

The Daily

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E-STAT: An interactive tool about society and the economy in Canada

The 2009 edition of *E-STAT*, Statistics Canada's interactive learning tool for the education community, lets you dynamically generate tables, customized graphs and maps from Statistics Canada's census of population and socioeconomic data.

CANSIM in E-STAT, an online database of socioeconomic statistics, now contains more than 2,800 tables, accounting for over 41 million time series.

E-STAT (10F0174X, free) is offered online and available only to teachers, students and educational institutions.

For more information, visit *E-STAT*, contact Julie Denis (613-951-2679, julie.denis@statcan.gc.ca) or the education representative in your region. The *E-STAT* team can also be reached directly (toll-free 1-800-465-1222; e-stat@statcan.gc.ca), Dissemination Division.



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Releases

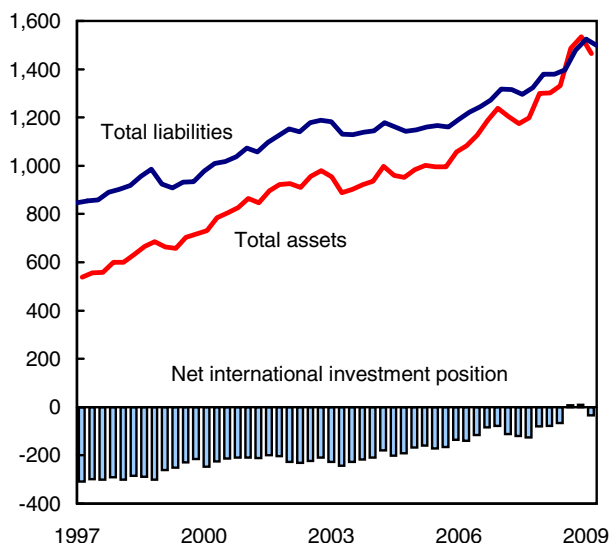
Canada's international investment position

Second quarter 2009

Canada had a \$34.8 billion net foreign debt position at the end of the second quarter following two quarters in a net asset position. The \$45.3 billion decline in the net international investment position from the first to second quarter resulted largely from a \$31.5 billion downward revaluation due to a sharp appreciation of the Canadian dollar, and a \$12.1 billion net inflow of funds from abroad linked to a larger current account deficit. International assets decreased in value by 4.6% during the quarter to \$1,464.3 billion, while international liabilities decreased 1.6% to \$1,499.2 billion.

Canada's international investment position

\$ billions



Appreciation of Canadian dollar lowers international assets more than liabilities

The volatility of the Canadian dollar continued to dominate the change in the value of international assets and liabilities in the second quarter. The Canadian dollar appreciated strongly against most major currencies, in sharp contrast to its depreciation in the previous quarter.

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.

In the second quarter, the Canadian dollar gained 8.5% against the US dollar, 5.6% against the Japanese Yen, and 2.7% against the Euro, while losing 5.4% against the British Pound. This resulted in a \$71.6 billion decline in the value of foreign currency denominated international assets and a \$40.1 billion reduction in the value of international liabilities, some of which are denominated in foreign currencies. The overall effect was a \$31.5 billion decline in Canada's net international investment position.

Net portfolio liability position widens on non-resident investment in Canadian securities

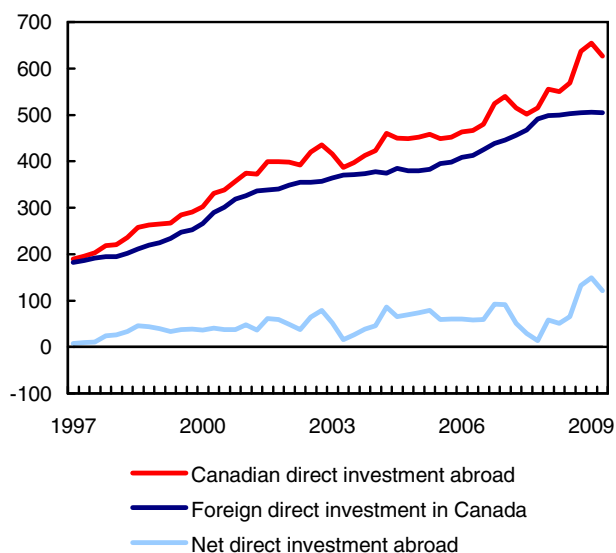
Current transactions also contributed to the deterioration in the net international investment position, as liabilities outpaced assets by \$12.1 billion. Non-resident investors added \$18.9 billion of Canadian assets to their portfolios, with substantial purchases of Canadian bonds in the second quarter. On the other hand, Canadian investment abroad was well below levels prior to mid-2007, amounting to \$6.8 billion. The resulting net inflow of funds from abroad was in line with a larger current account deficit in the quarter, the third since the economy contracted in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Net asset position on direct investment narrows on revaluation of assets

Canada's net asset position on direct investment narrowed to \$121.5 billion at the end of the second quarter. With minimal direct investment activity, the appreciating Canadian dollar reduced foreign currency denominated direct investment assets. The value of Canadian direct investment abroad declined \$28.3 billion (-4.3%) in the second quarter.

Direct investment position

\$ billions



Canadian bond liabilities up sharply in the quarter

Non-residents continued their acquisition of Canadian bonds during the quarter (+\$30.7 billion), while also increasing their holdings of equity, and money market investments. The revaluation effect of the increase in the Canadian dollar removed \$21.0 billion from the value of Canadian bond liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

On the other hand, Canadian investors lost \$21.5 billion on downward foreign currency revaluations, while adding \$2.1 billion to their holdings through acquisitions of foreign securities in the second quarter.

The appreciation of the Canadian dollar moderates the gains in foreign equity markets

Canada's overall net international investment position can also be calculated with portfolio investment assets and liabilities of tradable securities valued at market prices. By this measure, Canada also generated a net foreign debt position of \$3.1 billion in the second quarter, from a net asset position in the previous quarter. Canadian assets declined 0.5% to \$1,690.1 billion and liabilities rose 1.8% to \$1,693.2 billion.

Although Canadian equity markets rallied more strongly than global equity markets during the quarter, Canadian investor's foreign equity assets were up by more than the value of foreign holdings of Canadian equities as a result of the larger size of foreign equity assets. Nevertheless, the rise in foreign equity assets was reduced by \$18.2 billion as a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar during the quarter.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.

The second quarter 2009 issue of *Canada's International Investment Position* (67-202-X, 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 Komal Bobal (613-951-6645) or Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international investment position at period end

	Fourth quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009
	\$ billions					
Assets						
Canadian direct investment abroad	452.2	524.7	515.4	637.3	654.9	626.6
Portfolio investment abroad						
Foreign bonds	82.3	124.0	135.4	141.9	144.7	136.8
Foreign bonds at market value	88.8	133.7	153.3	176.0	176.5	172.4
Foreign stocks	196.8	227.3	226.6	278.9	292.7	280.5
Foreign stocks at market value	445.0	582.2	603.8	451.6	424.3	469.5
Foreign money market	13.1	20.0	7.5	3.5	5.8	5.0
Foreign money market at market value	13.1	20.1	7.5	3.5	5.8	5.1
Other investments						
Loans	45.9	72.9	77.3	94.5	98.7	97.5
Deposits	120.8	132.2	157.9	225.2	227.6	212.5
Official international reserves	38.0	41.0	40.6	51.4	53.1	50.8
Official international reserves at market value	38.4	40.9	40.7	53.4	54.9	51.9
Other assets	47.2	45.9	37.9	53.5	56.8	54.6
Total assets						
At book value	996.4	1,188.1	1,198.6	1,486.2	1,534.2	1,464.3
With portfolio investment at market value	1,251.4	1,552.7	1,593.9	1,694.9	1,699.4	1,690.1
Liabilities						
Foreign direct investment in Canada	397.8	438.6	491.3	504.9	505.8	505.1
Portfolio investment						
Canadian bonds	387.9	409.2	384.7	454.1	472.9	483.3
Canadian bonds at market value	414.5	431.5	399.5	467.9	472.4	490.0
Canadian stocks	93.5	99.0	95.8	96.0	97.7	101.5
Canadian stocks at market value	271.4	318.7	371.0	241.7	237.1	288.6
Canadian money market	20.8	24.5	22.0	34.9	44.8	44.4
Canadian money market at market value	20.9	24.7	22.2	35.0	45.0	44.5
Other investment						
Loans	38.2	53.0	61.2	64.6	64.9	55.2
Deposits	201.0	226.8	243.5	301.2	313.7	286.3
Other liabilities	22.0	21.6	26.0	23.9	23.9	23.4
Total liabilities						
At book value	1,161.3	1,272.7	1,324.4	1,479.4	1,523.8	1,499.2
With portfolio investment at market value	1,365.8	1,514.9	1,614.7	1,639.1	1,662.7	1,693.2
Net international investment position						
At book value	-164.9	-84.6	-125.7	6.7	10.4	-34.8
With portfolio investment at market value	-114.4	37.7	-20.7	55.9	36.6	-3.1



New Housing Price Index

July 2009

Contractors selling prices increased 0.3% in July following a 0.2% decline in June. This was the first increase at the Canada level since September 2008.

Between June and July, prices increased the most in Vancouver (+1.2%) followed by Hamilton (+1.1%) and Windsor and Calgary (+0.5% each).

In Vancouver, prices rose as consumer interest increased and the new housing market continued to improve.

In Hamilton, contractors reported that selling prices returned to their regular list price levels after several months of lower selling prices.

In Edmonton, prices rose by 0.4%, the first monthly price increase since October 2007. While some builders recorded lower selling prices in July, many builders returned to regular list prices after having negotiated lower prices in previous months.

The largest monthly decrease in new housing prices was recorded in Victoria (-3.5%). In response to slow market conditions, some Victoria builders reduced their prices in order to finalize sales.

Monthly declines were also observed in St. Catharines–Niagara (-0.3%) and Québec (-0.1%).

12-month change: Continued declines in the New Housing Price Index in Western Canada

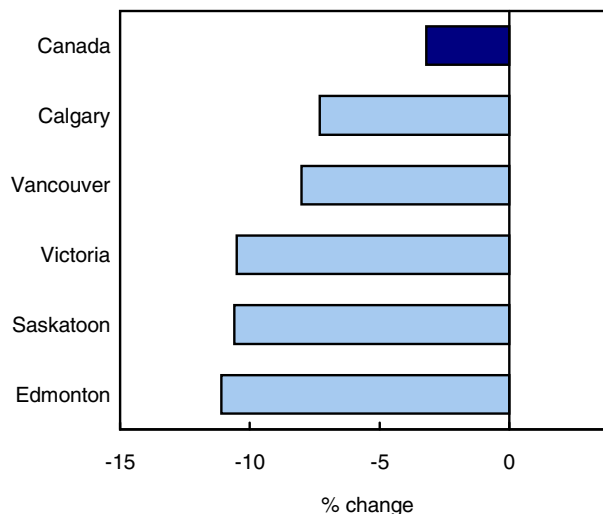
Year over year, the New Housing Price Index was down 3.2%. The largest declines remained in Western Canada, where prices continued to fall from previous highs.

In the Prairie region, 12-month declines were recorded in Edmonton (-11.1%), Saskatoon (-10.6%) and Calgary (-7.3%).

On the West Coast, Victoria (-10.5%) and Vancouver (-8.0%) posted year-over-year declines as a result of

weak market conditions. In Victoria, new home builders also lowered their prices in light of competition from the existing home market.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year (cities with the smallest or negative change)

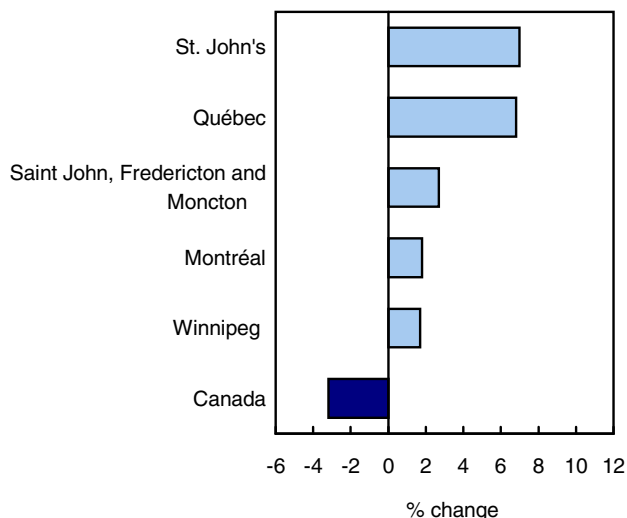


Among surveyed cities, the largest year-over-year increase was in St. John's (+7.0%). Although prices continue to increase year over year in this city, the magnitude of these increases is returning to levels seen prior to the record highs set in 2008.

In Québec, the 12-month growth rate was 6.8%, while in Montréal, prices increased 1.8%. Robust demand for available land in Québec has kept prices elevated in 2009 compared with 2008.

Compared with July 2008, contractors' selling prices were 2.7% higher in Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton. Winnipeg (+1.7%), Charlottetown (+1.1%) and Regina (+1.0%) also posted increases.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year (cities with the largest positive change)



Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The second quarter 2009 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; toll-free 1-866-230-2248; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

New housing price indexes

	July 2009	July 2008 to July 2009	June to July 2009
	(1997=100)	% change	
Canada total	153.6	-3.2	0.3
House only	161.1	-4.1	0.4
Land only	137.9	-1.6	0.0
St. John's	181.1	7.0	0.0
Charlottetown	121.0	1.1	0.0
Halifax	150.5	0.5	0.0
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	120.4	2.7	0.1
Québec	165.5	6.8	-0.1
Montréal	165.3	1.8	0.0
Ottawa-Gatineau	169.7	0.6	0.0
Toronto and Oshawa	144.7	-1.1	0.1
Hamilton	150.9	-1.1	1.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	154.9	-1.8	-0.3
London	144.4	0.8	0.0
Kitchener	142.7	0.4	0.0
Windsor	104.2	0.4	0.5
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	112.7	0.1	0.0
Winnipeg	182.9	1.7	0.1
Regina	250.9	1.0	0.0
Saskatoon	211.4	-10.6	0.0
Calgary	230.0	-7.3	0.5
Edmonton	208.3	-11.1	0.4
Vancouver	114.3	-8.0	1.2
Victoria	106.1	-10.5	-3.5

Note: View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Survey of Regulatory Compliance Costs 2008

Data from the first phase of the 2008 Survey of Regulatory Compliance Costs are now available for the Atlantic region, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia.

This survey is being conducted in order to measure regulatory compliance costs for businesses in meeting key regulatory requirements that are the responsibility of various levels of government. Survey results are intended to help determine whether efficiency measures introduced by government are reducing the compliance burden facing businesses.

This release focuses on results of the main survey that collected detailed information on the time spent and salaries of the people involved in preparing and submitting information relating to individual regulations completed internally within a business, as well as a list of outsourced activities (including non-regulatory), and the total cost for the activities being supplied by an external service provider.

A second release from this survey will provide estimates of the external cost of regulatory compliance for small- and medium-sized businesses. Estimates of outsourced compliance costs, when combined with estimates from this release, will provide an accurate representation of total compliance costs. Outsourced and total cost estimates will be available in November 2009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5093.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-679-2746; sbss-info@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division.

For more information about the Paperwork Burden Reduction Initiative, contact Daniel Seens (613-954-3538; daniel.seens@ic.gc.ca), Industry Canada. ■

Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating 2007

The public use microdata file from the 2007 Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating is now available. This file contains information collected from more than 20,000 respondents aged 15 and over residing in private households in the provinces.

The public use microdata file provides provincial-level information about the ways in which Canadians donate money and in-kind gifts to charitable and nonprofit organizations; volunteer their time to these organizations; provide help directly to others. Socio-demographic, income and labour force data are also included on the file.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4430.

The *Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating: Public Use Microdata File, 2007*, is available on CD-ROM (89M0017X, \$1,500), along with complete documentation including a user guide and data dictionary.

The initial results from the 2007 Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating were released in *The Daily* on June 8, 2009. This release also featured a publication *Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2007* (71-542-X, free), available online from the *Publications* module of our website. A paper version of the publication (71-542-X, \$20) is also available. See *How to order products*.

To obtain a copy of the CD-ROM, for more information on related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050 or 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.gc.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

New products

E-STAT, 2009

Catalogue number 10F0174X (HTML, free)

Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating: Public Use Microdata File, 2007

Catalogue number 89M0017X (CD-ROM, \$1,500)

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Release dates: September 14 to 18, 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 2009
14	National balance sheet accounts	Second quarter 2009
15	New motor vehicle sales	July 2009
15	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Second quarter 2009
16	Health Reports	
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 2009
17	Consumer Price Index	August 2009
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	July 2009
17	Leading indicators	August 2009
18	Wholesale trade	July 2009