	15	28	20	13	57	19	1784	373
	17.0%	20.4%	17.0%	13.6%	24.6%	15.7%	12.1%	5.5%	4.8%	10.9%	3.9%	16.1%	11.1%	22.9%	13.4%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	3655	462	645	178	1224	602	425	11	20	19	8	45	16	1769	340
	16.2%	19.4%	16.3%	12.8%	24.4%	15.0%	11.0%	3.8%	3.5%	10.2%	2.4%	12.7%	9.3%	22.7%	12.2%

CTS 99 - DIAGNOSTIC TABLES (PERSON TRIP FILE) 36-1

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS

BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN																					
	TOTAL QUE	TREG 401	TREG 402	TREG 403	TREG 404	TREG 405	TREG 406	TREG 407	TREG 408	TREG 409	TREG 410	TREG 411	TREG 412	TREG 413	TREG 414	TREG 415	TREG 416	TREG 417	TREG 418	TREG 419	CMA 462	CMA 421
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	6167	7	245	229	501	29	393	729	583	734	190	269	714	403	314	504	101	68	27	127	1422	554
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	12200	5	190	249	1260	22	546	830	479	2402	528	673	3339	476	284	431	49	35	54	348	6304	1440
ANY OVERNIGHT VISIT IN QUEBEC	9162	4	171	242	1072	20	468	761	366	1708	444	553	1929	367	260	410	49	33	39	265	4021	1226
	75.1%	82.4%	90.0%	97.1%	85.1%	91.4%	85.8%	91.7%	76.4%	71.1%	84.1%	82.1%	57.8%	77.2%	91.4%	95.2%	100.0%	94.0%	72.2%	76.3%	63.8%	85.2%
REGION 401	19	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	13	2
	0.2%		0.2%	0.3%	0.1%		0.3%	0.1%		0.3%			0.2%		0.4%	0.1%				0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
REGION 402	228	-	50	29	26	-	14	10	6	37	7	7	29	4	2	3	5	1	-	-	67	34
	1.9%	6.8%	26.1%	11.5%	2.1%		2.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	9.3%	2.6%			1.1%	2.3%
REGION 403	382	2	39	41	60	2	31	21	15	73	6	11	49	2	1	11	7	2	-	11	122	74
	3.1%	38.7%	20.6%	16.5%	4.8%	7.9%	5.6%	2.5%	3.1%	3.0%	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%	0.3%	0.4%	2.5%	13.7%	5.0%		3.3%	1.9%	5.2%
REGION 404	1472	1	43	87	160	11	69	92	74	252	54	89	293	52	19	99	22	9	-	48	610	162
	12.1%	20.3%	22.6%	34.9%	12.7%	46.9%	12.7%	11.1%	15.4%	10.5%	10.3%	13.2%	8.8%	10.9%	6.7%	23.0%	43.8%	25.0%		13.7%	9.7%	11.2%
REGION 405	180	-	-	3	53	-	14	5	4	23	12	7	24	5	1	16	3	1	-	9	72	58
	1.5%			1.3%	4.2%		2.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	2.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	3.7%	5.4%	3.8%		2.6%	1.1%	4.0%
REGION 406	506	-	1	15	74	-	90	57	27	92	15	14	74	7	7	10	-	-	-	23	183	111
	4.1%		0.7%	6.1%	5.8%		16.4%	6.9%	5.5%	3.8%	2.9%	2.1%	2.2%	1.4%	2.3%	2.4%	0.7%			6.6%	2.9%	7.7%
REGION 407	965	-	2	14	106	-	28	230	34	168	45	42	257	8	7	11	-	1	1	9	426	112
	7.9%		1.1%	5.5%	8.4%	1.7%	5.2%	27.8%	7.1%	7.0%	8.6%	6.3%	7.7%	1.7%	2.5%	2.6%	0.9%	4.2%	1.3%	2.5%	6.8%	7.8%
REGION 408	867	-	2	4	47	-	27	80	55	223	36	25	307	14	5	11	-	-	2	29	555	50
	7.1%		1.2%	1.6%	3.7%	1.8%	5.0%	9.7%	11.5%	9.3%	6.8%	3.8%	9.2%	2.9%	1.6%	2.5%			3.3%	8.4%	8.8%	3.5%
REGION 409	632	-	1	9	49	-	14	44	27	306	16	37	82	26	10	5	1	-	-	4	290	47
	5.2%	7.7%	0.7%	3.5%	3.9%	2.2%	2.5%	5.3%	5.7%	12.8%	3.0%	5.4%	2.5%	5.5%	3.4%	1.2%	2.1%			1.1%	4.6%	3.3%
REGION 410	589	-	2	2	30	-	4	25	5	112	116	49	204	8	1	1	-	-	-	28	466	34
	4.8%		1.3%	0.8%	2.4%	1.8%	0.8%	3.0%	1.0%	4.7%	22.0%	7.3%	6.1%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%			7.9%	7.4%	2.3%
REGION 411	890	-	-	1	15	-	8	18	14	215	35	97	365	30	19	3	-	-	1	68	688	21
	7.3%	6.8%		0.5%	1.2%		1.5%	2.2%	2.9%	8.9%	6.6%	14.3%	10.9%	6.4%	6.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%	19.7%	10.9%	1.4%
REGION 412	1167	2	30	33	288	4	104	119	80	81	40	83	94	65	44	76	3	7	10	2	157	332
	9.6%	54.5%	15.7%	13.4%	22.9%	18.7%	19.1%	14.4%	16.7%	3.4%	7.6%	12.4%	2.8%	13.7%	15.5%	17.6%	6.9%	19.4%	19.0%	0.5%	2.5%	23.1%
REGION 413	406	-	2	4	18	-	15	11	5	64	5	57	54	135	19	3	-	-	-	13	151	18
	3.3%		0.8%	1.5%	1.4%		2.7%	1.4%	1.0%	2.7%	1.0%	8.5%	1.6%	28.5%	6.9%	0.6%				3.8%	2.4%	1.3%
REGION 414	236	-	-	-	4	-	1	11	6	23	5	19	9	17	133	5	-	1	-	3	40	4
	1.9%				0.3%		0.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	2.8%	0.3%	3.6%	46.6%	1.1%		1.9%		1.0%	0.6%	0.3%
REGION 415	493	-	1	5	91	1	25	28	13	44	24	8	67	5	5	154	7	-	-	15	145	109
	4.0%		0.4%	2.1%	7.3%	4.2%	4.6%	3.3%	2.7%	1.9%	4.6%	1.2%	2.0%	1.0%	1.8%	35.9%	13.3%			4.3%	2.3%	7.6%
REGION 416	112	-	3	4	23	1	20	7	4	5	5	-	22	2	-	9	2	4	-	-	29	30
	0.9%	6.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	6.3%	3.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%		0.7%	0.4%		2.2%	3.2%	12.7%			0.5%	2.1%
REGION 417	68	-	-	-	14	-	4	5	3	6	3	4	14	1	-	3	4	9	-	-	23	18
	0.6%		0.2%		1.1%		0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%		0.6%	7.6%	24.3%			0.4%	1.2%

Continued

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS
BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN																					
	TOTAL QUE	TREG 401	TREG 402	TREG 403	TREG 404	TREG 405	TREG 406	TREG 407	TREG 408	TREG 409	TREG 410	TREG 411	TREG 412	TREG 413	TREG 414	TREG 415	TREG 416	TREG 417	TREG 418	TREG 419	CMA 462	CMA 421
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	6167	7	245	229	501	29	393	729	583	734	190	269	714	403	314	504	101	68	27	127	1422	554
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	12200	5	190	249	1260	22	546	830	479	2402	528	673	3339	476	284	431	49	35	54	348	6304	1440
REGION 418	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	8	-	3	1	-	-	25	-	13	-
	0.4%								0.1%		0.4%	0.7%	0.2%		0.9%	0.2%			46.9%		0.2%	
REGION 419	87	-	-	4	-	-	3	7	3	13	24	13	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	9	44	-
	0.7%	7.7%		1.5%			0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	4.6%	2.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.1%				2.5%	0.7%	
REGION 499	27	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19
	0.2%			0.3%	1.5%						0.5%		0.2%								0.1%	1.3%
MONTREAL CMA 462	1719	3	32	41	310	5	112	156	104	341	90	125	144	79	54	79	4	7	10	21	491	351
	14.1%	68.9%	17.0%	16.6%	24.6%	22.7%	20.6%	18.8%	21.8%	14.2%	17.1%	18.6%	4.3%	16.5%	18.9%	18.4%	9.1%	19.4%	19.0%	6.0%	7.8%	24.4%
QUEBEC CITY CMA 421	1377	1	39	84	103	11	77	81	74	243	52	95	278	49	19	97	22	9	-	44	590	110
	11.3%	20.3%	20.8%	33.9%	8.1%	46.9%	14.2%	9.7%	15.5%	10.1%	9.8%	14.1%	8.3%	10.3%	6.6%	22.6%	44.5%	25.0%		12.6%	9.4%	7.7%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER REGION IN PROVINCE	-	4	121	201	912	20	379	531	311	1415	330	456	1835	232	130	259	48	25	14	257	3538	1116
		82.4%	63.9%	80.7%	72.4%	91.4%	69.5%	64.0%	65.0%	58.9%	62.4%	67.8%	55.0%	48.7%	45.6%	60.1%	96.8%	69.7%	25.3%	73.8%	56.1%	77.5%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	1607	2	17	6	98	-	35	30	59	334	28	67	772	83	25	9	-	3	9	32	1176	105
	13.2%	37.9%	9.0%	2.3%	7.8%		6.4%	3.6%	12.3%	13.9%	5.3%	9.9%	23.1%	17.5%	8.8%	2.1%	0.6%	7.7%	16.2%	9.1%	18.6%	7.3%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	1560	1	17	4	97	-	31	29	55	330	28	67	750	81	21	7	-	2	9	32	1154	101
	12.8%	17.6%	9.0%	1.7%	7.7%		5.6%	3.5%	11.5%	13.7%	5.3%	9.9%	22.5%	17.1%	7.3%	1.7%		6.0%	16.2%	9.1%	18.3%	7.0%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	1519	-	3	3	96	2	49	40	61	369	58	55	666	29	8	22	1	1	6	51	1139	118
	12.4%		1.7%	1.2%	7.6%	8.6%	8.9%	4.9%	12.8%	15.4%	10.9%	8.2%	19.9%	6.0%	2.9%	5.1%	1.1%	1.6%	11.6%	14.6%	18.1%	8.2%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	1478	-	2	3	92	2	47	40	58	364	56	54	659	27	3	13	-	-	6	51	1128	112
	12.1%		1.0%	1.2%	7.3%	8.6%	8.7%	4.8%	12.2%	15.1%	10.6%	8.0%	19.7%	5.7%	1.2%	3.1%			11.6%	14.6%	17.9%	7.8%

CTS 99 - DIAGNOSTIC TABLES (PERSON TRIP FILE) 37-1

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS
BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN						
	TOTAL N.B.	TREG 301	TREG 302	TREG 303	TREG 304	TREG 305	CMA 310
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	2081	408	606	572	327	166	450
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	1457	354	443	355	201	102	275
ANY OVERNIGHT VISIT IN N.B.	918	291	255	205	114	53	157
	63.1%	82.1%	57.4%	57.8%	56.9%	51.6%	57.0%
REGION 301	276	150	60	23	30	12	18
	19.0%	42.4%	13.6%	6.6%	15.0%	11.9%	6.5%
REGION 302	281	85	106	50	26	13	43
	19.3%	23.9%	23.9%	14.1%	13.1%	12.8%	15.8%
REGION 303	130	12	30	50	32	6	36
	8.9%	3.2%	6.7%	14.2%	16.2%	5.4%	13.2%
REGION 304	181	37	45	69	12	18	49
	12.4%	10.5%	10.1%	19.5%	6.2%	17.4%	17.7%
REGION 305	55	8	15	14	13	6	12
	3.8%	2.1%	3.4%	3.8%	6.6%	5.7%	4.2%
SAINT JOHN CMA 310	84	7	20	30	24	3	22
	5.8%	2.1%	4.5%	8.4%	11.9%	2.9%	8.2%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER REGION IN PROVINCE	-	140	149	155	102	47	134
		39.6%	33.6%	43.7%	50.8%	45.9%	48.9%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	463	62	173	117	72	40	92
	31.8%	17.6%	39.1%	32.8%	35.7%	38.9%	33.3%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	453	60	170	113	71	39	89
	31.1%	16.9%	38.4%	31.9%	35.2%	38.0%	32.4%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	101	6	25	42	16	13	34
	7.0%	1.8%	5.6%	11.7%	7.9%	12.4%	12.3%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	85	4	18	36	16	11	29
	5.8%	1.1%	4.1%	10.2%	7.9%	10.4%	10.5%

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS
BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN								
	TOTAL N.S.	TREG 201	TREG 202	TREG 203	TREG 204	TREG 205	TREG 206	TREG 207	CMA 205
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	2887	647	447	772	78	272	385	286	814
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	2438	301	289	894	69	323	335	228	953
ANY OVERNIGHT VISIT IN N.S.	1801	242	238	563	57	266	264	172	605
	73.9%	80.4%	82.4%	63.1%	82.5%	82.5%	78.7%	75.2%	63.6%
REGION 201	269	80	29	120	3	9	14	13	121
	11.0%	26.7%	10.1%	13.4%	4.7%	2.9%	4.3%	5.6%	12.7%
REGION 202	273	28	97	118	2	8	9	10	126
	11.2%	9.3%	33.6%	13.2%	3.5%	2.5%	2.6%	4.6%	13.2%
REGION 203	489	78	82	72	23	115	89	30	93
	20.1%	26.0%	28.3%	8.0%	33.8%	35.6%	26.7%	13.2%	9.8%
REGION 204	59	2	3	31	11	1	5	5	34
	2.4%	0.8%	1.2%	3.5%	15.7%	0.3%	1.6%	2.1%	3.6%
REGION 205	281	11	9	103	11	105	26	16	105
	11.5%	3.7%	3.1%	11.5%	16.4%	32.6%	7.6%	7.1%	11.0%
REGION 206	274	34	10	78	10	23	69	49	83
	11.3%	11.2%	3.5%	8.8%	14.3%	7.2%	20.8%	21.7%	8.7%
REGION 207	183	10	8	53	-	8	54	49	55
	7.5%	3.2%	2.9%	5.9%	0.4%	2.6%	16.1%	21.3%	5.8%
HALIFAX CMA 205	516	79	83	96	23	115	90	30	117
	21.1%	26.2%	28.6%	10.8%	33.8%	35.6%	26.8%	13.2%	12.3%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER REGION IN PROVINCE	-	162	141	499	50	161	194	123	495
		53.9%	48.8%	55.8%	72.4%	50.0%	58.0%	53.9%	52.0%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	556	51	44	287	12	49	61	50	302
	22.8%	17.1%	15.4%	32.1%	16.9%	15.3%	18.3%	22.1%	31.7%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	538	49	42	279	12	46	60	50	294
	22.1%	16.2%	14.4%	31.3%	16.9%	14.1%	18.0%	22.1%	30.8%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	118	12	12	62	1	12	13	7	65
	4.8%	4.1%	4.1%	6.9%	1.1%	3.6%	3.8%	2.9%	6.8%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	99	10	9	51	-	11	11	6	53
	4.0%	3.4%	3.2%	5.7%	0.6%	3.4%	3.2%	2.7%	5.6%

CTS 99 - DIAGNOSTIC TABLES (PERSON TRIP FILE) 39-1

OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD VISITS IN CANADA'S TOURISM REGIONS
BASE: OVERNIGHT HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

	TRIP ORIGIN						
	TOTAL PEI	TOTAL NFLD	TREG 001	TREG 002	TREG 003	TREG 004	TREG 005	CMA 001
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	795	1858	702	351	387	349	69	475
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	191	927	442	158	151	138	38	332
ANY OVERNIGHT VISIT IN PEI	60	6	3	-	1	1	1	3
	31.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	1.5%	0.8%
ANY OVERNIGHT VISIT IN NFLD	2	792	354	150	144	111	33	251
	1.0%	85.4%	80.0%	94.6%	95.5%	80.9%	86.2%	75.6%
REGION 001	-	352	193	79	50	23	7	116
	0.1%	38.0%	43.5%	49.8%	33.4%	16.8%	19.0%	34.9%
REGION 002	-	144	79	48	10	6	1	66
		15.5%	17.9%	30.5%	6.6%	4.1%	2.4%	20.0%
REGION 003	-	157	52	21	64	18	2	43
	0.2%	16.9%	11.8%	13.0%	42.5%	12.8%	5.1%	13.0%
REGION 004	1	128	31	5	19	67	6	27
	0.5%	13.8%	7.0%	3.2%	12.8%	48.6%	16.8%	8.2%
REGION 005	-	25	4	-	1	1	19	3
	0.2%	2.7%	0.9%		0.8%	0.8%	49.7%	0.8%
ST. JOHN'S CMA 001	-	230	84	69	48	22	7	30
	0.1%	24.8%	19.1%	43.4%	31.5%	16.1%	19.0%	9.1%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER REGION IN PROVINCE	-	-	162	102	80	45	15	23
			36.6%	64.7%	53.3%	32.8%	38.3%	7.0%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	123	130	81	10	8	24	8	302
	64.5%	14.1%	18.3%	6.4%	5.1%	17.6%	20.1%	91.2%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER PROVINCES	123	122	79	7	7	24	5	71
	64.4%	13.1%	17.8%	4.5%	4.5%	17.4%	13.6%	21.4%
ANY NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	12	23	16	3	-	3	-	15
	6.5%	2.5%	3.7%	1.9%	0.3%	2.4%	0.7%	4.6%
ALL NIGHTS SPENT IN OTHER COUNTRY	8	14	10	1	-	2	-	10
	4.4%	1.5%	2.3%	0.9%		1.7%	0.2%	3.0%

TYPE OF TRIPS TAKEN
BASE: TOTAL HOUSEHOLD TRIPS

		MONTH OF TRIP											
	TOTAL	JANUARY	FEB-RUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT-EMBER	OCTOBER	NOV-EMBER	DEC-EMBER
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	73019	5620	4625	4038	3712	4179	5353	5378	6296	5640	4961	5913	6080
TOTAL (WEIGHTED - 000s)	116467	4764	3332	5191	11321	8019	18799	13043	8893	6504	4330	4761	10697
SAME-DAY TRIPS	56920	2337	1622	2390	4724	4051	9679	7489	5379	3609	1887	2092	4592
	48.9	49.1	48.7	46.0	41.7	50.5	51.5	57.4	60.5	55.5	43.6	43.9	42.9
NON-DOMESTIC DESTINATION	1308	-	34	12	90	62	233	161	152	159	47	9	61
	1.1		1.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.6
DESTINATION IN CANADA	55612	2337	1588	2378	4634	3989	9446	7328	5228	3451	1841	2083	4531
	47.7	49.1	47.7	45.8	40.9	49.7	50.2	56.2	58.8	53.1	42.5	43.7	42.4
OVERNIGHT TRIPS	59546	2426	1710	2801	6598	3968	9120	5555	3513	2894	2442	2669	6105
	51.1	50.9	51.3	54.0	58.3	49.5	48.5	42.6	39.5	44.5	56.4	56.1	57.1
NO NIGHTS IN CANADA	7393	99	91	184	969	476	1640	955	495	385	217	123	558
	6.3	2.1	2.7	3.6	8.6	5.9	8.7	7.3	5.6	5.9	5.0	2.6	5.2
ANY NIGHTS IN CANADA	52153	2328	1619	2617	5629	3492	7480	4599	3018	2510	2225	2546	5547
	44.8	48.9	48.6	50.4	49.7	43.5	39.8	35.3	33.9	38.6	51.4	53.5	51.9
ALL NIGHTS IN CANADA	51615	2306	1600	2607	5613	3449	7416	4570	2984	2474	2193	2518	5492
	44.3	48.4	48.0	50.2	49.6	43.0	39.5	35.0	33.6	38.0	50.6	52.9	51.3

CTS 99 - DIAGNOSTIC TABLES (PERSON FILE) 41-1

			MONTH OF TRIP											
	TOTAL	AVERAGE	JANUARY	FEB-RUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT-EMBER	OCTOBER	NOV-EMBER	DEC-EMBER
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	174344	14529	14906	15180	14969	15001	14772	14739	14557	14614	14472	13267	13940	13927
SAME-DAY TRIP TAKERS														
NONE	149646	12471	13049	13154	12977	12788	12629	12510	12269	12141	12465	11442	12145	12077
	85.8	85.8	87.5	86.7	86.7	85.2	85.5	84.9	84.3	83.1	86.1	86.2	87.1	86.7
ANY WITH ALL DESTINATIONS OUTSIDE CANADA	482	40	44	45	37	37	47	33	59	46	35	33	35	31
	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
ANY WITH ANY DESTINATIONS IN CANADA	24216	2018	1813	1981	1955	2176	2096	2196	2229	2427	1972	1792	1760	1819
	13.9	13.9	12.2	13.1	13.1	14.5	14.2	14.9	15.3	16.6	13.6	13.5	12.6	13.1
NUMBER OF TRIPS TAKEN (INCLUDING IDENTICAL TRIPS)														
1	13173	1098	994	1069	1062	1213	1129	1180	1177	1242	1077	1052	1019	959
	7.6	7.6	6.7	7.0	7.1	8.1	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.5	7.4	7.9	7.3	6.9
2	5574	465	434	455	444	496	504	490	526	566	473	379	376	431
	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.1
3	2375	198	157	176	211	205	219	241	211	273	187	143	149	203
	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5
4	1441	120	94	124	112	119	115	142	157	171	114	96	95	102
	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
5	547	46	44	42	42	43	49	50	60	64	34	40	37	42
	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
6	394	33	36	46	28	33	28	34	39	36	30	31	25	28
	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
7	125	10	11	11	12	7	12	10	13	13	15	5	8	8
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
8	196	16	13	25	12	17	8	21	14	23	13	21	19	10
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
9	50	4	4	7	4	9	5	2	1	5	3	3	5	2
	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10+	341	28	26	26	28	34	27	26	31	34	26	22	27	34
	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
AVERAGE PER ADULT	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.27
AVERAGE PER SAME-DAY TRIP TAKER	2.04	2.04	2.03	2.09	2.03	2.02	2.02	2.04	2.07	2.13	1.99	1.95	2.00	2.08

Continued

			MONTH OF TRIP											
	TOTAL	AVERAGE	JANUARY	FEB-RUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT-EMBER	OCTOBER	NOV-EMBER	DEC-EMBER
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	174344	14529	14906	15180	14969	15001	14772	14739	14557	14614	14472	13267	13940	13927
NUMBER OF SAME-DAY TRIP RECORDS														
1	19110	1593	1437	1576	1548	1728	1676	1739	1699	1870	1565	1436	1422	1414
	11.0	11.0	9.6	10.4	10.3	11.5	11.3	11.8	11.7	12.8	10.8	10.8	10.2	10.2
2	3801	317	289	299	301	352	326	336	385	404	311	254	241	303
	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.2
3	905	75	58	68	68	63	69	90	101	108	71	73	60	76
	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
4	262	22	13	22	25	24	18	18	33	36	13	21	23	16
	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
5	78	7	10	8	10	6	5	7	6	6	5	3	6	6
	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6	38	3	3	6	2	1	-	3	2	2	6	3	6	4
	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
7	11	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	2	1	-
	*	*	*		*		*	*	*			*	*	
8	6	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
	*	*				*	*		*	*	*		*	
9	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	*	*				*								
10+	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	*	*	*	*				*						
AVERAGE PER SAME-DAY TRIP TAKER	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.29	1.27	1.26	1.29	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.30

Continued

			MONTH OF TRIP											
	TOTAL	AVERAGE	JANUARY	FEB-RUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT-EMBER	OCTOBER	NOV-EMBER	DEC-EMBER
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	174344	14529	14906	15180	14969	15001	14772	14739	14557	14614	14472	13267	13940	13927
OVERNIGHT TRIP TAKERS														
NONE	139694	11641	12711	12840	12277	12275	11815	11744	10304	10142	11659	10865	11882	11180
	80.1	80.1	85.3	84.6	82.0	81.8	80.0	79.7	70.8	69.4	80.6	81.9	85.2	80.3
ANY WITH NO NIGHTS IN CANADA (NON-DOMESTIC ONLY)	3596	300	279	331	446	372	288	256	329	312	250	249	251	233
	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
ANY WITH ANY NIGHTS IN CANADA	31054	2588	1916	2009	2246	2354	2669	2739	3924	4160	2563	2153	1807	2514
	17.8	17.8	12.9	13.2	15.0	15.7	18.1	18.6	27.0	28.5	17.7	16.2	13.0	18.1
NUMBER OF TRIPS TAKEN (INCLUDING IDENTICAL TRIPS)														
1	22913	1909	1430	1480	1706	1763	1945	1988	2758	2953	1873	1621	1396	2000
	13.1	13.1	9.6	9.7	11.4	11.8	13.2	13.5	18.9	20.2	12.9	12.2	10.0	14.4
2	4804	400	285	329	335	349	421	417	646	653	408	351	270	340
	2.8	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.8	4.4	4.5	2.8	2.6	1.9	2.4
3	1719	143	108	97	102	118	170	185	278	276	143	80	72	90
	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
4	1095	91	61	74	59	82	90	109	157	185	104	72	49	53
	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
5	241	20	13	13	18	18	19	23	49	39	13	15	9	12
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	128	11	11	10	6	15	13	9	11	25	11	7	3	7
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
7	41	3	3	-	4	4	1	5	8	9	2	1	1	3
	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*
8	36	3	3	3	5	-	3	1	2	5	4	1	5	4
	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9	7	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
	*	*		*	*					*	*	*	*	
10+	70	6	2	2	9	5	7	2	15	14	4	4	1	5
	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*
AVERAGE PER ADULT	0.26	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.42	0.44	0.26	0.23	0.18	0.24
AVERAGE PER OVERNIGHT TRIP TAKER	1.47	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.45	1.48	1.48	1.55	1.55	1.47	1.41	1.38	1.34

Continued

			MONTH OF TRIP											
	TOTAL	AVERAGE	JANUARY	FEB-RUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT-EMBER	OCTOBER	NOV-EMBER	DEC-EMBER
TOTAL (UNWEIGHTED)	174344	14529	14906	15180	14969	15001	14772	14739	14557	14614	14472	13267	13940	13927
NUMBER OF OVERNIGHT TRIP RECORDS														
1	26394	2200	1654	1720	1929	2035	2277	2361	3192	3402	2180	1864	1580	2200
	15.1	15.1	11.1	11.3	12.9	13.6	15.4	16.0	21.9	23.3	15.1	14.0	11.3	15.8
2	3870	323	227	244	274	266	327	315	595	604	318	250	182	268
	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	4.1	4.1	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.9
3	651	54	25	37	35	41	56	55	117	124	54	32	37	38
	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
4	119	10	9	8	7	7	9	6	16	29	10	5	7	6
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	*
5	13	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	1	1	1	2
	*	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*
6	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	*	*				*				*		*		
7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	*	*				*								
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	*	*						*						
10+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE PER OVERNIGHT	1.18	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.23	1.23	1.18	1.16	1.16	1.15

Appendix O – Domestic Travel by Number of Adults in the Household

SOURCE: CTS, 1999 PERSON FILE		DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT TRIPS REPORTED IN REFERENCE MONTH						
	Total	**None**	**Any**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5+**
Respondents	174344	139694	34650	22913	4804	1719	1095	523
1 Adult in HH	51739	42442	9297	6031	1346	514	329	164
2 Adults in HH	87809	69114	18695	12656	2514	877	555	226
3+ Adults in HH	34796	28138	6658	4317	944	328	211	133

Horizontal %s	**Total**	**None**	**Any**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5+**
Respondents	174344	80.1%	19.9%	13.1%	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%
1 Adult in HH	51739	82.0%	18.0%	11.7%	2.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%
2 Adults in HH	87809	78.7%	21.3%	14.4%	2.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%
3+ Adults in HH	34796	80.9%	19.1%	12.4%	2.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%

Vertical %s	**Total**	**None**	**Any**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5+**
Respondents	174344	139694	34650	22913	4804	1719	1095	523
1 Adult in HH	29.7%	30.4%	26.8%	26.3%	28.0%	29.9%	30.0%	31.4%
2 Adults in HH	50.4%	49.5%	54.0%	55.2%	52.3%	51.0%	50.7%	43.2%
3+ Adults in HH	20.0%	20.1%	19.2%	18.8%	19.7%	19.1%	19.3%	25.4%

SOURCE: CTS, 1999 PERSON FILE		DOMESTIC SAME-DAY TRIPS REPORTED IN REFERENCE MONTH						
	Total	**None**	**Any**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5+**
Respondents	174344	149646	24698	13173	5574	2375	1441	1653
1 Adult in HH	51739	45669	6070	3317	1339	550	333	389
2 Adults in HH	87809	74028	13781	7348	3077	1340	834	935
3+ Adults in HH	34796	29949	4847	2508	1158	485	274	329

Horizontal %s	**Total**	**None**	**Any**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5+**
Respondents	174344	85.8%	14.2%	7.6%	3.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%
1 Adult in HH	51739	88.3%	11.7%	6.4%	2.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%
2 Adults in HH	87809	84.3%	15.7%	8.4%	3.5%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%
3+ Adults in HH	34796	86.1%	13.9%	7.2%	3.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%

Vertical %s	**Total**	**None**	**Any**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5+**
Respondents	174344	149646	24698	13173	5574	2375	1441	1653
1 Adult in HH	29.7%	30.5%	24.6%	25.2%	24.0%	23.2%	23.1%	23.5%
2 Adults in HH	50.4%	49.5%	55.8%	55.8%	55.2%	56.4%	57.9%	56.6%
3+ Adults in HH	20.0%	20.0%	19.6%	19.0%	20.8%	20.4%	19.0%	19.9%

Appendix P – Nominal Schedule to Achieve a Summer 2004 Release Date for QI 2004 Data Based on New Methodology

(Submitted by Scott Meis, July 16, 2001)

2001	Pre-feasibility study I - requirements definition and conceptual design
2001	Pre-feasibility study II - preliminary feasibility assessment, costing and implementation timing assessment
2001(fall)	Decision re Conceptual redesign
2002	Development and testing Phase I
2003	Development and testing Phase II - including design of data conversion estimates
2002	New design partnership agreement
2003(Fall)	Decision re Implementation of Design
2004	Implementation of New Data Collection Design
2004	Release of preliminary results with new design
2005	Release of final results of new design
2005	Evaluation assessment of new design
2006	Design fine tuning adjustments

Characteristics of Trips

Month	SeqID	Trip #	Child Rec	PT Weight	HH Weight	HH Adults	HH Kids	Origin	Destination	Distance	# People on trip	# Adults	# Kids	Total Nights	Nights in Canada	# Identical Trips
1	8878	2	0	1093.26	546.63	2	3	35	35	130	2	2	0	1	1	0
1	8878	3	0	1093.26	1093.26	2	3	35	35	150	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	8878	4	0	1093.26	1093.26	2	3	35	47	2174	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	8878	6	0	1093.26	1093.26	2	3	35	35	350	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	8878	7	0	1093.26	1093.26	2	3	35	59	3302	1	1	0	4	2	0
3	12418	1	0	631.40	631.40	2	2	47	46	1000	1	1	0	2	2	0
3	12418	2	0	631.40	315.70	2	2	47	48	1000	4	2	2	6	6	0
3	12418	3	0	631.40	631.40	2	2	47	47	90	3	1	2	2	2	0
3	12418	4	0	631.40	315.70	2	2	47	47	90	4	2	2	1	1	0
3	12418	5	0	631.40	631.40	2	2	47	47	90	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	958	1	0	242.26	242.26	3	3	11	11	5	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	958	2	0	242.26	242.26	3	3	11	11	5	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	958	3	0	242.26	242.26	3	3	11	11	5	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	958	4	0	242.26	242.26	3	3	11	11	5	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	958	5	0	242.26	242.26	3	3	11	11	5	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	958	6	0	242.26	242.26	3	3	11	11	5	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	3422	1	0	5095.89	5095.89	2	0	24	35	722	1	1	0	1	1	1
4	3422	2	0	2547.94	2547.94	2	0	24	24	450	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	3422	3	0	2547.94	2547.94	2	0	24	12	643	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	3422	4	0	2547.94	2547.94	2	0	24	24	250	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	3422	5	0	2547.94	2547.94	2	0	24	35	722	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	3422	6	0	2547.94	2547.94	2	0	24	24	250	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	4298	1	0	2525.97	2525.97	2	0	24	24	110	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	4298	2	0	2525.97	2525.97	2	0	24	24	150	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	4298	3	0	2525.97	2525.97	2	0	24	24	200	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	4298	4	0	2525.97	2525.97	2	0	24	24	120	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	4298	5	0	2525.97	2525.97	2	0	24	24	100	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	4298	7	0	2525.97	2525.97	2	0	24	24	175	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	8380	1	0	1130.19	1130.19	2	0	35	35	75	1	1	0	1	1	0

Month	SeqID	Trip #	Child Rec	PT Weight	HH Weight	HH Adults	HH Kids	Origin	Destination	Distance	# People on trip	# Adults	# Kids	Total Nights	Nights in Canada	# Identical Trips
4	8380	2	0	1130.19	1130.19	2	0	35	35	75	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	8380	3	0	1130.19	1130.19	2	0	35	35	375	1	1	0	3	3	0
4	8380	4	0	1130.19	1130.19	2	0	35	35	110	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	8380	5	0	2260.37	2260.37	2	0	35	35	75	1	1	0	1	1	1
4	9047	1	0	419.29	419.29	1	0	35	35	118	1	1	0	4	4	0
4	9047	2	0	419.29	419.29	1	0	35	35	45	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	9047	3	0	419.29	419.29	1	0	35	35	45	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	9047	4	0	419.29	419.29	1	0	35	35	45	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	9047	5	0	419.29	419.29	1	0	35	35	45	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	9047	6	0	419.29	419.29	1	0	35	35	45	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	9047	7	0	419.29	419.29	1	0	35	35	45	1	1	0	1	1	0
6	2181	1	0	146.41	146.41	1	0	12	12	80	1	1	0	1	1	0
6	2181	2	0	146.41	146.41	1	0	12	12	112	1	1	0	1	1	0
6	2181	3	0	146.41	146.41	1	0	12	12	160	1	1	0	2	2	0
6	2181	4	0	146.41	146.41	1	0	12	12	70	1	1	0	1	1	0
6	2181	5	0	146.41	146.41	1	0	12	12	100	1	1	0	2	2	0
6	11331	1	0	539.23	539.23	2	0	47	47	250	1	1	0	2	2	0
6	11331	2	0	539.23	539.23	2	0	47	47	250	1	1	0	1	1	0
6	11331	3	0	539.23	539.23	2	0	47	47	358	1	1	0	2	2	0
6	11331	4	0	539.23	539.23	2	0	47	47	364	1	1	0	1	1	0
6	11331	5	0	539.23	539.23	2	0	47	47	250	1	1	0	1	1	0
6	11331	6	0	539.23	539.23	2	0	47	47	250	1	1	0	2	2	0
6	11331	7	0	539.23	539.23	2	0	47	47	250	1	1	0	1	1	0
6	11331	8	0	539.23	539.23	2	0	47	47	364	1	1	0	1	1	0
6	11331	9	0	2156.93	2156.93	2	0	47	47	250	1	1	0	1	1	3
7	8832	1	0	2833.86	1416.93	2	0	35	35	240	2	2	0	3	3	0
7	8832	3	0	2833.86	1416.93	2	0	35	35	112	2	2	0	1	1	0
7	8832	4	0	2833.86	1416.93	2	0	35	35	136	2	2	0	1	1	0
7	8832	5	0	2833.86	1416.93	2	0	35	35	136	2	2	0	1	1	0
7	8832	6	0	2833.86	1416.93	2	0	35	35	120	2	2	0	1	1	0
7	9777	1	0	529.35	529.35	1	0	35	35	421	1	1	0	2	2	1

Month	SeqID	Trip #	Child Rec	PT Weight	HH Weight	HH Adults	HH Kids	Origin	Destination	Distance	# People on trip	# Adults	# Kids	Total Nights	Nights in Canada	# Identical Trips
7	9777	2	0	529.35	529.35	1	0	35	35	500	1	1	0	1	1	1
7	9777	3	0	264.67	264.67	1	0	35	35	597	1	1	0	1	1	0
7	9777	4	0	529.35	529.35	1	0	35	35	347	1	1	0	1	1	1
7	9777	5	0	794.02	794.02	1	0	35	35	95	1	1	0	2	2	2
7	10100	1	0	1880.42	940.21	2	0	46	35	670	2	2	0	2	2	0
7	10100	2	0	5641.27	2820.64	2	0	46	35	250	2	2	0	2	2	2
7	10100	3	0	1880.42	1880.42	2	0	46	46	1000	1	1	0	4	4	0
7	10100	4	0	1880.42	1880.42	2	0	46	46	500	1	1	0	1	1	0
7	10100	5	0	1880.42	1880.42	2	0	46	35	500	1	1	0	2	2	0
7	12088	1	0	467.00	233.50	2	0	47	46	900	2	2	0	3	3	0
7	12088	2	0	467.00	233.50	2	0	47	47	150	2	2	0	3	3	0
7	12088	4	0	467.00	233.50	2	0	47	47	150	2	2	0	6	6	0
7	12088	5	0	467.00	233.50	2	0	47	47	350	2	2	0	4	4	0
7	12088	6	0	467.00	233.50	2	0	47	47	80	2	2	0	10	10	0
8	8042	1	0	2859.54	2859.54	1	0	35	35	240	1	1	0	3	3	3
8	8042	2	0	714.88	714.88	1	0	35	35	400	1	1	0	7	7	0
8	8042	3	0	714.88	714.88	1	0	35	35	120	1	1	0	1	1	0
8	8042	4	0	714.88	714.88	1	0	35	35	400	1	1	0	2	2	0
8	8042	5	0	714.88	714.88	1	0	35	35	675	1	1	0	3	3	0
8	8042	6	0	5004.19	5004.19	1	0	35	35	2	1	1	0	1	1	6
9	6065	1	0	2698.98	2698.98	2	2	35	35	260	1	1	0	2	2	0
9	6065	2	0	2698.98	2698.98	2	2	35	24	393	1	1	0	4	4	0
9	6065	3	0	2698.98	2698.98	2	2	35	35	408	1	1	0	3	3	0
9	6065	4	0	2698.98	2698.98	2	2	35	35	300	1	1	0	1	1	0
9	6065	6	0	2698.98	1349.49	2	2	35	24	320	4	2	2	2	2	0
10	900	1	0	545.46	545.46	3	0	11	11	29	1	1	0	2	2	0
10	900	2	0	545.46	545.46	3	0	11	11	29	1	1	0	2	2	0
10	900	3	0	1090.91	1090.91	3	0	11	11	29	1	1	0	2	2	1
10	900	4	0	545.46	545.46	3	0	11	11	29	1	1	0	2	2	0
10	900	5	0	545.46	545.46	3	0	11	11	29	1	1	0	2	2	0
10	12991	1	0	1024.16	1024.16	1	0	59	59	100	1	1	0	9	9	0

Month	SeqID	Trip #	Child Rec	PT Weight	HH Weight	HH Adults	HH Kids	Origin	Destination	Distance	# People on trip	# Adults	# Kids	Total Nights	Nights in Canada	# Identical Trips
10	12991	2	0	3072.49	3072.49	1	0	59	59	100	1	1	0	1	1	2
10	12991	3	0	1024.16	1024.16	1	0	59	59	468	1	1	0	4	4	0
10	12991	4	0	1024.16	1024.16	1	0	59	59	250	1	1	0	1	1	0
10	12991	5	0	2048.33	2048.33	1	0	59	59	100	1	1	0	2	2	1
10	12991	6	0	1024.16	1024.16	1	0	59	59	222	1	1	0	1	1	0
11	10827	1	0	826.32	826.32	2	2	47	47	250	1	1	0	1	1	0
11	10827	2	0	826.32	826.32	2	2	47	47	187	1	1	0	1	1	0
11	10827	3	0	826.32	826.32	2	2	47	47	380	1	1	0	1	1	0
11	10827	4	0	826.32	826.32	2	2	47	47	390	1	1	0	1	1	0
11	10827	5	0	826.32	826.32	2	2	47	47	410	1	1	0	1	1	0
12	9172	1	0	499.83	499.83	1	0	35	35	300	1	1	0	3	3	0
12	9172	2	0	499.83	499.83	1	0	35	35	659	1	1	0	2	2	0
12	9172	3	0	499.83	499.83	1	0	35	35	400	1	1	0	1	1	0
12	9172	4	0	499.83	499.83	1	0	35	35	520	1	1	0	1	1	0
12	9172	5	0	499.83	499.83	1	0	35	35	150	1	1	0	1	1	0
12	13499	1	0	2320.88	2320.88	1	0	59	59	459	1	1	0	2	2	2
12	13499	2	0	773.63	773.63	1	0	59	59	200	1	1	0	1	1	0
12	13499	3	0	773.63	773.63	1	0	59	59	240	1	1	0	1	1	0
12	13499	5	0	773.63	773.63	1	0	59	59	480	1	1	0	1	1	0
12	13499	8	0	773.63	773.63	1	0	59	59	136	1	1	0	1	1	0