

11-005  
v. 5  
no. 3  
Oct. 1972  
c. 3

# STATISTICAL OBSERVER

The word "OBSERVER" is rendered in a large, bold, blue, sans-serif font. The letter "O" is replaced by a stylized white eye with a black outline and a white pupil, set against a blue circular background.

# CONTENTS

- 3 Update on CANSIM**
- 5 NEW PROJECTS**
  - Terms of Credit Study
  - Science Statistics
- 7 CONFERENCES**
  - Census of Agriculture Workshops
- 8 NEW REPORTS**
  - Provincial Economic Bulletins
- ANNOUNCEMENTS**

This is the last issue of the *Statistical Observer*. In future, the kinds of information that have appeared in the *Observer* will be contained in an expanded *Canadian Statistical Review* (catalogue number 11-003) a monthly Statistics Canada publication.

The first issue of the CSR to contain *Statistical Observer* material is planned for release in April 1973. Current subscribers to the *Observer*, who are not already on the CSR mailing list, will receive sample issues of the *Canadian Statistical Review* and then be given an opportunity to become regular subscribers.

**STATISTICAL  
OBSERVER**

VOLUME 5 / NUMBER 3 / OCTOBER 1972

The *Statistical Observer* is designed to contribute toward informing economists, statisticians and related professionals throughout Canada about selected statistical and research developments undertaken in Statistics Canada, in other federal departments and agencies, in provincial departments, in universities and in business and independent research organizations.

Suggestions, contributions of articles for publication, and requests for subscriptions should be addressed to The Editor, *Statistical Observer*, Statistics Use and Information Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, Canada.

ISSUED, FREE OF CHARGE, BY STATISTICS USE AND INFORMATION SERVICES, STATISTICS CANADA, OTTAWA

CATALOGUE 11-005

Published by authority of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

*From December 28 to 30, 1972, members of the Allied Social Sciences Association met in Toronto. At this conference, Statistics Canada presented an exhibit highlighting some of the bureau's activities and publications. One feature of this display was an explanation of CANSIM and a demonstration of how it works. The following article uses some material from the display to bring readers up-to-date on CANSIM (2).*

The Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System (CANSIM) is one of North America's largest data banks. Developed by Statistics Canada, the CANSIM system currently comprises 30,000 economic time series and the supporting software needed to retrieve and manipulate the data. Operation of the system is the responsibility of the bureau's General Time Series Staff.

CANSIM provides for storage of time series in a generalized format. A data entry program creates new files, updates existing files, permits revision and correction of stored data and contains a number of built-in checks to minimize errors being introduced into the base. There is also a housekeeping system which re-sorts files, polices required updating of files, prepares directories of series included, and provides cost-accounting and other information required to operate and administer the system.

The Data Entry subsystem is the only one which has the power to write on the base. The confidentiality passwords in the matrix record include a "data entry security word" without which it is impossible to enter or change information in a matrix. Other confidentiality passwords in the matrix record and in the series record protect information against unauthorized withdrawals. Agencies responsible for the data are notified via the housekeeping system of successful and unsuccessful retrieval requests for their confidential series, and of the passwords used.

An important feature of the data entry program which provides for the retrieval and manipulation of data, and for the printing of full-scale reports from the base is the inclusion of descriptive attributes on each and every data point: date of reference, date of entry, publication attributes (whether the figure is preliminary, estimated, or revised), codes for retrieving footnotes from the matrix record where required, and the security or confidentiality code.

In 1969, when the services of the system were first offered, only the Data Entry and Housekeeping systems were available together with a very limited retrieval capacity. However, a number of changes have been made in CANSIM since then, greatly increasing the range of services available to users.

(1) CANSIM is a registered trade mark of Statistics Canada under the Trade Marks Act, and applies only to the full data base and related specialized programs.

(2) For more details on the CANSIM system, see "Progress Report on CANSIM", by Mary Lennox, Chief, General Time Series Staff, in the November 1972 issue of the *Canadian Statistical Review*, catalogue number 11-003.

## Reference Material

CANSIM also has reference material to tell users what data is available, to give explanations of concepts and to describe how to get information out of the system in the form desired. At present, there are four items of reference material.

- (a) The **Summary Reference Index** provides a list of all the matrices in the data base – it is the starting point for locating the series contained in CANSIM.
- (b) The **Series Directory** gives detail of the individual series. This includes titles, source, starting dates of series, security level (public or secure), and frequencies. Either the CANSIM identifier on the left side of the page or the DATABANK identifier on the right side of the page may be used in retrieval commands.
- (c) An **Inquiries List** identifies Statistics Canada and other agency staff who are prepared to discuss the data (availability, concepts, limitations, etc.)
- (d) **CANSIM: Users Manual for Data Retrieval and Manipulation** (catalogue number 12-531, revised, 1972): this manual has been revised to incorporate options and formats available in the new retrieval system.

## Retrieval

As mentioned, information can be retrieved from CANSIM in different formats to fill specific needs. The following are the output formats.

**DATABANK** creates a file which serves as input to the DATABANK and MASSAGER programs. DATABANK is a file maintenance program; MASSAGER is a data manipulative program.

**RANDOM** creates a randomly accessible file which serves as input to the MASSAGER program with random access feature. This feature allows users to access the series in this interim storage in any order for data manipulation.

**UTILITY** creates a file on tape or disk which can be used as input to FANTOM, MATOP, X-11 Seasonal Adjustment, GROPE (plotter), and to any such utility program for which the input may be described by a format card.

**PUBLICATION** creates a file on tape or disk containing data and all information stored in CANSIM for the series retrieved. It is intended for use with report-generating programs for automating publications.

**RE-ENTRY** – this format produces a card image tape of the requested series which may be used to create a temporary base. Access to the data entry programs of CANSIM is required.

**TABLE** produces a "working table" print-out with which the user may examine the content and detail of the base. A maximum of seven columns (series) may be produced on one page.

**DISPLAY** – this format produces a print-out of one series per page and contains all the descriptive detail on the base.

---

In addition to the standard formats, users may take advantage of some special retrieval options. A syntactical check (or diagnostic edit) of all retrieval command cards may be made prior to retrieval to ensure all required fields are complete and correct.

Also, users now have the option of "accepting errors"; that is, the option of continuing a job although error(s) may be encountered. For example, a series is requested from 1960 to the latest date available but data are available only from 1961. With the "accepting errors" option, the series is retrieved from 1961 and an error message is printed. Without the "accepting errors" option, the job terminates.

Another feature is an "ALL" option, restricted to retrieval using the CANSIM identifier, which allows retrieval of all series in a single matrix or all series in a range of matrices.

There are also options allowing the user to specify the information needed. The time period to be retrieved may be specified. Users may retrieve all the data points available for a time series, some of the data points, or a single data point. The number of data columns (time series) per page can be controlled in TABLE format (up to a maximum of seven). In addition, a "RENAME" option allows the user to change the DATABANK identifier on outputs to a more meaningful name. In TABLE format, the name replaces the column number.

## Manipulation

Users can retrieve data for manipulation on a random access device or on tape. Data manipulative capability is provided by four program packages (DATABANK, MASSAGER, MATOP and FANTOM) and the X-11 Seasonal Adjustment programs.

DATABANK, as noted previously, is a file maintenance program. It is designed to store and maintain a large number of economic time series on a single tape. Generally, this restricts the number of series that can be handled efficiently on one tape to about 10,000. The program allows for the addition, depletion and editing of any series. The data can also be listed, indexed and copied onto other tapes. The system is designed to work with any data which is arranged or arrangeable in a time series format.

The MASSAGER program carries out statistical manipulations of data, accepts input from the DATABANK tape, from the CANSIM tape (DATABANK format), or from cards. Retrieved series are arrayed as columns in core storage and, by a sequence of commands, the columns are manipulated as desired. The commands include simple operations on a single series (column) such as square roots, logarithms, etc., and complex operations on several variables or columns such as multiple regressions, plots, etc.

The MATOP program was originally written in Statistics Canada. Other versions have since been developed with added features. It accepts input from tapes from CANSIM, DATABANK tapes, or from cards. The data may be entered in memory as columns, rows or as a matrix. The program carries out mathematical and statistical manipulations of data.

The FANTOM program is a package of pre-coded sub-routines serving basically the same purpose as MATOP. It has been re-written with free form English language commands. Other features have been included which add flexibility. One important simplification is the manner in which the user must reserve core.

## Special Features

Since May 1972, CANSIM has been on line at the federal government's Computer Services Bureau enabling its customers (at present, only federal government departments and agencies) direct access to the data base as well as the manipulative programs of the system. There are now nine departments and agencies using this CANSIM service (Economic Council of Canada, Treasury Board, Bank of Canada, the Departments of National Health and Welfare; Industry, Trade and Commerce; the Environment; Finance; Manpower and Immigration; and Energy, Mines and Resources). For the benefit of customers with terminals, the CANSIM NEWS FLASH provides information on the status of series in CANSIM. This file is available on line and can be retrieved daily or less frequently if specified.

To ensure that information released is kept current and correct, data may be frozen against retrieval at either the series or matrix level. This option allows for entry and validation of data prior to release.

Another special feature of the system is the CANSIM-ALPHATEXT interface which can extract data from CANSIM on tape in formats suitable for reports. The interface allows the combination of CANSIM data and ALPHACOMP facilities (a program of Alphatext Systems Ltd.) to produce camera-ready text and tables.

## Contents of the Data Base

The CANSIM data base, currently composed of some 30,000 time series, is updated daily to incorporate current and revised data. Historical records date from 1946 where possible. Major blocks of series are included for the *Canadian Statistical Review*, Income and Expenditure Accounts, Balance of Payments, Real Domestic Product, Price Indexes, Labour Statistics and Agriculture.

## Services and Costs

Users of the system vary from large computer service bureaus to individual researchers and businessmen. Federal departments and agencies who have access through the government Computer Services Bureau may retrieve all CANSIM data and also may enter data into the system. All other users may request retrieval of all or any series in user-specified order and format. These users send their requests to the General Time Series Staff and receive data either on tape or print-outs. Requests are usually filled within 24 hours.

CANSIM charges non-government users 15 cents per series per

---

retrieval on print-outs or on customer-supplied tapes. There is a minimum charge of \$25 for tapes and \$5 for print-outs. For retrieval of more than 1,000 series, customers receive a special rate of computer costs plus fifty per cent.

Customers using CANSIM directly via terminals or over the counter pay the Computer Services Bureau for computer costs plus a CANSIM charge of ten per cent to Statistics Canada.

Another service available to users is the CANSIM public tape — a machine-readable form containing 5,000-6,000 time series. This tape may be purchased monthly for \$150. Commercial service agencies are the main purchasers of this tape.

*More information about the CANSIM system and how it can work for you is available from T. Tanaka, Head, CANSIM Advisory and Development Group, General Time Series Staff, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8. (Telephone: 995-7406 Area Code 613).*

## Terms of Credit Study

The results of a recent survey of Canadian exporting corporations carried out by Statistics Canada on the original terms of credit extended to foreign buyers of 1970 exports are now available. The survey was carried out by the Financial Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada, at the request of the Export Development Corporation, a federal government Crown Corporation which insures Canadian exporters against the non-payment of goods or services for causes beyond the control of seller and buyer, offers long-term financing on sales of capital goods and guarantees bank loans to foreign buyers on medium-term credit.

In the study, about 1,200 companies were surveyed, representing 10 major industry groups and encompassing 88 per cent of Canada's total exports and re-exports in 1970. Detailed analyses of the patterns of credit, by industry, terms of credit, company affiliation and trading areas were done on the basis of actual returns received from about 1,000 corporations. This high response rate is attributable to the assistance and co-operation of 26 industry associations.

The survey attempts to measure only the terms of credit extended by the exporters themselves. It does not include other long-term financing obtained to facilitate export sales offered by international financial agencies such as the World Bank, or domestically by the Canadian International Development Agency, or financing provided by the financial intermediaries either to buyers or sellers of Canadian goods. To this extent, it is the terms of credit as they affect the Canadian exporters, and not Canada as a whole, which is reflected in the figures.

Credit terms are an essential element in international trade markets, particularly where price, quality, delivery and service differentials are small.

The purpose of the survey was to obtain a national picture of the terms of export trade, to evaluate the importance of credit for specific industries and categories of goods. The statistics will be useful for exporters to compare the amount and length of their export credits with the trend for their own and related industries.

The credit statistics will also be helpful to government financing agencies as a guideline for policy formulation on the extension of credit financing in the medium-term ranges.

The results of the study were published in the October issue of the *Canadian Statistical Review* (catalogue number 11-003). *More information on this study is available from Miss S.M. Gianetto, Research Statistician, Financial Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada, No. 5 Temporary Building, Ottawa K1A 0Z7.*

## Science Statistics

As a result of the present interest in science policy and social development, Statistics Canada is supporting a dynamic program of science statistics. This program is being developed by the Science Statistics Group of the Education Division, in close co-operation with the Ministry of State for Science and Technology (MOSST). It has also been greatly influenced by the recent discussions of science policy, in particular the work of the Senate Special Committee on Science Policy.

For many years, biennial surveys have been carried out by Statistics Canada on research and development (R&D) in technology and the natural sciences in the federal government and Canadian industry. These surveys have been greatly improved, both in content and timeliness, and are now carried out annually. In addition to the annual reports, *Federal Government Activities in the Natural Sciences*, catalogue number 13-202, and *Industrial Research and Development Expenditures in Canada*, 13-203, a number of computer tabulations of the data collected are available on request. Lately, the range of statistics has been broadened to include the human sciences – social sciences and humanities. A successful experimental survey was carried out in 1971 and the first annual report has recently been published as *Federal Government Activities in the Human Sciences*, catalogue number 13-205.

Science statistics are one of the development areas in Statistics Canada. After a very slow start in 1956, a comprehensive statistical program is being rapidly implemented. As the result of a recent re-organization, the Science Statistics Group of the Education Division has been divided into two sections: the Science Surveys Section and the Science Studies Section. At present, the emphasis is on surveys designed to provide the data required now for science policy and the administration of government science programs. Three units have therefore been set up in the Science Surveys Section – one for Canadian governments, one for universities and one for the industrial sector. A regular survey program exists for the federal government and industry, and estimating procedures are being developed for the universities and provincial governments. Within a very few years, it is expected that a statistical description of most Canadian scientific activities will be available.

To provide a complete statistical picture of R&D in Canada, data are required on the work carried out in the university sector. The unit recently formed in the Surveys Section is developing the appropriate series. This unit will not approach the universities until all the available relevant data have been examined and evaluated; for example, records of granting agencies, annual reports of universities, project records at the Information Exchange Centre for federally funded university research, etc. It is hoped that satisfactory interim estimates of broad categories of university R&D can be made from such sources. Surveys, when necessary to supply more detailed information, will be co-ordinated so far as possible with programs of MOSST, other government departments, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the individual universities.

The Science Studies Section, although really a paper section at the moment, offers exciting possibilities for the future. One unit is envisaged as a "customer" unit, actively helping other departments plan and develop their information programs on R&D and other scientific activities. Another will be concerned with the study and measurement of social innovations; that is, substantial changes in the organization, structure and functioning of society resulting from the planned implementation of policies suggested by scientific research. The forthcoming third volume

of the report of the Senate Special Committee on Science Policy will undoubtedly greatly influence the studies to be carried out in this area.

The third unit in the Science Studies Section will study the process of technological innovation – the transformation of a scientifically developed product or process into a new or improved marketable product or operational process. The need for Canadian studies of industrial innovation was noted by the Senate Special Committee in its second volume. A small start has been made with an experimental survey of 100 firms in 1971. The topic is one of considerable interest to many firms and another survey will be carried out in 1973. All work on technological innovation is now being carried out as an extension of regular surveys of industrial R&D. In addition, an important analysis program is also being planned to study innovation. As a result of this latter program, more use will be made of data already collected – individual data which, because of the secrecy imposed by the Statistics Act, are generally unavailable to outside researchers. *More information on this topic is available from the senior members of the Science Statistics Group – Humphrey Stead, Chief; Florent Gagné, university R&D; and Mary Murphy, federal government surveys. Their address is Education Division, Statistics Canada, No 5 Temporary Building, Ottawa, K1A 0Z5.*

## Census of Agriculture Workshops

The first users' workshop on the 1971 Census of Agriculture data was held in Ottawa, October 3, 1972. This meeting was followed by a series of these workshops, held across Canada, to inform users of the kinds of data and the various tabulations and cross-classifications available from last June's farm census. The following report pertains to the meeting held in Ottawa but the same pattern applied to the workshops in each region as well.

The Ottawa workshop was opened by the Chairman, Bob Ellis, Assistant Director, Census Division, who discussed the advantages and shortcomings of the drop-off - pick-up method of enumeration used for the first time in the 1971 Census of Agriculture. He also outlined some of the changes in definitions and concepts used and gave examples of the new types of data available. Mr. Ellis then discussed briefly the Post Census Agricultural Survey, a sample survey of 15,000 farms conducted last July as both a quality check on 1971 Census data and to obtain additional information. The editing, tabulating, and aggregating procedures used to prepare Census results were outlined for the users of agricultural data present at the meeting.

A progress report on the release of Census of Agriculture data was given, indicating that most of the reports in the advance series concerning agricultural data had been released. Reference was also made to the 1971 Census Catalogue.

The next speaker, R. Brzezinski of the Agriculture Subdivision, Census Division, described the purpose of the Agriculture Data Directory and gave examples of how to use it. This book classifies the data collected in the 1971 Census of Agriculture to facilitate access by users. The Directory provides definitions of terms, a list of the types and cross-classifications of the data and the geographic base on which these are available. It also indicates the form in which data will be available - in publications, on microfilm, or on computer summary tapes.

The next topic discussed at the Ottawa workshop was the Agriculture Enumerative Sample Survey of 1972. Mr. R.H. Campbell of the Statistics Canada Agriculture Division explained that the previous survey system of mailed questionnaires for agricultural statistics no longer fully met the present needs of either the intermediate or final users of the data. The system also did not allow the provision of statistical measures of reliability for the data collected; nor could it provide, on a regular annual basis, such estimates as farm numbers, farm size, income distribution or farm classification by type of enterprise.

The new enumerative survey could provide these important items and thereby help fill the needs of both the agricultural and government sectors for more accurate and timely information. The sample used in 1972 consists of 6,000 farms, including 500 large-scale farms, based on the sample used for the 1971 Post Census Agricultural Survey.

It is expected the size will be expanded by 2,000 to 3,000 farms in 1973. After Mr. Campbell's presentation, the audience commented on his remarks and asked questions on the survey.

Mr. Ellis then outlined the Census Division's plans for the 1976 Census of Agriculture, which will be smaller in scope than the decennial census. The purpose of a quinquennial census is to provide benchmarks for current crop and livestock surveys, to provide data for small geographical areas and to update the central registry of farms. The 1976 Census of Agriculture will use the drop-off - pick-up method of questionnaire distribution, as was done in 1971. The kinds of data to be obtained from the 1976 Census will be limited but will include information on tenure, farm capital, field crop acreages, land use, livestock numbers, off-farm work, hired labor, economic classification, and type of organization.

The afternoon session of the workshop was devoted to a paper by Dr. J.F. Scott of the Agriculture Subdivision, Census Division. Dr. Scott presented information on how the 1971 Census of Agriculture is being linked with the Housing and Population Census to produce socio-economic data relating to farm operators and their households. He also explained the significance of this operation in terms of the increased cross-classifications of data that will be available and the increased number of variables that can be produced.

Participants at the workshops included more than 250 representatives of federal and provincial government departments and agencies, as well as agribusiness, farm organizations and universities.

*More information about these workshops may be obtained from Mr. R. Brzezinski, Agriculture Subdivision, Census Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.*

## Provincial Economics Bulletins

A recent Alberta report, *1971 Annual Review of Business Conditions*, uses charts, tables and text to describe all sectors of Alberta's economy. The publication is available from the Department of Industry and Commerce, Government of Alberta, Edmonton.

The 1972 *Saskatchewan Economic Review* combines narrative commentary with statistical tables and charts to highlight the most significant data in the report. Information on population, labour force, economic and business indicators, manufacturing and agriculture is presented for selected years from 1901 to 1971. The report is available from the Planning and Research Executive Council, Rm. 123, Legislative Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

The 1971 issue of the *Ontario Statistical Review*, an annual reference publication supplementing the *Ontario Economic Review*, was released in July 1972. The objectives of this report are to provide historical perspective for the economic indicators in the OER and to bring together a wide range of information relating to the Ontario economy.

In addition to economic indicators and statistics for the province as a whole, there are data on various regions of Ontario including three basic tables of the input-output model for the Niagara Region.

Copies of the *Ontario Statistical Review* may be obtained from the Economic Analysis Branch, Office for Economic Policy, Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, Queens Park, Toronto, Ontario.

The NB office of the Economic Advisor has released *New Brunswick Economic Statistics*, a 36-page report on the economic conditions of that province. The report contains an analytical description of New Brunswick's economy during the period from 1969 to mid-1972. A comprehensive set of tables on all aspects of New Brunswick is included. Copies of the report are available from the Office of the Economic Advisor, New Brunswick Government, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

## Dr. S. Goldberg, New Director, U.N. Statistical Commission

Dr. Simon A. Goldberg, former Assistant Chief Statistician of Canada, has been appointed Director of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, effective November 1, 1972.

The United Nations Statistical Office is the focal point of world-wide statistical activities including the development of statistical standards. It helps developing countries build stronger statistical systems, and provides all countries with a basis for higher quality and comparable information. The U.N. Statistical Office gave the world the first comprehensive data on per capita national income for countries; the first set of comparable indexes of industrial production for the world, and for market and centrally controlled economies; and the method of converting figures on GNP for goods and services of capitalist and communist countries.

Dr. Goldberg studied economics and political science at McGill University in Montreal where he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees. In continued studies in economics at Harvard University, he earned A.M. and Ph. D. degrees.

After service with the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1942 to 1945, Dr. Goldberg joined Statistics Canada. He became a leading member of a small group that developed and constructed Canada's national income and expenditure accounts and, over the years, he has played a central role in the evolution of Statistics Canada as a statistical organization. In 1950, he was appointed Director of Research and Development and was responsible for development and publication of input-output studies, estimates of income distribution, indexes of production and productivity, national financial flows, and a variety of other statistical studies. Subsequently, Dr. Goldberg was appointed Assistant Chief Statistician for Integration and Development. In this capacity, he has been responsible for the evolution of a progressively integrated and improved national system of social and economic statistics and overall research, development and planning.

Dr. Goldberg is a member of the Executive Council of the International Association for Research on Income and Wealth, and served as its chairman from 1969 to 1971. He is also a member of the International Statistical Institute, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, and the Conference on Research on Income and Wealth of the National Bureau of Economic Research of the United States. He is a Fellow of the American Statistical Association and has served as alternate Canadian delegate to the United Nations Statistical Commission and as a delegate to the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians. He is author of numerous published papers and studies on a variety of statistical subjects.

Dr. Goldberg's professional expertise in economics and statistics as well as his imaginative planning and innovative

management abilities have contributed greatly to the development of Statistics Canada and ensure an equally valuable contribution to the United Nations.

### **Re-organization Within the Financial Statistics Branch**

Effective July 31, 1972, the Industrial Corporations Section, with G. Nazar as Chief, and the Financial Institutions Section, with R.R. Rotor as Chief, were transferred from the Business Finance Division of the Financial Statistics Branch to the CALURA Division of the same branch.

These two sections are responsible for the quarterly financial statistics of industrial corporations and of financial institutions. This organizational change makes easier the integration of the work of these two sections and thereby facilitates analysis of the quarterly surveys and the annual series compiled from corporation income tax returns.

Publications relating to financial statistics published by CALURA now include the following:

*Financial Institutions* (61-006) – Income and balance sheet data for trust companies, mortgage loan companies, sales finance companies and other selected financial institutions. Quarterly. Bilingual.

*Industrial Corporations* (61-003) – Income and balance sheet data for most non-financial corporations. Quarterly. Bilingual.

*Corporation Financial Statistics* (61-207) – Balance sheet and income data, by detailed industry group, derived from the tabulation of corporation income tax returns. Annual. Bilingual.

*Corporation Taxation Statistics* (61-208) – Provincial distribution of income, and a reconciliation of book and taxation profits, derived from the tabulation of corporation income tax returns. Annual. Bilingual.

*Credit Unions* (61-209) – Income and balance sheet data, by province. Annual. Bilingual.

*Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres* (61-001) – Monthly and Annual.

*Commercial Failures* (61-002) – Quarterly.

### **Survey Statisticians**

The International Statistical Institute approved the formation of a new Association, the International Association of Survey Statisticians, at its 38th Session, August 1971. The Association will be affiliated with the Institute and function as one of its associations, but membership in the Association is not restricted to members of the I.S.I.

The objectives of the Association are to promote the study and development of the theory and practice of statistical censuses and surveys and associated subjects, and

to foster interest in these subjects. These objectives may be furthered through the organization of meetings, seminars, conferences, research or training programs, publications, etc.

An organizing committee has prepared the draft statutes of the Association. This committee, under the Chairmanship of I.P. Fellegi, Director General, Methodology and Systems Branch, Statistics Canada, included as its members: Messrs. J.P.M.R. Desabie (France), L. Kish (U.S.A.), M.N. Murthy (India), M.R. Sampford (U.K.) and Z.Z. Zarkovich (Yugoslavia).

The first formal activity of the Association will be to organize some sessions as part of the regular program of the next meeting of the International Statistical Institute in Vienna, August 1973, and some additional sessions directly preceding, succeeding or concurrent with the regular I.S.I. program. Persons who have suggestions for topics to be discussed by the new Association during its first meetings, or who would like to present a contributed paper should contact the chairman of the organizing committee, I.P. Fellegi, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

### **Appointments**

**John Bougie** has been named Assistant Director (Census) of the Field Division. During a transition period, Mr. Bougie will continue to act as Regional Director for the Statistics Canada Ottawa Regional Office as well as taking on the responsibilities of the Assistant Director position.

**Yvon Goulet** has become Assistant Director of the Merchandising and Services Division, where he will be responsible for the co-ordination of the monthly and annual statistical programs of the Division. Mr. Goulet was formerly Director, Technical and Commercial Systems Design and Implementation, Société de Mathématiques Appliquées Inc. of Montreal.

**J.B. Swayne** is the new Assistant Director of the Central Planning Staff. Mr. Swayne has served with the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Consumer and Corporate Affairs; and most recently with the Program Branch of Treasury Board.



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010719267