



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 22, 2000

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, April 2000** 3  
Foreign investors returned to Canadian bonds in April, while continuing to add to their holdings of both Canadian equities and money market instruments. Foreigners added a total of \$8.0 billion to their holdings of Canadian securities on top of their massive \$13.6 billion investment in March. Canadian investors, for their part, continued the trend of large investments in foreign stocks.
- **Control and sale of alcoholic beverages, 1998/99** 5  
Consumers still preferred beer by far to any other alcoholic beverage in 1998/99. Liquor authorities, wineries and breweries sold 2.5 billion litres of alcoholic beverages, up 2.6% from 1997/98. Beer accounted for 83% of sales, wine 11% and spirits 6%.

*(continued on following page)*



### Canadian economic observer

June 2000

The June issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in May and reprints the second part of a feature article on the migration of knowledge workers from and to Canada from the *Education quarterly review*. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The June 2000 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact Cyndi Bloskie (613-951-3634; [ceo@statcan.ca](mailto:ceo@statcan.ca)), Current Economic Analysis Group.



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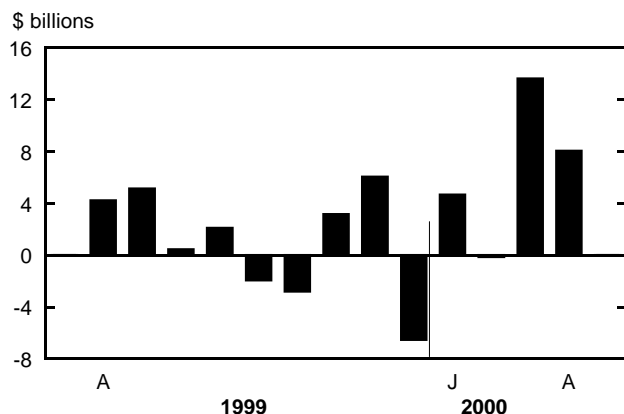
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Canada's international transactions in securities

April 2000

In April, foreign investors returned to Canadian bonds while continuing to increase their holdings of both Canadian equities and money market instruments. In total, foreigners added \$8.0 billion to their holdings of Canadian securities on top of the massive \$13.6 billion in March.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

For their part, Canadian investors continued the trend of large investments in foreign stocks in April, while adding a small amount of foreign bonds.

#### Foreigners return to Canadian bonds after four months of divestment

After reducing their holdings of Canadian bonds by nearly \$15 billion over four months from December 1999, foreigners returned, purchasing \$3.1 billion worth in April. Geographically, the buying was channelled through the U.K. market; foreigners added strongly to their holdings of existing bonds, mainly federal issues. April's \$3.7 billion investment in the secondary market was the largest in that market in two years. Retirements of foreign-held issues continued to outpace new bonds sold abroad, offsetting some of the investment coming through the secondary market. Marginally lower U.S. long-term bond rates coupled with virtually no change to similar Canadian rates produced the smallest differential

#### Related market information

##### Interest rates

In April, the short-term interest rate differential on government paper narrowed to about 27 basis points, its smallest margin in favour of investing in the United States since November 1999. Marginally lower U.S. long-term government bond rates coupled with virtually no change in Canadian rates produced a differential of 5 basis points, the smallest in five months. The long-term rate differential also favours investment in the United States.

##### Stock prices

In the first three months of this year, rising Canadian stock prices (TSE 300 Composite Index) outperformed their U.S. counterparts (Standard & Poor's 500 Index) by a wide margin (12.5% versus 2.0%). This continued to be the case when both markets retreated in April, Canadian prices declining 1.2% versus a 3.1% decline for U.S. prices.

##### Canadian dollar

After three months of very small changes in the monthly closings around the U.S.\$0.69 level, the Canadian dollar fell almost a cent and a half against the American dollar in April, closing at 67.56 cents U.S.

in five months, favouring investment in the United States by just five basis points.

Foreign investors added \$1.0 billion to their holdings of Canadian money market instruments in April, following a \$3.2 billion investment in March. In the first four months of this year, foreigners have accumulated \$4.8 billion worth of Canadian short-term paper, evenly split between government paper (federal and provincial) and corporate paper. This is in sharp contrast with the \$13.4 billion reduction to their holdings in 1999. The year-to-date investment was well diversified geographically, led by American investors. In April, the short-term interest rate differential narrowed to about 27 basis points, the smallest margin in favour of investing in the United States since November 1999.

#### American demand for Canadian technology shares continues

American investors accumulated a further \$3.9 billion of Canadian shares, still heavily weighted to technology shares. April's investment was evenly split between newly issued shares and those already trading on the secondary market. With both stock markets retreating somewhat in April, Canadian stock prices continued to outperform their U.S. counterparts.



## Control and sale of alcoholic beverages

1998/99

Consumers still preferred beer by far to any other alcoholic beverage in the fiscal year 1998/99. However, sales of spirit-based coolers soared during the year, and red wine became almost as popular as white.

Liquor authorities, wineries and breweries sold 2.5 billion litres of alcoholic beverages in 1998/99, up 2.6% from the previous year. Beer accounted for the vast majority of sales, 83%, while wine accounted for 11% and spirits 6%.

For the second straight year, Canadian spirits captured a larger share of the domestic market, due largely to the popularity of spirit-based coolers.

In addition, wine lovers continued their long-term trend of turning from white to red. Sales of red wine, both imported and domestic, grew more than 10% for the sixth straight year. As a result, in 1998/99, red wine accounted for 47% of sales volume, and white 53%. A decade earlier, red wine accounted for only 28% and white wine 72%.

Imported alcoholic beverages continued to appeal to consumers. Measured by value, sales of imported beer, wine and spirits grew faster than those of their domestic counterparts.

The value of spirits, wine and beer sales amounted to \$12.4 billion in 1998/99, up 5.6% from the previous year. Beer accounted for 53% of this total.

Net income of liquor authorities and revenue from the control of alcoholic beverages by provincial and territorial governments increased 4.6 % to \$3.6 billion, the strongest growth in 10 years. Of that total, \$2.9 billion came from the sales by liquor authorities, and \$700 million came from control revenue, mainly revenues from sale of permits and licenses.

### Net income of liquor authorities and provincial and territorial government revenue from the control and sale of alcoholic beverages

	1998/99	
	\$ millions	% change from previous year
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Newfoundland	87	1.7
Prince Edward Island	19	0.6
Nova Scotia	136	8.7
New Brunswick	96	8.0
Quebec	543	7.1
Ontario	1,329	6.3
Manitoba	153	1.5
Saskatchewan	130	3.1
Alberta	474	3.9
British Columbia	614	0.3
Yukon	7	-11.1
Northwest Territories	17	1.1

#### Note to readers

Statistics on sales of alcoholic beverages by volume should not be equated with data on consumption. Sales volumes include sales by liquor authorities and their agents, and sales by wineries and breweries and their outlets that operate under license from the liquor authorities.

Consumption of alcoholic beverages would include all these sales, plus homemade wine and beer, wine and beer manufactured through brew-on-premises operations, all sales to Canadian residents in duty-free shops and any unrecorded transactions.

### Imported wines regained market share

Canadians purchased 272.5 million litres of wine in 1998/99, 4.9% more than in the previous year. These sales were worth just over \$2.6 billion, a 9.4% increase.

The volume of red wine sales increased 10.2% from 1997/98, while sales of white wine fell 0.1%. Sales of other wines, such as champagnes, port and rosé, advanced 6.6%.

Imported wine regained some market share from domestic wine despite three consecutive years of higher price increases. Outlets sold more than 150 million litres of imported wine in 1998/99, a 7.3% increase from the previous year. At the same time, sales of domestic wine rose only 2.0% to 122 million litres.

Backed by a sustained demand and higher prices, sales of imported wine jumped 12.1% in 1998/99 to \$1.8 billion, almost three times the rate of growth in the sales value of domestic wine, which rose 4.4% to \$0.9 billion.

#### Origin of imported wine

Fiscal year ended March 31

	1998/99	1997/98	1996/97	1995/96	1994/95
	%				
France	32.2	31.3	28.7	32.5	34.0
United States	19.5	17.6	19.5	18.0	19.6
Italy	16.8	15.1	16.4	16.5	15.8
Chile	11.2	15.7	15.2	14.6	9.7
Germany	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.7	4.1
Australia	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.7
Other Countries	14.0	13.8	13.5	11.3	16.8

### Spirit-based cooler sales soaring

The volume of spirits sold increased 7.2% in 1998/99 to 148 million litres. These sales were worth just over \$3.2 billion, up 4.5% from the previous year.

The substantial increase in the volume of spirits sales was due largely to a 32.7% increase in spirit-based coolers. As a result, domestic distillers maintained their market share at 75% in 1998/99.

Ontario accounted for 66% of the total volume of sales of all spirit-based coolers. Almost all spirit-based coolers sold in Canada are domestically produced. They accounted for 6.5% of the volume of domestic spirit product in 1998/99.

The value of imported spirits increased 5.8% to \$1.0 billion in 1998/99, a somewhat faster growth rate than the 3.9% increase for domestic spirits.

### Fifth straight decline in market share for domestic beer

Canadians purchased more beer than any other alcoholic beverage — 2.1 billion litres in 1998/99, up 2.0% from the previous year. These sales were valued at \$6.5 billion, a 4.8% increase.

Sales of imported beer increased 9.7% to \$462.3 million. As a result, the market share of domestic brands fell for the fifth straight year. Domestic brands captured 93% of the market in 1998/99, down from 96% in 1994/95.

### Per-capita sales up for second straight year

Per-capita sales of alcoholic beverages increased for the second straight year. Each person aged 15 and over bought an average of 102.6 litres of alcoholic beverages in 1998/99, compared with 99.2 litres the year before.

In 1998/99, each person 15 and over bought an average 6.1 litres of spirits, 11.2 litres of wine and 85.3 litres of beer. In 1989/90, per-capita sales averaged 7.1 litres of spirits, 11.3 litres of wine and 97.3 litres of beer.

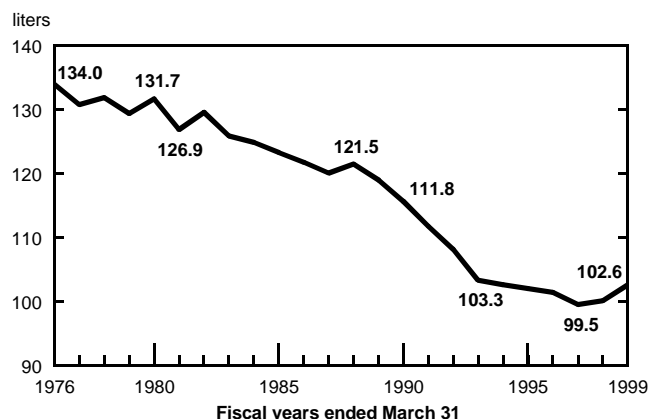
Per-capita sales rose in all provinces and territories in 1998/99, except for Yukon (-2.5%) and British Columbia (-1.6%). The largest gains were recorded in Newfoundland (+5.7%), Nova Scotia (+4.4%), and Quebec (+4.2%).

There were noticeable regional differences in sales of the three types of alcoholic beverages. In 1998/99, Quebec consumers bought 41% of all the red wine sold in Canada, which represented 7.2 litres per person. Quebec consumers also recorded the highest per-capita sales of white wine, 5.8 litres.

Newfoundland consumers recorded the lowest per-capita volume for both red wine (1.0 litres per person) and white wine (1.8).

Per-capita domestic beer sales were the highest in Yukon (140.7 litres per person); per-capita sales of imported beer were highest in Alberta (9.2 litres per person).

Total per-capita volume of sales for spirits, wine and beer



Per-capita sales of spirits were strongest in Yukon (12.8 litres). Manitoba recorded the strongest per-capita whisky sales (3.2 litres). The Northwest Territories had the highest per-capita vodka sales (2.6 litres). Newfoundland recorded the highest rum sales per capita (3.7 litres), and Quebec ranked first for liquor (0.4 litres), gin (0.4 litres) and brandy (0.2 litres).

### Sales by volume of alcoholic beverages per capita Fiscal year ended March 31, 1999

	Spirits	Wines	Beer	Total
	litres			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>102.6</b>
Newfoundland	7.1	4.1	89.7	100.9
Prince Edward Island	7.0	6.0	76.3	89.4
Nova Scotia	7.4	6.7	77.8	91.9
New Brunswick	5.7	5.9	77.2	88.9
Quebec	2.6	14.2	94.4	111.1
Ontario	6.9	10.2	82.3	99.4
Manitoba	8.3	7.3	77.1	92.7
Saskatchewan	8.1	4.7	72.7	85.5
Alberta	8.0	12.2	91.3	111.5
British Columbia	7.0	13.8	81.0	101.8
Yukon	12.8	17.7	143.3	173.8
Northwest Territories	9.7	7.0	79.3	95.9

**Note:** Percentages may not add due to rounding.

### Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728, 2730 and 2731.

The publication *The control and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada* for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1999 (63-202-XIB, \$29) will be available in July. A print-on-demand paper version is available at a higher price. See *How to order publications*.

Data are also available in special tabulations. For more information on products and services, contact

Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release,

contact Jean-François Carbonneau (613-951-8561) or Claude Perras (613-951-1834), Public Institutions Division.

### **Sales of alcoholic beverages**

Fiscal year ended March 31

	Spirits	Wines	Beer	Total	Spirits	Wines	Beer	Total
	\$ millions				millions of litres			
1988/89	3,165	1,706	4,714	9,585	160	255	2,119	2,534
1989/90	3,181	1,735	5,015	9,931	154	245	2,112	2,510
1990/91	3,094	1,769	5,231	10,094	145	236	2,082	2,463
1991/92	3,059	1,805	5,430	10,294	137	231	2,045	2,413
1992/93	3,006	1,863	5,556	10,425	129	229	1,973	2,331
1993/94	2,985	1,902	5,432	10,319	127	227	1,986	2,340
1994/95	2,942	1,950	5,507	10,399	127	233	2,015	2,375
1995/96	2,940	2,076	5,640	10,655	128	241	2,033	2,402
1996/97	2,989	2,251	5,743	10,982	130	253	2,003	2,385
1997/98	3,098	2,411	6,204	11,714	138	260	2,033	2,431
1998/99	3,236	2,638	6,501	12,375	148	273	2,074	2,494



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Civil aviation financial statistics

First quarter 2000

Air Canada reported a seasonally adjusted basic income of \$30 million in the first quarter. Basic income or loss is measured by combining the operating income (before capital gains, miscellaneous items and tax) with interest expenses and interest income.

Air Canada has reported incomes in almost all quarters in the last three years. In the previous quarter, Air Canada had reported a basic income of \$105 million.

Canadian Airlines Ltd. reported a seasonally adjusted basic loss of \$86 million in the first quarter. Canadian Airlines has not reported a basic income in more than two years.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 385 (series 7-9).**

The first quarter civil aviation financial statistics for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines will appear in the June 2000 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004-XIB, \$8/\$82). A print-on-demand service is also available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Lund (613-951-0125), Transportation Division. ■

### Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending May 31, 2000

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending May 31 totalled 5.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.7 % compared with the same period of 1999. The number of cars loaded increased 12.7 %.

Intermodal traffic tonnage was 594 000 tonnes, a 16.6 % increase from the same period of 1999. The year-to-date figures increased 17.0%.

Total traffic decreased 2.9 % during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 112.3 million tonnes, an increase of 7.5 % from the same period of 1999.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; [larocque@statcan.ca](mailto:larocque@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

### Steel primary forms

Week ending June 17, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 17 totalled 330 795 tonnes, up 5.7% from 312 924 tonnes a week earlier and up 4.5% from 316 606 tonnes in the same week of 1999. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 7 884 567 tonnes, a 5.8% increase compared with 7 454 674 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; [milsomg@statcan.ca](mailto:milsomg@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

April 2000

Pulpwood receipts in April totalled 1 399 620 cubic metres, up 29.5% from 1 080 471 cubic metres in April 1999. Wood residue receipts were 7 296 873 cubic metres in April, up 3.0% from 7 083 672 cubic metres in April 1999. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 926 349 cubic metres, up 6.8% from 9 292 760 cubic metres in April 1999.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 0.2% to 14 542 542 cubic metres, up from 14 511 083 cubic metres in April 1999.

Data for 1999 have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.**

The April 2000 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XIB, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sara Breen (613-951-3521; [sara.breen@statcan.ca](mailto:sara.breen@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Light bulbs and tubes

May 2000

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 20.4 million light bulbs and tubes in May, an increase of 1.0% from 20.2 million in May 1999.

Year-to-date sales at the end of May totalled 107.6 million light bulbs and tubes, a decrease of 2.7% from 110.6 million in May 1999.



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The May 2000 issue of *Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes* (43-009-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; [kowarus@statcan.ca](mailto:kowarus@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Deliveries of major grains**

May 2000

Data on May grain deliveries are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 976-981.**

The delivery data are contained in the May 2000 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149; 22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112), which will be available in August. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; [sue.anderson@statcan.ca](mailto:sue.anderson@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Annual Hospital Survey**

1996/97 and 1997/98

Data from the Annual Hospital Survey for the fiscal years 1996/97 and 1997/98 are now available from the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI).

Statistics Canada conducted this survey up to the fiscal year 1993/94, after which CIHI assumed responsibility for this survey and database.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or quality of the data for 1996/97 and 1997/98, contact Karen McCarthy (613-241-7860, ext. 4026; fax: 613-241-8120), Canadian Institute for Health Information. For information on data from previous years, contact Richard Trudeau (613-951-8782; fax: 613-951-4251), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. ■

## **Health care in Canada**

*Health care in Canada, a first annual report* (82-222-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). The report was originally jointly released by the Canadian Institute for Health Information and Statistics Canada on April 26. Topics include the changing health care system, the cost of health care, the health care team, primary health care, hospitals and health care beyond the hospital.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karen McCarthy (613-241-7860), Canadian Institute for Health Information, Michel B. Séguin (613-951-4262), Statistics Canada. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, June 2000  
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$23/\$227).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, April 2000  
Catalogue number 25-001-XIB (\$6/\$55).

Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes, May 2000  
Catalogue number 43-009-XIB (\$5/\$47).

New motor vehicle sales, April 2000  
Catalogue number 63-007-XIB (\$13/\$124).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Paragraphe 11-001E) (ISSN 0897-6415)



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997  
For release at 9:30 a.m.

#### MAJOR RELEASES



- **Urban transit, 1995**  
Changes in the statistics on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. 2
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995**  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow moderate growth during the year. 4

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### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

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

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to [listproc@statcan.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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