



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 28, 1990

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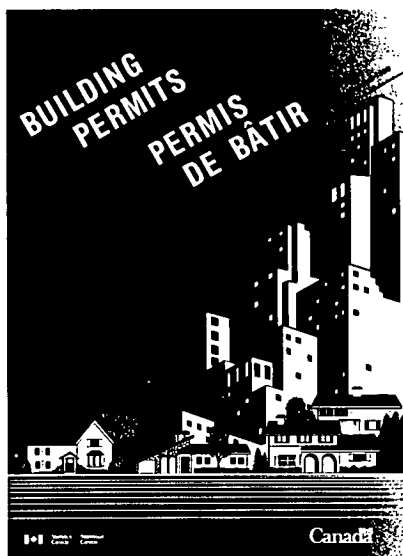
## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, April 1990** 3  
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, was unchanged in April.
- **Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, First Quarter 1990** 6  
Capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector dropped for the seventh consecutive quarter, down 2% to 80.4% in the first quarter of 1990 from 82% in the fourth quarter of 1989.
- **Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1990** 8  
Seasonally adjusted operating profits fell 1.5% in the first quarter of 1990, following declines averaging 13% over the previous three quarters.

(continued on page 2.)

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### Building Permits

Annual 1989

The annual publication *Building Permits* (64-203) has been expanded with the 1989 edition to include more detailed analysis, and charts depicting construction activity over the last decade.

The tables are comparable to those in the monthly publication (64-001), which was completely redesigned beginning with the January 1989 issue. In addition, the annual publication includes revised monthly data, on a seasonally adjusted basis, for the previous three years.

Data are available on CANSIM: matrices 80, 129, 987, 992.

The 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-203, \$56) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division.



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## MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

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- **Police Personnel in Canada, 1989** 10  
Among the provinces, Quebec had the highest police to population ratio while Prince Edward Island had the lowest.
- **Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1989** 11  
The volume of alcoholic beverages sold in 1988/89 totalled 2,536 million litres, a decrease of 19 million litres (1%) from the 1987/88 level.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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- Deliveries of Major Grains, April 1990 14
- Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending June 23, 1990 14

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

April 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

#### Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, was unchanged in April, following gains of 0.2% in March and 0.1% in February. Production of services was unchanged, while goods output declined 0.1%. Gross Domestic Product grew 1.6% from April 1989.

#### Services Producing Industries

Services production was unchanged in April following a decline of 0.1% in February and a gain of 0.1% in March. Substantially lower output in wholesale and retail trade was offset by moderate gains in most other services producing industries.

Wholesale trade fell 1.3% in April, following a decline of 0.7% in March. Lower sales of hardware, motor vehicles, and machinery and equipment led the decline. Retail trade fell 0.6% in April to 1.3% below the January level.

Finance, insurance and real estate services advanced 0.2%, following four consecutive monthly declines when activity fell in both the resale housing market and stock exchanges. Both these markets firmed slightly in April.

Moderate gains were widespread in community, business and personal services, where output rose 0.2%.

Output by the communication industry advanced 0.7%, mainly due to increased long distance calling.

Higher air transport and increased piping of natural gas led a 0.2% increase in output by the transportation industry. This was the second consecutive month that throughput of natural gas increased, following several months of declines.

#### Goods Producing Industries

Goods production declined 0.1% in April following gains of 0.3% in each of February and March and a 0.6% drop in January. A large decline in manufacturing output in April outweighed gains in construction and mining. Most other goods producing industries recorded moderate declines.

Manufacturing output fell 0.9%, to stand 2.5% below April 1989, continuing a downtrend evident since last summer. Substantial declines were widespread among manufacturers of durable goods. Production of electrical products dropped 2.0%, its third consecutive decline. Output of transportation equipment fell 1.8% as auto production, which had rebounded in February and March following widespread plant closures in January, sagged a further 5.9% in April to 11.8% below that of December. Output of construction materials such as cement, ready-mix concrete, glass, and other non-metallic mineral products dropped 4.8%. Primary metal products fell 1.9%. Production of non-durables was unchanged in the month.

Construction advanced 0.8%, its fourth consecutive increase, mainly due to higher residential construction activity. Lower levels of housing starts in April and May suggest that this industry will not buoy goods output in coming months as it has done recently.

Increased production of crude oil and natural gas led mining output to a 1.4% gain. Higher output of gold and coal also contributed to the gain, along with an increase in drilling activity related to oil and gas exploration and development.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.**

The April 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.70/\$127) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

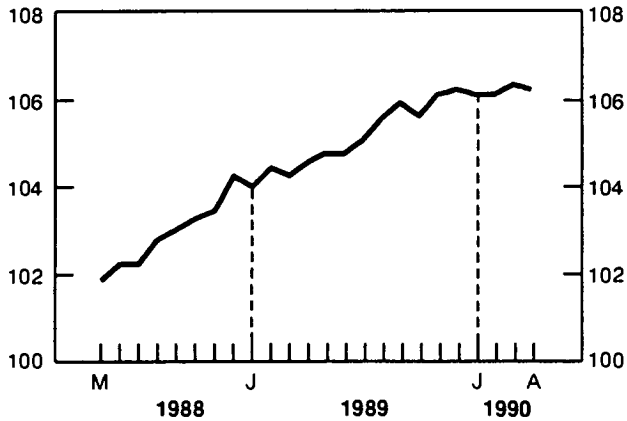
For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ☐

# Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices

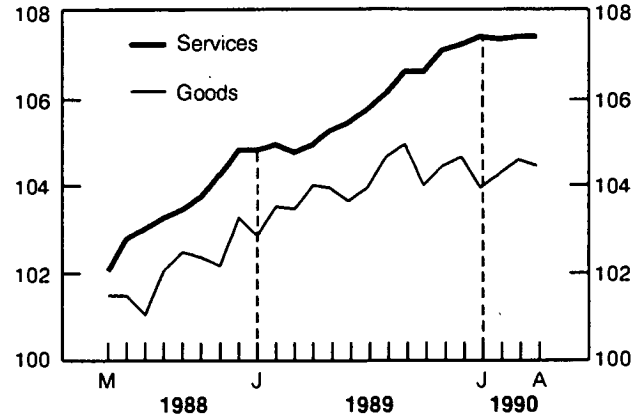
**Total Economy**

Index (January 1988 = 100)



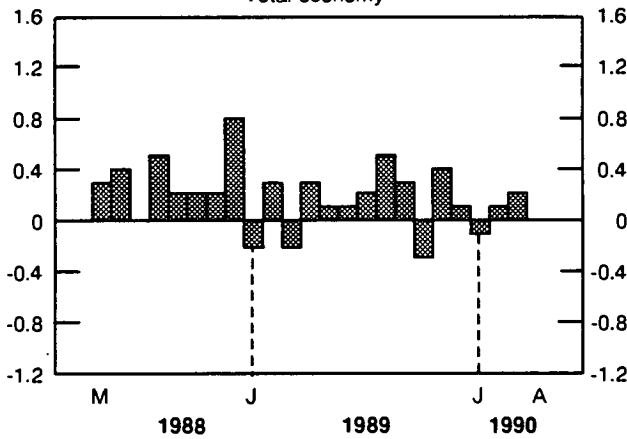
**Goods and Services**

Index (January 1988 = 100)



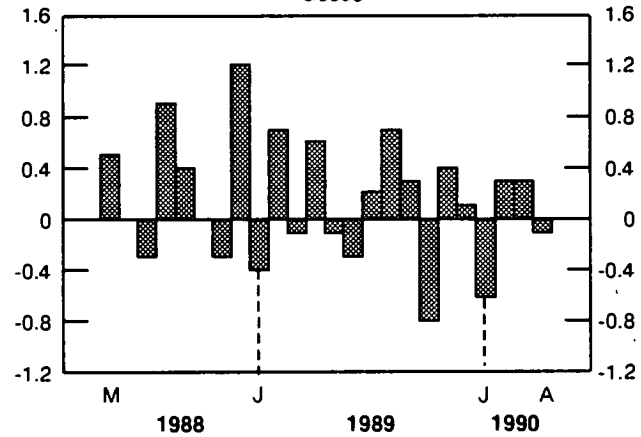
% change

**Total economy**



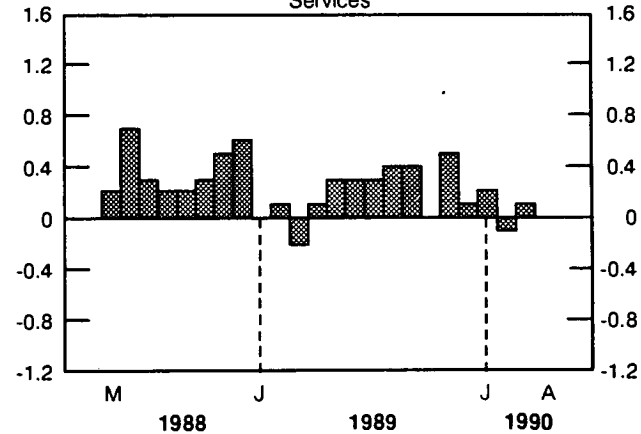
% change

**Goods**



% change

**Services**



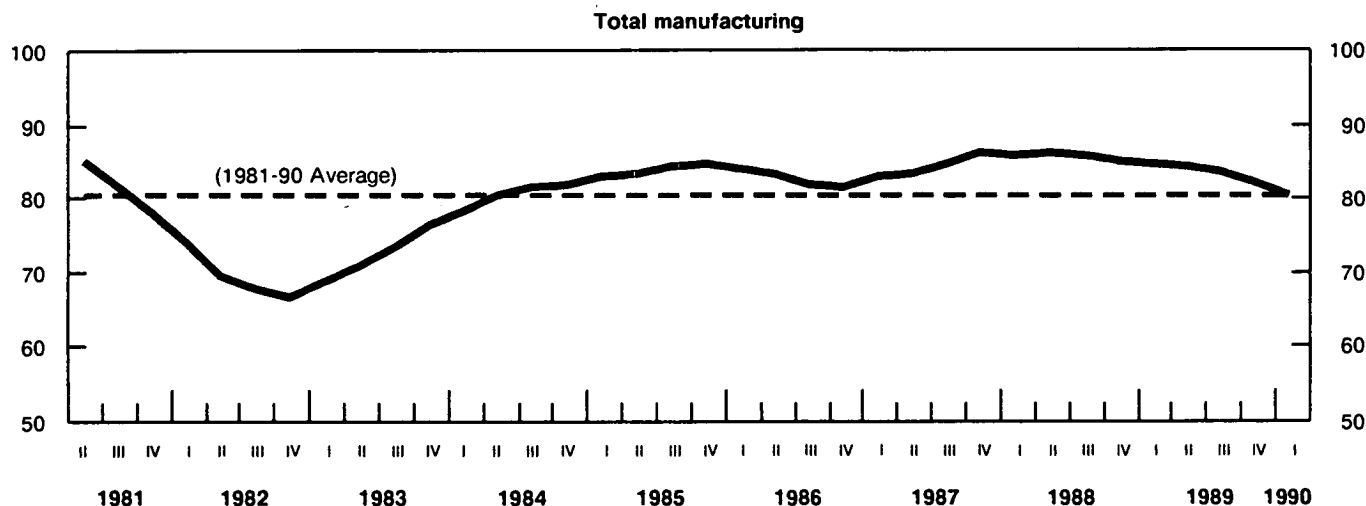
# Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1989	1990			
	April	January	February	March	April
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>409,586.4</b>	<b>415,549.4</b>	<b>415,836.0</b>	<b>416,467.7</b>	<b>416,260.8</b>
<b>Business Sector</b>					
Agricultural and related services industries	9,154.8	9,987.9	10,005.8	10,046.2	10,027.2
Fishing and trapping industries	746.2	615.6	634.8	644.4	651.6
Logging and forestry industry	2,830.5	2,792.4	2,780.4	2,787.6	2,720.4
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,570.3	23,133.6	23,034.0	23,268.0	23,600.4
Manufacturing industries	78,915.8	77,456.8	77,739.1	77,623.9	76,919.9
Construction industries	31,856.4	33,127.2	33,674.4	33,940.8	34,221.6
Transportation and storage industries	19,076.9	19,535.4	19,257.9	19,473.0	19,520.1
Communication industries	13,634.6	14,802.0	14,793.6	14,853.6	14,958.0
Other utility industries	11,586.2	11,283.6	11,013.6	10,968.0	10,942.8
Wholesale trade industries	25,249.9	25,498.2	25,780.6	25,599.9	25,264.9
Retail trade industries	26,250.3	26,664.4	26,477.8	26,477.8	26,318.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	59,516.4	61,450.8	61,352.4	61,162.8	61,306.8
Community, business and personal services	42,062.8	43,149.9	43,110.4	43,262.9	43,367.8
<b>Non-business Sector</b>					
Mining industries	14.4	66.0	70.8	80.4	81.6
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	328.1	333.6	342.0	342.0	337.2
Transportation industries	1,562.6	1,596.0	1,611.6	1,623.6	1,633.2
Communication industries	44.4	43.2	45.6	45.6	45.6
Water systems industry	561.7	571.2	574.8	578.4	578.4
Insurance and other finance industry	420.9	439.2	438.0	441.6	436.8
Government service industries	24,441.3	24,867.6	24,939.6	25,016.4	25,050.0
Community and personal services	37,713.9	38,086.8	38,110.8	38,182.8	38,229.6
<b>Special Aggregations</b>					
Business sector:	344,451.1	349,497.8	349,654.8	350,108.9	349,820.4
- goods	158,660.2	158,397.1	158,882.1	159,278.9	159,083.9
- services	185,790.9	191,100.7	190,772.7	190,830.0	190,736.5
Non-business sector	65,135.3	66,051.6	66,181.2	66,358.8	66,440.4
- goods	624.1	685.2	693.6	706.8	708.0
- services	64,511.2	65,366.4	65,487.6	65,652.0	65,732.4
Goods producing industries	159,284.3	159,082.3	159,575.7	159,985.7	159,791.9
Services producing industries	250,302.1	256,467.1	256,260.3	256,482.0	256,468.9
Industrial production	114,696.4	112,559.2	112,480.3	112,566.7	112,171.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,443.7	33,442.1	33,318.3	33,133.2	33,149.3
Durable manufacturing industries	45,472.1	44,014.7	44,420.8	44,490.7	43,770.6

## Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1990



## Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

First Quarter 1990

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector dropped 2% to 80.4% in the first quarter of 1990 from 82% in the fourth quarter of 1989. It is decreasing production that was the major reason for the fall in the utilization rates: of the 18 industries posting lower rates, all can attribute the change to a decrease in production. For the last two quarters, manufacturers have recorded lower levels of both shipments (which resulted in a rising inventory-shipments ratio) and new orders. With shipments showing the weakness in the markets for manufactured goods, coupled with an uncertain outlook for these markets as exhibited by the lower levels of new orders, it is not surprising that production has fallen, also for the second quarter in a row.

The first quarter of 1990 marks the seventh consecutive quarter that capacity utilization has fallen. Furthermore, the rate of decrease has been accelerating over the last four quarters. The rate in the first quarter of 1990 is 4.9% lower than the rate posted in the same period of 1989.

The utilization rate in the durable goods manufacturing industries decreased 2.3% in the first quarter of 1990. In comparison with the first quarter of 1989, the current rate is 5.5% lower.

In the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, the capacity utilization rate dropped 1.8% in the first quarter to 83.1%. At that level, the rate is 4.3% lower than in the first quarter of 1989.

## Highlights

- Although there was an increase in activity in the construction industry in the first quarter, the high levels of production for the building materials producing industries fell as inventories grew. In the wood industries, capacity utilization dropped 1.2%, while in the non-metallic mineral products industries the rate decreased 0.6%.
- As investment in office machines expanded, capacity utilization in the electrical and electronic products industries grew 3.9%. In the machinery industries, with increasing shipments and inventories, capacity utilization rose 0.1%.
- Demand for manufactured intermediate goods fell, as shown by lower shipments and new orders. The capacity utilization rate for the rubber products industries dropped 5.2%, while that of plastic products industries was 4.5% lower than in the fourth quarter of 1989. Capacity utilization for the primary textile industries fell 3.1%, while it decreased 2.5% in the primary metal industries.

- The major manufacturing industries producing goods for export posted lower rates of capacity utilization. Even though exports of passenger cars increased, shipments and production in the transportation equipment manufacturing industries dropped substantially, resulting in capacity utilization falling 8.3%. Reflecting declining shipments and growing inventories, the paper and allied industries lessened production; capacity utilization for this industry fell 1.9%.
- The movements in the capacity utilization rates for manufacturers of consumer goods were negative, as growth in consumer spending slowed. Industries that cut back on production and thus posted a lower rate of capacity utilization were the furniture and fixtures industries (-4.4%), clothing industries (-3.1%) and the food industries (-1.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

#### Note to Users:

The levels of capacity utilization rates for most industries have changed as a result of the incorporation of new measures of capital stocks. The method used to compile stocks of fixed assets was revised to reflect shorter service lives for fixed assets and a different discard pattern. Stemming from this revision, trends which reflect technological change in production, and hence affect potential output, have been revised in some industries.

Data users should note that the statistics presented in this release are statistical estimates based on the economic relationship between production and the stock of plant and equipment; these capacity utilization rates are not based on engineering measures such as productive machine-hours.

The methodology used to calculate the rates results in their being indicative of trends and cycles in the utilization of capital. (Where necessary, trend adjustments are made to better reflect technological innovations and restructuring taking place.) A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication *Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing* (31-003, \$10/\$40).

### Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

First Quarter 1990 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	1st Q 1990	4th Q 1989	3rd Q 1989	2nd Q 1989	Quarterly % Change		
					1st Q 1990/ 4th Q 1989	4th Q/ 3rd Q 1989	3rd Q/ 2nd Q 1989
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Durable Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Wood Industries	84.6	85.6	87.7	88.1	-1.2	-2.4	-0.5
Furniture and Fixture	68.8	72.0	76.7	77.9	-4.4	-6.1	-1.5
Primary Metal	86.4	88.6	92.7	93.2	-2.5	-4.4	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	76.8	80.2	81.0	80.6	-4.2	-1.0	0.5
Machinery	72.5	72.4	76.5	78.6	0.1	-5.4	-2.7
Transportation Equipment	65.1	71.0	73.7	74.8	-8.3	-3.7	-1.5
Electrical and Electronic Products	87.2	83.9	83.5	84.6	3.9	0.5	-1.3
Non-metallic Mineral Products	83.4	83.9	85.5	84.3	-0.6	-1.9	1.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	74.8	76.2	77.0	77.1	-1.8	-1.0	-0.1
<b>Non-durable Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Food Industry	80.9	82.0	82.6	83.0	-1.3	-0.7	-0.5
Beverage Industry	75.0	77.4	76.9	77.9	-3.1	0.7	-1.3
Tobacco Products	65.8	70.1	71.8	76.2	-6.1	-2.4	-5.8
Rubber Products	84.7	89.3	91.6	93.7	-5.2	-2.5	-2.2
Plastic Products	72.3	75.7	79.2	80.0	-4.5	-4.4	-1.0
Leather and Allied Products	74.3	76.3	75.3	74.8	-2.6	1.3	0.7
Primary Textile	86.9	89.7	91.5	93.8	-3.1	-2.0	-2.5
Textile Products	75.5	76.6	80.2	78.9	-1.4	-4.5	1.6
Clothing Industry	79.0	81.5	82.0	82.0	-3.1	-0.6	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	88.3	90.0	91.1	92.5	-1.9	-1.2	-1.5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	79.3	81.0	82.8	84.0	-2.1	-2.2	-1.4
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	93.3	92.2	91.2	93.1	1.2	1.1	-2.0
Chemicals and Chemical Products	90.8	90.6	89.7	91.5	0.2	1.0	-2.0

## Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1990

### Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

Revised estimates for the first quarter of 1990 show that operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations fell 1.5% from the previous quarter to \$6.2 billion. This modest decline is in sharp contrast to the 13% average profit decrease of the previous three quarters. The first quarter profit level was the lowest since the third quarter of 1986, well below the recent peak of \$9.7 billion in the second quarter of 1988.

Sales have remained virtually unchanged at \$240 billion for the past three quarters.

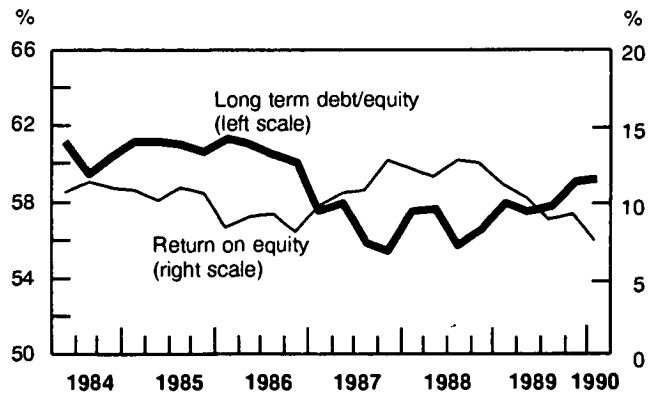
Of the 46 industry groupings, 19 registered profit increases, 25 posted declines and two remained unchanged in the latest quarter.

The largest operating profit increases were in mineral fuels (\$152 million) and transportation equipment (\$151 million). The most significant profit declines were in the transportation industry (\$94 million), and the manufacturing of primary metals (\$98 million), wood (\$79 million) and paper (\$74 million).

### Balance Sheet Data Summary - Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million (Unadjusted for Seasonality)

Total assets in the first quarter of 1990 increased \$9.1 billion to \$617.8 billion, following increases ranging from \$7.3 to \$15.9 billion in the 1989 quarters. On the liability side, short-term paper and bankers' acceptances rose \$1.7 billion, the largest increase in four quarters. Bond financing declined slightly in the quarter after posting strong increases over the three previous quarters. In total, liabilities grew \$5.0 billion, following advances averaging \$7.6 billion throughout 1989.

## Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



### Financial Ratios

**Return on Equity (Annualized):** Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, fell to 7.2% from 9.0% in the fourth quarter and the recent high of 12.5% in the third quarter of 1988. The first quarter decline in this ratio was largely due to lower dividend income, capital gains and other investment income.

**Long Term Debt-to-Equity:** This ratio remained relatively unchanged at 59.1% compared to 59.0% in the fourth quarter, but is well above the 57.7% average ratio of the first three quarters of 1989.

**More detailed statistics for the 46 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.**

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available in the fourth week in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

# Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1990  
(\$ billions)

	1st Q 1990	4th Q 1989	3rd Q 1989	2nd Q 1989
<b>A. Corporations with Assets exceeding \$10 million</b>				
Current Assets	172.3	171.8	171.9	167.6
Short-term Investments	21.0	21.0	21.4	20.0
Accounts Receivable	72.3	71.9	72.4	69.7
Inventories	66.1	65.5	65.0	64.9
Current Liabilities	143.3	141.8	136.8	134.9
Bank Loans	20.6	20.0	20.9	20.7
Accounts Payable	74.4	75.9	72.3	71.1
Short-term Commercial Paper and Bankers' Acceptances	23.3	21.6	20.6	20.2
Working Capital (Current Assets minus Current Liabilities)	29.0	30.0	35.1	32.7
Long-term Investments	116.5	115.1	113.9	110.0
Fixed Assets	305.0	298.9	292.9	286.1
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>617.8</b>	<b>608.7</b>	<b>601.1</b>	<b>585.2</b>
Long-term Debt	143.0	140.4	137.2	132.9
Bank Loans	34.4	33.9	33.8	34.0
Bonds	66.5	66.6	61.9	58.7
Shareholders Equity	242.1	238.0	237.8	231.0
Share Capital	113.7	110.9	111.2	106.9
Retained Earnings	112.5	111.7	112.2	109.8
Capital Expenditures	10.1	14.2	11.4	11.3
<b>Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)</b>				
Sales	136.5	137.9	138.2	136.1
Operating profits	3.7	3.8	4.9	5.8
Pre-tax Profits	6.9	8.2	8.3	9.2
After-tax profits	4.4	5.4	5.1	5.8
<b>Ratios</b>				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	7.2%	9.0%	8.6%	10.1%
Long-term Debt/Equity %	59.1%	59.0%	57.7%	57.5%
<b>B. All Asset Sizes</b>				
<b>Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)</b>				
Sales	239.8	240.5	240.4	236.7
Operating profits	6.2	6.3	7.3	8.3
Pre-tax Profits	10.3	11.7	11.7	12.7
After-tax Profits	6.8	7.8	7.5	8.3

## Police Personnel in Canada

1989

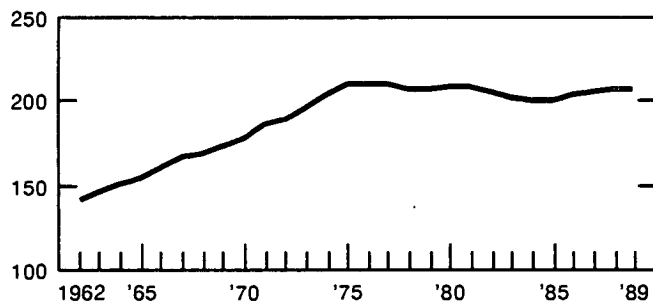
The number of police officers in Canada increased 1.7% to 54,232 in 1989, representing a rate of 207 police per 100,000 population. Although the number of officers per capita has increased in each of the last four years, the 1989 rate is still lower than the peak of 210 in 1975.

Non-police personnel (comprising civilians, public servants, cadets and Special Constables) totalled slightly over 19,000, bringing the total number of police personnel to 73,350, a 1.5% increase over 1988.

Chart 1

**Police Officers per 100,000 Population<sup>1</sup>, Canada, 1962-1989**

Rate per 100,000 population



<sup>1</sup> A new survey was implemented in 1986. To maintain historical continuity, figures previous to 1986 have been adjusted.

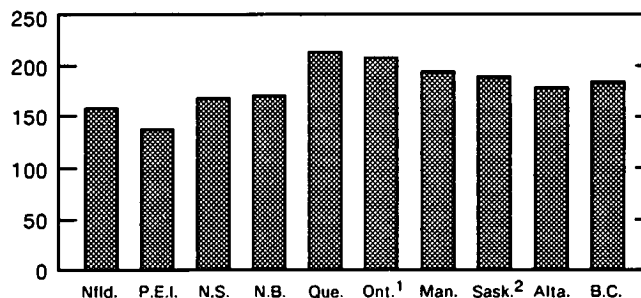
## Highlights

- Among the provinces, Quebec showed the highest police-to-population ratio, with 214 police officers for every 100,000 people, while Prince Edward Island had the lowest, with 137 police officers per 100,000 people. This pattern has been evident since 1985.

Chart 2

**Police Officers per 100,000 Population, by Province, 1989**

Rate per 100,000 population



<sup>1</sup> Excludes personnel from RCMP Headquarters.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes personnel from RCMP Training Academy.

- The Atlantic provinces had the fewest police officers per 100,000 population in 1989, continuing the trend seen over the past 20 years. Only Ontario, Quebec, and the two territories experienced ratios higher than the national figure of 207 police officers per 100,000.
- Between 1988 and 1989, Prince Edward Island experienced the largest growth in the number of police officers (3.5%), with the second highest increase in Nova Scotia (3.3%).
- Female personnel represented 19.8% of total personnel (the highest ever), comprising almost 60% of the non-police personnel. Since 1972 the number of female police officers has continued to rise, with over 3,100 female officers in 1989 (representing a high of 5.8% of total police officers).
- A total of 1,922 police officers were dedicated to drug enforcement (3.5% of all police officers), a 16% increase over 1988.

Available on CANSIM: table 00130101.

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). □

### Police Personnel by Gender, Canada and the Provinces/Territories 1989

Province	Population <sup>1</sup>	Police per 100,000 Population	Police Personnel <sup>2</sup>								
			Police Officers			Other			Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Newfoundland	571,000	157	821	75	896	78	159	237	899	234	1,133
Prince Edward Island	130,000	137	166	12	178	15	29	44	181	41	222
Nova Scotia	885,900	168	1,434	58	1,492	165	284	449	1,599	342	1,941
New Brunswick	718,600	172	1,174	60	1,234	119	221	340	1,293	281	1,574
Quebec	6,692,100	214	13,691	647	14,338	1,778	2,623	4,401	15,469	3,270	18,739
Ontario <sup>3</sup>	9,578,700	208	18,676	1,220	19,896	3,216	3,947	7,163	21,892	5,167	27,059
Manitoba	1,084,800	196	1,996	133	2,129	197	407	604	2,193	540	2,733
Saskatchewan <sup>4</sup>	1,007,300	190	1,808	108	1,916	187	434	621	1,995	542	2,537
Alberta	2,423,000	178	4,045	258	4,303	474	948	1,422	4,519	1,206	5,725
British Columbia	3,053,300	185	5,235	414	5,649	401	1,018	1,419	5,636	1,432	7,068
Yukon	25,300	399	96	5	101	18	26	44	114	31	145
Northwest Territories	53,300	370	188	9	197	40	48	88	228	57	285
RCMP Central Divisions	--	--	1,758	145	1,903	1,080	1,206	2,286	2,838	1,351	4,189
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>26,223,200</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>51,088</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>54,232</b>	<b>7,768</b>	<b>11,350</b>	<b>19,118</b>	<b>58,856</b>	<b>14,494</b>	<b>73,350</b>

<sup>1</sup> Updated postcensal estimates 1989, Demography Division, Statistics Canada..

<sup>2</sup> Represents actual police personnel strength as of December 31, 1989.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes personnel from RCMP Headquarters.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes personnel from the RCMP Training Academy.

-- Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

### Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1989

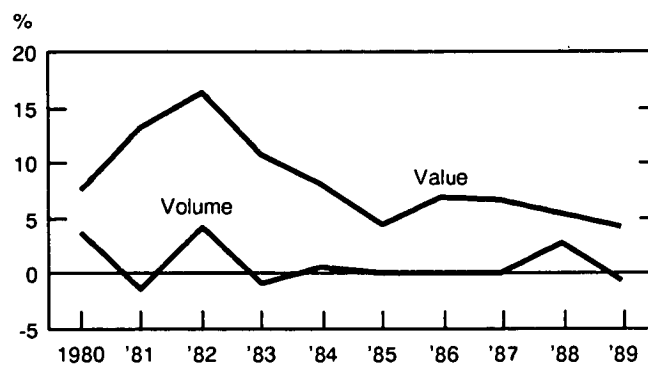
The volume of alcoholic beverages sold in 1988/89 totalled 2,536 million litres, a decrease of 19 million litres (1%) from the 1987/88 level. Volume decreases were recorded in all three types of alcoholic beverages: spirits, wines, and beer.

The volume of Canadian alcoholic beverages decreased by 33 million litres, while the volume of imports increased by 14 million litres (7%) during the current year, principally due to an increased preference for imported beer.

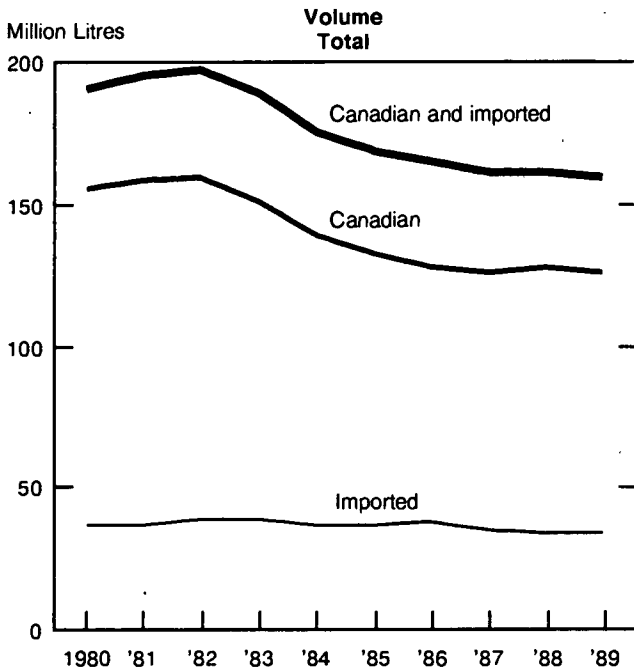
On a per capita basis in fiscal year 1988/89, the sale of alcoholic beverages (including coolers) averaged 122.4 litres per Canadian 15 years and over, a decrease of 2.4 litres from the previous year. Since the fiscal year 1979/80, the per capita volume of alcoholic beverages sold has dropped 8% from 133.0 litres.

### Percentage Change in Volume and Value of Sales of Alcoholic Beverages

Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1980-1989



### Growth in Sales of Spirits – March 31, 1980-1989



The value of alcoholic beverages sold during 1988/89 was \$9,583 million, up \$376 million (4%) over 1987/88. This increase was well below the average annual increase of 8% for the 10-year period from 1979/80 to 1988/89.

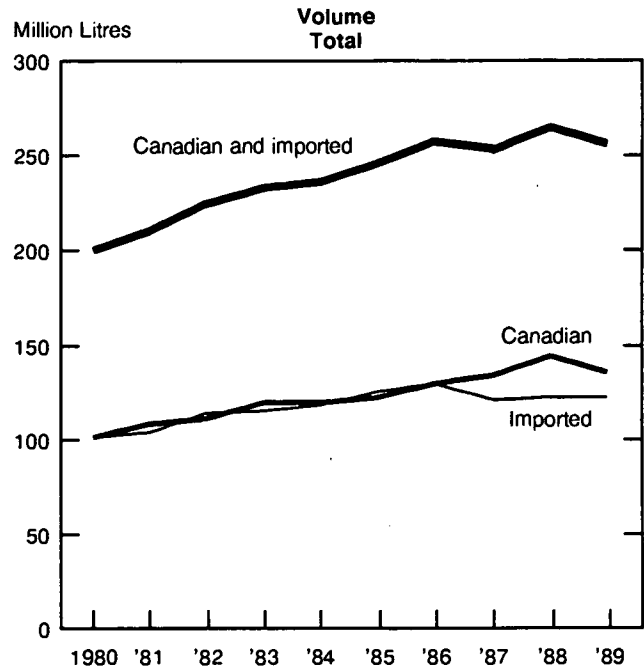
The value of sales of alcoholic beverages represented 1.6% of GDP in 1988/89, compared to 1.7% in 1979/80.

The net profit of provincial liquor authorities reached \$2,283 million, an increase of \$69 million (3%) over the previous year. This increase was relatively low compared to the average annual increase of 7% for the period 1979/80 to 1988/89.

### Spirits

After a slight increase of 1.0 million litres in 1987/88, the volume of spirits sold in Canada during 1988/89 decreased by two million litres (2%), to 159 million litres. This decline occurred despite an increase of four million litres in the sale of spirit-based coolers. Particularly popular in Ontario, the sale of spirit-based

### Growth in Sales of Wines – March 31, 1980-1989



coolers totalled 11 million litres in 1988/89, up from a volume of seven million litres the previous year. Over the period 1981/82 to 1988/89, the volume of spirits sold declined from 198 to 159 million litres (28.2%).

The per capita volume of spirits sold to Canadians 15 years and over fell from 7.9 litres in 1987/88 to 7.7 litres in 1988/89.

### Wines

Sales volume of wines totalled 256 million litres, down by eight million litres (4%) from 1987/88. The decrease is partly attributable to a decline in sales of wine based-coolers of three million litres to 22 million litres. The volume of Canadian wines sold was down 6%, while the volume of imported wines remained unchanged at 121 million litres. The value of wines sold increased by \$44 million to reach \$1,710 million during the current year.

Per capita sales of wine to Canadians 15 years and over declined from 12.8 litres to 12.3 litres in 1988/89.

## Beer

Sales of beer declined by nine million litres to 2,191 million litres in 1988/89. The quantity of Canadian beer sold declined by 23 million litres (1%), while the volume of imported beer increased substantially by 14 million litres (34%) to 55 million litres. For the 10-year period ended in 1989, the volume of beer sold increased an average of 1% per year.

Despite the decrease in the volume of sales, the value of beer sold increased by \$296 million (7%) to reach \$4,713 million.

Per capita sales of beer to Canadians 15 years and over dropped from 104.1 litres in 1987/88 to 102.4 litres in 1988/89.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728-2731.**

For further information on this release, contact Paul Blouin (613-951-8563) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available by province. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division.

## Sales of Alcoholic Beverages by Value and by Volume and Per Capita (15 years and Over) Years Ended March 31, 1980-1989

	Value		Volume	
	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita
	Thousands of Dollars	Dollars	Thousands of Litres	Litres
1980	4,698,588	254.8	2,451,498	133.0
1981	5,320,840	282.1	2,411,987	127.9
1982	6,187,496	323.7	2,507,823	131.2
1983	6,840,666	354.6	2,476,870	128.2
1984	7,390,366	379.2	2,488,441	127.5
1985	7,702,380	390.4	2,488,024	126.1
1986	8,219,609	412.1	2,488,177	127.1
1987	8,745,421	432.9	2,489,068	123.2
1988	9,207,490	450.0	2,555,511	124.8
1989	9,583,403	463.0	2,536,064	122.4

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Deliveries of Major Grains

April 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from April 1989, except in the case of wheat and durum where marketings increased significantly. Deliveries for April 1989 and April 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
• Wheat (excluding durum)	432.5	1306.9
• Durum wheat	62.0	339.2
• <b>Total wheat</b>	<b>494.5</b>	<b>1646.1</b>
• Oats	74.4	55.0
• Barley	477.4	332.7
• Rye	9.4	23.6
• Flaxseed	23.9	21.8
• Canola	274.8	197.3
• <b>Total</b>	<b>1354.4</b>	<b>2276.5</b>

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The April 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

### Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending June 23, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 23, 1990 totalled 287 537 tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from the preceding week's total of 290 369 tonnes but up 10.7% from the year-earlier level of 259 687 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 6 986 435 tonnes, a decrease of 9.1% from 7 689 996 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Financial Flow Accounts, First Quarter 1990.**  
**Catalogue number 13-014**

(Canada: \$12.50/\$50.00; United States: US\$15.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries: US\$17.50/US\$70.00).

**Railway Operating Statistics, January 1990.**  
**Catalogue number 52-003**

(Canada: \$10.50/\$105.00; United States: US\$12.60/US\$126.00; Other Countries: US\$14.70/US\$147.00).

**Telephone Statistics, April 1990.**  
**Catalogue number 56-002**

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83.00; United States: US\$10.00/US\$100.00; Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116.00).

**Building Permits, Annual summary 1989.**  
**Catalogue number 64-203**

(Canada: \$56.00; United States: US\$67.00; Other Countries: US\$78.00).

**Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1990.**  
**Catalogue number 72-002**

(Canada: \$38.50/\$385.00; United States: US\$46.20/US\$462.00; Other Countries: US\$53.90/US\$539.00).

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