

Railway Accidents.—Accidents shown in Table 5 include all those in which railway trains were involved and accidents on railway property; all passengers injured are included but, for employees, only those who were kept from work for at least three days during the 10 days following the accident are recorded. The classification of accidents used in reporting other DBS statistics treats collisions between motor vehicles and trains as motor vehicle accidents. Therefore, care should be exercised when compiling total accidental deaths of all kinds or when comparing results of accidents of different kinds, such as train and motor vehicle.

5.—Persons Killed or Injured on Railways, by Specified Cause, 1964-66

Item	1964		1965		1966	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCO- MOTIVES OR CARS						
Class of Person—						
Passengers.....	8	138	2	273	4	216
Employees.....	23	1,078	20	1,180	20	1,299
Trespassers.....	61	42	50	53	75	47
Non-trespassers.....	159	493	157	557	205	540
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc.....	—	18	—	14	1	4
Totals.....	251	1,769	229	2,077	305	2,106
Description of Accidents (employees and passengers only)—						
Coupling and uncoupling.....	—	45	1	56	1	56
Collisions.....	11	79	6	94	8	66
Derailments.....	1	18	2	143	1	43
Falling from trains or cars.....	1	59	2	42	5	70
Getting on or off trains.....	2	284	2	310	1	357
Struck by trains, etc.....	10	15	4	18	4	15
Other causes.....	6	716	5	790	4	913
Totals.....	31	1,216	22	1,453	24	1,520
ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS						
Class of Person—						
Employees.....	10	2,054	15	2,332	6	2,537
Passengers.....	—	72	—	57	—	39
Others.....	2	77	1	73	2	71
Totals.....	12	2,203	16	2,462	8	2,647

Finances.—Tables 6 to 9 give information on capital liability and capital investment in road and equipment, operating revenues and expenses and employees and their earnings for all railways.* Financial statistics of government-owned railways are given separately and in detail in Subsection 2. A Uniform Classification of Accounts for common carriers became effective for the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways on Jan. 1, 1956, and for all other common carrier railways on Jan. 1, 1957. In transportation statistics, a distinction is made between expenditures and expenses. In the following data, the term 'expenses' is used as defined in the Uniform Classification of Accounts and refers to the expenses of furnishing rail transportation service and of operation incident thereto, including maintenance and depreciation of the plant used in such service.

* Statistics for individual railways are given in DBS annual report *Railway Transport*, published in six Parts (Catalogue Nos. 52-207—52-212); details on capital liability are given in Part II (Catalogue No. 52-208).