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Releases

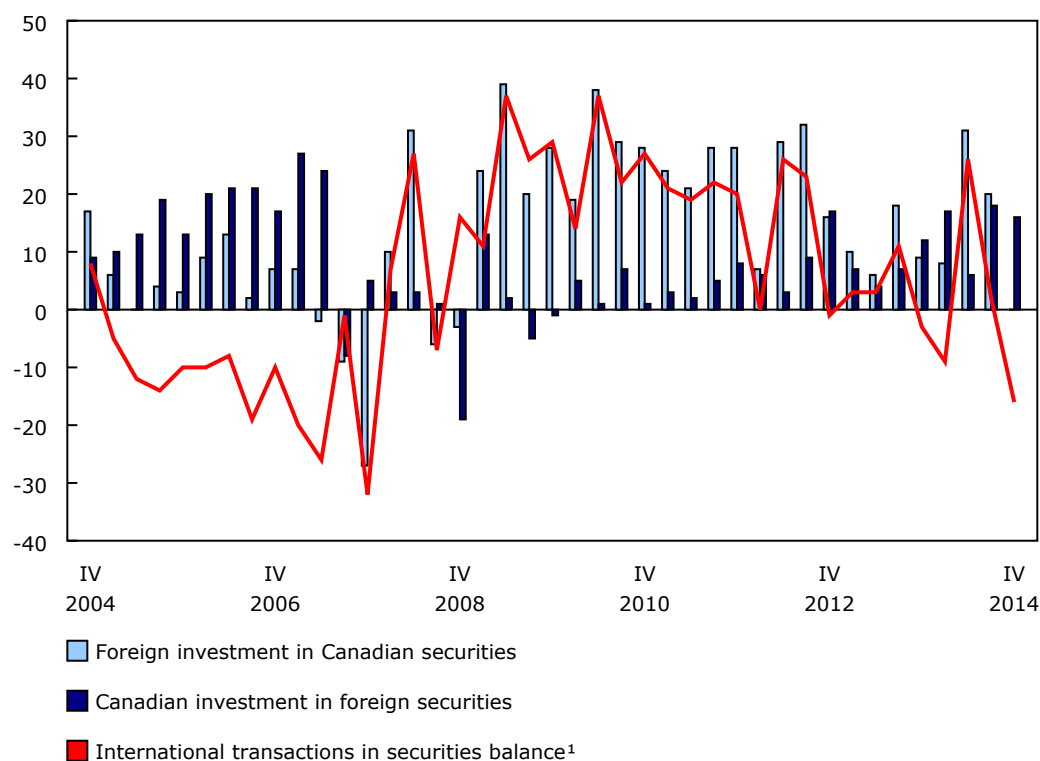
Canada's international transactions in securities, December 2014

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by \$13.5 billion in December, led by sizable divestments in bonds and equities. Meanwhile, Canadian investors acquired \$13.9 billion of foreign securities with the bulk of the activity in US instruments.

As a result, Canada's international transactions in securities posted a net outflow of funds from the economy of \$27.4 billion in December. For the fourth quarter of 2014, the net outflow on portfolio investment was \$15.7 billion, reflecting the moderating effect of investment activity in October and November.

Chart 1
Canada's international transactions in securities, quarterly

billions of dollars



1. A positive value denotes a net inflow of funds and a negative value denotes a net outflow of funds.

Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0132](#).

On an annual basis, these transactions generated a net inflow of funds to the Canadian economy of \$3.4 billion. This marked a seventh straight year of net inflows in this type of investment, but the lowest since 2008 during the global financial crisis.

Foreign investors reduce their exposure to Canadian securities

Foreign holdings of Canadian debt securities declined by \$6.5 billion in December, the largest reduction in a year. This activity reflected a divestment in Canadian bonds, partially offset by an investment in Canadian money market instruments.

Foreign holdings of Canadian bonds were down by \$8.5 billion, led by retirements in both government and corporate Canadian dollar denominated instruments. For federal government bonds, retirements exceeded foreign secondary market purchases by \$3.8 billion. The remainder of the divestment activity in the month was almost equally split between provincial government bonds, government business enterprise bonds and private corporate bonds.

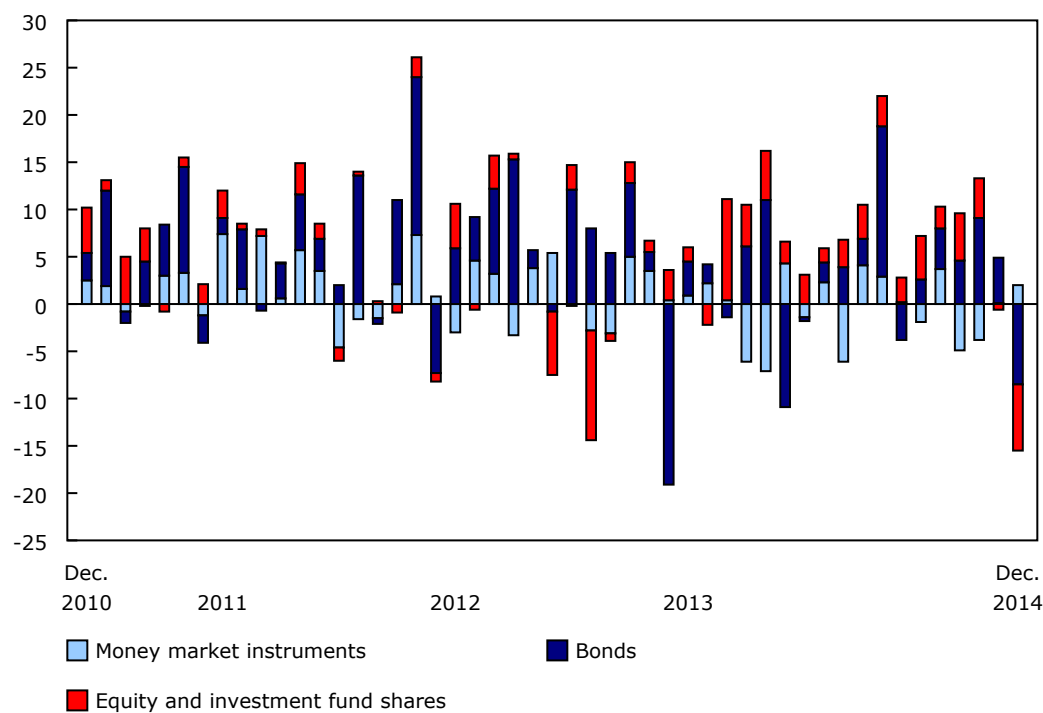
The overall level of Government of Canada bonds outstanding was down in December and Canadian long-term interest rates declined by 14 basis points. In 2014, non-resident investors reduced their exposure to federal government bonds for a second consecutive year after four years of investment totalling \$114.0 billion.

Non-resident investment in the Canadian money market was \$2.0 billion in December, moderating the overall divestments in the month. Most of the foreign acquisitions were in foreign currency denominated provincial paper while non-residents reduced their holdings of federal government paper. The Canadian dollar depreciated against its US counterpart by 1.2 US cents at the end of the month.

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian equities by \$7.0 billion in December. The largest such divestment since February 2013 was led by sales on the secondary market. This activity followed acquisitions of \$32.3 billion of Canadian stocks by non-residents between January and November of 2014. Canadian stock prices were down by 0.8% in December.

Chart 2
Foreign investment in Canadian securities

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0131](#).

Canadian investment in foreign securities reaches a 14-year high

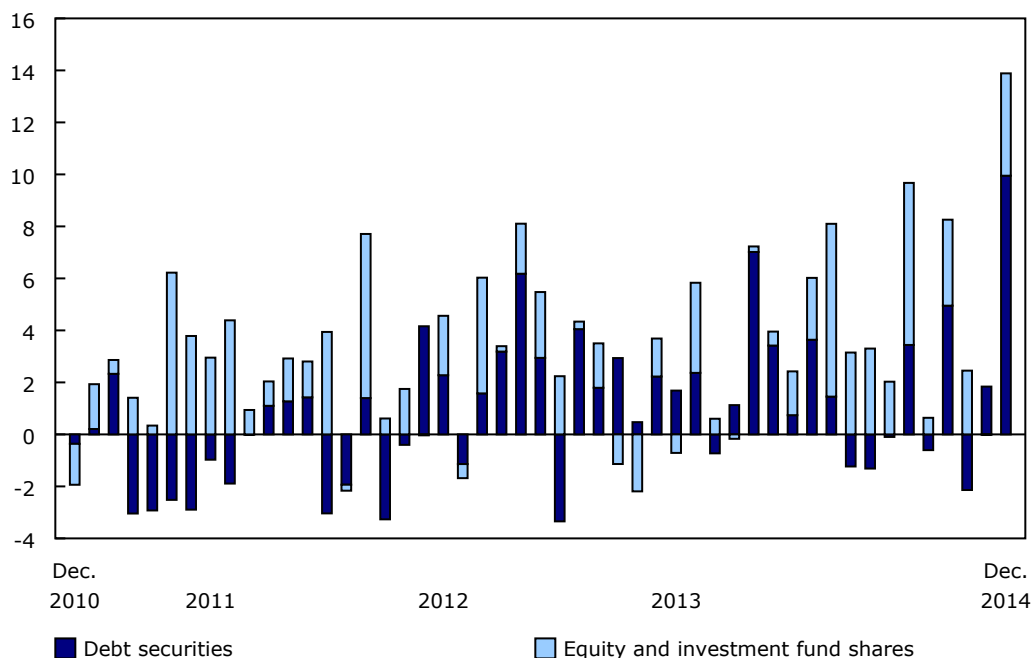
Canadian investors acquired \$13.9 billion of foreign securities in December, marking the highest such monthly investment since December 2000. Canadian investment in US securities accounted for the bulk of the activity.

Canadian acquisitions of foreign debt securities reached \$9.9 billion in December, all bonds. Investment in US Treasury bonds reached a record \$8.5 billion in December. This activity followed a large divestment of \$7.1 billion recorded in October. US long-term interest rates were down by 12 basis points in the month.

Canadian investors added \$3.9 billion of foreign equities to their portfolio in December, mainly US shares. US stock prices rose by 0.7% in December. Canadian investment in foreign shares amounted to \$35.7 billion in 2014. This was the largest annual acquisition of these instruments by Canadians since 2000, with nearly two-third of the investment in non-US foreign shares.

Chart 3
Canadian investment in foreign securities

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0131](#).

Note to readers

The data series on international transactions in securities cover portfolio transactions in equity and investment fund shares, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues. This activity excludes transactions in equity and debt instruments between affiliated enterprises, classified as foreign direct investment in the international accounts.

Equity and investment fund shares include common and preferred equities as well as units / shares of investment funds.

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.

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

Table 1
Canada's international transactions in securities

	October 2014	November 2014	December 2014	January to December 2013	January to December 2014
millions of dollars					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	9,533	4,296	-13,547	43,088	59,795
Debt securities	5,371	4,876	-6,502	24,190	34,578
Money market instruments	-3,766	121	2,038	-2,521	-2,747
Governments	-3,885	59	1,126	-6,901	-6,998
Federal government	2,747	-1,621	-1,657	-10,015	-6,776
Other governments	-6,632	1,680	2,783	3,115	-221
Corporations	119	62	913	4,380	4,250
Government business enterprises	-209	-365	801	272	1,897
Private corporations	329	427	112	4,107	2,353
Bonds	9,137	4,755	-8,540	26,711	37,325
Governments	5,556	954	-5,270	-10,270	-952
Federal government	3,660	423	-3,813	-7,162	-9,641
Other governments	1,896	531	-1,457	-3,106	8,688
Corporations	3,581	3,800	-3,271	36,981	38,273
Government business enterprises	649	2,693	-1,719	4,635	11,587
Private corporations	2,933	1,107	-1,552	32,345	26,689
Equity and investment fund shares	4,162	-580	-7,045	18,897	25,216
Canadian investment in foreign securities	313	1,825	13,886	29,310	56,359
Debt securities	-2,139	1,839	9,949	23,009	20,621
Money market instruments	817	-66	24	1,586	-87
Bonds	-2,957	1,905	9,925	21,423	20,707
Equity and investment fund shares	2,452	-14	3,937	6,304	35,740

Note(s): In this table, a positive value denotes an increase in investment and a negative value denotes a decrease in investment. Transactions are recorded on a net basis. Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0131](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [376-0131 to 376-0138](#), [376-0145](#) and [376-0146](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1535](#).

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for January will be released on March 16.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Éric Simard (613-219-5932; eric.simard@statcan.gc.ca), International Accounts and Trade Division.

Study: Trends in the incidence and mortality of female reproductive system cancers, 2010

Cancers of the reproductive system accounted for 12.0% of all new cases of cancer among Canadian women in 2010. Reproductive system cancers also accounted for 9.2% of all female cancer deaths during that year. The large majority, about 90%, of reproductive system cancers occurred in the uterus, ovaries or cervix.

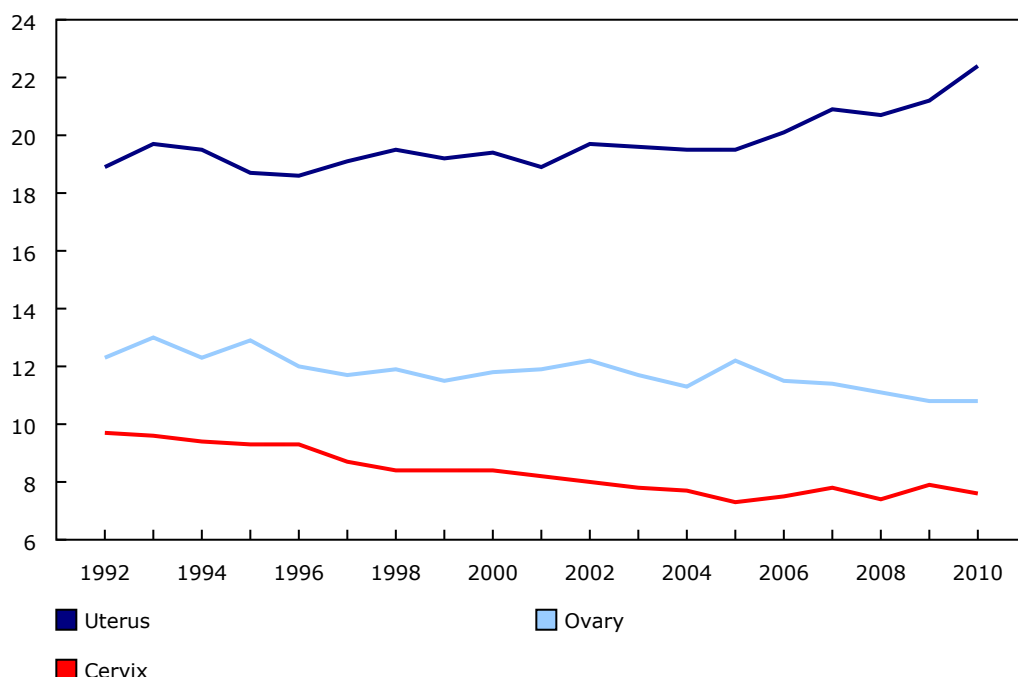
Uterine cancer incidence at its highest level since 1992

The most commonly diagnosed reproductive cancer in 2010 was uterine cancer, with an incidence rate of 30.3 new cases per 100,000 women. That marks its highest rate since 1992. The majority of the increase in the rate of uterine cancer occurred between 2005 and 2010, when age-standardized incidence increased by 2.5% annually. Age-standardized mortality from uterine cancer decreased between 1974 and 2000. However, it increased by 0.9% annually between 2000 and 2010.

Chart 1

Incidence rate, by type of cancer and year, age-standardized, Canada, 1992 to 2010

incidence per 100,000 women



Source(s): Canadian Cancer Registry (3207).

Ovarian cancer mortality the highest among reproductive system cancers, but mortality decreasing over time

The incidence rate of ovarian cancer was 14.4 new cases per 100,000 women in 2010. The age-standardized rate fell by 0.8% annually between 1992 and 2010. Incidence increased with age, with the oldest women having the highest risk. Ovarian cancer had the highest mortality rate (9.5 deaths per 100,000 women in 2010) of the three main reproductive system cancers. However, the mortality from ovarian cancer has been steadily decreasing since 1974.

Cervical cancer a greater risk for younger women

Cervical cancer had an incidence rate of 8.1 new cases per 100,000 in 2010. The age-standardized incidence rate declined by 2.1% annually between 1992 and 2005, but that downward trend slowed between 2005 and 2010 as rates saw little change. Cervical cancer was more likely to affect younger women compared with the other two reproductive cancers. Women aged 40 to 44 had the highest incidence rate (16.6 new cases per 100,000 women), and 28.7% of all 2010 cases were in women under 40 years of age.

Since 1978, cervical cancer has had the lowest mortality rate of these three reproductive cancers, and the age-standardized rate declined by 3.2% per year between 1974 and 2010. The greatest declines in mortality from cervical cancer were made in older women and, as a result, the median age of death from cervical cancer fell by one and a half years during that same time period.

Note to readers

Incidence refers to the number of newly diagnosed cases of cancer.

Since cancer is more likely to occur in older people, the age structure of a population will have a strong influence on the incidence and mortality rates observed. To allow for more valid comparisons over time, age-standardized rates are used to control for differences in population age structure. The **age-standardized rate** is the rate that would occur if the population of interest had the same age structure as the standard population. The standard population used here is the July 1, 1991, Canadian population.

Median refers to the midpoint of a distribution of numbers sorted by size (that is, from smallest to largest or vice versa).

This release presents data from the [Canadian Cancer Registry \(CCR\)](#), a population-based database maintained by Statistics Canada. The CCR contains information on cases diagnosed from 1992 onward, compiled from reports from every provincial and territorial cancer registry.

It also presents data from the Canadian [Vital Statistics – Death Database](#), which collects demographic and cause of death information annually from every provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all deaths in Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3207](#) and [3233](#).

The article "Trends in the incidence and mortality of female reproductive system cancers," as part of *Health at a Glance* ([82-624-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Charitable donors, 2013

The amount of charitable donations reported by taxfilers increased in 2013 over the previous year, while the actual number of donors fell 1.0%.

Total donations rose 3.5% to \$8.6 billion, with gains in every province and territory except the Northwest Territories, where donations were 2.7% lower. The largest increases were in Prince Edward Island (+7.5%), Manitoba (+6.0%) and Alberta (+5.9%).

Although the total number of donors decreased, there were modest increases in donor numbers in Alberta (+0.8%), Manitoba (+0.7%), Nunavut (+0.6%) and British Columbia (+0.2%). The largest decrease in donors was in the Northwest Territories (-3.9%).

In 2013, 21.9% of all taxfilers claimed charitable donations, compared with 22.4% in 2012. Manitoba (25.3%), Prince Edward Island (24.1%) and Saskatchewan (23.4%) had the highest percentage of taxfilers declaring a donation—the same three highest ranking provinces as in 2012 (in the same order).

Nationally, the median donation was \$280 in 2013, meaning that half of those claiming a donation gave more than \$280, while the other half gave less than \$280.

Although Nunavut had proportionately fewer donors than other provinces and territories, it had the highest median charitable donation (\$500) among taxfilers claiming charitable donations. Alberta had the next highest median donation amount of \$420, followed by British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, both with \$400. The lowest median donation amount was in Quebec (\$130).

Among census metropolitan areas, donors in Abbotsford–Mission had by far the highest median charitable donation at \$740. This was the 12th consecutive year that Abbotsford–Mission led the country with the highest median donation. Calgary and Vancouver were second, each with median donations of \$420, followed by Saskatoon with \$410.

Note to readers

Canadians contribute in many ways to charitable organizations. These data include only amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns. It is possible to carry donations forward for up to five years after the year in which they were made. Therefore, donations reported for the 2013 taxation year could include donations that were made in any of the five previous years. According to tax laws, taxfilers are permitted to claim both their donations, and those made by their spouses to receive better tax benefits. Consequently, the number of people who made charitable donations is higher than the number who claimed tax credits.

Another source of donation data at Statistics Canada is the General Social Survey – Giving, Volunteering and Participating. This survey collects information on all monetary donations reported by individuals, regardless of whether or not the donation resulted in a tax credit.

All data in this release have been tabulated according to the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification used for the 2011 Census.

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (also known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core.

Table 1
Charitable donations – Canada, provinces and territories

	Donors		All taxfilers	Donations		Median donations
	2013	2012 to 2013	2013	2013	2012 to 2013	2013
	number	% change	%	thousands of dollars	% change	dollars
Canada	5,573,460	-1.0	21.9	8,600,755	3.5	280
Newfoundland and Labrador	83,420	-0.8	20.5	83,345	2.5	350
Prince Edward Island	25,830	-1.0	24.1	32,395	7.5	400
Nova Scotia	148,680	-1.6	21.3	177,985	2.4	320
New Brunswick	115,420	-2.1	20.0	148,890	4.1	310
Quebec	1,260,580	-1.6	20.2	883,675	3.0	130
Ontario	2,187,850	-1.6	22.9	3,763,040	2.0	340
Manitoba	228,090	0.7	25.3	400,760	6.0	390
Saskatchewan	183,970	-2.1	23.4	303,975	1.2	380
Alberta	635,390	0.8	22.8	1,472,095	5.9	420
British Columbia	693,530	0.2	20.7	1,319,435	5.5	400
Yukon	4,790	-1.2	19.2	6,260	2.5	390
Northwest Territories	4,210	-3.9	14.7	5,985	-2.7	350
Nunavut	1,700	0.6	9.0	2,920	0.7	500

Source(s): CANSIM table [111-0001](#).

Table 2
Charitable donations – Census metropolitan areas

	Donors		All taxfilers	Donations		Median donations
	2013	2012 to 2013	2013	2013	2012 to 2013	2013
	number	% change	%	thousands of dollars	% change	dollars
Canada	5,573,460	-1.0	21.9	8,600,755	3.5	280
St. John's	30,380	0.3	20.4	30,870	5.8	300
Halifax	67,090	-1.0	23.5	86,735	1.5	320
Moncton	24,490	-2.3	23.0	29,170	5.1	260
Saint John	21,100	-1.4	22.7	30,875	7.9	340
Saguenay	29,080	-2.2	22.5	9,465	-4.4	110
Québec	152,520	-1.5	24.7	65,400	4.9	120
Sherbrooke	33,520	-1.8	20.8	17,900	5.1	110
Trois-Rivières	23,480	-3.8	19.0	8,935	-3.1	100
Montréal	594,070	-0.9	20.0	602,565	3.0	160
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	231,680	-2.7	25.6	302,155	3.9	310
Ottawa part	182,650	-2.3	27.2	272,740	3.8	370
Gatineau part	49,030	-4.2	20.9	29,420	5.2	170
Kingston	28,060	-2.0	25.1	40,005	0.1	320
Peterborough	21,670	-2.1	24.3	30,620	-1.0	310
Oshawa	57,030	-2.8	22.3	65,735	-3.5	270
Toronto	900,390	-0.8	21.6	1,956,695	3.4	370
Hamilton	125,720	-1.3	23.7	194,555	-3.3	310
St. Catharines–Niagara	69,220	-2.3	23.3	100,105	0.8	330
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	85,780	-2.0	24.4	152,555	-3.3	360
Brantford	20,700	-2.4	21.4	31,260	6.4	300
Guelph	28,280	-1.2	26.5	39,940	-7.3	340
London	85,990	-2.9	24.6	124,460	1.9	330
Windsor	54,940	-2.3	22.8	63,770	0.1	290
Barrie	26,880	-1.8	19.9	34,755	4.1	270
Greater Sudbury	27,740	-3.2	23.0	23,880	-2.0	240
Thunder Bay	22,700	-1.6	25.0	22,240	1.3	250
Winnipeg	148,160	0.8	26.6	255,510	6.5	370
Regina	42,050	-2.8	25.1	63,295	7.4	340
Saskatoon	49,880	-0.3	24.6	105,080	-3.0	410
Calgary	229,150	1.4	24.5	618,545	5.2	420
Edmonton	207,340	1.2	23.3	419,305	7.9	390
Kelowna	29,320	0.4	21.1	61,750	14.9	400
Abbotsford–Mission	25,000	-1.1	20.4	74,720	-11.6	740
Vancouver	369,870	0.6	20.8	767,130	6.7	420
Victoria	65,470	-0.9	25.0	109,640	6.9	400

Note(s): Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the [census metropolitan areas](#), according to Standard Geographical Classification 2011.

Source(s): CANSIM table [111-0001](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [111-0001 to 111-0003](#).

The following table is also available: CANSIM table 111-0041: Summary characteristics of Canadian taxfilers.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4106](#).

Data on *Charitable Donors* ([13C0014](#), various prices) and *Canadian Taxfilers* ([17C0010](#), various prices) are now available for Canada, the provinces and territories, federal electoral districts, economic regions, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, census tracts, and postal-based geographies. These custom services are available upon request.

CANSIM tables for this release are available for Canada, the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Job vacancies in brief, three-month average ending in November 2014

Canadian businesses reported 247,000 job vacancies in November, an increase of 27,000 compared with November 2013. There were 4.8 unemployed people for every job vacancy, down from 5.6 a year earlier. This decline in the ratio was the result of both fewer unemployed people and more job vacancies.

The national job vacancy rate was 1.6% in November, up from 1.5% recorded 12 months earlier.

Note to readers

Monthly data are based on three-month moving averages. For example, data for the current month are based on an average of the data from the current month and the previous two months.

Data on job vacancies are not seasonally adjusted and should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. Given this is a new data series, trends are not yet available; therefore, data should be interpreted with caution.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

The differences between estimates presented in the text are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

Upcoming revisions

Revised job vacancy statistics will be available with the release of the January data on April 21. This is the result of revisions to the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) data, which is the source for job vacancy statistics. The revised SEPH data will be released on March 31.

Available in CANSIM: tables [284-0001](#) and [284-0003](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5202](#).

The job vacancies release for December 2014 will be on March 17, 2015.

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Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, December 2014

Monthly data from the Large Retailers program are now available for December.

The Large Retailers program provides a commodity breakdown of national retail sales for a panel of about 80 large retail enterprises participating in the Retail Commodity Survey.

Available in CANSIM: table [080-0009](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5027](#).

A [summary table](#) is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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Income of immigrants: Saskatchewan, 2012

Data from the Longitudinal Immigration Database for Saskatchewan are now available for 1980 to 2012. Tables at the Canada level were released in [The Daily](#) on January 12, 2015. See the note to readers for the release schedule of other provincial data.

Note to readers

The Longitudinal Immigration Database provides information on immigrant economic outcomes, by immigrant characteristics at landing, such as the admission category, education level and knowledge of French or English.

The database combines an Administrative Landing File with the T1 Family File through exact matching record-linkage techniques. The overall linkage rate is approximately 87%. The population includes immigrants who landed between 1980 and 2012 and who filed taxes at least once between 1982 and 2012.

Release schedule

The following schedule provides the release dates of provincial data, by descending order of population size:

February 9, 2015: Ontario

February 10, 2015: Quebec

February 11, 2015: British Columbia

February 12, 2015: Alberta

February 13, 2015: Atlantic provinces

February 16, 2015: Manitoba

February 17, 2015: Saskatchewan.

Available in CANSIM: tables [054-0008](#), [054-0009](#) and [054-0021](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5057](#).

For a more detailed description of immigrant admission categories, consult the [Help centre](#) page of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada website.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Athanase Barayandema (613-404-9212; athanase.barayandema@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.

New products and studies

New products

Health at a Glance

Catalogue number [82-624-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

New studies

[Trends in the incidence and mortality of female reproductive system cancers](#)

Health at a Glance



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