

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 11, 2011

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Labour Force Survey, February 2011

2

Employment edged up in February (+15,000), bringing total gains over the past three months to 115,000. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.8%. Over the past 12 months, employment has risen by 1.9% (+322,000).

Canada's international investment position, fourth quarter 2010

8

Canada's net international indebtedness increased by \$35.4 billion to \$254.3 billion at the end of the fourth quarter. Canada's international liabilities advanced by \$29.7 billion, led by continued strong foreign investment in Canadian securities.

Violent victimization of Aboriginal people in the provinces, 2009

11

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products, January 2011

11

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, December 2010

12

Flows and stocks of fixed residential capital, 2010

12

New products and studies

13

Release dates: March 14 to 18, 2011

14



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Releases

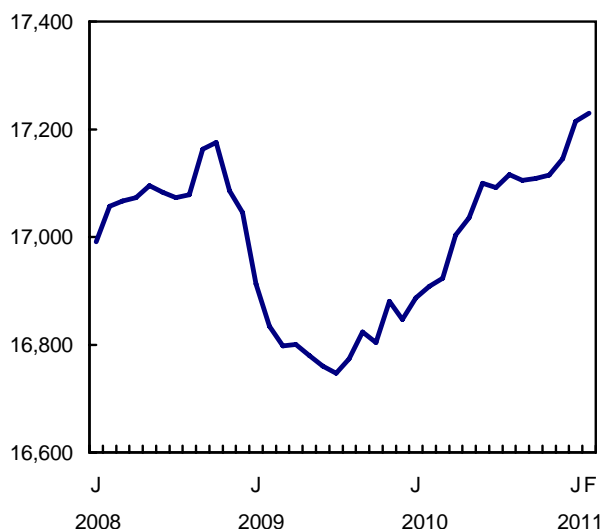
Labour Force Survey

February 2011

Employment edged up in February (+15,000), bringing total gains over the past three months to 115,000. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.8%. Over the past 12 months, employment has risen by 1.9% (+322,000).

Employment

thousands



Part-time employment rose by 39,000 in February, partly offset by a decline in full-time work. Over the past 12 months, part-time employment has grown by 5.1% (+166,000), while full time increased by 1.1% (+156,000).

There were small gains spread across a number of industries in February, led by health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food services. At the same time, there were declines in business, building and other support services and in public administration.

In February, the number of self-employed workers increased by 26,000, while the number of private sector employees edged down and public sector employment changed little. Over the past 12 months, however,

Note to readers

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X, free).

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

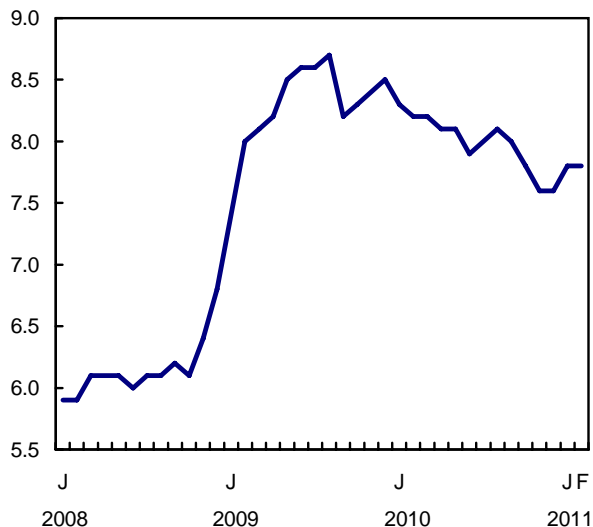
self-employment edged down 0.6%, while the pace of growth for private sector employees matched that of the public sector (+2.4%).

Alberta was the only province with a notable employment gain in February, up 14,000. At the same time, employment declined in Saskatchewan (-3,300). There was little change in all other provinces.

Employment for youths aged 15 to 24 increased by 16,000 in February. There was little change for the other major demographic groups.

Unemployment rate

%



Employment up slightly in health care and social assistance and accommodation and food services

The number of health care and social assistance workers rose by 18,000 in February, following a similar increase the month before. This brought employment growth in the industry to 87,000 (+4.3%) over the past 12 months.

In February, there was also an increase in the number of workers in accommodation and food services (+15,000). Despite this increase, employment in this industry has fallen by 44,000 over the past 12 months.

Following sizeable gains at the end of 2010, manufacturing employment held steady over the first two months of 2011. Employment in the industry was up 2.9% (+50,000) from February 2010.

Employment in business, building and other support services decreased by 35,000 in February, offsetting an increase of similar magnitude the month before. This leaves employment in the industry at about the same level as a year ago.

Employment in public administration was down by 14,000 in February, offsetting most of the increase in January. Despite this decline, the number of workers in public administration has grown by 38,000 since February 2010.

More workers in Alberta

Employment in Alberta increased for the second consecutive month, up 14,000 in February. As a result, the unemployment rate edged down by 0.2 percentage points to 5.7%.

Compared with February 2010, when Alberta was near its employment-low following the labour market downturn, employment has grown by 3.4% (+68,000), well above the national rate of 1.9%. Several industries contributed to the year-over-year growth for the province, including manufacturing, natural resources, and professional, scientific and technical services.

Following an increase of 78,000 over the previous three months, employment in Ontario edged down in February. The unemployment rate also edged down to 8.0%, the result of fewer people participating in the labour force. The number of workers in Ontario has risen by 2.1% (+138,000) over the past 12 months.

Employment in Quebec was little changed in February, leaving employment growth in the province over the past 12 months at 2.2% (+86,000). The unemployment rate in February was 7.7%.

While there was little employment change in British Columbia in February, the unemployment rate for the province increased 0.6 percentage points to 8.8%, the

result of more people entering the labour force in search of work.

Saskatchewan was the only province with a notable decline in employment in February, down 3,300. While this pushed the unemployment rate in the province up 0.3 percentage points to 5.7%, it remained among the lowest in the country. The decline in the number of workers leaves employment in the province at the same level observed in February 2010.

Youth employment rises in February

The number of employed 15- to 24- year-olds increased by 16,000 in February, all in part-time work. Their unemployment rate edged down to 14.3%. Over the past 12 months, employment for youths has risen by 1.1% (+26,000).

In February, there was little employment change among men and women aged 25 to 54 and 55 and over. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment growth was fastest among women aged 55 and over (+8.0%), followed by men in the same age group (+4.6%). Over the same period, men aged 25 to 54 experienced growth of 2.0%, while employment for women in that same age group was unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0095 and 282-0100 to 282-0121.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X, free), is now available online for the week ending February 19. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The DVD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review*, 2010 (71F0004X, \$209), will be available at the end of March. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on April 8.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	January 2011	February 2011	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	27,840.8	27,866.5	25.7	341.9	0.1	1.2
Labour force	18,664.2	18,678.0	13.8	250.8	0.1	1.4
Employment	17,214.5	17,229.6	15.1	321.7	0.1	1.9
Full-time	13,866.9	13,843.1	-23.8	156.1	-0.2	1.1
Part-time	3,347.6	3,386.5	38.9	165.6	1.2	5.1
Unemployment	1,449.6	1,448.5	-1.1	-70.9	-0.1	-4.7
Participation rate	67.0	67.0	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.8	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.8	0.0	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	19.4	19.7	0.3	0.7	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,459.3	4,458.8	-0.5	-1.2	0.0	0.0
Labour force	2,875.2	2,888.5	13.3	-1.6	0.5	-0.1
Employment	2,460.3	2,475.8	15.5	25.9	0.6	1.1
Full-time	1,286.9	1,286.1	-0.8	-4.5	-0.1	-0.3
Part-time	1,173.4	1,189.7	16.3	30.3	1.4	2.6
Unemployment	414.9	412.7	-2.2	-27.5	-0.5	-6.2
Participation rate	64.5	64.8	0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.4	14.3	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.2	55.5	0.3	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	47.7	48.1	0.4	0.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,437.9	11,451.1	13.2	169.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,352.3	8,351.0	-1.3	134.5	0.0	1.6
Employment	7,791.2	7,783.1	-8.1	191.0	-0.1	2.5
Full-time	7,171.0	7,155.0	-16.0	142.2	-0.2	2.0
Part-time	620.2	628.2	8.0	48.9	1.3	8.4
Unemployment	561.0	567.9	6.9	-56.5	1.2	-9.0
Participation rate	73.0	72.9	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.8	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	68.1	68.0	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	8.0	8.1	0.1	0.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	11,943.6	11,956.5	12.9	173.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,436.7	7,438.6	1.9	118.0	0.0	1.6
Employment	6,963.0	6,970.6	7.6	104.8	0.1	1.5
Full-time	5,408.9	5,402.0	-6.9	18.4	-0.1	0.3
Part-time	1,554.1	1,568.7	14.6	86.5	0.9	5.8
Unemployment	473.7	467.9	-5.8	13.1	-1.2	2.9
Participation rate	62.3	62.2	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.3	0.0	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	22.3	22.5	0.2	0.9	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)¹

	January 2011	February 2011	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,574.2	14,563.8	-10.4	338.7	-0.1	2.4
Self-employed	2,640.3	2,665.8	25.5	-17.0	1.0	-0.6
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,580.9	3,590.5	9.6	84.8	0.3	2.4
Private	10,993.3	10,973.3	-20.0	253.9	-0.2	2.4
All industries	17,214.5	17,229.6	15.1	321.7	0.1	1.9
Goods-producing sector	3,808.5	3,822.4	13.9	119.1	0.4	3.2
Agriculture	312.4	312.6	0.2	9.7	0.1	3.2
Natural resources	333.0	333.3	0.3	7.7	0.1	2.4
Utilities	146.1	144.4	-1.7	-3.7	-1.2	-2.5
Construction	1,229.9	1,236.0	6.1	55.1	0.5	4.7
Manufacturing	1,787.1	1,796.1	9.0	50.3	0.5	2.9
Services-producing sector	13,406.0	13,407.1	1.1	202.5	0.0	1.5
Trade	2,676.7	2,673.1	-3.6	27.1	-0.1	1.0
Transportation and warehousing	832.9	830.7	-2.2	38.4	-0.3	4.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,074.4	1,081.6	7.2	-25.9	0.7	-2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,284.9	1,287.8	2.9	72.8	0.2	6.0
Business, building and other support services	698.5	664.0	-34.5	-4.8	-4.9	-0.7
Educational services	1,215.9	1,229.0	13.1	4.5	1.1	0.4
Health care and social assistance	2,067.5	2,085.3	17.8	86.8	0.9	4.3
Information, culture and recreation	779.3	783.4	4.1	21.0	0.5	2.8
Accommodation and food services	1,029.1	1,044.4	15.3	-44.3	1.5	-4.1
Other services	756.1	750.6	-5.5	-10.6	-0.7	-1.4
Public administration	990.7	977.2	-13.5	37.6	-1.4	4.0

1. North American Industry Classification System.

Note: Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Labour force characteristics by province

	January 2011	February 2011	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	429.1	429.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.3
Labour force	259.9	260.9	1.0	6.3	0.4	2.5
Employment	227.8	227.7	-0.1	10.9	0.0	5.0
Full-time	194.1	195.9	1.8	10.0	0.9	5.4
Part-time	33.6	31.8	-1.8	1.0	-5.4	3.2
Unemployment	32.1	33.3	1.2	-4.5	3.7	-11.9
Participation rate	60.6	60.8	0.2	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	12.8	0.4	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	53.1	53.1	0.0	2.4	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	118.2	118.5	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.7
Labour force	79.6	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employment	70.6	70.2	-0.4	-1.3	-0.6	-1.8
Full-time	58.6	59.1	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.9
Part-time	12.0	11.2	-0.8	-2.3	-6.7	-17.0
Unemployment	9.0	9.3	0.3	1.2	3.3	14.8
Participation rate	67.3	67.2	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	11.7	0.4	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.2	-0.5	-2.2	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	778.9	779.1	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.4
Labour force	501.3	500.0	-1.3	2.0	-0.3	0.4
Employment	453.8	452.4	-1.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Full-time	366.3	369.8	3.5	3.3	1.0	0.9
Part-time	87.5	82.6	-4.9	-3.3	-5.6	-3.8
Unemployment	47.5	47.6	0.1	2.0	0.2	4.4
Participation rate	64.4	64.2	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.1	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	618.5	618.7	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.5
Labour force	388.4	391.9	3.5	-2.8	0.9	-0.7
Employment	353.1	353.3	0.2	-5.5	0.1	-1.5
Full-time	297.8	295.9	-1.9	-8.0	-0.6	-2.6
Part-time	55.4	57.3	1.9	2.4	3.4	4.4
Unemployment	35.3	38.6	3.3	2.7	9.3	7.5
Participation rate	62.8	63.3	0.5	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.8	0.7	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	57.1	0.0	-1.2	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,545.4	6,550.5	5.1	69.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,296.2	4,293.5	-2.7	69.4	-0.1	1.6
Employment	3,956.8	3,964.8	8.0	85.8	0.2	2.2
Full-time	3,194.2	3,169.0	-25.2	31.5	-0.8	1.0
Part-time	762.6	795.8	33.2	54.3	4.4	7.3
Unemployment	339.4	328.8	-10.6	-16.3	-3.1	-4.7
Participation rate	65.6	65.5	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.7	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.5	0.0	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	January 2011	February 2011	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,863.8	10,873.9	10.1	138.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,290.1	7,267.9	-22.2	65.0	-0.3	0.9
Employment	6,695.9	6,685.2	-10.7	137.5	-0.2	2.1
Full-time	5,394.6	5,389.2	-5.4	91.5	-0.1	1.7
Part-time	1,301.4	1,296.0	-5.4	45.9	-0.4	3.7
Unemployment	594.1	582.7	-11.4	-72.5	-1.9	-11.1
Participation rate	67.1	66.8	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.0	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.5	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	948.1	949.1	1.0	13.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	657.1	659.7	2.6	11.6	0.4	1.8
Employment	624.6	624.9	0.3	11.8	0.0	1.9
Full-time	503.8	500.9	-2.9	6.8	-0.6	1.4
Part-time	120.7	124.0	3.3	5.0	2.7	4.2
Unemployment	32.6	34.8	2.2	-0.2	6.7	-0.6
Participation rate	69.3	69.5	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.3	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	65.8	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	796.0	796.7	0.7	10.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	556.4	554.7	-1.7	7.6	-0.3	1.4
Employment	526.5	523.2	-3.3	0.0	-0.6	0.0
Full-time	432.4	433.4	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.4
Part-time	94.1	89.8	-4.3	-1.7	-4.6	-1.9
Unemployment	29.9	31.5	1.6	7.6	5.4	31.8
Participation rate	69.9	69.6	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.7	0.3	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.1	65.7	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,983.5	2,987.2	3.7	44.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,183.1	2,191.7	8.6	47.0	0.4	2.2
Employment	2,053.8	2,067.5	13.7	68.3	0.7	3.4
Full-time	1,680.5	1,687.1	6.6	41.1	0.4	2.5
Part-time	373.3	380.4	7.1	27.2	1.9	7.7
Unemployment	129.3	124.2	-5.1	-21.3	-3.9	-14.6
Participation rate	73.2	73.4	0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.7	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	68.8	69.2	0.4	1.3	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,759.4	3,763.8	4.4	57.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,452.0	2,478.2	26.2	44.8	1.1	1.8
Employment	2,251.6	2,260.5	8.9	14.2	0.4	0.6
Full-time	1,744.6	1,742.8	-1.8	-22.9	-0.1	-1.3
Part-time	507.0	517.7	10.7	37.1	2.1	7.7
Unemployment	200.4	217.6	17.2	30.4	8.6	16.2
Participation rate	65.2	65.8	0.6	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.8	0.6	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.1	0.2	-0.5	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Canada's international investment position

Fourth quarter 2010

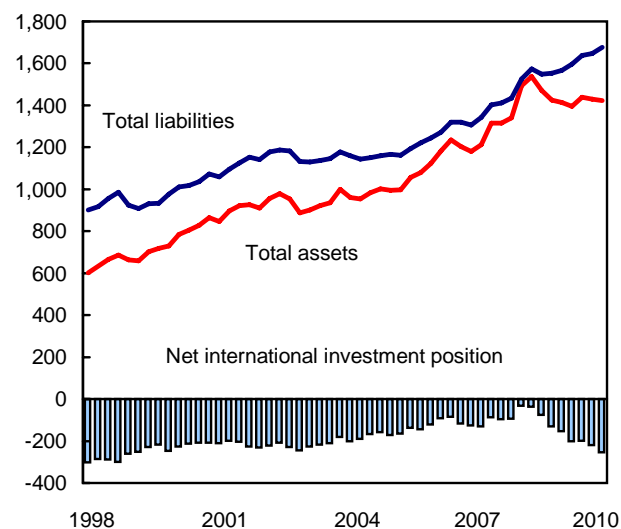
Canada's net international indebtedness increased by \$35.4 billion to \$254.3 billion by the end of the fourth quarter. Canada's international liabilities advanced by \$29.7 billion, led by continued strong foreign investment in Canadian securities.

Net foreign debt was also affected by a decline in the Canadian dollar value of Canada's international assets, despite increased investment activity abroad in the fourth quarter. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar accounted for a \$37.0 billion downward revaluation in international assets. Over the quarter, the Canadian dollar gained 3.5% against the US dollar, 5.3% against the Euro, 4.2% against the British pound, and 0.6% against the Japanese Yen.

For 2010 as a whole, net foreign debt increased by \$101.0 billion. This reflected continued strong foreign investment flows into Canada, in line with the ongoing current account deficit, as well as the affect of a stronger Canadian dollar on foreign currency denominated international assets.

Canada's international investment position

\$ billions



Net direct investment asset position declines further

The appreciation of the Canadian dollar lowered the value of Canadian direct investment abroad, leading to a

Note to readers

The international investment position presents the value and composition of Canada's assets and liabilities to the rest of the world. Canada's net international investment position is the difference between these foreign assets and liabilities. The excess of international liabilities over assets can be referred to as Canada's net foreign debt; the excess of international assets over liabilities can be referred to as Canada's net foreign assets. The valuation of the assets and liabilities in the international investment position are measured at book value, unless otherwise stated. Book value represents the value of assets and liabilities recorded in the books of the enterprise in which the investment is made.

Currency valuation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of Canada's international liabilities are in foreign currencies. When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the Canadian dollar is depreciating.

further \$5.4 billion decrease in the net direct investment asset position in the fourth quarter. This occurred even though Canadian direct investment abroad recorded strong outflows as a result of merger and acquisition activity in the quarter. The value of foreign direct investment in Canada was up \$9.8 billion in the quarter on stronger investment inflows.

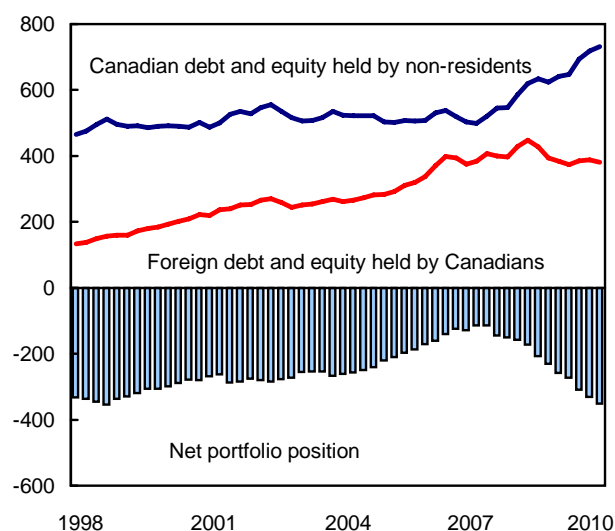
Canadian bonds held by non-residents continue to rise

Non-residents further increased their holdings of Canadian securities in the fourth quarter by \$27.3 billion; investment activity was led again by bonds, but with an increased focus on corporate debt. However, the revaluation effect of a rising Canadian dollar on outstanding foreign currency denominated Canadian portfolio debt liabilities moderated the increase in the quarter.

The value of Canadian holdings of foreign securities fell by \$7.0 billion in the fourth quarter, reflecting weak investment as well as a downward revaluation of \$8.6 billion due to exchange rate fluctuations. This led to a further decline in the overall portfolio balance in the quarter, to reach a net debt position of \$350.6 billion.

International portfolio position

\$ billions



The change in the net portfolio position has accounted for a large part of the increase in Canada's overall net international indebtedness over the past several quarters, in part a reflection of the global financial crisis and its aftermath. Since the fourth quarter of 2008, non-residents have invested heavily in Canadian securities, especially debt instruments. On the other hand, since the third quarter of 2007, Canadian investors have largely curtailed acquisitions of foreign securities. For 2010, Canadian bonds held by non-residents increased by 15.7% while foreign bonds held by Canadians declined by 3.8%. This was a continuation of the pattern in 2009.

Capital gains on foreign equities held by Canadians partially offset by a stronger Canadian dollar

Canada's net international investment position can also be calculated with tradable securities valued at market prices. By this measure, Canada's net foreign debt increased \$35.3 billion to \$254.4 billion at the end of the fourth quarter. Gains on foreign and Canadian stock markets were similar during the quarter, but increases for Canadian equity assets abroad were constrained by a \$15.1 billion downward exchange rate revaluation. The value of Canadian institutional investors' foreign equities rose by \$23.4 billion, compared with an increase of \$36.7 billion in non-resident investor holdings of Canadian equity assets.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0055 to 376-0057 and 376-0059.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534 and 1537.

The fourth quarter 2010 issue of *Canada's International Investment Position* (67-202-X, free) will soon be available.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062) or Komal Bobal (613-951-6645), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international investment position at period end

	Fourth quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010
Assets								
Canadian direct investment abroad	518.8	513.1	641.6	593.3	564.4	589.5	586.1	590.5
Portfolio investment abroad								
Foreign bonds	124.0	150.3	145.7	123.9	118.9	120.1	117.7	119.1
Foreign bonds at market value	133.7	153.5	143.2	124.1	118.8	122.1	123.1	120.3
Foreign stocks	227.4	226.4	279.2	255.6	249.4	259.5	262.5	254.7
Foreign stocks at market value	582.2	603.2	438.9	508.3	511.5	472.4	523.1	546.5
Foreign money market	20.0	7.5	3.5	4.6	5.6	5.1	7.3	6.7
Foreign money market at market value	20.1	7.5	3.5	4.6	5.6	5.1	7.3	6.7
Other investments								
Loans	72.8	77.8	94.5	103.2	114.1	110.6	107.4	110.6
Deposits	132.2	157.9	225.4	223.0	230.3	237.6	229.8	220.7
Official international reserves	41.0	40.6	51.4	56.0	56.2	56.6	58.2	55.2
Official international reserves at market value	40.9	40.7	53.4	57.1	57.6	59.0	61.3	56.8
Other assets	45.5	38.2	52.6	54.9	56.3	59.8	59.4	65.2
Total assets								
At book value	1,181.7	1,211.9	1,494.0	1,414.5	1,395.0	1,438.7	1,428.4	1,422.7
With portfolio investment at market value	1,546.2	1,592.0	1,653.2	1,668.5	1,658.6	1,656.0	1,697.5	1,717.3
Liabilities								
Foreign direct investment in Canada	437.2	510.1	540.8	549.4	558.7	567.0	557.4	567.2
Portfolio investment								
Canadian bonds	410.0	384.7	455.1	495.7	501.9	544.0	566.2	573.8
Canadian bonds at market value	432.5	399.7	470.4	525.9	529.6	577.8	612.2	612.0
Canadian stocks	96.7	92.1	96.1	112.8	112.5	116.7	118.3	121.7
Canadian stocks at market value	317.9	360.0	218.3	313.7	321.1	309.2	341.5	378.1
Canadian money market	24.5	22.0	34.9	32.9	32.3	33.4	33.5	35.6
Canadian money market at market value	24.7	22.2	35.0	32.9	32.3	33.4	33.5	35.6
Other investment								
Loans	55.7	61.8	71.7	61.9	73.5	76.1	73.6	78.4
Deposits	226.8	243.5	301.6	282.5	284.9	268.1	265.9	268.5
Other liabilities	21.7	27.4	24.5	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.4	31.8
Total liabilities								
At book value	1,272.6	1,341.7	1,524.8	1,567.7	1,596.3	1,638.0	1,647.3	1,677.0
With portfolio investment at market value	1,516.5	1,624.8	1,662.4	1,798.9	1,832.6	1,864.2	1,916.5	1,971.6
Net international investment position								
At book value	-90.9	-129.8	-30.8	-153.2	-201.3	-199.3	-218.8	-254.3
With portfolio investment at market value	29.7	-32.9	-9.2	-130.4	-174.0	-208.3	-219.0	-254.4



Violent victimization of Aboriginal people in the provinces

2009

According to the 2009 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, Aboriginal people age 15 years and older reported 173,600 incidents involving sexual assault, robbery or physical assault committed by someone other than a spouse or common-law partner.

This represents 12% of Aboriginal people in this age group who were living in the provinces. This proportion is more than double the 5% of non-Aboriginal people who reported that they had been a victim of one of these violent crimes.

Of the three violent crimes examined, physical assaults were most commonly reported by Aboriginal people. They were about three times as likely as non-Aboriginal people to report being sexually assaulted, and nearly twice as likely to report that they had been physically assaulted.

One of the unique aspects about the GSS is that it captures information on whether criminal incidents were reported to police. About 26% of Aboriginal victims said they reported incidents of the three violent crimes to police, compared with 29% of non-Aboriginal people.

The GSS also examined spousal violence, that is, the incidence of sexual assaults and physical assaults committed either by a spouse or a common-law partner.

About 10% of Aboriginal people reported that they were a victim of spousal violence in the five years prior to the survey, compared with 6% of non-Aboriginal people.

Note: This *Juristat* article presents self-reported information from the 2009 General Social Survey on Victimization on the personal experiences of Aboriginal people living in the provinces with respect to crime, particularly violent crime. It analyses the characteristics associated with such incidents, including the socio-demographic risk factors, consequences of victimization, reasons for reporting (and not reporting) incidents to police, perceptions of personal safety and perceptions of the criminal justice system. In addition, it presents information on Aboriginal victims and persons accused of homicide.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4504.

The *Juristat* article "Violent victimization of Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces, 2009", (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice*, and *Juristat*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

January 2011 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 536.6 thousand cubic metres in January, up 432.3 thousand cubic metres (+5.3%) from January 2010. (One cubic metre equals a thousand litres.)

The increase was led by diesel fuel sales, up 168.2 thousand cubic metres (+7.8%) and motor gasoline sales, up 159.6 thousand cubic metres (+4.7%) from January 2010. Among the seven major petroleum product groups, one recorded lower sales compared with January 2010.

Sales of refined petroleum products decreased by 1 495.1 thousand cubic metres (-14.9%) in January from December. Diesel fuel sales were down by 506.3 thousand cubic metres (-17.8%) while motor gasoline sales fell by 651.5 thousand cubic metres (-15.5%).

Note: Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are not available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. □

Sales of refined petroleum products

	January 2010 ^r	December 2010 ^r	January 2011 ^p	December 2010 to January 2011	January 2010 to January 2011
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total, all products	8 104.3	10 031.7	8 536.6	-14.9	5.3
Motor gasoline	3 402.9	4 214.0	3 562.5	-15.5	4.7
Diesel fuel oil	2 161.9	2 836.4	2 330.1	-17.8	7.8
Light fuel oil	422.9	507.5	451.8	-11.0	6.8
Heavy fuel oil	420.6	507.1	401.9	-20.7	-4.4
Aviation turbo fuels	497.0	501.9	497.6	-0.9	0.1
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	377.6	398.6	412.5	3.5	9.2
All other refined products	821.5	1 066.2	880.1	-17.5	7.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Note: Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

December 2010

The number of take-offs and landings at the 132 airports without air traffic control towers reached 40,454 movements in December. Moosonee, Ontario (2,601 movements), and Red Lake, Ontario (2,238 movements), were the most active sites in December. Year-over-year increases were reported by 58 of these airports.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The December 2010 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Flows and stocks of fixed residential capital

2010

Data on fixed residential capital flows and stocks at the provincial level are now available for 2010.

Available on CANSIM: table 030-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 5016 and 5169.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

New products and studies

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), December 2010
Catalogue number **51-008-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Labour Force Information, February 13 to 19, 2011
Catalogue number **71-001-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Guide to the Labour Force Survey, 2011
Catalogue number **71-543-G** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Labour Force Survey Products and Services, 2011
Catalogue number **71-544-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Juristat
Catalogue number **85-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries, call:

1-613-951-2800

To fax your order, call:

1-877-287-4369

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website at www.statcan.gc.ca and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and Library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2011. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

Release dates: March 14 to 18, 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Fourth quarter and annual 2010
14	National balance sheet accounts	Fourth quarter 2010
15	New motor vehicle sales	January 2011
15	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Fourth quarter 2010
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 2011
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	January 2011
17	Wholesale trade	January 2011
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	January 2011
18	Consumer Price Index	February 2011