



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 29, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### Releases

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#### National tourism indicators, first quarter 2005

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Tourism activity grew 1.1% in the first quarter of 2005, its seventh consecutive increase. Tourism spending is now at its highest level ever, advancing above the levels prior to September 11, 2001.

#### Study: Exploring crime patterns in Canada, 1962 to 2003

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A new study that explores statistical associations between selected social and economic factors and different types of crime has found that changes in rates of breaking and entering appeared to be associated with shifts in the age structure of Canada's population. However, this age shift (predominantly the declining proportion of the population under age 25) was not associated with shifts in the rates of three other crimes examined in the study: robbery, homicide or motor vehicle theft.

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### Education Matters

The second issue of volume 2 of Statistics Canada's online publication *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, contains two articles.

Drawing on the 2003 Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey, the article "Literacy, numeracy and problem-solving skills — Foundation skills for a knowledge-based economy" compares literacy score levels by educational attainment and by age. The research shows that individuals who have completed college or university not only begin their working lives with higher skill levels, they also maintain those skills at a high level into their advanced years.

"School libraries: An under-resourced resource?" draws on the 2003/04 Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey to examine the contributions of teacher-librarians in Canadian elementary and secondary schools as a learning resource for both students and for their fellow teachers.

In addition, this issue of *Education Matters* provides the third set of updates to education indicators contained in *Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Indicators Program 2003* (81-582-XIE).

*Education Matters* is a free online publication released every two months. A source of facts and analysis on education, training and learning, *Education Matters* offers quick access to the latest education indicators and in-depth research from Statistics Canada. It also links electronically to a wide variety of data, news on education, learning resources and tables, charts and analyses.

The second 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 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics.



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## Releases

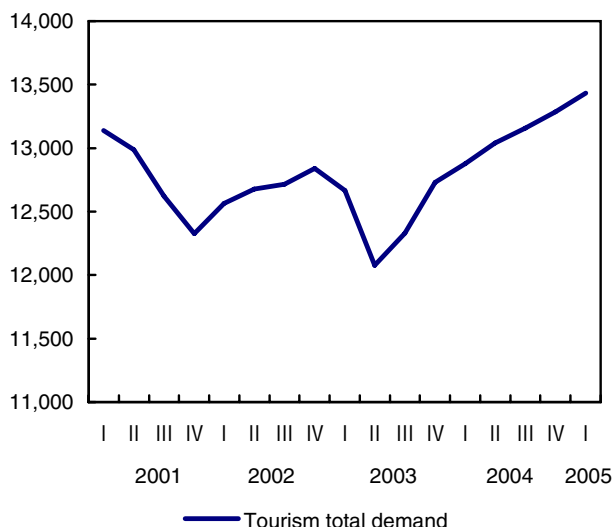
### National tourism indicators

First quarter 2005

Tourism spending grew 1.1% in the first quarter of 2005 on the strength of outlays by domestic travellers. The increase has allowed spending, adjusted for inflation, to finally recover from setbacks to tourism in the past few years. A downturn in the economy along with the effects of September 11, 2001 and the SARS outbreak in 2003 had caused tourism expenditures in Canada to tumble. Seven consecutive quarters of growth, generating an 11% increase in tourism spending, has helped bring about the recovery in tourism.

#### Tourism spending reaches new high

Millions of 1997 dollars



Spending in the first quarter of 2005 was propelled by a 1.7% increase in domestic spending. Growth in the total economy was also pushed forward by domestic spending as final domestic demand increased 1.4% in the first quarter.

#### Canadians continue to spend on tourism

Domestic tourism spending grew for the 13th consecutive quarter, a string reaching back to the fourth quarter of 2001. Canadians also continued to spend on tourism abroad as expenditures surged 5.4% from the previous quarter.

#### Note to readers

With the first quarter 2005 release of the National tourism indicators (NTI), all estimates have been revised from the first quarter of 1999 through to the fourth quarter of 2004. These data revisions reflect the incorporation of updated Tourism satellite account benchmarks and other source data. This revision is in accordance with the revision policy established one year ago. More information on the revision will be published in an article in the next issue of the NTI (second quarter). A special historical revision was undertaken for several employment series to incorporate new source data. These industry series include: air transportation, bus transportation, accommodation and travel agents. Historic revision data can be obtained from Statistics Canada by special request.

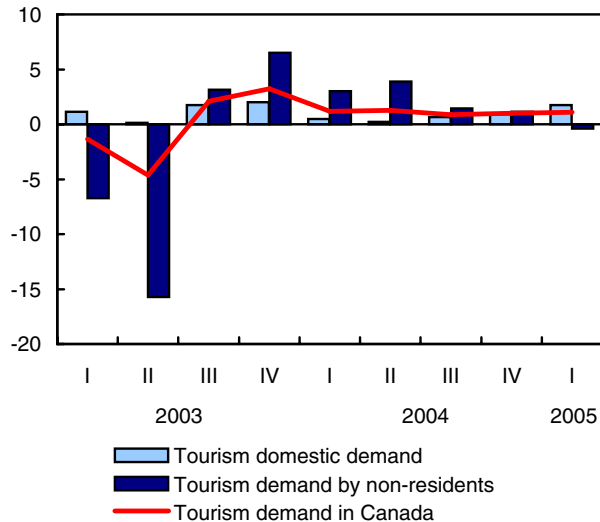
Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending and GDP are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

In the first quarter, the international travel deficit climbed to \$1.2 billion from \$0.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 2004 (measured in current dollars). A deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spend more abroad than international visitors spend in Canada.

#### Domestic travellers boost tourism spending

% change - preceding quarter

Adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



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### International visitor spending slips

Spending by international visitors to Canada slipped 0.4% in the first quarter, following six consecutive gains. Total visits to Canada were down 1.7% in the quarter while overnight trips dropped 0.4%. These declines occurred despite the Canadian dollar losing value against most major currencies around the world, including the US dollar, the Euro and the British pound.

### Transportation spending rolls forward

Spending on transportation advanced at a strong 2.0% in the first quarter. Price increases in air transportation and vehicle fuel propelled expenditures forward. Spending on other tourism commodities showed mixed results. Accommodation (-0.2%) and travel agents (-0.1%) both registered small decreases. Food and beverage services and recreation and entertainment, on the other hand, both advanced.

### Tourism employment continues to grow

Tourism jobs were up 0.3% in the first quarter, following a 0.4% increase in the fourth quarter of 2004. Gains were widespread as jobs in the air transportation, food and beverage services and recreation and entertainment industries all advanced. Employment in accommodation, reacting to a downturn in accommodation spending, declined.

As a response to the availability of new data, employment for the air transportation, bus transportation, accommodation and travel agents industries all were revised back to 1988 with the annual revision done in the first quarter. The revisions

changed the levels of the data but quarterly growth rates remained similar to those previously published.

### Tourism GDP advances

Tourism GDP expanded 0.7% in the first quarter, similar to the economy-wide growth in GDP (+0.6%). A strengthening in prices for suppliers has helped GDP to advance for seven consecutive quarters.

### Looking ahead

Early indicators are positive for the second quarter of 2005. Non-residents trips to Canada increased 0.5% in April and overnight visits surged 1.0%. The recently release Business Conditions Survey indicated that 39% of hoteliers expect an increase in room rates between April and June, more than twice the proportion of 15% who feel they will drop.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.**

The first quarter 2005 issue of *National Tourism Indicators: Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

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.

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## National tourism indicators

	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2004 to first quarter 2005
	\$ millions, 1997 prices		% change	\$ millions, 1997 prices seasonally adjusted			% change
<b>Total tourism expenditures</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	49,801	52,364	5.1	13,157	13,287	13,435	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	13,880	15,135	9.0	3,836	3,879	3,864	-0.4
Tourism domestic demand	35,922	37,228	3.6	9,322	9,408	9,571	1.7
<b>Transportation</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	17,470	18,965	8.6	4,776	4,866	4,961	2.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,543	3,892	9.9	990	1,004	994	-1.0
Tourism domestic demand	13,927	15,073	8.2	3,786	3,862	3,968	2.7
<b>Accommodation</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,154	7,418	3.7	1,856	1,868	1,863	-0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,209	3,511	9.4	885	901	900	-0.1
Tourism domestic demand	3,945	3,907	-1.0	970	967	963	-0.4
<b>Food and beverage services</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,473	7,616	1.9	1,905	1,902	1,915	0.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,282	2,436	6.7	617	624	622	-0.3
Tourism domestic demand	5,192	5,181	-0.2	1,288	1,278	1,293	1.2
<b>Other tourism commodities</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	8,665	8,914	2.9	2,244	2,245	2,266	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,882	2,014	7.0	510	506	506	-0.1
Tourism domestic demand	6,783	6,901	1.7	1,734	1,739	1,760	1.2
<b>Other commodities</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	9,040	9,450	4.5	2,376	2,406	2,429	1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,965	3,283	10.7	833	845	842	-0.3
Tourism domestic demand	6,075	6,167	1.5	1,544	1,562	1,587	1.6

## National tourism indicators

	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2004 to first quarter 2005
	\$ millions current, seasonally adjusted					% change
<b>Total tourism expenditures</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	14,017	14,356	14,457	14,693	14,918	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,194	4,440	4,531	4,616	4,618	0.0
Tourism domestic demand	9,823	9,917	9,926	10,077	10,300	2.2
<b>Transportation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,742	4,936	4,933	5,083	5,222	2.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,129	1,227	1,259	1,291	1,295	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	3,613	3,709	3,674	3,791	3,927	3.6
<b>Accommodation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,164	2,217	2,249	2,278	2,272	-0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	992	1,052	1,074	1,100	1,098	-0.1
Tourism domestic demand	1,172	1,165	1,175	1,178	1,174	-0.4
<b>Food and beverage services</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,237	2,260	2,269	2,284	2,315	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	692	718	735	749	752	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,546	1,541	1,534	1,535	1,563	1.8
<b>Other tourism commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,461	2,490	2,526	2,531	2,569	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	564	590	597	595	596	0.0
Tourism domestic demand	1,897	1,900	1,929	1,936	1,973	1.9
<b>Other commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,414	2,454	2,479	2,517	2,540	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	819	852	866	880	877	-0.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,595	1,602	1,613	1,637	1,663	1.6



## Study: Exploring crime patterns in Canada

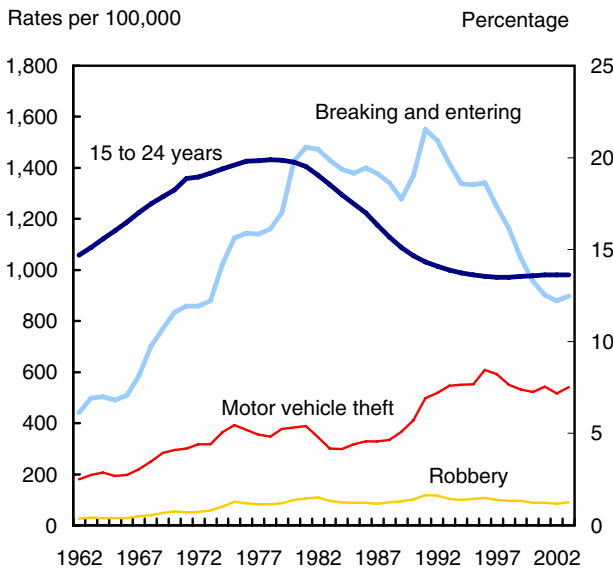
1962 to 2003

A new study that explores statistical associations between selected social and economic factors and different types of crime has found that changes in rates of break and enter appeared to be associated with shifts in the age structure of Canada's population.

However, this age shift (predominantly the declining proportion of the population under age 25) was not associated with shifts in the rates of three other crimes examined in the study: robbery, homicide or motor vehicle theft.

This result supports previous research which indicates that shifts in the age composition of the population make only a small contribution to the overall crime drop.

**Rates of selected offences and percentage of the population 15 to 24 years of age**



Since the early 1970s, Canadian fertility rates have remained low. This has resulted in a decline in the proportion of the total population represented by young people aged 15 to 24, the group which has the highest age-specific rates of offending. At the same time, the share of the population aged 35 and over has risen as the Canadian population ages.

Initial findings from the study found the decline in this population of youth to be associated only with a drop in rates of breaking and entering. Between 1991 and 2000, rates of property crime fell 34%, driven in part by reductions in breaking and entering.

### Note to readers

*This research paper provides an overview of patterns in crime data between 1962 and 2003, with a particular focus on the decline in crime throughout the 1990s.*

*It also explores the statistical relationship between four types of crime (homicide, robbery, breaking and entering, and motor vehicle theft) and various macro-level demographic and economic changes.*

*These crime types were chosen for analysis because of their relative seriousness and their impact on society. These offence types have been consistently reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey over time and are less likely than other types of offences to be subject to changes in legislation and police charging practices, or the reporting behaviour of victims.*

*Analysis is based on police-reported crime data from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, institution data on the control and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada, as well as data from the Consumer Price Index and the Labour Force Survey.*

The study found no statistically significant association between shifts in age composition and rates of robbery, motor vehicle theft or homicide, after taking into account the effects of unemployment, inflation and per capita alcohol consumption.

These findings suggest that for some types of crime, other factors may have a stronger association than the share of young people in the population.

### Marked decline in crime rates throughout the 1990s

Overall, there was a marked decline in overall police-reported crime rates throughout the 1990s.

This decrease, in large part, resulted from a reduction in property crime, especially among youth and to a lesser extent, from reductions in violent crime, particularly assault and sexual assault.

Between 1991 and 2000, rates of crime reported by police fell 26%, or an average of 2% per year. Property crime fell 34% over this nine-year period, and other Criminal Code offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace decreased by 17%.

The downward trend in violent crime began in 1993, two years later than the drop in property crime. From 1993 to 2000, the overall rate of violent crime dropped by 9%.

### Homicide rates appear to vary with unemployment, alcohol consumption

During the past four decades, years with higher rates of per capita alcohol consumption and unemployment tended to be associated with higher rates of homicide.

Results of this study suggest that there is a small, yet statistically significant association between homicide,

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alcohol consumption and unemployment such that when rates of alcohol consumption and unemployment increase, so too does homicide.

Alcohol use has previously been associated more often with violent crime than property crime because of the disinhibiting effect it has on cognition and perceptions. Likewise, unemployment has been associated with stress, exclusion and social withdrawal.

### **Periods of inflation appear to be associated with financially-motivated crimes**

Results of this study suggest that, at the macro-level, rates of crime for some offences may move in tandem with changes in social and economic conditions.

Specifically, results from this study suggest a small, yet statistically significant, association between inflation and rates of financially motivated crimes, such as robbery, breaking and entering and motor vehicle theft.

In other words, even when the effects of unemployment, age structure of the population and per capita rates of alcohol consumption were taken into account, inflation appeared to be associated with rates of robbery and motor vehicle theft.

Inflation in Canada rose between 1971 and 1975 and again between 1978 and 1981. Financially-motivated crimes also grew during these inflationary periods. Throughout the 1990s, when inflation rates were relatively stable, crime rates declined.

However, the study pointed to several limitations, including not having exhaustive inputs to the statistical model covering the many socio-demographic changes in society that some literature suggests may be associated with the crime types examined.

In addition, long-term data are not available on the extent and interactions among psycho-social elements that may be associated with an individual's decision to engage in crime.

Nor are long-term data available on the range of characteristics at the individual, family and neighbourhood level that have been shown to be correlated with crime patterns including, but not limited to, attachment to school, victimization, low self-control and poor self-esteem.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.**

The report *Exploring Crime Patterns in Canada* (85-561-MIE2005005, free), which is part of the Crime and Justice Research Paper Series is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Justice*.

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



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## Study: Initial destinations and redistribution of major immigrant groups in Canada

1976 to 2000

Immigrants who arrived in Canada since the late 1980s have been highly concentrated in Canada's three largest metropolitan areas: Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal.

But unlike the case for their counterparts who arrived during the 1970s and early 1980s, the concentration of immigrants in these three "gateway" cities has not increased with the passage of time, according to a new study.

About 44% of total immigrants arriving between 1976 and 1980 were located in regions outside Toronto, Montréal, and Vancouver. A decade later, only 39% had located outside this trio.

For more recent immigrants, redistribution after immigration has had a much smaller impact on increasing or counter-balancing the changing concentrations of immigrants in their initial destination.

About 31% of immigrants arriving between 1986 and 1990 initially settled in non-gateway regions. This share remained constant 10 years later.

The study, which has implications in the policy debate over more balanced distribution of immigrants in Canada, was based on census data from 1981 and 2001.

It examined how successive arrival cohorts of 15 large immigrant groups differed in their choice of initial destination. It also traced changes in the geographic distribution of these immigrant groups in the years following their arrival.

Many immigrants move from their initial destinations to other regions. However, the impact of these moves on the geographic concentration of immigrants was not consistent across different immigrant groups.

For example, refugees whose initial placement was assigned by governments or private sponsors were more likely to locate initially in non-gateway regions. They also had a stronger tendency than other immigrant groups to move to Toronto and Vancouver over time.

In the case of Vietnamese refugees who came in the late 1970s, 60% of them were initially settled in non-gateway regions. This proportion fell to 40% after 10 years, mostly because of a high out-migration rate from small cities and rural areas.

However, refugees who initially settled in "second-tier" cities (large regional urban areas but not major gateway centres) had a high retention rate.

In 1981, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton together had about 13,000 of Vietnamese that arrived between 1976 and 1980. These areas still

retained more than 9,000 of these same Vietnamese two decades later.

Similar patterns were observed among Iranians and Romanians who arrived in the late 1980s, about half of whom were refugees.

The study results further show that initial destinations have long-lasting effects on subsequent distribution. As a result of Quebec's active recruitment, immigrants from South Korea arriving in the late 1980s were much more likely to settle in Montréal than those arriving before and after them.

Although some moved away a decade later, this cohort of Korean immigrants was still much more likely to live in Montréal than other cohorts.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.**

The research paper *The Initial Destinations and Re-distribution of Canada's Major Immigrant Groups: Changes Over the Past Two Decades* (11F0019MIE2005254, free) is now available online. A short version of this study entitled *Summary of: The Initial Destinations and Re-distribution of Canada's Major Immigrant Groups: Changes Over the Past Two Decades* (11F0019MIE2005255, free) is also available. From our home page select *Studies*, then under *Browse periodical and series* choose *Free and for sale*. Under *Series* select *Analytical Studies Branch*.

Related studies from the Business and Labour Market Analysis Division can be found at *Update on Analytical Studies* on our Web site (11-015-XIE, free).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Feng Hou (613-951-4337; [feng.hou@statcan.ca](mailto:feng.hou@statcan.ca)), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

## Demographic statistics

April 1, 2005 (preliminary)

Preliminary postcensal population estimates as of April 1, 2005 are now available for Canada, the provinces and the territories.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017, 051-0020, 051-0037 and 053-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3601 and 3605.**

These estimates are now available online in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002-XIB, \$9/\$27). See *How to order products*. A paper version (91-002-XPB, \$11/\$36) will be available shortly.

For general information or to order data, contact Demography Division (613-951-2320; [demography@statcan.ca](mailto:demography@statcan.ca)) or the toll-free general enquiries line (1-800-263-1136). To enquire about

the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Hubert Denis (613-951-0694; [hubert.denis@statcan.ca](mailto:hubert.denis@statcan.ca)), Demography Division.

## Canada's population<sup>1</sup>

	January 1 2004 <sup>pr</sup>	April 1 2004 <sup>pr</sup>	January 1 2005 <sup>pp</sup>	April 1 2005 <sup>pp</sup>	January to March % change	
					2004	2005
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31,788,635</b>	<b>31,857,453</b>	<b>32,078,819</b>	<b>32,146,547</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	518,809	517,929	516,986	515,946	-0.2	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	137,620	137,863	137,734	137,774	0.2	0.0
Nova Scotia	937,220	936,902	937,538	936,921	0.0	-0.1
New Brunswick	750,741	751,235	751,257	751,247	0.1	0.0
Quebec	7,516,950	7,527,410	7,568,640	7,577,080	0.1	0.1
Ontario	12,312,421	12,347,467	12,449,502	12,482,980	0.3	0.3
Manitoba	1,164,962	1,167,502	1,174,645	1,176,132	0.2	0.1
Saskatchewan	994,443	994,852	995,280	995,085	0.0	0.0
Alberta	3,179,066	3,190,436	3,223,415	3,236,906	0.4	0.4
British Columbia	4,173,596	4,182,928	4,219,968	4,232,507	0.2	0.3
Yukon Territory	30,927	31,018	31,227	31,277	0.3	0.2
Northwest Territories	42,629	42,585	42,944	42,957	-0.1	0.0
Nunavut	29,251	29,326	29,683	29,735	0.3	0.2

*pr* Updated postcensal estimates.

*pp* Preliminary postcensal estimates.

1. These estimates are based on the 2001 census counts adjusted for net undercoverage.



## Crude oil and natural gas

April 2005 (preliminary)

Crude oil production dropped 2.6% in April compared to the same month last year. The decline in production was largely attributable to continued lower synthetic crude production in Alberta.

The year-to-date production of crude oil decreased 6.8%, the fifth consecutive decline.

Crude oil exports, which accounted for 61.4% of total production, declined 5.5% compared to April 2004.

Marketable natural gas production increased 4.0% over April 2004. The year-to-date marketable production of natural gas increased 1.4% while domestic sales declined 2.7%.

## Crude oil and natural gas

	April 2004	April 2005	April 2004 to April 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	12 155.3	11 835.7	-2.6
Exports	7 686.6	7 267.2	-5.5
Imports <sup>2</sup>	4 576.7	3 872.4	-15.4
Refinery receipts	8 754.1	8 004.4	-8.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	13 408.4	13 944.9	4.0
Exports	8 026.9	8 132.4	1.3
Domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	5 815.7	5 661.3	-2.7
	Jan. to April 2004	Jan. to April 2005	Jan. - April 2004 to Jan. to April 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	49 709.5	46 328.2	-6.8
Exports	30 296.9	27 887.2	-8.0
Imports <sup>2</sup>	18 119.1	17 675.6	-2.4
Refinery receipts	36 967.1	35 722.1	-3.4
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	57 072.7	57 847.7	1.4
Exports	35 178.9	36 942.1	5.0
Domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	31 387.9	30 583.8	-2.6

1. Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.
2. Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.
3. Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
4. Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

Preliminary data at the provincial level are now available up to April 2005.

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; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

April 2005

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0059.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.**

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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## New products

**Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: The Initial Destinations and Redistribution of Canada's Major Immigrant Groups: Changes Over the Past Two Decades**, no. 254  
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2005254  
(free).

**Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: Summary of: The Initial Destinations and Redistribution of Canada's Major Immigrant Groups: Changes Over the Past Two Decades**, no. 255  
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2005255  
(free).

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates**, First quarter 2005, Vol. 53, no. 1  
Catalogue number 13-001-XIB (\$36/\$117).

**National Tourism Indicators: Quarterly Estimates**, First quarter 2005  
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB  
(free).

**Exports by Commodity**, April 2005, Vol. 62, no. 4  
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB (\$40/\$387).

**Exports by Commodity**, April 2005, Vol. 62, no. 4  
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$84/\$828).

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

**Crime and Justice Research Paper Series: Exploring Crime Patterns in Canada, 1962 to 2003**, no. 5  
Catalogue number 85-561-MIE2005005  
(free).

**Quarterly Demographic Statistics**, January to March 2005, Vol. 19, no. 1  
Catalogue number 91-002-XIB (\$9/\$27).

**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 and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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
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