

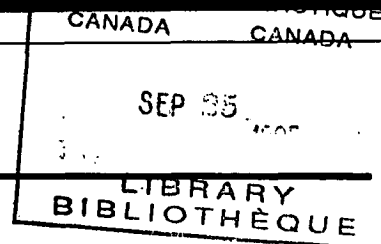


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 25, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, July 1995**

In July, non-residents purchased a substantial \$5.1 billion of Canadian securities, their second largest monthly investment so far this year. The funds went entirely into Canadian bonds. Meanwhile, Canadian investors increased their holdings of foreign securities by a large \$1.1 billion.

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- **Breaking and entering, 1994**

The rate of breaking and entering dropped for a third straight year in 1994, falling to its lowest level in five years. Almost 60% of the 387,877 reported incidents were residential break-ins.

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- Production and disposition of tobacco products, August 1995 6
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MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

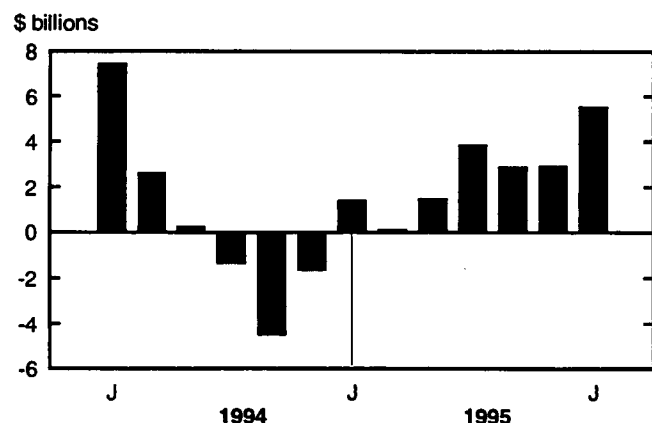
July 1995

In July, non-residents purchased a substantial \$5.1 billion of Canadian securities, their second largest monthly investment so far this year. The funds went entirely into new Canadian bonds. Meanwhile, Canadian investors increased their holdings of foreign securities by a large \$1.1 billion.

Foreign investors continued to amass Canadian bonds

Non-residents invested \$5.5 billion in Canadian bonds in July—their fourth largest net investment on record. This entire amount was invested in new issues of Canadian bonds, \$5.0 billion of which was denominated in U.S. dollars and Japanese yen. The net investment included a new Euro-U.S. dollar federal issue, the second issue in three months floated by the Government of Canada in the foreign market. Offsetting some of this strong investment were below average retirements of \$1.1 billion and a small disinvestment in the secondary market.

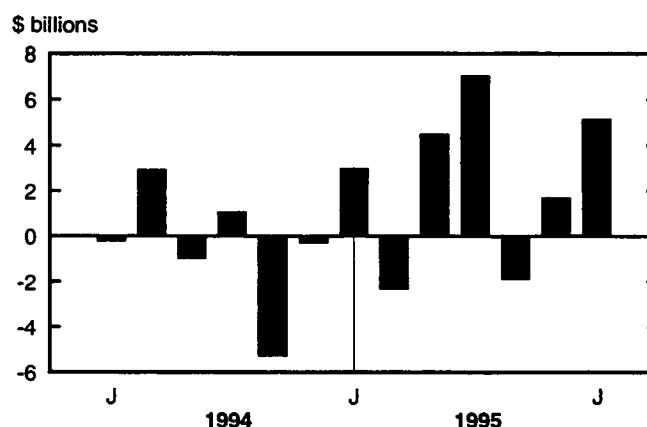
Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



Foreign selling of Canadian stocks ended

In July, after eight straight months of selling Canadian stocks, foreign investors made a small \$0.1 billion investment: U.S. investors bought \$0.4 billion, whereas overseas investors sold \$0.3 billion. Trading activity with non-residents declined to \$7.0 billion after the sharp run up to \$8.9 billion in June. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 index gained a healthy 1.9%, but the gain was well below the 3.2% rise in U.S. stock prices.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*

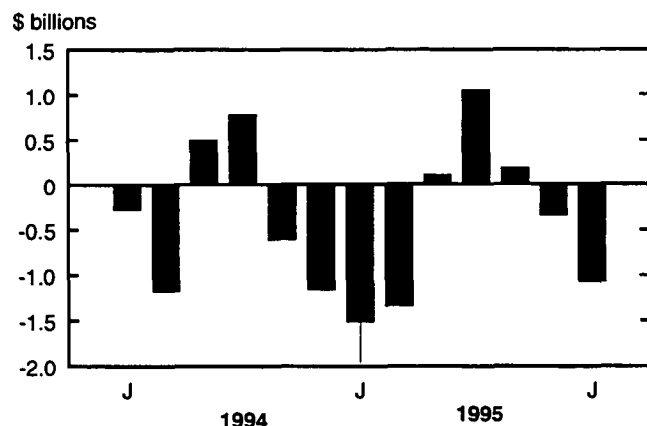


* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Canadians stepped up their purchases of foreign securities

Canadian investors stepped up their purchases of foreign securities in July, investing \$1.1 billion and matching their large investments recorded earlier this year. In July, they bought \$0.7 billion of foreign bonds (split between U.S. and overseas bonds) and \$0.7 billion of overseas stocks; but they sold \$0.3 billion of U.S. stocks.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The July 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, \$17/\$170) will be available in October. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	January to July 1994	January to July 1995
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	7,005	-1,856	1,681	5,101	24,662	17,060
Bonds (net)	3,826	2,875	2,913	5,521	19,757	18,083
Outstanding	772	893	1,505	-265	-6,728	535
New issues	3,739	3,781	3,785	6,888	36,748	26,703
Retirements	-686	-1,799	-2,377	-1,102	-10,263	-9,154
Money market paper (net)	3,249	-4,439	-394	-500	177	1,620
Government of Canada	2,501	-4,051	-1,377	198	2,261	520
Other paper	748	-388	983	-698	-2,084	1,100
Stocks (net)	-70	-291	-838	80	4,728	-2,643
Outstanding (net)	-77	-588	-921	-7	3,715	-3,248
New issues (net)	6	297	83	87	1,013	604
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	1,042	175	-336	-1,063	-7,024	-2,911
Bonds (net)	1,334	207	-130	-699	-487	-1,238
Stocks (net)	-292	-32	-206	-364	-6,538	-1,673

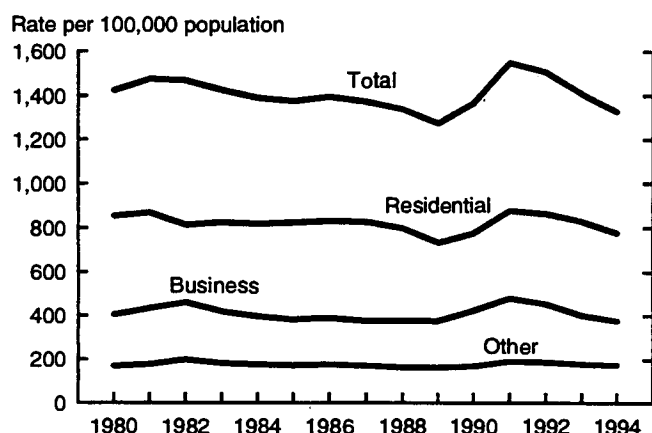
Note: Net is the "sales to" less the "purchase from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.

Breaking and entering

1994

The rate of breaking and entering dropped for a third straight year in 1994, falling to its lowest level since 1989. Nationally, police reported 1,326 incidents per 100,000 population, a 6% drop from 1993.

Breaking and entering rates by type of break-in



As in previous years, breaking and entering constituted a major proportion of all reported crime, accounting for over 15% of Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic violations) and 25% of all property crime. Traditionally, the only property crime reported more frequently than breaking and entering is minor theft.

Almost 60% of the 387,877 incidents reported in 1994 were residential break-ins. An additional 28% occurred at businesses and the remainder at other premises such as schools, community centres, garages and sheds. About 81% involved forced entry.

Property was damaged in 71% of break-ins and stolen in 81% in 1994. In one-third of reported incidents, the stolen property was valued at less than \$1,000; in 25%, it was valued at between \$1,000 and \$5,000. In 8% of break-ins, property worth more than \$5,000 was

Note to readers

This release summarizes "Breaking and entering in Canada", which appears in the new issue of Juristat. Trend data are from Canada's Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a survey of all police agencies in Canada. Descriptive data are from other surveys, including the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, which is a survey of a non-representative sample of 111 police departments in six provinces.

The Criminal Code defines breaking and entering as the crime that occurs when a dwelling or other premises is illegally entered by a person who intends to commit an indictable offence.

Financial costs resulting from theft and damage can be considerable. According to the Insurance Bureau of Canada, in 1993, break-ins accounted for more than \$373 million in residential insurance claims and \$118 million in commercial insurance claims.

taken. And in 14% of incidents, the property value was unknown.

More than 8 of 10 break-ins (83%) remained unsolved in 1994. In those cases that were solved by police, 90% of accused individuals were under 35.

Rate has dropped substantially since 1991

The breaking and entering rate has dropped a substantial 14% since 1991, when police reported 1,546 incidents per 100,000 population. This is consistent with the drop in all property crimes over the same period (-15%). Between 1991 and 1994, the largest decline occurred for break-ins at businesses (-21%), while those at residences dropped 12%, and others declined 8%.

Over the past 15 years, the rate of police-reported breaking and entering dropped at an annual rate of 0.4%, rising only in 1981, 1986, 1990 and 1991. The rate in 1994 was 7% lower than in 1980. The residential rate experienced a greater drop than business and other rates, falling 9%.

Over the past three years, the breaking and entering rate declined in all provinces and territories except Manitoba (+2%) and the Yukon (+9%). Since 1991, Prince Edward Island recorded the largest drop (-30%), followed by Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (both -27%), Alberta (-25%) and Quebec (-22%).

Breaking and entering rates

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991 to 1994
	rate per 100,000 population				% change
Canada	1,546	1,502	1,405	1,326	-14
Newfoundland	983	884	700	719	-27
Prince Edward Island	1,083	1,130	880	761	-30
Nova Scotia	1,278	1,158	1,007	937	-27
New Brunswick	923	937	979	854	-7
Quebec	1,814	1,747	1,604	1,416	-22
Ontario	1,221	1,156	1,115	1,083	-11
Manitoba	1,757	1,648	1,701	1,793	2
Saskatchewan	1,725	1,834	1,665	1,704	-1
Alberta	1,678	1,666	1,441	1,255	-25
British Columbia	2,043	2,088	1,979	1,958	-4
Yukon	1,752	1,927	2,013	1,904	9
Northwest Territories	3,234	3,265	3,125	2,876	-11

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Young males represented majority of accused

Because of the nature of the crime, break-ins tend to be difficult to solve or clear. In 1994, police were able to identify an accused person in only 17% of break-ins. Clearance rates for breaking and entering were considerably lower than those for violent crimes, but were similar to those for theft and vandalism (mischief).

Males represented 96% of those accused in breaking and entering incidents in 1994. Of all the males accused, 32% were aged 12 to 17, 32% were aged 18 to 24, and 25% were aged 25 to 34.

About a third (32%) of the accused females were also aged 12 to 17.

Including individuals of both sexes, youths aged 12 to 17 accounted for 32% of all persons accused of break-ins in 1994. In comparison, individuals aged 45 and older accounted for only 2% of the accused.

Conviction likely to result in incarceration

Both adult and youth courts are likely to hand down custodial sentences in cases where breaking and entering is the most serious conviction. Data from five jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Yukon) indicate that 61% of cases in adult court resulted in prison sentences in 1994. The maximum penalties are life in prison for residential break-ins and 14 years for business and other break-ins. However, in the five reporting jurisdictions, median sentence lengths ranged from just two to eight months for convictions in adult courts.

National data indicate that 40% of breaking and entering cases in youth courts resulted in custodial sentences in the fiscal year 1993/94. Youths may be sentenced for up to three years for a conviction. Nevertheless, the median custodial sentence length for a conviction in youth court was only three months in 1993/94.

"Breaking and entering in Canada" appears in the Vol. 15, no. 13 *Juristat* (85-002, \$10/\$90), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products

August 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 3.57 billion cigarettes in August, a 22.7% decrease from 4.62 billion in August 1994. Shipments totalled 4.67 billion cigarettes, 3.3% less than the 4.82 billion shipped in August 1994.

Production and shipments usually recover in August after plant closures in July for summer holidays. Production volume in August rose 57.8% from the July 1995 level of 2.26 billion cigarettes. Shipments were 16.7% higher than July's 4.00 billion cigarettes. As in July 1995, sales exceeded production, so inventories were further reduced in August, to 4.24 billion cigarettes.

Domestic sales (94.7% of total shipments) decreased slightly compared with August 1994 (-1.6%), but exports dropped substantially (-29.9%).

Data on domestic shipments are an aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The August 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

August 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 756 148 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in August 1995, a 41.7% drop from 3 012 169 (revised) square metres a year earlier, but up 10.6% from 1 587 373 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1995 totalled 16 178 561 square metres, a 20.3% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The August 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, June 1995

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Juristat: Breaking and entering in Canada, Vol. 15, no. 13

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108;
other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

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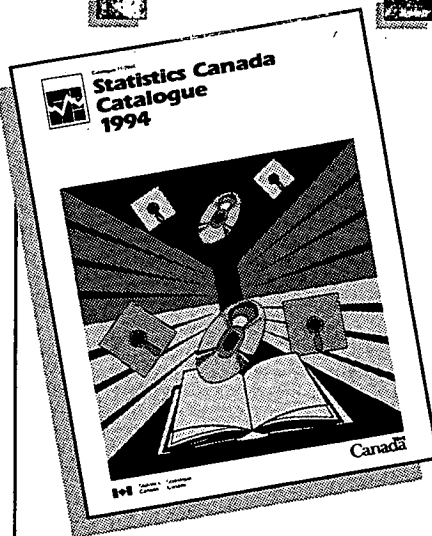
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