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MAJOR RELEASES

Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada
2001

Newcomers to Canada are developing a strong attachment to the country, and 98% of them said it was the only destination they applied to when they chose to leave their homeland, according to the first data from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC).

Many people emigrated for economic reasons; some came to Canada to reunite with their family; others chose to leave their homeland for political or other personal reasons. However, most immigrants had the same plan in mind: they would make Canada their new home. The vast majority (91%) of these new arrivals expressed their intention to settle here permanently and become Canadian citizens.

Between October 2000 and September 2001, an estimated 164,200 immigrants aged 15 years and older arrived in Canada as permanent residents. About 12,000 individuals were interviewed roughly six months after their arrival for the first wave of the LSIC.

The survey was designed to study how newly arrived immigrants adjust over time to living in Canada. According to the data, newcomers are making progress in building their new lives in Canada. Seven in 10 immigrants reported that they were satisfied with their new lives in Canada.

Most immigrants (85%) had made new friends since coming to Canada, especially with people from the same cultural background as themselves. In fact, 63% reported that all or most of their new friends were from the same ethnic group. As well, 47% of the immigrants reported that they wanted to bring their relatives to Canada by sponsoring their immigration.

Starting a new life in Canada was not without obstacles, however. Finding employment was the area where most immigrants reported some difficulties: 70% of newcomers who tried to enter the labour force identified at least one problem with the process, such as transferability of foreign qualifications, lack of contacts, and language barriers.

In comparison, 38% of immigrants who tried to find suitable housing and 40% of those who tried to pursue further education or training encountered at least one problem. For example, high costs and lack of guarantors or cosigners were the most common problems cited by newcomers trying to find suitable housing. Language barriers and financing were hurdles faced by immigrants seeking further education and training. Accessing health care services was the area where the fewest immigrants (only 23%) reported problems. However, those problems that were reported included long waiting lists, high costs of dental care or prescription medication and language barriers.

Note to readers

The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC), conducted by Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada under the Policy Research Initiative, is a comprehensive survey designed to study the process by which new immigrants adapt to Canadian society. This release is based on a new report, Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada: Process, progress and prospects.

About 12,000 of the roughly 164,200 immigrants aged 15 and older who arrived from abroad in Canada between October 2000 and September 2001 were interviewed in the first wave of this longitudinal study. The first wave of interviews was conducted between April 2001 and June 2002, about six months after their arrival. This same group of individuals is currently being interviewed once again, (two years after their arrival), and will be interviewed for a third time about four years after their arrival.

Information collected in this first wave of interviews will serve as a benchmark for tracking the subsequent settlement experiences of these newcomers. By late 2005, when all three waves of interviews have been completed, the survey will provide a better understanding of how the settlement process unfolds for new arrivals.

A more detailed publication of the results from the first wave of the LSIC is planned for release in early 2004. The publication will cover the following themes: profiling the LSIC sample, motivations for immigrating to Canada, early outcomes related to the economic and social well-being of newcomers, as well as an examination of the barriers newcomers face.

In general, immigrants enter Canada under three main classes: the economic class, the family class and the refugee class. Economic-class immigrants made up 67% of those included in the LSIC, the largest proportion. Within the economic class, principal applicants made up 56% and their spouses and dependents made up the remaining 44%. Family-class immigrants represented about 27%; only 6% were admitted under the refugee class. The LSIC population excludes those under age 15 and people who landed from within Canada (particularly those granted asylum).

Economic-class principal applicants are assessed on the basis of their suitability for the Canadian labour force. The selection criteria are based on a system that assigns points for the applicant's adaptability, age, education, work experience, intended occupation and knowledge of Canadian languages. Additional points may be given if the principal applicant has pre-arranged employment in Canada. The principal applicant may be accompanied to Canada by a spouse and dependents.

Kin, friendship network key to initial settlement

A large proportion of immigrants (87%) already had some form of social support system in Canada. Over half (54%) of newcomers already had relatives and friends living in the country; another third (33%) had only friends. Most newcomers (78%) settled in areas where their network of friends and relatives lived. As well, they often turned to their family and friends when they encountered difficulties in settlement and needed help.

Between October 2000 and September 2001, Canada's three largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs) —Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal—attracted three-quarters of the new immigrants. This settlement pattern is consistent with long-term trends from the census and other survey data.

Data from the LSIC clearly show that the network of family and friends had at least as much impact as economic factors on an immigrant's choice of destination, although other major reasons (for example, climate, language or existence of ethnic community) varied from city to city.

Immigrants in the economic class might have been expected to cite economic factors as their chief reason for settlement choice, but this was not the case. In all three CMAs, 44% of those newcomers who entered as principal applicants in the economic class said they chose their destination because family and friends were already living there. Only 19% said they were influenced by job prospects. Other reasons cited included lifestyle (7%), education prospects (6%) and housing prices in the areas (6%).

Half of the principal applicants in the economic class who settled in Toronto said they did so to join family and friends; less than one-quarter (23%) chose Toronto because of job prospects. Lifestyle, housing and the existence of their own cultural community were also strong reasons for choosing Toronto.

In Vancouver, 41% of the principal applicants in the economic class cited joining family and friends as the most important reason for settling there. Climate, the second most important factor for choosing the area, was cited by one-fifth of these principal applicants. Only a small proportion chose Vancouver because of its job prospects.

In Montréal, as well, joining family and friends was the most popular reason for choosing that destination, with 31% of principal applicants in the economic class citing it. Language was the next most important factor (19%), followed by employment (16%) and education prospects (10%).

About one-fifth (21%) of newcomers settled in CMAs other than Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal. Another 4% chose to live outside a metropolitan area.

The strongest reasons for choosing areas other than the three largest CMAs were joining family and friends (36%) and benefiting from employment opportunities (32%). In fact, these areas had a higher proportion than Toronto, Vancouver or Montréal of economic-class principal applicants who cited job prospects as the most important factor for settlement choice. Education prospects (12%), lifestyle (6%) and business prospects (6%) were the other top reasons for the principal applicants in the economic class to settle in areas other than the three largest CMAs.

The five most important reasons principal applicants in the economic class chose to settle in Toronto, Vancouver or Montreal
2001

	%
Toronto	
Family or friends	49.7
Job prospects	23.4
Lifestyle	4.9
Housing	4.9
Many people from the same ethnic group living there	4.6
Vancouver	
Family or friends	41.3
Climate	20.0
Lifestyle	11.7
Education prospects	7.0
Job prospects	6.1[E]
Montréal	
Family or friends	31.3
Language	18.5
Job prospects	15.8
Education prospects	10.1
Lifestyle	8.3
All other CMAs and non-CMAs	
Family or friends	35.6
Job prospects	32.3
Education prospects	12.1
Lifestyle	5.6
Business prospects	5.5

E *Use with caution.*

Almost half of newcomers found work six months after arrival

Within a relatively short period of time, 44% (or 72,100) of newcomers had found employment. Of the newcomers who had found jobs, eight in 10 worked full-time and the rest had part-time jobs.

At the time of the interview, about 37% (or 42,200) newcomers who were looking for work had not found jobs yet.

In total, 114,400 new immigrants were in the labour force, representing a 70% participation rate of all newcomers. The rate was even higher among new arrivals aged 25 to 44 years (78%), but slightly lower than the equivalent age group of the total Canadian population recorded in the Labour Force Survey (86%).

Immigrants in the 25 to 44 age group had the highest employment rate. Half the persons in this age group were employed six months after landing, compared with 36% of those aged 15 to 24 years, and 35% of those aged 45 to 64 years.

Similarly, newcomers who were admitted as the principal applicants in the economic class had a higher employment rate (59%) than immigrants admitted in the family class (39%) or those who entered Canada as a spouse or dependent in the economic class (34%).

Official language skills also had an impact on the employment of newcomers. Over one-half (52%) of immigrants aged 25 to 44 years who could converse in English or French were employed at the time of the survey. In comparison, only one-third (33%) of those who had no knowledge of either language were able to find employment.

Six in 10 worked in different occupational fields after immigration

Of the newcomers who were employed at the time of the survey, six in 10 did not work in the same occupational field as they did before coming to Canada.

Men and women who were working some six months after coming to Canada were most often employed in sales and service and in processing and manufacturing occupations. This represented a major distribution shift from the occupational fields worked in before entering Canada. Prior to coming to Canada, the two most common occupational groups for men were natural and applied sciences and management; for women, they were business, finance and administration, as well as social science, education, government services and religious occupations.

For many immigrants, employment during the initial months after moving to Canada may have been transitory. Some immigrants were still in the process of pursuing the type of occupations for which they were trained.

Among newcomers who were employed at the time of the survey, 42% were looking for another job. Those who were employed in a different occupational group from before immigrating were more likely to be looking for another job (52%) than those who worked in the same field before immigration (30%).

Major occupation groups of immigrants before and after arriving in Canada
2001

	Men		Women	
	Before arriving	After arriving	Before arriving	After arriving
	Number			
Immigrants with occupations before and after arriving in Canada	39,700	43,800	22,300	28,300
	%			
Management occupations	12.7	4.4	8.0	2.6
Occupations in business, finance and administration	8.1	9.8	25.3	17.9
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	38.6	18.8	16.8	6.8
Health occupations	3.5	1.8	10.0	4.2
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	7.3	4.8	17.6	6.2
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	1.8	1.0[E]	3.8	1.8[E]
Sales and service occupations	10.2	24.9	12.1	37.3
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	9.9	10.4	0.7[E]	2.7
Occupations unique to primary industry	3.6	1.8	1.3[E]	2.6
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	4.1	22.3	4.4	17.9

[E] *Use with caution.*

Lack of Canadian experience, transferability of foreign credentials critical hurdles

One key to successful entry into the labour force is to have foreign professional credentials or educational qualifications, such as diplomas or degrees, recognized in the new country. Previous studies have found that professionally trained immigrants coming to Canada in the 1990s encountered difficulties in getting their foreign credentials assessed. This was especially true among immigrants who were trained in an education system different from that of Canada.

According to the survey, 76% (or 124,700) of new arrivals had at least one type of foreign credential. (Credentials refer to any formal education higher than a high school diploma which include professional or technical qualifications and any other degrees, diplomas or certificates received outside Canada.)

For these immigrants, the most critical hurdles faced when trying to find employment were lack of experience in the Canadian work force and difficulty in transferring their qualifications. Each of these obstacles was cited by 26% of newcomers who had foreign credentials and reported at least one problem when trying to enter the labour market.

Another 22% identified language barriers, and 9% cited the lack of a job as the most critical problems in entering the job market.

By some six months after arrival, 26% of immigrants with professional credentials had at least one of their qualifications verified by an employer, educational institution or the governing body of their profession in Canada. Another 13% of immigrants had credentials checked by sources outside Canada or by immigration officers, while 61% had not even started the process of having any of their credentials validated.

Of newcomers who had at least one of their credentials validated by an employer, educational institution or professional organization within Canada, five in 10 reported having at least one accreditation agency fully accept their credentials. Of the remaining amount, 22% had an agency partially accept their qualifications, while about 15% were still waiting for the results of the assessment and 13% had at least one of their credentials rejected by an accreditation body.

Language barriers are a major concern for settlement

Upon arrival in Canada, 18% of newcomers stated that they were unable to converse in either of Canada's official languages. This was because of the high proportion of immigrants arriving from non-English and non-French-speaking countries. Immigrants who could not speak either official language on arrival tended to be in older age groups and were usually admitted under the family class and refugee category. As well, immigrant women were less likely than men to have knowledge of one of Canada's official languages.

Overall, 22% of the immigrants who identified at least one problem during the process of finding a job stated that a lack of skills in either official language was their greatest hurdle in seeking employment. Those who could not converse in English or French were more likely than those who had knowledge of at least one official language to cite language barriers as a major concern (69% versus 16%).

Language was also one of the frequently cited barriers that newcomers faced in the other areas of settlement. Fully 15% of immigrants who identified problems in accessing health care cited language barriers as an issue. As well, 27% of those who experienced problems in the pursuit of further training cited this barrier as the most serious hurdle.

Most newcomers wanted to get further training

Many newcomers indicated that further training was important to their future success in Canada. The plan of many new immigrants (67%) was to obtain training once they had arrived in their new country. University-level training, which 40% of newcomers planned to pursue, was the most common type.

Even immigrants who had already acquired a university degree prior to immigration were among those planning to further their postsecondary training at a Canadian university. In fact, two-thirds of the newcomers with a university education indicated an intention to pursue further university-level training after their arrival in Canada.

Some six months after landing, 45% of newcomers had already pursued some kind of training. Since language was a major concern for many newcomers, language courses were the most popular type of training taken during the initial months after their arrival in Canada.

Of the immigrants who had started some type of training, 58% had taken at least one English-language course and one in 10 took some form of French language training. Most newcomers who took English-language training during the initial months after their arrival resided outside Quebec (93%), and the majority of those enrolled in French-language training lived in Quebec (95%).

In addition, 28% of immigrants had taken one or more courses leading to a degree or certificate and 12% had taken job-related courses, workshops or seminars.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4422.

The publication *Highlights of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada*, 2000-2001 (89-611-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Social conditions*. For more information about the analysis contained in this release, contact Statistics Canada's Media Relations Hot Line at 613-951-4636. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Education Price Index

2001

For the third consecutive year, prices for goods and services in elementary and secondary education have risen more than the overall inflation rate.

In 2001, the Education Price Index (EPI) increased 3.0%, while the rate of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), rose 2.6%. Between 1992 and 2001, the EPI increased 16.9%, resulting in an average annual increase of 1.9%. This was roughly in line with the 16.4% rise in the CPI for the same period, for an average annual increase of 1.8%.

Teachers' salaries, which account for more than 70% of school boards' operating expenses, are the major component of the EPI. They rose an average of 2.5% per year between 1999 and 2001, a little below the 2.7% CPI average annual growth over the same period. These increases reflect a number of retroactive collective agreements. Teachers' salaries had increased by less than 1% per year from 1994 to 1998.

The non-teaching salaries, which account for less than 10% of operating expenses, rose by 4.6% in 2001. They rose an average of 4.3% per year between 1999 and 2001. Between 1992 to 2001, non-teaching salaries climbed 17.5%, resulting in an average annual increase of 1.9%.

Between 1992 and 2001, teaching and non-teaching salaries increased 12.1% in Canada. The smallest increases were found in Ontario (+8.4%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+9.2%) and Nova Scotia (+9.3%), while the largest increases were in Saskatchewan (+18.5%), Quebec (+17.6%) and Alberta (+16.9%).

The 2001 growth was 3% for the EPI's non-salary items. Between 1999 and 2001 they rose by 9.4%, for an annual average growth of 4.7%. Non-salary items include school facilities, such as gas, fuel oil and hydro; instructional supplies, such as notebooks and pens; and fees and contractual services, such as bus transportation. The non-salary items represent 20% of the total school board operating budgets.

Between 1992 and 2001, the non-salary component of the EPI grew 39.9%, more than twice the growth of the salary component. Over the ten-year period, the increases in non-salary costs were the highest in Manitoba (+44.6%), Alberta (+41.3%) and Ontario (+41.3%) and the lowest in Prince Edward Island (+27.3%), New Brunswick (+31.0%) and Newfoundland (+31.3%).

Note: The Education Price Index (EPI) was established in the 1970s to estimate whether changes in elementary and secondary education operating expenditures are attributable to inflation or variations in the quantity and quality of goods and services purchased by schools, including teaching services. The EPI is used mainly to indicate price changes in elementary and secondary education, and to express its expenditures in constant dollar amounts. The EPI is now available for the years 1971 to 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 478-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3144.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; *educationstats@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Raynald Lortie (613-951-1525; *raynald.lortie@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Level and annual growth rate of the EPI and its major components compared with the CPI
(1992=100)

	Relative importance of the EPI components	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	%					
Education Price Index (EPI)	**100.0**	**106.6**	**107.6**	**110.1**	**113.5**	**116.9**
% change from previous year		**0.8**	**0.9**	**2.3**	**3.1**	**3.0**
Salaries and wages	79.4	103.0	104.2	106.5	108.9	112.1
% change		0.6	1.2	2.2	2.3	3.0
Teachers' salaries	71.0	102.9	104.0	106.3	108.5	111.5
% change		0.5	1.0	2.2	2.1	2.8
Non-teaching salaries	8.4	103.2	105.9	108.3	112.3	117.5
% change		1.5	2.7	2.2	3.7	4.6
Non-salary	20.6	124.3	124.3	127.9	135.8	139.9
% change		1.5	0.0	2.8	6.2	3.0
Instructional supplies	7.1	152.5	149.0	153.9	167.7	167.7
% change		-1.9	-2.3	3.3	9.0	0.0
School facilities, supplies and services	4.5	105.8	106.0	109.4	118.0	124.7
% change		3.6	0.1	3.2	7.9	5.7
Fees and contractual services	9.0	118.0	120.0	122.7	126.8	131.9
% change		3.2	1.7	2.3	3.3	4.0
Consumer Price Index		107.6	108.6	110.5	113.5	116.4
% change		1.6	0.9	1.7	2.7	2.6

Note: *Growth rates may differ slightly due to rounding.*

■

Empowering employees: A route to innovation

1999

Companies that use a wide range of positive human resources practices are more likely to innovate than firms using fewer or none of these practices, according to a new report.

Not only are they more likely to innovate, they are also likely to launch an innovation that is a first in the market as opposed to an innovation that is simply new to their firm.

Using the 1999 Workplace and Employee Survey (WES), the paper investigates the relationship between human resource management (HRM) practices and innovation in Canadian firms. The study defines innovation as the introduction of a new or improved production process or product.

The study found that the probability of introducing an innovation is highest when firms use practices from three human resource management areas: training; employee involvement practices, such as information sharing, flexible job design and self-directed work groups; and compensation methods, such as individual incentives and profit sharing.

Innovation is also most frequent when many practices are used intensively, for example, when a high proportion of workers are trained.

Using more human resources management practices makes the relationship with innovation stronger. For example, a firm has a 32% probability of being a first-to-the-market innovator when it uses more than six such practices, an 11% probability when using three or fewer practices and only a 4% probability if none of these practices are adopted.

Other factors that display a positive association with innovation are international competition, at least in the manufacturing sector, and foreign ownership in the non-manufacturing sector.

The study supports evidence found in a strain of economic literature, which stresses that a firm's innovation performance results from complex and dynamic interactions between its own internal innovation capacity and external expertise. From an internal point of view, a firm must retain its key workers and keep them highly motivated to assure continuity in the knowledge accumulation process, which is critical for innovation.

To do so, a firm may use financial (compensation pay) as well as non-financial benefits (employee involvement practices and training) to provide a more stimulating environment for its workers.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2615.

The Evolving Workplace Series: Empowering employees: A route to innovation, no. 8 (71-584-MIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Labour*.

The report is also available from Human Resources Development Canada on the Applied Research Branch's web page (*www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/arb*).

For more information, contact Media Relations (819-994-5559), Human Resources Development Canada. For more information on WES, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nathalie Caron (613-951-4051; *nathalie.caron@statcan.ca*), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Family income

2001

Median total income for families in Canada increased 7.7% from 1997 to 2001, after adjustment for inflation. Nunavut had the largest increase at 13.2%, followed by the Northwest Territories, Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador.

The increase to $44,800 in Nunavut happened mostly between 2000 and 2001, a turnaround from previous years when median total income declined in that territory. However, this amount was still well below that of the Northwest Territories, which was highest among all provinces and territories in 2001 at $70,300, followed by Yukon at $61,000 and Alberta at $59,900.

From 2000 to 2001, median total income increased for both couple families and single-parent families in all provinces and territories, the only time that happened between 1997 and 2001. In 2001, the median for couple families reached $59,600, and $27,200 for lone-parent families.

Among census metropolitan areas during the period 1997 to 2001, Edmonton saw the highest increase in median family total income, at 11.8%. Next highest were increases of 11.0% in Ottawa-Gatineau, 10.0% in Calgary, 9.6% in St. John's and 8.5% in Kitchener.

When median total income of families is ranked from highest to lowest for 2001, Ottawa-Gatineau topped the list at $68,500, followed by Oshawa at $67,700 and Windsor at $65,600. Calgary gained ground in 2001. Its median of $65,100 moved it ahead of Kitchener, at $63,400.

The median is the point where exactly one half of incomes are higher and half are lower.

Data for this release were obtained primarily from income tax returns filed in the spring of 2002. All income data are before the payment of tax and after receipt of transfers.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0009 to 111-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4105.

Data for family income (*Family Data*, 13C0016, various prices) and seniors' income (*Seniors*, 89C0022, various prices) are available for letter carrier routes, census tracts, urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), cities, towns, federal electoral districts, census agglomerations, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, economic regions, provinces, territories and Canada. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; *saadinfo@statcan.ca*), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Median total income of families
2001

	Family type			
	Couple families	Lone-parent families	Total couple and lone-parent families	Non-family persons
	$	$	$	$
Canada	**59,600**	**27,200**	**53,500**	**20,100**
St. John's	59,800	23,800	51,800	16,600
Halifax	63,100	25,000	56,000	21,300
Saint John	57,000	22,900	49,600	17,600
Saguenay	56,500	26,500	51,800	16,200
Québec	60,400	31,200	55,400	19,300
Sherbrooke	54,400	27,500	49,100	16,900
Trois-Rivières	53,100	24,600	47,500	15,900
Montréal	58,300	28,200	52,100	18,900
Ottawa-Gatineau	76,600	33,200	68,500	26,400
Kingston	64,200	27,900	57,800	21,000
Oshawa	75,200	31,300	67,700	25,500
Toronto	64,700	31,900	57,900	22,600
Hamilton	68,700	30,100	62,300	22,800
St.Catharines-Niagara	61,100	27,400	55,200	21,000
Kitchener	69,200	30,700	63,400	24,400
London	65,000	27,900	58,200	22,200
Windsor	73,700	29,000	65,600	24,000
Sudbury	63,900	24,800	56,800	19,600
Thunder Bay	66,600	26,400	59,800	21,000
Winnipeg	60,900	27,300	54,600	20,600
Regina	67,700	27,300	59,200	21,500
Saskatoon	61,400	23,700	54,300	19,800
Calgary	71,500	32,900	65,100	25,600
Edmonton	68,400	29,500	61,200	22,400
Abbotsford	54,400	23,700	49,100	19,200
Vancouver	58,100	29,100	52,800	21,700
Victoria	64,700	30,700	58,500	23,400

■

Residential Telephone Service Survey
May 2003

A microdata file from the May 2003 Residential Telephone Service Survey (56M0001XCB, $500) is now available. Information in this file refers to telephone service penetration rates in Canada's 10 provinces. See *How to order products*.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4426.

For more information on related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; *ssd@statcan.ca*), Special Surveys Division. ■

Sawmills and planing mills
June 2003

Data on sawmills and planning mills are now available for June 2003.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The June 2003 issue of *Sawmills and planing mills*, Vol. 57, no. 6 (35-003-XIB, $9/$86) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Cereals and oilseeds review, June 2003, Vol.26, No. 6
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB ($11/$112).

Cereals and oilseeds review, June 2003, Vol.26, No. 6
Catalogue number 22-007-XPB ($15/$149).

Sawmills and planing mills, June 2003, Vol. 57, no. 6
Catalogue number 35-003-XIB ($9/$86).

Residential Telephone Service Survey, May 2003
Catalogue number 56M0001XCB ($500).

Canada's international transactions in securities, June 2003, Vol. 69, no. 6
Catalogue number 67-002-XIE ($14/$132).

The Evolving Workplace Series – Empowering employees: A route to innovation, no. 8
Catalogue number 71-584-MIE
(free).

Highlights of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2000-2001
Catalogue number 89-611-XIE
(free).

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

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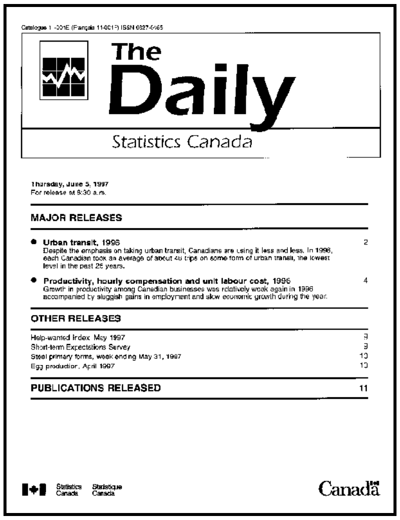
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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
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