



The Daily

Statistics Canada

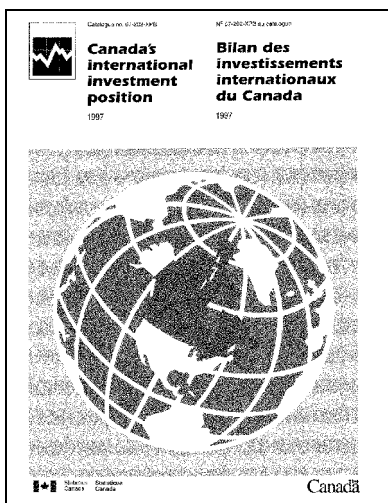
Friday, March 13, 1998
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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Canada's international investment position 1997

International investment, both in Canada and abroad, forms one of the cornerstones of Canada's economy. Canada's international investment position gives a detailed account of Canada's assets and liabilities abroad. This publication helps you understand today's economy and how it has evolved. Useful geographical comparisons, such as our position in relation to European Union countries, are also featured.

Canada's international investment position, 1997 (67-202-XPB, \$52), is now available. See How to order publications.

For further information on this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payment Division.

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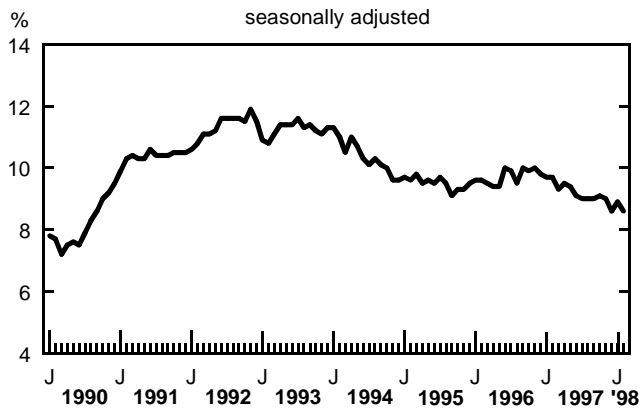
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

February 1998

Employment rose 82,000 in February, mainly the result of a continued increase in Ontario and a rebound in Quebec following the ice storm. At the same time, unemployment fell by an estimated 38,000, dropping the unemployment rate 0.3 percentage points to 8.6%. February's employment gain builds on the growth of 1997, leaving employment up 448,000 (+3.3%) over the last 12 months.

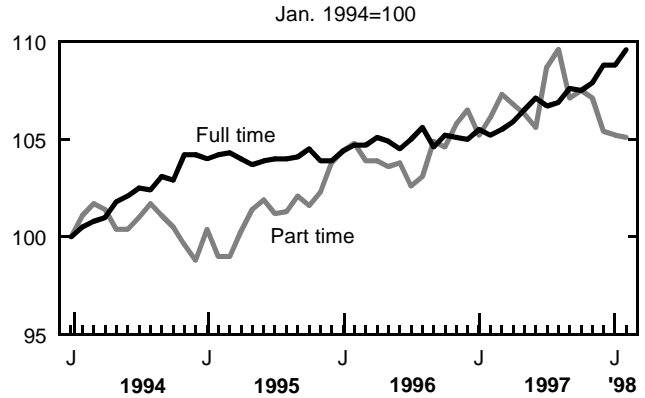
Unemployment rate



Big increase in full-time employment

Full-time employment rose by 84,000 in February, continuing the surge that began a year ago. In the last 12 months, full-time employment has risen 472,000 (+4.2%) while part-time employment has fallen slightly. As a result, the part-time rate has dropped 0.7 percentage points to 18.4%.

Index of full- and part-time employment



Jobs go to youths and adults

Nearly half (+38,000) of February's employment increase went to youths 15 to 24 years of age, the first major increase in six months. Two-thirds of this gain was in full-time work. February's employment increase among youth led to a decline of 23,000 in unemployment, causing the youth unemployment rate to drop to 15.5% from 16.5% in January.

There was also an increase in employment among adult women in February (+30,000), with half the gain in full time. In the last 12 months, employment for adult women has risen by 203,000 (+3.9%), all of which was full time. About 24.1% of employed women worked part time in February, down 1.1 percentage points from a year earlier.

Among adult men, full-time work rose 42,000 while part-time dropped 28,000. Between February 1997 and February 1998, employment among adult men increased by 194,000 (+3.0%).

New employment continues to come from private sector

The number of employees working in the private sector jumped by 100,000 in February. With an increase of 451,000 (+4.9%), private sector hiring has accounted for all of the net growth over the last 12 months.

Until mid-1997, self-employment was the source of job growth in the 1990s. After rising sharply between late 1996 and August 1997, self-employment has been falling and continued to decline in February. This leaves

self-employment at about the same level as a year ago. Public sector employment was unchanged in February.

Manufacturers still churning out jobs

Employment growth in manufacturing steamed ahead in the last year, rising 154,000 (+7.3%). In February, the upward trend continued as manufacturers added 30,000 more workers. The rise was split between durable and non-durable manufacturing. Over the last year, job growth in durable goods production (+8.1%) has been somewhat greater than that of non-durable goods (+6.6%).

The next largest source of February's increase came in the business and personal services industry where employment rose by 26,000. This brought gains in this industry to 219,000 (+7.7%) over the last 12 months.

Wholesale trade employment also expanded in February, increasing by 12,000. Over the last year, 38,000 jobs have been added in wholesale (+6.0%), while retail employment has fallen slightly.

Employment rebounds in Quebec and continues to grow in Ontario

The number of people in Quebec with jobs rose by 35,000, rebounding from a drop of 46,000 in January when the ice storm led to many temporary lay offs. With 24,000 fewer unemployed, the unemployment rate dropped 0.7 percentage points to 10.6% in February, close to the December rate.

Employment rose in Ontario by 35,000, following an increase of 39,000 in January. In the last 12 months,

employment in Ontario has risen by 260,000 (+4.9%) while unemployment has dropped by 68,000. This has left the unemployment rate in the province at 7.6%, 1.4 points lower than a year ago.

In Nova Scotia, employment increased by 7,000, following an advance of 5,000 in January. Compared with last February, there were 22,000 (+5.6%) more Nova Scotians with work.

In British Columbia, an increase in the number entering the labour force to look for work led to a higher unemployment rate.

There was little change in labour market conditions in other provinces in February.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3502 and table 00799999.

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet at www.statcan.ca on the "Latest news from Statistics Canada" button.

For a summary, *Labour force information*, for the week ending February 21, 1998 (paper version, 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103; fax version: 71-001-PFB, \$300 per year) is available today.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Thursday April 9, 1998.

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998	Jan. 1998 to Feb. 1998	Jan. 1998	Feb. 1998	Jan.1998 to Feb. 1998
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,490.2	15,534.2	0.3	64.9	65.0	0.1
Newfoundland	237.8	237.1	-0.3	53.1	52.9	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	70.1	69.9	-0.3	65.5	65.3	-0.2
Nova Scotia	453.5	458.0	1.0	60.9	61.4	0.5
New Brunswick	368.1	368.9	0.2	60.9	61.0	0.1
Quebec	3,669.7	3,680.9	0.3	61.7	61.8	0.1
Ontario	6,011.1	6,026.9	0.3	66.4	66.5	0.1
Manitoba	575.2	574.7	-0.1	66.8	66.7	-0.1
Saskatchewan	510.8	510.6	0.0	67.0	67.0	0.0
Alberta	1,589.1	1,583.8	-0.3	72.5	72.0	-0.5
British Columbia	2,004.9	2,023.4	0.9	64.0	64.5	0.5
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,114.5	14,196.2	0.6	59.2	59.4	0.2
Newfoundland	196.0	195.6	-0.2	43.7	43.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	59.9	60.4	0.8	55.9	56.4	0.5
Nova Scotia	402.6	410.0	1.8	54.0	55.0	1.0
New Brunswick	320.4	322.0	0.5	53.0	53.2	0.2
Quebec	3,256.1	3,290.8	1.1	54.7	55.3	0.6
Ontario	5,533.0	5,568.4	0.6	61.1	61.4	0.3
Manitoba	542.4	541.1	-0.2	63.0	62.8	-0.2
Saskatchewan	482.4	482.5	0.0	63.3	63.3	0.0
Alberta	1,503.6	1,498.7	-0.3	68.6	68.2	-0.4
British Columbia	1,818.2	1,826.8	0.5	58.0	58.2	0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,375.7	1,338.0	-2.7	8.9	8.6	-0.3
Newfoundland	41.9	41.5	-1.0	17.6	17.5	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	10.3	9.5	-7.8	14.7	13.6	-1.1
Nova Scotia	50.9	48.0	-5.7	11.2	10.5	-0.7
New Brunswick	47.7	46.9	-1.7	13.0	12.7	-0.3
Quebec	413.6	390.1	-5.7	11.3	10.6	-0.7
Ontario	478.1	458.5	-4.1	8.0	7.6	-0.4
Manitoba	32.8	33.5	2.1	5.7	5.8	0.1
Saskatchewan	28.4	28.0	-1.4	5.6	5.5	-0.1
Alberta	85.4	85.1	-0.4	5.4	5.4	0.0
British Columbia	186.6	196.6	5.4	9.3	9.7	0.4

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

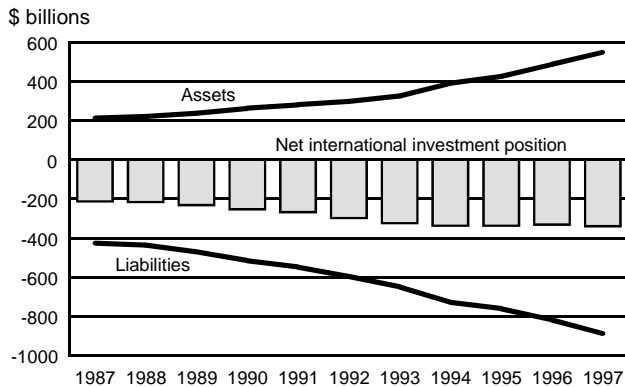
	Feb. 1997	Feb. 1998	Feb. 1997 to Feb. 1998	Feb. 1997	Feb. 1998	Feb. 1997 to Feb. 1998
Unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,942.0	15,245.3	2.0	63.4	63.8	0.4
Newfoundland	223.8	223.2	-0.3	49.6	49.8	0.2
Prince Edward Island	66.9	66.0	-1.3	62.5	61.6	-0.9
Nova Scotia	432.8	441.5	2.0	58.5	59.2	0.7
New Brunswick	339.7	348.1	2.5	56.4	57.5	1.1
Quebec	3,603.9	3,616.3	0.3	61.0	60.8	-0.2
Ontario	5,742.6	5,933.0	3.3	64.3	65.4	1.1
Manitoba	571.1	567.7	-0.6	66.5	65.9	-0.6
Saskatchewan	487.2	498.9	2.4	64.3	65.4	1.1
Alberta	1,506.6	1,559.4	3.5	70.5	70.9	0.4
British Columbia	1,967.3	1,991.2	1.2	64.0	63.4	-0.6
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	13,375.8	13,822.9	3.3	56.8	57.9	1.1
Newfoundland	177.0	181.3	2.4	39.2	40.5	1.3
Prince Edward Island	53.3	54.1	1.5	49.8	50.5	0.7
Nova Scotia	369.6	391.6	6.0	50.0	52.5	2.5
New Brunswick	289.9	298.8	3.1	48.1	49.4	1.3
Quebec	3,136.8	3,201.9	2.1	53.1	53.8	0.7
Ontario	5,186.9	5,449.4	5.1	58.1	60.1	2.0
Manitoba	529.0	531.2	0.4	61.6	61.7	0.1
Saskatchewan	453.3	468.2	3.3	59.8	61.4	1.6
Alberta	1,398.4	1,468.4	5.0	65.4	66.8	1.4
British Columbia	1,781.6	1,777.9	-0.2	58.0	56.6	-1.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,566.3	1,422.3	-9.2	10.5	9.3	-1.2
Newfoundland	46.8	41.9	-10.5	20.9	18.8	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	13.7	11.9	-13.1	20.5	18.0	-2.5
Nova Scotia	63.2	49.9	-21.0	14.6	11.3	-3.3
New Brunswick	49.8	49.3	-1.0	14.7	14.2	-0.5
Quebec	467.1	414.4	-11.3	13.0	11.5	-1.5
Ontario	555.8	483.6	-13.0	9.7	8.2	-1.5
Manitoba	42.1	36.5	-13.3	7.4	6.4	-1.0
Saskatchewan	33.9	30.6	-9.7	7.0	6.1	-0.9
Alberta	108.1	91.0	-15.8	7.2	5.8	-1.4
British Columbia	185.7	213.3	14.9	9.4	10.7	1.3

Canada's net liability position, geographic distribution

1997

Canada's net liability to foreigners resumed its upward historical trend in 1997, rising 2.5% to a record \$339 billion by the end of the year. An unusual decline was recorded in 1996 — the first in more than 50 years. However, as a share of gross domestic product (GDP), net foreign liability declined for the third consecutive year. At the end of 1997, it amounted to 39% of GDP compared with a recent peak of 45% in 1994.

International investment position



Both external liabilities and assets reached record levels at the end of 1997, with assets increasing at a faster rate than liabilities. Gross liabilities to foreigners stood at \$889 billion (+8.7%), while external assets were at \$550 billion (+13.0%).

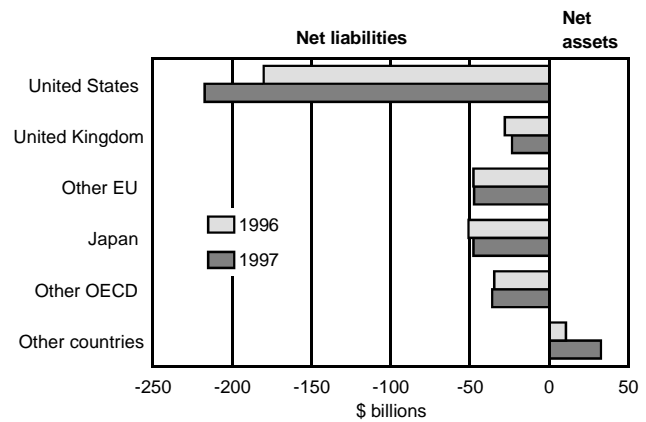
The increase of \$71 billion in gross foreign liabilities during 1997 was led by record foreign deposits at Canadian banks. However, at 42% of external liabilities, Canadian bonds continued to account for the largest portion of foreign investment in Canada. This share has been declining over the past two years, down from the peak of 45% in 1995. These bonds largely represent debt of the various levels of government in Canada.

Canadian direct investment abroad as well as portfolio investment in foreign securities spearheaded the increase of \$63 billion in external assets. Direct investment abroad continued to account for the largest share of external assets, representing 35% of the total.

The United States further increased their share as Canada's largest creditor

American investors have increased their share of Canada's net liabilities for six straight years. The U.S. share went from a record low of 34% in 1991 to 64% at the end of 1997. Conversely, the share of the European Union countries (including the United Kingdom) narrowed to 21% from a recent peak of 30% in 1993.

International investment position, by geographical area



While being a net debtor to Organization for economic co-operation and development (OECD) countries, Canada continued to be a net creditor with other countries. In fact, Canada's net asset position with non OECD countries tripled in 1997 to \$33 billion — fuelled by loans, deposits and direct investment assets.

Moderate increase in foreign holdings of Canadian bonds for two straight years

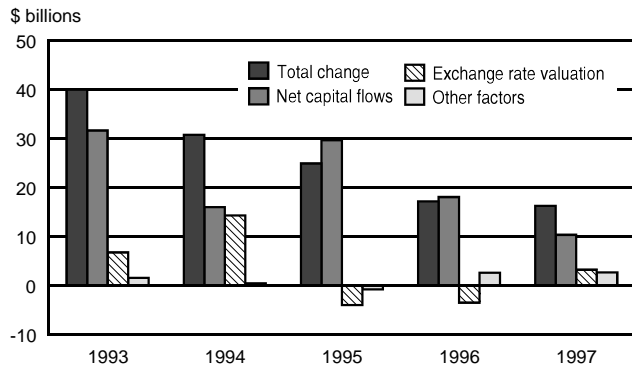
Foreign holdings of Canadian bonds, at \$373 billion, increased by some 5% in each of the last two years. This was less than half of the growth rates registered in the first half of the 1990s.

The increase in 1997 amounted to \$16.2 billion, of which \$10.4 billion came from additional inflows in Canada. The remaining augmentation was due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar (\$3.2 billion) and other valuation adjustments such as from market to par value (\$2.5 billion). In 1996 a strong Canadian dollar decreased the bond liability by \$3.5 billion.

In 1997, non-residents sharply increased their holdings of Canadian corporations' bonds, while

reducing (for the first time in more than 40 years) bonds issued by Canadian governments and their enterprises. However, at \$262 billion, public sector bonds still accounted for the lion's share (70%) of all foreign held Canadian bonds.

Factors explaining the change in Canadian bonds



Canadian direct investment abroad outpaced foreign direct investment in Canada.

Canadian direct investment abroad outpaced foreign direct investment in Canada for the second

year in a row. Canadian firms increased their direct investment capital abroad by 9% to \$194 billion in 1997. This compared with a 7% increase in foreign direct investment in Canada to \$188 billion.

Over the past five years, for each additional dollar of direct investment flow in Canada, there was, on average, \$1.70 flow invested abroad.

Slightly more than half of Canadian direct investment abroad was in the United States. The remainder of Canadian direct investment abroad was well diversified geographically. As for direct investment in Canada, more than two-third originated from the United States and one-fifth from countries of the European Union (including the United Kingdom).

Portfolio investment abroad by Canadian residents, largely held by pension and mutual funds, stood at about one-fifth of Canada's external assets. This share remained almost unchanged in the past 5 years, after having more than doubled in the preceding 10 years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4180-4190 and 4194, 4195.

Canada's international investment position, 1997 (67-202-XPB, \$52) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division. □

Canada's international investment position at year-end

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	\$ billions					
Assets						
Canadian direct investment abroad	111.7	122.4	143.0	161.5	177.0	193.7
Portfolio investment						
Foreign bonds	12.9	17.5	18.3	18.8	21.3	27.5
Foreign stocks	44.7	52.9	62.2	63.4	77.1	84.0
Other investment						
Loans	28.4	30.2	31.2	34.5	39.1	61.1
Allowances	-11.9	-12.2	-12.0	-11.8	-11.3	-10.8
Deposits	57.0	49.1	73.1	78.4	97.0	100.5
Official international reserves	15.1	16.9	17.5	20.8	28.2	25.7
Other assets	40.5	49.4	58.3	59.1	58.4	68.2
Total assets	298.5	326.3	391.7	424.8	486.7	549.8
Liabilities						
Foreign direct investment in Canada	137.9	141.5	154.3	167.7	174.6	187.6
Portfolio investment						
Canadian bonds	244.2	284.1	314.9	339.8	356.9	373.2
Canadian stocks	17.9	23.4	30.8	36.5	47.4	50.6
Canadian money market	36.1	45.9	47.5	46.5	39.3	43.8
Other investment						
Loans	48.3	47.6	45.0	43.6	53.9	49.6
Deposits	96.5	91.4	117.9	109.3	126.8	165.6
Other liabilities	15.7	16.1	17.6	18.2	18.9	18.8
Total liabilities	596.6	650.0	728.0	761.6	817.9	889.2
Net international investment position	-298.1	-323.7	-336.3	-336.9	-331.1	-339.4



OTHER RELEASES

National Graduates Survey

1997

The first data from the 1997 National Graduates Survey of 1995 graduates are now available. The survey, conducted in the summer of 1997 in partnership with Human Resources Development Canada, interviewed 43,000 trade/vocational, college or university graduates about their education, training and labour market experiences, two years after graduation. (A more detailed release of the data and an overview of the findings from the survey are planned for the end of June 1998.)

According to the survey, about four out of five (82%) postsecondary graduates were working two years after graduation. While this is comparable with previous graduating classes of 1982, 1986 and 1990, more college and university graduates (14%) from the class of 1995 were working part-time two years after graduation compared with the earlier cohorts.

Percentage of graduates working two years after graduation

Work activity	Class of 1982	Class of 1986	Class of 1990	Class of 1995
	in June 1984	in May 1988	in June 1992	in June 1997
	%			
Working				
Trade/vocational	70	79	75	78
College	87	89	87	85
University	82	84	83	82
Full-time				
Trade/vocational	60	69	64	66
College	77	82	76	70
University	73	75	73	68
Part-time				
Trade/vocational	10	9	12	11
College	10	8	11	14
University	9	9	10	14

Of those graduates who were working part-time two years after graduation, about one third stated that they could not find full-time work. About two thirds (68%) of all 1995 graduates were working on a full-time basis (30 or more hours per week) two years after graduation.

Many graduates from the class of 1995 delayed their entry into the labour market to pursue additional education, with about 15% completing an additional qualification before June 1997. A number of these graduates were still making the transition into the labour market at the time of the survey.

Higher education continues to significantly improve the likelihood that individuals will find employment after graduation, and in turn lowers the prospects of being unemployed. The overall unemployment rate among the class of 1995 in June 1997 was 10.3%, significantly lower than the rate of 13.2% among 20- to 29-year-olds without a postsecondary degree (Labour Force Survey).

Unemployment among university graduates in June 1997 stood at 8.9% compared with 10.7% for 1990 graduates in June 1992. On the other hand, the unemployment rate among 1995 college graduates remained virtually stable (9.8% in June 1997 compared with 9.5% in June 1992). The unemployment rate among 1995 trade/vocational graduates was 15.4% in June 1997, down about four percentage points compared with the graduating class of 1990 in June 1992. These declines primarily reflect the overall improvement in labour market conditions in 1997 compared with 1992.

Despite the decrease in full-time work, median earnings of 1995 graduates remained relatively high two years after graduation when compared with a similar group of young people without a postsecondary degree.

The 1997 median earnings for university bachelor graduates who were working full-time two years after graduation were \$32,000. The earnings for masters or doctorate graduates were substantially higher at \$47,000 in 1997. College graduates earned \$26,000 in 1997, while trade/vocational graduates earned \$23,000.

For further information on this release, contact Michael Paju (613-951-1522). To obtain tables or make general inquiries, contact Daniel Perrier (613-951-1503), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending February 21, 1998

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending February 21, 1998, increased 5.8% to 4.9 million tonnes from the same period of last year. The number of cars loaded increased 3.7%.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 322 000 tonnes, a 2.8% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures show a decrease of 5.6%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 5.2% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 35.7 million tonnes, up 9.5% from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; Internet: larocque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

January 1998

Chemical firms produced 196 009 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January, up 14.2% from 171 637 tonnes in January 1997.

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The January 1998 issue of Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins (46-002-XPB, \$7/62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836; Internet: desrosi@statcan.ca) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Oils and fats

January 1998

Production of all types of deodorized oils in January 1998 totalled 105 336 tonnes, up 1.5% from 103 782 tonnes in December 1997.

The domestic sales of deodorized margarine oil totalled 11 160 tonnes; the deodorized shortening oil totalled 26 995 tonnes; and the deodorized salad oil totalled 26 657 tonnes in January 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.

The January 1998 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; Internet:

zylspet@statcan.ca) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Dairy statistics

January and February 1998 (preliminary)

Monthly dairy statistics for January and February 1998 are now available.

These data will be included in the January-March 1998 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001QXPB, \$36/\$119) which will be released in May 1998. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, contact Anna Michalowska (1 800 465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufactures

1996

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry are released on CANSIM as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the following table are now available. Data for 63 industries have now been released.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5440, 5441, 5445, 6251, 6850, 6853, 6862, 6866 and 6867.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Clothing industries* (34-252-XPB, \$40), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$40), *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250-XPB, \$40) and *Refined petroleum and coal products industries* (45-250-XPB, \$40). The 1995 issue of *Products shipped by Canadian manufacturers* (31-211-XPB, \$67) is now available. The 1995 issues of the remaining publications will be released shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, look under *Contact* in the following table (fax: 613-951-9499; Internet: Pentlii@statcan.ca).

A technical paper, *Personalized questionnaires for Canada's Annual Survey of Manufactures*, has been issued as a Business and Trade Statistics Field Research Paper. It is available in print (61F0041MPE, \$5) and electronic format (61F0041MIE, free on the Internet) through www.statcan.ca. This paper describes the personalization of the long-form questionnaires of Canada's Annual Survey of Manufactures. Personalization was motivated by the desire to

reduce respondent burden. The paper will be useful to users of manufacturing data and to interested respondents. For further information or to order the

publication, contact John Crysdale (613-951-3589; fax: 613-951-6196; Internet: crysdal@statcan.ca) Enterprise Statistics Division.

Value of shipments

	1995	1996	1995 to 1996	Publication number	Contact		
	\$ millions		% change				
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification)							
Men's and boys' coat (2431)	182.3	185.2	1.6	34-252-XPB	R. Kowaluk	613	951-0600
Men's and boys' suit and jacket (2432)	581.6	599.1	3.0	34-252-XPB	R. Kowaluk	613	951-0600
Women's coat and jacket (2441)	190.5	168.9	-11.3	34-252-XPB	R. Kowaluk	613	951-0600
Other wire products (3059)	618.7	709.7	14.7	41-251-XPB	É. St.-Pierre	613	951-9837
Clay products (from imported clay) (3512)	83.7	103.3	23.4	44-250-XPB	R. Sheldrick	613	951-7199
Structural concrete products (3542)	273.0	300.6	10.1	44-250-XPB	R. Sheldrick	613	951-7199
Gypsum products (3593)	440.1	559.4	27.1	44-250-XPB	R. Sheldrick	613	951-7199
Refined petroleum products (Except lubricating oil and grease) (3611)	17,024.8	19,854.1	16.6	45-250-XPB	R. Sheldrick	613	951-7199
Lubricating oil and grease (3612)	656.9	690.0	5.0	45-250-XPB	R. Sheldrick	613	951-7199



PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat — A weekly review, March 13, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

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<small>Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, 65% of Canadian cities on average of about as high on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.</small>	
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995	4
<small>Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.</small>	
OTHER RELEASES	
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• Short-term Expectations Survey	3
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RELEASE DATES

Week of March 16 to 20, 1998
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1998
16	Canadian attitudes to divorce	1997
17	Labour activities, occupation and industry, unpaid work, place of work, mode of transportation	1996 Census
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	January 1998
19	Canadian international merchandise trade	January 1998
19	Wholesale trade	January 1998
20	Retail trade	January 1998
20	Household facilities by income and other characteristic	1997
