

The Daily

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Releases

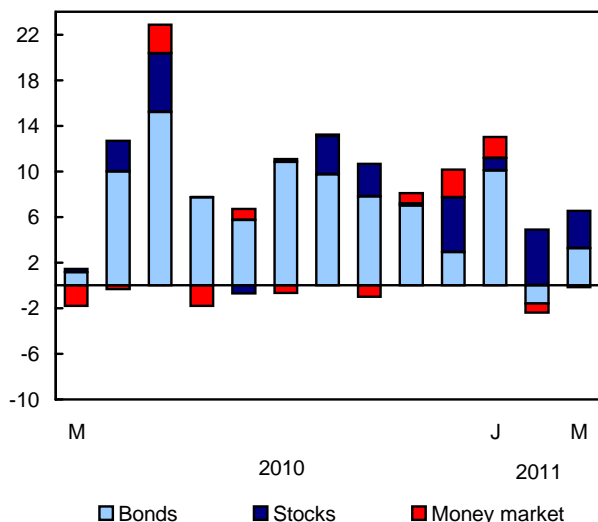
Canada's international transactions in securities

March 2011

Foreign investment in Canadian securities increased to \$6.3 billion in March, with acquisitions equally split between bonds and stocks. In contrast, Canadians removed \$1.7 billion from their holdings of foreign securities in March, all debt instruments.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities

\$ billions



Foreign investors acquire Canadian bonds on the secondary market

Foreign investors added \$3.2 billion of Canadian bonds to their holdings in March. Foreign investment on the secondary market of \$8.0 billion was the largest amount since May 2010, and was concentrated in federal government and corporate bonds. This was partially offset by a record high in retirements of federal government enterprise bonds in the month.

Non-resident investment in federal government bonds rebounded to \$3.8 billion and was concentrated on medium term-to-maturity bonds, following significant activity in short-term bonds over the previous two months. Purchases of corporate bonds on the

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.

secondary market remained robust in March and were focused in Canadian mortgage backed securities.

Non-resident investor holdings of Canadian money market instruments were down \$209 million in March. This resulted from sizeable retirements of provincial government paper, which more than offset foreign investment in new Canadian US dollar denominated corporate paper.

Strong foreign acquisitions of Canadian equities continue

Foreign investors added a further \$3.3 billion of Canadian equities to their portfolio in March, with investment over the quarter reaching its highest level since the third quarter of 2009. Shares of Canadian financial and mining firms attracted the bulk of foreign investment in March. By month end, Canadian stock prices stood at levels last seen in the first half of 2008.

Canadians reduce their holdings of US government debt securities

Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by \$2.3 billion in March, more than offsetting the acquisitions of the previous month. This activity was largely accounted for by US government short-term bonds. Resident investors also removed \$701 million from their holdings of foreign money market instruments in March. The divestment was all in US government T-bills and completely offset the investment accumulated over the previous two months. In March, US short-term interest rates fell to their lowest level in more than a year.

Canadians acquire foreign stocks for a third straight month

Canadian investors added \$1.3 billion of foreign stocks to their holdings in March, a third consecutive monthly acquisition. This activity was almost equally split between US stocks and other foreign stocks. In March, US stock prices continued to rise and reached their highest level since May 2008, as Canadians favoured US funds tracking broad US equity market indices. Meanwhile, Canadian investment in non-US foreign equities was focused on European stocks and was led by Canadian pension funds.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

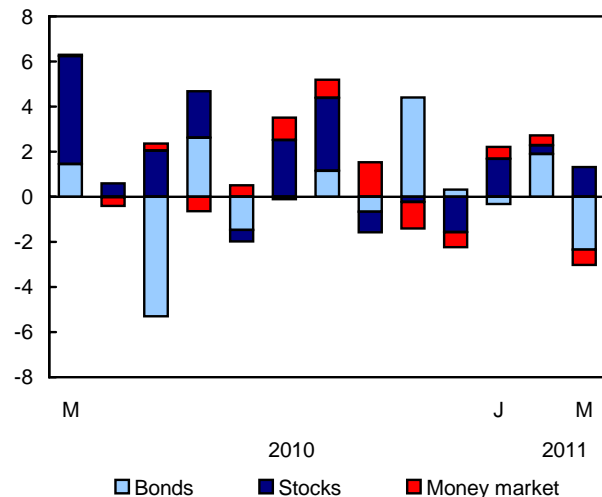
The March 2011 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-X, free) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for April will be released on June 16.

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 Éric Boulay (613-951-1872; eric.boulay@statcan.gc.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities¹

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011	January to March 2010 ¹	January to March 2011 ¹
	\$ millions				
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	13,011	2,472	6,339	18,806	21,822
Bonds (net)	10,083	-1,565	3,236	19,267	11,755
Outstanding	5,905	-1,014	8,033	12,792	12,924
New issues	5,170	2,692	4,318	14,172	12,180
Retirements	-1,948	-3,787	-9,462	-9,329	-15,196
Change in interest payable ²	956	544	347	1,632	1,847
Money market paper (net)	1,863	-843	-209	21	811
Government of Canada	1,028	-485	-35	1,407	508
Other	835	-358	-174	-1,386	303
Stocks (net)	1,066	4,879	3,311	-482	9,256
Outstanding	1,260	3,646	3,290	-1,891	8,196
Other transactions	-195	1,233	21	1,409	1,060
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-1,890	-2,718	1,731	-5,179	-2,878
Bonds (net)	319	-1,889	2,342	2,301	772
Money market paper (net)	-526	-440	701	-1,196	-264
Stocks (net)	-1,682	-390	-1,313	-6,285	-3,385

1. Cumulative transactions.

2. 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.



Study: Violent victimization of Aboriginal women

2009

According to the 2009 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, nearly 67,000, or 13% of Aboriginal women aged 15 or older who lived in the provinces, self-reported they had been the victim of one or more violent crimes in the 12 months prior to the survey. Violent crimes measured by the GSS include sexual assault, robbery and physical assault.

The rate of self-reported violent victimization among Aboriginal women was almost three times higher than the rate reported by non-Aboriginal women. The majority of violent incidents reported by Aboriginal women were committed by males who were acting alone.

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of Aboriginal female victims were aged 15 to 34, yet this age group accounted for just under half (47%) of the female Aboriginal population (aged 15 or older) living in the 10 provinces. Young females were also highly represented among non-Aboriginal victims.

One of the unique aspects of the GSS is that it captures information on whether crimes are reported to police. Three-quarters (76%) of violent incidents involving Aboriginal women that were committed by someone other than a spouse or common-law partner were not reported to the police, compared with 70% for non-Aboriginal women.

The GSS also collected data on spousal violence, based on incidents of physical and sexual assault, which occurred in the five years prior to the survey.

The proportion of Aboriginal women who reported spousal violence by a current or former spouse was about two and a half times higher than the proportion of non-Aboriginal women.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4504.

The *Juristat* article "Violent victimization of Aboriginal women 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. ■

Study: Trends in the use of remand in Canada

1999/2000 to 2009/2010

The number of adults in remand in Canada on any given day has been steadily increasing over the past decade. Remand is the temporary detention of a person while awaiting trial, sentencing or the commencement of a custodial disposition. This increase has coincided with a gradual decline in the number of adults in sentenced custody.

As a result, the number of adults in remand has outnumbered those in sentenced custody since 2005/2006.

On any given day in 2009/2010, an average of about 13,600 adults were in remand in Canada (excluding Nunavut). This was up 1% from the previous year.

In 2009/2010, adults in remand accounted for 58% of the custodial population, while those in sentenced custody comprised the remaining 42%. A decade earlier, the proportions were reversed, at 40% and 60%, respectively.

There were two factors that drove the overall increase in the adult remand population: higher numbers of annual admissions and longer periods of time spent in remand.

Annual adult admissions to remand rose 30% from 1999/2000 to 2008/2009. Increases in the length of time adults spent in remand were reported for all provinces and territories that provided data, except Ontario, where the median length remained unchanged.

As was the case with adults, in 2009/2010, youth aged 12 to 17 who were in remand accounted for 53% of the custodial population while those in sentenced custody comprised the remaining 47%.

The higher number of youth in remand was driven by a 25% decline in admissions to sentenced custody since 2004/2005, the earliest year of comparable data. In contrast to adults, the number of admissions to remand and the length of time spent in remand remained stable for youth since 2004/2005.

Note: This release is based on a *Juristat* article that presents information on recent trends in the use of remand at the national and provincial/territorial levels for adults and youth. Remand is the temporary detention of a person while awaiting trial, sentencing or the commencement of a custodial disposition. Average counts for remand include those held in custody on dual status (remand and sentenced custody). In some cases, not all jurisdictions were able to report complete data. For full information on coverage, consult the *Juristat* article.

Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0002, 251-0004, 251-0008 and 251-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3306, 3313 and 3323.

The *Juristat* article "Trends in the use of remand in Canada" (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. ■

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

First quarter 2011

The composite price index for non-residential building construction increased by 1.4% in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly advance.

All seven of the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surveyed reported quarterly increases between 1.1% and 1.9%. Toronto (+1.9%) and Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (+1.8%) recorded the largest gains.

Non-residential building construction price indexes¹

	Relative importance ²	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011	First quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Composite	100.0	139.8	142.4	144.4	1.4	3.3
Halifax	2.6	136.3	137.9	139.4	1.1	2.3
Montréal	13.1	134.6	137.5	139.0	1.1	3.3
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	5.4	141.9	146.2	148.8	1.8	4.9
Toronto	35.3	141.1	143.2	145.9	1.9	3.4
Calgary	16.8	159.5	160.4	162.1	1.1	1.6
Edmonton	13.4	150.6	157.0	158.9	1.2	5.5
Vancouver	13.4	130.9	134.2	136.0	1.3	3.9

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas (CMA).

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building permits for each CMA. ■

Year over year, the composite price index for non-residential building construction was up 3.3%. Of the CMAs surveyed, Edmonton (+5.5%) and Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (+4.9%) recorded the largest increases while Calgary (+1.6%) recorded the smallest advance.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a one quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0043 and 327-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The first quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in July.

The non-residential building construction price indexes for the second quarter will be released on August 16.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

March 2011

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

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.

Note: Monthly Survey of Large Retailers data are normally revised every year. With this release of March 2011 data, the unadjusted series have been revised back to January 2009.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of respondent information and correction of information on data provided. The revised data are now available on CANSIM and by request.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services toll free (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 Abdul Mohammed (613-951-7719), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

2009 (revised) and 2010

Data for chemicals and synthetic resins are now available for 2010 and 2009 (revised).

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.

The *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* publication (46-002-X, free) has been discontinued. To obtain copies of our previous monthly publications, which are available until June 2009, go to the *Publications* module of our website under the *Key resource* tab.

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

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