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*Annual*

Report of the

DOMINION BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS



1951-52



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED MARCH 31, 1952



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1952

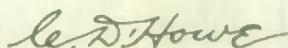


*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C. H., Governor  
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "L. D. Howe". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

*Minister of Trade and Commerce*

Ottawa, July 18, 1952

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## REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C.D. HOWE,  
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,  
OTTAWA.*

Sir, — Most prominent among the Bureau's many activities during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1952, was, of course, the taking of the Census. The Annual Report of the Bureau for 1951 described the radical changes in census procedures being introduced and the improvements which it was hoped would result from them. Fortunately no troubles developed of sufficient importance to prevent the achievement of the main objectives. The "mark sense" pens used for the first time gave some trouble at the outset, but this was soon surmounted. On the whole emergent problems inherent in the taking of a census were fewer in number and magnitude than in previous censuses, and the entire operation was carried through with a smoothness that surpassed expectation.

The main objectives of publishing the results quickly and of reducing costs have, to date, been achieved. Since the release of the final count of the population in February 1952, several bulletins on various population characteristics have been issued, as well as the first bulletin on Agriculture. The tabulations are running on schedule and in some cases ahead of it. The aim to have all tabulations completed and census volumes issued not later than June 1953 appears possible of achievement, thus reducing the usual period for the completion of the census by a half. Results for the Censuses of Distribution and Fisheries will be somewhat later since these aspects of the general census must be covered in two stages. There is every prospect that the introduction of the new procedures will result in an estimated saving of between one and two million dollars.

Another matter of outstanding importance which was given much attention during the year was the revision of the Cost-of-Living Index. The policy of discussing the proposed revision with interested groups and organizations was carried out extensively. Meetings were held with representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers Association; Canadian Chamber of Commerce; Canadian Association of Consumers; Retail Federation; Canadian Congress of Labour; Trades and Labour Congress; Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour; Canadian Federation of Agriculture; Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; as well as non-governmental economists, principally from the universities, and officials of interested Departments of the Canadian Government. These meetings had a twofold purpose. The Bureau presented its plans for the revised index and in turn received criticisms and suggestions which provided a representative cross-section of expert or interested opinion.

Work on the revised index is far advanced, but will not be complete until sometime in the summer. The revised index will be named "Consumer Price Index" instead of "Cost-of-Living Index". This change of name does not connote any change in the character of the index. Rather, it substitutes a more accurate title for a misleading one. The term "cost-of-living" implies changing standards as well as changing price levels and, as is the case with such indexes in all countries, its purpose is to measure only the changes over time in retail prices of a given standard of living, i.e., a given consumption pattern based upon an objective survey of family expenditures. Hence the present index may be more accurately called a "Consumer Price Index". The Sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held at Montreal in August 1947 included in its discussions the subject of Cost-of-Living indexes. Item 15 of its resolution on this subject reads:

"In order to promote understanding of the nature and uses of indices of retail prices charged a particular group, the term 'cost-of-living index' should be replaced, in appropriate circumstances, by the term 'price of living index', 'cost of living price index', or 'consumer price index'."

Changing standards of living can be taken account of only by changing the base of the index and by new budget surveys. If the previously followed practice of revising the index every ten years is not sufficient in a period of rapidly changing consumer patterns, then more frequent revisions will be necessary. Such adjustments of practice are provided for in the Bureau's plans for the new index. A continuous sampling of family budgets will be a test as to whether or not the basket of goods and services on which the current index is based has changed materially from the original basket of the base year. The use of such continuing surveys in connection with consumer price indexes is becoming the policy in a number of other countries.

The base year for the new index will be 1949, as compared with 1935-39 for the present one. The year 1949 was chosen not only because it approximates the period when the budget survey was made, but also because it showed the first levelling-off of prices after discontinuance of control. Prices, of course, were higher in 1949 than they were in 1935-39 so that the new index numbers will be lower than in the present series. This does not mean that the new index will show a smaller rise in prices; the percentage change in the price level shown by the new index would be the same from month to month whichever base were used.

That the new indexes will be at a lower level than the old series because of the change of base should not disturb or confuse anyone. Since the new series will be linked to the old prior to 1949 it will be possible to convert the new series to any base desired by a simple arithmetical calculation.

The new index has been designed to reflect the experience of families — ranging in size from two adults to two adults with four children — located in 27 cities of more than 30,000 population each. The annual incomes of

these households during the survey year ranged from \$1,650 to \$4,050, with the majority of incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000. These size and income ranges provide adequate representation of a wide section of the population and include families of wage-earners as well as families whose income comes from other sources. Actual tests showed that expenditure patterns of householders with wage-earner heads were almost identical with those of other families within the same size and income ranges. The extremes above and below these ranges can be covered only by special indexes.

In order to meet constructive suggestions made by the groups with whom the index has been discussed and to utilize improvements in the methods of making such statistical series since the last revision in 1940 many new features will be included. The new index will be calculated from prices of approximately 225 items as compared with the present list of 160. Additions to foods will include a considerable number of fresh fruits and vegetables. Items of children's wear will be added to the clothing index. In addition to rents it is hoped to price the principal home ownership costs. Fuel oil will be added and the list of household equipment and services will be expanded. The "other commodities and services" index will include a number of additional items, in particular, a wider representation for transportation and recreation.

During the past fiscal year the Advisory Board of Publications, established in the Bureau in 1948, continued its work of curtailing publications wherever possible. Fifty-six reports were entirely eliminated and 120 others considered to be too specialized for general distribution were transferred to the "Reference Paper" or "Memorandum" classes. These two categories of reports are not sent to subscribers to the "All Reports" list; Reference Papers may be secured for an annual subscription price of \$5 and Memoranda for \$15. Titles are published in the Daily Bulletin and non-subscribers may write for copies.

This means that 176 (56 plus 120) out of approximately 500 publications have been discontinued as regular Bureau reports. Most subscribers previously receiving a copy of everything issued by the Bureau will receive 176 fewer reports.

The policy of avoiding double printing was extended by eliminating preliminary reports, which were formerly vari-typed, and vari-typing final reports which were formerly printed from cast type. The 1951 census results will be recorded in volumes produced by the vari-typer process, while individual census bulletins are being produced in a form to permit binding in final volumes, thereby eliminating any necessity for double printing.

Due to the elimination of reports, reduction in their size, transfer of regular reports to the Reference Paper or Memoranda class and the purging of free lists, a saving of over 5,000,000 pages annually has been achieved. To date the production of various documents has been reduced by more than 200,000 copies.

During the year, the Bureau participated in Canada's contribution to under-developed countries both under the United Nations technical assistance program and the Commonwealth's Colombo Plan for technical co-operation in South and Southeast Asia. Eight United Nations Fellows from India, Iran, Turkey and Chile, and three senior government officials from Pakistan and Ceylon, spent periods ranging from a week to three months studying various aspects of the Bureau's statistical organization and techniques. In addition, during the fiscal year the Bureau loaned three of its officials to facilitate the program of the United Nations in under-developed areas. Its Senior Research Statistician served for three months in an advisory capacity to the Burmese Government with respect to its Census and other statistical matters, the Director of the Bureau's Education and Information Services Divisions had at the close of the fiscal year completed half of his assignment as Director of the Education Division in Lebanon under the auspices of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, while the Chief of the Livestock and Animal Products Section of the Agriculture Division was on loan to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to assist in the improvement of reporting services for agricultural statistics in Chile. Prior to the close of the fiscal year the Bureau had under consideration an invitation from the United Nations for the Director of the Census Division to supervise the compilation of the recent census of Colombia.

While strictly adhering to the staff ceiling imposed by the Treasury Board, the Bureau has undertaken essential new work during the past year. This has been possible because more and more the Bureau is reaping the benefits of the improved organization and methods instituted during recent years. These include faster methods of compilation, simplification of forms, improvement in the utilization of mechanical equipment, reduction in the number of questions on questionnaires, curtailment of the size and number of reports issued, elimination of double printing, use of sampling methods, standardization of the format of reports and stationery, improvement in work flows, improved methods of estimation, etc.

*H Marshall*

Dominion Statistician

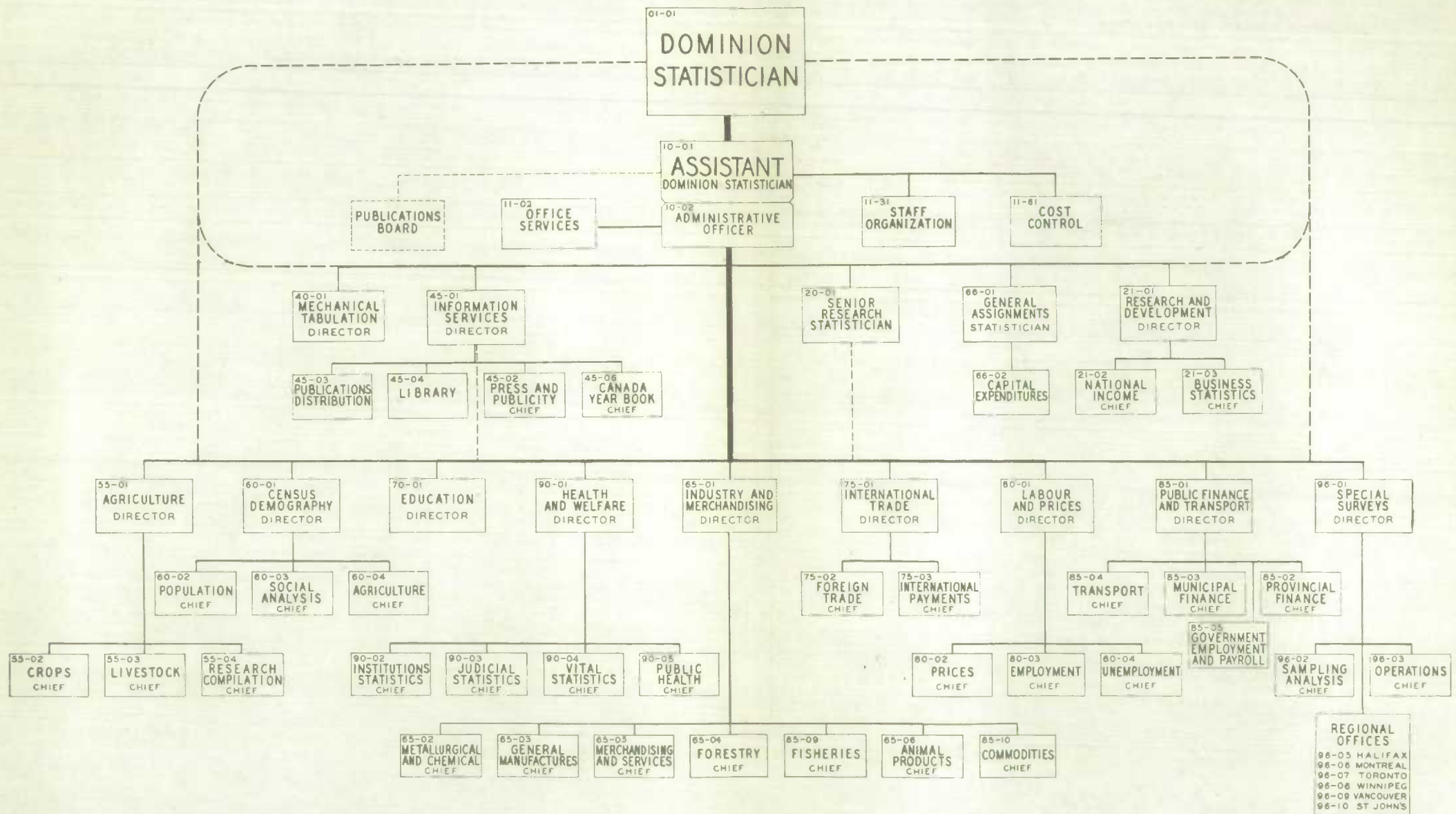
June 14, 1952

# ORGANIZATION CHART

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



## DETAILED REVIEW

### Administration

#### Personnel

The regular staff of the Bureau of Statistics at Mar. 31, 1952, numbered 1,320 (629 permanents and 691 temporaries), a decrease of 32 from the total at the same date of 1951. Additions during the year numbered 173 and separations 205. The 1951 Census staff (including additional staff taken on for the preparation of the 1921 Census Index for old age pension purposes) totalled 515 at Mar. 31, 1952, a net increase of 448 over the same date in 1951. Additions to the Census staff during the year numbered 2,535 and separations 2,087. New positions authorized by Treasury Board numbered 13, including ten casual positions for tourist statistics. There were no student assistant positions established for 1951. Permanent appointments totalled 78. Eleven employees took furlough leave - totalling 330 working days.

The outstanding feature of the 1951-52 year in personnel administration was decentralized recruitment and control of personnel employed on the Ninth Decennial Census. At the peak of operations approximately 1,466 persons were engaged in this work in the Census offices at St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. At the end of the year the Census operations had been completed in all offices except those at Montreal and Toronto.

Training courses were organized in collaboration with the Staff Training Branch of the Civil Service Commission and the Department. Refresher courses in typing, shorthand and English were held throughout the year.

#### Drafting

During the year, the Section prepared 1,300 economic charts, maps, diagrams and various illustrations for the Divisions of the Bureau and other Departments of the Government and agencies.

#### Office Services

During the year, 169 requisitions were raised on the Department of Public Works for goods and services for which they are responsible and 280 requisitions were reported as completed.

#### Supplies

A total of 942 printing and stationery requisitions, to the amount of \$319,948.14, were submitted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Issues of postage stamps to Regional Offices amounted to \$9,888.27.

**Addressograph**

Forms addressed numbered 5,458,300; forms folded, 875,192; plates embossed, 67,318; and plates corrected, 63,307.

**Stenographic Pool**

During the year letters transcribed from dictation totalled 10,509 and 18,752 pages were typed, including metal and paper plates, statements, lists, etc. In addition, 39,291 pieces of typing, such as telegrams, teletype messages, envelopes, forms and reminders, were handled.

**Mail and Messengers**

During the year, 8,019 bags, containing approximately 3,700,728 pieces of mail, were deposited with the Post Office at a total cost of \$165,914.01.

**Composing Unit (previously Vari-Typer)**

Production during the year included: 6,883 tables and pages planned and layed out; 7,744 tables and pages vari-typed; and 7,104 tables and pages stripped and pasted.

**Accounts**

In addition to the routine work on payments of the usual accounts for the operation of the Bureau, approximately 42,000 accounts were paid in connection with the field work of the 1951 Decennial Census.

In conformity with the decentralization of the processing of the Census information, the accounts from commissioners, field supervisors, enumerators, interpreters and guides were received in the Regional Offices, checked, verified and vouchered by an accounts staff and forwarded for payment to the Regional Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, with the exception of those for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, which were submitted to the Chief Treasury Officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. These accounts, which included separate payments to enumerators for their instruction period and for their services, totalled approximately 40,000. In addition, approximately 2,000 accounts were paid by the Accounts Section of the Bureau at Ottawa to firms or individuals who provided services for special means of transportation, rental of offices or halls, etc.

Approximately 89 p.c. of the field accounts were paid before Sept. 30, 1951, and 99 p.c. by Dec. 31, 1951; all field accounts received and approved were paid by the end of the fiscal year.

Supplementary Estimates for the year 1951-52 were prepared in June 1951 and the Main Estimates for 1952-53 in November 1951.

Contributions made by members of the Bureau to the Community Chest Campaign, Physicians Services Incorporated and Associated Medical Services were received and transmitted.

**Health Unit**

The Office Management maintains close liaison with the Health Unit. Figures of the number of visits are shown in the following statement:

Total visits .....	13,950
Male .....	4,562
Female .....	9,388
First visits .....	10,388
Repeat visits .....	3,562
Nature of Visits:	
Illness .....	5,259
Accident .....	889
Consultation .....	931
Return to work visits .....	6,871
	13,950
Returned to work .....	13,679
Sent home .....	271
	13,950

The Health Unit interviews all personnel upon return from sick leave and offers constructive welfare counselling to chronic absentees. Where the Health Unit is not in a position to help the individual, the resources of the Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare are called upon.

**Civil Defence**

As part of the civil defence program for the Federal Civil Service, the establishment of an organization for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was commenced in the fall of 1951. To this end a number of instructors selected from the Bureau were given special training in civil defence subjects, and these in turn assisted in the instruction of team leaders and deputy team leaders at a school held at Civil Defence Headquarters in the early months of 1952. Concurrently, possible air raid shelters areas in the new Bureau building were chosen, and personnel for first aid, rescue, fire fighting and warden teams selected from various Divisions. These teams are presently being trained by their team leaders and deputies in the various aspects of civil defence.

**Agriculture**

Further progress was made during the year in reviewing statistical methods and co-operative arrangements with the provinces. At a federal-provincial conference held at Ottawa in November 1951, agreement was reached to standardize crop-reporting schedules by areas and several re-

visions in content and the form of schedules were made. A new voluntary agreement was entered into with Ontario to process fur farm statistics on a joint Bureau and Provincial schedule and agreements were reached with each province to adopt a simplified fur farm schedule.

Further progress was made in the preparation of tables of historical statistics and the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture co-operated in assembling data on food balance statements. Divisional officers supplied copy for the *Canada Year Book* and *Canada 1952* and supplied the usual statistical material to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

### Crops

The following regular publications of this Section were issued during the year: *The Wheat Review* (monthly); *Coarse Grains Quarterly*; *Grain Statistics Weekly*; *Grain Milling Statistics* (monthly); the *Grain Trade Annual*; the *Sugar Situation* (monthly); and the Crop Reporting series of 23 seasonal reports on condition, acreage, production, stocks and value of major field crops. Also, 12 Memoranda were released during the year on condition, acreage, production and value of fruit, vegetable and tobacco crops, and on production and value of honey and maple products. Data on acreage and production and value of seed crops, hops and fibre flax were compiled for publication in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*. Data on monthly crushings of oilseeds were prepared for publication in the series of Memoranda, Oils and Fats.

Special surveys were undertaken during the year to determine: (1) the extent of damage to the potato crop by late blight, and (2) the quantity of the major grains remaining unharvested over the winter in the Prairie Provinces. In co-operation with the Experimental Farm Service a mailed questionnaire survey was made to determine the percentages of the various coarse grain varieties being grown in Eastern Canada.

During the summer of 1951 the Chief of the Section visited the Officers responsible for agricultural statistics in the Western Provinces. Arrangements were made for the federal-provincial conference held in November on joint problems of crop estimating. At the same time a number of government and company officials were visited in the interests of developing and expanding basic sources of data related to the statistics of field and special crops. Telegraphic crop correspondents were interviewed and new ones appointed for previously unrepresented areas. The Head of the Special Crops Unit travelled to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in June to investigate alternate sources of information for fruit crop estimates. Close co-operation is being maintained with a special committee and the Canadian Horticultural Council in the interests of improving arrangements for the collection and publication of fruit and vegetable statistics.

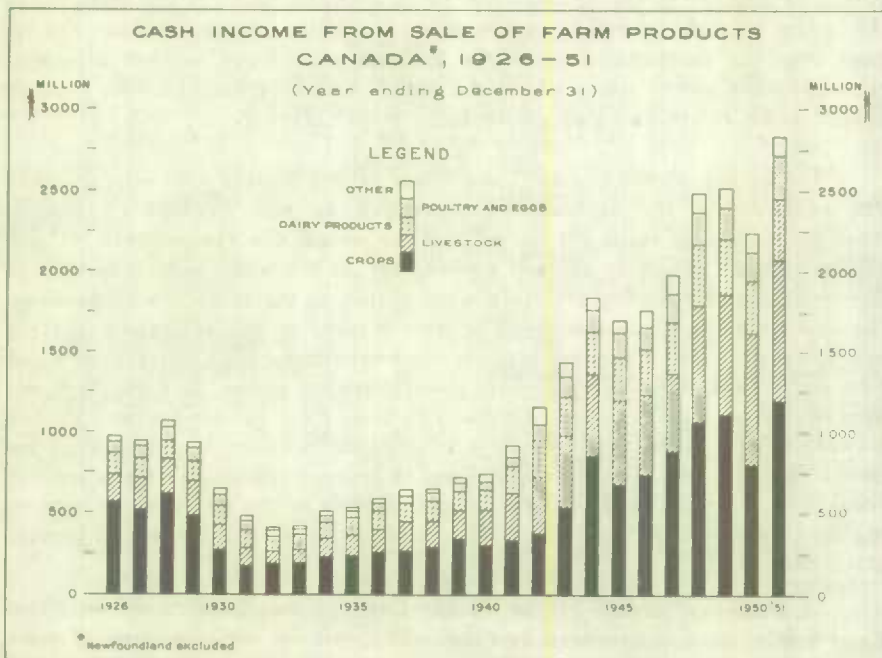
A Summary Report of the Proceedings of the Conference on Field Crop Statistics was prepared and published and the implementing of some thirty resolutions passed by the Conference is proceeding as rapidly as

staff and other facilities of the Section will permit. In co-operation with the Chief of Forms Control, all crop questionnaires are being designed and adapted to the pegboard method of compilation. Improved mailing techniques were adopted and extensive checks carried out during the year on the representativeness and adequacy of the Section's mailed questionnaire samples. A campaign was begun to attract new correspondents in areas where coverage was found to be deficient.

### Live Stock

The following statistics were prepared and issued by this Section: estimates of live stock and poultry numbers on farms based on semi-annual surveys at June 1 and Dec. 1; annual estimates of wool and meat production and consumption; monthly and annual statistics relating to dairying, poultry and egg production, fur farming and cold-storage holdings of food commodities.

In addition to the fur farm agreements, mentioned above, discussions were started with Newfoundland officials for the collection of fur statistics. A special survey of turkeys at Aug. 1 was inaugurated and a new simplified monthly poultry schedule was launched in June. A special survey was made on ages of horses on farms in Saskatchewan. An editing procedure booklet was written and instruction was given at Guelph to special assistants working on Ontario December survey returns. Publication of live-stock survey data and the June poultry estimates was considerably earlier than usual.



### Research and Compilation

Distribution, collection and processing of questionnaires for the two major June and December surveys of crops and live stock were undertaken by the Compilation Unit. For both surveys, approximately 600,000 questionnaires were distributed to farmers throughout Canada, the sample returned numbering 90,000 farms in June and 76,000 in December. Bulk distribution of questionnaires to farmers in Ontario through the medium of rural route delivery services was implemented in June in place of distribution through schools. A three-fold increase in sample returns was obtained by the new distribution method. For Alberta, a new mailing list based on the Census of Agriculture, 1946, was used in June and some improvement in returns was realized. To ensure more timely distribution of questionnaires through congested mail channels, the additional work of sorting 150,000 pieces of out-going mail by post offices was undertaken for the December survey.

Approximately 70,000 pegboard-type questionnaires were tabulated for other monthly and periodic farm surveys conducted by the Division. The Unit also undertook the distribution and processing operations for the special sample survey of the age classification of horses in Saskatchewan.

The Farm Finance Unit prepared and published scheduled Memoranda on farm income, wage rates, the annual value per acre of farm land, and the indexes of farm prices and production. Sample surveys of monthly farm prices and periodic wage rates were conducted. Forecasts of the farm price and production indexes and of cash and net income were provided for use of other government departments. The confidential Supplement X of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products was issued.

The project on extension of the farm net income estimates from 1938 back to 1926 was completed. The historical series, 1926-50, together with a descriptive text of trends and an outline of sources and methods, was published as Part II of the *Handbook of Agricultural Statistics* (Reference Paper No. 25). The series has been incorporated in the National Accounts. A special Survey of Value per Head of Live Stock, June 1, 1951, was conducted to provide the Census of Agriculture, 1951, with data previously collected directly on the Census questionnaire.

Considerable progress was made by the Research Unit in assembling and re-arranging historical data required for inter-censal revision of annual estimates. A pilot study of systematic procedures likely to facilitate the revision process was begun. Provisions for utilizing data from the Census as bench marks for current estimates were also studied and preliminary preparations were undertaken.

Editing manuals for the June and December crop and live-stock surveys were prepared and used by the editing staff to promote more uniformity and greater consistency in office-processing operations. Spot checking of the edited questionnaires was continued, while a ledger system for recording returns of unusually large farm enterprises was instituted.

Assistance was given to other Units of the Division in establishing official estimates of crop acreages and in undertaking regular 'peak-trough' checks of monthly estimates of farm utilization of milk. Wheat condition estimates at June 30 and July 31 based on weather factors were prepared for scheduled crop reports. The Chief of the Section visited the regional economics division offices of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the Prairie Provinces in November to review and to discuss the economic surveys undertaken in those Provinces in relation to their potential use as check data for official estimates.

## Census

The first months of this year of the Ninth Decennial Census were largely devoted to the training of 1,094 Census Commissioners and Field Supervisors by a corps of 35 Bureau personnel, carried out in 43 centres across Canada. Arrangements were made for procuring field offices and enumerator training centres, and final preparations completed for starting the Census on June 1. A number of the Division personnel remained in the Regional Offices to set up and train supervisory staffs and other office employees. These officers served as technical assistants to the Regional Statistical officer, while office processing was directed by the local Executive Committee with the Regional officer as chairman.

The completed population and housing documents received from the Commissioners were edited and coded and the data mechanically transferred to punch cards. At Montreal and Winnipeg the agriculture schedules for Quebec and the three Prairie Provinces, respectively, were edited, combined into municipal groups and the data either summarized by Bank Proof machines or transferred to punch cards. All punch cards were edited for inconsistencies prior to being shipped to Ottawa for the final tabulations.

The completed documents for slightly more than 12 p.c. of the 18,800 subdistricts were in the Regional Offices by the end of June, 75 p.c. by the end of July and 96 p.c. by Aug. 31. The earlier return of the 1951 Census schedules was one of the main results of detailed planning and of the employment of field supervisors for the field enumeration. This in turn contributed materially to an earlier release of the tabulated data. The numbers and percentages of enumerators' returns received by months in 1951, as compared with 1941, were as follows:

	1941		1951	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
June.....	52	0.3	2,300	12.2
July.....	5,817	35.6	11,803	62.8
August.....	5,780	35.3	4,032	21.5
September.....	3,041	18.6	497	2.6
October or later.....	1,662	10.2	153	0.8
Totals.....	16,352	100.0	18,785	100.0

At head office, the punch cards as received were arranged in geographical groups then tabulated, and preliminary and final reports in the form of special compilations or preprints for the Census volumes were prepared.

A series of sixteen bulletins was published giving preliminary population figures for Canada, the provinces, counties, as well as cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities. Six preprints giving final population totals, by sex, for electoral districts and for the provincial subdivisions were also published. One special compilation, showing the final number and area of occupied farms for Canada, the provinces and their subdivisions, was printed.

The completed population documents in each Regional Office were arranged in household order within each subdistrict and district, then micro-filmed for future reference.

Prior to, and following the implementation of, the Old Age Security Act and the Old Age Assistance Act, the Bureau received a large number of applications (27,700) for verification of age for pensioners, etc. In order to facilitate the searching of early census records for such purposes, a micro-card Index was made of persons 30 to 49 years of age recorded in the 1921 Census. Copies of this Index were made available to the Regional Offices of Old Age Security, Department of Health and Welfare, where the initial searches were made. Applications which could not be found or positively identified were sent to the Census Division where the search was made on earlier census records.

Approximately 38,000 letters were written in connection with applications for verification of age. An additional 9,200 letters in connection with the 1951 Census were written during the year.

### **Agriculture**

Approximately 624,000 general farm schedules and 11,000 irrigation schedules were edited, coded and combined into municipal groups. Data on these schedules were transferred to punch cards or summarized on adding machines. Following a machine edit of the punched cards, the first-run tabulations were made for the five main punch cards. These tabulations were checked, then the data incorporated into final tables for the volume. A number of these tables were sent to the printer. One bulletin was released giving the number and area of occupied farms by subdivisions for each province in Canada.

### **Housing and Families**

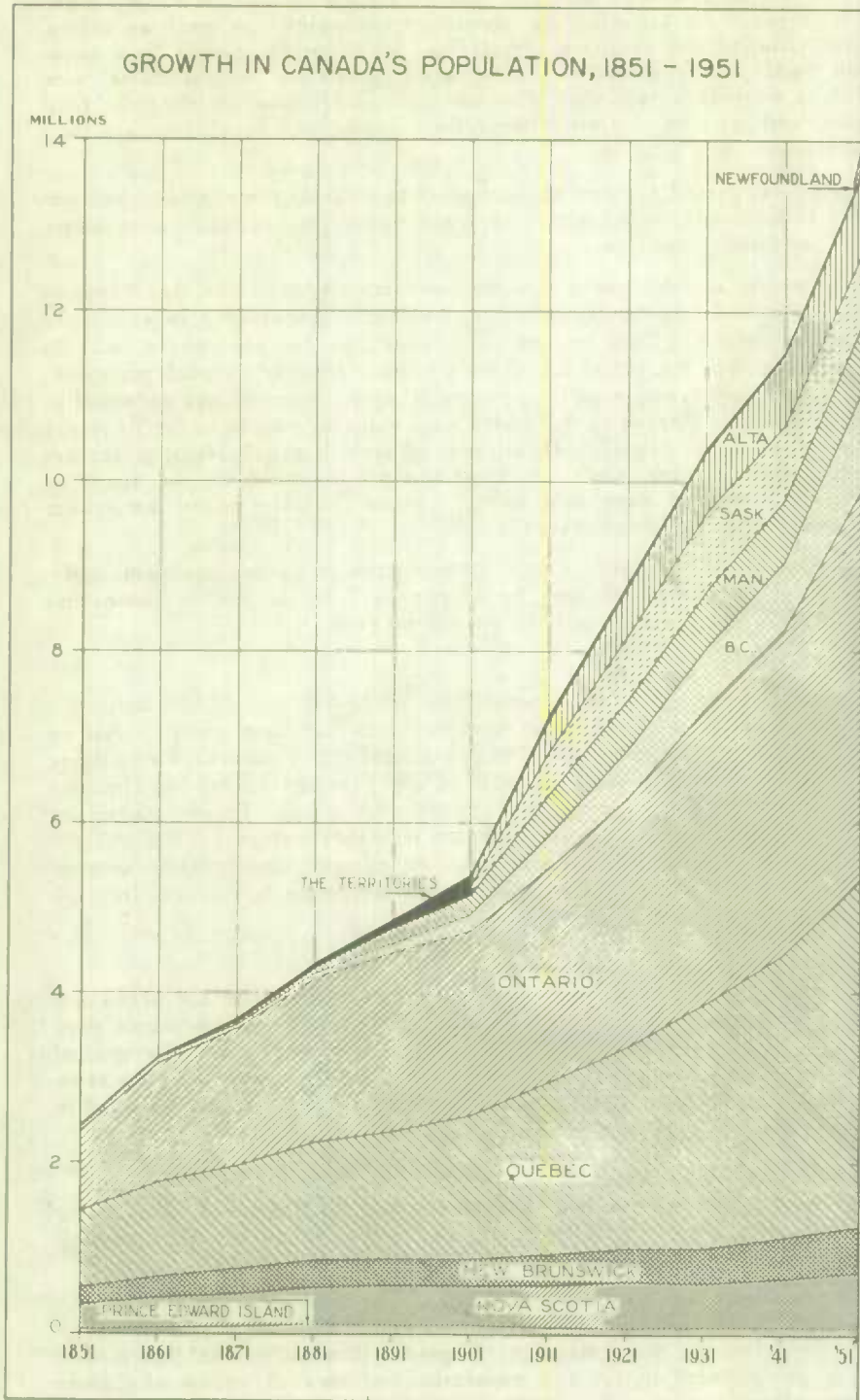
A preliminary count of dwellings was completed and the necessary adjustment made in the housing sample. The Family punch cards were made and edited for inconsistencies. Preparation of work tables for special compilation of Housing data was commenced and a study made to show the amount of variation due to the change in dwelling concept as used in the 1941 and 1951 Censuses.

### **Occupations and Employment**

The machine tabulations and tables for publication in the labour force and wage-earner volumes were finalized and, as the data became available, compilation of the volume tables was commenced.

### **Population**

Final planning was carried out regarding the tables, subject matter, etc., to be included in the two population volumes. A series of sixteen bulletins was prepared and published giving preliminary population statis-



tics. Six reports giving final population totals were printed. An 80-page report, showing the population by federal electoral districts for redistribution purposes, was prepared for publication and a number of tables for Volume I (Population) were prepared for printing.

### Social Analysis

The annual bulletin on *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* was prepared for publication. Tables showing the natural population increase by counties 1941-48 were completed and an article on Statistical Organization in Canada prepared for the United Nations Organization. Work was begun on an outline of economic areas in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for the publication of 1951 Census data.

### Mechanical Tabulation

The five agricultural punch cards for each of approximately 240,000 farms were produced and edited. These, with the cards produced in the Regional Offices for the remaining farms, were then tabulated. The 3,500,000 family summary punch cards were produced by transcribing data from the grouped population cards. The labour force punch cards were also prepared by reproducing certain data from the population cards and a considerable number of machine tabulations of the agriculture, housing, labour force and population punch cards were completed.

## Education

Since, in the field of elementary and secondary education, delay in the receipt of compilations from the provincial departments prevents the publication of current statistics on the publicly controlled schools, an effort was made to provide more recent data by issuing a Memorandum on *Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1949-50* giving the principal statistics and using estimates where facts were lacking.

During the past few years there has been a marked increase in the number of secondary schools, particularly those serving rural areas, and the entrance of Newfoundland into confederation further increased the number. Because of these changes a revised *List of Public Secondary Schools* was issued. In addition, revised editions of the *List of Private Schools in Canada* and *Institutions of Higher Education in Canada* were published.

To meet the constant demand from students and others both within Canada and in foreign countries for more or less detailed information on the organization of the Canadian education systems, a Reference Paper on *The Organization and Administration of Public Schools in Canada* was prepared with the co-operation of the provincial Departments of Education.

An unusually large amount of time was devoted to research and the preparation of special compilations, especially in the field of higher education, for UNESCO, the Royal Commission on the Arts, Letters and Sciences, the National Conference of Universities and the federal Departments of Labour, Finance and National Defence.

## General Assignments

### Capital Expenditures

Two reports on investment in construction and machinery and equipment were released during the year. The first report, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Mid-Year Survey 1951*, issued June 22, 1951, was based on a sample survey of approximately 2,000 firms and provided revised estimates of the 1951 investment intentions released in March 1951. The second report, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1952*, released March 1952, contained estimates of industry's intentions for the calendar year 1952, preliminary actual figures for 1951 and final actual figures for 1950. The principal part of the statistical material included in this report was based on two separate surveys, one for the 1950 actual expenditures and one for 1951 preliminary actual and 1952 forecast figures. Each survey covered about 17,000 establishments. Other estimates were computed for industries not covered by direct survey. The tables and text for both publications were prepared in this Unit and reviewed by the Economics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

During the year a study was made, in co-operation with the Construction Section, of means of integrating the construction statistics collected in that Section with those collected by the General Assignments Unit in the capital expenditure surveys. As a result, a new set of capital schedules were designed for the 1951 survey; these were distributed in the latter part of March. If the returns show that an accurate reconciliation can be made, it will be possible to eliminate much of the work in connection with the construction census surveys.

### Supply of Building Materials

The survey and subsequent tabulation of producer's intentions in the building-material field was completed for the publication, *Supply of Building Materials in Canada, Outlook 1952*. The analytical text of this report was written by a member of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the report tabled in the House of Commons in the latter part of March at the same time as the investment outlook. In addition, the statement, *Appraisal of Construction Prospects*, was issued alternate months, the last one covering the period ended Jan. 31, 1952.

### New Firms Survey

During the year approximately 22,000 prospective new firms were sent nature-of-business forms, the purpose of which is to ascertain whether a new firm does exist and, if so, to determine its industrial classification. Methods of procedure in this Section were reviewed during the latter part of the year and some changes made, particularly in the system of filing returns.

### General Assignments

Continuing work included the periodic collection of material for various statements, among others: (1) labour demand and supply—bi-monthly; (2) a set of economic indicators; and (3) a number of special-purpose trade tables.

Throughout the year a variety of background information was provided for work being done by the Research Branches of the Bank of Canada, the Department of Defence Production, and the Department of Trade and Commerce. Many of the requests received were for particular groupings of investment statistics which are not published.

In the latter half of 1951, one member of the staff worked on the processing of returns from the Quarterly Corporation Profits Survey and conducted the necessary correspondence. This work will be transferred to the General Assignments Unit when the survey has become better established.

## Health and Welfare

The Division, in continuing its established function of compiling statistics indicative of the health and welfare of the Canadian people and of the services provided in these fields, has sought improvements in the quality and scope of the data, as well as in the techniques of compilation and an acceleration in the release of published data. Emphasis of interest has shifted towards the field of general illness statistics, heretofore largely unexplored. The Division participated prominently in the conduct of a continuing survey of sickness in the general population and is now actively engaged in the compilation of the basic data from records of family illness documented over a twelve-month period in the various provinces. Subsidiary illness studies covering selected segments of the population have also been undertaken or continued.

At the same time progress was made in the more mature systems of vital statistics, institutional statistics and judicial statistics in co-operation with the responsible provincial and federal jurisdictions and agencies concerned.

### Public Health

Co-operation with the Department of National Health and Welfare continued in the collection and analysis of statistics of sickness in the Civil Service and in supervision and assistance to the provinces in carrying out the National Sickness Survey. The completed questionnaires for the survey were received from eight provinces and coding of the information was commenced.

A weekly release on cases of notifiable diseases was continued and the statistical reports on *Illness in the Civil Service*, 1948-49 and 1949-50, were published.

The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada requested assistance in the tabulation and analysis of the Patient's Services Records of their 110 branches across Canada. A statistical study of these records—containing information concerning the age, sex, marital status, etc., of patients as well as type of illness, amount of nursing care and number of visits for health instruction—would be valuable, not only as part of general illness statistics but also in view of the interest in the chronically ill and the

problems of their care. Arrangements were therefore made for the tabulation of these records, as coded by the V.O.N., and the preparation of monthly and annual reports, commencing Jan. 1, 1952.

Collaboration with other Departments took place in reference to a Survey of Heights and Weights of Toronto School Children and Family Sickness Survey in East York-Leaside Health Unit. Returns from these surveys are being tabulated.

### **Vital Statistics**

Routine monthly indexes of current births, marriages and deaths were released to the provincial governments and to the Department of National Health and Welfare. Listings of intending emigrants, formerly supplied to the Family Allowance Administration, were discontinued in December 1951.

The annual report, *Vital Statistics, 1948*, was issued during the year, and the report for 1949, formerly printed from type-set, was completed in vari-type format. The preliminary report, *Vital Statistics, 1950* (provincial figures), and the regular monthly reports were also released.

Several projects were referred to the Section by the Vital Statistics Council for Canada for review and study, notably specific problems arising from registration practices in certain countries, international exchange of vital records, etc.

In co-operation with the Queen's Printer, the Section initiated the production of microfilm cards in Canada by assisting the Census Division in the preparation of an Index to the 1921 Census records for purposes of verification of age for the Old Age Security Administration. Experimentation in the application of this process to vital records was also undertaken.

Work was continued on an analytical study and on the computation of comparability ratios to measure the extent of changes in cause-of-death statistics for 1949 under the 5th and 6th Revisions of the International Lists of Causes of Death.

The Section collaborated with the Civil Defence Committee of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, the National Civil Defence Health Planning Committee and the Federal Civil Service Civil Defence Organization.

### **Institutions**

The revisions recommended by the second Dominion-Provincial Conference on Hospital Statistics were made to the schedules and definitions and submitted to the Minister and the Provincial Ministers of Health. Specimen copies of the schedules and definitions were subsequently printed and distributed to all hospitals in Canada. The Verbatim Report of the Conference was prepared and printed.

The *Annual Report of Hospitals, 1948* was released in April and the 1949 report was completed for printing. A *Preliminary Annual Report of*

*Hospitals, 1950* was released in March and tabulations for the 1950 final report were completed. Posting and compilation for the 1951 Annual Report were under way.

The *List of Hospitals, 1950* was released in April 1951 and the 1951 List was released in March 1952. The *Directory of Hospitals, 1950* was completed for printing.

The *Annual Report of Mental Institutions, 1948* was completed for printing and tabulations for the 1949 report were prepared. Tabulations for the 1950 report were held up pending the decision of the Statistical Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Mental Health concerning the grouping of the diagnostic classification of mental disorders. Statistical morbidity cards and schedules for the 1951 report were being received, edited and coded.

A *Preliminary Report of Mental Institutions, 1948-50* was released during the last quarter.

Agreement was reached with each province to undertake an age-sex census of patients in mental institutions, and the census was completed in nine of the ten provinces.

Complete revision of statistical morbidity cards and schedules was undertaken by the Section in co-operation with the Mental Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. These revisions, with the consequent changes in the *Annual Report of Mental Institutions*, the procedures to be followed in introducing these new cards and schedules and the diagnostic grouping of mental disorders, were discussed by the members of the Statistical Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Mental Health which met at Ottawa, Mar. 27-28.

Duplicate Hollerith punch cards for patients in mental institutions, taken from the General Population Census of 1951, were received for special tabulating purposes.

The *Annual Report of Tuberculosis Institutions, 1948* was released during the first quarter and the 1949 report during the third quarter. Tables based on schedules for the 1950 report were completed, and tabulations from statistical morbidity cards were under way. Complete returns of statistical morbidity cards for the 1951 report were received from nine of the ten provinces.

The revision of statistical morbidity cards and schedules was undertaken in co-operation with the Canadian Tuberculosis Association. These revised source documents with accompanying definitions and instructions were distributed to all tuberculosis institutions prior to their introduction on Jan. 1, 1952. Microfilming of tuberculosis statistical morbidity cards covering the period 1937-50 was commenced.

The Census of Welfare Institutions, 1951, was completed with 83.1 p.c. of all institutions reporting in full and 7.6 p.c. reporting in part. Tabulations from schedules were under way and individual enumeration cards were being punched.

Special compilations for the *Canada Year Book* were completed.

### Judicial

The following reports were released during the year: *Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1949*; *Annual Report of Police Statistics, 1950*; *Report of Penitentiary Admissions and Discharges, 1950-51*, for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries; and a mimeographed report of *Newfoundland Criminal Statistics* for the period Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1950. Regular material was also prepared for the *Canada Year Book*. Due to the priority given to material for the general Census no report on juvenile delinquents was released within this fiscal year.

The enumeration cards and schedules for the Quinquennial Census of Reformative and Corrective Institutions and Training Schools were prepared, circulated, collected and coded, and given to the Mechanical Tabulation Division for compilation.

For the first time the statistics of indictable crimes were based on persons rather than on convictions. Also for the first time the returns of indictable crimes were tabulated mechanically for the 1949 report, thus allowing cross-classifications that were previously impossible.

Report forms in connection with police statistics were revised to comply with recommendations of the Conference of the Chief Constables Association.

Statistical material was prepared in response to inquiries regarding: cruelty to animals; cruelty to children; sex crimes; keepers and inmates of houses of ill-repute; procuration; persons killed and injured in motor accidents; crimes related to alcoholism; dangerous and reckless driving; breaking, entering and burglary; counterfeiting and forgery; foreign born criminals; criminals of Jewish religion; court proceedings; the lash as punishment; and parole and ticket of leave.

### Industry and Merchandising

About 5,000 names of new manufacturers were given to the General Assignments Unit to be sent letters requesting information on the nature of their business.

Approximately 360 schedules and forms were requisitioned, edited and proof-read. The centralization and mailing of annual schedules to interlocking multiple plant firms was continued.

Duplicate copies of Census of Industry returns from firms authorizing their distribution in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta were sent to the respective Provincial Governments as previously arranged.

### General Manufactures

Annual reports issued on the textile industries numbered 17, foods and beverages 17 and miscellaneous 7. Quarterly reports were issued on *Production of Processed Foods, Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables,*

*Stocks and Consumption of Manufactured Tobacco, and Production of Garments.* Monthly reports included *Consumption and Inventories of Rubber* and *Shipments and Stocks of Prepared Stocks and Poultry Feeds.* At the end of each pack, releases were issued on the more important canned fruits and vegetables. These numbered about twenty.

Principal statistics on all manufacturing industries were published on an industry basis and on a geographical basis. The *Summary Report on the Manufacturing Industries for 1948* was printed.

Special surveys and statements were supplied to the Labour Department, Combines Investigation Branch, provincial statistical departments, universities and in reply to requests by industries.

### **Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical**

Compilations in connection with the 1950 Census of Mineral Industries were completed early in January 1952, and similar work on the 1950 Census of Manufactures was completed in February. Practically all of the annual industry reports were prepared and forwarded to the Printing Unit. The following reports were prepared and sent to the Printing Unit during the year: 15 annual industry reports for 1949, 68 annual industry reports for 1950, 1 quarterly report, 26 monthly reports, 1 weekly report, and 10 special reports on commodities or groups of commodities, such as sales of pesticides, the fertilizer trade, petroleum fuels survey, etc.

*A Preliminary Estimate of Mineral Production during the Calendar Year 1951* was prepared and released on Jan. 2, 1952. A more comprehensive report was also prepared and was with the Printing Unit at the year-end.

Schedules for the 1951 Census of Industry were mailed during the latter part of January and early February and work was started on the editing and compiling of the incoming reports.

The usual co-operation was maintained with provincial departments of mines and with certain federal departments.

### **Forestry**

All compilations concerning the Paper-using and Wood-using Industries of the 1950 Census of Forest Industries were completed by the end of March 1952. The following reports were prepared and sent to the Printing Unit during the year: 8 annual industry reports for 1949 and 3 for 1950; 19 annual Special Compilations for 1949 and 12 for 1950; 24 monthly reports and 36 monthly Memoranda.

The four remaining reports for 1949: *The Lumber Industry*, *The Miscellaneous Wood-using Industries*, *The General Review of the Paper-using Industries* and the *General Review of the Wood-using Industries*, were either being typed or checked at the end of March. The manuscripts for the 1950 annual reports on *Paper Box and Bag Industry* and *Miscellaneous Paper Goods Industry* were in the hands of the Composing Unit.

All schedules for 1951 were mailed during the month of January, and editing started during March for industries where 1950 compilations had been completed.

### Fisheries

Monthly issues of the *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics* and *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish* were published. A separate report on the *Fish Processing Industry in Canada, 1949* was published for the first time. The annual report, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1947 and 1948*, was published in revised form.

A trial census of fishermen was taken in Newfoundland and the returns were edited and tabulated. Two special surveys were conducted and completed at the request of, and in co-operation with, the Fisheries Council of Canada.

### Animal Products

Four monthly Memoranda, dealing with *Leather Footwear Production*, *Stocks of Hides and Skins and Leather Products*, *Production and Stock of Margarine*, and *Production and Stocks of Oils and Fats*, with data on consumption of oils and fats, margarine and shortening, were published. Monthly production and stocks of processed cheese was prepared for publication in the *Daily Bulletin*.

Six annual reports for 1949 and six for 1950 were issued. Much better progress was made in the publication of the 1950 annual reports than in former years.

### Construction

A statistical report of construction operations undertaken during 1950, entitled *The Construction Industry in Canada 1950*, was published on Nov. 30, 1951. A reduction in the number of pages, from 61 in the 1949 edition to 44, was accomplished without a reduction in the statistical information presented.

Monthly reports of building permits issued were received from 546 municipalities until December 1951. A survey conducted in that month of all municipalities not already reporting resulted in the addition of 272 municipalities to the index.

### Commodities

Monthly reports on *Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries* were prepared and released. In co-operation with the other sections of the Census of Industry, a list of 1,000 commodities was prepared and published in the annual report, *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1950*

*Manufacturers' Inventories.* — The year-end manufacturers' inventories survey 1950, covering some 16,000 firms, was collected and compiled to a deadline of June 30, 1951, for National Income requirements. In addition, the monthly survey of manufacturers' inventories (sample 2,000 firms) was improved, the resulting indexes being capable of producing dollar value estimates monthly, by major economic use groupings and by components of these groups. Publication of the value estimates, now a permanent feature, was commenced in August 1951.

*Manufacturers' Orders.* — A special monthly Binding Order series, which had been maintained on an experimental basis, was considered adequate for publication in a limited number of industries, and indexes were released each month from October 1951. Recognizing the limited usefulness of this series, except in industries where long-term commitments are made, manufacturers were asked to supply monthly data on total unfilled orders of all kinds, and about 1,000 firms have co-operated since January.

*Manufacturers' Sales.* — An annual sales question was approved, to be answered by the manufacturers included in the annual inventory survey, and about 12,000 firms had replied by the end of March. These data provide an early statement of the manufacturing economy of the previous year and up-to-date base material for current estimations. With the latter in mind, improvements were being made in the nature of the sales data reported each month by the firms participating in the monthly inventory survey and an additional 3,000 firms agreed to submit a single figure on sales each month.

*Input-Output.* — Preliminary input tables were prepared for iron and steel, textiles, and some food industries.

#### **Merchandising and Services**

*Merchandising and Services.* — The following reports were issued during the year: annual reports for 1950 covering *Retail Trade, Retail Chain Stores, Hotels, Theatres, Laundries, Cleaners and Dyers, Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, New Motor Vehicle Sales, Sales Financing, Retail Consumer Credit*, and *Operating Results of Retail Food Stores*; the quarterly report on *Retail Consumer Credit*; monthly reports on *Retail Trade, Chain Store Sales and Stocks, Department Store Sales and Stocks, Wholesale Trade*, and *New Motor Vehicle Sales and Financing*; and the weekly report on *Percentage Sales of Department Store Sales*.

The date of publication of monthly and quarterly reports was advanced by prior preparation of the format of all tables.

Considerable time of the senior officers of the Section was taken up with preparation for the Census of Distribution.

*Census of Distribution.* — During the early part of the year, 25 census forms were finalized and printed. The folios for the use of enumerators in listing all firms within the scope of the Census of Distribution were dispatched to the Regional Offices. Record sheets were prepared for recording the return of the listings from the enumerators. Editing, allocating locality codes and determining the type of form to be mailed was completed by the end of December, and most of the 230,000 forms were mailed by Jan. 31.

Considerable time was spent checking and listing establishments missed in the original enumeration, such as oil stations, grain elevators, theatres and hotels. This latter information was obtained from annual survey lists or from head offices of the companies concerned.

A special form was designed for collecting statistics from optometrists, and also one for the distribution of sales by manufacturing plants

## Information Services

The Information Services Division was broadened at the beginning of the fiscal year by the addition of the Canada Year Book staff, thereby combining in one Division responsibility for all the Bureau publications of a general nature, i.e., dealing with material originating in all or several of the subject Divisions.

Two major economies were effected in the publications of the Division during the year. It was arranged to publish a single edition of the *Canada Year Book* for 1952-53 in the early months of the latter year, and to reduce by nearly 50 p.c. the size of the monthly *Canadian Statistical Review*, beginning with the May number.

### Canada Year Book

The final work on the 1951 edition of the *Canada Year Book* was completed early in the fiscal year, although copies were not received from the Printing Bureau until Aug. 31. In the interests of economy and the desirability of including 1951 Census material it was decided to advance the publication date of the next Year Book to the early months of 1953. This policy permitted the planning and carrying out of extensive revision of textual material. By the close of the fiscal year the work of revision was well advanced, nine chapters having been completely assembled, edited and sent to the printer for composition, while five other chapters were in the process of assembly.

The 1952 edition of the Official Handbook *Canada* was prepared during the period October 1951 to February 1952, and by the close of the fiscal year most of the signatures and inserts had been passed for press.

The regular quarterly reports of the Bureau were prepared; also the *Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1950-51* was edited and put through the press.

A number of maps and charts were prepared for the Division's publications, numerous requests for census and economic maps were dealt with, and 133,000 maps were sold from stock to illustrate various brochures on Canada being produced at home and abroad. The regular series of statistics were supplied monthly to the United Nations, the Argentine Ambassador to Canada, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Labour Office. The usual revisions of material relative to Canada were prepared for such standard annuals and almanacs as United Nations Statistical Yearbook, Demographic Yearbook of the United Nations, World Almanac, Whitaker's Almanack, Statesman's Year-Book, New International Year Book, Moody's Manual of Governments and Municipalities, Canadian Almanac and Directory, Statistical Year-Book of the World Power Conference, World Book Encyclopedia, Encyclopaedia Orbis, and various other international and national publications.

During the year approximately 275 general inquiries from Canada and abroad were answered, varying in nature from minor requests to those requiring special attention and research.

### Press and Publicity

The *DBS Daily Bulletin* was issued each working day and the *DBS Weekly Bulletin* every week throughout the year. These bulletins carry news items on each printed report issued by the Bureau together with a list of titles of reports, and also news releases for which there is no published report, thus providing an over-all service on current releases of Bureau information for daily and weekly newspapers, trade papers and other periodicals, research and business firms generally.

The Section prepared regularly the *Weekly Supplement* of the monthly *Canadian Statistical Review*, maintained liaison among the sections involved in preparation of the *Review* and prepared the text for two issues.

During the first quarter, the Section was largely occupied with publicity work for the 1951 Census. Besides issuing weekly releases to newspapers and to advertising and publicity media across Canada, several special releases to meet questions raised about the Census on the eve of enumeration were prepared and distributed to the same media and to radio stations. Articles on certain phases of the Census were supplied to various publications and organizations, and numerous inquiries were handled.

The Section worked in close liaison with the Census Publicity Steering Committee in planning and supervising the distribution of 27,000 coloured posters for post-office and other display and of 40,000 posters on occupations to business firms, and in the mailing of letters seeking the cooperation of officials of religious denominations, mayors, reeves, etc.

Material for publicizing the Distribution Census was prepared and distributed to trade papers and associations serving the retail, wholesale and services fields, and later to daily news agencies. Complete sets of census publicity material were assembled and stored for future reference.

Liaison was maintained with daily press agencies and representatives and by correspondence and personal visit with editors of a substantial number of business papers. Arrangements were made for country-wide radio publicity for the semi-annual agricultural survey.

### Publications Distribution

Letters received in this Section during the year ended Mar. 31, 1952, totalled 21,149, including 10,995 with remittances. Revenue received from the sale of publications amounted to \$36,254.97, some \$3,200.00 more than received during the fiscal year 1951-52. Of the total, \$32,091.85 was deposited to the credit of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and \$1,984.41 to the credit of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Revision of mailing lists was continued during the year; publications no longer classified as "Reports" were removed from the "All Reports" list of subscribers and separate mailing lists were maintained for the more specialized "Reference Papers" and shorter "Memoranda", thereby achieving marked economies in distribution. To promote the sale of publications of the Bureau, approximately 75,000 circulars and letters were mailed.

## Library

Some 37,600 publications were received in the Library during the year, including Canadian documents and periodicals bearing on the work of the Bureau and statistical material from practically all countries. Several thousand duplicate items of a technical nature were transferred to other government and university libraries in Canada or abroad.

A considerable portion of the Library acquisitions were received from foreign sources in exchange for publications of the Bureau, thereby enriching its collection with a minimum of expenditure. Notable acquisitions during the year included a complete set of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission annual reports, a set of the Public Accounts of Canada since 1840, and a microfilm set of the Financial Post from 1912 to date.

Through the system of inter-library loans, 200 volumes were borrowed from other specialized libraries and over 700 documents loaned by the Bureau.

The work of recataloguing and reclassifying the Library material was continued and a card index of D.B.S. publications undertaken. The list of *Current Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1951* was prepared and released in December.

## International Trade

### Foreign Trade

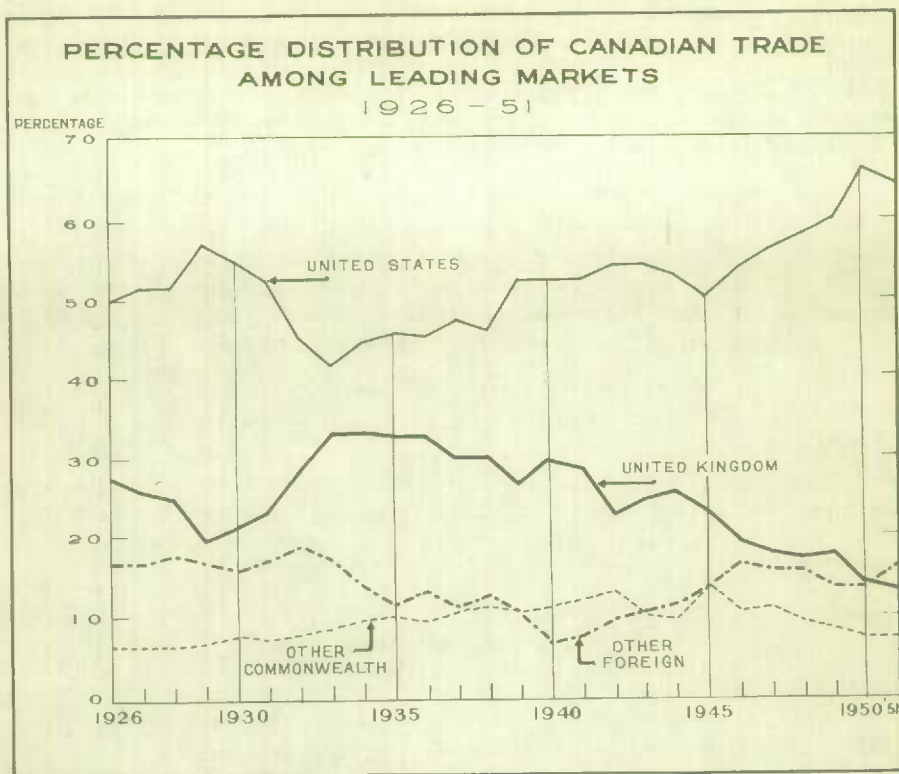
The annual report of the *Trade of Canada, 1950* was compiled and issued in three volumes. Historical and summary trade tables, as well as analyses of current trade, are presented in Volume I. Details of commodity trade by countries, for Exports and Imports, are contained in Volumes II and III, respectively.

The monthly *Trade of Canada* reports on Exports and Imports were issued regularly. Monthly bulletins were issued in advance of the detailed reports, presenting total trade, imports and exports, in summary form. A new table of export and import price and volume indexes was added to the monthly reports and bulletins.

Quarterly reports, *Articles Imported from each Country* and *Articles Exported to each Country*, were published.

Monthly tabulations were prepared for foreign Embassies and Legations, for Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad and for Government Departments.

During the year, convertibility indexes for the conversion of Canadian Import and Export Trade Statistical Classifications to the United Nations "Standard International Trade Classification" were prepared. Quarterly tabulations were made, presenting Canadian import and export trade on the basis of the S.I.T.C., and forwarded to the Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, the Statistical Division of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Paris, and to the Canadian Mission to that Organization, Paris. Preparations were under way to expand the content of these tabulations.



A reprint of the Import Statistical Classification, revised to July 1, 1951, was prepared. Copies were forwarded to all Customs Ports in Canada, to many customs brokers and to other interested parties.

Many trade organizations, manufacturers, business firms and others subscribe to a special service, on a fee basis, to receive monthly trade statements in advance of published reports. During the year, over 7,500 of these statements were prepared. About 1,200 letters and trade enquiries were answered varying from simple requests to those that required preparation of special tables, the latter numbering over 600 during the year.

About 2,900,000 import entries and invoices and 1,300,000 export entries were received and processed.

### International Payments

Besides the regular preparation of statistics for publication in bulletins and reports, frequent reviews were made of the balance of payments for various official purposes. Official needs for information have led to the periodic preparation of detailed statements required in connection with forecasting in collaboration with other officials, the consideration of commercial and financial policy, the preparation of quarterly and annual data on

the National Accounts, and the special requirements of international agencies. The most detailed requests from international organizations were from the International Monetary Fund. Data furnished that organization included specially prepared presentations of annual and semi-annual global data and annual data according to a detailed geographical distribution.

Special and annual reports issued during the year were the annual and semi-annual issues of the *Review of Foreign Trade*, *The Canadian Balance of International Payments*, and *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries*.

Material was prepared for a book on international trade statistics being edited in the London School of Economics.

During the year the responsibility of preparing monthly and annual index numbers on export and import prices and volume was transferred to the International Payments Section.

The termination of foreign exchange control in Canada resulted in the loss of statistical and other information employed in recent years in estimating many items of the balance of payments. Consequently, it has been necessary both to explore alternative sources and to develop direct reporting procedures in the Bureau. Among the new procedures introduced is the quarterly sampling of selected companies by questionnaire to cover dividend payments by subsidiaries to foreign companies and inflows of capital for direct investment.

## Labour and Prices

In addition to the work described under each Section, the Division continued to produce monthly and annual estimates of labour income. It also took an active part in work concerned with surveys of family income and expenditure. The need for systematic statistics in this field grows with the increasing importance of data related to the national accounts and cost of living.

### Employment

During the year the Employment Section completed publication of a revised series of index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries, computed on 1939 averages as 100, and compiled according to the Canadian Standard Industrial Classification. The monthly record of employment in the major areas and industries was carried back to 1921; detailed industrial data on employment, payrolls and average earnings in Canada, the provinces and 22 of the larger metropolitan areas were published by months from 1947.

The preliminary and final reports giving results of the October 1950 annual inquiry into the earnings and hours of work of men and women in manufacturing were also published during the year, providing the first material on frequency distribution of employees by classes of weekly earnings obtained from establishments since 1944.

The 1951 annual survey of earnings and hours of work was conducted in October; this required a segregation of figures for men and women, but omitted the questions on frequency distribution by classes of earnings or classes of hours which appeared in preceding inquiries. By the close of the fiscal year, about two-thirds of the returns had been received and processed for tabulation.

The usual monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, and man-hours and hourly earnings were published. Some exploratory work was done on the possibilities of applying sampling techniques to the collection of basic data required for employment and payroll statistics.

### Unemployment Insurance

The monthly *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* was issued regularly. During December, January, February and March this report was expanded to include information regarding supplementary benefit claimants.

A Reference Paper dealing with the first five years of experience in the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act was being prepared. This will provide data regarding the pattern of employment and unemployment for a 5 p.c. sample of the insured population classified by age, sex and earnings groups.

The annual report on *Current Benefit Years* for the calendar year 1948 was published. Tabulation for the 1949 report was completed. Special tabulations for the annual meeting of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee were prepared. Tabulations of the insured population by industry and province and of placement operations by sex and province were made for inclusion in the annual report of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Weekly, monthly and annual reports covering the operations of the National Employment Service were continued. The semi-annual report on *Hirings and Separation Rates in Certain Industries* for the period September 1948 to August 1950 was issued. A draft of a Reference Paper entitled *Labour Turnover in Canada, 1947-1951* was completed and circularized for comment. This study, in the main, dealt with the level of labour turnover in Canada and the United States and the influence of seasonal factors in relation to the sex composition of the working force and its distribution between provinces and industries.

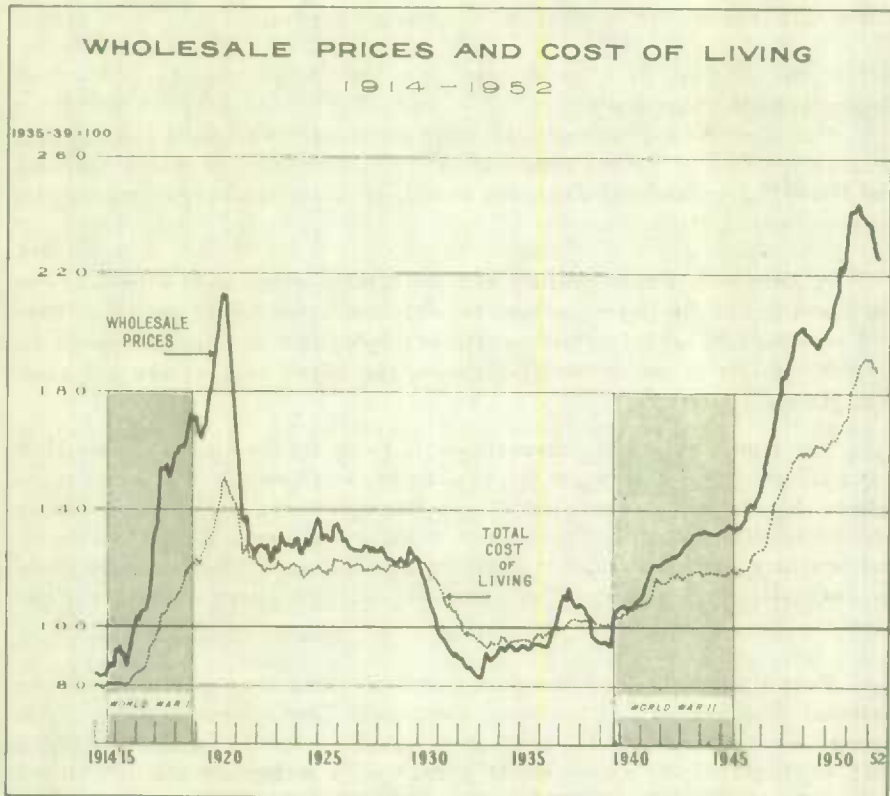
Analytical summaries were prepared for the four labour force sample survey bulletins issued during the year. Estimates of the labour force and its main components were calculated for the period 1921-30.

### Prices

The fiscal year 1951-52 brought the revision of the cost-of-living index to its final stages. Every aspect of the index was thoroughly reviewed and

decisions made on practically all phases of the new index. A series of meetings to discuss the revision was held with numerous groups representing both interested and disinterested opinions. Two press releases outlining revision progress were made.

A new cost-of-living index for the city of St. John's, Newfoundland, was published and calculation methods described in Reference Paper No. 28.



In co-operation with several government departments, the Section made a new living-expenditure survey of Canadian Government personnel serving abroad. This information was needed for the purpose of obtaining new weighting material for index numbers used in the adjustment of post living allowance indexes.

Preliminary work was done on weights and prices for a new price index of materials used in the construction of commercial buildings.

A large volume of inquiries as to prices and price movements was answered, and the regular index production schedule in the fields of retail, wholesale, farm, security and international prices was maintained.

### Mechanical Tabulation

During the year a number of new tabulating projects were undertaken, including: a Newfoundland shorefish prices survey for the Fisheries Department; a comparability study of causes of death; a farm implement and machinery survey; a hotel survey; a survey of sickness; a survey of welfare institutions; and monthly tabulations for the Victorian Order of Nurses.

In August the Division undertook the task of producing an alphabetical index of all persons enumerated in the 1921 Census of Canada. This Index, reproduced on micro-cards, was for use in connection with proof-of-age for federal old age security payments and other pension plans. An alphabetical index of those persons reporting their age as 30 to 49 at the time of the 1921 Census was completed in December. Work continued on the production of an alphabetical index for all age groups. A staff of over 100 persons was engaged for this project.

During the year, numerous tabulations for the Health and Welfare Division, including tabulations of birth, death and marriage statistics, were converted to the electronic statistical machines. New uses for these machines were developed, including a method for alphabetic sequence checking and a method for the selection of multiple card groups.

Twelve new electronic sorters were received during the latter part of the year. The use of these machines, which have a sorting speed of 650 cards per minute as compared with that of 450 cards per minute possessed by the older type, has increased the daily production of sorting operators.

Arrangements made to provide annual tabulations of benefit years established and terminated by June 1952 – six months earlier than previously – will eliminate the preparation of an almost identical series of preliminary tabulations formerly required for the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee Report.

In consultation with the Chief of the Unemployment Insurance Section a program was devised which should result in the completion, by December 1952, of actuarial tabulations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949.

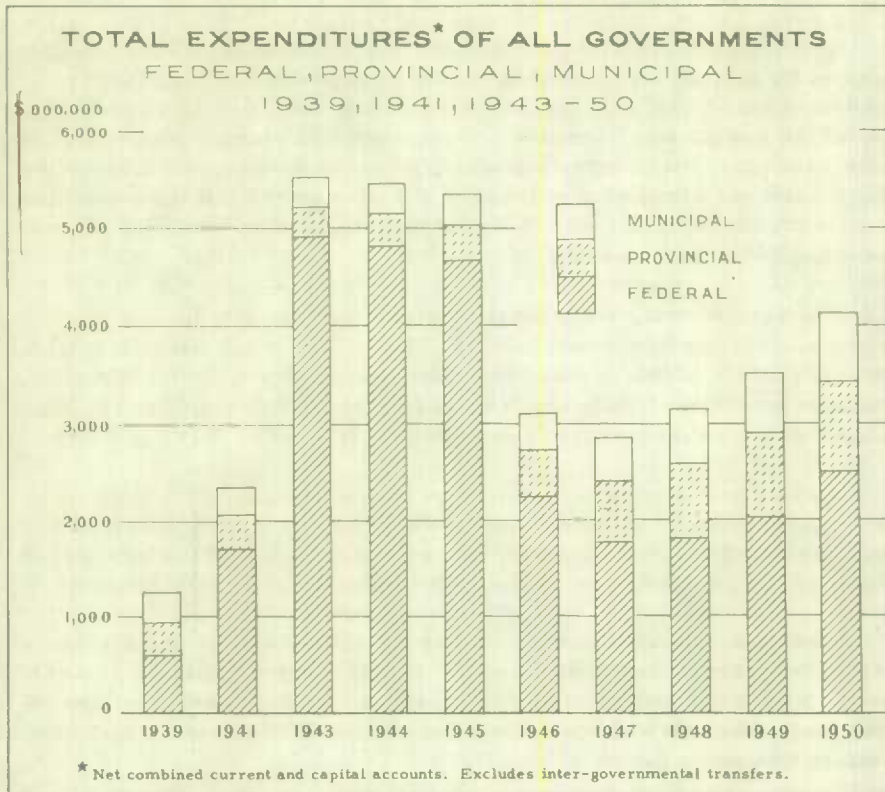
The volume of tabulating work performed has increased considerably during the past few years. The two largest tabulating jobs – external trade tabulations and unemployment insurance tabulations – have increased in card volume by 20 p.c. and 53 p.c., respectively.

### Public Finance and Transportation

#### Public Finance

The continued interest of the Senate Finance Committee, provincial government authorities and others, in federal and provincial-municipal relations, resulted in an increased number of requests for special analyses

of federal government finance statistics and for tables of combined revenues and expenditures for all levels of government. Work was almost completed on the establishment of suitable classifications for federal finance data on a basis comparable with series of provincial and municipal finance statistics.



Regular reports in the series, *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments*, were published. These consisted of the Report, including final figures for fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1949, and preliminary analysis of revenues and expenditures for 1950. Further progress was made in providing more current information on provincial finance by the introduction of a new publication, *Summary of Estimates of Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments*. The first issue published in August covered fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1951.

The Division assumed responsibility for obtaining and analyzing data of provincial finance for the quarterly estimates of national income. While this work is carried out in close collaboration with the National Income Section, it has nevertheless resulted in a considerable increase in the work of the Public Finance staff concerned.

The Continuing Committee on Provincial Public Finance met once during the year to complete its studies on the form and content of provincial public accounts. The report of the Committee was prepared and distributed to provincial authorities.

The regular report on *Municipal Statistics* for 1949 was published and work was largely completed for the publication *Preliminary Summary of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures and Tax Collections* for 1950 and on the final report for that year. Publication of these reports was, however, delayed by lack of certain information for some provinces.

The Continuing Committee on Municipal Statistics met during the year. In addition to matters referred to the Committee by the 1948 Conference, ways and means of providing the Bureau with municipal statistics on a more current basis and of implementing the Conference recommendations were considered. A special survey of provincial control and regulation of water rates and hydrant rentals, as well as other research work, was undertaken for the Committee.

The French translation of the *Manual of Instructions*, relating to municipal financial statements and reports, was completed and referred to Quebec provincial authorities for review prior to printing. Final proofs went to the printer in March.

The work of the National Committee on Governmental Accounting of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, on which the Director of the Division is Canadian representative, is centered mainly on municipal accounting and reports. The first publication of the Committee, *Municipal Accounting and Auditing*, was issued during the year. The Division also prepared a special appendix relating to Canadian practice for its second publication, *A Standard Classification of Municipal Accounts*. This material reflects the work of the Dominion-Provincial Conferences on Municipal Statistics and publication of this matter will contribute greatly to a better understanding both in Canada and the United States of the work being done by the Bureau in this field.

The annual survey of Federal Civil Service, *Employment and Payrolls*, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1951, was published. Arrangements were completed, effective Apr. 1, 1951, under which data relating to Federal Government employment and payrolls will be provided to the Bureau through the Treasury Board officials, based mainly on continuous records now being maintained by the Board. This step was taken to avoid duplication and to eliminate reporting of information by government departments and other agencies that can be obtained from other records. As a result these statistics are being completely reorganized and developed to an all-inclusive basis comprehending the various classes of casual employees as well as permanent and temporary civil servants.

Arrangements were completed during the year for the receipt of data of provincial government employment and payrolls from two additional

provinces and further negotiations took place with officials of the remaining province from which information has not yet been received.

### Transportation

The demand for information on transportation, communications and public utilities continued to increase during the year with particular emphasis on the increases in and equalization of freight rates, telephone rates, the St. Lawrence Seaway and various power developments. Assistance was given in surveys of present and planned capacity of hydro-electric power in Canada. Information was supplied to Boards of Trade, associations, trade unions, government departments and others in connection with studies of railway operations, road transport and other public utility operations. The project "The St. Lawrence Seaway Development" brought forth a widespread demand for power, canal and other shipping statistics.

The survey of cargo carried on Canadian vessels between Canadian ports – Montreal to Head of the Lakes – was continued for the Canadian Maritime Commission and compilations were prepared for the Dominion Coal Board on coal used by railways and in the movement of coal and petroleum by pipe line and through Canadian ports. Statistics and texts were supplied regularly to I.C.A.O., the International Producers and Distributors of Electricity and various other publications. Commencing Jan. 1, 1952, shipping statistics were extended to include particulars of cargoes carried in coastwise traffic. Arrangements were effected with the Air Transport Board and the Bureau of Transportation Economics, Department of Transport, in connection with civil aviation statistics. At the request of the railways, the system of weekly reports of railway car loadings was changed to coincide with calendar months and the commodity classification used in this return was also revised. Discussions were continued with various provincial authorities and others regarding the improvement of certain aspects of road and other transport statistics.

The regular reports, including 26 annuals, 8 monthlies and one weekly, were prepared and issued during the year; these included a new monthly and an annual report on *Pipe Line (Oil) Statistics*.

### Research and Development

This Division is charged with three main functions: (1) the development of new economic statistics to meet the growing needs of Government Departments and the general public; (2) the preparation and analysis of current economic series with particular reference to their presentation within an integrated and related framework of National Accounts; and (3) the preparation of the statistical tables and leading article for the *Canadian Statistical Review*.

### National Income

During the year the National Accounts were brought up to date for the years 1926-50 and published in *National Accounts Income and Expenditure*

1926-1950. This basic report consolidates the research of the past five years in the field of Canada's National Accounts and supersedes all previous publications on National Accounts issued by the Bureau. In addition to providing much new statistical detail (including a series of constant dollar estimates of gross national expenditure), this report brings together in one document the main National Accounts historical series back to 1926, together with a review of definitions, concepts, sources and methods, and an analysis of the growth, fluctuations and structural changes in the economy since 1926. In addition, preliminary estimates for the year 1951 were prepared and published, with an analysis of main changes in the economy from 1950 to 1951. These data were later revised and extended for inclusion in a White Paper giving the economic background to the 1952 Budget Speech.

Twelve articles on current economic conditions were prepared for publication in the *Canadian Statistical Review*, and an article on economic conditions at the close of 1951 was prepared for inclusion in *Canada 1952*.

Analyses of the current economic situation were provided during the year through the medium of the *Quarterly Reports of Gross National Product and Expenditure*, issued on a confidential basis only to government officials and the Bank of Canada. The quarterly estimates were deflated and deseasonalized for the first time in 1951.

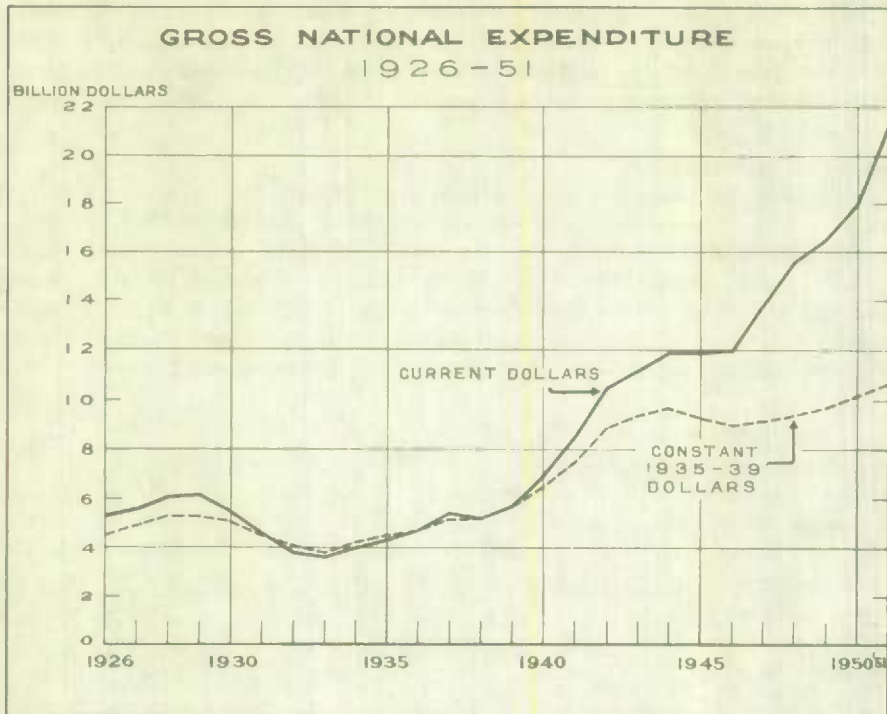
The main survey of quarterly corporation profits was begun, and the results were taken into account in the preparation of the 1951 estimates of corporate profits. The sample study of corporation finance statistics for the years 1926-46 was completed with respect to the items needed to revise the historical National Accounts series. Work is proceeding on the other items.

A special analysis of the Canadian National Accounts was prepared for the Office of European Economic Co-operation.

A research project originally developed by the Bank of Canada in connection with direct estimates of total output by industrial sectors was brought up to date for use as a check on constant dollar estimates of gross national expenditure. These estimates are not published since they are still in the developmental stage.

One member of the Division began a statistical study of inter-industry commodity relationships.

Preliminary estimates of income size distribution for the year 1948 were completed, together with a provisional draft describing the method used. A sample survey of incomes for families and individuals covering the calendar year 1951 was conducted in March 1952.



A new classification of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services was developed and published in *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1926-1950*.

The Director of the Division gave evidence before the Senate Finance Committee on the meaning and content of the National Accounts.

The study of the import content of the gross national expenditure has been brought a stage further.

Three papers were prepared for presentation at the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians in Australia, one on deflation of gross national expenditure, one on imports and export prices and terms of trade, and one on volume of trade. Two papers were also prepared on industrial statistics for discussion at the meetings of the Committee on Improvement of National Income Statistics, Inter-American Statistical Institute, Washington.

Gross national product figures were brought up to date on the basis of methods used in 1946, as required by the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements.

The Fifth Certificate of the Dominion Statistician was prepared in September 1951, on the basis of the estimates of Gross National Product, as required by the terms of Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements. These Certificates are the basis of federal payments to the provinces.

In addition, meetings were held with officials of the Department of Finance with respect to the statistical basis for a proposed new taxation agreement with the provinces. A certificate relating to the computation of a new guaranteed minimum payment was issued by the Dominion Statistician.

### Business Statistics

During the year, the activities of this Section were directed mainly toward the recomputation of the index of industrial production. Both monthly and annual revised indexes for the period 1935-51 are now available, indexes for the last three years being subject to further revision after analysis of Census of Industry data for this period. Work was progressing on the preparation of a comprehensive report on the new Index, draft copies of which will be sent to interested officials for comment and review.

In collaboration with the National Income Section, work was begun on the examination and extension of the Bank of Canada real output series for the other sectors of the economy. With the completion of the work on the industrial sector, research activity in the other sectors will be increased. Work was also begun on the construction, from Census of Industry data, of final indexes of industrial production for the period 1948-50, the series to be expressed on the new Bureau index base of 1949. Transcription of Census of Industry material for the period 1919-34, preparatory to extending the revision of the index to the inter-war period, was completed.

A paper on methods used in the construction of industrial production indexes was prepared for presentation at the British Commonwealth Statisticians' Conference. A report on statistical formulæ used in the measurement of labour productivity was also prepared for inclusion in the technical appendix of the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Statistics report on the measurement and analysis of productivity.

The preparation and editing of the tables for the monthly and weekly editions of the *Canadian Statistical Review* was continued. In the interest of economy, the tables were considerably reduced in size commencing with the May issue. The annual reports on *Cheques Cashied in Clearing Centres 1951* and *Survey of Production 1949* were published, and publication of the monthly reports on *Cheques Cashied* and the quarterly reports on *Commercial Failures* was continued.

### Special Surveys

As a part of a Conference on Labour Force Statistics sponsored by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, representatives from nine European countries and the United States of America were in Ottawa on Mar. 13-14 to discuss Canadian applications and experience of labour force concepts, sampling applications, processing of results, field operations and analysis of labour force data. The Division prepared notes and handled the arrangements and discussion.

## Head Office

### Field Administration

The Field Administration Section carried out administrative duties in regard to the Regional Offices and maintained liaison between them and the other Divisions of the Bureau.

### Operations

Material obtained from the sample surveys carried out during the year was edited and processed. These surveys included the four labour force surveys and supplementary surveys on interprovincial migration, heating equipment and fuels, water supply and bathroom facilities, radios, telephones and household electrification, and sickness and hospitalization. The regular monthly survey of new residential construction was carried on. A mail survey was conducted in regard to the principal methods of financing new dwellings completed in September 1951. Compilation of the index of cash rents was continued up to March 1952. Early in the year, final compilations in regard to the 1948 survey of family expenditures were completed.

### Sampling and Analysis

Work was continued on the rotation and revision of the labour force sample and the establishment of technical methods to simplify the incorporation of the 1951 Census statistics in the sample design.

Two quality checks were conducted on the comparable data obtained in the 1951 Census and the labour force survey of the corresponding period. An absolute quality check was conducted at Montreal and Toronto to determine the major reasons for differences in the reported data. A full matching check of the Census and labour force data was completed and will provide scatter diagrams of the differences between the reported data.

Technical assistance was provided in the designing of a sample to obtain rent differentials for apartments in Ottawa. The Section has acted in a consultant capacity for the March Income Survey, the Expenditure Survey, and the Canadian Sickness Survey. For the Canadian Sickness Survey, general outlines of the sample design and of the sampling methods were prepared.

A sample of establishments was under preparation for the manufacturing industries for use in a survey to provide monthly estimates of the number of wage earners and salaried workers as well as monthly payroll estimates.

Research was conducted on the relationship between reported totals of unplaced applicants and the labour force statistics on unemployment, with the object of determining an empirical method of estimating unemployment for the periods between the labour force surveys.

### Regional Office

During the year, the Regional Offices carried out the field work in connection with the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th labour force surveys and with six associated supplementary surveys. On behalf of other Divisions of the Bureau, overdue reports were collected, this work attaining a peak in the late summer. The listings of business establishments used in connection with sample survey of retail sales were checked in the field.

The field organization and enumeration stages of the 1951 Census were carried out, Census schedules edited and processed, and cards punched for tabulation at Head Office. Commissioners', field supervisors', and enumerators' accounts were processed. In the late summer a follow-up of the regular occupants of dwellings closed during the period of enumeration was made by mail and personal call. The population documents were microfilmed for permanent record. Compilations were made for the matching check of the June 1951 labour force survey schedules against the corresponding Census schedules.

## APPENDIX

### Representation at Meetings and Conferences

The Dominion Statistician, accompanied by the Senior Research Statistician and the Chief of the National Income Section, attended the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians. He also attended the International Statistical Conferences.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician, accompanied by the Director of the Health and Welfare Division, attended the American Public Health Association and the United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was also represented, by the Director or other officers of the Division concerned, at meetings of the following organizations:

#### Agriculture

Agriculture Institute of Canada.  
Federal-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Production.  
Federal-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics.  
Joint American Farm Economics and Canadian Agricultural Economics Society.  
National Dairy Council.  
Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association.

#### Education

Canadian Education Association.

#### Health and Welfare

Advisory Committee on Mental Health.  
American Association of Registration Executives.  
American Cancer Institute.  
American Public Health Association.  
Canadian Hospital Council.  
Canadian Public Health Association.  
Canadian Social Science Research Council.  
Canadian Welfare Council.  
Chief Constables Association of Canada.  
Civil Defence Co-ordinating Committee.  
Conference of Family Allowances Regional Directors.  
Dominion Council of Health.  
L'École d'administration Hospitalière.  
International Conference on Morbidity Statistics.  
Medical Advisory Committee to the Dominion Statistician.  
National Cancer Institute.  
National Civil Defence Health Planning Committee.

**Health and Welfare – concluded**

Ontario Hospital Association.  
Population Association of America.  
Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics.  
United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.  
United States National Office of Vital Statistics.  
Vital Statistics Council for Canada.  
World Health Organization Expert Committee on Health Statistics.

**Industry and Merchandising**

Canadian Construction Association.  
Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association.  
Canadian Good Roads Association.  
Canadian Institute of Chemistry.  
Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.  
Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.  
Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association.  
Hotel Association of Canada.  
Prospectors and Developers Association.  
Retail Federation of Canada.

**Information Services**

Canadian Industrial Editors' Association.

**International Trade**

Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus.  
Conference on External Trade and Balance of Payments Statistics.  
Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference.

**Public Finance and Transportation**

Canadian Good Roads Association.  
Canadian Warehousemen's Association.  
Institute of Public Administration of Canada.  
Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.  
Ontario Association of Municipal Clerks and Treasurers.  
Quebec Chapter of the Municipal Finance Officers Association.  
Transportation Committee of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Production.

**Research and Development**

Committee on the Improvement of International Statistics.  
Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians.  
Research in Income and Wealth.

In addition, numerous meetings were held with other government officials – federal, provincial and municipal – with correspondents and business executives, as well as with United Nations and United States officials for the purpose of discussing mutual problems arising in the various statistical fields, enlisting co-operation and unifying returns and, in general, assisting in the advancement of the work of the Bureau.



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