
Federal-Provincial Consultative Council on Statistical Policy

May 5-6, 1994
Ottawa, Ontario



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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL
ON STATISTICAL POLICY

MINUTES

Meeting of May 5 and 6, 1994

Ottawa, Ontario

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF MAY 5 AND 6, 1994

1. Opening Remarks

The Chairperson opened the 21st annual meeting of the Consultative Council on Statistical Policy by welcoming the delegates.

The proposed agenda for the 1994 meeting was approved and the minutes of the previous meeting (June 3-4, 1993) were approved as amended.

2. Statistics Canada Report

Dr. Fellegi advised the delegates that the federal government has decided to partially restore monies originally cut from Statistics Canada's funding in the April 1993 Budget.

Dr. Fellegi reviewed last year's major initiatives and presented ongoing projects and projects undertaken in different fields. The report of the Chief Statistician is attached as Appendix 1.

3. Provincial and Territorial Reports

Provincial and territorial members presented current status and activity reports for their respective statistical agencies (Appendix 2).

4. Provincial and Territorial Issues

Over the next few months, Statistics Canada will review provincial government measures to secure data shared under Section 11 of the *Statistics Act*. This in-depth review will be conducted by the Director of Data Access and Control Services on a one-to-one basis with all provincial organizations. The evaluation will use external expertise to assure process objectivity. In this particular case, Statistics Canada would like to retain the services of a person with experience in administering statistical programs; provincial and territorial focal points were invited to suggest or recommend candidates.

Upon completion of the evaluation, the reports will be discussed with each provincial organization. The overall results will be reported at the 1995 Council meeting.

5. Program Committee Report

Wilf Falk replaced Tom Beynon as Chairperson of the 1994 Program Committee as Mr. Beynon was unavailable. Mr. Falk presented a report on the work of the committee, which contained recommendations on the functioning and effectiveness of the federal-provincial committee system. The recommendations were adopted, with the following modifications:

- delegates agreed that recommendations 6 and 7 on the functioning of the committees were too detailed; changes concerning the scheduling of meetings and the creation of a program committee should be handled without specific mention in the terms of reference of the Council;
- the mandate of the Committee on Data Dissemination should be extended for another two years and reviewed again at that time. Dr. Fellegi suggested that the program committee concept apply to all committees, including Data Dissemination. This was approved.

The Program Committee's December 2, 1993 minutes and agenda are attached as Appendix 3.

6. Population Estimates: Ongoing Issues

Ralph Joyce, Statistical Focal Point for the Northwest Territories, presented material on this topic (Appendix 4).

7. Communications and Operations Field

Yvon Goulet gave an update on marketing, pricing and licensing initiatives. Mr. Goulet indicated that a major review of all of Statistics Canada publications has just been completed and changes can be expected. New products on CD-ROM were also introduced in the market. Statistics Canada is making every effort to implement a common look and feel for all its electronic products.

Martin Podehl made a short presentation on Internet and StatsCan Online. The presentation material is attached as Appendix 5.

8. Interprovincial Trade Flows Initiatives

George Courage reported that the project for the 1990 Interprovincial Trade and the I/O Model will proceed on schedule. The project has limited funding for future years, and therefore may be insufficient to undertake data collection in areas where the data are weak (e.g. services). Unless additional funds are found, the group will have to rely largely on existing data and on modelling. Statistics Canada is looking for additional funding from federal departments. By financially supporting this program, the provinces have expressed their desire for the project to continue under present conditions.

Stewart Wells indicated that Statistics Canada has earmarked half a million dollars for permanent funding of this project and is still seeking funding, notably from Industry Canada and a consortium of the provinces and territories. Subject to a final

funding decision, the project is expected to be carried out on an ongoing basis. Provincial tables will be produced every four years.

9. Information Update from Business and Trade Statistics Field

International Trade Statistics: Jacob Ryten reported that Canada Customs is not going to abdicate its responsibility to intercept, inspect and release merchandise and, accordingly, report on imports. It is expected that Canada Customs will ask large exporters and importers for a monthly summary, as is already being done in many cases for exports. Statistics Canada will have to provide some assistance to obtain detailed records summarized into information that is manageable and meaningful.

Births and Deaths Project: this project yields considerable information on economic activity by province and by industry. The process must be made more time-efficient; a time series has to be built and a matrix by industry has to be developed to make it more effective.

Investments in Capital Stock: no changes are expected. Provincial and territorial governments will receive the materials they usually receive, as well as the preliminary, actual and revised intentions. On top of that, a pilot survey will be conducted this year so that a quarterly survey (including estimates) may begin next year.

Revisions to the Consumer Price Index: Mr. Ryten indicated that this topic will be discussed in detail at the June meeting of the Federal-Provincial Committee on Business Statistics.

Integration of Canadian and U.S. Statistical Systems: a North American Classification is likely to be in place by January 1997.

10. Information Update from Social, Institutions and Labour Statistics Field

Status of the 1996 Census: at the moment, it is assumed that the 1996 Census will proceed.

National Census Test (NCT): the results are not yet available, but production is on schedule. A full discussion of the results from the NCT will take place at the June meeting of the Federal-Provincial Committee on the Census of Population.

The delegates also received information updates on the Labour Force Survey Redesign, the Survey on Labour and Income Dynamics, the National Population Health Survey and the National Longitudinal Survey of Children. Related papers are attached as Appendix 6.

11. Information Update from National Accounts and Analytical Studies Field

Integration of Provincial and National Accounts: Stewart Wells gave an overview of the recommendations made on the integration of provincial and national accounts. Given the diverse nature of the available price indexes and the differences in the price deflation process, full integration of the constant dollar estimates will not be possible for the foreseeable future. The two sets of accounts will be reconciled as much as possible at the constant dollar level, but they will be fully reconcilable at the current dollar level.

Darryl Rhoades made a presentation on the *Industrial Monitor* (Appendix 7).

12. Nomination of the Program Committee

The provincial and territorial focal point component of the Program Committee will consist of Luc Bessette, Clifford Marks and Ron McMahon. It was recommended that Mr. Bessette serve as chairperson.

Statistics Canada representatives nominated by Dr. Fellegi were Ernie Boyko, Dick Collins and Phil Smith. Denis Desjardins will serve as an ex-officio committee member.

The nominations and recommendations were accepted by the Council.

13. Other Business

The delegate from Saskatchewan raised the issue that some data from the Prairie provinces are still being aggregated and published regionally. The Chief Statistician will convey Mr. McMahon's concerns to the appropriate divisions.

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL
ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

LIST OF DELEGATES AND PARTICIPANTS

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL
ON STATISTICAL POLICY

LIST OF DELEGATES AND PARTICIPANTS

Delegates

Chairperson:	Ivan Fellegi	Chief Statistician of Canada Statistics Canada
Secretary:	Denis Desjardins	Director General Marketing and Information Services Branch
Newfoundland	George Courage	Director, Newfoundland Statistics Agency
Prince Edward Island	John Palmer	Director, Economics, Statistics and Fiscal Analysis Division, Department of Finance
Nova Scotia	Paul Dober	Director, Statistics Branch, Department of Economic Development
New Brunswick	Clifford Marks	Director, New Brunswick Statistics Agency
Quebec	Luc Bessette	Director General, Quebec Bureau of Statistics
Ontario	Linton Cornwall	Manager, Statistics Section, Ministry of Treasury and Economics
Manitoba	Wilf Falk	Director, Manitoba Bureau of Statistics
Saskatchewan	Ron McMahon	Director, Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics
Alberta	Bill Hyshka	Director, Alberta Bureau of Statistics
British Columbia	Tom Beynon	Director of Statistics, BC STATS

Northwest
Territories

Ralph Joyce

Territorial Statistician,
Northwest Territories Bureau
of Statistics

Participants

Statistics
Canada

Jacob Ryten

Assistant Chief Statistician,
Business and Trade Statistics
Field

Statistics
Canada

Bruce Petrie

Assistant Chief Statistician,
Social, Institutions and
Labour Statistics Field

Statistics
Canada

Yvon Goulet

Assistant Chief Statistician,
Communications and Operations
Field

Statistics
Canada

Yvon Fortin

Assistant Chief Statistician,
Management Services Field

Statistics
Canada

Stewart
Wells

Assistant Chief Statistician,
National Accounts and
Analytical Studies Field

Statistics
Canada

Martin
Podehl

Director, Dissemination
Division

Statistics
Canada

Darryl
Rhoades

Director, Industry Measures
and Analysis Division

Statistics
Canada

Gail Aubé

A/Head, Federal-Provincial
Relations Secretariat,
Communications Division

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL
ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

AGENDA

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL
ON STATISTICAL POLICY
MAY 5 AND 6, 1994

AGENDA

Simon A. Goldberg Conference Room
Ottawa, Ontario

Thursday, May 5

9:00 AM Opening Remarks

- Adoption of the Agenda
- Approval of the Minutes of the 1993 Meeting

9:15 AM Report of the Chief Statistician of Canada
Ivan Fellegi

10:00 AM Break

10:15 AM Provincial and Territorial Reports
Provincial and Territorial Statistical Focal Points

11:15 AM Federal-Provincial Issues

Yvon Fortin

- Provincial Government Restructuring:
General Discussion
- Impact on Data-Sharing Agreements

11:45 AM Program Committee Report

Wilf Falk

- Committee Report
- Committee Structure Recommendations

12:15 PM LUNCH - Executive Dining Room

1:30 PM Population Estimates: Ongoing Issues

Ralph Joyce

2:30 PM Communications and Operations Field

Yvon Goulet

- Marketing, Pricing and Licensing Initiatives
- Online Dissemination
- Other

3:15 PM Break

3:30 PM Inter-Provincial Trade Flows Initiative
George Courage

4:00 PM Business and Trade Statistics Field
Jacob Ryten

- Quarterly Capital Expenditure Survey Initiative
- Revisions to the Consumer Price Index
- Business Births and Deaths Project
- Integration of Canadian and U.S. Statistical Systems: Directions
- International Trade Statistics: Directions
- Other

5:00 PM RECEPTION - Simon A. Goldberg Conference Room

Friday, May 6

9:00 AM Social, Institutions and Labour Statistics Field
Bruce Petrie

- 1996 National Census Test
- 1996 Census Status
- Labour Force Survey Redesign
- New Longitudinal Surveys
- Population Health Survey
- Other

10:15 AM Break

10:30 AM National Accounts and Analytical Studies Field
Stewart Wells

- Integration of Economic Statistics
- Industrial Monitor Project
- Other

11:30 AM Nominations to the Program Committee

11:45 AM Other Business
Concluding Remarks

APPENDIX 1

REPORT OF THE CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF CANADA

**TO THE 1994 MEETING OF THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

**Presentation by the Chief Statistician on Recent
Developments at Statistics Canada**

1. Budget Restoration

At our last meeting last May, I told you about the impact of the April 1993 Budget from the Minister of Finance. Let me summarize the various budget reductions imposed on Statistics Canada:

Three series of cuts have been announced:

- a) Cuts adding up to a \$15.4 million per annum base reduction by 97/98 were announced in the April 1993 Budget;
- b) Another base cut of \$1.7 million, effective April 1, 1994 was announced last August;
- c) Cuts adding up to a \$7 million per annum base reduction by 97/98 were announced to us in December 93 and were part of the February 94 Budget announced reductions.

I mentioned to you last May that the following three options had been developed to cope with these reductions:

Options:

- a) Generalized program cut, reducing the quality, timeliness, frequency and/or detail of a wide range of statistical output;
- b) To drop the latest (and very relevant) programs that recently were funded in response to the need for better information in the areas of health, education, social safety nets, the service economy and interprovincial trade;
- c) to cancel the 1996 Census.

On September 23, 1993 I met with deputy ministers of key federal departments and I received strong support that the first two options should be avoided, and received an agreement that a decision on the 1996 Census could only be taken by Cabinet. At that meeting emerged a fourth option that would consist of a complete exemption from the announced budget cuts.

I am pleased to inform you that the Government has decided to give Statistics Canada some form of "restoration" that corresponds approximately to the cuts imposed in the April 1993 Budget.

GENERAL BUDGET SITUATION
STATISTICS CANADA

(\$ Million)

Reductions	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98
April 93 Budget	(5.06)	(8.31)	(11.63)	(15.38)
August 93	(1.69)	(1.66)	(1.66)	(1.66)
December 93	(3.20)	(6.40)	(7.00)	(7.00)
TOTAL	(9.95)	(16.37)	(20.29)	(24.04)
Restoration by TB				
January 94	7.66	10.01	13.05	15.63
Difference	(2.29)	(6.36)	(7.24)	(8.41)

2. 1991 Census Data Release

The 1991 Census activities are almost over. The main 2A and 2B data releases have been done. The 2B "profiles" (overview of different Census characteristics) were published in electronic format. Release of profile publications will be completed for mid-summer.

An innovative agreement was concluded with Prentice-Hall Canada concerning printing of *Focus on Canada*. According to this agreement, the 11 English brochures and the 11 French ones will be printed and marketed by the Prentice-Hall company on booklet-size paper format and in electronic format, with printing on request (certain universities). Such an agreement satisfies the needs of both Statistics Canada and the concerned university clients.

Sales should amount to more than double the total first expected, thanks to an extensive university marketing program organized by Prentice-Hall.

The price of the *Focus on Canada* publication has been reduced to \$9; it was originally expected to vary between \$10 and \$15.

Statistics Canada should fully recover its printing costs, instead of showing an anticipated loss of over \$50,000.

Three widely released microdata files (on families, individuals and households) will be published on magnetic tape for mid-summer. With these files, users will be able to produce different Census cross-tabulations at the geographic scales of Canada, the provinces and the CMAs. File production on CD-ROM is planned for the fall of 1994.

3. Violence Against Women Survey

This path-breaking survey received, deservedly, enormous attention already. Needless to say, it touches on an issue of enormous sensitivity, but also one of policy importance. It represents a perfect illustration of several important points.

First that we can carry out surveys even in an area of such exceptional difficulty if we approach it with the care and sensitivity that it deserves.

Second that the Canadian public is willing to trust us with their most confidential information -- again, of course, if we are careful in our approach.

Third that our public standing has never been higher: media references to our release had the general tone of "now that Statistics Canada has spoken, there can be no disputing the facts. Now let us get on with the policy discussion facilitated by these data." Such a public standing is at the very essence of our usefulness to Canadian society and we must guard it at all costs.

Fourth it is not enough to release data; we must draw out its policy implications -- as we did in connection with this survey. Apart from the shocking information we released, the way we handled this survey made me very proud to belong to Statistics Canada.

4. Education

The first edition of the *Education Quarterly Review* was published on April 15th, 1994. Not only does this publication summarize the most recent educational data, it places more emphasis on the integration and analysis of a much wider variety of education-related data. It replaces the *Education Statistics Bulletin* and other specialized publications containing data from specific sources. Initial client reactions to the publication were very positive.

The work being done in cooperation with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada and dealing with the development of educational indicators, is progressing well. A report providing

recommendations on relevant concepts is to be presented to ministers in January, 1995, at the latest.

5. Health Statistics

The National Population Health Survey (NPHS) will begin its first 12-month cycle of data collection in late May, 1994 and have four collection periods, the final one in February, 1995. This survey is the major component of a concerted effort to improve the information available to support the development and evaluation of health policies and programs in Canada during a time of economic and fiscal pressures on the health care system. The survey will produce information to both monitor programs and improve our understanding of the determinants of "chronic good health." Longitudinal — "outcome" monitoring. Further potential through linkage.

6. Labour Force Survey Redesign

The redesign of the Labour Force Survey is continuing, and progress has been made on a number of fronts:

- Computer Assisted Interviewing was successfully implemented from November 1993 to March 1994.
- The sample design has been finalized, and features adoption of preliminary 1996 CMA's, explicit high and low income strata in major urban areas, and a re-orientation of the sample allocation to optimize the design for provincial and national estimates.
- An extended sample has been optimized for production of estimates for Unemployment Insurance Regions.
- A major overhaul of the questionnaire is underway which will include content additions, and changes to take full advantage of Computer Assisted Interviewing. A parallel run of the new questionnaire and new processing systems for the survey will be carried out in 1996, with plans to historically adjust time series based on factors derived during the parallel run.

7. Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH)

We are making major changes to the way the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours of Work is carried out. Since January, 1993, two questions have been added to the form employers attach to their employees' payments to Revenue Canada. These questions (total number of employees and gross monthly earnings) will allow us to considerably improve estimations on payrolls and employment in institutions and to reduce the response burden and program costs.

Here are other planned changes for the survey:

- A new sample stratification which will greatly simplify the actual survey plan and reduce the renewal negative effects observed since the beginning of the survey in 1993.
- A modified monitoring and imputation system will allow for extraction, for follow-up purposes, of only the most important questionnaires.

First, we plan to start integrating administrative data with estimates with the March, 1994 data release at the end of May; then, we will apply the monitoring and imputation system starting with the data collected in the recall month of August, 1994. A historical revision will prevent a break in continuity with respect to data.

8. National Longitudinal Survey of Children

Objectives

The primary objective of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children (NLSC) is the development of a database on the characteristics and life experiences of children as they grow from infancy to adulthood. The first collection cycle will be initiated in the Fall of 1994 and will focus on young children (0-11 years of age).

Current status

Presently, the parent questionnaires are being finalized in preparation for a field test in June 1994. Focus group tests are now being conducted on the child self-completed questionnaire as well as on the teachers' and principals' questionnaires.

9. International Adult Literacy Survey

Objectives

The International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS) is a collaborative study designed to inform both educational and labour market policy and program development activities in participating countries. The study builds on successful studies conducted over the past decade in Canada and the U.S.

At this time Canada, the United States, Mexico, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland, Switzerland, New Zealand and Poland have agreed to participate in the study.

The primary objective of the study is:

to shed light on the relationship between micro-economic variables, such as individual literacy, educational attainment, labour market participation and employment, and macro-economic issues such as economic competitiveness, growth, and restructuring.

Historically, data on educational attainment have been used as a proxy in this kind of analysis. The U.S. and Canadian literacy assessments have amply demonstrated how misleading these attainment-based analyses can be.

Secondarily, the study will allow policy makers to explore the social dimensions of the measured literacy skill deficit and focus remedial efforts on the most needy. Specifically, the study will enable governments to:

identify sub-populations which are economically and socially disadvantaged by their literacy skill profiles.

Finally, IALS represents a rare opportunity to avoid the effort associated with post hoc reconciliation of data for the purposes of reliable international comparison. Thus, the study seeks, through a unique collaboration of national policy makers, statistical experts, measurement experts, and multilateral organizations, to:

establish, a priori, the comparability of assessments of adult literacy.

We believe this is an important reason for multilateral organizations such as the OECD, UNESCO and the EC to support the study. The direct assessment of adult literacy is a relatively new area of measurement, the results of which have profound economic consequences. To date, the Canadian and U.S. governments have invested roughly US\$40,000,000 in the development and application of the measurement protocol. A modest investment on the part of these institutions will ensure access to the measures for use in other member countries.

Methodology

The study will see the administration of a background questionnaire and a proficiency test to a probability sample of roughly 3,000 adults in each participating country.

The proficiency test will assess three aspects of literacy: **prose literacy, document literacy, and quantitative literacy.**

Output

The study will generate an international comparative report which will focus on the similarities and differences in the literacy profiles of participating countries and their implications for national and international policy making.

The study will also generate a fully documented dataset which will be available for analysis by researchers.

Management

The study is being managed by the Special Surveys Group at Statistics Canada. Apart from having designed the assessment to be used, the Educational Testing Service has been contracted to deliver key elements of the study, including the statistical analysis of the pilot survey, the statistical analysis of the main survey and the drafting of the international comparative report.

Oversight for the study will be provided through a Steering Committee chaired by Canada. Each participating country will hold seats on this committee along with representatives from the OECD, the EC and UNESCO.

10. Value of Household Work

New estimates of the value of household work, for the year 1992, were released in articles published in *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* and the *Canadian Economic Observer*. The estimates are based on information from the Statistics Canada Time Use Survey. Three different valuation approaches are reported, with breakdowns by province and by gender. The estimates indicate that work done in Canadian households was worth between \$211 billion and \$319 billion in 1992.

11. Sentencing Study

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics release a study entitled "Sentencing in Adult Criminal Provincial Courts - 1991 and 1992."

The study was based on data from six jurisdictions: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and Yukon.

The study was the first of its kind in Canada and was made possible by the implementation of the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS).

12. Underground Economy

An analytical study of the possible size of the underground economy was conducted. Results were presented at two conferences, one sponsored by Laurentian University in Sudbury and the other by the Fraser Institute in Vancouver. The full study will be published as a volume in a new *Studies in National Accounting* series and a shorter summary will also be published in the *Canadian Economic Observer*. The analysis indicates that, at a maximum, the underground economy (depending on how it is defined) represents 1% to 5% of Canadian GDP.

13. Environmental Accounting

A preliminary report on Statistics Canada's Green Plan concerning environmental accounting was prepared for presentation to an international forum in London, England. The report, which will be published later in the year, summarizes the conceptual framework of the new national calculation of the environmental component and provides insight into the work done so far to produce the time series estimates. This important activity is part of Statistics Canada's strategy for establishing sustainable development indicators.

14. Public Sector Assets and Liabilities

Understanding of debts and deficits was enhanced by the release of *Public Sector Assets and Liabilities, Historical Overview* in early April 1994. The publication presents balance sheet statistics for all three levels of government and government business enterprises. For the federal and the provincial and territorial governments, estimated net debt statistics are included as of March 31, 1994. The publication also includes an article, *What Is Government Debt?*, that explains major differences in the measurement of government net debt using the Public Accounts, the Financial Management System and the System of National Accounts.

15. Profile of Growth in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

A new publication entitled *Strategies for Success* summarizes the results of a survey of small- and medium-sized businesses in Canada. The special survey profiles a group of firms that grew rapidly in the late 1980s. It focuses on their activities, business strategies and characteristics. The survey summarizes the factors that were perceived by small, growing firms as important to their growth. It examines strategies in which they felt they outpaced their competitors. It investigates the importance attributed to new marketing, technology, input-sourcing, human resource and management strategies. Finally, it profiles training, research and development, innovative, and export activities.

The survey found that the most important difference between the fastest growing small firms and those with less stellar growth is the emphasis placed on innovative activity. The top group rated their ability to adopt technology 12% higher on the scale than the less successful group. The top group also rated their ability to use R&D to innovate as 42% higher.

Firms placed little importance on government programs designed to help business. The only programs that seemed to be moderately valued were R&D tax credits and export subsidies that helped firms explore and develop new markets.

In terms of human resource strategies, the fastest growing firms actually had lower training expenditures than their less successful counterparts.

16. Longitudinal Database of Individual Taxfilers

The construction of the longitudinal database for a sample of individual taxfilers was completed for the period 1982-90. We intend to add additional years of data as they become available. This provides a source of data for longitudinal income data analysis that can be used while we wait for SLID data to accumulate.

17. StatsCan Online

Following a successful market test of a prototype using International Trade Data, the Agency is proceeding with the fullfledged implementation of StatsCan Online. In the fall of 1994, we plan to have the CANSIM base on this platform. Eventually, all product lines, including census data, will be available through the network. The system will be flexible enough to still permit secondary distribution through the private sector.

18. Tertiary Sector

We are still achieving important progress in improving our tertiary sector statistics, in part through international cooperation. The insurance industry constitutes a good example of such an effort. In all countries, it is subjected to regulations that impose, in addition to a unique operational framework, precise data collection standards. However, with the Voorburg Group established and directed by Statistics Canada, we succeeded in obtaining an agreement on the type of data to collect from this industry and on the collection procedures. That is an excellent example of the importance of international cooperation: in addition to the pooling of design efforts in a complex area, we have also achieved international data compatibility. And this is not the only case where we expect similar advantages. Apart from the agreements concerning

important industries like informatics, audiovisual, telecommunications, security services, engineering and architecture—of which we should be proud—we are combining our resources to come to an agreement on banking sector standards. If we succeed, we will be able to state with confidence that we stand among the main stakeholders in the creation of the international infrastructure needed to establish comparable statistics on businesses.

19. Survey of Business Births and Deaths

We initiated a sample survey to shed light on one of the major policy issues of the day: how many new businesses are "born" in a given period and how many go out of business. Combining that with other data already available in the Agency, we should be able to shed light not only on the magnitude of the phenomenon, but more importantly on significant factors determining business successes and failures.

20. Large Enterprises Program

We started this project in recognition of the fact that large enterprises need to be handled differently from small and medium sized businesses. First, because of their size, they tend to be included in most of our business surveys and hence we impose on them an enormous reporting burden. Second, they account for a very large proportion of economic activity, so the reliability of their reporting is of crucial importance to us. Third, there is an opportunity to coordinate our various collection activities with them, resulting in both more harmonized data for us and a lessened reporting burden for them. This year we should achieve our target number of surveyed large enterprises—somewhat in excess of three hundred. Our challenge will be to keep up to date our knowledge of their continuously evolving organizations, to preserve the good relations we have fostered, to ensure that we collect from them consistent data in our various surveys, and to negotiate arrangements with them that keep their effective reporting burden to a minimum.

21. Single Business Registration Number

Under the terms of a protocol with Revenue Canada, Statistics Canada is now the sole source of industrial coding for Revenue Canada's GST, PD, and income tax records.

- previously, Revenue Canada coded some record types. There were different work forces, different versions of SIC and different coding traditions;
- the protocol is unprecedented and reflects the new importance given to industry coding. Someone has been

reading the Wilks report. Auditors have decided that coding must proceed in a systematic fashion;

- the protocol results from Revenue Canada's concern that the SBRN project be launched under the best possible conditions;
- the protocol provides scope for investment in an expert coding system to be co-used by Revenue Canada and by Statistics Canada.

22. Study of Alternative Sources of International Trade Statistics

The study of Alternative Sources of International Trade statistics was completed. The conclusions were: limits to information provided by business records; registration of exporters is a must; losses in information are inevitable.

- a users conference later this year will help underscore to Canada Customs the importance of data and the extent of documented loss if significant changes in Customs procedures take place;
- joint approach with Canada Customs to auto and aircraft industry to agree on direct reporting, preferably by EDI;
- use of the SBRN initiative to ensure that all exporters and importers are identified and registered.

23. NAFTA - SIC Charter

Canada, Mexico and the United States are committed to develop and institute comparable industrial classification by 1997.

The new classification will:

- reflect a thorough overhaul of the sections dealing with business services, high technology and emerging industries;
- be compatible with Europe's at the two digit level;
- be broken into categories which will be more defensible as they will be grounded in a theoretical approach to classifications. Right now, excessive pragmatism has rendered classifications unbalanced and categories do not reflect any consistent set of principles.

APPENDIX 2

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL PROGRAM REPORTS

**TO THE 1994 MEETING OF THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

1994 NEWFOUNDLAND ACTIVITY REPORT

Over the past year we received more requests from business students. This increase could be caused by Statistics Canada's decision to forward Newfoundland telephone calls to the Halifax Regional Office. This decision left the local Statistics Canada Reference Centre assisting only people who visited the office.

In February, the Reference Centre closed and the holdings were transferred to the Public Libraries Board. My understanding is that the Board has a full subscription to all Statistics Canada publications. I anticipate even more business requests as a result of the Reference Centre shutting down.

Over the past year we have been putting more effort into obtaining information from provincial government files. We have received the annual social assistance file from the Department of Social Services for the past two years. A report was released in the fall which looked at changes in the caseload from 1991 to 1992 and at the cases which received assistance in both 1991 and 1992. The social assistance file is now being received quarterly and will be used to determine changes in the size and characteristics of the social assistance caseload. The work on this file has led to the Department referring to us requests for information on cases and people receiving Social Assistance.

Information is being received on job creation projects sponsored by provincial government departments. A report was recently published giving information on the characteristics of people using the projects in 1992-93, the characteristics of persons who were on projects six consecutive years and the length, size, sponsor etc. of the projects.

We gained access to the driver's licence and the motor vehicle licence files in January 1994. The drivers's licence file is now being examined with the aim of monitoring migration within the provinces. The motor vehicle licence file will be used to provide information for the Department of Environment on engine size and age of vehicles. Information such as age, type and geographic location of vehicles will also be produced from the file.

We are now arranging to access the Worker's Compensation Company file with a view to getting information on the type, size and location of businesses in the province.

As well, an agreement is being negotiated with CEIC which would give us access to a number of their files for research. Work has been proceeding on this agreement for over a year and a final draft has been prepared.

We continue to avail ourselves of the Statistics Canada Small Area Data Group to obtain information on UI beneficiaries and income tax filers. Responsibility for the technical aspects of the Small Business Data Agreement was given to us by Enterprise Newfoundland and Labrador while they continue to pay for the data.

I see all of these projects as a means by which we can obtain additional information on the province, often by geographic areas. I believe this is going to be exceedingly important in the future as governments continue to cut back on the funds available. We were moving in this direction but it has taken on more emphasis in the past year as the provincial government has established a committee to oversee the implementation of 17 economic zones for planning. We recently prepared a booklet listing boundaries and the communities in each of the seventeen economic zones. As well, we are putting together information from the Census, Economic Dependency Profiles and Social Services files for these economic zones.

1994 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACTIVITY REPORT

The Economics, Statistics and Federal Fiscal Relations Division is within the Department of the Provincial Treasury. This Division has lost one staff position in the last year and now consists of a staff of four persons: John Palmer (Director), one economist, one statistical assistant and one secretary. The director is the Statistical Focal Point for Prince Edward Island and is a member of the National Statistical Council. The division is responsible for federal/provincial relations, tax policy, economic information and provincial statistical services. The division assists the Minister and Deputy Minister in federal/provincial finance discussions and on statistical matters.

The division continues to produce a number of statistical publications: *The Annual Statistical Review*, *the Quarterly Statistical Review*, *Prince Edward Island Statistical Summary... At a Glance*, *Financial Reports* and *Economic Trends*.

As the division has only one statistical person, we rely heavily on Statistics Canada for the majority of data we require. The provincial departments also provide data, especially for the annual and quarterly reviews. The director has found that Statistics Canada reports, information and data are extremely important to all aspects of the division's work.

The Economics, Statistics and Federal Fiscal Relations Division continue to reinforce the importance of Statistics Canada as a valuable source of information and of statistics within the provincial government.

The division continues to sustain statistical activities within the province and is aided by the extremely good working relationship it has with the Statistics Canada regional office in Halifax and national office in Ottawa.

1994 NOVA SCOTIA ACTIVITY REPORT

On March 11th, 1994 the Statistics Branch of the Department of Economic Development moved to the Department of Finance and was renamed the Statistics Division within Revenue and Taxation. The move also involved other divisions, including the Economic Policy and Analysis Division. The Executive Director of Revenue and Taxation is Mrs. Marilyn Gaudet. The Department of Finance will be reorganized by late 1994.

This is the first time the Nova Scotia Statistical Focal Point has changed departments since its creation under the 1971 *Statistics Act*. One vacant position was lost in the transfer, reducing the staff to a director, four research and statistical officers and a secretary. With the move to Finance, all staff now have a computer and are connected to a LAN.

The Division's activities are now being reviewed in light of possible changes to the mandate and fiscal constraints. The latter has already severely limited the free distribution of publications, and from 1994 to 1997, all operating budgets within the Department must be reduced by 18.5%. The only activity cut to date is the annual survey of commercial space in the Halifax Metro Area.

Over the past year, the Division has continued to produce its monthly economic indicators, the annual *Facts at a Glance* and *Statistical Review*. New fact books on Nova Scotia and the Halifax Metro Area are at the printer, along with profiles of the province's five regions. A new *Directory of Manufacturers* was released in March on hard copy and diskette. Import and Export Quarterlies and *Construction Activity Report* are still released three times a year. A directory of the provinces' largest employers was updated in 1993, and a series of population projections at the Census Division level is underway.

While all activities will be reviewed, the Division hopes to continue providing extensive service to the business community through the Department of Economic Development.

1994 NEW BRUNSWICK ACTIVITY REPORT

During the past year it has been pretty much business as usual for the New Brunswick Statistics Agency. Our responsibilities and activities have not changed from those outlined in my report last year. To continue to build on our ability to service requests for statistical information from within the government, we have been purchasing Statistics Canada data on CD-ROM where available—Census profiles, TIERS, Cansim and LMAS. We hope that Statistics Canada is considering the CD medium for the SAAD database.

During 1993/94, our analytical activities continued to make use of the Input/Output tables and the SPSP/M from Statistics Canada, including studies and projects in the following areas:

- food production
- forest products
- highway and bridge construction
- tourist projects
- defence base closure
- personal consumption - impact on revenue
- impact of proposed changes to sales tax on consumable income.

Work in the area of demography included:

- population and household projections - province and regions
- demographic profiles for watershed regions, social assistance districts and the Fundy Model Forest area
- notices of Census data releases and 3 Census bulletins
- bulletins on the quarterly population estimates.

Other activities included:

- assembled socio-economic profiles for 3 communities for the Program for Older Workers' Adjustment
- 3 issues of *News Brief on Statistics and Analysis*
- initial discussions on a study of economic impact of heritage sites
- contributed financially to the Interprovincial Trade and Census Cultural Labour Force projects.

For some time we have wanted to explore the statistical potential of our provincial sales tax file. As a first step, we attempted a small match of business listings in the tax file with the Business Register. Using a list of about 2200 vendors in the Fredericton area, we were able to match about one-half with the BR using name and address information. Perusal of the others suggested that we could code the likely SIC of most of the other businesses without much difficulty. With a local knowledge of

these businesses, we might then be able to reduce the number of unmatched cases. Other reviews of the content of the tax file are underway. It is thus too early to say whether we will proceed to actual use of the file.

We have moved to the Windows environment and our department has adopted the MS Office suite, so we have had to spend some time getting acquainted with new software. In addition, the development of a government-wide network is allowing us to experiment with the electronic distribution of our statistical bulletins. As required by the government's Information Technology Strategy, our department has been developing a Strategic Information Plan over the past six months, at the same time expanding network connections to all branches and introducing e-mail to many employees with little or no previous PC exposure. In addition, all departmental employees should soon have access to the Internet.

In 1988, the government of New Brunswick adopted the report of an Information Management Study which recommended an Information Technology Strategy to guide the government in the management of information resources. In the words of the report the goal is "to establish an information management framework which will effectively support decision-making at the operational, tactical and strategic levels throughout the Government."

One of the tenets of this report was that departments would share information across organizational lines to meet program needs, within appropriate levels of security and privacy. The expectation was that such data sharing would increase efficiency of data collection and management, and provide improved information to support the design and delivery of government programs. In the past two years, the Policies and Priorities Committee of Cabinet has approved four information sharing initiatives; action is ongoing for the following:

1. approval was given to the Department of Health and Community Services to draft legislation authorizing it to share with other departments some non-medical information (such as name, address, sex, date of birth) collected for Medicare purposes;
2. amendments to the *Revenue Administration Act* will allow the Department of Finance to share information for the purpose of administering provincial statutes and related programs;
3. a Task Force on Data Sharing and Protection of Privacy (with representation from six departments) was established to study the conflict between unrestricted access by government departments and the public to government held data and protection of individual privacy and commercial confidentiality. It will also make recommendations to

government about how best to manage this conflict so that the former objective is accomplished to the extent possible, while the latter is ensured;

4. approved a recommendation from the Task Force on Data Sharing and Protection of Privacy to build a pilot Customer Service File containing name, sex, date of birth, telephone number, an ID number using the Medicare registrants file and the Drivers' License file. This limited effort in linking files is intended to address the technical difficulties in building and maintaining such a file as well as requirements for protection against unauthorized access.

The efforts underway in New Brunswick to develop a data sharing environment within the provincial government administration have identified three alternatives:

1. adapt existing departmental legislation to make sharing possible;
2. enact privacy legislation, possibly an integrated Right-to-Information and Privacy Act as has been done in several provinces;
3. adopt a statement of policy and principles with respect to the use within government of information on individuals, with an overseeing role assigned to a position such as the Ombudsman.

Building upon its success in attracting telemarketing activity to the province, the government is now pushing the information highway to the forefront. The private sector telephone utility has completed its fibre optic ring around the province, extending digital services to all its customers—the first province or state to achieve this. A task force with members from government, industry and academia was set up to explore the opportunities in this area. It has recently reported and the government has moved quickly to act on its recommendations. A minister and staff have been appointed with specific responsibilities to advance New Brunswick interests with the involvement of the private and academic sectors. Recently, a one-day conference on the topic was organized by government officials with local and national speakers, including the Privacy Commissioner of Canada. The topic was also addressed in a symposium—Transportation and Communication in the Regional Economy—held last month by the law faculty of UNB.

The government of New Brunswick is proceeding with the application of information technology to the delivery of provincial services with a vision very much like that described in the federal *Blueprint for Renewing Government Services Using Information Technology*. There are several health and education

related networks now in operation or in the planning stage, the revenue collection process is being re-engineered and the government has pilot projects underway to test alternative delivery of certain services. Later this year, New Brunswickers will be using magnetic cards in accessing physician services period reflecting the rapidly growing interest in data exchanges, the current sitting of the provincial legislature saw the approval of a motion introduced by an opposition MLA recommending the appointment of a Privacy Commissioner. While advocating a development strategy to achieve the potential of the information highway, the Task Force recognized that the advancement of the highway would be impeded if it was not built in such a way as to protect individual privacy and security. One of its recommendations called for the safeguarding of privacy and security, including legislation if required.

Building on this attention, the Atlantic premiers have instructed their IT committee to consider the feasibility of an online data service to promote the commercial use of data drawn from government files. A recent meeting had representatives from online services in Manitoba and British Columbia as well as Statistics Canada to discuss experiences and interest.

With respect to our own statistical plans for this year, we are initiating, in association with our Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, a survey of aquaculture activity in the province. There are approximately 70 sites (45 owners) involved in raising salmon. Sales last year were in the order of \$100 million, rivalling the value of sea fish landings. Our production volume is about one-half of that in BC. Employment only totals 500, but there may be another 1500 in associated supplying industries (feed, cages, processing, packaging, training, etc.). Some of the pioneers in the industry are now experimenting with other species. If they are successful this could help to overcome losses in the supply of traditional species.

1994 QUEBEC ACTIVITY REPORT

Government context

In Quebec, the document *Québec's Public Finances*¹ set the stage for 1993-94. The same themes were evident in the finance conference held in February 1993. Salary and budget cuts and review of government services were on the governmental and legislative agenda.

First, Bill 102² froze salaries of Quebec civil servants for two years, and also imposed a 1% reduction in expenditures on compensation and fringe benefits for government employees. This 1% reduction will result in three mandatory unpaid days off both this year and next year. Next, Bill 198³, sponsored by a member of cabinet, imposed a 20% cut in the number of public servants by 1996 and a further 12% cut by 1998 in the public and parapublic sectors.

In addition, the government of Quebec has begun a government reorganization, in which all government products and services will be reviewed and evaluated.

Effects of these measures on the Bureau de la statistique du Québec (BSQ)

Two managerial positions were cut at the BSQ resulting in elimination of the administrative unit responsible for financial and general statistics. For 1994-95, the Bureau has eliminated six positions (4% of its personnel). For the first time in its history, the Bureau had to lay off employees. The Bureau made operational and capital budget cuts as well. The overall budget of the BSQ was reduced by 6% in 1994-95 compared to 1993-94.

¹ *Les finances publiques du Québec : vivre selon nos moyens*, Ministère des Finances, Conseil du trésor, gouvernement du Québec, January 19, 1993.

² *Loi concernant les conditions de travail dans le secteur public et le secteur municipal* (1993, chapter 37), passed on June 17, 1993.

³ *Loi sur la réduction du personnel dans les organismes publics et l'imputabilité des sous-ministres et des dirigeants d'organismes publics* (1993, chapter 35), passed on June 15, 1993.

In the context of the reorganization, the Bureau has begun, in the last few months, to contemplate statistics in the year 2000 in Quebec and the role of the provincial statistical agency. The activities and resources devoted to statistics in the Quebec government were documented. This study should give the government a view of the organization of statistics in Quebec, and the role they will play in the coming years. This exercise will lead to a new medium-term plan for the Bureau.

Statistics on Bio-food Industries

After analyzing its clients' needs, the Bureau has focused on developing, producing and distributing agricultural statistics in two directions: Quebec agriculture from a national perspective and Quebec agriculture in the context of NAFTA.

Quebec agriculture from a national perspective: to improve the organization and distribution of data in this area, the Bureau has combined several industry publications into one document, *Statistiques agro-alimentaires*, which is published by-annually. Three issues have been published so far. In this new biannual publication, each type of agricultural production is approached from an "industry" point of view and is placed first in a Canadian, then a regional, context.

To better serve those clients who require rapid access to information, the Bureau disseminates some pre-selected tabulations by fax, as soon as they are available.

Quebec agriculture in the context of NAFTA: in its annual publication, *Statistiques bioalimentaires* (scheduled for release in late fall 1994), the Bureau will present Quebec agri-food industries in the context of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

In 1993-94, the Bureau completed a preliminary analysis of an agricultural database that can be used to process data and respond to special tabulations. Development of this database will begin in 1994-95.

While continuing consultations with its partners, the Bureau reviewed its agricultural programming and published, in late October 1993, the *Répertoire des entreprises et produits alimentaires du Québec*. This publication was a product of close collaboration among several agencies (including the provincial department responsible for agriculture, fisheries and food, the Centre de recherche industrielle du Québec, the Direction générale des publications du Québec and the Bureau de la statistique du Québec).

Statistics on the Manufacturing Sector

The reorganization of the operating system is nearing completion. The Bureau's attempts to improve the common surveys universe continues, in particular in the wood sector, with the co-operation of the department responsible for natural resources. In accordance with the 1991 agreement with the BSQ, Statistics Canada has reinstated the question concerning destination of shipments on the 1993 survey form. This decision resulted from pressure by the Bureau, subsequent to industry consultations.

The BSQ, Statistics Canada and the department responsible for industry, commerce, science and technology reached an agreement on the statistical program for small businesses. The BSQ will be the new partner for funding the program and will act as agent for the above department in its dealings with Statistics Canada. These agreements are in effect for three years.

All publications from the manufacturing sector are now sold by *Les Publications du Québec*, except for those concerning products and destination of shipments, which are now statistical booklets sold by the Fonds du Bureau (the unit responsible for managing BSQ funds received through sales of publications).

All publications containing 1991 data have been released.

The files of 1991 data are sent to the Bureau according to schedules set out in the agreement, but not in final form, since Statistics Canada has had some difficulties in estimating quantities of small business products.

Tertiary Sector Statistics

Surveys measuring the occupancy rate of hotels and campgrounds continued in collaboration with the department responsible for tourism. A survey on number of visits to tourist attractions is being explored with this same department.

An inter-departmental study on service statistics was conducted by the INRS with funding from the Bureau, the departments responsible for industry, commerce, science and technology and natural resources and Hydro-Québec. A copy of the study was sent to Statistics Canada.

Cultural Statistics

The monthly survey of cinemas continued as usual. The annual publication was eliminated and replaced by a summary of the film industry which appeared for the first time in February 1994. The Régie du cinéma (the organization administering Québec's cinemas), the Institut québécois du cinéma (Québec's film institute), the department responsible for culture and

communication, and the Société générale des industries culturelles (Québec cultural industries' governing body) et Cinémathèque québécoise (Quebec's film library) collaborated with the Bureau on this summary. The quarterly cinema publication was abandoned; the Bureau is now concluding an agreement with the Institut québécois du cinéma to include the main data in the Institut's widely distributed quarterly newsletter.

The 1994 edition of the publication on cultural indicators is now being completed.

The survey of expenditures made on culture by the Quebec government continues; the regional aspect of the survey, greatly appreciated by users, was maintained.

The interdepartmental working group on cultural and communications statistics met and discussed priorities for cultural statistics, the creation of a consortium to purchase data and the conceptual framework project.

The proposed conceptual framework of cultural statistics is progressing well. Meetings have been held with Statistics Canada; the Bureau, relying on provincial specialists, is proceeding with final validation of the global framework.

Science and Technology Statistics

A second edition of the compendium of firms engaged in research and development was published in June 1993. In November, the publication *Statistiques sur la recherche et le développement industriels au Québec (édition 1994)* was published. This publication includes a historical revision for 1985-90.

A data bank containing results of the survey of scientific and technical activity conducted by the Quebec government was established. It includes data from 1988 to 1991. A program for data capture and table creation was also created. The Bureau is currently finalizing the 1992-93 survey and incorporating data into the bank.

The survey file on Integrated Rural Development (IRD) was regionalized, which allowed the Bureau to establish the estimated value of expenditures for IRD for most administrative regions in Quebec.

On behalf of Statistics Canada, the Bureau is looking after two contracts with the department responsible for industry, commerce, science and technology. One is for the innovation and technology initiative and the other is for the IRD survey.

Investment Statistics

The Bureau's surveys on public investment in Quebec proceeded as usual in collaboration with Statistics Canada. The publication entitled *Investissements privés et publics au Québec—Intentions révisées 1993* was released in March 1994.

The Bureau undertook a data reliability study on private and public investments. Dealing both with the accuracy of data transmitted by Statistics Canada and its own methodology used to produce detailed regional statistics by industry, this study will continue, taking into account developments at Statistics Canada. The Bureau will then make the required improvements and, if necessary, inform Statistics Canada of Quebec's special needs in this area.

Statistics on Financial Institutions

The Bureau continued to produce annual and quarterly publications and revised its methodology to reflect restructuring within this sector.

A time series, updated quarterly, is available on request. Several requests from clients have been the subject of special studies.

The Bureau consulted its partners and users to determine priorities for developing Québec financial statistics (excluding banking).

Public Sector Financial Statistics

In early 1994, the Bureau produced the second edition of Quebec public sector financial statistics. The Bureau made an important contribution in this area by synthesizing data that were difficult to reconcile, providing an integrated view of the Quebec public sector's financial situation.

Consultation with the principal users of these statistics revealed that their main requirement is comparable provincial data. The Québec statistics bureau negotiated an agreement with Statistics Canada to have the data from each province produced on this integrated model. An agreement was signed under which Statistics Canada will produce in 1994-95 the data for 1991-92 for Quebec and will gradually add the data for the other provinces. Moreover, the agreement requires the Bureau to transmit its expertise in this matter to Statistics Canada during 1994-95.

International Trade

The Bureau continued to produce monthly Quebec international trade data. Data received from Statistics Canada were updated to more accurately reflect Quebec's exports and imports. These data were used to respond to ad hoc requests from various clients and to provide specific users with a database that is updated monthly. The Bureau also continued to release these data annually in its publication *Commerce international du Québec*, which gives an overview of Quebec's international trade for the two previous years. The 1993 edition was released in August 1993.

The Bureau now uses a micro-computer system to fully exploit international trade data and to send files to its partners. Improvements are made regularly to simplify this system for users.

Documentation of the production of international trade data, as well as the methodologies used, was finalized and will be kept up to date during 1994-95.

The Bureau continued to follow closely the Input-Output Division's project on interprovincial trade. Analyses and comments were provided on final data; specifically, on confidentiality measures. In March 1993, the Bureau received final data for 1984-89, broken down according to the three planned levels of aggregation. The Bureau sent the data to its partners in the Quebec government and plans to analyze these in the coming year.

In an experiment, annual price indexes for Quebec international trade were created using annual indices (1981-1991) aggregated by major export and import groups. The methodology was created in 1992-93. This experiment was extended to monthly indices, previously seasonally adjusted, aggregated for exports and imports. These indices come from the International Trade Division of Statistics Canada. In 1994-95, the Bureau plans to produce and distribute the seasonally adjusted monthly data in constant dollars for Quebec international trade. The historical series will begin with January 1981.

Revenue and Expenditure Economic Accounts

In August 1993, the Bureau published the 1993 edition of *Comptes économiques des revenus et des dépenses*. Quarterly data for the economic accounts were produced and updated. As it does each year, the Bureau produced and updated quarterly accounts specifically for use by the finance department.

The Bureau continued to provide Statistics Canada with quarterly data on provincial revenues and expenditures based on the

Canadian national accounts. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 were forwarded to Statistics Canada in the course of the year.

Last year, the Bureau also began developing monthly and quarterly estimates of real domestic product by industry. Several industries are now covered, including manufacturing, mining, other public utility services, and wholesale and retail trade. Other industries will be added during the year and the Bureau plans to publish these data in 1994-95.

The Bureau produces the quarterly publication *Statistics*. While continuing to improve the statistical content of the revised version of this journal, upcoming issues will provide clients with, among other things, numerous seasonally adjusted data to improve trend analysis.

Finally, various methodologies related to the economic accounts program were documented. This project, which will facilitate exchanges of information among the members of the task force, encourage team efforts to complete tasks as well as ensure system security, will continue in 1994-95.

Intersectoriel Model

To meet the demands of clients during 1993-94, the Bureau produced 232 simulations using the INTERSECTORIEL model, approximately the same number of demands as in 1992-93. Users from the public sector with direct access to the model accounted for more than 75 simulations.

Ongoing efforts are made to update the parameters of the model and to improve the work process. Coefficients for labour and for indirect, direct and incidental taxation were updated as soon as information became available. In particular, in 1993-94 the Bureau updated expenditure structures for households. As well, a model for validating expenditure structures was developed to facilitate integration of specific information with various client projects and improve the results of their simulations.

In an effort to increase client interest in the INTERSECTORIEL model, to adapt to the requirements of users and to provide high quality products, the Bureau has continued to study and analyze economic impact studies. It has also emphasized publication of user-friendly documents to clarify the model's operation, make its potential uses better known and train users in the optimum use of the model. A document presenting impact tabulations, results of typical simulations produced in using the model, will be available early in the fiscal year 1994-95.

Socio-demographic Statistics

The Bureau is preparing to publish a study comparing the socio-economic status of women and men in Quebec. This publication will have 11 chapters and will include material not previously surveyed in Québec, such as time management or changes in work. It will also analyze and update data on traditional socio-demographic topics. A monograph on households and families is also being prepared.

Approaches made to the commission overseeing access to information with a view to accessing data from the Québec medical insurance registration files have finally resulted in an agreement and the Bureau will begin making use of these data in the fall. With this new data source, and with in-depth analytical techniques used to estimate census undercoverage, the Bureau will begin doing demographic estimates. No doubt the Bureau will be able to collaborate with Statistics Canada and reach an agreement on organization of their respective estimates.

The Bureau is preparing to produce its population and household estimates for Quebec and its regions, as well as for the municipalités régionales de comté (Québec's geographic areas that resemble census division). Discussions took place between the Statistics Canada and BSQ demographers to organize, at least for certain scenarios, the projections of the two agencies.

In the course of this exercise, the Bureau participated in the studies of the ministère du Conseil exécutif (executive council ministry) on the repercussions of population change in Quebec, and also in development of population-policy scenarios.

Co-ordination with the department responsible for justice concerning civil status resulted in joint distribution of forms for registering births, deaths and marriages. However, it proved to be better and more practical to distinguish the statistical and judicial use of the data.

The Bureau has held consultations with the Quebec government concerning Statistics Canada products and is co-ordinating purchases of data by Quebec government departments and agencies.

Regional Statistics and Territorial Standardization

The Bureau studied the Québec government's current need for regional statistics. This was done within a joint working group including representatives from the regional affairs secretariat and the regional development and planning and the environment secretariat. The results led to the production of a global portrait showing required variables and indicators for various socio-economic sectors.

On the basis of these needs, an agreement for production of regional data, which would be co-funded by the executive council, was drafted. According to the agreement, the Bureau will develop a data bank and publish a compendium of regionalized statistics principally on the basis of Québec's geographic census divisions, for distribution to a wider public (government departments and agencies, regional agencies, businesses and the public at large). This regional data will permit users to fulfil their obligations in terms of decision making, policy and program planning, planning for regional development, analysis and research.

Apart from managing and disseminating the geographical code, the Bureau has conducted various studies on geographical comparability. More specifically, this work dealt with postal codes (supplementary validation of Statistics Canada's conversion file and production of a derived in-house file matching postal and geographical codes), provincial electoral districts and various census geostatic units, to facilitate use of different statistical and administrative files. The Bureau also continued to provide governmental users direct access to the geographical-code file; this proved to be a great success and made users more aware of this central mechanism for geostatistical standardization.

Along with the government's efforts to install geomatics wherever it could be useful and profitable, the Bureau installed additional computer-assisted mapping software, MAP.INFO. While limited for the time being, use of this software, as well as of ATLAS.GRAPHICS (installed in 1992-1993), to analyze and disseminate data should increase in the near future. The Bureau also participated actively in studies to define a Quebec standard for exchange of spatial data. Being a member of the government geomatic user committee, the Bureau attended and participated in discussions concerning close cooperation and sharing of socio-economic and spatial data.

Service to Users

Through its information centre in particular, the Bureau continued to provide a general information service on Quebec statistics to its clients. It also provides a reference service to various producers and suppliers of industry data specific to each industry's requirements. During fiscal year 1993-94, personnel at the information centre answered more than 8,200 requests for statistical information. A profile of clients and their requirements, created from client files, was entered into an information bank. This will prove very useful in the Bureau's various activities, for promotional purposes and to conduct polls concerning quality of service and client satisfaction.

The information centre also continued to provide comprehensive documentary services to the Bureau's administrative units and to

load the computer document bank. This operation will be completed during the next year and will substantially facilitate management of the library, looking after acquisitions, taking inventory, and budget allocations.

Following the inventory of statistical data sets from government departments and agencies which was completed in 1992-93, the Bureau produced two catalogues of statistical data sets on Quebec, one exclusively focused on the Bureau, the other on government departments and agencies. These publications should be released at the beginning of the next fiscal year and will be distributed to the public. A computerized version, was developed at the same time and will be simultaneously made available for sale or consultation. These products mark the end of a unique operation carried out for the first time on a systematic basis at the government level. A second edition may be planned for the medium term with the aim of optimizing statistical coverage and quality of information.

After studies undertaken in the previous financial period on the advisability of producing a new edition of *Québec statistique*, the Bureau began preparation in earnest of the sixtieth edition of this wide-ranging publication, which is its best seller. In future this publication will be assembled every five years. It is produced using a non-central approach in which the Bureau's various administrative units and a number of government departments and agencies make a direct contribution to content. This approach will minimize total production costs while, substantially improving overall content by relying more heavily on the collaborators' high degree of specialization. Release of *Québec statistique* is planned for the fall of 1994.

Finally, a new edition of the statistical brochure *Quebec by Numbers* is planned for late summer 1994. The working version will be computerized to permit automatic updating and production of future editions, which will decrease production costs. This brochure is produced in large quantities, is widely distributed both inside and outside Quebec and is marketed in lots.

Environmental Statistics

The Bureau had to defer its plans to develop an environmental statistics database, given its budget cuts. This delay was also justified because the major collaborator and agency requesting this development, the department responsible for the environment and wildlife, was not available for various administrative and operational reasons. We will look at this file in the next fiscal year and at the Bureau's potential involvement in the first compendium of Quebec environmental statistics.

Methodology and Surveys

In 1993-94, in addition to the surveys conducted each year as part of regular programming, and the methodological support provided to various internal survey projects, the Bureau continued to respond to numerous requests for special surveys and methodological studies from various departments and agencies. The principal activities were as follows:

- ministère du Tourisme: monthly survey of hotel occupancy rates; survey of campground occupancy rates;
- Régie du cinéma: monthly survey of cinemas;
- ministère des Finances: survey of Quebec savings bonds sales; survey of satisfaction of Quebec savings bonds purchasers with the telephone information services provided by the finance ministry;
- CEFRIO, Office de la langue française, Conseil de la langue française, Secrétariat à la politique linguistique: survey of language for computer use in Quebec businesses (equipment, software used, training of users, purchasing habits);
- ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux: two surveys of personnel in the health and social services network to define their training and experience profile, as well as their personal values;
- ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche: survey of lake trout fishermen;
- ministère de la Justice: survey of satisfaction of registry office clients; survey on installing a registry of real and personal property;
- ministère de l'Éducation: survey of socio-economic situation of students in occupational training;
- Office des services de garde à l'enfance: parents with children under age 12 were surveyed to determine their childcare preferences;
- Santé Québec: methodology of survey and statistical analysis of data for the social and health survey; survey of health of the Cree population; survey of health of the Inuit population; survey on cardiovascular health (nutritional aspect);
- ministère des Forêts: statistical analysis of data for this department's research projects;

- Secrétariat du Conseil du trésor: review of methodology for establishing travel costs for Quebec government employees and establishment of allowances for 1992-93;
- ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux: development of a tool to measure the risk of data being disclosed when files of microdata or cross-tabulations taken from hospitalization files are circulated.

Computerization of collection operations continued, especially through use of computer-assisted telephone information collection (CATI).

Quality controls were applied systematically to collection and verification operations and to all survey procedure manuals. Collection and verification operations related to the population register were revised.

To increase productivity, provide low-cost services, stay within the context of the new master plan, the Bureau analyzed its data capture operations.

Preliminary analysis was done to determine if the BSQ polling base for businesses could be computerized. The Bureau evaluated the potential use of files from the workplace health and safety commission to update Statistics Canada's CFDB file; an agreement was reached on this subject so that information from the CSST file on openings and closures of businesses or establishments, as well as their address changes, are used to update the CFDB file.

In May 1993 and again in May 1994, the Bureau organized a symposium on the methods and applications of statistics for the annual convention of the Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement de la science (ACFAS).

Data Processing

The major event in this sector in 1993-94 was obtaining comments from central agencies on our strategic planning documents. These were produced to develop our technology and allow us to meet government cutbacks. These comments resulted in reformulation of BSQ strategies (ongoing). Acquiring the technology necessary to maintain and develop essential BSQ projects was delayed as a consequence. Planned analyses are now either complete or in the process of being completed, and developments will take place after equipment is acquired. Creation of a standard operating environment and remote management will follow.

Activities related to technical support of the micro-computer network, the mini-computer and the mainframe proceeded as planned.

Drafting of informatics standards and procedures continued, but only to supplement the technological directions justified at present.

Publishing

During the 1993-94 financial year, the Bureau produced 70 publications at different intervals; approximately 20 will be sold through "Publications du Québec", the others by the Fonds du Bureau de la statistique du Québec.

An agreement on marketing the Bureau's productions was reached with the branch responsible for government publications. This agreement, under which this branch will be in charge of sales of all BSQ publications, will make for more efficient sharing of responsibilities by the two agencies by capitalizing on the strengths of each of the partners.

Administratively, the Bureau proceeded with combining publishing and communications.

Administration

In 1993-94, the Bureau developed an accounting structure which allows it both to evaluate the profitability of the Fonds overall, as well as every project which operates through the Fonds, and to measure the phenomenon of "compensation," that is, to quantify the exchange of human resources between the Bureau and the Fonds. This accounting mechanism also permits the Bureau to break down its expenditures according to reliable calculations. With this new structure, managers will be provided, at first quarterly and a bit later monthly, with important project management information.

For the moment, only the projects operating through the Fonds will be managed with the accounting structure. However, in 1994-95, the Bureau will analyze the possibility of using such a tool for all its projects.

In the area of document management, the Bureau revised its schedule for retention of documents. Data kept on computerized media were also placed on descriptive files. Specific schedules and measures for document retention were provided.

Finally, the Bureau moved to new premises in May 1994. **The new address is:**

Bureau de la statistique du Québec
200, chemin Sainte-Foy, 5^e étage
Québec (Québec)
G1R 5T4

However, the telephone numbers remain unchanged:

(418) 691-2401 and 1-800-463-4090 for information
(418) 691-2407, General Manager
(418) 643-4129, fax

Communications

In 1993-94, the Bureau issued 119 press releases, 242 press reviews and 50 editorial reviews. It participated in three theme exhibitions and attended the Congrès de l'Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement de la science (ACFAS).

Secretariat

In addition to continuing to provide services to management committees and directors, in 1993-94 the Bureau secretariat provided the administrative support necessary for installing the Bureau's new information management system and will continue to do so in 1994-95.

The Bureau followed the progress of a draft intergovernmental agreement with Statistics Canada in the area of public-sector financial statistics. It continued to respond to requests for legal opinions and requests concerning the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy Act*.

1994 ONTARIO ACTIVITY REPORT

News About the Focal Point Office

The Office of Economic Policy, Ministry of Finance, advises on and oversees the province's economic policies, assists the Minister of Finance and the government in addressing a wide range of economic, labour and demographic issues and in designing and coordinating economic policies aimed at enhancing the development of the provincial economy.

The Statistical Focal Point Office continues to function within the Office of Economic Policy. A revised Order in Council has just been approved to reflect this arrangement, following discussions held in Toronto, in April 1993. The Director, Data Access and Control Services, Statistics Canada and representatives from Ontario's Ministry of Finance attended the meeting.

As a result of the restructuring, reorganization and reduction in staff that we reported in 1993, the Focal Point Office is re-orienting its involvement in many of the statistical applications with which it was traditionally identified (Statistics to Help Analyze Regions and Communities (SHARC), Profiles of Provincial Electoral Districts, and Census Communiques). We will also be advising line ministries on the design of new data bases that will supersede the SHARC database. Our role as a liaison between Statistics Canada and ministries of the Ontario Government continues to be fully supported.

Census Issues

We have now secured all 1991 Census modules 2A and 2B basic summary cross tabulations. This data was purchased by a consortium comprised of ministry and regional municipality clients and was arranged by the Focal Point Office. Although the 2A tables were provided, at extra cost, on a very user-friendly CD-ROM/C-91 system, we have not been able to secure a similar system for the 2B tables; we understand that the latter has not been viable, largely because of a lack of clients.

We continue to disseminate 1991 Census data mostly from Statistics Canada's publications; in some special situations, we distribute this information in electronic form to our clients, subject to the provision of license agreements.

Place of Work Data

Deliverables from the Place of Work project have started to flow; the project arose from a contract between Statistics Canada and a consortium of provincial and municipal clients, coordinated by

our office, for the production of sub-municipal place of work/place of residence tabulations. The full range of output is expected to be delivered by May, 1994. This \$933,000 custom product was necessary because the data are not generated as a standard census activity at levels below the CSD.

Interprovincial Trade

The critical importance of the interprovincial trade series and the need to update the reference period with data from the 1990 Destination of Shipments Survey led to our participation in the Memorandum of Understanding between Statistics Canada and the provinces for the production of data linked to the 1990 Input-Output tables framework.

Although we recognize the difficult financial environment in which all levels of government are obligated to function at this time, it is our hope that, in reviewing future project priorities, Statistics Canada will continue to attach a high level of importance to the production of interprovincial trade data. It is in this spirit that we have decided to support the interim funding arrangement made possible by the Memorandum of Understanding.

1996 Census and Post-Censal Surveys

We await with great interest the results of the 1996 National Census Test that was conducted on November 8, 1993. Our Native Affairs Secretariat is disappointed with the poor enumeration of Aboriginals in 1991; the hope is that substantial improvements will be made in 1996, in order to capture badly needed information for policy analysis and development purposes.

Our Ministry of Transportation is hopeful that transportation mode will be included as part of the journey to work profiling in 1996; this variable is considered an essential element in transportation planning and analysis. The Ministry also strongly reiterates its desire to see sub-municipal place of work data included as part of standard census data dissemination.

We are currently making arrangements for hosting consultation meetings between Statistics Canada and provincial users of Aboriginal data and data on the disabled. The objective of these meetings will be to solicit views with respect to plans for 1996 post-censal surveys on the Aboriginal Peoples, and on Health and Activity Limitation. Meetings will also be held to determine interest in other possible post-censal surveys. These meetings are expected to take place in May, 1994.

Demographic Projections

Our Demographics Unit released the document *Ontario Population Projections to 2021*, in February, 1994. This report presents Ontario population projections to the year 2021, based on the estimated 1991 population (the 1991 Census counts adjusted for net under-coverage.) The population of Ontario is projected to grow from an estimated 10,471,000 on July 1, 1991, to 15,159,000 on July 1, 2021.

Plans are underway for the production of similar projections for the province's forty-nine Census Divisions. We have also had further discussions with the Ministry of Health regarding the use of health records as a basis for estimating population.

The section met with Dr. M.V. George and M. Francois Nault, Demography Division, in Toronto on March 4, to share perspectives on methodologies and assumptions.

1994 MANITOBA ACTIVITY REPORT

No report submitted.

1994 SASKATCHEWAN ACTIVITY REPORT

The Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics operates under the 1972 *Saskatchewan Statistics Act* and is located within the Department of Finance. The Bureau is the focal point for communications with and dissemination of Statistics Canada data. The current staff includes a director, two research officers, a statistics clerk and a secretary.

The Bureau continues releasing the *Monthly Statistics Review* and the annual *Saskatchewan Economic Review*. Both publications are a compendium of the most asked for Saskatchewan monthly, quarterly and annual data.

The Bureau recently helped redraw provincial constituency boundaries in machine-readable format for using 1991 Census enumeration boundaries. All constituency boundaries are co-terminus with enumeration boundaries or with block-face data in Saskatoon and Regina. The Bureau participated in province-wide hearings on the new boundaries in January of this year. These constituency boundaries are now before the legislature for approval.

We would like to thank those Statistics Canada employees who helped us over the past year. We find that this cooperation is beneficial to both agencies and, in the long-run, benefits the entire statistical system.

Finally, in the last year a number of Federal-Provincial meetings have been scheduled then cancelled or re-scheduled. This makes it extremely difficult to plan activities around what appear to be floating meetings or to plan for several meetings to be held in an very short time.

1994 ALBERTA ACTIVITY REPORT

Following elimination of the Alberta Bureau of Statistics in the May 6, 1993 provincial budget and as part of the government's commitment to Albertans to streamline services and reduce budgetary expenditures, statistical services previously provided by the Bureau were reduced to designated core functions. These functions are maintained by the Statistics group within the Treasury Department and provide a continued centralized statistical service for Alberta.

Over the past year, Statistics has successfully moved toward cost recovery for the majority of its custom statistical and analytical services provided to client departments. A major thrust of the reorganized Statistics area is to provide statistical support and to assist in the monitoring of government programs and activities.

Program Areas Maintained

The majority of services in the continued program areas are provided on a cost-recovery basis. Custom analysis and special projects are evaluated and selected based on their relevance to government program and planning requirements. The following is an overview of the project areas and services maintained:

- Alberta Economic Accounts
- ASIST - Alberta Statistical Information System
- custom data development and analysis
- inter and intra-provincial statistical coordination
- provincial focal point for Statistics Canada liaisons
- custom survey and data analysis
- statistics from selected government databases
- international/interprovincial trade statistics
- custom geographic data translation services.

The current budgetary restraints have necessitated the development of new automated systems to deliver information to client departments in a cost effective manner. Previously produced publications are currently under review to determine the feasibility of delivery in an electronic format. At present the *Alberta Statistical Review*, an anthology of over 100 statistical tables and notes, has been converted to ASIST, the Alberta government's online database system.

Statistics continued to maintain a custom survey and data gathering service on behalf of the Alberta government. This component of the Statistics group was deemed essential as various data requests by departments were highly confidential and required the services of an agency operating under the *Statistics Act*.

At present, Statistics has completed a comprehensive 1993 Wage and Salary Survey and is in the process of initiating a sectoral survey of export service industries on behalf of a client department to monitor the effects of new trade initiatives. Currently under discussion are a provincial Spatial Price Survey and the implementation of a Population Projection Model capable of producing estimates for selected sub-provincial areas.

As the Statistical Focal Point for liaisons with Statistics Canada, Statistics continued to coordinate data purchases and acquisitions on behalf of government departments. The Statistics group would like to extend their appreciation to the many divisions of Statistics Canada who have provided assistance during our transition over the past year.

1994 BRITISH COLUMBIA ACTIVITY REPORT

Introduction

In the Fall of 1993, BC STATS moved from the Ministry of Finance (Treasury Board Secretariat) to the Ministry of Government Services. The Quantitative Analysis Branch remained in the Ministry of Finance. Some additional analytical capability may need to be added to BC STATS in the near future. On a positive note, the Ministry of Government Services is recognized as a neutral provider of essential central services within government, and as such is a more congenial environment for BC STATS. The Treasury Board Secretariat is generally viewed as a central control function.

At present, BC STATS' location within the Ministry of Government Services' organizational hierarchy is not resolved. A consulting company has been hired to evaluate organizational alternatives, including the possible creation of an Information and Systems Management Division which would include central statistics and central information technology administration functions. Needless to say, BC STATS is pressing the case for the continued separation of these functions and for a senior level of reporting within the Ministry hierarchy.

Budget

BC STATS' budget for fiscal 1994/95 is \$1.87 million and 30 full-time employees (FTE)—no change from fiscal 1993/94.

Business Plan for 1994/95

Significant effort will be devoted during the next 12 months to enhancing the level and quality of analytical activities in BC STATS and to improving statistical co-ordination within government. These goals will be pursued as part of a longer term program designed to enhance the relevancy of BC STATS with regard to the development of policies and to the operation of government of British Columbia programs. This is not an easy task, but must be accomplished if there is to be any chance for the long term survival of a meaningful central statistical role in the province. It will likely have to be achieved within the framework of the existing dollar and FTE budget. It will, however, require an infusion of new skills through employee training, turnover and secondments.

1993/94 Activities

Population Statistics

Much of the last six months was spent incorporating net census undercount into our sub-provincial population estimates and projection programs. Everything now appears to be in place. As yet, we have had very little confusion in the user community with respect to census counts and adjusted estimates.

The loss of universality associated with the elimination of the Family Allowance program has caused considerable problems, not only in terms of additional work to adjust our estimation model to work without the data, but also in terms of reduced accuracy of the final product. Although initially it was felt that data from the Child Tax Benefit (CTB) program could be used as a substitute for the Family Allowance data in our regression-based, small area estimation model, it now appears that this will not be possible.

Another problem associated with the loss of the Family Allowance data is the lack of progress on replacing Family Allowance based interprovincial migration estimates with Child Tax Credit based estimates. To date, no true provincial and territorial migration estimates have been produced since December 1992. This is an unsettling situation given the importance of these estimates to the various federal-provincial fiscal transfer programs. Statistics Canada should consider using health care, or other data sources, as alternative vehicles. We in B.C. have had some encouraging results with health care data as an alternative to CTB-based provincial and territorial migration estimates.

Business Statistics

The growth of secondary manufacturing remains an important goal in B.C.'s regional development strategy. For this reason, the sub-provincial manufacturing statistics formerly carried in catalog 31-209 are extremely valuable. We are particularly disappointed that there are no plans to replace even a part of this important document.

We do appreciate the excellent co-operation that has been extended by Bob Staveley and his associates with respect to the tape files from the Annual Survey of Manufacturers under our Section 11 agreement.

Tourism has taken its place in our program alongside the traditional sectors covered in the SIC. We are in the process of supplementing our *Tourism Room Revenue Report* and our tourism GDP estimates with a *Tourism Monitor* containing a broad range of tourism indicators. In addition, the *Tourism Room Revenue Report*

now extends to the census division level and also includes a number of municipalities.

As is the case with tourism, "high technology" is a sector concept that is receiving much current attention. Several departments, including our own, are engaged in defining and measuring both "high tech" manufacturing and trade. Two recent papers are available. As well, estimates of high tech exports have appeared in our monthly *B.C. Origin Exports* release.

We are pleased that the 1990 I/O project is now in place. The importance of integrating this and the provincial economic accounts (including the industry account) has been stressed in the past and designated as a goal by Kishori Lal at the last Economic Accounts meeting. Integration includes the need for the trade flows to produce acceptable residual error quantities when adapted for use in the expenditure account. We understand that Joel Diena is paying particular attention to these issues, and we look forward to favourable results.

In October 1993, Statistics Canada published Industry Accounts that were at odds with its own recently released Income and Expenditure Accounts for a number of provinces. This was done with an authoritative looking splash that was picked up by the newspapers. This publication of inconsistent data was damaging to our reputation, since we had already provided estimates based on the income and expenditure accounts to our Treasury Board. While we do not argue for the suppression of experimental or inconsistent results, the caveats must be explicit, and the tone of press releases should be adjusted accordingly.

A similar situation arose with the release of the 1984-89 interprovincial trade data, which were arguably inconsistent with the income and expenditure accounts.

Labour Market and Social Statistics

In February, 1994 BC STATS administered a questionnaire on employment equity status to the 40,000 employees in the BC Public Service. The information was collected under the *BC Statistics Act*, and individual responses to the questionnaire are confidential. BC STATS is currently in the process of generating workforce profile reports by ministry. The questionnaire will be administered every six months to all new employees and semi-annual progress reports will be produced.

Since 1981, BC STATS has produced small area unemployment indicators based on the UI Claimant file. For administrative reasons, the claimant file now includes many individuals who are working but who keep their claim active. There is no way to identify these individuals and a result, the claimant file is known to overstate the unemployed. Also, with all the new

programs currently being included under the Unemployment Insurance umbrella, e.g., training, work sharing, self employment assistance and job creation, the original concept that "regular" claimants/beneficiaries were the only unemployed is no longer valid. For these reasons, BC STATS is revamping its small area unemployment database and basing counts on "beneficiaries" rather than "claimants." The file will now be viewed more as a count of "job ready" persons than a proxy for the standard LFS definition of unemployed.

In the area of income assistance recipients, data is now being produced at the municipal level, and income assistance dependency rates are available by age group, gender and family structure. This data will be merged with the UI beneficiary data to provide indicators of overall economic dependency by small area.

Data Dissemination

In February of this year, the Pacific Region office of Statistics Canada and BC STATS co-sponsored a very successful one-day conference in Vancouver entitled "Spotlight on B.C."

The agenda for this conference focused on B.C.'s changing demographic, social and economic conditions, and the challenges and opportunities for the future. This conference was similar to ones held in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The attendance was well over the initial planning estimate of 200.

The conference raised the profile of both the Pacific Regional Office of Statistics Canada and BC STATS with respect to statistical services and products available from both organizations, and increased awareness among the participants of the trends and issues noted above.

In addition to the Spotlight on B.C. conference, BC STATS continues to develop and enhance its statistical release program. Currently, we prepare eight monthly releases, four quarterly releases, and nine annual publications covering social, demographic and economic conditions in British Columbia. Along with these regular releases, we have also prepared over 35 "Fast Facts" reports from the 1991 Census on topics ranging from changes in the family structure in B.C. to the work activity of Aboriginals.

Population Section

We are aware of some of the criticisms of the method used by Statistics Canada to adjust the estimates for net census undercount sub-provincially (largely pro-rating). The method adopted has its weakness, but was simple, and under the circumstances, we feel that little else could have been done.

With no Family Allowance data, Statistics Canada could not estimate the 1993 census division (regression based) populations. Instead, they took the 1992 share and applied it to the 1993 provincial total population. B.C. objected to this approach and recommended that Statistics Canada use our hydro based regression estimates. They agreed to published our 1992/93 census division growth rates applied to their 1992 component based estimates. We were the only province where this was done.

Issues Relating to Business Statistics

The provincial business register file covers approximately 7000 manufacturers for B.C. while the Annual Survey of Manufacturers typically reports about 4000 for the years up to and including 1991. While this matter was discussed at the Business meeting in December, we are still searching for any intuitive notion as to how such a large difference could exist.

We would be very interested to see any results of the Business Entries and Exits Survey beyond those published in the business register newsletter.

What work is being done to exploit data that results from the implementation of the GST?

Issues Relating to Pricing Policy

Two case studies that we have come across.

1. Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) purchased \$750,000 worth (137 tables) of 1991 Census cross-tabulations by their regions. The data delivery was delayed and the BC regional office needed some of the data for their planning cycle, so they called us. We already had a 1991 Enumeration Area to EIC translation as a output from our population projection work we had done for them, hence, we said we could supply some of the table for our standard package price of \$250 as long as Statistics Canada agreed. Denis Wong (Vancouver Office) said no, unless we buy a distributors licence for three times the purchase price (over \$10,000).

The irony of the situation was that EIC could approach Compusearch and buy the 2A profiles by their regions for \$1,200 and the 2B for \$1,300 legally.

The situation was finally resolved when Statistics Canada (Ottawa) agreed to provide EIC with some preliminary tables.

2. The City of Coquitlam wanted an EA boundary file (115 EA's) and some data for their area. The Vancouver Statistics Canada office price was \$400 base price for the EA file and \$500 + for the data. The City approached Compusearch who

gave them a price of \$85 for the EA file and \$175 for the data. (The City phoned us to see if Compusearch was on the level.)

Two issues are apparent from the above: Statistics Canada needs to be flexible with respect to the letter of their pricing agreements (but not the spirit) in order to build customer relations; and, by not competing with the licensed suppliers, the Regional Office cannot hope to make proper recoveries.

A final point under this topic is that we do not want to jeopardize our memorandum of understanding with the Regional Office. That agreement has been working to date and I would like to see it continue. If Provincial Focal Points are to survive, we need special treatment when it comes to pricing and disseminating agreements.

1994 YUKON ACTIVITY REPORT

Our Role:

- to support the effective operation of government and organizational decision-making by facilitating the development and use of statistical and social science research.

Our Responsibilities:

- to assist government decision-making by acquiring, developing and facilitating statistical and social science research;
- to serve departments by providing them with research products that are reliable, consistent, appropriate and meaningful;
- to provide guidance and advice to departments on the value and use of statistical and research information;
- to interpret statistical and social science research, providing the appropriate context for such research;
- to provide access to statistical and research information.

Our Services

Administration and Management Unit:

- provides internal management, administration and financial services to Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS);
- offers statistical liaison to Yukon Territorial Government (YTG) and Federal Government;
- promotes research as integral part of management.

Information Services Unit:

- provides statistical information services: responds to requests for statistical information; maintains statistical resource centre; provides access to electronic databases such as CANSIM;
- distributes publications and electronic information about Yukon and offers in-services on Bureau products;

- assists with internal desktop publishing services for all Bureau publications and research instruments in addition to providing quality control for Research & Analysis Unit's publications;

Research and Analysis Unit:

- provides internal methodological and analytical support;
- develops government administrative records for statistical purposes;
- provides statistical and methodological services and advice for departmental research initiatives;
- provides internal systems administration and network support.

Operations Unit:

- undertakes special projects; provides cost-recovered activities for departments' research activities (control and operational aspects);
- provides all internal operational, control, and staff support to research function.

1993/94 Highlights

External Survey Activities:

- completion of the Yukon Health Promotion Survey;
- ongoing National Labour Force Survey;
- preparations for the National Longitudinal Survey on Youth and National Longitudinal Survey on Health Status.

Internal Survey Activities:

- completion of the Yukon Travel Survey (market research);
- several business surveys (impact of tourism, business directory, and training needs);
- Tourism Travel Survey;
- Yukon Border Crossings;

- Weekly Fuel Price Survey;
- 911 Feasibility Survey. Design and administer the Yukon Visitor Exit Survey (regional, exit, and diary surveys).

Organizational Research:

- Education Review Questionnaire (policy consultation process);
- Correction Information System;
- support to the Yukon Health Status Report.

Analytical Activity:

- completion of projects on tourism contribution to GDP;
- residential expenditures on tourism;
- Postal Code Conversion file;
- Low-income cutoff estimates for Yukon;
- Spatial price imputations for 1993.

Management Research:

- Social Assistance Review;
- Health Care Utilization Review;
- EDA Evaluation;
- wide range of departmental management consultation activities.

Information Services:

- ongoing information services to government, private sector, and general public;
- introduction of a release schedule for Bureau publications.

Publications:

- standardization of the format of Bureau publications and introduction of a new Monthly Statistical Review to replace the quarterly report;
- designed and produced three new quarterly information sheets (Yukon Community Price Survey, the Real Estate Survey and the Rent Survey);
- produced the first annual Yukon Statistical Review;
- designed and produced two new semi-annual information sheets on population figures for Yukon, and released and distributed all other bureau reports (eg. eight reports based on the results of the Yukon Health Promotion Research project, tourism focus groups and others).

Some Activities for 1994-1995

Continue to provide:

Services:

- replies to requests for information;
- *Yukon Statistics Monthly*;
- *Yukon Statistics Annual*;
- Resource Centre Services;
- program of information and special release sheets;
- Fact Sheets (Yukon, Whitehorse, Environmental);
- internal electronic distribution of *The Daily*;
- Population Projection Model;

Research activities:

- Yukon Labour Force Survey;
- Real Estate Survey;
- Yukon Rental Survey;
- Community Price Survey;
- *Annual Social Assistance Review*;
- Border Crossings Data;
- Yukon Tourism Impact Model;
- EDA Evaluation;
- Fuel Price Data.

Undertake new activities:

- 1994 Yukon Visitor Exit Survey;
- 1994 National Health Status Survey;
- 1994 National Youth Survey;
- 1994 Combined Business Survey;
- 1994 Yukon Travel Survey;
- *Health Care Utilization Review*;

- YBS Review of Existing Surveys;
- Statistical support to the 1994 Health Status Report;
- 1994 Spatial Price Imputation;
- New 1991 Census Releases;
- Labour Force Survey Microdata Analysis;
- 1992 Low-income cutoffs;
- Survey for Small Buildings & Apartments;
- Update - 1994 Postal Code Conversion File;
- Census Profiles #1 and #2;
- HSS Alcohol and Drug Survey 2nd Analysis;
- completion of Education Questionnaire Research;
- Customer In-service Program;
- redesign of Rental and Real Estate Survey.

1994 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ACTIVITY REPORT

Since last year's meeting of the Federal-Provincial Consultative Council on Statistical Policy, the Bureau of Statistics has been involved in several major projects along with its usual work. Highlights of activities include:

Population Statistics

In the past, the Bureau of Statistics has prepared community population estimates for June 1, to remain consistent with Statistics Canada population figures for the Territories. These estimates include community census figures adjusted for births and deaths and estimates of migration based on Family Allowance data (F59). With the adjustment of census coverage errors and the termination of Family Allowance, this estimation program was discontinued. The Bureau is actively investigating other methods to estimate current population.

Community population projections were prepared using 1991 Census results.

Price Statistics

The Bureau prepared June 1993 Yellowknife-Edmonton spatial price estimates.

A Yellowknife-Edmonton spatial price survey is planned for September 1994.

The Bureau assisted the Financial Management Board Secretariat by reviewing territorial government employee settlement allowances and other northern benefits.

Household Surveys

We started assembling computerized listing of all dwellings in Northwest Territories as a sampling frame. To date, more than 85% of all dwellings are listed. Information on the data base includes Census Sub-Divisions and Enumeration Areas, municipal address, lot and block number, dwelling type, and description of dwelling. The project will be completed by the fall.

The Bureau completed the field component of the Winter 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS). The survey included 5,500 households or approximately 14,000 persons 15 years of age and over. Households in the larger communities were sampled based on the dwelling lists for those communities.

The LFS provides statistically reliable estimates for labour force activity at the community level including alternative

measures of labour force participation. More detailed analysis can be done at the territorial and regional levels. The survey provides labour force data between censuses for NWT communities. The data is also of particular interest to the territorial government to track involvement in hunting, fishing and trapping and participation in traditional northern crafts. Previous surveys were completed in winter 1985 and winter 1989.

We surveyed NWT campground use during summer 1993 for the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. The survey focused on use of facilities and expenditures within the Territory by non-residents. A similar survey is planned in the summer of 1994. A survey of 1994 travel expenditures by NWT households will be completed early in 1995.

The Bureau assisted the Department of Health on a survey of smoking in schools by designing and managing data capture and preparing a properly weighted statistical file for analysis by a consultant.

We worked with Statistics Canada, Human Resources Canada and the Yukon Bureau of Statistics to complete the National Population Health Survey and the National Longitudinal Survey of Children in the North.

Economic Data and Economic Modeling

The Bureau undertook numerous impact simulations using the NWT input-output model. This included analyzing airport, mine, gas pipeline and highway construction, various projects being considered by the NWT Development Corporation, and the economic impact of Nunavut.

Worked with the provinces and Statistics Canada to extend the provincial trade data project to include 1990 data. This will allow Statistics Canada to continue this important project in future years.

Worked with Statistics Canada to resolve outstanding issues relating to the territorial economic accounts.

Publications and Data Dissemination

Continued with revisions and content additions to the *Statistics Quarterly* and to *Quarterly Economic Indicators* (including an annual supplement providing historical charts). Most data for both documents are downloaded directly from T-stat to avoid transcription errors and reduce work.

Prepared a series of information booklets relating to 1991 Census data releases and the post-censal survey of aboriginals.

Designed and produced a weekly four-page document, *Key Weekly Indicators*, for the Minister of Finance.

Continued improving the T-stat online statistical data access system by adding tables for 1991 Census data and the aboriginal peoples post-censal survey. T-stat is available to the departments of the government of the Northwest Territories.

Started placing all Bureau publications on microcomputer along with other statistical data and tables for shared access through our internal Ethernet. Also arranged data in files for easy use by the print-merge features of MSWord which simplifies printing tables on demand.

APPENDIX 3

REPORT BY THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

**TO THE 1994 MEETING OF THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

**AGENDA OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE
OF THE
1994 FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL
ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

Date: December 2, 1993

Committee Members:

Mr. Wilf Falk (Manitoba) - Chairperson
Mr. Paul Dober (Nova Scotia)
Mr. Linton Cornwall (Ontario)
Mr. John Coombs (Statistics Canada)
Mr. Ellis Drover (Statistics Canada)
Mr. Darryl Rhoades (Statistics Canada)
Mr. Wayne Smith (Statistics Canada)

Secretariat:

Ms. Gail Aubé

Agenda Items:

9:30 - 10:30	AM	Evaluation of the Functioning and Effectiveness of the Federal-Provincial Committee System
10:30 - 11:45	AM	Coffee Break
11:45 - 12:00	AM	Evaluation of the Functioning and Effectiveness of the Federal-Provincial Committee System (continued)
12:00 - 2:00	PM	Luncheon
2:00 - 3:00	PM	Upcoming Council Meeting for 1994 - Agenda Items - Dates and Location
3:00 - 3:15	PM	Coffee Break
3:15 - 3:45	PM	Other Business

MINUTES OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON STATISTICAL POLICY

Meeting of December 2, 1993

1. Adoption of the Agenda

The agenda was adopted without amendment.

2. Evaluation of the Functioning and Effectiveness of the
Federal-Provincial Committee System

The Council referred to the Program Committee two outstanding issues regarding the federal-provincial committee structure proposals:

- a) existing federal-provincial committees be merged to create two new omnibus committees;
- b) Data Dissemination Committee be disbanded.

In reviewing the current operations of the various federal-provincial committees, the Program Committee identified the following items that need to be implemented:

- a) mechanism for scheduling of meetings;
- b) mechanism for early agenda setting;
- c) mechanism for cancelling committee meetings;
- d) mechanism for holding a particular committee meeting;
- e) updating of Terms of Reference.

With specific regard to the Data Dissemination Committee, the Program Committee considered the following items:

- a) subject matter content of committee meetings;
- b) name change for the committee.

Instead of the creation of new omnibus committees, the Program Committee felt that it would be more appropriate to strengthen the operating efficiency of the existing committees. The Program Committee recommends the following changes to the operations of individual federal-provincial committees and the overall committee structure:

- a) Each committee, as a regular feature of its meeting agenda, would discuss the date, next meeting location, and potential agenda items.
- b) Each committee would institute a program committee consisting of one provincial-territorial representative and one Statistics Canada representative. This program

committee would be responsible for establishing the final agenda for the next committee meeting. In addition, they would be empowered to jointly postpone a meeting if no substantive issues have emerged.

- c) In the event that there is a disagreement between the Statistics Canada and provincial-territorial program committee representative over the necessity of holding a committee meeting, the issue would be referred to the Program Committee of the Consultative Council for resolution.
- d) The recommended revisions to committee operational procedures be incorporated into the Terms of Reference of that committee. Each committee would be requested to review and update its Terms of Reference. The revised Terms of Reference would be submitted to the Council for approval.
- e) The Council Secretariat would draft a "model" Terms of Reference that would be reviewed by the Program Committee. In addition, the Council Secretariat would obtain and circulate to the Council members the Terms of Reference for non-Council, federal-provincial committees (e.g., Justice, Health, Education, Work Injuries).
- f) A maximum of two committees be scheduled back in any given week. The Council Secretariat would poll provincial-territorial delegates to determine the best back-to-back committee linkages (e.g., Business Statistics and Provincial Economic Accounts).
- g) The Council recognize the unique character of the Vital Statistics Council and the Mineral Statistics Committee. There should be no changes to the operations of these committees. They should remain under the Council.
- h) The Council Secretariat obtain and distribute, to Council members, the agendas of the Statistics Canada advisory committees in advance of the distribution of the advisory committee minutes. Agenda availability would facilitate the agenda setting for specific federal-provincial committees.

The Program Committee recommends the following with regard to the Data Dissemination Committee:

- a) The Data Dissemination Committee would continue.

- b) The name of the committee be changed to better reflect its current nature (e.g., Data Dissemination and Marketing).
- c) The Consultative Council provide agenda item direction to the committee, especially for items that are "cross-cutting" issues.
- d) The Consultative Council agenda include an agenda item to review which items the Council wishes the Data Dissemination Committee to consider at its next meeting.

3. Date and Location of the 1994 Meeting of the Consultative Council

There was agreement that May 19-20 would be the tentative date for the 1994 Consultative Council. It was subsequently learned that Dr. Fellegi would not be available for these dates. Alternative dates are being investigated. Recent Council practise is to hold Council meetings outside of Ottawa every second year. It was noted that last year's meeting was an exception due to Statistics Canada's 75th Anniversary celebration. Today, N.W.T. has volunteered to host the Council this year. Manitoba would also be willing to host. Subsequent to Program Committee meetings, interest was expressed by Quebec, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. W. Falk will re-canvas Council members to determine the host province.

4. Agenda for the 1994 Meeting of the Consultative Council

The Program Committee discussed a number of possible topics for a guest speaker. In the final analysis, it was decided to leave the issue of the guest speaker and topic to the host province.

The Council agenda would consist of regular items (e.g., Statistics Canada report, provincial-territorial reports) as well as specific agenda items. The following were discussed as possible specific agenda items:

- a) Committee structure (possibly as part of the Program Committee Report);
- b) Interprovincial Trade - Future directions;
- c) 1996 Census - National Census Test Results;
- d) Labour Force Redesign, SEPH evolution, new longitudinal surveys;
- e) Population estimates revision process;
- f) Integration of Economic Statistics;
- g) Impact of federal-provincial government restructuring on the statistical system and data sharing and collection agreements;

- h) Data Dissemination and Marketing - How to work together;
- i) Integration of U.S./Canadian statistical systems - Where are we going?;
- j) Recent Statistics Canada developments in Analytical Activities - *Industrial Monitor*;
- k) International Trade Data - alternative data collection directions;
- l) Cansim cost increase of "hit charge" from \$0.50 to \$0.65.

It was decided that W. Falk would canvas the provincial and territorial focal points to determine which of these specific items should be retained.

**PROGRAM COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE
FUNCTIONING AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE SYSTEM**

The Consultative Council referred to its Program Committee two outstanding issues regarding changes to the existing federal-provincial committee structure. These were:

- i) Several existing federal-provincial committees be merged to create two new omnibus committees: Social Statistics and Economic Statistics.
- ii) The Data Dissemination committee be disbanded.

After reviewing the proposal to create the two omnibus committees, the Program Committee has the following recommendations:

- (1) New omnibus committees not be created. The operating efficiency of the existing committees should be strengthened through the institution of new operational procedures.
- (2) Each committee, as a regular feature of its meeting agenda, discuss the date, location and potential agenda items for the next committee meeting.
- (3) Each committee institute a Program Committee consisting of one provincial-territorial representative and one Statistics Canada representative. The program committee would be responsible for establishing the final agenda for the next committee meeting.
- (4) The various program committees be empowered to jointly postpone a committee meeting if no substantive issues for discussion have emerged.
- (5) If there is disagreement between Statistics Canada and the provincial-territorial program committee representative over the necessity of holding a committee meeting, the issue would be referred to the Program Committee of the Consultative Council for resolution.
- (6) Each committee incorporate the new operational procedures into its Terms of Reference which would be submitted to the Consultative Council for approval.

- (7) Each committee would be provided with a "model" Terms of Reference for its consideration. This "model" would be developed by the Program Committee of the Council.
- (8) A maximum of two committee meetings be schedule back to back in any given week. The Consultative Council Secretariat would develop the best back to back committee linkages.
- (9) There should be no changes to the operations of the Vital Statistics Council and the Mineral Statistics Committees.
- (10) The agendas of the Statistics Canada Advisory Committees be distributed to Consultative Council members. This availability would facilitate the agenda setting for specific federal-provincial committees.

The Program Committee recommends the following with regards to the Data Dissemination Committee.

- (1) The committee not be disbanded.
- (2) The name of the committee be changed to better reflect the current nature/orientation of the committee (e.g., Data Dissemination and Marketing).
- (3) The Consultative Council provide agenda item direction to the committee especially for items that are of a "cross-cutting" nature.
- (4) The Consultative Council agenda include an item to review which topics or issues that the Council wishes the committee to consider/address at its next meeting.

APPENDIX 4

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES: ONGOING ISSUES

PRESENTATION BY R. JOYCE

**TO THE 1994 MEETING OF THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

Provincial and Territorial Population Estimates

Ongoing Issues

Presented at the
Annual Meeting of the
Federal-Provincial
Consultative Council on Statistical Policy
May 5 - 6, 1994
Ottawa, Ontario

Bureau of Statistics
Government of the Northwest Territories

Overview

Ongoing Issues

- **Issues relating to the interprovincial migration estimates**
- **Issues relating to international migration**
- **Allocation of census coverage errors to small areas**
- **Allocating residual deviation (census error of the closure) to components for intercensal population estimates**

Allocating Residual Deviation to Intercensal Components

- Births, death and migration for each year published as well as residual deviation (formerly census error of the closure)
- New components – net non-permanent residents and returning Canadians – expand detail for international migration
- Research needed to allocate residual deviation to these components and to specific years
- Would provide "closure" for the population accounts
- Would reduce statistical interpretation difficulties where residual deviation is large relative to other components

Interpretation Problems

An Example

- Migration scenarios for STC population projections reflect migration figures in the 1986 to 1991 intercensal estimates
- For the Northwest Territories residual deviation was very large at 2,159 persons (error of the closure was 2,407)
- Primarily due to problems with estimates of interprovincial migration
- As a result, early versions of the recent STC population projections for the NWT reflected population losses due to migration which were too large
- Raises concern about interpretation of intercensal components by those less knowledgeable about the population estimates

Births and Deaths Intercensal Estimates

- **Statistics Canada receives information from the provinces after the cut-off date for final counts**
- **Late information not included in the population estimates (postcensal or intercensal)**
- **Represents some 6-7,000 births and 1-2,000 deaths per intercensal period**
- **Should be allocated to appropriate components in specific years for intercensal population estimates**

Late Reports

	Births		Deaths	
	'86-'90	'81-'85	'86-'90	'81-'85
Total	6,291	7,627	1,219	2,528
Nfld	1,403	2,727	35	262
PEI	-	-	-	1
NS	492	1,194	16	353
NB	117	52	265	187
Que	169	463	562	1,085
Ont	3,787	2,049	113	146
Man	1	-	-	-
Sask	144	72	152	86
Alta	16	75	52	192
BC	26	901	5	197
Yukon	-	4	3	16
NWT	136	90	16	17

Note: Births exclude "not available" for Quebec (1981) and Ontario (1990). Deaths exclude "not available" for Quebec (1982) and Manitoba (1981 and 1982)

Source: Statistics Canada Catalogue 84-210, 84-211

Allocating Census Coverage Errors to Small Areas

- **Certain provincial statistics offices prepare sub-provincial estimates based on STC population estimates**
- **Raises issues of method used to allocate census coverage errors to small areas**
- **Statistics Canada has released Census Division and CMA population estimates using census counts and age-specific coverage estimates by province**
- **Problems were encountered relating to the incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves**
- **Needs to be a review of methods used to determine what improvements can be made for 1996**

International Migration

- **International migration is a particularly important component for population change in Ontario and British Columbia**
- **Sources for international migration estimates are Employment and Immigration Canada for immigration; emigration estimates were previously available from Family Allowance**
- **Non-permanent residents first included for the 1991 census and subsequently in the population estimates**
- **Non-permanent resident figures for post-censal estimates based on Employment and Immigration information**

Immigration Rates Census Data 1986-91

(% '91 Census Count 5+ Years)

Canada	3.7
Ontario	5.4
British Columbia	4.9
Alberta	3.3
Manitoba	2.5
Quebec	2.2
Yukon	1.8
Northwest Territories	1.3
Nova Scotia	1.0
Saskatchewan	1.0
Prince Edward Island	0.8
New Brunswick	0.8
Newfoundland	0.5

International Migration Rates, 1986-1991

(% '91 Population Estimate)

	Gross	"Ins"	"Outs"
Canada	3.9	3.1	0.8
ONT	5.4	4.5	0.9
BC	4.4	3.5	1.0
Alta	4.2	2.8	1.4
Man	3.4	2.5	1.0
Que	2.7	2.3	0.4
Yukon	2.2	1.3	0.9
Sask	1.5	1.1	0.4
NWT	1.3	0.7	0.6
NB	1.1	0.5	0.6
NS	1.1	0.7	0.3
PEI	0.8	0.6	0.2
Nfld	0.6	0.4	0.2

Interprovincial Migration

- **Importance of interprovincial migration for the population estimates**
- **Issues regarding preliminary postcensal estimates based on Family Allowance and Child Tax Benefit**
- **Issues relating to the the Revenue Canada Taxation based final postcensal estimates**
- **Potential use of provincial health care registrations for estimating interprovincial migration (and possibly international migration)**

Importance of Interprovincial Migration Estimates

- **Largest single source of population change for all provinces and territories except Ontario and Quebec**
- **Interprovincial migration is much more important as a percentage of population for smaller provinces**
- **These effects are particularly marked for the North and the West**

Interprovincial Migration Rates, Census Data 1986-1991

(% '91 Census Counts 5+ Years)

	Gross	"Ins"	"Outs"
Yukon	49.0	26.1	22.9
NWT	42.0	19.3	22.7
Alberta	15.9	7.4	8.5
Sask	15.4	4.3	11.1
PEI	15.4	7.5	8.0
NS	13.5	6.5	7.1
Manitoba	12.5	4.5	8.1
NB	11.7	5.4	6.3
BC	11.6	7.9	3.7
Nfld	10.6	4.0	6.6
Ontario	5.3	2.9	2.4
Quebec	3.0	1.3	1.7

Preliminary Interprovincial Migration Estimates

- **Previously based on Family Allowance account transfer information**
- **Information on numbers of children moving were grossed up to estimate total migration using Fjk factors**
- **Data source ceased to exist with demise of Family Allowance**
- **STC plans were to replace Family Allowance information with Child Tax Benefit data**

Migration Estimates Child Tax Benefit

Advantages

- Information from just one government and same information source for the whole country
- should be timely

Disadvantages

- Start-up problems encountered
- Requires imputation for population with children who are not eligible and those with no children.
- Incomplete coverage (≈ 80 percent) and may become less complete over time
- subject to swings in the tax law

Family Allowance Once Again ...

- **Major problems with Child Tax Benefit information when trying to estimate 1993 interprovincial migration**
- **As a result, 1993 preliminary estimates are based on Family Allowance data for previous years**
- **Method takes 1992 six-month FA child migration flows for each province pair and allocates to each month its average share based on 1990, 1991 and 1992**
- **Not a satisfactory method and needs to be replaced as soon as possible**
- **For the first six months of 1993 the method seemed to replicate STC 1992 migration estimates for the NWT but produced unexplained population losses for the second half of the year**

Interprovincial Migration Final Estimates

- **Based on Revenue Canada tax-filer information coded to Census Division using postal code**
- **Successive year tax records are matched to identify migrants from CD changes and dependents are estimated**
- **Population coverage with dependents estimated at 95% nationally, with 93% of tax filers filing in two consecutive years**
- **Migrating tax filers and the estimate of dependents are then grossed up to the total population**
- **Assumes that not-covered population for a given age and sex category has the same mobility behaviour as tax filers and dependents**

Migration Estimates Tax-filer Based

Advantages

- "Outs" by province of destination; "ins" determined arithmetically
- High population coverage and information from one data source

Disadvantages

- Variations in filing rates among the provinces and in mobility and filing rates for sub-populations within provinces
- Imputation for tax-filer dependents and migration behaviour of the population not covered
- For the NWT lower rates of migration and tax filing for aboriginal persons results in over-estimation of out-migration

Estimating Migration from Health Care Registrations

- Demography Division recently renewed its research into this data source
- To be discussed at the federal-provincial meeting on Demography this June
- Method established in-migration figures showing province of origin for new registrants
- Out-migration by destination then derived for each province (reverse of the method used for RCT-based estimates)
- Problems with the consistency and reliability of information across provincial health care registration systems (mixed approach may be possible)

Migration Estimates Health Care Plans

Advantages

- "Ins" counted by province of origin; "outs" determined arithmetically
- Universal program providing age, sex and in some cases family relationships
- Potential for estimating immigration

Disadvantages

- Issues relating to quality, timing and other variations among the provinces
- Potentially large start-up costs
- Requires the on-going commitment of twelve governments
- Possible adjustments to universality

Recommendations

- **Priority be given to examining alternatives to Child Tax Benefit for preliminary estimates of interprovincial migration**
- **Method for RCT-based estimates for final migration be reviewed and adjusted where necessary**
- **Explore methods to allocate residual error to components of change for the intercensal population estimates**
- **Incorporate the late birth and death information received from vital statistics registrars in the inter-censal population estimates**
- **Review of methods used for allocating census coverage errors to small areas to determine improvements that could be made for 1996**

APPENDIX 5

**STATISTICS CANADA ONLINE
A DISSEMINATION STRATEGY**

A PRESENTATION BY MARTIN PODEHL

TO THE 1994 MEETING OF THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON STATISTICAL POLICY

StatsCan Online

A Dissemination Strategy

Strategic Vision

STC manages all its information electronically, including dissemination: StatsCan Online

- **Re-engineering of dissemination**
- **One data base as the authoritative source of all published data**
- **Electronically first, paper later: the Census experience**
- **A Statistics Canada information node within the network of information nodes**
- **Cost avoidance of existing methods: reduced print publishing costs; fewer points of service**
- **One source for mass customization:**
 - **Data warehouse for help-yourself statisticians**
 - **Pre-assembled profiles**
 - **Information consultancy by Regional Offices**
 - **Custom-assembled profiles**
 - **Secondary distributors**

StatsCan Online

A Dissemination Strategy

Start-up

1994: Market Introduction

Market Introduction allows continued testing of pricing, support, market research, management of client expectations at early stage when problems are likely

Data Bases

- **DAILY/QUOTIDIEN**
- **International Merchandise Trade (HS Code)**
- **International Merchandise Trade (SIC Code)**
- **International Travel**
- **Marine Transport**
- **CANSIM**
- **Industrial Monitor**

1995: Market Launch

Announcing broadly the availability of StatsCan Online

- **Other Data Bases (TBD)**

Internet in Statistics Canada

- 1992 **DAILY/QUOTIDIEN on Carleton University Node**
Consortium of interested divisions formed
Initiative financed through divisional contributions
- 1993 **STCGATE Node to offer Internet access to STC employees**
- 1994 **TALON Node to offer STC Information to Internet Users**
Internet Working Group
Internet Steering Committee
- 1995 **??**

APPENDIX 6

**UPDATE FROM
SOCIAL, INSTITUTIONS AND LABOUR STATISTICS FIELD**

**TO THE 1994 MEETING OF THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

UPDATE ON LABOUR FORCE SURVEY REDESIGN (LFS)

Labour Force Survey Redesign

The LFS Redesign has four major objectives. Those objectives are:

- computer-assisted interviewing;
- sample redesign;
- questionnaire redesign;
- processing and products redesign.

Computer-Assisted Interviewing (CAI)

Computer-Assisted Interviewing was implemented for the LFS between November 1993 and March 1994. This followed data quality and operational tests in 1992 and 1993 which concluded that CAI yielded data of comparable quality to that of paper and pencil interviewing, with no impact on the survey estimates.

Computer-Assisted Interviewing is in the process of being adopted as the collection platform for most household surveys at Statistics Canada. It has been implemented by equipping local interviewers with notebook computers for use in both face-to-face interviews and telephone interviews from their homes.

Sample Redesign

The goal of the sample redesign is to update the sample based on results from the decennial census. Sample redesigns are necessary following each decennial census, in order to reflect changes in the size, distribution and characteristics of the population. The majority of the developmental work associated with the sample redesign has been completed, and the redesigned sample will be implemented for the LFS from October 1994 to March 1995.

Some of the features of the new sample are:

1996 Census Metropolitan Area's (CMA). The delineation of 1996 CMA's has been advanced to permit the LFS to adopt preliminary 1996 CMA boundaries in January 1995. When 1996 CMA boundaries are finalized for the 1996 Census, the LFS will be based on the final boundaries.

The schedule was advanced to introduce a portion of the sample by May 1994 for the National Population Health Survey.

Features of the new design include adopting preliminary 1996 CMA boundaries and adopting high income and low income strata in large urban centers. The sample allocation has been optimized with a core sample of 42,300 households per month to achieve good provincial and national estimates, and an additional sample of 16,500 funded by the Human Resources Department to improve the reliability of estimates for Unemployment Insurance Regions. Details of provincial and sub-provincial sample sizes were communicated to the focal points.

Questionnaire Redesign

The questionnaire will undergo a major overhaul. The objectives are threefold. The first is to address data gaps and to modernize the questionnaire, taking account of changes that have taken place in society and in the functioning of the labour market in the last twenty years. The second objective is to improve the questionnaire by taking advantage of Computer-Assisted Interviewing and advances in questionnaire design resulting from new developments (such as the emergence of cognitive research as a research tool), and to build on experiences of other countries which have recently undergone revisions of their Labour Force Survey questionnaires. Finally, suspected problem areas in the current questionnaire—such as in the identification of temporary layoffs—will be cleaned up.

Content additions include monthly information on earnings, union membership, permanent versus temporary jobs, firm size, and information on hirings and separations. Additional information will be collected annually on training, persons not in the labour force, work arrangements and job quality.

The overhauled questionnaire is scheduled for cognitive testing in September 1994. A parallel run of the new questionnaire is scheduled for 1996 and will be introduced by 1997.

Processing Systems and Products

Processing systems are being modernized, including redevelopment of weighting, variance estimation, and small area estimation systems to reflect the sample redesign. Head office processing systems for editing imputation and quality control are being re-engineered, and a generalized system ACTR is being adopted for automated coding. The information dissemination system is being re-developed using database technology for storing both micro and aggregate data and writing tabulation programs in SAS.

New products introduced within the past year include a FAX version of the press release and a touch-tone information line. Work on developing new publications has not begun.

Parallel Run

Funding was requested through the 1993-94 Month Year Operations Plan for a one year parallel run of the new questionnaire and processing systems. The parallel run is critical to determine the impact of the new questionnaire on survey estimates and to provide a shake-down period for new systems so that the monthly release of LFS estimates is not jeopardized when the new systems are introduced. As funding was not approved, Statistics Canada has decided to go ahead with a self-funded parallel run. The size of the ongoing LFS sample will be reduced by approximately 11,000 households per month from October 1995 to December 1996, in order to fund the parallel sample.

UPDATE ON SURVEY ON LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS¹
May, 1994

MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND DECISIONS IN 1993

Preliminary Interviews completed on first panel

The preliminary interviews were completed in January 1993.

The objectives were:

- to collect background information (work experience, marital history, detailed educational background, cultural variables, ...);
- to collect information on respondents' current activities, to feed back at Labour Interview in January 1994 to improve recall;
- to collect contact information to help in tracing, if required;
- to conduct survey on 20,000 households (2 LFS rotation groups);
- to achieve a satisfactory response rate; the response rate was 88%; non-respondents mainly refusals who did not want to participate in long-term study (high initial non-response is typical of longitudinal surveys, success hinges on keeping attrition down).

Field tests on labour interviews completed

The field tests for labour interviews were tested on 1,500 households in February 1993. Further mini-tests are scheduled for October and November.

The major test objectives were:

- testing new content (relative to LMAS);
- gaining experience in computer-assisted interviewing (CAI);

¹ Activities are documented in SLID Research Paper series, and short summaries of important issues are provided in *Dynamics*.

- testing use of dependent interviewing (feeding back of information on activities a year ago to improve recall) on several variables: employer name, occupation, educational activity, looking for work;

The test results revealed:

- some new content retained (ex: detailed household relationships to get accurate reading of blended and multigenerational families, supervisory and managerial responsibilities, type of work arrangement, changes in work schedules during the year);
- CAI worked very well—reduces inconsistencies in reporting of dates and spells of job search, absence, etc;
- techniques for dependent interviewing refined through experience in test—will be used on all variables listed above (for wage rate, active feeding back will not be done because it could result in under-reporting of change, but we will query the wage if it differs from last year by more than a small margin).

Field test of income interview completed in May 1993

The field test used the same respondents as the February labour test (simulation of first wave).

The major test objectives included:

- gain experience in use of CAI to collect income;
- test some interactive consistency edits between labour and income interviews (ex: a person identified as employee during labour interview should report wages and salaries during income interview—if not, message on screen tells interviewer to probe);
- test use of income categories that are more comparable to tax form (relative to SCF), to encourage respondents to transcribe—possible way of improving quality;
- test asset and debt questions (about 20);

The results of the income test showed:

- response rate only 67%—questionnaire (sent to respondents before telephone interview, as in SCF) was too long;

- only 36% of respondents who participated completely prepared for interview, 17% consulted tax form during telephone interview, 46% did interview "on the fly;"
- decision to stick with SCF approach, fewer income categories;
- assets and debts postponed until 1995 to reduce burden—will probably be collected twice in lifespan of panel.

Sample size of first panel reduced

A reduction in size was imposed because of cost:

- reduced to 15,000 by dropping households that did not respond to preliminary interview (except for small number retained for data quality evaluation) + 2,700 additional households.

SLID "following rules" were defined (who to trace/ who to interview)

- labour and income interviews completed for persons aged 16+;
- all sampled persons (longitudinal respondents) are followed, regardless of age;
- persons who move in with longitudinal respondents (cohabitants) also interviewed, but dropped if they stop living with longitudinal respondent;
- respondents who move to Territories, US are traced and interviewed;
- respondents who move abroad are traced but not interviewed, unless they return to Canada;
- full details available in a SLID research paper.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR 1994

Collection of first wave of labour

- done in February and March 1994;
- some start-up problems with CAI communications system; otherwise went very well;

- contacted 15,000 households, created over 1,000 new households because of longitudinal respondents leaving the original household;
- sample had 40,000 individuals (all ages) at outset of labour interview; over 2,200 cohabitants were identified during labour interview—people who moved in with longitudinal respondents (or vice versa) since January 1993;
- unable-to-trace and refusal cases were infrequent (don't have numbers on final response yet);
- interviews took about one-half hour per household, including tracing time.

Collection of first wave of income

- happening May 3-14;
- income categories identical to SCF (new categories this year: alimony/child support and income from members of other households to help with living expenses);
- returning to all households except for small number (under 150) of "hard refusals."
- interactive edits in CAI income interview:
 - range edits (if value is unusual, interviewer gets message on screen to confirm);
 - a few substantive edits: resolve inconsistencies between labour and income, between demographics and income;
 - an edit of total income against sum of sources.

Processing preliminary interview data

- data collected using traditional paper-and-pencil approach (CAI was not ready in January 1993);
- now being processed;
- when complete (May), will be merged with first wave labour data.

Processing first wave

- SLID will be held and processed in relational database;
- most researchers want modest level of editing;
- editing strategy will emphasize longitudinal consistency rather than cross-sectional;
- flags will be provided to allow users to identify edited data;
- plan to complete processing of first wave to release data in spring of 1995.

Finalising dissemination plans

- plan to release first wave microdata on CD-ROM, with user interface that allows selection of subsets of records and variables for creation of files that can be manipulated using client's preferred software—SAS, SPSS, etc;
- now discussing microdata release strategy with Microdata Release Committee—approach will eventually be described in a SLID Research Paper and in *Dynamics*;
- expect to have a system that will allow users across country to submit tested programs electronically so they can be executed against full database—just starting to look at how we might do this;
- data will be released annually; each year's file will contain all data collected up to that point;
- also planning annual publication with survey highlights and a few analytical articles;
- before results of first wave are released, a user guide—*SLID Handbook*—will be published;
- planning to develop a workshop to help researchers get started.

Developmental activities in 1994

- little change expected to labour interview (apart from communications system);

- income: investigating feasibility of using a link to tax file (with respondent permission) instead of using income interview;
- respondents who do not consent to link would be interviewed;
- feasibility depends on:
 - proposed method for informing respondents (must be acceptable from perspective of policy and legislation);
 - proportion of respondents who would accept; must be at least 50% to warrant effort;
 - reaction from researchers on "mixed mode" of data collection; research paper will be drafted, consultation findings will be reported in *Dynamics*;
- plan second panel:
 - preliminary interview will be done in January 1996;
 - sample size not yet determined, depends on budget;
 - plan is to keep core content as stable as possible so that panels can be collapsed to do cross-sectional analysis, or analysis of three-year longitudinal data (ie, first and second panels overlap in 1996-1999, second and third panels overlap in 2000-2003,...);
 - not yet decided whether LFS will be used to select sample; depends on cost/quality trade-off.

UPDATE ON THE NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN

Beginning in the Fall of 1994, the National Longitudinal Survey of Children (NLSC) will collect information on a sample of close to 25,000 Canadian children, ranging in age from 0-11 years. The survey will be repeated in 1996 and at biennial intervals thereafter to follow the children originally surveyed in 1994. This study falls under a program called "What Works for Children" which is part of "Brighter Futures" a series of federal government initiatives to improve the health and well-being of Canada's children. The Social Program Information Division and Analysis Directorate of the Human Resources Development and Statistics Canada are currently developing the NLSC. The purpose of this survey is to collect information for policy analysis and program development on critical factors affecting the development of children in Canada.

Objectives

The primary objective of the NLSC is to develop a national database on the characteristics and life experiences of Canadian children as they grow from infancy to adulthood. Initially, its focus will be on young children.

More specifically, the main objectives of the NLSC are:

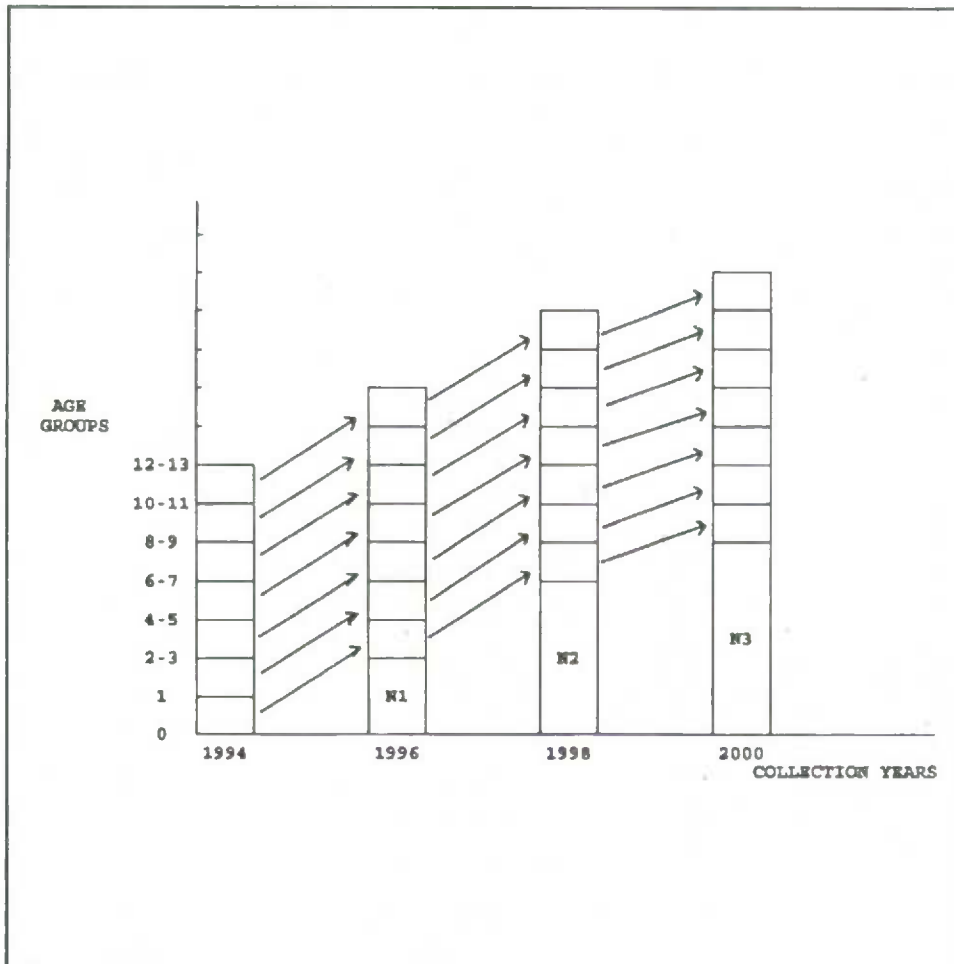
- to determine the prevalence of various biological, social and economic characteristics and risk factors in Canadian children and youth;
- to monitor the impact of such factors, life events and protective factors (including interventions) on these children's development; and,
- to provide this information to policy and program officials for use in developing effective policies and strategies to help children live healthy, active and rewarding lives.

Underlying these objectives is a need to fill an existing gap describing a broad range of characteristics of youth in Canada, in particular covering the early developmental years. As such, a holistic approach to measuring child conditions and characteristics is essential to capture, to the extent possible, the diversity and dynamics of factors affecting children's development into self-reliant adults. Its focuses will be on environmental factors such as the family, the school and the community as well as measuring various outcome indicators throughout the development years into adulthood.

Design

The design of the NLSC will consist of a sample of children, selected in 1994, to be followed over time. Thus, the sample will consist of an original longitudinal sample, augmented to meet the periodic cross-sectional data needs. Participating households will be selected from the Labour Force Survey. The original sample will include close to 25,000 children (approximately 20,000 dwellings) to which a common questionnaire (of about 45 minutes) will be administered. In addition, an age-related questionnaire (30 minutes) will be administered to children within the following age groups: 0, 1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 8-9 and 10-11.

The following diagram illustrates four collection cycle of the NLSC:



For the first collection cycle, the survey will yield cross-sectional information on the population aged 0-11. At the national level, characteristics with incidence as low as 4% will

be measured reliably for each age group. Aggregate of age groups will be required at the province level for estimates of similar precision.

For the collections following the initial planned for September 1994, the sample will be augmented with new-born children to represent the younger age groups no longer covered by the longitudinal sample (see n1, n2 and n3 on the chart). This additional sample will allow the production of cross-sectional estimates for an expanded age-range of children and youth. Consideration will be given to adding new birth cohorts to the longitudinal component of the survey in subsequent cycles.

Sample

The proposed sample size for each age group by province is:

	0	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11
Nfld	175	125	200	175	200	225	225
PEI	75	100	125	100	100	100	100
NS	225	225	300	300	250	275	250
NB	225	175	250	250	250	225	200
Que	725	725	775	650	600	600	575
Ont	1,125	975	925	800	675	575	525
Man	300	250	350	300	275	250	250
Sask	275	250	325	325	250	275	250
Alta	375	350	400	350	275	300	250
BC	325	300	425	400	350	375	350
Total	3,950	3,550	4,200	3,775	3,325	3,275	3,125

The sample size by age and province vary due to factors such as the sample allocation of the Labour Force Survey and the number of children per household in each province.

Data collection on children is also planned for Yukon and Northwest Territories. Data on children in the territories will be collected using an integrated questionnaire covering the main content components of the NLSC and the National Population Health Survey. The sample sizes for the territories have not yet been determined.

Integration

The NLSC will be integrated with the National Population Health Survey (NPHS). This integration will result in an integrated sample of 3,000 households (5,000 children). The integrated sample will be administered a common background questionnaire.

Content

The content will be structured into **five components**:

- a **background questionnaire** designed to measure general characteristics of children and of their family. Among the topics covered are marital history of parents, education, physical and mental health, family functioning, labour force activity, and income and housing conditions;
- the **age related questionnaires** are designed to provide detailed information on subject areas most relevant to each age group such as:
 - a) custody arrangements
 - b) child care
 - c) newborn indicators (ages 0 and 1)
 - delivery details
 - infant health at birth
 - temperament
 - behaviour
 - physical and social development
 - d) parenting style
 - e) behaviour
 - f) cognitive development (ages 4 and 5)
 - g) activities/time use (age 4 and over)
 - h) literacy activities (ages 4 and over);
- a **self-completed questionnaire** for children proposed to collect information from children on various subjects such relationships, school experience, expectations, feelings, behaviours and self-concept;
- a **teachers' questionnaire** proposed to gather information on children's behaviour and academic performance, school practices and climate;
- a **principals' questionnaire** proposed to collect information on the school attended by the child; in particular information related to students' allocation to classes, school students-and-teachers composition and school climate.

Information collected through other surveys, such as the Census of population, and synthetic indicators based on administrative

files will be linked to the survey data to provide a profile of the community in which the family lives.

Collection

The first data collection will begin in November 1994 and will be completed in February 1995.

The first two data collections of the NLSC will be carried out using personal home interviews. Collection from teachers and principals will consist of a self-completed questionnaire mailed to and returned by teachers.

Output

A public microdata file on children and family (subject to suppression to protect identities) will be made available in the summer of 1995. A highlight package containing descriptive analysis of key findings at the national and provincial levels will also be made available at the same time.

Contact

For further information on the National Longitudinal Survey of Children, the contact within Statistics Canada is:

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UPDATE ON THE NATIONAL POPULATION HEALTH SURVEY

The National Population Health Survey (NPHS) will begin its first 12-month cycle of data collection in late May, 1994 and continue every second year thereafter. This new initiative is the major component of a concerted effort to improve the information available to support the development and evaluation of health policies and programs in Canada during a time of economic and fiscal pressures on the health care system. The survey will produce both periodic cross-sectional information to monitor programs and longitudinal data to improve our understanding of the determinants of good health.

Methodology

The NPHS will use the Labour Force Survey sampling frame from which to draw a sample of approximately 22,000 households. The sample will be distributed over four quarterly collection periods. In each household, some limited information will be collected from all household members and one person in each household will be randomly selected for a more in-depth interview. The total interview will take an average of one hour in each household. All randomly selected individuals will become part of a longitudinal panel from which data will be collected every two years. The panel will be evaluated continually but it is hoped that we will continue to collecting information for up to twenty years. A combination of panel participants and new sample will be utilized every fourth year to produce cross-sectional data. Data collection will be carried out using computer assisted personal interviews.

An institutional survey is also being planned. Approximately 3,000 residents of nursing homes, chronic care homes, old age homes, general hospitals, mental hospitals and institutions for the handicapped will be interviewed during 1994. It is expected that approximately 40% of the interviews will be completed by a proxy respondent.

Content

The questionnaire will include content related to health status, use of health services, determinants of health and a range of demographic and economic information. For example, the health status information includes self-perception of health, a health status index, chronic conditions, and activity restrictions. The use of health services is probed through visits to health care providers, both traditional and non-traditional, and the use of drugs and other medications. Health determinants include smoking, alcohol use, physical activity and in the first survey, emphasis has been placed on the collection of selected psychosocial factors that may influence health, such as stress, self-

esteem and social support. The demographic and economic information includes age, sex, education, ethnicity, household income and labour force status. A subset of items, appropriate for proxy response, will be used in the institutional survey. Health Canada, Alberta and Manitoba have supplemented the content of the survey with specialized questions. As well, B.C, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick have increased the sample in their regions.

Current Status

A final test was completed in February, 1994. The test evaluated changes to the questionnaire and sampling procedures, and tested operational procedures aimed at achieving a high response rate. We continue to plan for integration of the National Population Health Survey with the National Survey of Children (NSC) during two of the collection periods.

APPENDIX 7

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND ANALYTICAL STUDIES FIELD:
OVERHEADS: INDUSTRIAL MONITOR PROJECT**

A PRESENTATION BY DARRYL RHOADES

**TO THE 1994 MEETING OF THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

1) What is the Industrial Monitor?

- **Organized from user perspective ***
- **Embodied research ***
- **One stop shopping**
- **Directory to Data Base**

The Industrial Monitor

2) User Perspective

- **StatsCan organized for data collection**
- **Even CANSIM reflects this**
- **User needs are cross-cutting**
- **Generic model: Supply, Demand, Price, Investment/Capital Stock, Finance**

Table P99M24A, Electrical and Electronic Products (Business Sector)
Supply and Related Indicators

	\$1986					\$current				
	Value Added (GDP) (1)	Gross Output	Shipments	Change in Stocks Owned (GIP+FG)	Employment (SEPH) (2)	Gross Output	Imports	Shipments	Change in Stocks Owned (GIP+FG)	Unfilled Orders
	IP166334	IP261322	IP220391	PAM24A1	SL56971	PAM24A3	SCM24	DJ15696	PAM24A2	DJ16406
1989	8180	20987	19062	-46	170.0	19675	19812	19489	186	5150
1990	8150	22008	18610	-260	156.3	18176	20482	18475	-299	4736
1991	7965	21789	18392	-24	135.0	17509	21599	17635	-126	3987
1992	8149	22806	19149	179	129.6	17566	24213	17567	0	3605
1993	8371	23584	19929	149	123.7	17943	28034	17869	75	3277
1992 I	7738	5361	4560	-16	131.4	4232	5881	4246	-14	3843
II	8045	5595	4743	-21	130.7	4320	5938	4332	-11	3752
III	8327	5835	4846	72	129.1	4463	6216	4431	32	3685
IV	8485	6015	5000	144	127.3	4551	6178	4558	-7	3605
1993 I	8191	5750	4839	-32	126.2	4368	6703	4405	-37	3524
II	8306	5750	4854	32	122.9	4461	6974	4411	50	3511
III	8273	5822	4910	138	123.2	4436	7062	4407	29	3439
IV	8715	6262	5327	11	122.7	4678	7296	4646	33	3277
1993 FEB	8055	1920	1617	9	126.4	1457	2288	1466	-9	3650
MAR	8351	1995	1642	55	125.2	1489	2304	1471	18	3524
APR	8256	1870	1594	-12	123.9	1478	2366	1466	11	3482
MAY	8288	1925	1620	-11	122.4	1477	2365	1472	5	3497
JUN	8375	1955	1640	55	122.4	1506	2242	1472	34	3511
JUL	8255	1918	1642	1	122.5	1461	2347	1474	-14	3462
AUG	8194	1939	1616	45	123.4	1462	2379	1454	8	3468
SEP	8371	1965	1652	92	123.6	1513	2336	1479	34	3439
OCT	8392	1972	1688	-25	122.8	1503	2357	1491	12	3356
NOV	8669	2063	1766	-4	122.9	1556	2364	1553	4	3369
DEC	9084	2227	1873	40	122.4	1619	2575	1602	18	3277
1994 JAN	9124	2226	1989	-93	122.3	1591	1533	1603	-12	3263
FEB	NA	2257	1890	44	NA	1605	1639	1592	12	3281

FOOTNOTE (1): At annual rates.

FOOTNOTE (2): Source: SEPH - Survey of Employment, Payrolls & Hours

Table P99M24B, Electrical and Electronic Products (Business Sector)
Supply and Related Indicators, Period-to-period Percentage Changes

	\$1986					\$current				
	Value Added (GDP)	Gross Output	Shipments	Stocks Owned (GIP+FG) (1)	Employment (SEPH)	Gross Output	Imports	Shipments	Stocks Owned (GIP+FG) (1)	Order Backlog (in months) (2)
	IP166334	IP261322	IP220391	PAM24B1	SL56971	PAM24B4	SCM24	D315696	PAM24B2	PAM24B3
1989	6.1	8.1	6.9	-2.5	4.4	9.4	11.9	7.1	8.9	3.19
1990	-0.4	4.9	-2.4	-14.7	-8.0	-7.6	3.4	-5.2	-13.1	3.20
1991	-2.3	-1.0	-1.2	-1.6	-13.6	-3.7	5.5	-4.5	-6.3	2.97
1992	2.3	4.7	4.1	12.1	-4.0	0.3	12.1	-0.4	0.0	2.56
1993	2.7	3.4	4.1	9.0	-4.5	2.1	15.8	1.7	4.0	2.34
1992 I	-2.2	-2.4	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	-1.9	7.6	-2.6	-0.8	2.75
II	4.0	4.4	4.0	-1.5	-0.6	2.1	1.0	2.0	-0.6	2.63
III	3.5	4.3	2.2	5.0	-1.2	3.3	4.7	2.3	1.7	2.50
IV	1.9	3.1	3.2	9.5	-1.4	2.0	-0.6	2.9	-0.4	2.36
1993 I	-3.5	-4.4	-3.2	-1.9	-0.9	-4.0	8.5	-3.4	-2.0	2.45
II	1.4	0.0	0.3	2.0	-2.6	2.1	4.0	0.1	2.7	2.38
III	-0.4	1.3	1.2	8.3	0.2	-0.6	1.3	-0.1	1.5	2.35
IV	5.3	7.6	8.5	0.6	-0.4	5.5	3.3	5.4	1.7	2.16
1993 FEB	-1.4	4.7	2.3	0.6	-0.4	2.5	8.4	-0.2	-0.5	2.49
MAR	3.7	3.9	1.6	3.5	-0.9	2.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	2.40
APR	-1.1	-6.3	-2.9	-0.8	-1.1	-0.7	2.7	-0.3	0.6	2.37
MAY	0.4	2.9	1.6	-0.7	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.38
JUN	1.0	1.6	1.2	3.4	0.0	2.0	-5.2	0.0	1.9	2.39
JUL	-1.4	-1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	-3.0	4.7	0.1	-0.7	2.35
AUG	-0.7	1.1	-1.6	2.7	0.7	0.1	1.4	-1.4	0.4	2.38
SEP	2.2	1.4	2.2	5.4	0.2	3.5	-1.8	1.7	1.8	2.33
OCT	0.2	0.4	2.2	-1.4	-0.7	-0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	2.25
NOV	3.3	4.6	4.6	-0.2	0.1	3.6	0.3	4.1	0.2	2.17
DEC	4.8	8.0	6.1	2.3	-0.4	4.1	9.0	3.2	0.9	2.05
1994 JAN	0.4	0.0	6.2	-5.1	-0.1	-1.7	-40.5	0.1	-0.6	2.04
FEB	NA	1.4	-4.9	2.6	NA	0.8	6.9	-0.7	0.6	2.06

FOOTNOTE (1): Percent changes apply to inventory levels.

FOOTNOTE (2): Ratio of unfilled orders to shipments. Quarterly and annual ratios are averages of monthly ratios.

Table P99M24C, Electrical and Electronic Products (Business Sector)
Demand and Related Indicators

	Gross Output, \$1986					Final Demand, \$1986				
	New Orders (\$1986)	New Orders	Electrical & Electronic Products (14%)	Construction (7%)	Transportation Equipment (3%)	Investment: Machinery & Equipment (23%)	Finished Goods Inventories (1)	Personal Expenditure: Audio, video & musical equipment (5%)	Exports (20%)	Exports (20%)
	IP158786	D316051	IP261322	IP293763	IP261321	PAM24C1	IP220388	PAM24C2	SKOM24	SCOM24
1989	19235	19617	20987	85940	56101	50536	41	6259	7337	7871
1990	18180	18060	22008	85004	52336	55596	-61	6044	9131	9841
1991	17784	16886	21789	66689	50150	74148	-23	5751	9696	10369
1992	18862	17185	22806	62974	50997	92304	38	6249	10639	11410
1993	19763	17540	23584	NA	57026	108776	60	6708	11307	12215
1992 I	4407	4102	5361	15655	12742	20048	-10	1488	2442	2613
II	4626	4240	5595	15871	12705	21852	-41	1543	2644	2820
III	4729	4364	5835	15887	12300	24904	36	1576	2681	2874
IV	5100	4478	6015	15561	13251	25500	53	1642	2871	3104
1993 I	4776	4324	5750	15574	14313	25708	-14	1674	2752	2961
II	4945	4398	5750	15192	13992	26508	23	1665	2805	3024
III	4786	4334	5822	15012	14235	27476	72	1683	2727	2953
IV	5256	4484	6262	NA	14487	29084	-21	1686	3023	3277
1993 FEB	1570	1479	1920	5209	4806		10	554	875	942
MAR	1645	1345	1995	5173	4963		19	557	934	1008
APR	1609	1425	1870	5116	4804		1	558	868	933
MAY	1636	1487	1925	5073	4517		-9	558	938	1011
JUN	1699	1487	1955	5003	4672		31	549	999	1081
JUL	1651	1425	1918	5021	4333		-6	560	952	1015
AUG	1561	1460	1939	4993	4919		16	560	848	927
SEP	1574	1450	1965	4997	4983		62	563	927	1011
OCT	1556	1409	1972	4958	4952		-26	556	962	1047
NOV	1767	1565	2063	4960	4821		11	561	968	1048
DEC	1933	1510	2227	NA	4713		-7	569	1093	1182
1994 JAN	1845	1589	2226	NA	4828		-56	559	953	1026
FEB	1838	1611	2257	NA	4583		19	NA	964	1042

FOOTNOTE (1): Period-to-period changes in dollars.

Table P99M24D, Electrical and Electronic Products (Business Sector)
Demand and Related Indicators, Period-to-period Percentage Changes

	Gross Output, \$1986				Final Demand, \$1986					
	New Orders (\$1986)	New Orders	Electrical & Electronic Products (14%)	Construction (7%)	Transportation Equipment (3%)	Investment: Machinery & Equipment (23%)	Inventory on hand (in months) (1)	Personal Expenditure: Audio, video & musical equipment (5%)	Exports (20%)	Exports (20%)
	IP158786	D316051	IP261322	IP293763	IP261321	PAM24C1	PAM24C3	PAM24C2	SCXM24	SCXM24
1989	4.9	5.0	8.1	5.6	2.5	21.7	0.51	10.5	4.0	7.5
1990	-5.5	-7.9	4.9	-1.1	-6.7	10.0	0.51	-3.4	24.5	25.0
1991	-2.2	-6.5	-1.0	-21.5	-4.2	33.4	0.49	-4.8	6.2	5.4
1992	6.1	1.8	4.7	-5.6	1.7	24.5	0.46	8.7	9.7	10.0
1993	4.8	2.1	3.4	NA	11.8	17.8	0.44	7.3	6.3	7.1
1992 I	-1.8	1.7	-2.4	-4.4	-1.7	-0.6	0.46	-1.7	3.7	3.6
II	5.0	3.4	4.4	1.4	-0.3	9.0	0.42	3.7	8.3	7.9
III	2.2	2.9	4.3	0.1	-3.2	14.0	0.44	2.1	1.4	1.9
IV	7.8	2.6	3.1	-2.1	7.7	2.4	0.46	4.2	7.1	8.0
1993 I	-6.4	-3.4	-4.4	0.1	8.0	0.8	0.46	1.9	-4.2	-4.6
II	3.5	1.7	0.0	-2.5	-2.2	3.1	0.48	-0.5	1.9	2.1
III	-3.2	-1.5	1.3	-1.2	1.7	3.7	0.52	1.1	-2.8	-2.4
IV	9.8	3.5	7.6	NA	1.8	5.9	0.44	0.2	10.9	11.0
1993 FEB	0.6	-1.4	4.7	0.3	5.8		0.46	-1.6	-7.2	-6.7
MAR	4.8	-9.1	3.9	-0.7	3.3		0.46	0.5	6.8	7.0
APR	-2.2	5.9	-6.3	-1.1	-3.2		0.48	0.2	-7.1	-7.5
MAY	1.7	4.4	2.9	-0.8	-6.0		0.46	0.0	8.0	8.4
JUN	3.9	0.0	1.6	-1.4	3.4		0.48	-1.6	6.5	6.9
JUL	-2.9	-4.2	-1.9	0.4	-7.3		0.47	2.0	-4.7	-6.1
AUG	-5.5	2.4	1.1	-0.6	13.5		0.49	0.0	-10.9	-8.6
SEP	0.9	-0.7	1.4	0.1	1.3		0.52	0.5	9.2	9.0
OCT	-1.1	-2.8	0.4	-0.8	-0.6		0.49	-1.2	3.8	3.6
NOV	13.6	11.1	4.6	0.0	-2.6		0.47	0.9	0.7	0.1
DEC	9.4	-3.5	8.0	NA	-2.2		0.44	1.4	12.9	12.8
1994 JAN	-4.6	5.2	0.0	NA	2.4		0.39	-1.8	-12.9	-13.2
FEB	-0.4	1.4	1.4	NA	-5.1		0.42	NA	1.2	1.6

FOOTNOTE (1): Ratio of finished goods inventory to shipments. Quarterly & annual ratios are averages of monthly ratios.

Table P99M24E, Electrical and Electronic Products (Business Sector)
Price and Related Indicators

	Input Costs							Capacity Utilization Rate
	Industrial Price Index	Material Input Price Index (48%)	Integrated circuits Price Index (8%)	Computers, video units, printers Price Index (5%)	Average Hourly Earnings (1)	Index of Unit Labour Costs (25%)	Index of Output per Person-hour	
	D694121	M24ELEPR	SEM3619	CVP3291	L60062	ULCOM24	OPPHM24	
1989	109.4	108.3	90.7	96.0	13.25	100.6	113.0	79.5
1990	109.3	106.7	89.3	93.8	14.42	100.5	123.3	77.4
1991	108.6	103.8	86.7	90.8	15.07	93.3	140.7	74.9
1992	108.9	103.1	91.7	89.2	16.02	94.2	149.6	76.0
1993	110.2	107.6	97.8	92.5	16.49	89.5	160.6	77.4
1992 II	108.7	102.6	90.3	88.5	16.14	97.1	146.7	75.0
III	108.7	103.4	91.1	88.5	16.12	92.4	153.2	77.6
IV	109.6	104.4	95.9	91.7	16.00	87.9	158.5	79.2
1993 I	110.1	104.5	95.6	91.3	16.54	91.9	154.5	76.7
II	110.1	105.7	96.1	92.6	16.58	89.5	160.8	77.2
III	110.2	109.8	98.8	92.9	16.49	91.0	159.7	76.4
IV	110.5	110.3	100.7	93.4	16.36	85.8	167.7	79.5
1994 I	110.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1993 MAR	109.9	104.0	94.3	90.7	16.61	90.8	158.2	
APR	110.2	104.2	95.3	92.0	16.67	90.1	158.2	
MAY	110.0	104.1	96.3	92.7	16.62	89.4	161.2	
JUN	110.0	108.9	96.8	93.0	16.44	88.9	162.9	
JUL	109.9	109.3	97.0	92.1	16.47	91.1	160.0	
AUG	110.4	110.0	99.8	93.4	16.50	92.1	157.9	
SEP	110.3	110.1	99.6	93.3	16.50	89.9	161.2	
OCT	110.6	110.6	100.6	94.6	16.28	88.4	162.2	
NOV	110.5	110.6	100.1	94.5	16.33	86.2	166.2	
DEC	110.3	109.6	101.4	91.0	16.47	82.7	174.6	
1994 JAN	110.6	111.4	100.5	90.5	16.51	82.9	175.5	
FEB	111.1	NA	NA	NA	16.58	NA	NA	
MAR	111.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

FOOTNOTE (1): For employees paid by the hour, including overtime. Source: SEPH - Survey of Employment, Payrolls & Hours

Table P99M24F, Electrical and Electronic Products (Business Sector)
Price and Related Indicators, Period-to-period Percent Changes

	Input Costs							
	Industrial Price Index	Commodity Input Price Index (48%)	Integrated circuits Price Index (8%)	Computers, video units, printers Price Index (5%)	Average Hourly Earnings (1)	Unit Labour Costs (25%)	Output per Person-hour	Capacity Utilization Rate
	D694121	M24ELEPR	SEM3619	CVP3291	L60062	ULCOM24	OPPHM24	D883655
1989	3.6	2.0	-1.9	0.3	5.2	-0.5	5.3	-1.3
1990	-0.2	-1.5	-1.5	-2.3	8.8	-0.1	9.1	-2.6
1991	-0.6	-2.8	-2.9	-3.2	4.5	-7.1	14.0	-3.3
1992	0.3	-0.6	5.8	-1.8	6.3	1.0	6.4	1.5
1993	1.2	4.3	6.7	3.7	2.9	-5.0	7.4	1.9
1992 II	-0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.1	-2.4	4.8	3.9
III	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	-0.2	-4.8	4.4	3.5
IV	0.8	0.9	5.3	3.6	-0.7	-4.9	3.5	2.1
1993 I	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	3.4	4.5	-2.5	-3.2
II	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.2	-2.6	4.1	0.7
III	0.1	3.8	2.8	0.4	-0.5	1.7	-0.7	-1.0
IV	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.5	-0.8	-5.8	5.0	4.1
1994 I	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1993 MAR	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	0.9	-2.6	4.4	
APR	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.4	-0.8	0.0	
MAY	-0.2	-0.1	1.0	0.8	-0.3	-0.8	1.9	
JUN	0.0	4.6	0.5	0.3	-1.1	-0.5	1.0	
JUL	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-1.0	0.2	2.4	-1.8	
AUG	0.5	0.6	2.9	1.4	0.2	1.1	-1.3	
SEP	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-2.4	2.1	
OCT	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	-1.3	-1.6	0.6	
NOV	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	-2.5	2.4	
DEC	-0.2	-0.9	1.3	-3.7	0.9	-4.1	5.0	
1994 JAN	0.3	1.6	-0.9	-0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	
FEB	0.5	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	
MAR	-0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

FOOTNOTE (1): For employees paid by the hour, including overtime. Source: SEPH - Survey of Employment, Payrolls & Hours

3) Tables Recap

- **supplier, customer, competitor links**
- **short, intermediate, long term analysis**
- **many data sources, inside & Outside STC**
- **some new data: exports, imports, unit labour costs, labour productivity**

3) Tables Recap (continued)

- **levels and growth rates**
- **directory to data base**
- **structure reduces data search**

4) Hard Copy Product

- **Monthly update, all industries
(\$3000 per year)**
- **Monthly update, industry Division
or manufacturing major group
(\$200 per year)**

The Industrial Monitor

4) Hard Copy (continued)

- **Binder (updates shrunk wrapped)**
- **manufacturing available in May/June**
- **remainder phased in over next year**

5) Machine Readable Product

- table viewer
- time series data base
- interface to popular analytical packages

The Industrial Monitor

5) Machine Readable (cont)

- **windows based**
- **StatCan Look and Feel**
(in collaboration with Dissemination Div)
- **available before end of 1994/95**
(not priced yet)

5) Machine Readable (cont)

(later phase of development 1995/96)

- **methods and concepts documentation**
- **provincial, commodity & other detail**
- **economic intelligence**

6) Documentation & Training

- **Overview & philosophy of Industrial Monitor**
- **Notes on conventions used**
- **Overview of methodology for customized data (imports, exports etc.)**
- **Glossary, subject matter contacts**

6) Documentation & Training

(longer term plans)

- **Detailed methods & concepts documentation**
- **Context sensitive, point and click**
- **seminars/workshops for regional staff & clients as required.**

The Industrial Monitor

7) Market for Industrial Monitor

- Anyone who currently uses industrial data, does industrial analysis, or would like to.
- Generic users
 - banks, stock brokers, federal & provincial gov'ts, consultants, foreign governments, media, universities, etc.

7) Market (continued)

- specific users
 - firms (eg. Centra Gas)
 - associations, lobbyists,

APPENDIX 8

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

**TO THE 1993 MEETING OF THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

Last Meeting: September 1993

Next Meeting: September 1994

Members: Representatives of the provincial departments of agriculture or provincial and territorial statistical focal points (or representatives)

The chairperson welcomed the delegates from the provinces and the territories. A special welcome was extended to Serge Bernier from the Bureau de la statistique du Québec (BSQ) and Lise Thiboutot from the Ministère de l'agriculture, des pêcheries et de l'alimentation du Québec (MAPAQ). The chairperson was also pleased to note the attendance of Robin Roark, from the United States National Agricultural Statistical Service. It was noted that Michael White, the representative from Yukon, was unable to attend.

Reports detailing program updates from each Committee member were distributed before the meeting, as well as summary discussion papers for the different agenda items. The distribution of materials in advance was new this year. Committee members advised that they were generally pleased with this approach as it helped to focus on key issues and provided a better framework for discussions.

Brian Davey, of Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, briefed the participants on the major reorganization of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada that took place last summer. The chairperson reviewed new developments at Statistics Canada and in Agriculture Division.

Main Developments in Agriculture Division

Implementation of the survey redesign program for 1993 crops and livestock surveys.

The conversion to the Computer-assisted Telephone Interview method for regular divisional surveys.

The release of inter-censal revisions for livestock.

Conducting consultations on the content of the 1996 Census and preparing for the content of the 1996 Census.

General Program Updates

Crop Reporting Series

- a) In response to questions on whether or not Statistics Canada should continue to publish data on specialty crop seeding intentions (as some of the provinces currently publish some data) the three prairie provinces noted that they rely heavily on the Agriculture Division data and wanted Statistics Canada's survey maintained.
- b) Small area data for crop statistics were discussed and the provincial/territorial participants reconfirmed that small area data are important to their respective organizations and that data to produce such estimates need to be maintained and wherever possible improved.
- c) The proposal forwarded by Agriculture Division to define or categorize crops by their physical properties rather than by their end-use was well accepted.

1996 Census Update: an update on the plans for the 1996 Census was presented. A new mail-out/centralized edit system will be tested during the 1996 Census, using a sample of farm operator households located in the National Capital Region. This process is aimed at addressing the respondents' privacy concerns with respect to local enumerators editing the questionnaire.

Farm Product Price Index: changes to the collection of data for the Farm Product Price Index were highlighted. As farm product prices surveys are replaced by administrative data, more effort will be made to improve these new administrative data and to define their limitations so that they may be used effectively for the GRIP program.

Livestock Data Series: expansion of the list of livestock products covered by the Agriculture Division was discussed. It was agreed that the inclusion of products having a regional interest should be further examined before any new surveys are proposed.

Comparative Agriculture Studies with the United States: the cooperative work currently being carried out between Canada and the United States was summarized.

Data Dissemination Issues: the highlights of Statistics Canada's dissemination policy were presented to the Committee members. It was agreed that specific cases needed to be addressed in order to better evaluate the impact this would have on the provinces' and territories' ability to repackage Statistics Canada data. It was agreed that more information would be made available to members

of the Committee on specific cases of redistribution of data so a mutual agreement could be reached.

Farm Income Evaluation: a workshop was held to discuss the reconciliation of net farm income data. The different data sources, the methods used and preliminary results of the evaluation were presented. Discussion focused on clarification of terms and how income is reported on income tax forms. Analysis of the data will continue and the intercensal revisions will be released in May 1994.

The next meeting was scheduled for September 14 and 15, 1994, in Ottawa.

BUSINESS STATISTICS

Last Meeting: November 30, 1993 in Ottawa

Next Meeting: June 3, 1994 in Victoria

Members: Provincial and territorial statistical focal points (or their representatives)

The Chairman reviewed several significant events of the last year: there were changes in senior management, the Statistics Canada training centre was inaugurated this past spring, and Statistics Canada celebrated its 75th anniversary. Jacob Ryten also reviewed with the Committee options which Statistics Canada developed to deal with a proposed ten percent departmental budget cut to be implemented over the next four years. Due to strong support from user federal departments, these options were modified so that the total budget reduction for Statistics Canada is expected to be less than the ten percent announced. The Business and Trade Statistics Field is proceeding to plan its programmes based on three assumptions:

- it will not need to reduce the frequency of its annual surveys;
- the services initiative will proceed; and
- savings will be realized through efficiencies.

The Industry Division reported on progress to date on the re-engineering of industry statistics. Points discussed included project goals, consultations with users, results of these consultations and preliminary recommendations. The Annual Wholesale and Retail Surveys for 1993 will be replaced by the "Period 13" survey. It was agreed to examine the possibility of producing separate data for Yukon and Northwest Territories from the monthly survey of manufacturing.

Plans to revise the Consumer Price Index were thoroughly reviewed. The population coverage of the CPI would be extended to include the total population, the sampling of retail outlets would be changed to better represent provincial price movements, increased attention will be given to data quality, the number of basic classes would be reduced to under 200 from the current 321, and the published data would be at the provincial level while city-level indexes would no longer be published. Concern was expressed about potential breaks in the time series and the need to collect more price quotes in the smaller provinces. These will be further discussed at the June meeting.

Plans for updating the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification to reflect changes in the structure of the economy, the organization

of production and the analytical needs of users, including better harmonization with the American SIC were outlined. Specific issues noted by provincial representatives for attention were crafts, aboriginal production, household production, services, high technology industries, tourism and waste management.

The strategy for the development of service statistics was presented. The evolution of the strategy, its basic principles, progress to date and plans for 1994-95 were reviewed. Statistics Canada agreed to consider the feasibility of the suggestion made that headquarters of companies operating in more than one province be surveyed to ensure that the same level of detail be available at the national and provincial level.

Progress on profiling the legal and operating structures of large and complex businesses, the creation of a standard documentation package and the Statistical Information System (SIS) was discussed. A report describing SIS will be sent to provincial representatives for their information.

An update on the use of PD-7 data in SEPH was presented. The potential for sub-provincial data exists for the administrative data component. Next year the Labour Division will investigate how to handle the approximately 10,000 multiple location firms in the SEPH universe.

An update on the use of sales tax data was discussed. A short report was subsequently distributed early in 1994.

It was noted by N.W.T. that the creation of Nunavut will mean additional data costs for both N.W.T. and Nunavut and it was suggested that Statistics Canada pursue funding as part of the legislation for the creation of Nunavut.

The Committee, at the invitation of British Columbia, agreed to meet in June 1994 to discuss a number of specific initiatives:

- the 1997 SIC revision;
- availability of service statistics by provincial and industry detail;
- changes to the CPI;
- status of re-engineering of industry statistics.

CENSUS OF POPULATION

Last meeting: November 1992

Next meeting: June 1994

Members: Provincial and territorial statistical focal points (or their representatives)

No Federal-Provincial Committee meeting on the Census of Population was held in 1993.

DATA DISSEMINATION

Last meeting: April 1992

Next meeting: To be determined

Members: Provincial and territorial statistical focal points (or their representatives)

No meeting of the Committee was held in fiscal year 1993-1994.

DEMOGRAPHY

Last meeting: June 1993

Next meeting: June 1994

Members: Provincial and territorial statistical focal points (or their representatives)

Since the December 1992 meeting, the Committee has met twice to discuss incorporating an adjustment of population estimates for census net undercoverage. The first meeting took place in early May in Quebec City and the second at the end of June in Ottawa. In addition, subsequent meetings were held with the BSQ to discuss in more detail methods suggested by the Bureau and the BSQ.

At the first meeting, results of coverage studies for 1991 and proposed methods of adjustment for censuses prior to 1991 were discussed, as well as estimation and incorporation of new components into the algorithm for production of estimates. At the second meeting, the revised results of coverage studies were presented as well as the effect of adjustments on population estimates following a demographic approach. Part of the discussion dealt with statistical methods, determining whether or not they should be adjusted. The statistical methods suggested by the BSQ for adjustment of population estimates in place of single coverage studies were also reviewed. The methods used to adjust the population estimates from 1971 to 1986 for net undercoverage were presented.

Since the June 1993 meeting, intercensal estimates revised for the provinces and territories by age, sex and marital status for 1971 to 1991 inclusive, and for census divisions and census metropolitan areas from 1986 to 1991 inclusive, were published. In addition, postcensal estimates for 1992 and 1993, based on the census adjusted for net undercoverage, were also published. As well, during the winter of 1994, following suggestions made by some co-ordinators, we have begun to update the information in the various provincial MEDICARE systems, with a view to possibly using them, instead of data on family benefits, to estimate interprovincial migration. The results of this survey will be presented at the next meeting.

With regard to population projections, consultations have been held with co-ordinators on the new series which appeared last April. In addition to integrating the comments made verbally and in writing, some day-long meetings took place in two provinces to further discuss ideas on the hypotheses to be used.

LABOUR STATISTICS

Last Meeting: May 1993

Next Meeting: June 1994

Members: Departments concerned with human resources, education or job training and provincial and territorial statistical focal points (or their representatives)

The twenty-eighth meeting of this committee was held in Ottawa on May 19 and 20. Once again, one day was devoted to the formal committee meeting, while the second was spent in workshops. Topics covered this year were:

- Labour Force Survey
- Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics
- Union Coverage of the Labour Force
- Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours
- Unpaid Work
- Postal-Censal Surveys
- Special Surveys
- Public Sector Employment
- Census Income Data
- Census Data on Place of Work.

Workshops were held on the Labour Force Survey, the National Occupational Classification and on Labour Division activities.

Committee members also enjoyed a demonstration of CD-ROM technology using data from the Labour Market Activity Survey.

The prime objective of the conference is to facilitate communication between the provincial bureaus of statistics and the various representatives of Statistics Canada on labour market issues.

No resolutions were proposed at the 1993 meeting.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS

Last meeting: May 1987

This Committee was terminated in 1993.

MINERAL STATISTICS

Last meeting: October 1993

Next meeting: October 1994

Members: Delegates from Natural Resources Canada (formerly Energy, Mines and Resources Canada), Indian and Northern Affairs, Statistics Canada, all Provincial and Territorial Mining Departments or Agencies and the Saskatchewan, Yukon and Northwest Territories Bureaus Of Statistics

Observer: The Mining Association of Canada (unable to attend 1993 meeting)

The annual meeting of the Federal-Provincial Committee on Mineral Statistics was held on October 5-7, 1993 in Ottawa. This committee provides a working forum in which the provinces and federal government departments can exchange information and formulate joint courses of action to deal effectively with common statistical interests. Although attendance was limited as a result of travel and budgetary restraints imposed on some provincial representatives, the return of Quebec to the table after a two year hiatus and the active participation of the delegates made the meeting a profitable one.

Presentations were made on a variety of subjects of interest to members including the exploration surveys, interprovincial trade statistics, the development of the 1997 Standard Industrial Classification standard, environmental initiatives being taken by NRCan and the current status of the mining industry. Members were urged to contribute to the development of the new SIC standard. The description of new survey processing techniques (customized questionnaires and the selective editing technique) also played an important role in the success of the meeting.

A major focus of the meeting was the tasking of four Small Working Groups (SWGs) to undertake:

- 1) an examination of operational issues, particularly those related to the impact of current restraint measures imposed on the participants in the shared survey operations;
- 2) the facilitation of the preparation and signoff of updated Memoranda of Understanding covering the shared collection and use of mineral statistics between the provincial ministries and NRCan;

- 3) the development of definitions to draw statistical distinctions between minesite exploration and minesite development; and
- 4) the review of available computer technologies for the common benefit of the committee members. The SWG on computer technology will provide an avenue to promote the sharing of system tools including NRCan's MICIS system.

The specific mandates of the respective SWGs are as follows:

Mandate of the SWG on Questionnaire Review: to review the Annual Census of Mines, monthly Mineral Production Survey and Annual Estimate Survey forms as applicable and to amend these documents as required to adapt to ongoing provincial and federal data needs.

Mandate of the SWG on Memoranda of Understanding: to support the development of Memoranda of Understanding for each provincial or territorial ministry participating in data sharing arrangements with NRCan in the establishments and the exploration surveys.

Mandate of the SWG on Exploration Definitions: to clarify and improve the definitions of general exploration, minesite exploration and minesite development.

Mandate of the SWG on Computer Systems: to act as a forum for discussion of computer- and technology-based issues of general interest to Committee members.

Members will report on the completion of action items undertaken under the aegis of the respective SWGs at the next meeting.

The meeting included an opportunity to view a demonstration of the extended capabilities of the MICIS system developed by NRCan and to meet individually with the staff of Mineral and Metal Statistics Division of Natural Resources Canada.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS

Last Meeting: October 1993

Next Meeting: October 1994

Members: Provincial and territorial focal points (or their representatives)

The major items of the meeting on October 21, 1993 in Ottawa included reports on the progress of existing provincial programs within the System of National Accounts (SNA) Branch and in each province and territory, and presentations on the following topics:

- interprovincial trade flow estimates,
- satellite environmental accounts,
- corporation profits and capital consumption allowances and
- integration of provincial accounts.

The *Provincial Economic Accounts, 1988-1992* (Catalogue 13-213) were released on January 28, 1994 together with a graphically-oriented analytical document. Revised interprovincial trade flow estimates for the period 1984-1989 were released on September 27, 1993 and they will be presented in an upcoming publication. The publication, *Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1984-1992* (Catalogue 15-203), was issued in October 1993.

The year 1994 will see the release of 1993 preliminary estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), final domestic demand at 1986 prices and personal disposable income by province and territory on April 29, 1994. Provincial GDP estimates by industry for the year 1993 will be available in October 1994. This release will present, for the first time, GDP estimates for all industries by province and territory. Provincial input-output tables together with interprovincial trade flows for 1990 will also be released in 1994.

The next meeting of the committee is scheduled for October 20, 1994 in the Simon Goldberg Conference Room of the R.H. Coats building. Items on the agenda will include, among other things, the complete industrial coverage of provincial GDP estimates, the integration of provincial accounts and a progress report on the provincial input-output tables and the interprovincial trade flows for 1990.

PUBLIC SECTOR STATISTICS

Last Meeting: October 1993

Next Meeting: October 1994

Members: Provincial and territorial statistical focal points or representatives and delegates from Provincial and Territorial Departments of Finance

The Committee met on October 20, 1993 in Ottawa. All provinces and territories were represented.

The proceedings were chaired by Tim Davis, Director of Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada. The first item of business was the "Provincial-Territorial Round Table." Quebec Bureau of Statistics (BSQ) reported that it will cease producing FMS Public Sector statistics for its province. An agreement was reached between STC and BSQ that within one year STC will expand its coverage of the Public Sector universe. Other areas discussed by delegates related to organizational changes, data collection and delivery, usage of FMS and SNA data and downsizing of governments.

The following presentations were made by Public Institutions Division staff :

- Public Administration Data
- Public Sector Universe Update
- Employment Statistics
- FMS Estimates of Government Revenue and Expenditure
- Impact of Data on Equalization Formula
- Alternative Measures of Government Debt
- Reconciliation of Revenues and Expenditures.

In addition to the Public Institutions Division (PID) presentations, Northwest Territories presented a paper on:

- Aboriginal Governments and their Impact on Government Financial Data.

The Conference was a success. Furthermore, PID continues to enjoy good relations with all provinces and territories. The nature of PID data are such that the Division is in regular contact with the provinces and the working relationships are positive.

The next meeting is schedule for October 1994.

SMALL AREA DATA

Last meeting: November 1992

This Committee was terminated in 1993.

SOCIAL STATISTICS

Last meeting: September 1993

Next meeting: (Undetermined)

Members: Provincial and territorial statistical focal points (or their representatives)

Status as of April 1994:

Topics at the last meeting included updates on the programs of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Education, Culture and Tourism Division, the General Social Survey, Employment Equity, the Canadian Centre for Health Statistics and the National Population Health Survey, and the National Longitudinal Survey of Children.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

Last meeting: June 1993

Next meeting: June 1994

Members: Delegates from provincial and federal departments of transportation and provincial and territorial statistical focal points (or their representatives)

All provinces and territories were represented at the last meeting except New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Greetings were extended to the return of representation from Québec at the two-day meeting.

Activities this year

1. North American Transportation Statistics Interchange

The fourth and fifth in the series of meetings were held to discuss the issues in transportation statistics between the United States, Mexico and Canada. Representatives from Quebec and Ontario participated in the fifth meeting in Ottawa. Topics discussed include trucking, rail, marine, multi-modal and travel information, issues on balance of payments, commodity and industry classifications and trade data. The U.S. plans to add a question to one of their surveys on activities in Canada and in Mexico. In the fifth meeting, Mexican delegates described their organization.

2. Transportation Data Needs

Statistics Canada expects to complete its program evaluation of transportation during the spring of 1994.

Progress since the last meeting

The development of the quarterly motor carriers of freight (QMCF) survey has progressed according to plan and should be implemented for 1994. Content for the annual survey is under review. Discussions with the bus industry are underway to review the content and frequency of the bus program. In both cases, Québec and Ontario (at least) have participated actively.

VITAL STATISTICS

Last meeting: July 1993

Next meeting: June 1994

Members: Provincial and Territorial Registrars General
of Vital Statistics

Status as of April 1994

The status of the revised Agreements is as follows:

- **signed:** Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Yukon;
- **in province for signature:** Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan;
- **under review in province/territory:** Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Northwest Territories.

A model Cause of Death Handbook was produced by Health Statistics Division and the New Brunswick representative. A master copy and a diskette were sent to all jurisdictions. The Handbook was put together for the medical staff involved in filling out the death certificate.

There have been studies to measure the quality of coding done in some jurisdictions (especially for underlying cause of death). The results of these studies have been discussed with a view to correct the problem at the source. Simultaneously, the impact of Statistics Canada's editing and correcting of the data coming from the jurisdictions has been evaluated.

Training on the use of MICAR and support for the implementation of MICAR was provided to the western provinces because they showed interest in the software.

This tool facilitates the coding of all causes of death for underlying cause selection using international rules (using the ACME software). The tenth revision to the International Classification of Disease is an ongoing subject of discussion by Council until it is implemented in Canada and in the United States.

The utilization of standard geographical codes by all jurisdictions and the development of a system to update the codes has also been discussed.

APPENDIX 9

**FOLLOW-UP FROM THE 1993 MEETING
OF THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL
ON STATISTICAL POLICY**

STATUS REPORT

Item	Responsible	Action
1.0	<u>Statistics Canada Report</u>	
1.1	All participants were concerned about possible erosions to the national statistical system resulting from budget cuts at both the federal and provincial/territorial levels. A mechanism is needed to increase awareness at senior levels of provincial and territorial governments of the impact of these budget cuts on the viability of data sharing agreements due to diminished standing of some provincial/territorial statistical agencies.	<p data-bbox="684 370 896 497">Chief Statistician, Secretariat</p> <p data-bbox="970 370 1359 1144">The Secretariat contacted all provincial and territorial Focal Points to determine whether it would be appropriate to prepare a letter for signature by the Chief Statistician addressed to those concerned (deputy minister or minister). The letter would outline the possible repercussions of the recently imposed budget restrictions and the effect provincial reorganization would have on the national statistical system.</p> <p data-bbox="970 1178 1359 1306">A draft was prepared in the fall of 1993 and forwarded to the Chief Statistician.</p>
2.0	<u>Provincial and Territorial Program Reports</u>	
2.1	The delegate from Manitoba expressed concern about the time lag between the release of the monthly manufacturing data (usually Tuesday), and their availability on CANSIM.	<p data-bbox="684 1498 896 1725">Director General, Marketing and Information Services Branch</p> <p data-bbox="970 1498 1359 1789">The Director, Electronic Data Dissemination Division, wrote to the Manitoba delegate to explain available options to overcome this problem.</p>

Item		Responsible	Action
2.2	The Quebec Bureau of Statistics would like to discuss with Statistics Canada a way of allowing the Bureau to produce more useful financial statistics.	Quebec Bureau of Statistics, Secretariat	A letter of agreement concerning this matter was signed by Statistics Canada and the Québec Bureau of Statistics (Letter of Agreement concerning the exchange of information in the area of Quebec and Canadian public secteur financial statistics, signed 18/11/93).
2.3	Delegates raised the issue of provincial data being aggregated into regional, i.e. Atlantic, publications.	Chief Statistician	Chief Statistician and/or appropriate ACS's will address these concerns.
2.4	British Columbia is in the process of striking statistical advisory committees and is interested in receiving the terms of reference and any other relevant documentation relating to Statistics Canada's advisory committees.	Secretariat	The Secretariat is collecting the terms of reference and will distribute them to all focal points.
2.5	The delegate from Newfoundland noted that his agency is dealing with the Privacy Commission on various issues and requested information/assistance from Statistics Canada.	Secretariat	The Director of Data Access and Control Services contacted the Newfoundland delegate.

Item	Responsible	Action
2.6	Secretariat	A letter was sent September 14, 1993.
3.0	<u>System of National Accounts</u>	
3.1	ACS, National Accounts and Analytical Studies Field	Manitoba and Statistics Canada signed a letter of agreement covering this subject (March 1994).
3.2	ACS, Business and Trade Statistics Field	Mr. Wells met with the delegate from Saskatchewan; this situation is being rectified.
4.0	<u>Adjustment of Population Estimates</u>	
4.1	D. Royce	The documents were forwarded.
4.2	D. Royce	The documents were forwarded.

Item		Responsible	Action
5.0	<u>Business and Trade Statistics</u>		
5.1	The delegate from British Columbia wanted to know when the consultation on the unique identifier would occur.	ACS, Business and Trade Statistics Field	Mr. Ryten will inform the focal points on this subject in June 1994.
6.0	<u>Fiscal Arrangements</u>		
6.1	Delegates from all provinces requested copies of documentation used for the presentation.	Secretariat	Documentation has been forwarded.
6.2	Delegates requested copies of new regulations applying to the implementation of the <i>Fiscal Arrangements Act</i> .	Secretariat, K. Sahay	The regulations were obtained and sent to all delegates.
6.3	This item was recommended as an agenda item at the next Public Sector Statistics Committee meeting.	Chairperson, Public Sector Statistics Committee	This item appeared on the agenda for the October 20, 1993 meeting.
7.0	<u>Evaluation of the Federal-Provincial Committee System</u>		
7.1	The recommendations in the final report were tabled and discussed along with a new proposal from the Chairperson of the Task Force. It was decided that items which were unanimously agreed upon would be implemented immediately while outstanding issues were forwarded to the 1994 Program Committee.	1994 Program Committee	The Program Committee met December 2, 1993 and prepared recommendations on the outstanding issues to be submitted to the 1994 Consultative Council on statistical policy.

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