



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 16, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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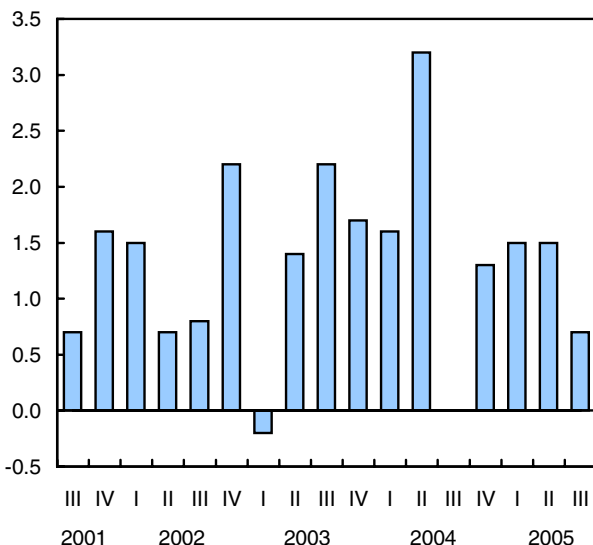
National balance sheet accounts

Third quarter, 2005

National net worth reached \$4.4 trillion by the end of the third quarter, or \$135,500 per capita. The gain in net worth resulted from an increase in national wealth (economy-wide non-financial assets), which was largely offset by an increase in net foreign debt. As a result, growth in national net worth slowed to 0.7% in the third quarter, less than half the pace set in the second quarter and down from its average of 1.5% growth over the past 10 quarters.

Growth in national net worth slows

% change, not seasonally adjusted



The strong performance of the economy in the third quarter was reflected in the continuing advance in national wealth (+1.3%). While residential real estate continued to be a main contributor to growth in national wealth, increases in machinery and equipment and non-residential structures were significant contributors in this quarter as well.

Canadians' net indebtedness to non-residents (the amounts owing to non-residents less foreign assets held by Canadians) increased in the third quarter, following three quarters of decline. Canadian liabilities to non-residents rose, driven by strong inward investment flows as well as appreciation of marketable shares held by foreigners. However, these gains were

Note to readers

The national balance sheet accounts are statements of the balance sheets of all of the various sectors of the economy. They consist of the non-financial assets owned in the various sectors of the economy and of financial claims outstanding. **National wealth** is the sum of non-financial assets (produced assets, land surrounding structures and agricultural land) in all sectors of the economy. National net worth is wealth less net foreign liabilities (i.e., what is owed to non-residents less what non-residents owe to Canadians). Alternatively, it is the sum of the net worth of persons, corporations and governments. Quarterly series run from the first quarter of 1990.

Market value estimates have been available since June 2004. For more information, consult the Balance sheet estimates at market value page of our Web site.

partly offset by declines in foreign holdings of Canadian debt securities. Canadian assets abroad grew very modestly, as foreign equity holdings were affected by the significant appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar during the quarter, and also reflected relatively weaker stock markets in the United States.

Household net worth gains continue to be driven by equities and residential real estate

The personal saving rate was below zero in the quarter as it was during the previous two quarters. Even though saving was negative, household net worth accelerated (+2.3%) for the third consecutive quarter.

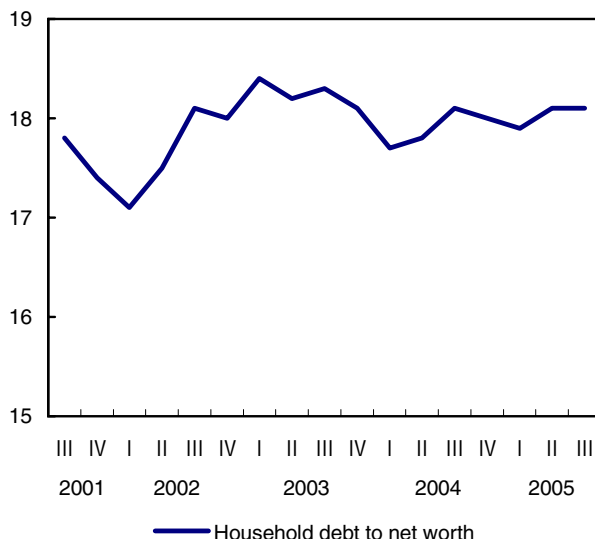
Gains in the market value of equities were the largest contributor to the change in household net worth. Stock market advances in Canada boosted the value of personal sector share holdings, investment fund units and pension assets. These gains were moderated somewhat by the impact of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar on the holdings of US dollar-denominated securities held by pension funds and other institutional investors. Gains in the value of residential real estate, driven by housing prices, continued to make a significant contribution to the change in household net worth. Increases in household assets, however, were partially offset by higher liabilities.

Households' appetite for consumer and mortgage debt continued, supported by sustained low interest rates. The growth in total household debt continued to outpace that of personal disposable income. This resulted in a debt-to-income ratio of 108.0% in the third quarter, up from 107.8% in the second quarter. Canadian households carry about \$1.08 in debt for

every dollar of their disposable income. However, given the strong growth in household net worth, the ratio of household debt to net worth remained flat at 18.1% in the quarter.

Household leverage remains flat

As a % of net worth, not seasonally adjusted



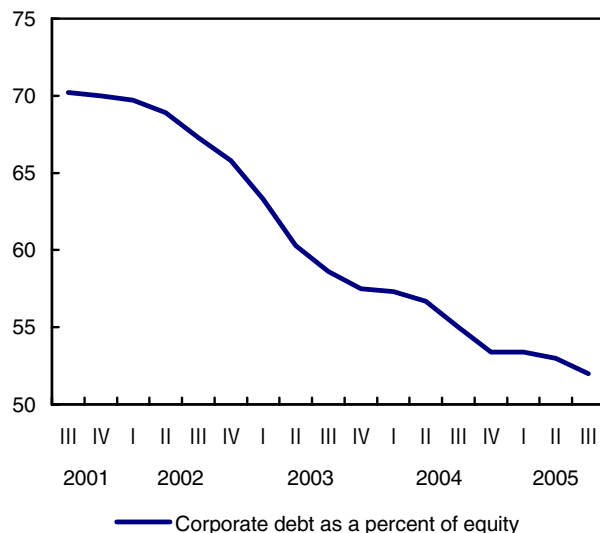
Corporate debt-to-equity edges down

Corporations continued to generate more funds from internal operations than they required for financing their non-financial capital acquisition. As a result of this profit-driven string of surpluses, the corporate sector has been a net lender to the rest of the economy and has also used these funds to restructure their balance sheets, largely through paying down debt.

For non-financial private corporations, the ratio of debt-to-equity (at book value) edged down in the quarter extending its long-term trend. This was driven largely by further strength in undistributed profits coupled with a downward revaluation of US dollar-denominated bond liabilities.

Corporate leverage continues to ease

As a % of equity, not seasonally adjusted



Government debt-to-GDP at 20-year low

Government net debt (total liabilities less total financial assets) edged down as the government sector registered another surplus in the third quarter. Net government debt as a percentage of GDP declined further, reaching 20-year lows where net debt stands at roughly half of GDP.

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0003 to 378-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1806.

The third quarter 2005 issue of *National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates*, Vol. 3, no. 3 (13-214-XIE, \$23/\$49) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The third quarter issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (13-010-XIE, free), is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete national balance sheet accounts can be obtained on computer diskette. The diskettes (13-214-DDB, \$321/\$1,284) can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-214-XDB, \$65/\$257). To purchase any of these products, contact the client services officer

(613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

National balance sheet accounts¹

	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	2003	2004
National networth	Market value, not seasonally adjusted, billions of dollars							
National wealth	4,293	4,341	4,386	4,443	4,506	4,566	4,153	4,386
	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	4.6	5.6
Net foreign debt	-124	-170	-161	-153	-150	-181	-174	-161

National net worth	4,169	4,170	4,225	4,290	4,356	4,385	3,979	4,225
	3.2	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.7	5.2	6.2
National net worth per capita (dollars)	130,500	130,200	131,700	133,300	135,000	135,500	125,200	131,700
	2.8	-0.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.4	4.2	5.2

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in billions of dollars. The second line, italicized and in smaller typeface, is the period-to-period percentage change.
... Not applicable.



Adult correctional services

2003/04

Canada's incarceration rate in 2003/04, including individuals held in federal, provincial and territorial systems, was at its lowest level since 1981/82.

For every 100,000 adults in the population in 2003/04, 130 were incarcerated, a 3% decline from the previous year. It was the first decrease since 2000/01 when the incarceration rate became stable at 134 adults.

Composition of average count of the adult correctional population

	2002/03		2003/04		2002/03 to 2003/04
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	% change
Correctional services					
Custodial supervision:					
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	10,607 ^r	6.7	9,844	6.4	-7.2
Remand	8,727 ^r	5.5	9,160	5.9	5.0
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	351 ^r	0.2	361	0.2	3.1
Total					
provincial/territorial custody	19,685 ^r	12.4	19,366	12.5	-1.6
Federal custody, sentenced	12,838	8.1	12,641	8.2	-1.5
Total custodial supervision	32,523^r	20.5	32,007	20.7	-1.6
Community supervision:					
Probation	105,061 ^r	66.1	100,993	65.3	-3.9
Provincial parole	1,014	0.6	885	0.6	-12.7
Conditional sentences	13,193 ^r	8.3	13,632	8.8	3.3
Total provincial community supervision	119,268^r	75.0	115,510	74.7	-3.2
Community releases (CSC) ¹	7,222	4.5	7,089	4.6	-1.8
Total community supervision	126,490^r	79.5	122,599	79.3	-3.1
Total correctional services	159,013^r	100.0	154,606	100.0	-2.8

^r Revised.

1. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Totals may not add due to rounding. Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

Findings on Canada's adult correctional system show a continuing decline in the number of adults in sentenced custody, as well as a continuing increase in the number of adults in remand.

Although there has been a substantial increase in the average count of adults awaiting trial or sentencing over the past decade, the incarceration rate has been

Note to readers

This release is based on the annual Juristat "Adult Correctional Services in Canada," which provides data on the characteristics of the adult correctional population and the delivery of correctional services.

Two basic indicators describe the use of correctional services: the average count of offenders imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time, and the number of annual admissions to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs.

Counts of inmates in custody or serving a sentence in the community provide a snapshot of the correctional population on any given day and are used to calculate an annual average count. Managers in correctional services use average counts as a key operational measure for the utilization of services, such as bed space in institutions.

Admissions data are collected when an offender enters an institution or community supervision program, and describe and measure the caseload in correctional agencies over time. While aggregate admissions include all persons passing through the correctional system, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals in the correctional system. The same person can be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of correctional service to another (e.g., from remand to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system in the same year.

affected to a larger degree by the decrease in sentenced custody.

On an average day in 2003/04, 154,600 adults were under the supervision of correctional service agencies in Canada, down 3% from the previous year.

Four out of five of these adults, or just under 122,600, were being supervised in the community. The vast majority, 82%, were on probation, 11% were on conditional sentences and 7% were on parole or statutory release.

The remaining one in five adults, about 32,000, were in a federal penitentiary or in a provincial or territorial jail. This total (i.e., includes sentenced, remand and other temporary detention) was 2% lower than it was in 2002/03, and more than 5% below the level a decade earlier.

Number of adults in remand continues to rise

On an average day in 2003/04, 9,200 adults were being held on remand awaiting trial or sentencing in the provinces and territories, 5% higher than in the previous year.

The use of remand continues to grow, continuing a trend dating back to the mid-1980s. Remand counts in 2003/04 were 37% higher than they were in 1999/2000, and 72% higher than in 1994/95.

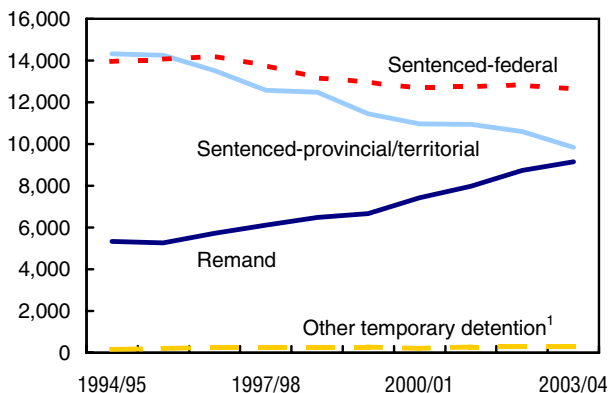
In contrast, the number of sentenced offenders in a provincial/territorial jail continues to fall.

In 2003/04, about 9,800 sentenced offenders were in provincial/territorial custody on any given day, down 7% from 10,600 a year earlier.

The level in 2003/04 was nearly 14% below what it was in 1999/2000, and more than 31% below the level a decade earlier.

Number of adults in sentenced custody has declined while the number of adults awaiting trial or sentencing has increased

Average daily count



1. Due to missing data for some years, other temporary detention data (i.e. immigration holds or parole suspensions) from British Columbia and Manitoba have been excluded.

Offenders sentenced to custody accounted for 31% of all individuals in custody in 2003/04, down from 42% in 1994/95. In contrast, individuals who had been remanded accounted for 29% of all adults in custody in 2003/04, nearly double the proportion of 16% a decade earlier.

In the federal penitentiary system, just over 12,600 adults were in custody, down 2% from 2002/03, and down 9% from 1994/95.

Several factors contributed to the trends of the increasing use of remand and the decreasing use of sentenced custody. The drop in police-reported crime during the 1990s and the decline in the number of adults charged has reduced the number of persons in court and who have received a prison sentence. The implementation of the conditional sentence in 1996 provided the courts with a community-based alternative to imprisonment, and has had a direct

impact on the decline in the number of sentenced prison admissions.

A third factor is the crediting of time served on remand during sentencing. Judges may, at their discretion, credit an offender with the time spent on remand when determining a sentence. As a result, the number of offenders in sentenced custody relative to those individuals serving time in remand may be reduced.

Substantial decline in use of parole during past decade

On an average day in 2003/04, almost 900 adults were on provincial parole and about 7,100 were on federal day parole, full parole or statutory release.

The 900 adults being supervised on provincial parole was down 13% from the previous year, and was less than half the level of 1,900 in 1999/2000. Since 1994/95, this number has declined by 76%.

Federal releases to day parole, full parole and statutory release declined 2% in 2003/04 from the previous year. Federal community releases have also declined by 25% during the last decade, from 9,400 to 7,100 adults.

Admissions to correctional services: Other temporary detention rises

Overall in 2003/04, there were 358,400 admissions to correctional services in Canada, down 2% from a year earlier.

Approximately 7 out of every 10 admissions were to some form of custody, while the remaining 30% were to community supervision.

In 2003/04, almost half of the total admissions to correctional service, or around 161,800, were for remand or other temporary detention in the provincial/territorial correctional system.

While the number of remand admissions remained relatively unchanged from the previous year, admissions to other forms of temporary detention increased 9% from 35,200 adults to 38,400.

Total admissions to other temporary detention and remand have been climbing steadily since 1994/95. Admissions to remand rose 7% while admissions to other temporary detention increased 76%.

Composition of admissions to the adult correctional population

	2002/03		2003/04		2002/03 to 2003/04
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	% change
Correctional services					
Custodial					
supervision:					
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	84,660 ^r	23.3	81,138	22.6	-4.2
Remand	124,346 ^r	34.2	123,401	34.4	-0.8
Other temporary detention, provincial/terri- torial	35,163 ^r	9.7	38,376	10.7	9.1
Total					
provincial/territorial custody	244,169 ^r	67.1	242,915	67.8	-0.5
Federal custody, sentenced	7,737	2.1	7,577	2.1	-2.1
Total custodial supervision	251,906^r	69.2	250,492	69.9	-0.6
Community					
supervision:					
Probation	83,394 ^r	22.9	79,626	22.2	-4.5
Provincial parole	2,024	0.6	1,860	0.5	-8.1
Conditional sentences	19,221 ^r	5.3	18,857	5.3	-1.9
Total provincial community supervision	104,639^r	28.8	100,343	28.0	-4.1
Community releases (CSC) ¹	7,377 ^r	2.0	7,515	2.1	1.9
Total community supervision	112,016^r	30.8	107,858	30.1	-3.7
Total correctional services	363,922^r	100.0	358,350	100.0	-1.5

^r Revised.

1. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

The only other increase in admissions in 2003/04 was to federal parole and statutory release, which rose 2%.

Admissions to conditional sentences down for first time

For the first time since conditional sentences were introduced in 1996, the total number of offenders admitted to a conditional sentence dropped, falling 2% in 2003/04 from 19,200 to 18,900 offenders.

In spite of this drop from the previous year, the number of conditional sentence admissions was 17% higher than in 1999/2000. These admissions have been the largest contributing factor to the 4% increase in community supervision admissions during this period.

Changes in the number of admissions to conditional sentences from the previous year varied substantially among the provinces and territories. They ranged from a 57% increase in Prince Edward Island to an 11% decline in British Columbia.

Nearly one-third of women in provincial/territorial sentenced custody were Aboriginal

In 2003/04, there were 81,100 admissions to sentenced custody in the provinces and territories, 10% of whom were women.

Among the women sentenced to custody in 2003/04, nearly one-third were Aboriginal people, while Aboriginal men represented one-fifth of all men sentenced to custody.

Overall, the proportion of Aboriginal people among provincial/territorial sentenced custody admissions has remained stable at 21% since 2001/02. The proportion of Aboriginal people among sentenced admissions to federal facilities also remained stable at 18%.

Decline in spending on correctional services

Spending on correctional services totalled \$2.7 billion in 2003/04. Taking inflation into account, total expenditures were down 3% from the previous year.

The federal system accounted for just over half (53%) of expenditures, with the remaining 47% in provincial/territorial systems. Custodial services accounted for just over \$1.9 billion or 72% of total spending, while close to \$3.7 million, or 14% of the total, went to community supervision services.

The average daily cost to house an inmate in a federal penitentiary in 2003/04 was \$240.18, compared with an average of \$141.75 per inmate at the provincial/territorial level.

At the provincial/territorial level, spending on custodial services rose 3% since 1999/2000. In contrast, the cost of delivering community corrections in the provinces and territories rose by more than 13% during the same period.

This increase can be attributed, in part, to an increase in the population of community supervision offenders with a conditional sentence who require more intensive supervision.

Juristat: Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2003/04, Vol. 25, no. 8 (85-002-XIE, \$9/\$75; 85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) and the Internet publication, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Data Tables, 2003/04* (85-211-XIE, \$30) are now available. See *How to order products*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0001 to 251-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3306.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023; fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Education Matters: Trends in dropout rates among the provinces

1990/91 to 2004/05

Canada's high school dropout rate has declined significantly since the early 1990s, especially in the Atlantic provinces, according to a new report.

However, young women have made more progress than their male counterparts, and the dropout rate among students living in rural and small towns remains higher than in urban areas.

The report, published in the December issue of *Education Matters*, uses Labour Force Survey (LFS) data to calculate dropout rates for the school years 1990/91 to 2004/05. It compares rates for men and women and for metropolitan areas and rural areas, and also examines some of the negative labour market consequences of dropping out.

The high school dropout rate is defined as the proportion of young people aged 20 to 24 who are not attending school, and who have not graduated from high school.

During the 1990/91 school year, the first year for which dropout rates can be calculated using LFS data, one out of every six young people in this age group, or 16.7%, was neither attending school, nor had a high school diploma. However, by 2004/05, this rate had slipped to 9.8%.

In terms of absolute numbers, roughly 212,000 young people in a total population of 2.2 million in this age group were either not attending school or had not graduated from high school by the 2004/05 school year. However, this number was 37.2% lower than it was in 1990/91.

The evidence also suggests that potential employers are less likely to hire high school dropouts. The unemployment rate among dropouts aged 20 to 24 in 2004/05 was 19.4%, double that for all others in this age group.

The data indicate much progress has been made at a national level in reducing the high school dropout rate. The decline was most apparent in eastern Canada.

For example, on average, for the three year period 1990/91 to 1992/93, about one in five young people aged 20 to 24 were without a high school diploma and were not attending school in Newfoundland and Labrador and in Prince Edward Island. This was the highest rate in the country at the time.

In contrast, during the most recent three-year period, the dropout rate in both provinces was in the 8% to 10% range, ranking them among the lowest in Canada. Dropout rates also fell sharply in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to 9.3% and 9.2% respectively.

In Quebec and the Prairie provinces, rates have averaged above 10% during the past three years.

However, these too have declined from their levels in the early 1990s, when they hovered in the 16% to 17% range.

Nor have all groups made equal progress. Dropout rates generally remain higher in rural areas and in small towns than in urban areas, especially in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta.

And clearly, young men continue to experience a higher likelihood of dropping out than their female counterparts. Among the 212,000 drop-outs in 2004/05, nearly two-thirds, or 135,000, were men.

The dropout rate among men aged 20 to 24 was 12.2% in 2004/05, compared with 7.2% for young women, but both rates have fallen since 1990/91.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The fourth issue of volume 2 of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada* (81-004-XIE free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Education*, then *Education Matters*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

October 2005

Large supplies pushed exports of the major grains higher in the August to November period relative to the same period of 2004, according to the latest issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*.

Barley exports surged, driven by strong offshore feed barley demand.

Canola exports also advanced because of increased sales to Mexico, Japan and Pakistan. There were imposing stocks in commercial positions at the beginning of the crop year. Heavy farm deliveries then boosted these stocks to over 1.1 million metric tonnes. However, stocks began to dwindle in late October with strong domestic crush and export demand and the easing of harvest pressure.

Field pea exports reached a record pace with strong demand for edible peas in Asia and a feed-pea supply shortfall in the western Mediterranean region. These shipments are expected to shrink the plentiful stocks remaining from the record 2004 crop back to more normal levels by the end of the 2005/06 crop year.

In contrast, Western Canadian wheat exports (excluding durum) were down from last year as old-crop

stocks of milling quality wheat were lower-than-normal and competition for the lower quality markets increased. The late harvest with reduced farm deliveries resulted in a slow start to the shipping season but the Canadian Wheat Board is expecting a larger export program overall in 2005/06.

The flow of flaxseed to Europe waned following an October fire at a major Belgium crushing plant and the approach of the end of the navigation season. Increased production in the United States has so far depressed US demand for Canadian flaxseed. Further, good crush margins for canola and soybeans reduced North American processor demand.

Data that will appear in the October issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) are now available. An overview of current grain supplies and markets will also be included in this publication, which will be available in January 2006.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

November 2005

Oilseed processors crushed 296,053 metric tonnes of canola in November, according to Statistics Canada's monthly survey of crushing plants. Oil production totalled 127,174 tonnes in November while meal production amounted to 175,450 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The November issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in January 2006.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of

this release, contact Les Macartney, (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

November 2005

Data on November grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.

The November issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in January 2006.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; sue.anderson@statcan.ca), or Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending December 10, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 10 totalled 278 880 metric tonnes, up 1.3% from 275 401 tonnes a week earlier and down 6.1% from 296 950 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of December 10 was 14 404 006 tonnes, down 5.8% from 15 283 523 tonnes in the same period of 2004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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

New products

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Third quarter 2005, Vol. 3, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-214-DDB (\$321/\$1,284).

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Third quarter 2005, Vol. 3, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-214-XDB (\$65/\$257).

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Third quarter 2005, Vol. 3, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-214-XIE (\$23/\$49).

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, October 2005, Vol. 1, no. 10
Catalogue number 41-019-XIE (\$6/\$51).

Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada
Catalogue number 81-004-XIE (free).

Juristat, Vol. 25, no. 8
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE (\$9/\$75).

Juristat, Vol. 25, no. 8
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$11/\$100).

Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2003/04
Catalogue number 85-211-XIE (\$30).

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Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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
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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-G, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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19	Wholesale trade	October 2005
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 2005
20	Consumer Price Index	November 2005
20	Employment Insurance	October 2005
21	Retail trade	October 2005
21	Deaths	2003
23	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2005