

The Daily

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Releases

Canada's international transactions in securities, July 2008	3
For the first time since November 2007, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian securities in July, both bonds and equities. For their part, Canadian investors resumed acquisitions of foreign equities, while further disposing of foreign debt instruments.	
Canadian census mortality follow-up study, 1991 to 2001	5
Study: Commuting in rural Canada, 2001	5
Steel pipe and tubing, July 2008	6
Steel wire and specified wire products, July 2008	6
Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, July 2008	6

(continued on page 2)

Health Reports

September 2008

The September 2008 edition of *Health Reports* contains three articles.

The first article, "The Canadian census mortality follow-up study, 1991 through 2001," describes methods used to link census data from the long-form questionnaire to mortality data, and reports simple findings for major socioeconomic groups. For more information, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; russell.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

The second article, "The feasibility of establishing correction factors to adjust self-reported estimates of obesity," provides correction equations to adjust self-reported measures of body mass index to more closely approximate measured values. For more information, contact Sarah Connor Gorber (613-951-1193; sarah.connorgorber@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

The third article, "Organized extracurricular activities of Canadian children and youth," presents rates of participation in organized extracurricular activities by children and adolescents aged 6 to 17, by socio-demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. For more information, contact Anne Guèvremont (613-957-5464; anne.guevremont@hrsdc-rhdsc.gc.ca), Human Resources and Social Development Canada.

The September 2008 online edition of *Health Reports*, Vol. 19, no. 3 (82-003-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. A printed version of the publication (82-003-XPE, \$24/\$68) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about the publication *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division.



New products

7

Releases

Canada's international transactions in securities

July 2008

For the first time since November 2007, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian securities in July (\$5.6 billion). While foreign investors divested themselves of equities and bonds, they added short-term instruments to their portfolios for the fourth consecutive month.

At the same time, Canadian investors resumed acquisitions of foreign securities in July (\$1.2 billion). This investment was concentrated in equities, as they further reduced their holdings of long-term debt instruments.

Note to readers

All values in this release are net transactions unless otherwise stated.

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues.

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

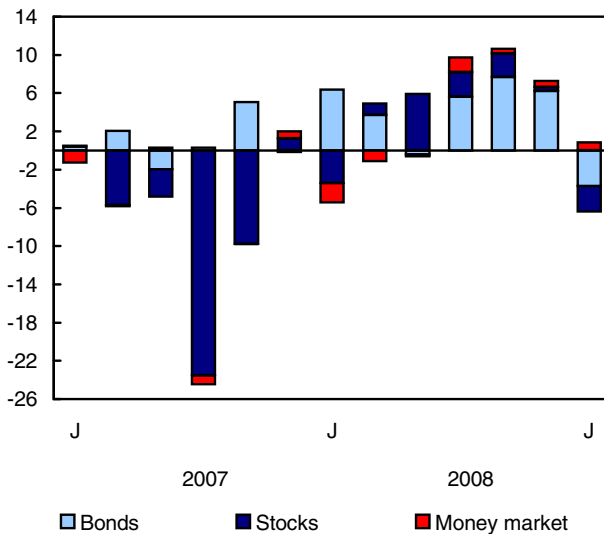
Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less. **Government of Canada paper** includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities

\$ billions



for a seventh consecutive month. This investment moderated the effect of the retirements.

Foreign investors' demand for Canadian money market instruments strengthened moderately in July. Acquisitions were dominated by purchases of federal government bills, almost equally split between Canadian and US dollar-denominated instruments. However, this activity was partly offset by disposals of federal government enterprise and provincial government short-term paper.

Non-residents record their first divestment of Canadian stocks since January 2008

Non-residents sold Canadian stocks in July (\$2.7 billion), ending five months of consecutive investment averaging \$2.5 billion per month. Foreign divestment was mainly in energy and mining, banking, and technology sectors. In July, the Standard and Poor's / Toronto Stock Exchange index fell 6.0%, led by losses in the energy and mining sectors as commodity prices declined for the first time in 2008.

Bond retirements exceed non-resident acquisitions of Canadian debt instruments

Non-resident investors' bond holdings were reduced (\$3.7 billion) in July, following significant investment over the second quarter. July's divestment was due to sizeable retirements of Canadian bonds, mainly those denominated in non-US foreign currencies. Nevertheless, non-resident investors were active in the acquisition of Canadian bonds on secondary markets

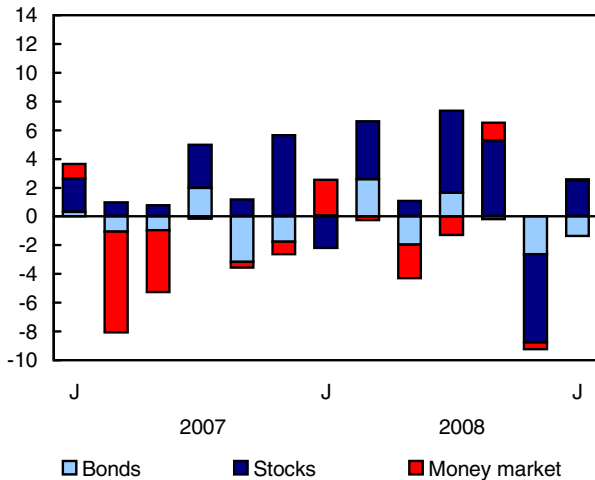
Canadians reduce holdings of foreign bonds but accumulate foreign shares

Canadian investors continued to avoid foreign bonds in July. Close to 60% of the divestment was in non-US foreign bonds, mainly due to retirements of maple bonds. Since January 2008, residents have reduced their holdings of non-US foreign bonds by a total of \$2.5 billion. Meanwhile, Canadian holdings of foreign money market instruments edged up in July, as

purchases of US Treasury bills more than offset sales of other foreign paper.

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities¹

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

In July, resident investors resumed acquisitions of foreign stocks (\$2.5 billion), led by demand in the Canadian pension fund sector. US shares accounted for 80% of July's investment. This coincided with US stock price decreases of 8.6% in June and 1.0% in July.

Canadians have steadily accumulated foreign shares since October 2006, with the exception of January and June 2008, when major foreign equity indexes experienced sharp declines.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029, 376-0042, 376-0058 and 376-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

The July 2008 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-XWE, free) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for August will be released on October 20.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yiling Zhang (613-951-2057), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	April 2008	May 2008	June 2008	July 2008	January to July 2007	January to July 2008
	Cumulative transactions					
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	9,752	10,632	7,278	-5,594	3,874	32,024
Bonds (net)	5,643	7,675	6,229	-3,693	6,222	25,539
Outstanding	1,492	487	5,912	821	898	22,156
New issues	6,069	10,540	8,140	913	29,465	33,472
Retirements	-2,277	-3,790	-6,274	-5,813	-24,617	-30,383
Change in interest payable ¹	360	437	-1,549	386	477	293
Money market paper (net)	1,552	493	662	845	-1,012	107
Government of Canada	394	199	708	1,667	-2,741	719
Other	1,158	294	-46	-823	1,730	-612
Stocks (net)	2,557	2,464	387	-2,746	-1,336	6,379
Outstanding	2,457	1,513	-763	-2,807	8,925	2,536
Other transactions	99	951	1,150	61	-10,261	3,842
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-6,047	-6,328	9,251	-1,247	-54,672	-7,826
Bonds (net)	-1,657	187	2,611	1,348	-33,839	1,804
Stocks (net)	-5,695	-5,263	6,165	-2,493	-19,331	-10,176
Money market paper (net)	1,305	-1,253	475	-102	-1,502	546

1. Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

Canadian census mortality follow-up study 1991 to 2001

Between 1991 and 2001, the lowest mortality rates occurred among the university-educated, the employed, those in professional and managerial occupations, and those in the top income brackets.

The highest mortality rates were among people with less than secondary graduation, those who were unemployed or not in the labour force, those in unskilled jobs, and those in the lowest income brackets.

Life expectancy increased in each successively higher income group for both sexes.

Only 51% of men in the poorest one-fifth of the income distribution were expected to survive to the age of 75, compared with 72% of those in the richest one-fifth of the income distribution.

Among women, 72% in the poorest one-fifth were expected to survive to 75, compared with 84% in the richest one-fifth.

For both sexes, and for all except the oldest age group (85 or older), mortality rates were highest among those with the least education, and fell with each increment of education.

Note: "The Canadian census mortality follow-up study, 1991 through 2001" is the first in Canada to examine mortality by socioeconomic status in the total population through a linkage of census and mortality records. It tracked mortality from June 4, 1991, to December 31, 2001, among a 15% sample of the adult population (about 2.7 million people), who completed the long-form census questionnaire. During this period, there were more than 260,000 deaths in the sample.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3233 and 3901.

The article "The Canadian census mortality follow-up study, 1991 through 2001," which is part of the online September 2008 edition of *Health Reports*, Vol. 19, no. 3 (82-003-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. A printed version of the publication (82-003-XPE, \$24/\$68) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; russell.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

For more information about the publication *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.gc.ca), Health Information and Research Division. ■

Study: Commuting in rural Canada 2001

Rural commuters are just as dependent on rural labour markets as they are on urban labour markets. About 450,000 rural residents commuted to another rural town or municipality for work, while a similar number commuted to an urban centre.

The findings challenge the prevailing idea that rural commuting in Canada essentially involves travelling from a rural residence to a job in the city.

One-half of rural commuters worked in an urban area. Urban-based jobs provided employment for 16% of the rural workforce, but this represented only 4% of urban-based jobs.

For commuters from urban to rural, rural-based jobs provided employment for only 1% of the urban workforce, but represented 7% of rural-based jobs.

The commuting pattern varied in different parts of rural Canada. Rural Canada was divided based on the share of the workforce residing in a rural town or municipality that commuted to an urban area for work.

In those rural areas most linked with urban areas, over 80% of all commuters travelled to an urban area for work. In contrast, less than 10% of commuters in more peripheral rural areas travelled to an urban centre.

In rural areas with weaker linkages with urban centres, however, there were strong rural-to-rural economic linkages. In these areas, most rural commuters travelled to the same type of rural area as where they lived.

The typical rural town or municipality had around 25% of all its jobs filled by in-commuters. The typical rural town or municipality was strongly linked with neighbouring rural towns and municipalities.

Note: The study "Rural commuting: Its relevance to rural and urban labour markets" investigates the commuting patterns of rural and urban Canadians in terms of both their origin and their destination. A commuter was defined as anybody who crossed a municipal boundary on their daily journey to work.

The *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin*: "Rural commuting: Its relevance to rural and urban labour markets," 2001, Vol. 7, no. 6 (21-006-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alessandro Alasia (613-951-1204; alessandro.alasia@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

July 2008

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The July 2008 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

July 2008

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The July 2008 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

July 2008

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-6190), Distributive Trades Division. ■

New products

Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin: "Rural commuting: Its relevance to rural and urban labour markets", 2001, Vol. 7, no. 6
Catalogue number 21-006-XWE
 (free).

Health Reports, Vol. 19, no. 3
Catalogue number 82-003-XWE
 (free).

Health Reports, Vol. 19, no. 3
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