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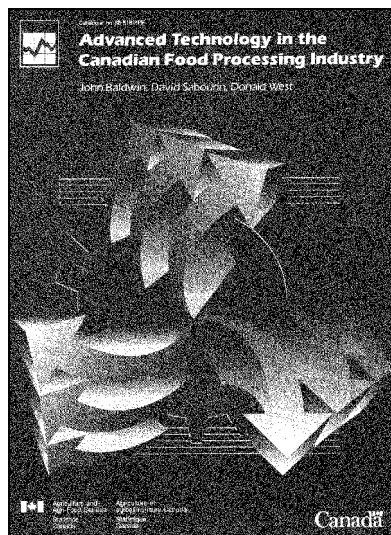
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics: The wage gap between men and women, 1997** 3

According to a new study examining work experience and job responsibilities, almost one-fifth of the wage gap between men and women in 1997 reflects the fact that women generally have less work experience than their male counterparts, supervise other employees less often and are involved in administrative decisions less frequently.
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The vast majority of Canadian food processing companies have adopted at least one form of advanced technology, and most report the biggest impact has been on the quality of their products.

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Advanced technology in the Canadian food processing industry

Advanced technology in the Canadian food processing industry is a new study investigating the extent to which advanced technologies and business practices are being used in food processing, the third largest manufacturing industry in Canada.

This study, the first of its kind, looks in detail at the extent and impact of advanced technology in this industry. Done in conjunction with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, it provides a detailed picture of technology use at the plant level. One of the stories to emerge from the study is that technology is not only being used to improve nutrition and produce better tasting food, but it is being targeted for providing safer products.

Advanced technology in the Canadian food processing industry (88-518-XPE, \$45; 88-518-XIE, \$33) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-915-8588) or David Sabourin (613-951-3735), Micro-Economics Analysis Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics: The wage gap between men and women 1997

Women's lower actual work experience appears to have a significant bearing on the persistent wage gap between the two sexes, according to a new study based on data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID).

In 1997, women earned on average 80 cents for every \$1 earned by men. Female workers earned an average of \$15.10 an hour, while male workers received \$18.80 an hour. There are many possible reasons for this pay gap, including differences in work experience, education, major field of study, occupation and industry of employment as well as reasons that are still not understood.

While this study analyzed a number of factors in the wage gap, it focussed on two that previous studies have not explored: work experience and job responsibilities. It found that about 18% or almost one-fifth of this wage gap reflects the fact that women generally have less work experience than their male counterparts, supervise other employees less often and are involved in administrative decisions less frequently.

Several other factors were associated with the wage disparity. These factors include, among others, differences in job tenure and the fact that men are more likely to graduate from programs leading to high-paying jobs such as engineering. However, all other factors combined accounted for, at most, 30% of the gap.

Consequently, despite the long list of factors used in the study, much of the wage gap still remains a puzzle, leaving at least one half of the discrepancy unaccounted for.

The hourly wage gap between men and women is widespread among individuals of all ages, all education levels, and all occupations and industries. However, it varies for different groups. For example, in 1997, single women who had never been married earned 96 cents for every \$1 earned by their male counterparts. Conversely, women with a university education earned 85 cents for every \$1 earned by their male counterparts, and women who had less than a high school diploma earned only 69 cents for every \$1 earned by their male counterparts.

Note to readers

This report is based on a study, available today, that sheds new light on the female-male pay gap using data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). The study, titled "The persistent gap: New evidence on the Canadian gender wage gap" investigates the extent to which certain factors not previously explored, such as work experience, supervision responsibilities and involvement in administrative decisions, account for wage differences between men and women. This study does not address issues of why there are differences in the work status of men and women; rather, it focuses on how these differences are associated with the wage gap.

Statistics Canada has previously published female-male earnings ratios using annual earnings data from the Survey of Consumer Finance (SCF). The numbers reported from the SCF were based on annual earnings data for full-year, full-time workers including the self-employed.

The present study is based on hourly wage rate data, which is intended to eliminate the impact of gender differences in the number of hours worked during the reference year, and to provide a more accurate picture of pay differentials due to other factors. This study uses the term work experience to represent the SLID measure of actual labour market experience. This measure incorporates all work experience for all jobs held by the individual.

A similar study based on hourly wage data from the Labour Force Survey was released December 1, 1999. See "Women's earnings/men's earnings" by Diane Galarnneau and Louise Earl in the winter 1999 edition of Perspectives on labour and income (75-001-XPE).

Work experience a key factor

In 1997, on average, male workers had 18 years of work experience compared with 14 years for women. Men also had more seniority, about 1.3 more years than women.

Since wages generally increase with work experience and time spent on the job, the difference between men and women in the number of years employed full-year, full-time and in time spent with the current employer explains part of the wage gap. In fact, work experience accounted for 10% of the hourly wage gap between men and women in 1997, while time spent on the job accounted for about 3%.

Women in the 1990s had a stronger labour force attachment than women in earlier decades. That is, they have been more likely to postpone childbearing until after they have secured their careers. They were also likely to have fewer children, and were less likely to interrupt their careers after childbirth.

Even with the growing attachment to the labour market among women, men still have more work

experience. Men spend a greater proportion of their career working full time for the whole year, and working for the same employer.

Men are more likely to be in supervisory jobs

In 1997, roughly one in every three men held a job with supervisory responsibilities compared with one in four women. In addition, men were more likely than women to participate in administrative decisions such as budgeting, staffing and deciding work for others.

Wages are generally higher in supervisory jobs and in jobs with added responsibilities. The fact that men in 1997 were more likely to supervise and to perform other duties explained at most 7% of the pay gap between men and women. This study does not address the issue of why there is a difference between men and women in the types of jobs held; rather, it addresses the direct effect of these differences on hourly wages.

Other factors play a role

There are many other factors that play a role in explaining the pay gap between men and women.

Men and women graduates from postsecondary programs differ in their choice of major field of study. Among university graduates, men are concentrated in engineering or commerce programs while women are more likely to graduate from education and social science programs. Since wages differ by field of study, the difference in the choices of men and women accounted for at most 6% of the wage disparity between the two sexes in 1997.

The employment status of men and women also accounts for some of the difference in the pay received by men and women. Roughly 7% of the pay gap is explained by the fact that women are more likely to work part time than men. When controls for occupation and industry of employment are added, about 20% of the pay gap is explained by differences in occupation and industry.

Wage gap higher for older workers

The hourly pay gap, smallest among young workers, widened with age. Young females, those aged 18 to 24, earned about 85% of comparable male

earnings in 1997. While this study did not address this issue directly, the narrow pay gap between young men and young women may be attributable to the fact that these workers were new entrants into the labour market with similar skills and similar labour market experience. As well, the impact of career interruptions, job advancement and differentiated household responsibilities had not yet taken place.

There are greater differences in the pay men and women receive among older workers. Older women, those aged 45 to 54, earned about 75% of comparable male earnings in 1997. The wider pay gap between older men and older women may reflect differences in work experience as workers age. Men aged 45 to 54 had 6.4 more years of work experience than comparable women.

The wider pay gap may be related to the fact that differences in educational attainment are larger among older groups of workers than among younger ones. Older groups of women also have a higher concentration in low-paid occupations than younger groups of women.

Single women earned almost as much as single men

The hourly wage gap was smallest among single men and women who had never been married. Single, never-married women earned 96 cents for every dollar earned by their male counterparts, while married women earned 77 cents. Broadly speaking, single, never-married men and women may have similar commitments to the labour force.

The report titled *The persistent gap: New evidence on the Canadian gender wage gap (75F0002MIE)* is available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). The menu path is *Products and services*, then *Downloadable research papers* followed by *Income, expenditures, pensions, assets and debts* and *Income*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355 or 613-951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

Advanced technology in the food processing industry

1998

The vast majority of Canadian food processing companies have adopted at least one form of advanced technology, and most report the biggest impact has been on the quality of their products, according to a new analytical study.

About 90% of companies in the food processing sector, the nation's third largest manufacturing industry, used at least one of 61 advanced technologies in 1998. About 30% used more than 10.

Six out of every 10 of these enterprises reported that these technologies improved the texture or appearance of their products, their shelf life or convenience for consumers. In addition more than 70% of plants reported that the new technologies had improved food safety, and about 45% said they had also improved nutritional levels of their products.

Food processing plants are adopting a wide range of sophisticated technologies to stay competitive. These technologies include deep chilling and advanced filter technologies for processing; rapid testing techniques and automated laboratory testing for quality control; local and wide area networks for communicating; and advanced materials for packaging.

In many cases, these new technologies are being used to enhance taste, prolong shelf life, and reduce costs. More importantly, technology is frequently aimed at providing safer products.

The food processing industry employs about 200,000 workers, accounting for just over one-tenth of total manufacturing sector employment. In 1998, the gross domestic product of this industry was \$14.5 billion, or 11% of the total manufacturing gross domestic product. The sector produces food products ranging from meat and milk through to frozen pizzas and highly processed meat products.

Four out of every 10 companies reported in 1998 that they had solid plans to upgrade their technologies with new, more advanced technologies within three years.

Stress on quality and quality control

Food processing companies that value quality the highest have tended to adopt more advanced technologies, according to this study. These companies reported that the benefits from adopting new technologies were highest for technologies that improved the quality of products. But the search for quality extended beyond the use of new technologies.

Note to readers

Data for this study came from the 1998 Survey of Advanced Technology in the Canadian Food Processing Industry, available today. This survey, conducted in conjunction with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, covered the use of advanced technology and business practices in the food processing sector.

The use of 61 advanced technologies in the following nine functional areas was surveyed: processing, process control, quality control, inventory and distribution, network communications, materials preparation and handling, pre-processing, packaging, and design and engineering. The survey had an 84% response rate.

In particular, companies often adopted new specific business practices that enhanced the economic impact of new technologies and led to organizational changes. Adoption of advanced technology and these quality-related practices went hand-in-hand.

The most commonly used business practices associated with the onset of advanced technology were those primarily related to food quality and safety, in areas from processing to packaging.

Foreign-owned plants greater users of advanced technology

Foreign-controlled plants led Canadian-owned plants in the use of advanced technology in 1998. The gap was particularly large in the areas of network communications and process-control technologies.

About 90% of foreign-owned plants had adopted at least one advanced network communications technology by 1998 as opposed to 60% of domestically-owned plants. Similarly, about 85% of foreign-owned companies had adopted process control technologies, compared with about 50% of Canadian-owned firms.

With increasing globalization, multi-national companies have been increasing their presence in the food processing sector. Consequently, foreign ownership is playing an important and increasing role.

Even though foreign-controlled plants accounted for only 11% of the total number of plants in this industry in 1995, they accounted for 40% of the total shipments. This has increased from less than 30% in the early 1980s.

Large firms more likely to use technology

The study found substantial differences in the use of technology between small plants (with 10 to 19 employees) and large plants (with 250 or more employees).

Large enterprises had much higher adoption rates of new technologies than small establishments, particularly when it came to network communications technologies, such as local area networks, and process-control technologies, such as programmable logic controllers.

About 90% of large companies had adopted network communications technologies in 1998, compared with only 45% of small plants. Similarly, about 85% of large enterprises had adopted process control technologies compared with 35% for small plants. This is partly because large plants were more likely to do continuous processing operations of higher value-added products.

Technology use highest in dairy industry

Technology use differed greatly across the seven industries investigated in the study: dairy, fruit and vegetables, bakery, cereal, meat, fish and specialized products. Advanced technology use was highest in the dairy industry, followed by the fruit and vegetable industry and specialized food products industries, such as frozen pizzas and snack foods.

The higher levels of technology use in these three industries was generally associated with higher levels of competition. Both the fruit and vegetable industry

and specialized products industries experience high competition from imported products. The dairy industry is faced with a competitive environment that has rapidly changed production technology.

Plant managers were asked to rate their production technologies against their international competitors. As many reported that their technology was more advanced than that of competitors as those who felt it to be less advanced.

Despite its lead in adopting new technology, the dairy industry considered itself to be lagging behind its American competitors. The fish products industry, on the other hand, had adoption rates well below those of the dairy industry, yet considered itself ahead of its American counterparts. Meanwhile, the meat industry, which was about average in terms of technology use, considered itself behind its U.S. competitors.

The publication, *Advanced technology in the Canadian food processing industry* (88-518-XPE, \$45; 88-518-XIE, \$33), is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-915-8588) or David Sabourin (613-951-3735), Micro-Economics Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

October 1999 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians who received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in October edged down 1.7% to 515,410. Over the past several months, the number of beneficiaries has been relatively stable following a sharp decline during the last half of 1998. Most provinces recorded monthly decreases, led by New Brunswick (-5.7%). Only the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, Yukon, and Nova Scotia showed increases. Compared with a year earlier, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits in October 1999 was 7.5% lower.

Regular benefit payments increased 10.2% in October to \$666.6 million while claims received increased 5.7% to 220,580.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits October 1999

	Oct. 1999 ^P	Sept. to Oct. 1999	Oct. to Oct. 1999
seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	515,410	-1.7	-7.5
Newfoundland	36,310	-0.4	7.5
Prince Edward Island	8,460	-1.9	-4.4
Nova Scotia	29,770	0.3	-3.3
New Brunswick	34,000	-5.7	-5.9
Quebec	179,970	-0.9	-5.1
Ontario	109,040	-1.7	-11.8
Manitoba	12,330	-2.2	-8.6
Saskatchewan	11,290	-3.0	-17.0
Alberta	30,880	-4.1	-12.2
British Columbia	58,840	-3.6	-14.8
Yukon Territory	1,060	1.3	-16.6
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,200	2.7	-7.6

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: Beginning with October data, a new production system and methodology have been introduced to improve estimates. Changes include the use of geographic coding from the 1996 Census and the latest postal code file, the inclusion of reimbursements to the EI program for more accurate data on total benefits paid, revised seasonal factors and the availability of raw data from March 1999 for the number of beneficiaries for the new Northwest Territories and

Nunavut. As well, transfers to provinces are now published separately.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits for the week containing the 15th of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month. These different reference periods must be taken into consideration when comparisons are done between the series.

Employment Insurance statistics

	Oct. 1998	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Sept. to Oct. 1999	Oct. to Oct. 1999
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	557,250	524,230 ^P	515,411 ^P	-1.7	-7.5
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	677.0	604.8	666.6	10.2	-1.5
Claims received ('000)	232.7	208.7	220.6	5.7	-5.2
Unadjusted for seasonality					
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000)	601.8	519.9 ^P	554.0 ^P	6.6	-7.9
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	422.4	356.3 ^P	380.6 ^P	6.8	-9.9
Claims received ('000)	250.7	189.0	231.0	22.2	-7.9
Payments (\$ millions)	708.7	674.3	755.9	12.1	6.7
Year-to-date (January to October)					
				1998	to
				1998	1999
				% change	
Claims received ('000)			2,210.0	2,054.6	-7.0
Payments (\$ millions)			9,754.9	9,943.7	1.9

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: All beneficiaries includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

The *Employment Insurance Act* allows each province or administrative region of Human Resource Development Canada to have certain autonomy in the application of administrative procedures regarding renewal claims. Data users must take into consideration that movements in levels from month to month may be affected by different administrative procedures

regarding renewal claims from one province or region to another.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Robert Keay (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Natural gas sales

October 1999 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 4 701 million cubic metres in October, up a modest 0.2% from October 1998. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) increased, while residential and commercial sales declined. The gain in sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) was due to higher demand for natural gas by electric utilities.

Year-to-date sales to the end of October were up 3.0% over the same period in 1998. Sales to the residential (+4.0%) and commercial (+8.8%) sectors increased largely due to the unseasonably cold weather in the first half of 1999. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) posted a 1.4% increase over the same period last year.

Natural gas sales

	Oct. 1999 ^p	Oct. 1998	Oct. 1998 to Oct. 1999
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	4 701 447	4 692 473	0.2
Residential	854 143	860 676	-0.8
Commercial	625 476	651 766	-4.0
Industrial	1 643 597	1 841 247	1.3
Direct	1 578 231	1 338 784	
	Year-to-date		
	1999 ^p	1998	1998 to 1999
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	52 046 054	50 535 577	3.0
Residential	11 081 628	10 657 019	4.0
Commercial	7 882 144	7 242 302	8.8
Industrial	16 573 824	18 032 072	1.4
Direct	16 508 458	14 604 184	

^p Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The October 1999 issue of *Natural gas transportation and distribution* (55-002-XPB, \$17/\$165) will be available in January. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gary Smallbridge (613-951-3567; smalgar@statcan.ca) or Tom Lewis (613-951-3596; talewis@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Police resources

1999

There were 55,300 police officers in Canada as of June 1999, a 1% increase from the previous year, according to a new report released today.

The report, *Police resources in Canada, 1999*, analyses the trends in police personnel and expenditures for Canada, the provinces/territories and census metropolitan areas. The second part of this report presents data on personnel, expenditures and crime for all municipal police services in Canada.

The number of police officers per capita remained unchanged from 1998 at 181 police officers per 100,000 population. This rate had declined for seven consecutive years.

Yukon had the most police officers per 100,000 population (388) in 1999. Among the provinces, Manitoba had the most police officers (191), followed closely by Saskatchewan (188). Newfoundland (142) and Prince Edward Island (143) had the lowest rates.

Efforts to recruit more women police officers, particularly in recent years, have shown some positive results. There were 7,149 women police officers in 1999, up 7% from the previous year. Women accounted for one in eight police officers in 1999. The proportion of female police officers has been increasing steadily since the mid-1970s, after remaining at less than 1% during the 1960s and early 1970s.

Canadians paid more for policing in 1998. Policing costs totalled \$6.3 billion, an increase of 4% from 1997 (3% after adjusting for inflation). This represented a cost of \$206 per Canadian.

**Police officers
1999**

	Population	Total police officers	Police officers per 100,000 population
	000's		
Newfoundland	541.2	767	142
Prince Edward Island	137.8	197	143
Nova Scotia	940.8	1,582	168
New Brunswick	754.7	1,290	171
Quebec	7,363.3	13,732	186
Ontario	11,560.9	21,024	182
Manitoba	1,143.4	2,189	191
Saskatchewan	1,028.1	1,930	188
Alberta	2,969.0	4,580	154
British Columbia	4,029.3	6,725	167
Yukon	30.7	119	388
Northwest Territories	41.7	156	374
Nunavut	27.1	83	306
Provincial/territorial total	30,568.0	54,374	178
RCMP (headquarters and training academy) ¹	...	926	...
Canada	30,568.0	55,300	181

¹ Includes RCMP police officers who work in the headquarters in Ontario and training academy in Saskatchewan. They are included separately as they provide a national service. All other RCMP police officers are included in the province/territory in which they work.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 301 and table 00130101.

The report *Police resources in Canada, 1999* (85-225-XIE, \$26) is now available, see *How to order publications*. The report is new this year and replaces the reports *Police personnel and expenditures in Canada* (85F0019XPE) and *Crime and police resources in Canadian municipalities* (85-223-XPE).

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

**Federal government employment in
census metropolitan areas**
September 1999

For the first time in seven years, the federal government work force in the 25 census metropolitan area of Canada increased marginally. The federal government employed 223,200 employees in the

census metropolitan areas in September 1999, up 0.3% or 760 more jobs than in September 1998. The increase was concentrated in the Ottawa/Hull, Winnipeg and Vancouver regions where employment jumped by 2,900 employees (+2.6%).

Ottawa/Hull showed the largest increase, gaining more than 2,300 jobs (+2.6%) in the past year. This offsets some of the 16,000 jobs the region lost between 1992 and 1998 due to government restructuring. Half of the increase is distributed among the Department of Human Resources Development, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the Department of Health. The Ottawa/Hull region was followed by Winnipeg and Vancouver which gained 320 (+3.6%) and 250 (+1.9%) federal jobs, respectively.

The largest decreases occurred in the Toronto and Halifax regions. The decline of 700 jobs (-4%) in Toronto was mostly due to the restructuring in the Department of Public Works and Government Services where the work force was reduced by about 40% over the past year. Halifax lost 500 jobs (-3.2%), of which 65% occurred in the Department of National Defence. These reductions may not necessarily mean that jobs were lost. In some instances, such as for the Department of National Defence, a portion of the affected employees were redeployed to other regions of Canada.

These data, as well as other public sector employment, wages and salaries data are available on CANSIM and through custom tabulation.

Note: A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large urban area (known as the urban core) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2861.

For information or for general inquiries on the Public Institutions Division's products and services or for special tabulations, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767; fax: 613-951-0661; jo-anne.thibault@statcan.ca), Data Dissemination, Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alain Paquet (613-951-8565; paquala@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

Construction-type plywood

October 1999

Canadian firms produced 153 332 cubic metres of construction type plywood during October, up 0.3% from the 152 874 cubic metres produced in October 1998.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 611 253 cubic metres, an increase of 9.9% from the 1 466 104 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The October 1999 issue of *Construction-type plywood* (35-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

November 1999

Data on November grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 976-981.

The delivery data are contained in the November issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in February 2000. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; sue.anderson@statcan.ca), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

A comparison of the results of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics and the Survey of Consumer Finances - Update

1993 to 1997

A new report, available today, updates a comparison of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) and

the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). This report presents results from the two sources for a variety of important time series. In addition, there is a selection of tables on income dynamics from SLID to provide a flavour of the new information now available due to SLID's longitudinal nature.

In 1993, SLID began collecting longitudinal labour market and income data. SLID is also capable of producing annual cross-sectional data. In the case of income data, the survey content is very similar to the SCF. Statistics Canada decided in 1995 to replace the SCF by SLID, for efficiency reasons.

During the last few years, Statistics Canada has worked to document and reduce differences in the estimates. As this report shows, the estimates from the two sources line up very well and tell essentially the same story.

SLID will replace SCF as of the 1998 reference year, with a generous overlap period of five years between the two surveys. Apart from the efficiency gains to be made. SLID has a very large selection of available demographic, family and labour market variables, in addition to the familiar income content. SLID offers a broad range of demographic and labour variables that can be used in both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses.

This report, *A comparison of the results of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics and the Survey of Consumer Finances, 1993-1997* (75F0002MIE), is available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). The menu path is *Products and services*, then *Downloadable research papers* followed by *Income, expenditures, pensions, assets and debts and Income*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-7355 or 1 888 297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction-type plywood, October 1999
Catalogue number 35-001-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

Police resources in Canada, 1999
Catalogue number 85-225-XIE
(Canada: \$26).

Advanced technology in the Canadian food processing industry, December 1999
Catalogue number 88-518-XIE
(Canada: \$33).

Advanced technology in the Canadian food processing industry, December 1999
Catalogue number 88-518-XPE
(Canada: \$45; outside Canada: US\$45).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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Thursday, June 9, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
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