

The increase of \$13,000,000 in expenditures was predominately in the longterm automobile and rail categories which is contrary to the previous year when most of the increase over 1952 was concentrated in the two day automobile class. The increase in purchases declared under the \$100 customs exemption was an important item in the gains experienced in 1953, but this item declined \$6,000,000 in 1954 to a level comparable to the \$66,000,000 figure reported in 1952.

During the latter part of 1954 a study was made on some of the characteristics of Canadian travel to the United States to supplement information otherwise collected.

Although some of the questionnaires reported more than one purpose of visit, final tabulations revealed that 39.4 p.c. reported recreation as the purpose of the trip and 29.9 p.c. reported visits to friends and relatives. Shopping appears to have been merely incidental in the majority of visits. Approximately 21 p.c. reported shopping as the main purpose of the trip and business appeared on 5 p.c. Persons travelling by aeroplane show a higher percentage of business trips than by other types of transportation.

Questionnaires listing more than one purpose of visit were not used in making comparisons on average length of stay and average expenditure per person. The average length of stay varied widely according to purpose of visit. Persons visiting the United States on shopping tours returned to Canada soon after the 48 hour time limit required for customs exemptions. The average length of stay reported by this group was 3.2 days while visits for educational purposes averaged 31 days. In view of the time of year the survey was conducted it is assumed that few university students would be included in the sample reporting education. Persons visiting the United States for miscellaneous purposes stayed an average of two weeks and persons visiting friends and relatives stayed 13 to 14 days.

There was also a wide variation in average expenditures according to purpose of visit. The survey showed that visits for educational purposes had the highest expenditure mainly because of the longer length of stay since the average per person per day was lower than for most other types of visits. Canadians visiting the United States on business had high average expenditures, as a result of higher outlays per day rather than greater length of stay. Persons on shopping tours reported the lowest average expenditure per visit, but the highest average when calculated on a per-person per-day basis. Canadians visiting friends or relatives in the United States have the lowest average expenditure per day of all purposes queried and also low averages per visit.

Travel between Canada and Overseas Countries.—The customary debit balance in travel account between Canada and overseas countries reached an alltime high of \$47,000,000 in 1954, the greatest spread between credits and debits on record. The spread between credits and debits has increased year by year to a point four times greater than the difference recorded in 1949. Expenditures in Canada by non-immigrant arrivals from overseas countries are estimated at \$22,000,000 in 1954, an increase of 10 p.c. over the previous record established in 1953. Included in these totals are transportation costs paid to Canadian carriers.

In 1954, 23,900 non-resident travellers arrived direct from overseas countries at Canadian ports of entry, 12,700 or 53 p.c. of whom travelled by ship and 11,200 or 47 p.c. by air. Compared with 1953 the total figure represents an increase of between 10 and 11 p.c., or approximately 2,300 persons. In addition an estimated 18,000 persons from overseas entered Canada via the United States, making a total of 41,900, an increase of 10 p.c. in the aggregate.

Data on the number of visitors direct from overseas using Canadian carriers as a means of transportation were compiled in 1954; approximately 66 p.c. of the visitors from overseas countries travelled by foreign carrier and 34 p.c. by Canadian air and steamship lines.

Residents of Canada returning via Canadian ports after visits to overseas countries numbered 73,600 in 1954, an increase of 20 p.c. over the previous record established in 1953. Approximately 50 p.c. of the re-entries direct from overseas countries in 1954 returned