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Juristat

March 2009

The March 2009 issue of *Juristat* contains four articles.

In contrast to most violent crimes, police-reported incidents of forcible confinement have been steadily rising since the late 1980s. "Forcible confinement in Canada, 2007" examines the incidence and nature of forcible confinement in Canada and discusses the long- and short-term trends in this offence.

The second article, "Aging of justice personnel," explores the issue of workforce renewal in justice-related occupations from a demographic perspective.

Using newly available data, "Child luring through the Internet" presents a snapshot of the characteristics of this relatively new criminal offence and the people accused of committing it.

The final article, "Profile of child support beneficiaries," provides an overview of families who receive child support payments, how many receive payments, the size of the payments, how regularly payments are made and actions taken to enforce payment.

The March 2009 issue of *Juristat*, Vol. 29, no. 1 (85-002-XWE, free) is now available online. From the home page of our website, under the right hand side bar, choose *Juristat*, then *Current issue*.

For more information, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.



Releases

Canada's international investment position

Fourth quarter 2008

Following a trend to reduced net foreign debt since the mid-1990s, Canada recorded a net asset position of \$13.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2008 — the first net asset position in this time series which dates back to 1926. The value of its international assets increased sharply in relation to its international liabilities. This resulted largely from a substantial depreciation in the Canadian dollar. Foreign currency-denominated assets, expressed in Canadian dollars, appreciated sharply from the drop in the Canadian dollar. The value of Canadian direct investment abroad alone increased \$72.0 billion in the fourth quarter.

Canada records net international asset position

The net asset position arose in the fourth quarter as the Canadian dollar depreciated against most major foreign currencies except the British pound. It depreciated 12.6% against the US dollar, 11.7% against the Euro, 25.4% against the Japanese Yen, but gained 6.4% against the British Pound. The exchange rate effect on Canadian assets more than offset the first balance of payments current account deficit since the second quarter of 1999, and a substantial divestment of foreign securities by Canadian institutional investors in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Canada's net investment position had been moving in this direction for some years, buoyed by a long string of current account surpluses. These surpluses were accompanied by strong gains in both Canadian direct investment abroad and Canadian portfolio investment abroad.

International asset values rise sharply

International assets rose significantly (+11.8%) in the fourth quarter of 2008 to reach \$1,493.1 billion, while international liabilities also were up (+6.0%), reaching \$1,479.5 billion. The substantial drop in the value of the Canadian dollar added \$149.7 billion to Canada's international assets and \$73.0 billion to Canada's liabilities. In addition, investment flows led to increases of \$11.8 billion in liabilities and a marginal decrease of \$0.6 billion in international assets, as Canadian institutional investors shed foreign securities. These factors combined to add \$74.4 billion to Canada's international investment position, generating the net asset position.

Note to readers

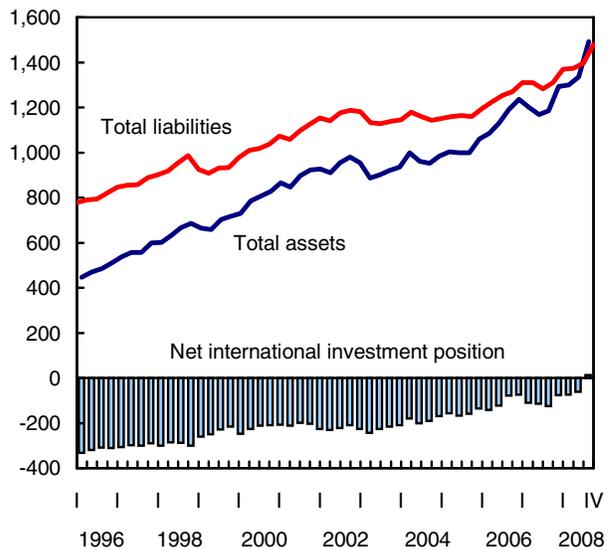
The international investment position presents the value and composition of Canada's foreign assets and liabilities to the rest of the world. Canada's net international investment position is the difference between these foreign assets and liabilities. The excess of international liabilities over assets 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 dollar is depreciating.

Canada's international investment position

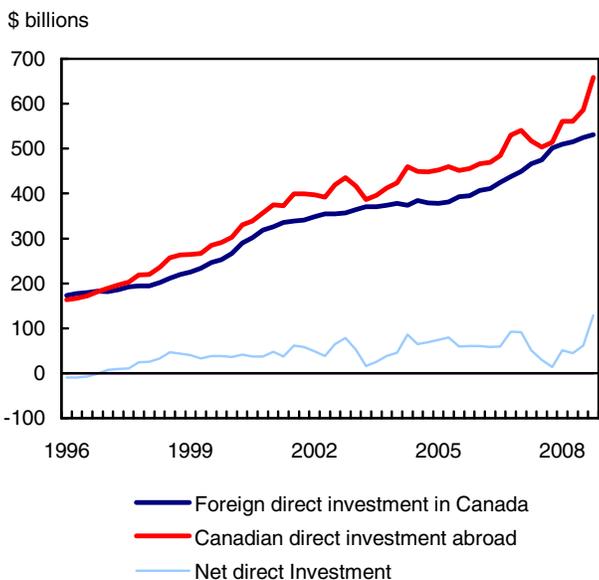
\$ billions



Canadian direct investment abroad leads the gains in international assets

Canada's net asset position on direct investment reached a high of \$128.1 billion at the end of 2008, more than doubling the net asset position of the previous quarter. The value of Canadian direct investment abroad was up \$72.0 billion (+12.3%). The lion's share of the increase was due to the revaluation effect of the large depreciation of the Canadian dollar, with outward direct investment transactions at \$11.6 billion in the quarter.

Direct investment position



In contrast, foreign direct investment in Canada, where the value is unaffected by currency fluctuations, was up only \$5.8 billion to \$530.7 billion.

Exchange rate effects offset Canadian divestment in securities

In the context of turmoil in financial markets, Canadian investors reduced their foreign assets by \$21.2 billion of debt and equity, an amount which ended 29 years of outward annual investment. Despite this large divestment, the value of Canada's portfolio assets abroad increased by 8.6%, as the drop in the Canadian dollar added \$52.1 billion to the year-end position.

Non-residents increased their positions in Canadian bond and money market liabilities while decreasing their holdings of Canadian stocks. The revaluation

effect of the drop in the Canadian dollar more than offset overall divestment by non-residents in Canadian portfolio instruments.

Gains in the market value portfolio asset positions further add to the net asset position

Canada's overall net international investment position can also be calculated with portfolio investment assets and liabilities of tradable securities valued at market prices. The net asset position in the fourth quarter was more pronounced when taking into account the market value estimates for portfolio investment positions. The revaluation effect of the depreciation in the Canadian dollar on the difference between the book value and market value estimates of Canadian holdings of foreign equity assets was significant in this regard. In addition, the global equity market downturn in October of 2008 resulted in the prices of Canadian stocks held by non-residents decreasing by more than the prices of foreign stocks held by Canadians.

By this measure, the net international investment generated a net asset position of \$50.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2008, as Canadian assets reached \$1,674.8 billion compared with liabilities of \$1,624.7 billion. This arose largely from the value of Canadian stocks held by non-residents declining by 24.1%, in comparison to a much smaller decrease (-11.8%) in the value of foreign stocks held by Canadians.

Foreign currency deposits also boost the net asset position

Other foreign assets also increased (+14.3%), mostly arising from Canadian foreign currency deposits. Most Canadian liabilities, largely foreign currency deposits, also rose sharply (+12.1%).

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.

The fourth quarter 2008 issue of *Canada's International Investment Position* (67-202-XWE, free) will be available soon.

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 2005	Fourth quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008
	\$ billions						
Assets							
Canadian direct investment abroad	455.2	530.0	514.5	560.4	560.4	586.8	658.8
Portfolio investment abroad							
Foreign bonds	82.4	124.4	136.7	144.5	142.3	139.4	144.8
Foreign bonds at market value	88.9	134.0	154.5	169.4	164.5	166.5	180.4
Foreign stocks	197.2	227.9	210.1	227.4	226.9	228.9	259.0
Foreign stocks at market value	445.7	583.6	557.0	525.6	508.7	457.0	403.0
Foreign money market	13.1	20.0	7.5	7.6	7.1	6.6	3.5
Foreign money market at market value	13.1	20.1	7.5	7.7	7.1	6.6	3.5
Other investments							
Loans	46.1	72.4	76.1	85.5	87.0	82.2	93.7
Deposits	120.8	131.4	156.9	176.8	183.7	196.5	225.5
Official international reserves	38.0	41.0	40.6	43.6	45.0	45.5	51.3
Official international reserves at market value	38.4	40.9	40.7	44.2	44.7	45.7	53.4
Other assets	47.0	45.0	42.0	46.3	46.8	49.2	56.4
Total assets							
At book value	999.8	1,191.9	1,184.4	1,292.1	1,299.2	1,335.2	1,493.1
With portfolio investment at market value	1,255.2	1,557.3	1,549.2	1,615.8	1,602.9	1,590.6	1,674.8
Liabilities							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	395.2	437.8	500.9	509.9	515.5	524.9	530.7
Portfolio investment							
Canadian bonds	384.2	408.1	382.1	404.6	421.8	423.3	449.2
Canadian bonds at market value	410.9	432.3	397.4	426.2	433.2	435.3	463.6
Canadian stocks	93.5	97.0	82.7	84.0	86.1	83.6	82.7
Canadian stocks at market value	273.3	345.0	327.8	320.1	352.5	281.0	213.4
Canadian money market	20.8	24.5	22.0	18.8	21.4	23.7	34.9
Canadian money market at market value	20.9	24.7	22.2	18.9	21.5	23.8	35.0
Other investment							
Loans	42.7	52.6	53.0	56.5	50.2	52.8	58.1
Deposits	201.0	226.8	243.5	269.2	251.8	261.9	300.6
Other liabilities	21.8	22.5	25.3	25.8	26.0	25.9	23.3
Total liabilities							
At book value	1,159.2	1,269.2	1,309.4	1,368.8	1,372.7	1,396.2	1,479.5
With portfolio investment at market value	1,365.9	1,541.6	1,570.1	1,626.6	1,650.7	1,605.7	1,624.7
Net international investment position							
At book value	-159.5	-77.3	-125.0	-76.7	-73.5	-60.9	13.5
With portfolio investment at market value	-110.7	15.6	-20.8	-10.7	-47.7	-15.0	50.1

Note: The sum might not equal the total because of rounding.



Study: Child luring through the Internet 2006 and 2007

Police services across Canada reported 464 incidents of child luring over the Internet during the two-year period of 2006 and 2007.

This total represents a rate of about 3 such incidents per 100,000 young people aged 17 and under reported to police each year. It is much lower than the rate for other crimes involving child victims.

In the two-year period, 64% of child luring incidents were not solved by police. This figure is higher than the proportion of unsolved child pornography offences (55%) and "other sexual offences" (24%), such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation and incest.

The proportion of unsolved child luring incidents likely reflects the unique challenges in identifying and apprehending online predators.

An accused was identified in about one-third of child luring offences during the two-year period. In comparison, an accused was identified in about half of child pornography incidents and more than three-quarters of "other sexual offences" during this time.

About 6 in 10 of those accused in child luring offences were younger adult males aged between 18 and 34. In comparison, men aged 18 to 34 constituted about 3 in 10 of those accused in child pornography violations and crimes categorized as "other sexual offences" during this period.

To date, relatively few child luring cases have been processed by the criminal courts. Of those cases involving at least one charge of child luring completed in the courts between 2003/2004 and 2006/2007, about three-quarters resulted in a finding of guilt.

Custody was imposed in almost half (46%) of all guilty cases having at least one charge of child luring, with custodial sentences averaging 374 days in length. In comparison, custody was ordered in 45% of cases involving convictions for sex crimes classified as "other sexual offences," with an average sentence length of 465 days.

Note: This study examines the first available police-reported and criminal court data on Internet child luring, including the characteristics of this relatively new criminal offence, those accused of committing it and the court cases involving child luring charges.

The collection and reporting of child luring incidents by police began following amendments to the *Criminal Code* in 2002. These amendments included a new offence that made it "illegal to communicate with children (under the age of 18) over the Internet for the purpose of committing a sexual offence."

Police-reported data for this study come mainly from the 2006 and 2007 incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Surveys with coverage representing about 92% of the Canadian population.

Criminal court data are drawn from the Integrated Criminal Courts Survey, representing about 98% of the national criminal court caseload.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302, 3309 and 3312.

The article "Child luring through the Internet," is now available in *Juristat*, Vol. 29, no. 1 (85-002-XWE, free). From the home page of our website, under the right hand side bar, choose *Juristat*, then *Current issue*.

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: Growth and aging of justice personnel

1991 to 2006

The number of workers in justice-related occupations reached 362,665 in 2006, a 20% increase since 1991. While overall growth in the number of justice personnel during the period was slightly higher than that of the Canadian labour force in general (+14%), justice workers continued to represent 2% of the total labour force in 2006.

All justice sectors recorded increases in their personnel between 1991 and 2006, ranging from 12% among police officers to 24% among courts personnel.

Combined, the aging patterns of justice personnel closely resembled those of the total Canadian labour force between 1991 and 2006. The median age of both of these groups in 2006 was 41. This represents a 5 year increase in the median age for the total Canadian labour force and a 4 year increase for justice workers since 1991.

Among workers in justice-related occupations, courts personnel are aging the most rapidly. This sector includes legal secretaries, court recorders, justices of the peace, court clerks, lawyers and judges. The median age of workers in the court sector has increased 7 years since 1991, reaching 43 in 2006.

Police officers were the youngest among those working in Canada's justice field in 2006. With a median age of 39, nearly 80% of the nation's 69,305 police officers were between the ages of 25 and 49.

While the median age of correctional services personnel (41 years) was higher than that of police

officers, their age structure was similar. More than 7 in 10 (71%) correctional service workers were between the ages of 25 and 49 in 2006.

Private security personnel, on the other hand, had higher proportions of workers in the youngest and oldest age groups compared with police and correctional services personnel. Among the 108,345 private investigators and security guards, 19% were less than 25 years of age and 35% were over the age of 49.

Note: This report provides a demographic portrait of justice-related occupations between 1991 and 2006. Most of the data are from the 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006 censuses of population. The report analyzes four groups: police officers, private

security personnel, court workers and correctional services personnel.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The article "Aging of justice personnel" is now available in *Juristat*, Vol. 29, no. 1 (85-002-XWE, free). From the home page of our website, under the right hand side bar, choose *Juristat*, then *Current issue*.

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Workers in justice-related occupations by age group

	Total	2006		
		Under 25	25 to 49	50 and over
		number	%	
All Canadian workers	16,498,525	16	57	27
Workers in justice-related occupations	362,665	9	61	30
Police officers	69,305	5	79	16
Private security personnel	108,345	19	47	35
Courts personnel	160,385	5	62	33
Correctional services personnel	24,620	4	71	25

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

Number and median age of workers in justice-related occupations

	1991	2006	1991 to 2006	1991	2006
	number		% change	median age	
All Canadian workers	14,474,940	16,498,525	14	36	41
Workers in justice-related occupations	303,230	362,665	20	37	41
Police officers	61,910	69,305	12	37	39
Private security personnel	90,785	108,345	19	39	41
Courts personnel	129,640	160,385	24	36	43
Correctional services personnel	20,875	24,620	18	37	41

Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)

Third quarter 2008

The market value of assets held in employer-sponsored pension funds fell by 8.7% during the third quarter to \$869.0 billion, the largest quarterly decline in a decade.

The decline, equivalent to \$82.7 billion, was the result of a significant drop in stock prices and foreign investments. The third-quarter level was well below the peak of \$954.6 billion reached at the end of 2007.

The Standard and Poor's/Toronto Stock Exchange closing composite index lost 9.3% of its value during the third quarter.

As a result, the market value of stocks and equity funds accounted for 34.2% of total pension fund assets at the end of the third quarter, down from 38.4% in the same quarter in 2007.

Prior to the market downturn in 2001 and 2002, stocks and equities funds accounted for up to 45% of the market value of pension fund assets.

The market value of bonds accounted for 36.0% of total pension fund assets in the third quarter

of 2008. Real estate investments represented 8.4%, mortgages, 1.7% and short-term investments, 3.3%. The remaining assets, which include pooled foreign funds, accounted for 16.3%.

The value of pension funds held in foreign investments has fallen for six consecutive quarters. At the end of the third quarter, foreign investments accounted for 28.9% of total pension fund assets, down from the most recent peak of 31.3% during the first quarter of 2007.

Expenditures of \$22.8 billion in the third quarter exceeded revenues of \$17.0 billion, for a negative cash flow of \$5.8 billion. This was the largest quarterly net income loss in six years and the second time in 2008 that pension funds had experienced a negative cash flow.

The negative cash flow resulted from significant net losses on the sale of securities. Collectively, pension fund managers reported \$8.5 billion in third quarter losses, the largest net loss on sale of securities recorded for trustee pension funds.

Total revenue from contributions in the third quarter of 2008 amounted to \$8.3 billion, down 1.6% from the second quarter. Pension benefits paid to retirees

grew 5.8%, reaching a high of \$9.8 billion. Benefits exceeded pension contributions made by employers and employees for a fifth quarter in a row.

In total, about 5.8 million Canadian workers are members of employer pension plans. Of this group, 4.6 million workers are members of trustee pension plans. The remaining 1.2 million members with employer pension plans are managed principally by insurance company contracts. Data in this release refer only to trustee pension plans and their pension funds.

Note: With this release, data for quarters back to the first quarter of 2007 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0002 to 280-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2607.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-7355; toll-free 1-888-297-7355; fax: 613 951-3012; income@statcan.gc.ca), Income Statistics Division. □

Trusteed pension funds, market value of assets by type

	Third quarter 2007 \$ millions	Third quarter 2007 % of total	Second quarter 2008 ^r \$ millions	Second quarter 2008 ^r % of total	Third quarter 2008 ^p \$ millions	Third quarter 2008 ^p % of total
Total assets	948,420	100.0	951,728	100.0	868,983	100.0
Bonds	305,769	32.2	331,026	34.8	312,970	36.0
Stocks	363,966	38.4	342,447	36.0	297,053	34.2
Mortgages	13,567	1.4	15,012	1.6	15,119	1.7
Real estate	63,066	6.6	72,348	7.6	73,238	8.4
Short-term	36,820	3.9	32,001	3.4	29,070	3.3
Other assets	161,405	17.0	156,365	16.4	139,785	16.1
Assets, funds under \$10 million	3,827	0.4	2,529	0.3	1,748	0.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Trusteed pension funds: Revenue and expenditures

	Second quarter 2008 ^r \$ millions	Third quarter 2008 ^p \$ millions	Second quarter to third quarter 2008 % change
Total revenue	22,899	17,048	-25.6
Revenue from contributions	8,429	8,292	-1.6
Investment income	11,153	7,573	-32.1
Net profit on sale of securities	2,493	722	-71.0
Miscellaneous revenue	679	330	-51.4
Revenue, funds under \$10 million	145	131	-9.7
Total expenditures	15,787	22,805	44.5
Pension payments out of funds	9,269	9,809	5.8
Cost of pensions purchased	300	315	5.0
Cash withdrawals	1,669	1,889	13.2
Administration costs	751	770	2.5
Net loss on sale of securities	1,163	8,473	628.5
Other expenditures	2,104	830	-60.6
Expenditures, funds under \$10 million	531	718	35.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers

Third quarter 2008

For-hire trucking companies based in Canada with annual revenue of \$1 million or more generated operating revenue of \$7.6 billion in the third quarter, up 7.1% from the same quarter a year earlier.

Companies who primarily haul specialized freight posted a 12.8% increase in revenue, while general freight carriers saw their revenue grow by 2.2%.

Overall, trucking companies reported operating expenses of \$7.1 billion in the third quarter, up 6.7% compared with the same quarter a year earlier. Although

operating profits were up, the operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenue) remained unchanged at 0.94 compared with the same quarter a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: table 403-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

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.

New products

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

Child and Spousal Support: Maintenance Enforcement Survey Statistics, 2007/2008
Catalogue number 85-228-XWE
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