



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 1, 1997

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's balance of international payments, third quarter 1997** 2
Higher imports of goods sharply increased the seasonally adjusted current account deficit to \$6.4 billion in the third quarter of 1997. The deficit has now increased for four consecutive quarters, largely because of a drop in the traditional surplus on trade in goods.
- **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, September 1997** 6
Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.2% in September following a pause in August. Combined with a strong gain in July, this raised production 1.2% in the third quarter.

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National economic and financial accounts

Third quarter 1997

The National economic and financial accounts for the third quarter of 1997, originally scheduled for release today, will be published on December 12th.

For further information, contact Karen Wilson (613-951-0439).



MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's balance of international payments

Third quarter 1997

Higher imports of goods sharply increased the seasonally adjusted current account deficit to \$6.4 billion in the third quarter of 1997. The deficit has now increased for four consecutive quarters, largely because the traditional surplus on trade in goods has fallen from a peak of \$11.7 billion in the second quarter of 1996 to \$3.7 billion in the third quarter of 1997. Higher profits of Canadian affiliates of foreign owned companies also contributed to the current account deficit.

In the financial account, which is not seasonally adjusted, foreign companies significantly increased their direct investment in Canada. In addition, foreign portfolio investors also purchased large amounts of Canadian bonds and stocks. At the same time, Canadian mutual funds and pension funds purchased a record amount of foreign bonds. Canadian and U.S. long-term federal bond yields edged down, now marginally favouring investment in the United States. The stock markets in both countries climbed to record levels during the quarter.

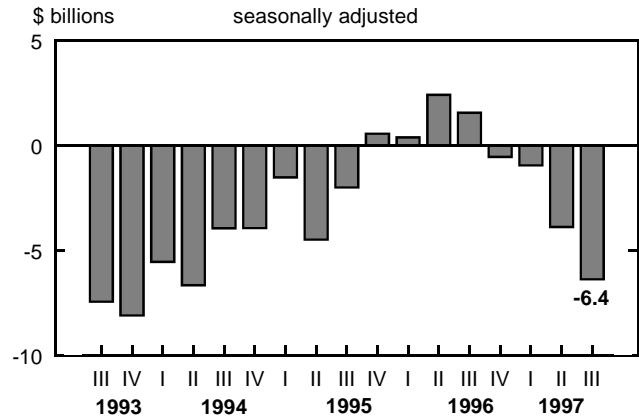
Current account

Goods importers again posted a new record

The surplus on goods fell by \$2.1 billion to \$3.7 billion as imports kept climbing for a fifth consecutive quarter, rising by a substantial 5% in the third quarter of 1997. A strong rise in machinery and equipment (notably industrial and office machinery) led overall import gains during the quarter. Motor vehicles, crude petroleum and a wide range of industrial materials represented a further source of import strength.

Exports continued a more variable pattern compared with imports, gaining 2% in the third quarter after a small drop in the second. Machinery and equipment also led export growth; while other gains emerged from motor vehicle parts, trucks, consumer goods and wheat. Surpluses with the United States and Japan kept narrowing this year while the deficits elsewhere generally rose.

Current account balance



The deficit on investment income increased

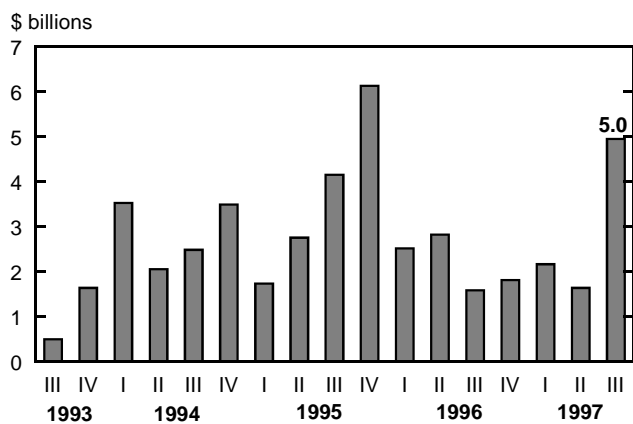
The deficit on investment income increased \$0.7 billion to \$8.0 billion, the second highest level on record. The increase came largely from profits in Canada by foreign multinationals, notably in the food, beverage and tobacco as well as in the financial sectors. These profits are high by historical standards.

Financial account

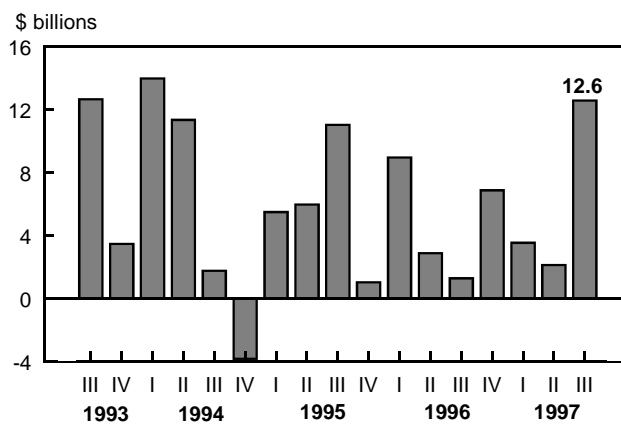
Foreign companies increased their direct investment in Canada

Foreign companies, mainly U.S.-owned, invested \$5.0 billion of direct investment in Canada, their second largest investment on record. The investment consisted of a mixture of capital transactions: the reinvestment of profits earned in Canada; the infusion of additional working capital into existing direct investment interests; and foreign acquisitions of companies in Canada. A significant portion of the investment was directed into the machinery and equipment sector.

Foreign direct investment in Canada



Foreign portfolio investment in Canada



Foreign portfolio investors bought large amounts of Canadian securities

Non-residents purchased \$12.6 billion of Canadian securities, their fourth largest investment on record. They increased their investment in Canadian bonds by \$8.2 billion, with a substantial portion invested in corporate bonds. While the investment in bonds came overwhelmingly from the United States, Japanese investors also bought a significant amount, especially through the acquisition of new issues.

Foreign investors, again virtually all from the United States, acquired a substantial \$3.8 billion in Canadian stocks. The investment went largely into the resources and financial sectors.

Canadian investors bought a record amount of foreign bonds

Canadian residents bought a record \$3.6 billion of foreign portfolio bonds, from markets in both the United States and the United Kingdom. This brought their total investment to \$4.8 billion for the year, close to the record investment of \$5.1 billion for the entire year of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2325-2327, 2355 and 2360-2377.

Historical series have been modified as far back as 1961 to provide the most recent quarterly seasonally adjusted information on goods and commercial services with no change to annual values. Annual and quarterly data were also revised for government services and transfers.

These changes align with data in the historical revisions of National accounts statistics released on November 24, 1997, for the period 1961 to 1993 and the forthcoming release on December 12, 1997, for the period first quarter 1994 to third quarter 1997

The data are now available on CANSIM and will appear in the third quarter publication of *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124), which will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division.

Balance of payments

	Third quarter 1996	Fourth quarter 1996	First quarter 1997	Second quarter 1997	Third quarter 1997	1995	1996
	not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services:	81,576	80,371	81,486	87,062	85,283	300,847	319,452
Goods	69,249	71,420	72,867	76,340	72,422	264,938	280,566
Services	12,328	8,951	8,619	10,723	12,861	35,909	38,886
Investment income:	6,461	7,111	6,830	7,287	7,055	25,932	26,045
Direct investment	2,581	3,124	2,907	3,225	2,807	10,032	10,705
Portfolio investment	764	792	825	853	849	3,268	3,041
Other investment	3,116	3,195	3,098	3,210	3,399	12,633	12,298
Current transfers	1,009	1,257	1,758	896	1,049	3,817	4,484
Current account receipts	89,046	88,739	90,075	95,245	93,388	330,596	349,981
Payments							
Goods and services:	71,070	73,602	77,882	84,042	81,996	277,529	288,355
Goods	58,441	61,734	65,311	71,113	69,072	231,206	239,577
Services	12,629	11,868	12,570	12,929	12,923	46,323	48,778
Investment income:	13,667	13,122	14,441	14,988	15,309	56,654	53,749
Direct investment	3,254	2,881	3,690	4,763	4,968	14,085	12,489
Portfolio investment	7,227	7,134	6,990	7,210	7,282	29,878	28,857
Other investment	3,186	3,107	3,761	3,015	3,060	12,691	12,404
Current transfers	987	1,038	1,244	1,031	973	4,019	4,222
Current account payments	85,724	87,762	93,567	100,061	98,278	338,202	346,326
Balances							
Goods and services:	10,506	6,769	3,605	3,020	3,287	23,318	31,098
Goods	10,807	9,686	7,556	5,227	3,350	33,732	40,989
Services	-301	-2,917	-3,952	-2,207	-63	-10,414	-9,892
Investment income:	-7,206	-6,010	-7,611	-7,701	-8,254	-30,722	-27,705
Direct investment	-672	243	-783	-1,538	-2,161	-4,053	-1,784
Portfolio investment	-6,463	-6,342	-6,165	-6,358	-6,432	-26,610	-25,815
Other investment	-70	88	-663	195	339	-59	-105
Current transfers	22	218	514	-135	76	-202	261
Current account balance	3,323	977	-3,492	-4,815	-4,890	-7,607	3,655
Capital and financial account							
Capital account	2,394	1,569	1,970	1,923	1,571	6,789	8,076
Financial account¹	-6,151	-1,379	3,268	38	10,779	-3,459	-15,002
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-3,615	-4,538	-6,214	-3,493	-3,825	-15,296	-11,593
Portfolio investment:	-5,678	-7,138	-4,109	-244	-2,985	-7,194	-18,451
Foreign bonds	-2,146	-1,368	-1,258	91	-3,589	-997	-1,878
Foreign stocks	-3,532	-5,770	-2,851	-335	603	-6,197	-16,573
Other investment:	-2,913	-12,279	-15,262	-7,738	9,086	-15,046	-38,295
Loans	-1,859	1,854	-7,584	-3,970	-2,830	-3,464	-4,532
Deposits	884	-13,398	-4,838	-4,740	7,974	-7,162	-19,495
Official international reserves	-1,067	-1,489	-1,619	564	1,522	-3,777	-7,498
Other assets	-870	754	-1,221	409	2,421	-644	-6,769
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-12,205	-23,955	-25,585	-11,475	2,276	-37,536	-68,339
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	1,581	1,812	2,161	1,634	4,951	14,769	8,726
Portfolio investment:	1,294	6,883	3,547	2,138	12,580	23,565	20,033
Canadian bonds	1,673	10,603	560	6,158	8,198	29,061	19,075
Canadian stocks	176	1,967	-819	682	3,844	-4,242	8,278
Canadian money market	-555	-5,687	3,805	-4,702	537	-1,254	-7,320
Other investment:	3,180	13,881	23,145	7,740	-9,028	-4,257	24,578
Loans	4,858	-2,964	3,948	5,269	296	2,005	9,622
Deposits	-594	17,014	18,281	1,820	-9,025	-6,004	16,507
Other liabilities	-1,084	-170	917	652	-300	-258	-1,551
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	6,054	22,576	28,853	11,513	8,502	34,077	53,337
Total capital and financial account, net flows	-3,757	190	5,237	1,961	12,349	3,329	-6,926
Statistical discrepancy	434	-1,167	-1,746	2,854	-7,460	4,277	3,272

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.
- Nil or zero.

Current account

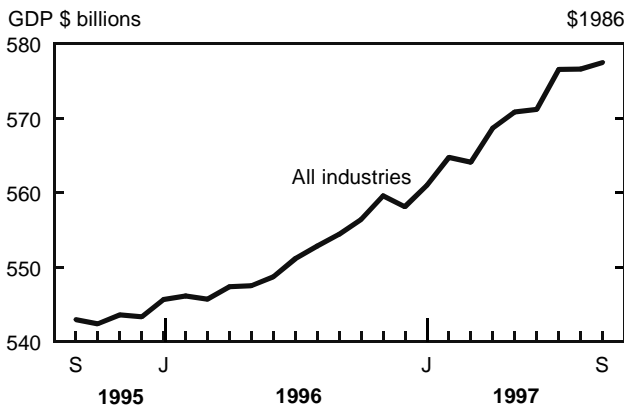
	Third quarter 1996	Fourth quarter 1996	First quarter 1997	Second quarter 1997	Third quarter 1997	1995	1996
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services:							
Goods	72,156	70,415	74,158	73,747	75,298	264,938	280,566
Services:	9,923	10,226	10,144	10,457	10,451	35,909	38,886
Travel	2,994	3,094	3,074	3,114	3,030	11,026	12,092
Transportation	1,990	2,002	2,108	2,060	2,037	7,234	7,900
Commercial services	4,710	4,894	4,726	5,047	5,152	16,713	17,971
Government services	229	236	236	236	232	936	923
Total	82,080	80,641	84,302	84,203	85,750	300,847	319,452
Investment income:							
Direct investment:	2,761	3,138	2,901	3,110	3,077	10,032	10,705
Interest	125	114	93	92	95	475	462
Profits	2,636	3,025	2,807	3,018	2,981	9,558	10,242
Portfolio investment:	769	792	816	856	854	3,268	3,041
Interest	246	264	296	316	330	1,049	968
Dividends	522	528	520	540	524	2,219	2,074
Other investment	2,768	3,150	3,220	3,366	3,221	12,633	12,298
Total	6,298	7,080	6,936	7,331	7,151	25,932	26,045
Current transfers:							
Private	524	506	539	510	535	2,113	2,086
Official	514	720	1,213	390	567	1,703	2,398
Total	1,038	1,226	1,752	900	1,102	3,817	4,484
Total receipts	89,416	88,947	92,990	92,434	94,003	330,596	349,981
Payments							
Goods and services:							
Goods	60,613	62,464	65,905	67,935	71,618	231,206	239,577
Services:	12,399	12,610	12,398	12,675	12,639	46,323	48,778
Travel	3,813	3,846	3,853	3,884	3,825	13,970	15,122
Transportation	2,741	2,944	2,922	2,991	3,056	10,936	11,027
Commercial services	5,659	5,632	5,434	5,610	5,570	20,687	21,882
Government services	186	188	189	189	189	730	747
Total	73,012	75,075	78,303	80,610	84,257	277,529	288,355
Investment income:							
Direct investment:	3,392	3,176	3,743	4,387	4,768	14,085	12,489
Interest	388	388	380	380	379	1,580	1,560
Profits	3,004	2,789	3,363	4,007	4,389	12,505	10,929
Portfolio investment:	7,230	7,141	6,984	7,209	7,281	29,878	28,857
Interest	6,943	6,822	6,691	6,908	6,963	28,752	27,684
Dividends	286	319	293	301	318	1,126	1,173
Other investment	3,186	3,107	3,761	3,015	3,060	12,691	12,404
Total	13,809	13,424	14,489	14,611	15,110	56,654	53,749
Current transfers:							
Private	434	445	447	488	450	1,685	1,746
Official	589	590	701	606	561	2,334	2,477
Total	1,023	1,035	1,148	1,094	1,011	4,019	4,222
Total payments	87,844	89,534	93,940	96,315	100,378	338,202	346,326
Balances							
Goods and services:							
Goods	11,543	7,950	8,254	5,812	3,680	33,732	40,989
Services:	-2,475	-2,384	-2,254	-2,218	-2,188	-10,414	-9,892
Travel	-819	-752	-780	-771	-796	-2,944	-3,029
Transportation	-751	-942	-814	-931	-1,018	-3,702	-3,128
Commercial services	-949	-738	-707	-564	-418	-3,974	-3,911
Government services	43	48	47	47	43	206	176
Total	9,067	5,566	5,999	3,593	1,492	23,318	31,098
Investment income:							
Direct investment:	-631	-38	-843	-1,277	-1,692	-4,053	-1,784
Interest	-263	-274	-287	-287	-284	-1,106	-1,097
Profits	-368	236	-556	-990	-1,408	-2,947	-687
Portfolio investment:	-6,461	-6,350	-6,168	-6,354	-6,427	-26,610	-25,815
Interest	-6,697	-6,559	-6,395	-6,592	-6,633	-27,703	-26,716
Dividends	236	209	227	238	206	1,093	900
Other investment	-418	43	-542	351	161	-59	-105
Total	-7,511	-6,345	-7,553	-7,280	-7,958	-30,722	-27,705
Current transfers:							
Private	90	61	91	22	85	429	340
Official	-75	130	512	-216	6	-631	-78
Total	15	191	604	-195	91	-202	261
Current account	1,572	-587	-950	-3,881	-6,376	-7,607	3,655

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

September 1997

Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.2% in September following a pause in August. Combined with a strong gain in July, this raised production 1.2% in the third quarter. In September, wholesaling activity accounted for a large portion of the increase. Communication services, community, business and personal services (especially business services), and construction continued to expand, while growth rebounded in the mining sector and in utilities. Modest gains were recorded in financial and related services and in retail trade. After a surge in July, manufacturing production eased in August and retreated again in September.

Moderate rise in economic activity



In the third quarter, manufacturing and wholesaling activities accounted for about 45% of the overall gain for a third consecutive quarter. Output accelerated in mining and in financial and related services, but slowed in construction and fell in agriculture and utilities. Community, business and personal services, retail trade, as well as communication and transportation and storage services grew at about the same brisk pace as in second quarter.

Robust gain in wholesale trade

Growth in wholesaling activity resumed in September after a series of gains was interrupted in August. Wholesale trade jumped 1.9% during the month, with sales increasing in almost every trade group. Sales of machinery and equipment, notably

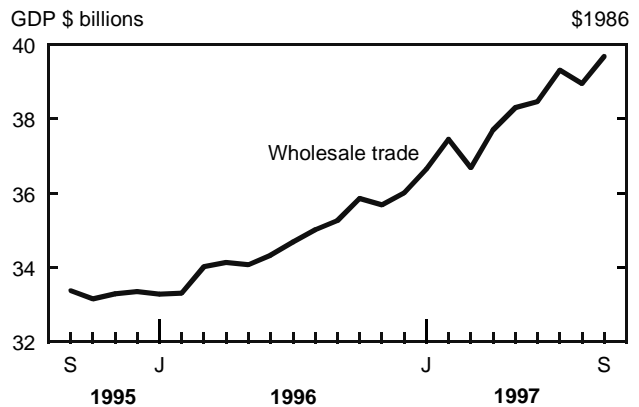
Note to readers

The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into output. Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

The GDP estimates at 1992 prices will be released on December 24th with the October reference month.

computers and software packages, remained high in September. Strong demand for office machinery translated into substantial increases in imports, as well as much higher production by Canadian manufacturers over the last six months. Despite robust sales, wholesalers of office machinery accumulated stocks throughout the third quarter. Spending on industrial machinery advanced as well, for a fourth consecutive month. Elsewhere, sales by grain merchants, and by wholesalers of beverages, drug and tobacco products and construction materials also contributed significantly to the advance.

Wholesale trade rebounds

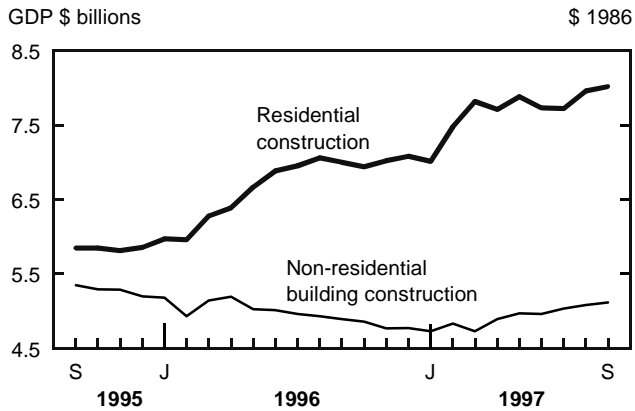


Home building strengthens

Construction activity rose 0.4% in September after gaining 1.0% in August. Residential construction strengthened for a second month in a row. After soaring at the beginning of the year, home building levelled off between April and July, reflecting some weakness in the number of building permits issued. In September, the number of building permits issued jumped past its most recent peak of last February, which augers well for the coming months. Construction of non-residential buildings increased a further 0.7%,

with work on commercial buildings leading the advance for a second consecutive month.

Home building firms up



During the third quarter, growth in home building moderated to 1.6% from 4.6% in the second quarter. Activity on non-residential building projects also slowed, but to a lesser extent.

Mining sector revives

Output in the mining sector increased 0.4% in September, recovering about half of its August loss. After retreating in August, production of crude oil was almost unchanged, while production of natural gas kept increasing. Activity in drilling and gold mines continued to advance, but output in non-ferrous metal mines, down significantly in August due to a strike, fell again in September. A mill closure that curbed the production of uranium was responsible for much of the decline. Also, operations at the plant affected by a strike were not yet back to normal in September.

Modest gain in retail trade

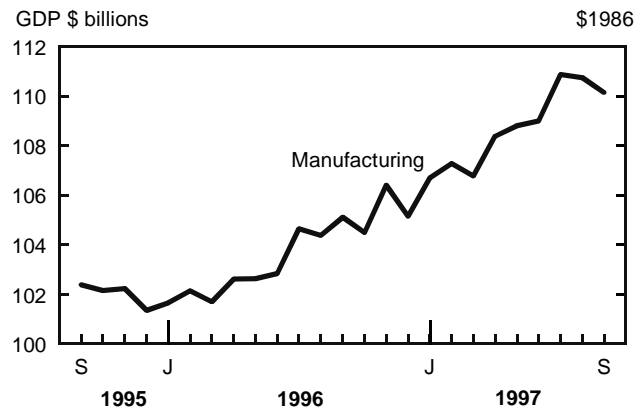
Retail trade inched ahead 0.1% in September, with sales increasing in only 7 of the 18 trade groups. Motor vehicle dealers and operators of service stations recouped some of their loss in August, and contributed most to the advance. Lower spending on furniture and appliances and miscellaneous durable goods such as jewellery, sporting and photographic equipment restrained growth the most. In both cases, the declines occurred after several gains.

During the third quarter, retailing activity advanced 1.6% for a second consecutive quarter. Sales rose in every trade group except for service stations.

Manufacturing slips again

After surging in July, manufacturing production retreated in August and September. Output in manufacturing dropped 0.5% in September, due mainly to lower production of chemicals, paper and allied products, and motor vehicles. Declines in primary metals and refined petroleum products accentuated the drop.

Manufacturing loses ground



Output of chemicals dropped 2.6% in September, led by a decline in the production of pharmaceutical products. After rising sharply in July and August, due to the production of a new pharmaceutical product destined for the U.S. market, output in this industry returned to a more normal level after distribution channels were filled.

Production of motor vehicles fell 5.2% in September, still restrained by temporary maintenance closures. This translated into lower exports to the United States during the third quarter. In the U.S. market, sales of North American-built models during the quarter rose back to their first quarter level after weakening this spring. Production of refined petroleum and coal products was also affected by a temporary shutdown.

In September, manufacturers of pulp and paper products reduced output for a third consecutive month. Manufacturers of newsprint were responsible for most of the drop, even though production of pulp has continued to decline, partly due to a labour dispute

that started in July. Shipments of newsprint to the U.S. market have remained relatively high since February, but shipments to other countries lost momentum recently. Manufacturers of newsprint continued to reduce their inventories in September.

Fabrication of electrical and electronic products continued to move ahead. Manufacturers of electronic equipment raised output 2.5% in September, a fifth consecutive monthly increase. Shipments have stayed at a high level over the last three months and manufacturers of telecommunications equipment added to their inventories once more. Manufacturers of office machinery increased output 0.7% in September. With the strong demand for office machinery, manufacturers boosted output 12.2% in the third quarter after raising production 14.2% the previous quarter. Exports and imports of office machinery and equipment also increased significantly during the last two quarters.

During the third quarter, production of electronic equipment and office machinery accounted for 61% of the overall gain in manufacturing, which rose 1.7% for the second quarter in a row. Higher production of industrial machinery, primary metals and chemicals also contributed to the advance. Cutbacks in production

of motor vehicles, and paper and allied products were the most significant factors restraining manufacturing.

Other industries

Growth in financial and related services was modest in September, but accelerated to a 1.3% gain in the third quarter from 0.2% in the first and 0.8% in the second. Gains in brokerage and mutual funds activities were significant this quarter, while real estate activity fell for a third consecutive quarter.

Communications services rose 1.0% in September. The gain reflected mainly higher spending on telephone services. Increases in toll services and services related to cellular phones both contributed to the advance.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The September 1997 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XPB, \$15/\$145) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, 1986 prices

	April 1997 ^r	May 1997 ^r	June 1997 ^r	July 1997 ^r	Aug. 1997 ^r	Sept. 1997 ^p	Aug. 1997 to Sept. 1997	Sept. 1997	Sept. 1996 to Sept. 1997
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
Total economy	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	870	577,505	4.2
Goods-producing industries	1.2	0.2	-0.1	1.5	-0.3	-0.2	-396	197,323	3.9
Services-producing industries	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	1266	380,183	4.3
Business sector	1.0	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	929	488,745	5.1
Goods	1.2	0.3	-0.1	1.5	-0.3	-0.2	-394	196,427	3.9
Agriculture	0.5	-0.1	-1.4	-2.1	-1.2	-0.8	-85	11,040	-7.3
Fishing and trapping	-2.2	-2.2	0.5	-4.1	-1.9	2.9	20	716	-8.3
Logging	1.6	-0.2	2.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.9	-23	2,558	-5.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1.9	-0.6	-0.9	4.6	-0.8	0.4	96	26,089	7.1
Manufacturing	1.5	0.4	0.2	1.7	-0.1	-0.5	-608	110,134	4.8
Construction	0.5	1.0	-0.2	0.2	1.0	0.4	109	28,709	7.4
Other utility industries	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.8	-1.7	0.6	97	17,182	-1.6
Services	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	1322	292,319	5.9
Transportation and storage	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	23	25,836	5.3
Communications	-0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.0	254	26,540	6.4
Wholesale trade	2.8	1.6	0.4	2.2	-0.9	1.9	735	39,690	12.5
Retail trade	1.3	1.0	-0.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	31	34,762	6.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	98	92,381	3.8
Community, business and personal services	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	181	73,108	5.0
Non-business sector	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-59	88,760	-0.8
Goods	-0.7	-1.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	-0.3	-2	896	0.7
Services	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-56	87,864	-0.8
Government services	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.2	49	30,591	-2.1
Community and personal services	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-90	54,228	0.3
Other services	-0.1	-2.9	-1.6	-1.0	0.5	-0.5	-16	3,046	-4.9
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	1.4	0.2	-0.1	2.1	-0.4	-0.3	-417	154,301	4.4
Non-durable manufacturing	0.9	-0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.9	-441	45,957	2.6
Durable manufacturing	1.9	1.0	-0.1	2.7	0.0	-0.3	-168	64,177	6.4

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.



OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

October 1997 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 768 903 cubic metres in October, down 1.7% from a year earlier. The largest sales changes were recorded for heavy fuel oil (+80 774 cubic metres or +14.9%), light fuel oil (-54 464 cubic metres or -12.0%) and aviation turbo fuels (naphtha and kerosene, down -44 781 cubic metres or -8.7%). The large decline experienced by petrochemical feedstocks during October (-43.1%) was due to the planned shutdown of a major refinery for routine maintenance.

During the first 10 months of 1997, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Increased heavy fuel oil use in Atlantic Canada (to generate electricity) was behind the 17.5% year-to-date advance. Higher demand from the manufacturing and transport sectors and increased use by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry led to a 7.2% gain in diesel fuel oil sales. Sales of light fuel oil declined 8.1% from the same period in 1996.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Oct. 1996	Oct. 1997	Oct. 1996 to Oct. 1997
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	7 902.7	7 768.9	-1.7
Motor gasoline	3 096.5	3 113.0	0.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 978.2	1 995.6	0.9
Light fuel oil	453.3	398.9	-12.0
Heavy fuel oil	542.2	622.9	14.9
Aviation turbo fuels	515.8	471.0	-8.7
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	390.1	222.1	-43.1
All other refined products	926.6	945.4	2.0

	Jan. 1996 to Oct. 1996	Jan. 1997 to Oct. 1997	Jan.-Oct. 1996 to Jan.-Oct. 1997
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	72 494.1	75 175.0	3.7
Motor gasoline	29 702.9	30 345.7	2.2
Diesel fuel oil	16 660.7	17 864.3	7.2
Light fuel oil	4 740.4	4 356.4	-8.1
Heavy fuel oil	4 863.4	5 712.2	17.5
Aviation turbo fuels	4 761.8	4 874.9	2.4
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	3 831.4	3 696.9	-3.5
All other refined products	7 933.5	8 324.6	4.9

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The October 1997 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004-XPB, \$21/\$206) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Nick Farinaccio (613-951-3563; Internet: farinic@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

September 1997

Strong exports to Europe and most of Asia and higher electric power generation from domestic coal led to the highest level of monthly coal production ever recorded in Canada. Coal production totalled 6 902 kilotonnes, up 6.2% from September 1996. Year-to-date production stood at 58 198 kilotonnes, up 2.0%.

Exports in September increased 9.1% from September 1996 to 3 085 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan (the largest consumer of Canadian coal) fell 20% to 1 197 kilotonnes during the same period. The overall growth in exports was in markets in Europe and the rest of Asia. Year-to-date figures show total exports of 27 405 kilotonnes, 3.3% above last year's level.

Imports of coal rose 14.4% to 4 503 kilotonnes during the third quarter of 1997 due to increased electricity generation from conventional steam plants. Year-to-date figures show imports of 8 752 kilotonnes, up 12.7% from last year's level.

Coke production in September 1997 increased to 279 kilotonnes, up 6.2% from September 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The September 1997 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XPB, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; Internet: alefeba@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

University enrolment

1997 (preliminary)

For the fifth straight year, preliminary data on fall enrolments show a decline in part-time studies. This

year, the total number of part-time students dropped 4.4% to 240,230.

Enrolment in part-time undergraduate programs has been harder hit than at the graduate level. Seven provinces showed declines in part-time undergraduate studies, with New Brunswick (-16.4 %) and Newfoundland (-11.3 %) registering the highest decreases. On the part-time graduate scene, three provinces reported declines, led by British Columbia (-7.9 %) and Ontario (-7.6 %).

University enrolment Fall 1997

	Full-time		Part-time	
	Total	% change from 1996	Total	% change from 1996
Canada	578,390	0.3	240,230	-4.4
Undergraduate	501,250	0.0	202,040	-5.0
Graduate	77,140	2.0	38,190	-1.1
Newfoundland	13,380	0.2	2,570	-4.5
Prince Edward Island	2,470	-0.5	490	0.4
Nova Scotia	31,160	3.4	6,900	5.9
New Brunswick	18,310	-3.1	4,070	-14.2
Quebec	130,740	-0.5	94,380	-5.4
Ontario	228,740	0.5	75,050	-7.2
Manitoba	23,360	-3.8	7,890	-6.0
Saskatchewan	23,970	0.7	6,890	-5.1
Alberta	54,310	-1.1	17,610	11.9
British Columbia	51,960	3.8	24,390	-1.6

Full-time university enrolment grew marginally to a record 578,390. This is a 0.3% increase over last fall's estimate of 576,900. Full-time enrolment has entered a recent period of stability as annual increases have not exceeded 1% since 1993. Enrolment in full-time graduate studies continues to grow, up 2.0% in 1997.

The levelling-off in full-time undergraduate enrolment and declines in part-time enrolment may be due in part to the less vibrant economy of the 1990s and steadily rising tuition fees. Since 1990, tuition fees, on average, increased 107% across the country.

For further information, refer to *Education quarterly review* (81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68) or *Education in Canada* (81-229-XPB, \$51), or contact Nicola Paterson (613-951-1526), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. For tables or general inquiries, contact Daniel Perrier (613-951-1503). ■

Asphalt roofing October 1997

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 238 084 metric bundles in October, down 25.4% from 4 339 280 metric bundles produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 37 102 348 metric bundles, up 9.4% from 33 899 439 metric bundles produced during the same period in 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

The October 1997 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Liisa Pent (613-951-3531; Internet: pentlii@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric lamps (lights bulbs and tubes),

October 1997

Catalogue number 43-009-XPB

(Canada: \$7/\$62; outside Canada: US\$7/US\$62).

Electric power statistics, September 1997

Catalogue number 57-001-XPB

(Canada: \$12/\$114; outside Canada: US\$12/US\$114).

Electric power capability and load, 1996

Catalogue number 57-204-XPB

(Canada: \$30; outside Canada: US\$30).

Department store sales and stocks,

September 1997

Catalogue number 63-002-XPB

(Canada: \$17/\$165; outside Canada: US\$17/US\$165).

New motor vehicle sales, September 1997

Catalogue number 63-007-XPB

(Canada: \$17/\$165; outside Canada: US\$17/US\$165).

Wholesale trade, September 1997

Catalogue number 63-008-XPB

(Canada: \$19/\$186; outside Canada: US\$19/US\$186).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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