



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 15, 2006

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

National balance sheet accounts, third quarter 2006 2
National net worth reached \$4.8 trillion by the end of the third quarter, or \$146,700 per person.

Outcomes of probation and conditional sentence supervision, 5
2003/2004 to 2004/2005
Adult offenders who spent their sentence under supervision in the community were far less likely to become re-involved with correctional authorities within 12 months of their release than those who were in a correctional institution, according to a new study.

Study: Seniors' access to transportation, 2005 7

Research and development activities, 2000 to 2004 7

Provincial and territorial distribution of federal expenditures in science and technology, 2004/2005 8

Steel pipe and tubing, October 2006 8

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, October 2006 8

New products 9

Release dates: December 18 to 22, 2006 11



Releases

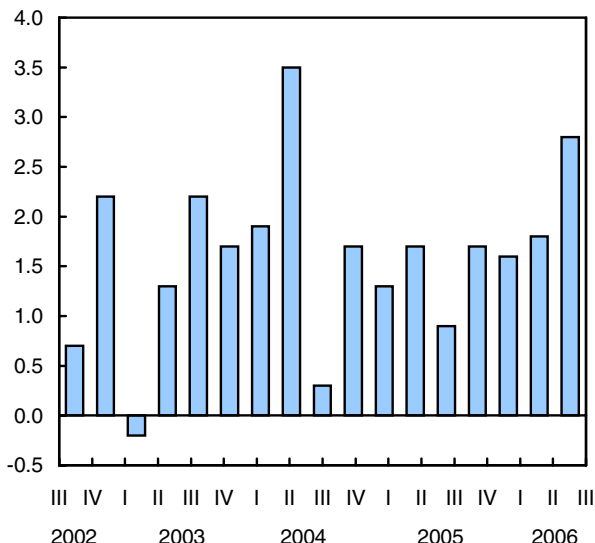
National balance sheet accounts

Third quarter 2006

National net worth reached \$4.8 trillion by the end of the third quarter, or \$146,700 per person. The gain in net worth resulted from an increase in national wealth (economy-wide non-financial assets) as well as a sharp drop in net foreign debt. National net worth grew 2.8% in the third quarter, the largest increase in more than two years.

Growth in national net worth picks up

% change, not seasonally adjusted



National wealth advanced 2.0% in the third quarter, matching the second quarter growth. The increase in the market value of residential real estate continued to be the major contributor to increases in national wealth. Non-residential assets also contributed to the gains in national wealth. In particular, strengthened business investment was reflected in the acceleration in the growth of non-residential structures and machinery and equipment.

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 national 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.

National saving is the sum of saving of persons, corporations and governments. National saving and investment contribute to change in national net worth. The revaluation of assets and liabilities is also responsible for changes in national net worth. The causes of revaluation include changes in share prices, interest rates, exchange rates and loan allowances.

Quarterly series, both book and market value, run from the first quarter of 1990; market value estimates have been available since June 2004. For more information on the market value estimates, consult Balance sheet estimates at market value.

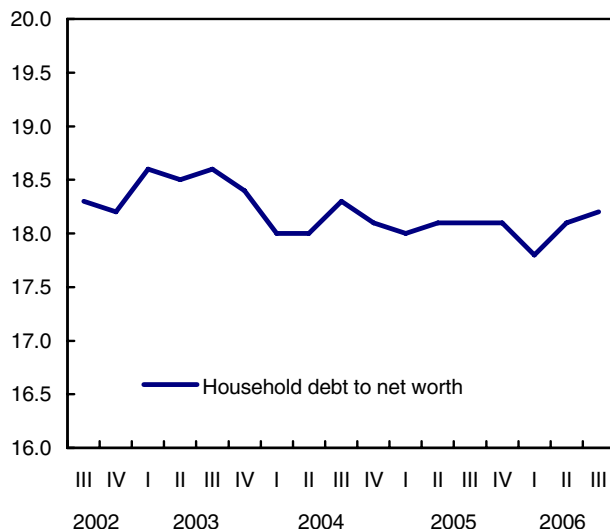
Growth in household net worth accelerates

Gains in household net worth rebounded in the third quarter following slower growth in the second quarter. Though advancing at a slower pace, the value of residential real estate was the largest contributor to the increase in household net worth. The slower pace was mainly a reflection of reduced investment activity in the resale market combined with higher new housing prices. While new housing price increases slowed from the second quarter, they continued to materially impact the value of residential real estate. Increases in the value of pension assets as well as corporate shares and mutual funds also contributed significantly to third quarter gains in household net worth.

This increase in household net worth was accompanied by a proportionally larger increase in household debt leading to a rise in household debt to net worth ratio. Households had 18 cents of debt for every dollar of net worth at the end of the third quarter. Debt service charges remained relatively stable at about 8% of personal disposable income.

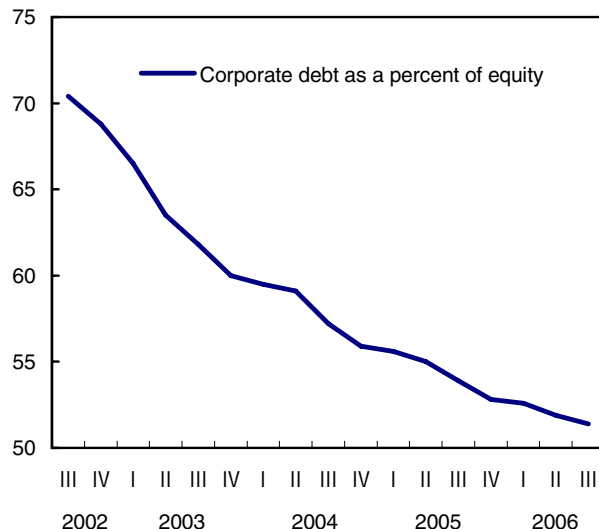
Household leverage edges up

As a % of net worth, not seasonally adjusted data



Corporate debt to equity continues to fall

As a % of equity, not seasonally adjusted data



Government debt continues to fall

Government net debt (total liabilities less total financial assets of all levels of government combined) declined significantly in the third quarter as it did in the second quarter, as the government sector continued to be in surplus. Net government debt (at book value) as a percentage of gross domestic product has continued its steady decline and is approaching 40%, a level not seen in decades.

Net foreign debt declines sharply

Growth in Canadian foreign assets exceeded the growth in Canadian liabilities to non-residents, more than reversing the change in position of the previous quarter during which the net Canadian international investment position had deteriorated. The pronounced decline in Canada's net foreign debt provided a boost to the growth in national net worth in the third quarter.

Corporate leverage eases

While growth in credit market debt of non-financial corporations increased in the third quarter, growth in equity was greater, and the leverage ratio (at book value) continued its downward trend. Corporations continued to generate surplus funds on a net basis and remain a lender to the rest of the economy, a trend which began in 2000.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1806.

The third quarter 2006 issue of *National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (13-214-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

The third quarter 2006 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 5, no. 3 (13-010-XWE, free), is now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website under *Free Internet publications*, choose *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 (613-951-3810; iead-info-dcrd@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 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	2004	2005
market value, not seasonally adjusted, billions of dollars								
National net worth								
National wealth	4,545	4,610	4,675	4,712	4,807	4,904	4,427	4,675
	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.0	6.6	5.6
Net foreign debt	-146	-175	-162	-126	-138	-103	-159	-162

National net worth	4,398	4,436	4,513	4,586	4,670	4,801	4,268	4,513
	1.7	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.8	7.7	5.7
National net worth per capita (dollars)	136,300	137,000	139,200	141,000	143,100	146,700	132,900	139,200
	1.4	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.5	6.7	4.7

... not applicable

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in billions of dollars. The second line is the period-to-period percentage change.



Outcomes of probation and conditional sentence supervision

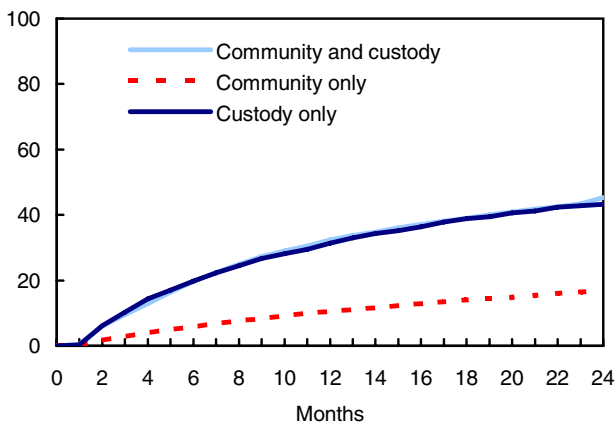
2003/2004 to 2004/2005

Adult offenders who spent their sentence under supervision in the community were far less likely to become re-involved with correctional authorities within 12 months of their release than those who were in a correctional institution, according to a new study.

The study examined two groups of offenders. The first consisted of those who were on community supervision and who were returned to correctional supervision, that is, were re-involved after they were released. The second consisted of those who were re-involved after they were released from custody.

Adult offenders on community supervision are less likely to become re-involved than those in custody

Percent re-involved in correctional services



Note: Includes data from Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan.

The study found that in four provinces, 11% of people who were on community supervision became re-involved with correctional authorities within 12 months of their release in 2003/2004. Among those in custody only, 30% were re-involved, a proportion that was more than double the proportion of those on community supervision (11%).

It was not possible to examine the relationship between prior criminal history and offender outcomes in this study. Criminal history is an often-cited risk factor for repeated involvement in the criminal justice system.

Given that the severity of a sentence received is often affected by the length and type of criminal history, offenders who are serving their sentences in the community may be "lower risk" offenders than those

Note to readers

This release is based on the special topic Juristat "Outcomes of probation and conditional sentence supervision: An analysis of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 2003/2004 to 2004/2005."

The study provides data on the characteristics and outcome profiles of the adult correctional population in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and Alberta between 2003/2004 and 2004/2005, with emphasis on the outcomes of those under community correctional supervision.

The outcomes examined include breach of conditions of community supervision and return to correctional supervision following release from correctional services (re-involvement).

Offender case histories are examined in relation to such concepts as the conditions attached to community correctional supervision, most serious offence, and characteristics of offenders, such as age, Aboriginal identity and sex.

This study is the second analyzing data from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey, which is currently being implemented by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in jurisdictions across Canada.

For the purpose of this report, an involvement in correctional services is defined as an adult who is under a continuous period of correctional supervision under one or more legal statuses. This supervision includes sentences of custody of less than two years, custodial remand or other temporary detention, and probation, conditional sentences, bail supervision and other community correctional programs.

receiving custodial sentences, according to previous research.

Among the adults on community supervision, those with a conditional sentence had slightly higher re-involvement rates than those serving probation.

The study covered five provinces. Complete custody and community data allowing a comparison between the two groups of offenders were available for Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. For Alberta, only community supervision data were available.

Results of this study supplement what little is known about the rate and extent of breaching community supervision and re-involvement in the correctional system following the completion of community supervision.

History of breaching conditions associated with higher rates of re-involvement

There are mandatory conditions of community supervision imposed in the case of probation and conditional sentences. However, judges may also impose additional optional conditions such as the requirement to attend counselling and/or treatment, abstain from drugs and/or alcohol, or perform community service. A breach occurs when an offender violates a condition of supervision.

This study showed that the proportion of adults who returned to the correctional system within 12 months of their release from community supervision was twice as high for those with a history of breaching conditions as for those with no history of breaching.

With respect to conditional sentences, data from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan show that 42% of adult offenders with a history of breaching conditions returned within 12 months, twice the rate of 21% among those with no history.

In the case of probation, among the four provinces with complete data (Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan), 36% of offenders who had a history of breaching returned within a year, also twice the rate of 18% among those with no history.

For these provinces, re-involvement rates varied by offence type. Higher rates of re-involvement were seen for offences of breaking and entering, theft and possession of stolen property, or robbery. Some of the lowest re-involvement rates were found for sexual offences, drug offences and *Criminal Code* traffic offences.

Admission to custody can result from a breach of a conditional sentence

With conditional sentences, a breach of condition may result in an immediate admission to prison.

Data on admission to prison as a result of a breach of a conditional sentence were available for New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. In New Brunswick, 23% of offenders serving a conditional sentence and 39% in Saskatchewan were admitted to custody because of a breach of condition.

Compared to their male counterparts, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women had lower rates of admission resulting from a breach of conditional sentence in both New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

For example, in Saskatchewan, 49% of Aboriginal men and 29% of non-Aboriginal men were admitted to custody, compared to 37% of Aboriginal women and 16% of non-Aboriginal women.

Breach of probation and conditional sentences in Alberta

Given the availability of data, it was possible only for Alberta to examine breaches by type of community supervision, probation or conditional sentence, and by type of condition breached.

Between 2003/2004 and 2004/2005, about one-third (34%) of offenders on probation breached a condition, whereas only 25% of offenders on conditional sentences did so.

The most frequently breached mandatory condition in Alberta was failure to notify of any change of address, place of employment, education or training. For those serving probation or those serving a conditional sentence, about 11% of offenders breached this condition.

Failing to report and to be supervised was a condition breached by 10% of offenders on probation in Alberta.

The highest breach rates for those on probation occurred among offenders whose most serious offence was robbery or breaking and entering. The lowest rates were for sexual offences and *Criminal Code* traffic offences.

Similar breach rates by offence type were observed for those serving conditional sentences; however, drug offences were also found to be associated with lower breach rates.

The *Juristat* "Outcomes of probation and conditional sentence supervision: An analysis of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 2003/2004 to 2004/2005," Vol. 26, no. 7 (85-002-XIE, free) is now available from our website. From the *Publications* module, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Justice*, then *Juristat*. A paper version (85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For further 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: Seniors' access to transportation 2005

The vast majority of seniors aged 65 and over have access to transportation, either to public transit or a vehicle owned by someone in their household.

However, a new study, published today in *Canadian Social Trends*, shows that those who have a more immediate access to transportation are much more likely to maintain an active lifestyle, in terms of either just getting out of the house or doing more proactive work such as volunteering.

In 2005, 98% of men aged 65 to 74, and 95% of women, had access to some form of transportation, according to the study, which was based on data from the General Social Survey on time use. Even among older seniors, those aged 85 and over, about 86% had access to either public transit or a household vehicle.

In total, 71% of seniors 65 years and older had a valid driver's license and access to a car. These seniors, who had the most immediate access to transportation, were two times less likely to have remained all day at home on a given day as those who had neither access to public transportation nor to a car.

At the same time, those driving a car were twice as likely to have done a volunteer activity in the year prior to the survey.

As for seniors who lived in a household with a car but did not have a driver's license, and those who had only access to public transportation, they were more likely to have stayed at home all day, compared to those who could drive their car. These seniors were also less likely to have volunteered in the previous year.

The study found that senior women were much more likely to be disadvantaged with respect to transportation, particularly those in older age groups. The same applied to the seniors in lower income groups.

Among the group aged 75 to 84, 83% of men had a license and a car, compared to only 45% of their female counterparts. Among individuals aged 85 and over, 66% of men were able to drive a car, twice the proportion of 33% among women.

The study suggests that this gap will narrow significantly as more women in the baby boom generation turn 65 during the next few years. Baby boom women are more likely to drive a car.

In terms of income, seniors with household income of \$20,000 or less were the most limited in getting around. In contrast, 90% of seniors with incomes of \$40,000 or more owned a vehicle and also had a valid driver's license, making it much easier for them to get around.

As well, seniors in small town or rural areas were much more likely to be in a vulnerable situation. For them, public transit is not available when their household does not own a car.

The study also found that seniors with university degrees were least likely to stay at home, as were those with large social networks.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4503.

The December 2006 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 82 (11-008-XWE, free) is now available online from the *Publications* module of our website.

The Winter 2006 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 82 (11-008-XIE, free), which contains all articles released from August 1, 2006 until today, is now available online from the *Publications* module of our website. A printed version (11-008-XPE, \$24/\$39) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services and Dissemination (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Research and development activities 2000 to 2004

In 2004, total industrial spending on research and development (R&D) reached \$14.4 billion, of which \$13.5 billion or 94% went for current expenditures such as wages and salaries.

Product development and improvement accounted for \$8.5 billion or close to two-thirds (63%) of the total for 2004. Basic and applied research and process development and improvement were in second and third position with \$2.2 billion (17%) and \$2.1 billion (16%) respectively.

Slightly more than \$7.8 billion of current expenditures by Canadian firms on research and development was allocated to developing new applications (basic research, new products, new processes and new technical services). This percentage was unchanged in 2004 compared to 2000, at 58% of total spending.

Between 2000 and 2004, the portion of expenditures allocated to basic and applied research was higher in the services sector (24%) than in the manufacturing sector (13%).

In the manufacturing sector, the pharmaceutical and medicine industry spent \$360 million on basic and applied research, representing 38% of total spending by the sector allocated to basic and applied research and 16% of total expenditures by companies on basic and applied research.

Ontario is the province where the most was spent on product development and improvement, at 69% of total R&D spending by R&D performers in that

province. Among the other provinces and territories, this portion exceeded 60% only in British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador. Basic and applied research was a higher priority in Saskatchewan, representing over 31% of total R&D spending by R&D performers in the province.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4201.

The article "Research and development activities, 2000 to 2004" is now available in the service bulletin *Science Statistics*, Vol. 30, no. 8 (88-001-XIE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Louise Earl (613-951-2880; louise.earl@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Provincial and territorial distribution of federal expenditures in science and technology

2004/2005

In 2004/2005, the federal government's science and technology expenditures distributed geographically (excluding payments made abroad and expenditures not identified by region) amounted to \$8.2 billion, or a 34.1% increase over 2000/2001.

Due to the heavy concentration of federal government departments in the National Capital Region, one-third (33%) of the total actual federal science and technology spending, about \$2.7 billion, was spent there, compared to 35% in 2000/2001.

Of the \$8.2 billion in federal science and technology expenditures in 2004/2005, \$2.0 billion were spent in Ontario, or 24% of the total expenditures, while 17% of the expenses went to Quebec (\$1.4 billion).

Federal science and technology expenditures rose significantly in Newfoundland and Labrador (+13.2%), Prince Edward Island (+18.2%), Nova Scotia (+14.4%), New Brunswick (+22.0%) and Manitoba (+16.5%).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4212.

The article "Distribution of federal expenditures on science and technology by province and territories, 2004/2005" is now available in the service

bulletin *Science Statistics*, Vol. 30, no. 9 (88-001-XIE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts of data quality of this release, contact Lloyd Lizotte (613-951-2188; lloyd.lizotte@statcan.ca) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; louise.earl@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

October 2006

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The October 2006 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will soon be available.

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

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

October 2006

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins for October 2006 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.

The October 2006 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, Vol. 49, no. 10 (46-002-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

New products

Canadian Social Trends, no. 82
Catalogue number 11-008-XIE
(free).

Canadian Social Trends, no. 82
Catalogue number 11-008-XWE
(free).

Canadian Social Trends, no. 82
Catalogue number 11-008-XPE (\$24/\$39).

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review,
Vol. 5, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-010-XWE
(free).

**National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly
Estimates**, July to September 2006, Vol. 4, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-214-XWE
(free).

**National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly
Estimates**, July to September 2006
Catalogue number 13-214-DDB (\$321/\$1,284).

**National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly
Estimates**, July to September 2006, Vol. 4, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-214-XDB (\$65/\$257).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,
October 2006, Vol. 49, no. 10
Catalogue number 46-002-XWE
(free).

Juristat, Vol. 26, no. 7
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(free).

Juristat, Vol. 26, no. 7
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$11/\$100).

**Science Statistics: "Research and development
activities, 2000 to 2004"**, Vol. 30, no. 8
Catalogue number 88-001-XIE
(free).

**Science Statistics: "Distribution of federal
expenditures on science and technology by
province and territories, 2004/2005"**, Vol. 30, no. 9
Catalogue number 88-001-XIE
(free).

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

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.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:


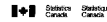

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers
add 6% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's
website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE/001-001-XIE	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 21 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	2
Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
Ugg producer, Apr. 1997	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2004. Citation in newspaper, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.

Release dates: December 18 to 22, 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2006
18	Leading indicators	November 2006
19	Study: Literacy among official language minorities	2003
19	Consumer Price Index	November 2006
19	Employment Insurance	October 2006
20	Wholesale trade	October 2006
20	Deaths	2004
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 2006
21	Retail trade	October 2006
21	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2006
21	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	October 2006