

3. (a) It is necessary to use a soft lead pencil to complete the Census questionnaire. The Census questionnaire is processed by machine which does not readily read responses coded in ink. Manual processing by Statistics Canada of responses coded in ink is a very expensive operation—given the potential volume involved. (b) Pencils were distributed to approximately 7,200,000 households. Cost of the pencils was \$198,000.00 (about 2.5 cents each).

4. (a) Historically, June 1 has been the Census Day for several decades. There is some importance, from the point of view of the comparability of data from one Census to another, to preserve this date. Moreover, it is a convenient date for the following reasons: (1) for agriculture questions, areas sown to the more important crops can be determined more easily; (2) the weather is generally temperate and suitable for the enumeration; (3) children are usually in school until the end of June and the population movement to summer resorts has not started. (b) The total cost of publicity for the 1976 Census of Canada in the media is estimated to be \$1.2 million. The program was developed to make Canadians aware that June 1, 1976, was Census Day, informing them of the procedures involved in filling in the questionnaires and returning them in the appropriate manner. Experience during the 1971 Census demonstrated that such an information campaign reduces the necessity for costly follow-up by improving the quality of the responses and the speed of return of the questionnaires.

CENSUS COSTS

Question No. 886—**Mr. MacKay**:

1. What was the total cost of the (a) 1941 (b) 1946 (c) 1951 (d) 1956 (e) 1961 (f) 1966 (g) 1971 Census?
2. What is the estimated total cost of the 1976 Census?

Mr. Hugh Poulin (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce): Statistics Canada replies: 1. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) Total costs for censuses, including planning, implementation and publication can not be meaningfully compiled from existing records for the years prior to 1971. The costs supplied below refer to the census cost incurred as defined and published in the Administrative Reports for the respective censuses. Since the nature and complexity of each census differs markedly, these cost figures must be used with caution in drawing comparisons. Information prior to 1951 is not available. 1951, \$8,292,000; 1956, \$4,343,000; 1961, \$17,530,000; 1966, \$10,647,000; 1971, \$40,865,000.

2. It is estimated that census costs during 1976 will be \$36,500,000. The estimated total cost of the 1976 census is \$81,000,000. This figure includes expenditures during the fiscal years 1972/73 to 1978/79 inclusive.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

Question No. 1,797—**Mr. Beatty**:

1. In 1976, which were the ten countries whose diplomats most often invoked diplomatic immunity to avoid being prosecuted for violations of Canadian law and in how many instances was diplomatic immunity invoked by each of the ten?

Order Paper Questions

2. In each case, how many people are permitted to claim diplomatic immunity for each country?
3. In 1976, which countries did not invoke diplomatic immunity for diplomats who were in violation of Canadian law?
4. In each case, what was the nature of the offences which these diplomats were alleged to have committed?

Mr. Fernand E. Leblanc (Parliamentary Secretary to Secretary of State for External Affairs): 1. In 1976, members of diplomatic missions belonging to the ten following countries have invoked diplomatic immunity, as indicated, in most cases for parking violations. USSR, 344; Nigeria, 267; Senegal, 241; Ivory Coast, 232; Gabon, 214; Zaïre, 153; Egypt, 148; Algeria, 143; France, 141; Tunisia, 132.

2. A person who is qualified in accordance with the Vienna Convention to be a bearer of a diplomatic identity card enjoys diplomatic immunities; members of the technical and administrative staff of diplomatic missions may only invoke immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction for acts performed within the course of the exercise of their official duty.

3. Diplomatic immunity is not invoked when a diplomat finds himself in violation of Canadian law and chooses to pay a fine. Such cases would not be known to the government. A certain number of diplomatic missions appear not to invoke diplomatic immunity with regard to minor offences such as parking violations.

4. For the most part the offences were parking violations, other offences were largely minor traffic offences with a very small number of other offences such as disorderly conduct and shoplifting.

NUMBER OF MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Question No. 2,080—**Mr. Howie**:

1. As of January 1 (a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1977, what was the number of maximum security prisons and what was the (i) total number of inmates (ii) total number of inmates in each case?
2. What is the projected total number of inmates in maximum security prisons for January 1 (a) 1978 (b) 1980 (c) 1985?
3. What new maximum security prisons are presently being built, or are scheduled to be built and what is the projected (a) date of completion (b) cost (c) number of inmates to be housed in each?
4. What maximum security prisons are presently being phased out of operation, or are scheduled to be phased out of operation, and what (a) is the scheduled date of termination (b) will be the decrease in inmate population on a yearly basis from the beginning to the completion of the phasing out of each?

Hon. Francis Fox (Solicitor General): By the Ministry of the Solicitor General: (Canadian Penitentiary Service and National Parole Service) 1. (a) 12; (b) 12; (c) 11; (i and ii) See list below.

2. (a) 3,702; (b) 3,379; (c) 3,300.