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Statistics Canada

CANADA CANADA

Monday, February 27, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

FEB 27 1995

MAJOR RELEASE

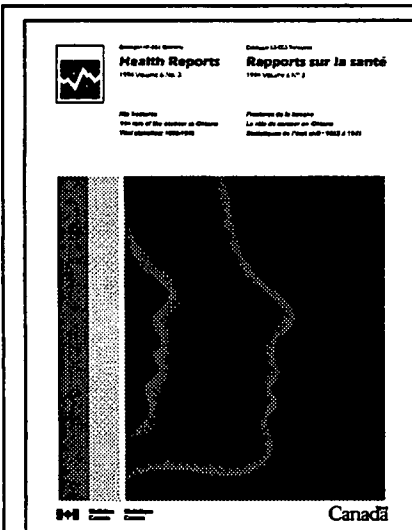
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6



Health reports Third quarter 1994

A research paper on hip fractures in the latest issue of *Health reports* examines recent trends in hospitalization, mortality and surgical treatment. Also featured are two special articles. One traces the development of national vital statistics (e.g., births, deaths, marriages) from 1605 to the end of World War II. The second describes the role and historical origins of the Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario and explains why Health Statistics Division's published data on accidents, suicides and homicides for Ontario differ from data released by the Chief Coroner's Office.

The third quarter 1994 (vol. 6, no. 3) issue of *Health reports* (82-003, \$28/\$112) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.



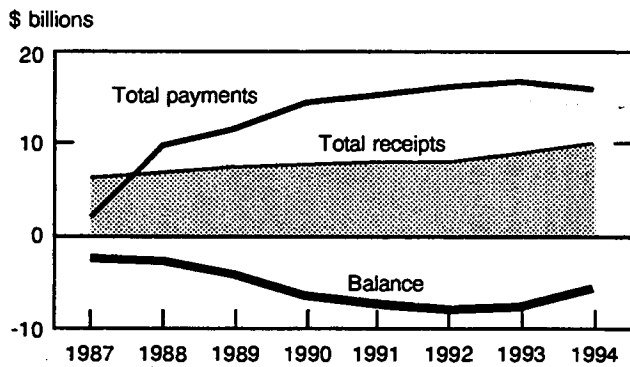
MAJOR RELEASE

International travel account

1994 annual and fourth quarter 1994 (preliminary)

Attracted by the weak Canadian dollar, foreign visitors spent a record amount here in 1994, driving the international travel account deficit to a five-year low of \$6.0 billion.

Canada's international travel account deficit is at a five-year low



Visitors to Canada spent a record \$10.0 billion in 1994, a 14.0% increase from 1993. Meanwhile, spending by Canadians abroad fell for the first time in 15 years, dropping 4.1% from 1993 to \$16.0 billion.

The \$6.0 billion difference—the nation's travel account deficit—represented a substantial 24.3% improvement from the 1993 level of \$7.9 billion. The 1994 travel deficit was the smallest since the 1989 deficit of \$4.3 billion.

A major factor in the improved travel deficit has been the weak Canadian dollar. It has contributed to higher spending in Canada by visitors and to lower spending by Canadians outside the country. The Canadian dollar averaged US73 cents in 1994, a dime less than in 1992 when the travel deficit peaked.

During 1992, when the international travel account deficit reached an unprecedented \$8.2 billion, it represented 30.8% of Canada's current account deficit. In 1993, this share fell to 25.7%.

Expenditures in Canada during 1994, both by residents of the United States and by travellers from all other countries, reached record levels. U.S. travellers spent \$5.7 billion, up 11.3% from 1993. At the same time, spending by visitors from all other countries increased 17.6% to \$4.4 billion.

Canadians spent \$9.9 billion while visiting the United States during 1994, down 8.3% from 1993. Spending by Canadians travelling in all other countries increased 3.6% to an unprecedented \$6.1 billion. This reflected the long-term upward trend in travel by Canadians to overseas destinations.

Fourth quarter 1994
(seasonally adjusted)

Canadians spent \$1.5 billion more travelling outside the country in the fourth quarter of 1994 than foreign visitors spent here.

Canadians' expenditures on international travel in the fourth quarter totalled \$4.0 billion, a 10.1% increase from the previous quarter. Meanwhile, overall expenditures by foreign visitors to Canada remained relatively stable.

During the fourth quarter, Canadians spent \$2.5 billion while travelling in the United States, a 15.8% increase compared with the previous quarter. Outlays by Canadians travelling in all other countries remained relatively constant.

Residents of the United States spent an unprecedented \$1.5 billion in Canada during the fourth quarter, up 2.4% from the third quarter. This was counterbalanced by a 6.3% drop in receipts from overseas visitors.

Data for the third quarter of 1994 on the characteristics (age group, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travel abroad, as well as data on residents of the United States and other countries who travel to Canada, are also now available.

The October-December 1994 issue of *International travel: national and provincial counts* (66-001, \$42/\$168) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	Total	First quarter 1994 ^r	Second quarter 1994 ^r	Third quarter 1994 ^r	Fourth quarter 1994 ^p	Total
seasonally adjusted ¹										
\$ millions										
United States										
Receipts	1,172	1,208	1,314	1,384	5,079	1,383	1,376	1,431	1,465	5,655
Payments	2,684	2,793	2,713	2,641	10,831	2,567	2,662	2,179	2,524	9,932
Balance	-1,511	-1,585	-1,399	-1,256	-5,752	-1,183	-1,286	-748	-1,060	-4,277
All other countries										
Receipts	865	946	968	946	3,725	985	1,101	1,185	1,110	4,381
Payments	1,415	1,436	1,488	1,511	5,850	1,466	1,602	1,486	1,510	6,063
Balance	-550	-490	-520	-565	-2,125	-480	-501	-301	-400	-1,682
Total, all countries										
Receipts	2,037	2,154	2,282	2,331	8,804	2,369	2,477	2,616	2,574	10,036
Payments	4,098	4,229	4,202	4,152	16,681	4,032	4,264	3,665	4,034	15,995
Balance	-2,061	-2,076	-1,919	-1,821	-7,877	-1,663	-1,787	-1,049	-1,459	-5,959
unadjusted										
\$ millions										
United States										
Receipts	585	1,268	2,351	875	5,079	692	1,422	2,586	955	5,655
Payments	2,889	3,003	2,757	2,182	10,831	2,778	2,889	2,194	2,071	9,932
Balance	-2,304	-1,735	-406	-1,307	-5,752	-2,086	-1,467	392	-1,116	-4,277
All other countries										
Receipts	445	997	1,734	549	3,725	480	1,142	2,140	619	4,381
Payments	1,531	1,330	1,703	1,286	5,850	1,577	1,497	1,696	1,293	6,063
Balance	-1,086	-333	31	-737	-2,125	-1,097	-355	444	-674	-1,682
Total, all countries										
Receipts	1,030	2,265	4,085	1,424	8,804	1,172	2,564	4,726	1,574	10,036
Payments	4,420	4,333	4,460	3,468	16,681	4,355	4,386	3,890	3,364	15,995
Balance	-3,390	-2,068	-375	-2,044	-7,877	-3,183	-1,822	836	-1,790	-5,959

¹ Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

December 1994 and 1994 annual

Natural gas production jumped 11.1% from December 1993, building on solid increases of 9.6% in November and 9.4% in October. Crude oil production also advanced in December, increasing 3.9% from a year earlier, due largely to strong export demand.

Natural gas exports soared 17.6% in December after a more modest 9.8% gain in November. Crude oil exports also strengthened in December compared with December 1993, rising 9.8% to a record 5 188.6 thousand cubic metres.

Higher imports resulted in an 11.6% increase from December 1993 in the receipts of crude oil by refineries. Imports and refinery receipts both declined in November 1994.

1994 annual

Spurred by strong exports to the United States, production of crude oil and natural gas both posted solid advances in 1994. Natural gas production rose 7.8% in 1994 to 138 867.1 million cubic metres, while crude oil production increased 4.7% to 110 747.1 thousand cubic metres.

Much of the growth in natural gas production in 1994 can be attributed to expanded pipeline capacity to the United States (largely to markets in California and the Northeast) and to growing demand for Canadian gas by American electric co-generation facilities. The rate of natural gas exports accelerated in 1994, rising a strong 13.1%, compared with an 8.8% advance the previous year. Over 50% of annual production is now exported to the United States.

Exports of crude oil rose strongly in 1994, increasing a solid 6.8% over 1993. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the lower Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

Imports of crude oil reached their highest level in 16 years in 1994. The increase essentially resulted from more processing activity for the export market on the part of Atlantic refineries.

Advances in crude oil and natural gas production over the last three years—fuelled by strong foreign demand—have resulted in a surge in drilling activity and, more recently, in an employment turnaround. Drilling has been on the rise since early 1993, while

employment in this industry has been on an upward trend since August 1993. Capital expenditures soared in 1994, up 33.7% to \$10.4 billion.

Crude oil and natural gas

	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	9 227.8	9 588.8	3.9
Exports	4 725.1	5 188.6	9.8
Imports ²	2 810.4	3 111.5	10.7
Refinery receipts	7 118.1	7 943.5	11.6

	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	11 816.6	13 134.1	11.1
Exports	5 896.8	6 934.0	17.6
Canadian sales ⁴	6 458.1	6 755.5	4.6

	January 1993 to December 1993	January 1994 to December 1994	January- December 1993 to January- December 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	105 779.6	110 747.1	4.7
Exports	53 284.8	56 908.4	6.8
Imports ²	34 378.6	35 764.9	4.0
Refinery receipts	86 300.4	89 571.2	3.8

	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	128 818.7	138 867.1	7.8
Exports	63 016.6	71 241.6	13.1
Canadian sales ⁴	59 691.7	60 968.3	2.1

- ¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.
- ² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.
- ³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
- ⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The December 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$11/\$110) will be available the last week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Sales of refined petroleum products

January 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 520.5 thousand cubic metres in January, down 4.1% from January 1994. The decline was due to weaker demand for light fuel oil (-268.2 thousand cubic meters or -26.5%) heavy fuel oil (-97.2 thousand cubic meters or -14.2%) and all other refined products (-11.9 thousand cubic metres or -2.3%). Partly offsetting these declines was an increase in the sale of petrochemical feedstocks and aviation turbo fuels.

The sales drop for light and heavy fuel oils was mainly a result of warmer than normal weather this January, compared with last year's record cold. This created below average demand for light and heavy fuel oils by electric utilities and consumers.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	January 1994	January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	6 802.3	6 520.5	-4.1
Motor gasoline	2 642.5	2 649.4	0.3
Diesel fuel oil	1 299.4	1 307.6	0.6
Light fuel oil	1 011.5	743.3	-26.5
Heavy fuel oil	684.8	587.6	-14.2
Aviation turbo fuels	352.8	389.3	10.3
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	289.7	333.6	15.2
All other refined products	521.6	509.7	-2.3

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

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

The January 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200, will be available the third week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Tuition fees and accommodation costs at universities

1994-95

Data for the 1994-95 academic year on tuition fees and accommodation costs at 58 universities are now available.

Tuition fees for both 1993-94 and 1994-95 are shown by institution for 12 different undergraduate faculties. Also shown are fees for full-time foreign students.

Additional data on fees are presented for four different categories: athletics, health services, students' associations, and other additional fees. Accommodation costs for room and board at each university's residences and housing are shown for single and married students.

To obtain the data tables on paper or diskette, contact Daniel Perrier (613-951-7474).

For further information on this release, contact Don Little (613-951-1507), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Electric lamps

January 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 24,260,000 light bulbs and tubes in January, a 2.9% increase from 23,578,000 a year earlier.

The January 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Telephone statistics, preliminary report on large telephone systems

1993

The 14 major telephone systems reported operating revenues of \$13.8 billion in 1993, up 1.0% over 1992. Operating expenses totalled \$10.2 billion, up 1.0% over 1992. Net operating revenue stood at \$3.6 billion.

The vol. 24, no. 3 issue of *Communications service bulletin* (56-001, \$9/\$53) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■



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The Daily, February 27, 1995

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, November 1994
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280)

The consumer price index, February 1995
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
other countries: US\$14/US\$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Tuesday, February 28.

Health reports, vol. 6, no. 3
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: \$28/\$112; United States: US\$34/US\$135;
other countries: US\$40/US\$157)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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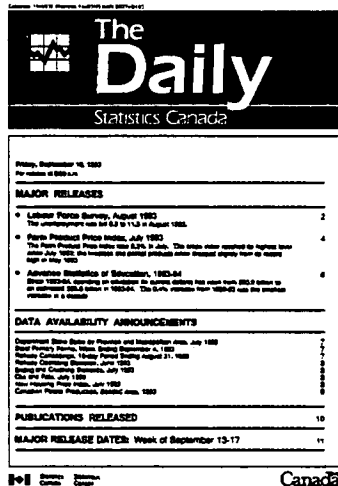
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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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