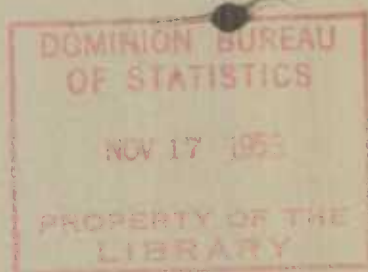


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*Annual*

Report of the

# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



1952 - 53



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED MARCH 31, 1953



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1953



*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, 1953.

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, September 30, 1953

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## REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

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

Sir, — During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1953, work on the 1951 Census progressed according to schedule. The targets for compilation and release of material were attained and in some cases exceeded, constituting a material saving in time and cost as compared with previous censuses. Fifty-three final bulletins dealing with population characteristics, housing and families, labour force, agriculture, and census tracts were released during the year. Volume I dealing with population by geographical areas was delivered to the printing establishment. At the end of the year some 5,400 volume pages had been or were in process of being vari-typed.

All returns from the Census of Distribution were received and edited and the work of tabulation begun.

Work on the sample Census of the Fisheries of Canada proceeded as scheduled. This census, the first of its kind in Canada, will provide information on the catch and disposition of fish, inventories of fishing craft, fishing gear and shore equipment, as well as current and capital expenditures incurred by fishing enterprisers.

The first results were tabulated from a nation-wide survey of sickness in the general population conducted during 1950-51 in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare and provincial health departments. The initial report will present family expenditures on all types of health services, which formed one of the main objectives of the survey, the others being the incidence of illness of all kinds experienced and the amount of health care received. This information, available for the first time in such comprehensive form, provides a highly useful basis for the planning of health programs related to actual needs.

Revision of the Cost-of-Living Index was completed and the new Consumer Price Index was issued in October. It had been planned to publish the Cost-of-Living Index, as well, for six months but this time has now been extended to one year.

In September, the Bureau was directed to increase the frequency of the surveys of the Canadian labour force, to expand the information available and to arrange to release the results more quickly. Commencing with November, the labour force survey was put on a monthly basis rather than quarterly, additional information was obtained regarding part-time workers and the time from the start of enumeration to release of data was reduced to 4½ weeks.



A matter of outstanding importance was the move to the new Bureau of Statistics building at Tunney's Pasture. As successive sections of the building were completed these were occupied, the moving operations extending from late July to early November. Although this involved some inconvenience, disruption of work was kept to a minimum.

All the Bureau staff is now housed under one roof in a functional building specially designed for statistical work—one of the best, if not the best, in the world for this purpose. Prominent among its many advantages are the layouts determined by the flow of statistical operations, spacious rooms, large windows providing a maximum of natural light supplemented by a complete system of fluorescent lighting, acoustical tiles or plaster to minimize noise, "Q" flooring specially designed to carry the large number of electric outlets necessary for statistical work, attractive pastel colour schemes which relieve eyestrain, and a tastefully decorated and fully equipped cafeteria which will serve the needs not only of the Bureau but of occupants of the other new Federal buildings which will be located in the area. An auditorium and conference rooms provide facilities hitherto lacking for conferences between Bureau officials and officials of federal and provincial government departments, business organizations, etc.

The Second Session of the Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), convened by the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) was held, on invitation of the Government of Canada, in the Bureau, September 29-October 10, 1952. The main objectives were to examine basic elements in the establishment or improvement of systems of agricultural statistics; to consider principles and measures for national statistical co-ordination; and to review important recent developments and problems relating to Census. There were 62 participants including members of COINS, composed of the chief statistical officer of each American nation and observers from international organizations conducting statistical programs in the Western Hemisphere, as well as national specialists in the subject fields on the agenda. The Bureau co-operated with the Secretary General of IASI in the organization of the Session and provided facilities, material and personnel for the Secretariat. The Dominion Statistician, who is Vice President of IASI, presided at the meetings.

During October 13-31, 1952, the Bureau was the scene of the Canadian sessions of the United Nations International Seminar on Statistical Organization, sponsored by the Technical Assistance Administration and the Statistical Office of the United Nations with the co-operation of the Government of Canada and the participation of the FAO, the ILO, the IMF and the WHO. The Seminar, attended by senior statisticians from 26 countries and statistical experts of the above-mentioned international agencies, was under the direction of the Dominion Statistician.

The purpose of the Seminar was to permit senior statistical officials from many lands to exchange views regarding the principal problems relating to the effective organization and operations of government sta-



tistical offices. The day-to-day operations of the Bureau served as an appropriate backdrop to the discussions which included such topics as types of national statistical systems, problems of co-ordination and methods of control, organization of an international statistical system and of national statistical offices, general problems of data collection, processing and publication, planning and scheduling of statistical work, special problems of organization and operation in the various subject-matter fields, and legal provisions for a national system of statistical organization. A considerable number of the senior personnel of the Bureau participated in the discussions, while the Bureau made available to the Seminar its specially prepared publication, *Dominion Bureau of Statistics: History, Function, Organization* (Ottawa, 1952).

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics was held in the Bureau, January 26-29, 1953. While conferences had often been called to discuss specific fields of statistics, this was the first one devoted to the broad field of economic statistics. There were two main objectives. The first was the elimination of duplication of effort in the collection of economic statistics and the securing of a maximum degree of co-operation through available resources in terms of (a) the sometimes divergent needs of federal and provincial authorities and (b) the observance of the statutory limitations imposed by the Federal Statistics Act. The second was to acquaint the provinces with the development of current thinking in the Bureau relating to the industrial census, with a view to lessening the statistical burden on industry, increasing the usefulness of the data in line with the new demands now being made, and decreasing the time lag in publication. Also included on the agenda was a discussion of the relation of industrial statistics to the National Accounts. Among the resolutions of the Conference was one approving the use of the "sales (or shipments)" concept in place of "gross value of production" concept as a basis for reporting to the annual industrial census; one recommending regular conferences on economic statistics; and one recommending a continuing committee to review existing questionnaires and to prepare for subsequent conferences.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Education Statistics was held in the Bureau, May 14-16, 1952, the first in this field of statistics since 1942. The primary aim of the conference was the adoption of three basic forms covering essential data to be collected from the publicly-controlled elementary and secondary schools, and in such form as to permit the application of mechanical tabulation to the material collected. In addition, the conference discussed:

1. the adequacy of Canadian statistics in the education field, in the light of current needs;
2. the possibilities of expediting the collection and processing of data with a view to issuing statistics which reflect current conditions;
3. the formulation of a program for filling in some important gaps in statistical information.

Changes in the organization and administration of educational activities since 1942 necessitated a review of the statistics program and a discussion of means to speed up the obtaining and issuing of current data on teachers and enrolment. The work of implementing the resolutions arising out of the conference is now proceeding.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics was held to discuss the form and content of provincial public accounts. It was attended by representatives of the Committee on Government Accounts of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

During the year the Bureau participated in Canada's contribution to underdeveloped countries both under the United Nations Technical Assistance Program and the Commonwealth's Colombo Plan for technical co-operation in South and Southeast Asia. Fifteen United Nations Fellows from British Guiana, China, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Jordan, Korea and Pakistan, respectively, and two Colombo Plan Fellows, one from Pakistan and one from Ceylon, spent periods ranging from a few days to four months studying various aspects of the Bureau's organization and techniques. Other visitors to the Bureau during the year included UNESCO, Rockefeller Foundation, and Kellogg Foundation Fellows, members of the East Asia Public Health Mission, the Turkish Economic Mission, and senior government officials from various countries. In addition, the Bureau loaned three of its officials to facilitate the program of the United Nations in underdeveloped areas. The Director of the Census Division was loaned to the Government of Colombia for one year to supervise the compilation of its Census and at the end of the fiscal year had completed three-quarters of his assignment. The Chief of the Live Stock and Animal Products Section was on loan to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to assist in the improvement of reporting services for agriculture statistics in Chile, completing his assignment at the end of the fiscal year. The Senior Research Statistician was loaned to the Republic of Indonesia for one year from March 1, 1953 to act as General Statistical Expert of the Government Planning Bureau of that country.

The Advisory Board of Publications continued to review the Bureau's publishing program with a view to eliminating all unnecessary publications, ensuring that each new publication was fully justified, achieving further economies through consolidation of material and avoidance of duplication, and, in general, improving the quality and format of DBS publications.

Due to the elimination of reports, reduction in their size, transfer of regular reports to the Reference Paper or Memoranda classes, and the purging of free lists, a saving of over 3,000,000 pages annually has been achieved.

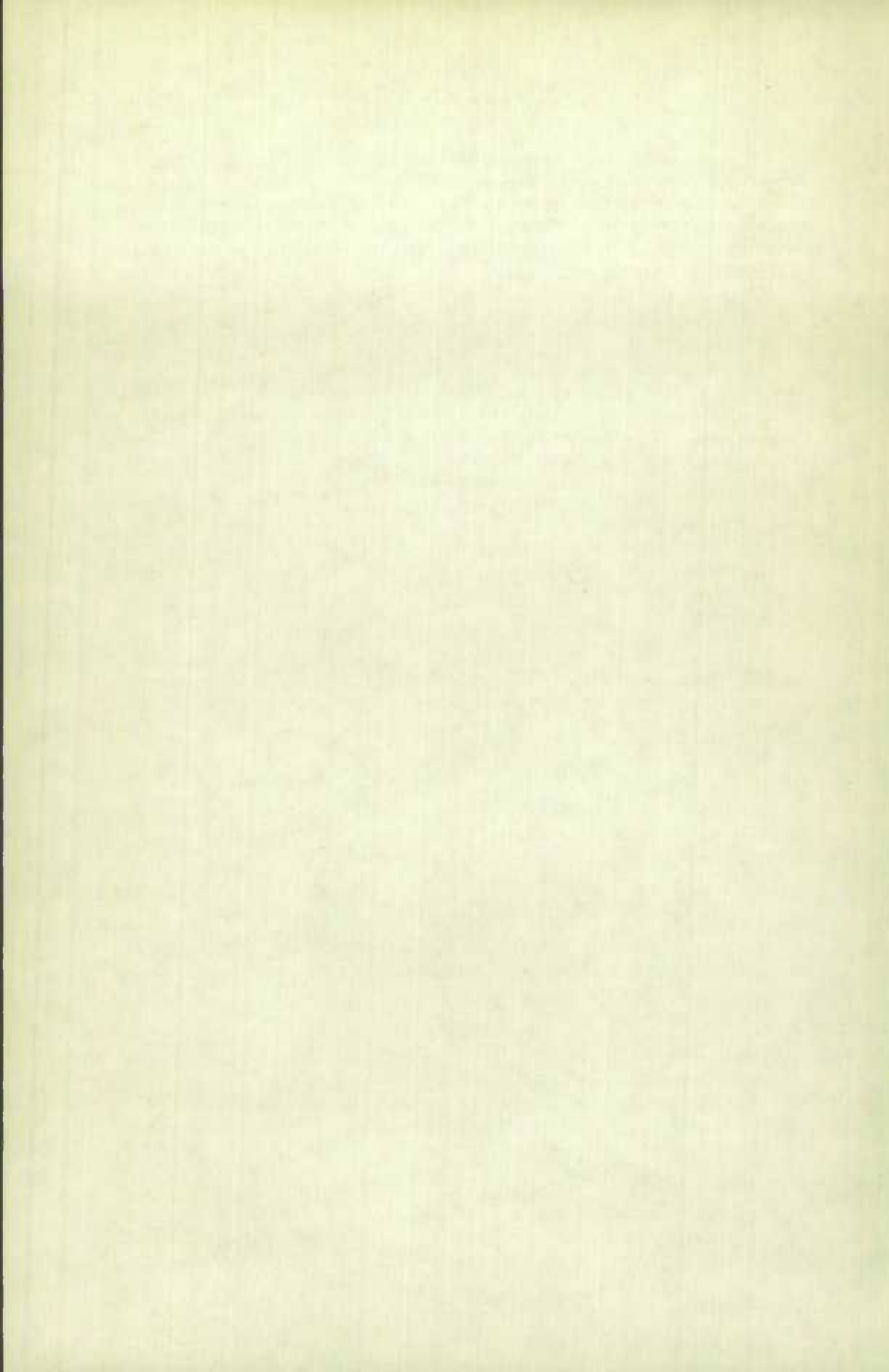
The Canada Year Book was not published during this fiscal year, resulting in a considerable financial saving. The consolidation of the 1952 and 1953 editions enabled more of the 1951 Census results and later annual data to be included, and facilitated a major re-organization of Year Book material.

The improved organization and methods instituted during recent years have been instrumental in keeping additional staff requirements to a minimum. These include improvement in the utilization of mechanical equipment, curtailment of the size and number of reports issued, use of sampling methods, simplification of forms and standardization of the format of reports and stationery.

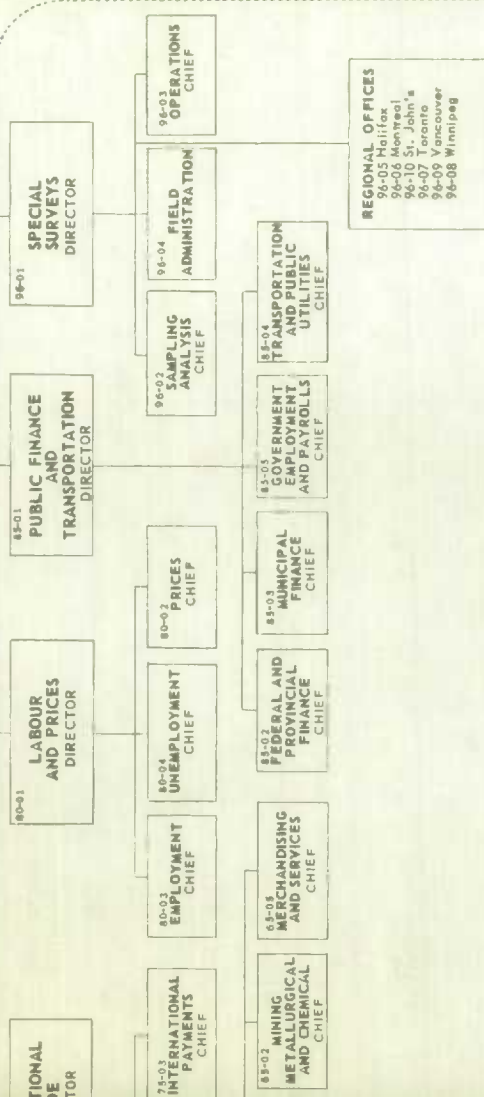
*H. Marshall*

Dominion Statistician

Ottawa, September 3, 1953









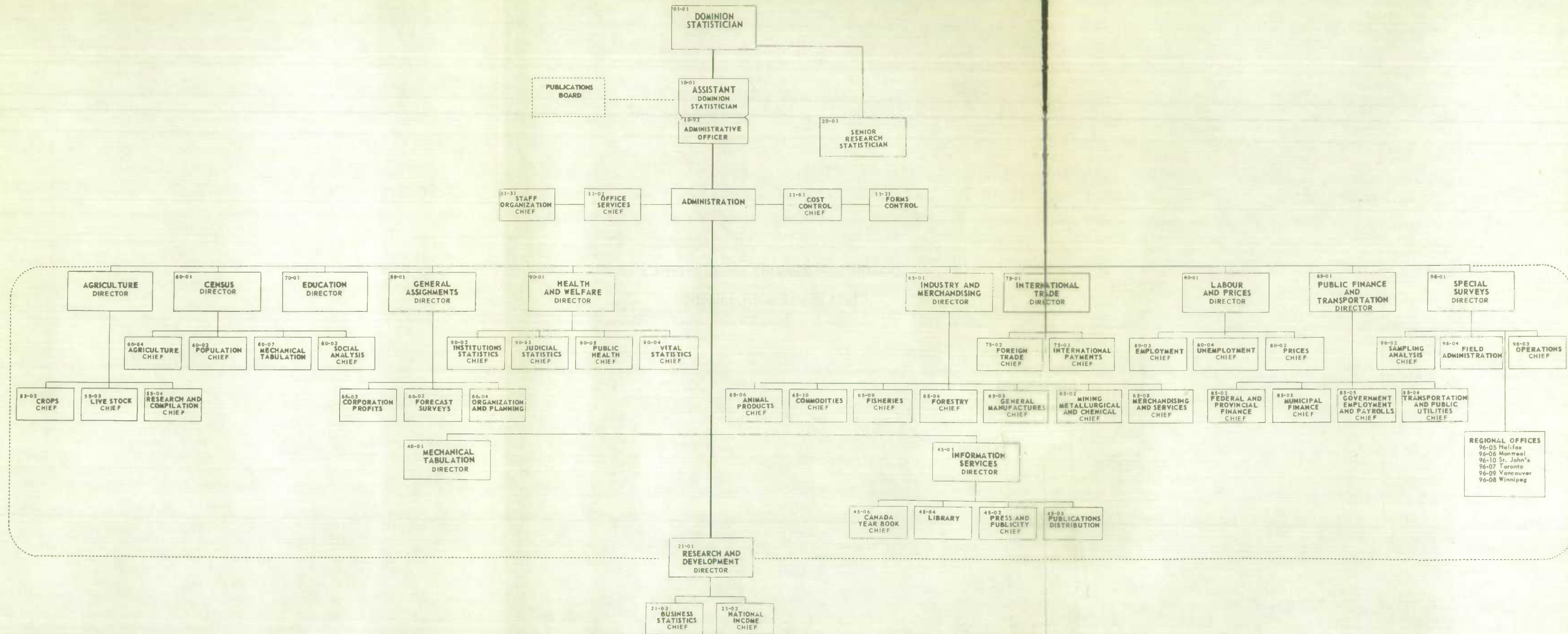
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Chart showing organization



# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## GENERAL ORGANIZATION



## **DETAILED REVIEW**

### **Administration Division**

#### **Personnel**

The regular staff of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at March 31, 1953, numbered 1,319 (615 permanents and 704 temporaries) a decrease of one from the total at the same date in 1952. Additions during the year numbered 272 and separations 253. In addition, the regular staff was reduced by 20 as a result of transfers to the 1951 Census staff and other adjustments. The 1951 Census staff totalled 179 at March 31, 1953, a net decrease of 336 over the same date in 1952. Additions to the Census staff during the year numbered 58 and separations 394.

New positions authorized by the Treasury Board numbered 64 including 10 seasonal positions for tourist statistics. There were no student assistant positions established for 1952. Permanent appointments totalled 32. During the year 22 employees took furlough leave totalling 640 working days.

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 1,299 economic charts, maps, diagrams and various illustrations for the Divisions of the Bureau and other Departments and agencies of the Government.

#### **Office Services**

During the year, 176 requisitions were raised on the Department of Public Works for goods and services for which they are responsible and 213 requisitions were reported as completed.

#### **Supplies**

Printing and stationery requisitions, numbering 949 and amounting to \$281,178.97, were submitted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Issues of postage stamps to Regional Offices amounted to \$9,438.80.

#### **Addressograph**

Forms addressed numbered 4,593,207; forms folded, 969,375; plates embossed, 191,202; and plates corrected, 76,593.

**Stenographic Pool**

Letters transcribed from dictation totalled 6,366 and 18,412 pages were typed, including metal and paper plates, statements, lists, etc. In addition; 9,540 pieces of typing such as telegrams, teletype messages, envelopes, forms and reminders, were handled.

**Mail and Messengers**

During the year, 9,615 bags, containing approximately 5,197,262 pieces of mail, were deposited with the Post Office at a total cost of \$156,870.53.

**Composing Unit**

Production during the year included: planning and layout, 11,430 tables and pages; vari-typing, 12,166 tables and pages; stripping and pasting, 11,228 tables and pages; miscellaneous vari-typing, 1,584 hours.

**Forms Control**

Effective April 1, 1952, a new Forms Control Section was organized for the purpose of simplifying forms and questionnaires and adapting them to the most efficient and economical method of tabulation. A systematic index of forms was established. Approximately 1,200 forms and questionnaires submitted by various Sections were reviewed. Of these, 96 questionnaires totalling 211 pages were redesigned to improve quality of enumeration and simplify addressing, editing, and tabulation. In addition, a number of office forms were revised and improvements made in other questionnaires.

**Accounts**

All accounts received from government departments and individual suppliers were submitted for payment prior to the end of the fiscal year. Accounts checked and prepared for payment numbered 13,000.

In addition, the Main Estimates were prepared in November 1952 and the Further Supplementary Estimates in January 1953. Accounts were maintained in connection with the United Nations International Seminar on Statistical Organization. An imprest Banking Account was established for the new Regional Statistics Office at Edmonton.

While the accounting work in connection with the 1951 Census decreased, the operation of Labour Force Surveys on a monthly rather than a quarterly basis, beginning November 1, 1952, increased the number of enumerators and other accounts in this connection from approximately 2,000 to 3,500 for the year.

A revised estimate of the requirement of funds for the operation of the Bureau was made in order to provide for the additional expenditure of approximately \$100,000 for the three additional Labour Force Surveys

conducted during the year. Of this \$85,000 was provided by Transfer between Allotments and \$15,000 through the Further Supplementary Estimates.

A Committee comprised of representatives from the Bureau, the Administration Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Treasury Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce was established to review and report on the accounting requirements of the Bureau and to make recommendations concerning:

1. distribution of charges in connection with the Bureau's printing program;
2. distribution of operating costs of the Bureau to provide information for: (a) preparation of the annual estimates; (b) cost control; (c) administration purposes; and (d) any other matters which may apply to accounting requirements.

### Health Unit

The Office Management maintains close liaison with the Health Unit, a branch of the Civil Service Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, located in the Bureau. Visits of Bureau employees to the Health Unit during the year numbered 14,935 as compared with 13,950 during the preceding year. Further details are shown below:

	Year ended March 31, 1953	Year ended March 31, 1952
Total visits .....	14,935	13,950
Male .....	4,314	4,562
Female .....	10,621	9,388
First visits .....	12,004	10,388
Repeat visits .....	2,931	3,562
Nature of visits:		
Illness .....	5,471	5,259
Accident .....	791	889
Consultation .....	517	931
Return to work visits .....	8,156	6,871
	14,935	13,950
Returned to work .....	14,655	13,679
Sent home .....	280	271
	14,935	13,950

Employees requiring medical examination and special investigation are referred to their family physician or to the Health Centre of the Civil Service Health Division where complete advisory and diagnostic services are available.



### Civil Defence

The Bureau's Civil Defence Organization received practical training in rescue and fire fighting at Connaught Ranges Training Centre in November. It assisted the Corps of Commissionaires at the "Open House" night at the new Bureau building in December and gained valuable experience in warden and police duties. During the spring a careful study was made of the problem of evacuation of the building in the event of fire and a detailed plan formulated.

### Agriculture

New developments initiated during the year included preliminary steps to increase the establishment of the Bureau's Agricultural Maritime Representative office and ultimately transfer to that office part of the Maritime June and December survey work as well as Maritime potato surveys and the fluid-milk survey for Nova Scotia. Preliminary discussions were held with the Quebec Bureau of Statistics regarding the transfer of part of the June survey work to that office to help speed up the publication of results. Discussions were held with Federal Department of Agriculture officials with respect to a new survey of marketings and slaughter of animals not covered by 'commercial' operations.

As data from the 1951 Census of Agriculture became available, a review of the various agricultural statistics series was undertaken for the purpose of evaluating the methods used, making the actual revisions, determining the methods to be used in future, and the additional data needed. Much work has been accomplished in integration of mailing lists for the many surveys undertaken by the Division with the master list obtained from the 1951 Census of Agriculture.

### Crops

Expansion of the number of correspondents, redesigning of questionnaires, and development of improvements in sampling techniques and sources of check data continued. Mail questionnaire surveys of small-fruits growers were initiated in the Maritime Provinces and the survey of vegetable growers was greatly expanded. Various sampling techniques for these crops were tried out on an experimental basis in that area. In co-operation with the Forms Control Section, the task of adapting all the major schedules used in the Crops Section to the pegboard method of compilation was completed.

Arrangements were completed for the transfer from the Provincial Department of Agriculture to this Section of the compilation of the British Columbia crop reporting schedules. This arrangement facilitates compilation of the greatly increased number of returns being received from British Columbia correspondents and permits greater uniformity in editing procedure as between provinces.

During the summer, the Head of the Crop Reporting Unit visited the Prairie Provinces to discuss various problems in the Bureau's co-operative program of crop reporting with the officials concerned. He also visited a number of the Bureau's telegraphic crop correspondents, officials of the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Canadian Wheat Board, and various grain elevator and processing companies to develop closer liaison in work relating to grain statistics and the Bureau's crop reporting program. The officer in charge of the Special Crops Unit visited provincial statisticians and others concerned with special crops statistics in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Particular attention was given to the techniques used for the collection of special crops statistics and in developing sources of check data. Arrangements were made with Prairie Province officials to undertake probability surveys of honey production in 1953.

Officers of the Section served as secretaries or members of several of the commodity committees of the annual Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Production held at Ottawa, Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1952. This work involved preparation of detailed statistics and writing of comprehensive situation and outlook reports for many of the commodities concerned.

Thirteen recommendations affecting the work of the Crops Section were made at the meeting of the Continuing Committee on Agricultural Statistics (Nov. 27-29, 1952) and, wherever possible, necessary action was taken.

The following regular publications were issued during the year: *The Wheat Review* (monthly); *Coarse Grains Quarterly*; *Grain Statistics Weekly*; *Grain Milling Statistics* (monthly); *The Sugar Situation* (monthly); and the *Grain Trade of Canada, 1950-51*. Data on monthly crushings of oilseeds were prepared for publication in *Oils and Fats*. Surveys were completed and statistics compiled for inclusion in the following press releases: *November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops*; *December Estimate of Value of Field Crops*; *Revised Estimate of Production and Value of 1952 Field Crops*; *Seasonal Estimate of Fruit Production, 1952*; *Third Estimate of Fruit Production, 1952*; *First Estimate of Honey Production, 1952*; and *Final Estimate of Honey Production, 1952*. A special compilation covering per capita consumption of food (crop-year basis) was issued in January. The following estimates were prepared for publication in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*: Preliminary Estimates of Production and Value of Forage, Vegetable, and Field Root Seeds, 1952, and Preliminary Estimate of Acreage, Production, and Value of Hops, 1952, with Final Estimates for 1951. In addition, 13 telegraphic crop reports, 7 reports on acreage, condition, production, and stocks of field crops, and 4 Memoranda on condition and production of fruit crops and on production and value of maple products were released. Regular reports on crop conditions, production, and prices were supplied to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

### **Live Stock**

Estimates of live stock and poultry numbers on farms, based on semi-annual surveys at June 1 and December 1, annual estimates of wool and meat production and consumption, together with monthly and annual statistics relating to dairying, poultry and egg production, fur farming and cold storage holdings of food commodities were issued.

The wool survey mailing list for the Maritimes was expanded to include all farms reporting sheep at the 1951 Census of Agriculture. The schedule was redesigned for pegboard tabulation.

Discussions with officials of the National Dairy Council and the Federal Department of Agriculture resulted in the decision to make several changes in collection and publication of statistics on cheese stocks and production. The Manitoba Milk Control Board having discontinued the collection of statistics on fluid milk in Winnipeg, arrangements were made for direct collection of this information through the same type of schedule used in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The government program of storing and canning certain meats caused considerable difficulty in the accurate reporting of meat stocks, necessitating constant checking with individual firms and with the Federal Department of Agriculture. A monthly check with the Agricultural Prices Support Board re their holdings of frozen Wiltshire sides, bone-in and boneless beef was inaugurated. Similar checks are made currently with the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Cheese Producers Association concerning the storage holdings of creamery butter and cheddar cheese, respectively.

An agreement was reached with Nova Scotia to co-ordinate the collection of fluid milk statistics on one form, thus eliminating duplicate reporting.

The 1950 egg and dairy products production and disposition figures for inclusion in the census volumes were calculated on the basis of May, 1951 Census of Agriculture information.

### **Research and Compilation**

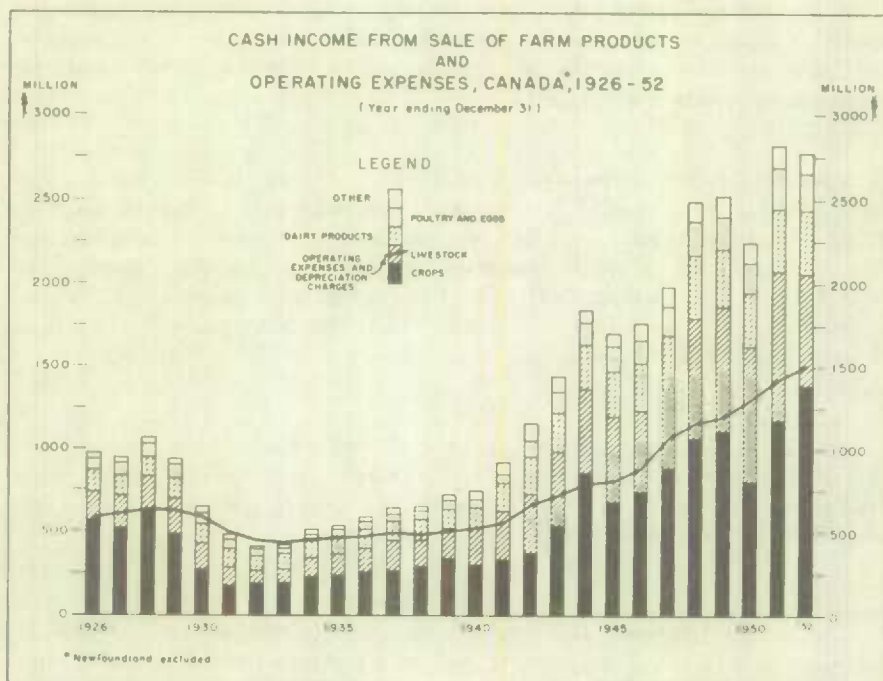
The semi-annual surveys of crops and live stock were conducted by the Compilation Unit, 600,000 questionnaires being distributed in June and December to farmers throughout Canada. The use, in several provinces, of mailing lists based on the 1951 Census of Agriculture resulted in a considerable increase in the number of returns. Approximately 55,000 pegboard-type questionnaires were tabulated for other monthly and periodic farm surveys conducted by the Division.

The Farm Finance Unit prepared and published scheduled Memoranda on farm income, farm wage rates, annual value per acre of farm land, and indexes of farm prices and production. Regular sample surveys of monthly



farm prices, periodic farm wage rates, value per acre of farm land and value per head of live stock and poultry were conducted. Forecasts of the farm prices and production indexes and of cash and net income were provided for use of other government departments. Some study was given to quarterly farm inventory and expense statistics required for quarterly income estimates.

The major task of the Research Unit was the intercensal revision of acreage and live stock number estimates 1941-51. Considerable progress was made in the tabular summary of historical data required for intercensal revisions. With respect to the Division's system of integrated mailing lists, based on the 1951 Census of Agriculture, detailed procedures for maintenance were established to ensure that deletions, corrections, and additions are reflected throughout the system.



## Census

### Agriculture

The checking and balancing of machine tabulations of the 1951 Census, including data from the agriculture sample, was completed. The final volume tables were prepared, checked, and sent to the printer. Four

bulletins giving data on field crops, live stock numbers, farm machinery, condition of farm land, tenure and area of improved land were issued, also a bulletin classifying farms by economic class, and one giving data on vegetables, fruits, greenhouse and nursery products. A punch card from the sample survey on residential mortgages and certain farming data was prepared, and about 10 p.c. of the schedules were edited and coded.

### Population

Forty-seven reports giving the final results of the 1951 Census were issued. These included 4 bulletins giving population data by electoral districts, census metropolitan areas, rural and urban areas, and incorporated cities, towns, and villages; 6 special compilations giving population characteristics by broad groups for urban and rural areas; 12 bulletins showing classifications and cross-classifications of the population statistics by birthplace, origin, schooling, etc.; 1 special compilation on housing characteristics; 8 bulletins on housing and family classifications; 9 on the labour force population dealing with occupations, industries, employment and earnings of wage-earners; and 7 giving various population and housing characteristics by census tracts. A bulletin of population reference maps was also issued.

In the General Population Unit 1,741 pages of final tables for Volumes I and II of the 1951 Census were prepared and submitted for vari-typing. Machine tabulations for various population cross-classifications were checked and balanced. Material was prepared for the *Canada Year Book 1952-53* and *Canada 1953* and in answer to special requests. Counts of population by specified areas were made for the House of Commons Committee on Redistribution.

In the Housing and Families Unit 677 pages of tabular material for Volume III were prepared and sent for vari-typing. Special tables were prepared in answer to specific requests. An article on Housing was prepared for the *Canadian Statistical Review*.

In the Occupations and Employment Unit 1,048 pages for Volume IV and 654 pages for Volume V were prepared and submitted for vari-typing. An article on "Mark-sensing the Canadian Census Records" was prepared for *Estadística*.

### Mechanical Tabulation

The main tabulations of the 1951 Census program for agriculture, population, housing and families, and the labour force were completed. Approximately 170 million card passes were involved in these tabulations

in addition to sorting, reproducing, and collating operations. Some 150,000 punch cards were punched and verified for the Census of Distribution. Document punching, editing, and tabulating of the monthly surveys of the Special Surveys Division were carried out. A set of punch cards for all veterans in Canada was reproduced for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

### Social Analysis

Estimates of population by marital status and origin, 1950, were prepared for publication. Estimates of 1951 population by (a) marital status and sex, (b) origin, and (c) households and families were prepared and comparisons made with the 1951 Census. Estimates by age and sex for provinces, 1941-51 were revised and a new series of age estimates for 1921-51 was published. A check of the 1951 Census count of children 0-4 years of age in each province was made against vital statistics records. The population by single years of age and sex, and the centres of population for Canada and the provinces, rural and urban were calculated for inclusion in the 1951 Census volumes. The chapters on Growth of Population and Rural and Urban Distribution of Population for Volume X were prepared in draft form as well as the historical chapter for the Administrative Report of the 1951 Census. A special compilation of the Canadian male population 20-39 years of age, showing education and occupation, was prepared.

A series of historical tables was prepared for a study on the "Social Aspect of Industrialization in the Province of Quebec". The 1952 report on the *Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages* was prepared. Progress was made in outlining the economic areas for which some 1951 statistics are planned, and the coding and compilation of data for a series of tables on citizenship was begun.

### General

During the year 38,711 applications for proof of age were received and 47,669 letters furnishing details of age for old age pensions, birth certificates, etc., were sent out. Approximately 2,500 letters furnishing data on population, agriculture, etc., were mailed, and 5,995 pages of manuscript of census bulletins and tables for the volumes were proof-read. The production of positive micro-film 'copy' of the 1951 Census population documents was commenced. The preparation of population density maps for census metropolitan areas and population density tables in census subdivisions was continued. A comparative list of old and new municipal units in Alberta was prepared.

## Education

### School Statistics

The biennial *Survey of Elementary and Secondary Education, 1946-48* and the bulletin on *Teachers' Salaries, Qualifications and Experience in*

*Nine Provinces, 1950* were published during the year and work on the 1948-50 survey and the 1951 teachers' salaries bulletin was well advanced. Tabulations for private schools for 1950-51 were completed.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Pupil and Teacher Statistics was held in May, its main objective being the establishment of three basic forms covering all essential data to be collected from the publicly-controlled elementary and secondary schools, and in such form as to permit mechanical tabulation. With a view to facilitating the adoption of these forms, the officer in charge of the Elementary and Secondary Education Section visited officials of the Departments of Education in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and contacted those of other provinces while attending the annual convention of the Canadian Educational Association.

### Higher Education

Compilations of data for the academic year 1950-51 were completed. The *Preliminary Report on Enrolment as of December 1951* was also completed and was in the Printing Section at the end of the year. A reference paper, *Catalogue of Post-Graduate Scholarships and Fellowships open to Canadian Students*, was issued and work was begun on a complete list of all degrees awarded in Canada.

Material on the certificates of graduates from British and American secondary and post-secondary technical training institutions was prepared at the request of the R.C.A.F. as an aid in evaluating the academic qualifications of British and American personnel being trained in Canada.

### Libraries

Compilations of data on public libraries, regional libraries and academic libraries for the 1950-52 *Survey of Libraries in Canada* were completed and questionnaires distributed to government and special libraries. Data on salaries were prepared for the Canadian Library Association and a directory of libraries was begun.

### Adult Education and Research

The English edition of Reference Paper No. 33, *Survey of Adult Education in Canada* was issued. Forms for collecting adult education statistics for 1950-51 were sent to the Universities and Departments of Education. Some progress was made on the problem of collecting data on adult education carried on in the schools.

A paper entitled "Reporting to the Public on Indian Education" was prepared for submission to the panel on Indian Affairs of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Forms for the collection of statistics were devised in the light of those agreed to at the Dominion-Provincial Conference, in the hope that statistics on Indian schools might become an



integral part of Canadian education statistics. This Division also co-operated with the Indian Affairs Branch in the preparation of an age-grade-sex report to be used in Indian schools.

A survey of art galleries and museums was in progress.

### General Assignments

The Construction Section of the Industry and Merchandising Division and the quarterly corporation profits surveys, initiated in the Research and Development Division, were transferred to the General Assignments Division during the year. This necessitated a complete reorganization and the Division is now divided into three main sections: Forecast Surveys, Corporation Profits, and Organization and Planning.

#### Forecast Surveys

The mid-year revised forecast survey of capital expenditures based on a sample of approximately 2,000 firms was carried out and the results compiled for the report *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Mid-Year Survey, 1952*, issued in June.

The 1951 Survey of Repair and Capital Expenditures was completed and the reported data inflated to effect full coverage. The preliminary survey for 1952 and the 1953 forecast were carried out and independent estimates made for sectors not covered by direct survey. The report, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1953*, was tabled in Parliament during the latter part of February. The investment detail by regions was prepared during March for release as a supplement to the above.

The 1953 survey of the production intentions of firms in the building materials industry was carried out during November 1952. Estimates of the supply of specific building materials to be produced during 1953 were computed and tabulated for the report, *Supply of Building Materials in Canada, Outlook 1953*, released in March 1953.

A special compilation of the 1951 Census of Construction data was prepared for the Canadian Construction Association Convention held in January 1953. The compilation of the type of structure breakdown of construction expenditures reported in the Repair and Capital Expenditures Survey for 1951, 1952 and 1953 was completed by the end of March. These statistics are to be released in a report, *Construction in Canada, 1951, 1952 and 1953*. The further development of construction statistics is under study. The reports *Proposed Construction as Indicated by Building Permits Issued in Canada* were completed each month for distribution to the agencies requesting this information.

### **Corporation Profits**

The work on Corporation Profits, which was transferred from the Research and Development Division to General Assignments during the year, is still in the developmental stage. Two statements on Corporation Profits covering the first and second quarters of 1952 were compiled for internal use, the first in co-operation with the Research and Development Division. Surveys for the third and fourth quarters were completed and summary reports prepared and circulated to the Department of Finance, Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Bank of Canada. A start was made on the preparatory work necessary for further improvement and development of the corporation sample. From the beginning of 1950 to the end of the second quarter in 1952, the sample of firms reporting in each quarter had been inflated to estimated full coverage on the basis of 1949 annual sales of all corporations in Canada. For the last quarter of 1952, 1950 sales figures were available and the basis for inflation was adjusted to permit the use of these figures. The 1950 sales figures were also used to recalculate all quarters back to the first quarter of 1950. Two estimates of profits were calculated for 1951 using the 1950 sales figures.

In connection with the survey, which is conducted on an optional reporting basis, the Director of this Division accompanied by an officer of the Research and Development Division made personal calls on large non-reporting firms in Montreal, Toronto, Oshawa, Brantford, Hamilton and Windsor. The co-operation of many additional firms was thereby secured.

### **Organization and Planning**

The major task of this Section is reviewing methods of procedure and investigating major problems in the work of the Corporation Profits and Forecast Surveys Sections.

Schedules for the 1953 forecast survey of capital expenditure were redesigned to overcome difficulties which became apparent in the collection of value of construction data by type of structure in the 1951 survey. Certain relatively large entries such as geological and geophysical survey costs on schedules received from mining, quarrying, and oil producing firms emphasized the need for separation of exploratory expenditures from those of a purely capital nature. In order to achieve this, a manual of instructions was drafted and circulated to various organizations representing oil producers, mine operators, and government experts in these fields. Comments and recommendations received were incorporated in the final draft of the manual of instructions. Some changes were also necessary in the mining schedule to allow for separate entry of exploration expenditures.

A detailed breakdown of capital expenditures in all minor industry groups in the manufacturing field for the years 1949 to date was undertaken. These detailed tabulations will provide basic data for completing

compilations requested by other government departments and agencies. New methods of procedure have been designed to permit earlier publication of total national figures on the forecast of repair and capital expenditures. In an effort to determine the possibility of eliminating one of the capital expenditure surveys, an analysis was made of the differences between published estimates of preliminary and of actual capital expenditures data on an industry basis for the years 1948-51. The preliminary estimates of capital outlay for the current year are first obtained in November and December of each year on the same schedule which collects forecast data for the year ahead. The final or actual data are collected in a separate survey conducted after the end of the year. It is this latter survey which it may be possible to eliminate. Most of the differences were found to be due to inflation techniques, basic value of production figures, and mechanical errors. A start was made on the second phase of the analysis which is designed to investigate the extent to which reporting errors are of a compensating nature.

Various special-purpose tabulations to show capital expenditures detail not ordinarily published were prepared for the use of the Industry and Merchandising Division, the Economics Division of the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Defence Production, and private agencies.

Since estimates of construction outlays by type of structure are being made for the first time from data obtained in the capital expenditures surveys, it was necessary to devise new inflation techniques to allow for sectors not covered by survey and for non-reporting firms. Methods of selecting a sample of firms from the construction industry to provide information on value of materials used, employment, and salaries and wages paid are being tested on the basis of the 1951 Construction Census data which provides complete coverage for that year.

Quarterly corporation profits reported in dollar value were calculated on an index basis to test the accuracy of this method against the dollar value figures being reported currently. All preliminary work was completed for the following industries covering 1950, 1951 and 1952: agriculture, fishing and forestry, mining, animal and vegetable food products, animal and vegetable non-food products, textiles, wood products, iron and its products, chemicals. Statistical material to be used as a final weighting factor for the calculated indexes was under revision by the Corporation Profits Section.

The search for new firms to maintain Bureau indexes on an up-to-date basis was continued. Approximately 12,000 nature-of-business schedules were mailed to prospective new firms, along with follow-up notices as required. Copies of the reports received were sent to the Divisions concerned.



### Health and Welfare

A continuing review of the administrative organization of the Division culminated, during the year, in the preparation of reorganization plans aimed at accelerating the issuance of current reports, eliminating non-essential procedures, and improving the co-ordination of the various types of vital and health procedures. Schedules and forms were revised to eliminate unused data and to simplify reporting. All work procedures were analysed and diagrammed as production schedules to achieve maximum efficiency and speed and to permit co-ordinated programming of mechanical tabulation for all Sections, and of compilation and analytical work in each Section. Some retrenchment of less essential activity was made to allow redirection of emphasis towards improvement of service in the basic statistical series for which the Division is responsible.

In order to ensure that the available resources of the Division are directed into the most productive and useful channels, the services of two senior officers of the Department of National Health and Welfare were secured as members of a small interdepartmental committee set up to delineate the basic essential services which the Division should provide and to examine whether the statistical requirements of the federal health branch are adequately met without duplication of effort. An organizational meeting was held in February under the chairmanship of the Dominion Statistician.

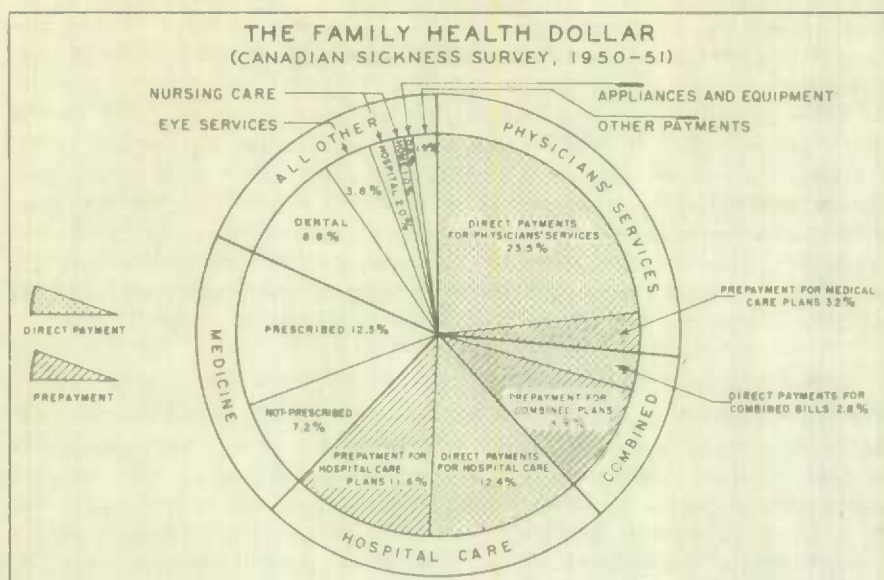
The Medical Advisory Committee to the Dominion Statistician (the Division's principal advisory agency) was active through several working sub-committees on such subjects as infant and neonatal mortality, hospital statistics, cancer morbidity and mortality statistics, and the classification of physical impairments.

In co-operation with the Census Division, a publication was issued containing annual estimates of population by age and sex for Canada and the provinces for the period 1921-52. Arrangements were made for the issuance of one-page supplements annually and of a new edition following each decennial census.

### Public Health

The coding of questionnaire returns from the National Sickness Survey and tabulating of primary figures for volume of illness and service were completed and balancing and weighting procedures for national and regional estimates were begun.

An agreement was reached with the Department of National Health and Welfare on publishing results of the more important aspects of the Canadian Sickness Survey in bulletin form as they become available. National estimates of family expenditures on health services were submitted to the Dominion Council of Health for clearance and were being prepared for publication at the end of the period under review. Comparable regional and provincial estimates had been worked out and were being prepared in bulletin form.



The weekly surveys of notifiable diseases in Canada were published. Issuance of these figures was speeded up by a week and irregularity in publication dates eliminated by new arrangements with communicable disease control authorities in the provinces and by reducing processing time within the Bureau. Tables were prepared for an annual report for the year 1952.

The report *Illness in the Civil Service, 1950-51* was published. The 1951-52 report was prepared and submitted for vari-typing.

A special study of the incidence of influenza among civil servants was underway, also a study of absenteeism among Dominion Bureau of Statistics employees. A draft report of the height-weight study of Toronto school children was completed. Monthly summaries of services of the Victorian Order of Nurses by branches as well as national summaries were prepared and transmitted to the national office of the V.O.N. An annual summary for the year 1952 was prepared for transmission to the Order, and plans were made for publication of the more important data.

### Vital Statistics

The regular monthly report on *Births, Marriages, and Deaths* was issued. The format of this report was revised effective with the January 1953 issue. Monthly indexes of current births, marriages, and deaths, and death clearance indexes continued to be supplied to the provincial Vital Statistics and Regional Family Allowance offices. The 1949 annual *Vital Statistics* and 1951 preliminary annual reports were released. Tabulation

of 1951 vital statistics was completed and figures supplied, under agreement, to the provinces. The quarterly vital statistics reports were temporarily suspended in order to accelerate further the release of the annual data.

The Section continued its task of preparing microfile cards for the 1921 Census Index. Microfile cards were also prepared for the use of the Registrar General of Ontario in testing this new method of indexing, with a view to facilitating searches of records and eliminating the necessity of the Bureau relisting vital statistics indexes for the provinces. Technical assistance was also provided to the provinces in connection with the microfilming of backlog registration records in the manner required for possible use on microfile cards.

The annual meeting of the Vital Statistics Council was held in March, 1953. A draft of proposed national and provincial tabulations was discussed and agreed upon. This program had as its objective agreement on basic uniform tabulations which would more adequately meet national and provincial public health and other needs and, at the same time, permit the release of annual tabulations earlier than has been possible in the past. Plans and schedules were drawn up in consultation with the Mechanical Tabulation Division to implement the anticipated decisions immediately. Several other matters discussed by the Vital Statistics Council were referred to appropriate Section officers for further study.

### Institutions

The *Annual Report of Hospitals, 1949* and the *Directory of Hospitals, 1950* were released during the year. The *Annual Report of Hospitals, 1950* was completed and submitted for vari-typing. The *Preliminary Report of Hospitals, 1951* was issued, the tables for the 1951 final report were completed and the analysis was in course of preparation. Revisions in the form and content of Schedules I, II, and III of the *Annual Report of Hospitals* were completed. A *Handbook of Definitions and Instructions* for the schedules was also completed. Both the schedules and the Handbook were distributed to all hospitals through provincial departments of health. The 1952 returns based on these schedules were being prepared.

The *Annual Report of Mental Institutions, 1948* was published. Work on the 1949 report was completed and tables for the 1950 report were completed and analysis was in course of preparation. Morbidity cards for the 1951 report as well as 40 p.c. of those for the 1952 report were coded. Revision of mental morbidity cards and annual reporting schedules for mental institutions was completed and these source documents were introduced on Jan. 1, 1953. A comprehensive statistical instruction manual for the use of mental institutions was in course of preparation. The *Annual Report of Tuberculosis Institutions, 1950* was completed. Tables for the 1951 report were compiled and the analysis was under preparation. Approximately 70 p.c. of the morbidity cards for the 1952 report were coded. The *Census of Welfare Institutions, 1951* was completed and submitted for vari-typing.

## Judicial

The 1950 reports on *Juvenile Delinquents* and *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, and the 1951 report on *Police Statistics* were published during the year. The report on *Juvenile Delinquents* for 1951 was prepared and that on *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* was completed and sent for translation.

Two special compilations giving the results of the 1951 Census of Training Schools and of Corrective and Reformatory Institutions were issued. In addition, the annual statistical tables on penitentiary admissions and discharges were completed and submitted to the Department of Justice for inclusion in the 1952 Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

Progress was made in the coding and tabulation of data on 1952 criminal and other offences, juvenile delinquencies, and summary convictions, and the coding of penitentiary returns for 1952-53. In addition, data were prepared on crime and delinquency for the 1954 *Canada Year Book*. Statistical material was prepared in response to a number of inquiries on various aspects of criminal offences, capital punishment, population of penal institutions, and Canadian methods of collecting and compiling criminal statistics.

## Industry and Merchandising

### General Manufactures

Progress was made towards earlier release of data. The compilations on General Manufactures for 1950 were completed three weeks earlier than the previous year. Study directed towards having more manufacturing establishments report on the short form continued. For instance all firms in the bakery industry with a production of \$50,000 or less (about 700 bakeries) will in future be asked to fill in a form containing two questions rather than the detailed form. Further study was also given to improving the presentation of the data in the reports issued by the Section.

The *General Review of Manufacturing Industries of Canada 1949*, formerly printed by letter-press, was vari-typed and printed by offset. The following annual reports were also published: *General Review of Textiles and Clothing, 1949*; *General Review of the Food Industries, 1949*; *General Review of Textiles (except clothing), 1949*; *General Review of All Textiles, 1950* and *Foods and Beverages, 1950*. The more than 30 annual industry reports for 1950 were published, also the *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1951*, 13 industry reports for 1951, one preliminary report for 1952, and four quarterlies: *Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables*; *Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco*; *Production of Processed Foods*; and *Quarterly Production of Garments*. The monthly reports, *Shipments and Stocks of Prepared Feeds* and *Consumption and Stocks of Raw Rubber* were also published.



At the request of the Special Products Board, Department of Agriculture, the Section instituted a monthly survey of the physical inventories of canned meats which included returns from 58 manufacturers and 387 wholesalers and chain store operators in Canada.

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

Compilations in connection with the 1951 Census of the Mineral Industries were completed in January 1953, and similar work on the 1951 Census of Manufactures was finished in March. The 1951 annual reports for the 70 industries for which the Section is responsible were forwarded for printing, also the 1950 general reviews for the 7 major groups of industries such as iron and steel products, etc. The usual 31 monthly reports were issued on schedule. In addition, 18 special compilations were issued on commodities or groups of commodities, such as, consumption of petroleum fuels, the fertilizer trade, electric refrigeration equipment, pest control products, etc.

A preliminary estimate of mineral production during the calendar year 1952 was prepared and released on Jan. 2, 1953. A more comprehensive report was prepared also, and sent for printing.

Schedules for the 1952 Census of Industry were mailed in late January and early February 1953. Work was started on the editing and compilation of the incoming reports.

### **Forestry**

Four industry reports, the last of the 1949 series, were issued in April and May. The 12 annual industry reports for 1950 and the provincial reports on the lumber industry were published.

Dominion totals for 1951 on the paper-using and wood-using industries were completed. All but two of the provincial sawmill totals were also prepared. The 1951 reports on *The Paper Box and Bag Industry*, together with special compilations on 1951 dealing with *Excelsior*, *The Woodenware Industry*, *The Beekeepers' and Poultrymens' Supply Industry*, *Coffins and Caskets*, *Lasts*, *Trees and Wooden Shoe findings*, *The Wood-Turning Industry*, and 9 provincial lumber industry reports were issued. The usual monthly reports and memoranda were published. The 1951 reports on *The Hardwood Flooring Industry* and *The Miscellaneous Paper Goods Industry* were prepared.

At the request of the Insulation and Hard Board Association, the Section redesigned its monthly questionnaire for rigid insulating board and undertook the collection of monthly statistics on hard board production and shipments. Practically all schedules for 1952 were mailed before the end of March.

## Fisheries

For the first time a sample Census of the Fisheries of Canada was undertaken in conjunction with the decennial census. The sampling unit was the fishing enterprise, that is, the individual fisherman working by himself or with sharmen and wage earners, partnerships, firms and co-operatives. Various sampling techniques were employed, including both area sampling and names sampling, according to the local conditions. In addition, sampling ratios were varied depending on the density and accessibility of the fishing population. By the end of the year the Fisheries Census was completed except in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The annual report *The Fisheries Statistics of Canada 1949-50* was released. Future editions of this report will be released in sections as the data become available. The first section of the 1950-51 report, covering the fisheries in Prince Edward Island, was completed and sent for varityping.

The *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics* was released on schedule and for the first time current statistics on catch of fish in Newfoundland were included. Also released monthly was the report *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish*. The cold-storage questionnaire was changed to a pegboard form with a considerable reduction in the amount of work required to tabulate the returns. The annual check of the cold-storage plants resulted in the addition of 23 new plants to the monthly list.

Arising from a request by the scientists of the Fisheries Department, a Reference Paper on the landings of marine animals and plants by fisheries areas by provinces for the years 1947 to 1950 inclusive was under preparation.

## Animal Products

The regular monthly memoranda on *Production of Leather Footwear*, *Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather*, *Margarine Statistics*, and *Oils and Fats* were published. The December issue of the Leather Footwear report contained additional information on the production of footwear with soles of material other than leather, by types, for the years 1945-52.

The following annual reports covering the calendar year 1951 were published: *The Fur Goods and Fur Dressing Industries*, *The Leather Tanning Industry*, *Miscellaneous Leather Products*, and *The Leather Belting Industries*.

In co-operation with the Agriculture Division, statistics were collected on the production of types of cheese other than cheddar or processed.

Authority was received for the collection, on a voluntary basis, of data on the production of footwear with uppers of materials other than leather. This inquiry was instituted at the request of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Upper Leather Tanners' Association.

### Commodities

Monthly estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments were prepared using the new annual Sales Survey, created in 1951, together with (a) monthly shipments data available from 2,000 firms in the regular monthly shipments and inventory survey, and (b) monthly sales data available from a special one-question monthly schedule completed by 3,000 additional firms on a voluntary basis. These estimates represent an advance in timeliness, and tables were prepared to present them for the period January-June, 1952, in the *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1951*.

In connection with the monthly series covering manufacturers' inventories, shipments, and orders on books at end of month, indexes of shipments have been revised by the inclusion of current progress payments data to show transfer of ownership rather than completed sales in such industries as shipbuilding, aircraft, etc. Progress payments apply to finished product, or work-in-progress inventory, and therefore follow closely the value of work done, whether the commodities are completed or not. Since the Annual Census of Production survey includes the value of work-in-progress in gross value of production in the industries referred to, the use of the monthly shipments indexes in estimating gross value of production has been greatly facilitated.

Indexes of inventories have been revised, in progress payments industries, to show (a) indexes of holdings, in terms of manufacturer's own investment, and (b) indexes of total holdings, including civilian goods already paid for by means of progress payments, and government goods for which, normally, there is no account in the standard records of the manufacturing establishments.

Revised indexes are now published in the monthly report, *Inventories, Shipments and Orders of Manufacturing Industries*.

The annual series covering value of manufacturers' year-end inventories and value of calendar-year sales, include all manufacturers with a gross value of production of \$50,000 or over. By using selected establishments representing no less than 75 p.c. of total inventory value in each industry, and by pairing these with 1951 reports, estimates of value of inventory held at Dec. 31, 1952, by components, by industries, by industry groups, and for Canada as a whole were made available by Mar. 31, 1953. At the same time, estimates of value of factory shipments, for 1952, were also prepared.

### Merchandising and Services

The remainder of the reports for 1950 were released in April. All annual reports for 1951 were completed during the year and only five remained to be printed. Current reports were published on schedule and included: weekly—*Department Store Sales*; monthly—*Retail Trade, Wholesale Trade, Department Store Sales and Stocks, Chain Store Sales and Stocks, Ottawa Department Store Sales*, and *New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing*; quarterly—*Retail Consumer Credit*.



A special survey of the Motion Picture Industry was made for the Parliamentary Committee on National Film Board activities.

Keen interest was evidenced by other government departments and business men in the effect on retail trade, primarily durable goods, of the removal, in May, of credit restrictions and easing of certain excise taxes.

The individual returns for the following "regular annual survey" trades were transcribed to census questionnaires and returned complete to the 1951 Census of Distribution: hotels; power laundries and dry cleaning plants; theatres—regular theatres, community halls, drive-in theatres, itinerant operators, film exchanges; advertising agencies; retail chain stores, chain department stores and service chains. In addition, the collection for the census of the tourist camps industry was completed and the information transcribed for census tabulations.

Commencing in October 1952, information was collected quarterly on small loan companies and results given to the Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada. Beginning with the first quarter of 1953, quarterly data on financing and balances outstanding were obtained from a sample of sales finance companies. Also beginning with January 1953, monthly sales of Provincial Government Liquor Commissions were collected to be used in retail trade estimates. The monthly report on *Chain Store Sales and Stocks* was reduced from a three-page to a one-page report with the January 1953 issue. A new annual survey on *Motion Picture Production* was planned and put into effect in January 1953 to cover 1952 operations. The annual hotel and farm implement questionnaires were designed for pegboard tabulation for the 1952 survey.

At the end of the year, all the surveys were well under way with returns generally better than a year previously. The 1952 annual report on *Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing* was completed and being vari-typed. The sample firms in the biennial survey of independent store operating results were put on addressograph plates in order to speed up final results. Considerable planning was done on the selection of new samples for continuing surveys (retail trade, wholesale trade, consumer credit) to be put into effect as soon as possible after completion of the 1951 Census of Distribution tabulation.

### Census of Distribution

During the first half of the year most of the work of the Unit was concerned with the collection of returns for the Census of Distribution. Four follow-ups were dispatched during the period, involving 200,000 pieces of mail, and, in addition, letters and forms were prepared for mailing from the Regional Offices to 28,000 medium and large businesses, as well as lists and sets of index cards for use in the Regional Offices and in the Bureau. For this latter operation a new method of addressing was adopted whereby the name and address were typed once on master paper and duplicated by means of "banderettes" on the letters, forms, cards and lists,

thereby effecting a considerable saving of time. Incomplete and incorrect returns necessitated considerable correspondence, form letters being extensively used for this purpose.

Editing and coding of all retail schedules as well as punching operations were virtually completed. About 75 p.c. of all service schedules were edited and coded and somewhat more than 50 p.c. were punched. The editing and coding of wholesale schedules was well in hand and punching operations started.

The form of presentation of all census information was decided upon and approved by the Census Publication Committee.

### Information Services

#### Canada Year Book

Work on the combined 1952-53 edition of the *Canada Year Book* was completed and plans for the *Canada Year Book* 1954 were underway. Ten reprints of sections of the 1952-53 Year Book were prepared for press these having been requested by other Divisions of the Bureau or other government departments. The Handbook, *Canada* 1952, was released for distribution and by the end of the year the Handbook, *Canada* 1953, was almost completed. The Bureau's Annual Report for the fiscal year 1951-52, also the semi-annual reports for 1952-53, were edited.

The Chief of the Section, accompanied by the Senior Research Statistician, attended three executive committee meetings in July 1952 with respect to portions of the Atlas of Canada project and accompanied the Director of the Information Services Division to an interdepartmental committee meeting in August where the submissions recommended by the Executive were finally approved. Plans were laid for the Canada Year Book Section to undertake the compilations of mapping material for Section V "Demographic and Social" with 67 maps on 13 plates, and Section VIII "Trade, Industry and Finance" with 32 maps on 14 plates. Mapping material for a number of plates for Section V was completed by the end of the year.

The regular series of statistics were supplied monthly to the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Civil Aviation Organization and others.

Revisions of material relative to Canada were prepared for the following national and international almanacs, year books, annuals, etc.: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, United Nations Demographic Yearbook, Moody's Manual of Governments and Municipalities, Statesman's Year-Book, Estadística Y Censos de Costa Rica, Department of Industrial Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, New International

Year Book, Canadian Almanac and Directory, Statistical Summary for Calendar Map for Rolph-Clark-Stone Limited, Canadian Geographical Society, Spitzen-organisation der Filmwirtschaft, Calgary Municipal Manual, Stock Exchange Official Year-Book, Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics for United Nations, World Almanac, Whitaker's Almanack, Commonwealth Economic Committee on Wool, Provincial Bureau of Statistics, Alberta, Prince Albert Board of Trade, Estadistica published by the Inter-American Statistical Institute, and the Review published by the International Institute of Statistics. Work was begun on the material referring to Canada for Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia. Approximately 260 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 *Daily Bulletin* was issued each working day and the *Weekly Bulletin* each weekend. Reports, memoranda, and reference papers, reviewed and listed in these bulletins averaged nearly five a day and slightly above the total for the corresponding 1951-52 fiscal year. Wordage volume was about 10 p.c. greater, mainly due to the above-average length of articles dealing with the 1951 Census and the larger number of special compilations reviewed but not listed in the bulletin.

Starting in April a sheet of brief news notes was added to the *Weekly Bulletin* and to one issue each week of the *Daily Bulletin*. This feature brought favourable comment from publishing and other sources, and the notes have gained favour for column use in newspapers and various trade papers.

The release hour for the *Daily Bulletin* was advanced at Dec. 1 to 10 a.m. from the long-established time of 3 p.m. with the aim of making the information released each day available in time for use by the evening daily newspapers.

Bureau releases on a wide range of subjects continued to provide the basis for news stories and articles in daily newspapers, trade papers and other periodicals. Foreign trade, international trade in securities, prices, retail trade, housing, employment, labour income, field crops, and mineral production were among the subjects given prominence.

Many inquiries were received from periodical publications and newspapers, etc., for information about the new Bureau building. Most of these inquiries were met by the supply of the specially prepared mimeographed article. In addition, one complete article on this subject with additional information on industry statistics was written, and descriptive material and photographs supplied and other assistance given for the preparation of articles by staffs of several business papers as well as newspapers. Similar assistance was given for the preparation of a broadly distributed article on the Bureau's range of information and publications.

The current list of Bureau publications was completely revised, in consultation with Directors of Divisions, and final typewritten copy prepared for vari-typing.

For the international conferences held at the Bureau in October, the Section prepared text and make-up for the illustrated *Ottawa Handbook* designed to supply useful and interesting information about Canada's capital in brief and attractive form for visitors from other countries, and shared in the preparation of a booklet containing information specifically for those attending the Second Session of COINS.

### **Publications Distribution**

During the year 21,688 letters were received, of which 11,400 contained money. The total revenue received in the Bureau during this year amounted to \$33,097.92.

The Bureau released 325 reports, 81 memoranda, 92 special compilations, and 11 reference papers during the year. Of these, 383 were in English, 13 in French and 113 bilingual. The method of reproduction was as follows: 12 by letter-press, 80 by Harris press, 275 by rotoprint and 142 by Davidson.

The approximate number of addressograph impressions made for distribution of documents amounted to 1,213,274, while nearly 5,500 addressograph plates were changed.

### **Library**

The move to the new building involved a complete survey of the material in the library and the marking of each individual shelf with a location number to indicate its place in the new library. A location chart for all publications was drawn up, and each shelf marked so that upon transfer the publications would go into their proper position according to a basic plan previously adopted. It was possible to indicate material to be removed and put into storage for transfer to the National Library when that institution is organized. Most of this material, not available elsewhere in Ottawa, consists of long runs of Canadian periodicals which should be preserved for historical research.

The new quarters permit a more efficient layout of the Library. The provision of study cubicles and reading tables, and the central location in the new building, have resulted in increased use of the library by the staff.

In January, a "reserved periodical" system was introduced. This will make the more important technical journals available to those having most use for them without delay. About 100 such journals are kept in the library and loaned for short periods only. Lists are circulated periodically



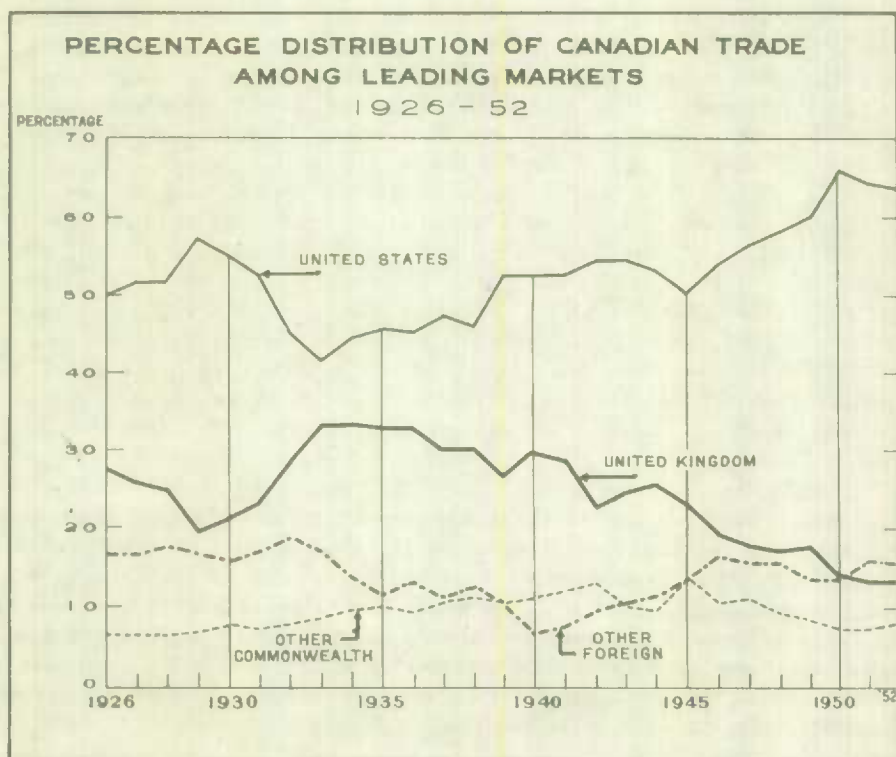
giving titles of those received and the more important articles included. Other improvements in the handling of current periodicals include the centralizing of their location in the library and the completion of a Kardex system for all periodical records.

With the Union Catalogue of the Canadian Bibliographic Centre now functioning, the library is frequently asked to meet requests coming through the Centre for loan of publications to other libraries. The Bureau library was also requested to report holdings of scientific periodicals to the National Research Council library which is engaged in organizing a check-list of such material in Canadian libraries. This should result in further use of our resources by research workers across Canada.

## International Trade

### Foreign Trade

Volume I (Summary and Analytical Tables), Volume II (Exports) and Volume III (Imports) of the annual report of the *Trade of Canada* for the year 1951 were published. Monthly *Trade of Canada* reports of Imports and Exports by commodities and countries and quarterly reports of *Articles Imported from Each Country* and *Articles Exported to Each Country* were issued.





Quarterly tabulations of Canadian trade, showing imports and exports under each item and each group of the Standard International Trade Classification, were prepared and forwarded to the United Nations Statistical Office, New York, and to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Paris.

A new index of commodities which enter into import trade, by statistical classification number, and a convertibility index of the Import Statistical Classification to the Canadian Customs Tariff were prepared for publication.

Numerous special trade statements and tabulations were prepared in answer to inquiries. Among these were regular statements provided on a service-charge basis, numbering over 7,500. The volume of import entries received and processed in the twelve months rose to a new peak of 3,300,000, an increase of more than one-half in four years.

### International Payments

The following annual or special publications were issued during the year: *Canadian Balance of International Payments 1951*, *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries 1951*, *First Estimates of International Travel Expenditures in 1952*, *Review of Trade in Securities Between Canada and Other Countries 1952*, and *International Distribution of Ownership of the Petroleum Industry in Canada*.

Work on improving quarterly estimates of the balance of payments in recent years proceeded, along with the preparation of a special report, *The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Period*. In this report there will be published, for the first time, quarterly estimates of the current account of the balance of payments for the period from 1946 to the end of 1952 and of capital movements for the period 1950 on. In addition, there will be included new analyses of current transactions and capital movements, international investments statistics for the post-war period, and more up-to-date detail on foreign investments abroad. The commentary will deal with the period as a whole. The quarterly figures for 1952 were used in writing the special article on Balance of Payments Trends in 1952, appearing in the *Canadian Statistical Review* of December 1952. Quarterly estimates were also employed in data used in the national accounts, in official forecasts of the balance of payments, and in constructing early estimates of the balance of payments in 1952 shown in the Budget Papers.

Data covering the bilateral balance of payments in 1951, global estimates for the first half of 1952, and first estimates of the balance of payments in 1952 were prepared for the International Monetary Fund and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In addition, current quarterly estimates were prepared for use in the national accounts and in statements employed in official forecasting of the balance of payments. Articles were prepared for the *Canada Year Book* on various subjects connected with the work of the Division.

The adaptation to new sources of information following the loss of data on foreign exchange transactions continued. New annual schedules were drawn up to take the place of information formerly derived from foreign exchange control. Schedules covering 1952 were sent out to several thousand companies with international affiliations and investments and to insurance companies, trust companies, and others. Information received was being processed preparatory to the completion of information on the balance of payments in 1952. Schedules employed in collecting statistics on international security transactions were also revised in order to integrate data with information collected on related transactions.

**Trade Analysis.**— Work was begun on a revision of the export and import price indexes, to improve the sample of commodities and the weighting system used, and to transform the indexes to the Bureau's general post-war reference base (1949 = 100). A preliminary survey of discrepancies between Canadian and foreign trade statistics was underway.

The regular annual and semi-annual issues of the *Review of Foreign Trade* were published and articles were prepared for *Canada 1953*, the *Canadian Statistical Review*, and *Foreign Trade*.

## Labour and Prices

### Employment

The 1951 reports, *Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls* and *Annual Review of Man-hours and Hourly Earnings*, were published as well as the monthly bulletins on these subjects. The final results of the October 1951 annual survey of earnings and hours of men and women in manufacturing were published. Progress was made in collecting and editing the 1952 annual reports on these subjects.

Substantial progress was made in converting the index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries to the new 1949 base, and calculation of individual 1949 base figures for the approximately 25,000 establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys was virtually completed. The list of industries for which information on these subjects is currently published was reviewed. As a result, it was decided to make some substitutions and to add a few industries of growing importance to the Canada, provincial, and city tables which will be published in the new series on the 1949 base.

Efforts were made to obtain monthly statistics of employment and payrolls from a sample of small manufacturing plants, designed and selected by the Special Surveys Division. Certain changes were effected in the tables published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings, to meet public demand for additional industry and area figures. Preparation of data for the 1952 annual review on these subjects was begun.

Many inquiries for special material were received from other government departments, employers, labour unions, and public relations organizations. The demand for data to use in wage negotiations was especially heavy.

### Unemployment Insurance

The monthly *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* was issued regularly. Weekly, monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual reports on the operations of the National Employment Service were released.

Monthly reports on *Benefit Years Established and Terminated* were issued regularly. The annual report on *Current Benefit Years Under the Unemployment Insurance Act* for the calendar year 1949 was published, the 1950 report was completed as were tabulations for the year 1951. A special tabulation of Benefit Statistics was prepared for the meetings of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee in July.

The semi-annual reports on *Hirings and Separation Rates in Certain Industries* were published.

Tabulations based on the 1951 sample of the insured population were completed and printed. Lists of establishments having one or more insured employees and employing ten or more persons were published for the Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions.

### Prices

The construction of the new Consumer Price Index, up to and including August 1952, was completed. The new series was released on October 23 with the publication of a special report entitled *Consumer Price Index, January 1949-August 1952*. This introductory report contained a statement of the reasons for the new index, a general description of it, the complete weighting diagram and index figures from Jan. 2, 1949 to Aug. 1, 1952, with numerical and graphical comparisons with the Cost-of-Living Index.

Subsequent to the introduction of the Consumer Price Index, senior staff devoted considerable time to problems of converting wage contracts to use of the new index. Draft material outlining possible methods of contract conversion was prepared and assistance given in individual cases. A large volume of inquiries concerning the new index was answered.

Simultaneous calculation and publication of both the Consumer Price Index and the Cost-of-Living Index was begun in October, and, in order to allow time for transition to the new series, it was decided that the Cost-of-Living Index would be published through September 1953.

The publication of the new series for Canada marked a turning-point in the work of the retail prices unit. With the end of the revision program in sight, greater emphasis was placed on production, organization, and

research. New card records of commodity prices and price relatives on the 1949 base were initiated and a reorganization of the staff more in line with the main fields of consumer prices was carried forward.

Considerable progress was made on the revision of eight city indexes to the same basis as the Consumer Price Index and on a study of differences in patterns of seasonal consumption of food. A special study of comparative price levels in St. John's, Newfoundland, and the urban mainland of Canada was completed.

The Chief of the Section addressed several organizations on the subject of the new Consumer Price Index. Public relations affecting this Index have become a matter of considerable consequence.

A manual on methods of price collection was prepared and sent to regional offices for the use of staff engaged in price collection. Two officers of the staff held a series of regional conferences on price collection, which were attended by DBS staff in each region. The meetings covered all phases of price collection, from head office methods of editing prices to on-the-job instruction in specification pricing.

Work continued on the construction of a new index of building-material prices. Index calculations were completed and this series should be ready for publication within six months.

In addition to the regular output of current weekly and monthly indexes of wholesale and security prices, final revisions for the year 1952 were carried through for wholesale price index series. Statements were prepared in reply to inquiries for prices information also a number of special tabulations for purposes of deflating various Bureau value series.

A program of continuous liaison was instituted between the Prices Section and the National Income Section on the use of the price indexes in deflation of national account statistics. The first report of the liaison committee was submitted.

In connection with indexes compiled for allowance purposes, the International Prices Statistician of the Section visited eighteen posts in Europe where he learned at first hand the conditions encountered by Canadian government personnel.

### **Central Staff**

A satisfactory start was made on the processing of data from a new small sample continuous family expenditure survey. This project is being carried out in co-operation with the Special Surveys Division. It will serve a number of purposes including provision of data required for a continuing review of the Consumer Price Index weighting system. A final reference paper on the 1947-48 family expenditure survey was made ready for pub-



lication. The usual work on the preparation of labour income estimates was continued and progress was made on a review of bench-mark material in this field derived from the 1951 Census.

### Mechanical Tabulation

Regular monthly tabulations relating to the following were carried out: exports, imports, unemployment insurance benefits established and terminated, employment and payrolls, man-hours and wages, tourists, housing starts and completions, manpower, sickness in the Civil Service, shipping, Victorian Order of Nurses, immigration, and film distribution (National Film Board). The usual monthly indexes of births, marriages, deaths, and immigration were also provided.

The following tabulating programs were completed: census of welfare institutions, 1951 sickness survey; unemployment insurance benefits established in 1951, unemployment insurance benefits terminated in 1951, 1951 census of reformatories, 1951 immigration tabulations, a survey of family and individual incomes, 1951 report on farm implements and machinery, 1951 report on hours and earnings of manufacturing establishments, a survey of influenza in the Civil Service, tabulations relating to contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Commission during 1947-48, tabulations relating to benefits paid by the Unemployment Insurance Commission during 1947, 1951 family household tabulations, 1951 hotels, 1951 repair and capital expenditures, 1950 census of construction, 1952 unemployment insurance corpus tabulations, 1952 supplementary U.I.C. benefits, 1951 tuberculosis institutions, 1950 mental institutions, 1951 indictable crimes, 1951 juvenile delinquents, register of physicians, Newfoundland shorefish prices survey, 1953 forecast of repair and capital expenditure, and 1951 statistics of births, deaths, and marriages.

The punching and verification of cards for all persons enumerated during the 1921 Census was completed and the temporary staff and equipment used in connection with this work were released on Sept. 30. A test is being made to determine whether an index using Soundex Code or an ordinary alphabetic index should be compiled for use in making "Proof of Age" searches.

New work undertaken included: Quarterly Trade Statistics for the United Nations, an Annual Teachers' Report, and Monthly Immigration Forecast Tabulations for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

During the year a considerable number of older machines were replaced by more up-to-date verifying machines. An order was placed with International Business Machines Company for one of their newest type key-punch and key-verifying machines. It will be tested under actual working conditions in order to determine whether the replacement of present equipment is justified.



## Public Finance and Transportation

### Federal and Provincial Finance

Four regular annual publications on financial statistics of provincial governments were released. These were the two reports, *Direct and Indirect Debt* and *Revenue and Expenditure*, which provide final figures for the fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1950. Heretofore these were published as one report. The two memoranda, which provide condensed summaries of revenue and expenditure, were published for the succeeding two years. These were *Preliminary Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure, 1951* and *Summary of Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 1952*.

Information supplied each year to the Senate Finance Committee and others dealing with revenue and expenditure of all governments in Canada was distributed on a much wider scale than heretofore. Statistics of a similar nature, but in a more detailed form, were supplied to the Committees on Provincial-Municipal Relations in both Ontario and Manitoba.

Information dealing with the principal taxes and rates of all governments in Canada was also prepared for the first time in the form of a Special Compilation. Over thirty other special assignments were completed during the period.

The fifth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics was held at Ottawa in May 1952 to discuss the form and content of provincial public accounts and was attended by representatives of the Committee on Government Accounts of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. The Continuing Committee on Provincial Finance Statistics and the Committee on Government Accounts of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants held joint meetings in August at which were present also representatives from the Canadian Bankers' Association, the Investment Dealers' Association, and the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association. The *Continuing Committee Report* and the *Report on the Fifth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics* were printed and distributed to provincial officials and others concerned. A Reference Book containing all the decisions of Conferences on provincial financial statistics was printed in loose-leaf form and distributed.

A second meeting of the Continuing Committee appointed by the 1952 Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics was held in November to discuss further the form and content of provincial public accounts and to review previous Conference decisions with the Committee on Government Accounts of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

The Division continued its collection and analysis of data on provincial finance for the purpose of quarterly estimates of national income. Considerable progress was made towards obtaining full co-operation from all provinces in this undertaking. Capital expenditure survey reporting

forms dealing with the years ending Mar. 31, 1953 and 1954, were distributed to all provincial governments and returns were received from nine provinces.

### **Municipal Finance**

The report, *Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments 1950*, was published. Provincial and municipal reports were edited and material compiled for interim and final reports on municipal finance statistics for 1951.

The French edition of the revised *Manual of Instructions on Municipal Accounting and Reporting* was received from the Queen's Printer and copies of both English and French editions were sent to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics for distribution to municipal finance officers and auditors.

Provincial departments and individual municipalities were circularized for estimates of capital repair and maintenance expenditure for 1952 and 1953, and these were compiled for the General Assignments Division.

As recommended by the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics, a ten-year projection of estimated populations of all Canadian municipalities was prepared. Municipalities were also classified by type and size, according to the 1951 Census, for statistical purposes.

Surveys of municipal salaries and wages and sinking fund earnings were carried on.

### **Government Employment and Payrolls**

The annual report, *Federal Civil Service Employment and Payrolls*, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1952, was published. Publication of the new monthly series, effective April 1952, of Federal Government employment statistics, titled *Government of Canada Employment and Payrolls*, was commenced in January. Data for the months of April to December 1952 were published before the year end. Data for subsequent months were processed progressively as received from Treasury Board. An "Explanatory Memorandum" relating to this new series of statistics was also prepared for distribution with the first issue. Comparative analyses of data on the new basis with that of the previous survey of Federal employment and payrolls were undertaken for the purpose of enabling other Divisions in the Bureau to adjust indexes. At the request of the Treasury Board, special analysis of data was also compiled for the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

A special analysis of Federal Government expenditures on salaries and wages in the Province of British Columbia for 1952 was completed for that Province. Routine work was continued on Provincial Government employment and payroll data. Special attention was directed to ironing out organizational and procedural problems in the procuring and analysis of

returns from the Provinces of Manitoba and Newfoundland, which commenced regular reporting for January 1952. Analysis and commentary on employment and payroll data provided by these two Provinces were referred to the provincial authorities concerned for comment. Reporting and analysis of provincial employment data now being received is being maintained on a current basis. A special analysis of these statistics was provided to the Province of Manitoba for use in a study of the civil service of that Province.

### Transportation

Annual reports issued during the year included: *Highway Statistics, 1950; Summary of Monthly Operating Revenues, 1951 for Railways; Summary of Monthly Transit Reports, 1951; Warehousing, 1950; Preliminary Civil Aviation, 1951; Central Electric Stations, 1950; Motor Vehicle Registrations, 1951; Express Statistics, 1951; Canadian National Railways, 1923-1951; Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1923-1951; Canal Statistics, 1951; Telegraph and Cable Statistics, 1951; International Bridge, Ferry and Tunnel Statistics, 1951; The Motor Vehicle, 1951; Shipping Report, 1951; Steam Railways, 1951, Part I; Telephone Statistics, 1951; and Motor Carriers, Freight and Passenger, 1950.* In addition, the regular weekly and monthly editions were produced.

The increasing demands from railways, trucking associations, government authorities and others interested in Canadian transportation, for additional information and for more complete coverage concerning road transport prompted an endeavour to improve existing statistics. An appraisal of the situation was made for the Bureau during the summer months by W.J. Waines, Dean of Arts and Sciences of the University of Manitoba, and his recommendations are under study by officers of the Division.

Following advice that the Board of Transport Commissioners had appointed a firm of chartered accountants to prescribe a uniform system of accounts for railways, meetings were held with representatives of other Sections of the Bureau concerned with certain aspects of railway statistics with a view to co-ordinating the Bureau's overall requirements for statistical data in relation to any new accounting system. An outline of the needs of these Sections together with copies of statistical forms and questionnaires currently being used were transmitted to the railway auditors. Representations were also made to the Railway Association of Canada as to the desirability of setting up committees representative of all interests concerned to study and report on desirable improvements in the classification of commodities for railway traffic statistics and the classification of railway employees and their compensation.

Requests for freight-rate increases and for wage and salary adjustments coupled with studies on freight-rate equalization brought many inquiries for data on freight traffic and other railway statistics. Statistics were supplied to the Alberta Government, the Railways and Railway Brotherhoods, the United Grain Growers, Canadian Federation of Agriculture and others. Hearings of the Board of Transport Commissioners on



railway level-crossing problems also evoked demands from interested parties for much detail, historical and current, on railway crossing accidents, protection of crossings, etc. Material was furnished the Railway Association of Canada for their study on rail-truck competition. A special tabulation was prepared for the Fuels Controller on consumption of fuels by railways and the electric power industry. Assistance was given the Canadian Automotive Transportation Association, Canadian Good Roads Association and others in their publicity campaigns.

Assistance was given to the Departments of Defence Production, Resources and Development, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the Shawinigan Water and Power Commission and others interested in hydro progress and future electric-power requirements. Special tabulations embracing traffic through the North Atlantic to and from Canadian Atlantic ports during the five danger months were prepared for the Canadian delegation to the North Atlantic Ice Patrol Meeting at Washington scheduled for early April. Requests for aviation express statistics were received in connection with the public hearings of the Air Transport Board on the application of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines for a licence to transport cargo between Montreal and Vancouver. The Department of National Defence was also assisted in the preparation of a bulletin on Canada's Sea Trade.

Meetings were held with representatives of the Canadian Maritime Commission, the Canadian Construction Association, and the Canada Good Roads Association, in connection with shipping and highway transport statistics. Liaison continued with the Railway Association of Canada and the accountants employed by the Board of Transport Commissioners, on a revision of railway accounting. Committees on the classification of commodities carried as railway freight and of railway employees were set up by the Association. The work of the Committee on freight classification was nearly complete and awaited joint discussion.

Preliminary exploratory work was conducted on the possibility of doing a "pilot" survey of motor-carrier freight transport in a representative area following the recommendations resulting from the study last summer of this and related problems in the field of highway transport statistics conducted by the University of Manitoba.

## Research and Development

### National Income and Related Work

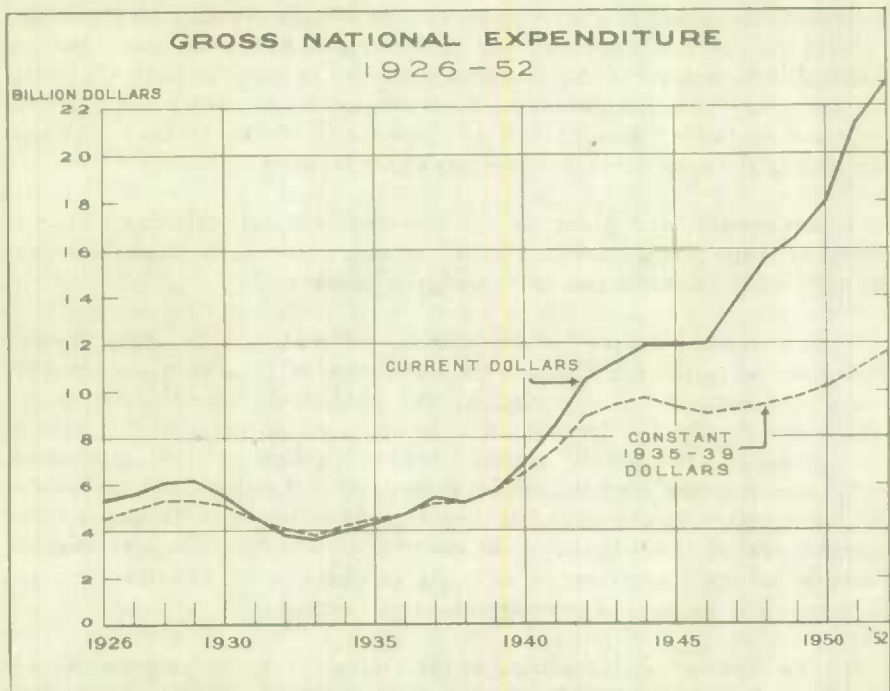
The 1951 estimates of National Income, Gross National Product, and Gross National Expenditure were revised and published in the report *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Revised Preliminary 1951*. Also published was *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary 1952*. This material together with a number of additional tables and charts was used in the annual report of the Bank of Canada and in the White Paper giving the economic background to the annual Budget Speech.



Another task was the preparation of quarterly National Accounts estimates preparatory to general publication in 1953. In connection with the quarterly estimates, data back to the year 1947 were revised and brought up to date in each sector of the National Accounts. The data were seasonally adjusted and deflated, meetings were held to discuss methodological and statistical problems, a written description of sources and methods was prepared for publication, and an analysis of the data was begun. The work on this project is continuing.

The Bureau's commitments under the terms of the 1947 Tax Rental Agreement were wound up, and the final certificates required to recalculate preliminary tax rental payments of the previous five years were issued by the Dominion Statistician. In addition, discussions with officers of the Department of Finance regarding the statistical basis for a new Taxation Agreement with the provinces were completed. Certificates were issued by the Dominion Statistician to those provinces which had signed the Agreement with the Federal Government.

The Chief of the Section prepared a paper, "National Accounts in Canada", for the Inter-American Seminar on National Income which met in Santiago, Chile, in January 1953. The monograph, *Government Transactions Related to the National Accounts 1926-1951*, was published. An article entitled "Economic Conditions at the Close of 1952" was prepared for publication in *Canada 1953*. Twelve monthly articles on current economic conditions were prepared for the Canadian Statistical Review.



Work progressed on a number of continuing projects, such as the inter-industry commodity relationships study, the quarterly corporation profits study, and the size distribution of incomes of families and of individuals.

### Business Statistics

Reference Paper No. 34, *Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1951*, was published in conjunction with the December 1953 issue of the *Canadian Statistical Review* which contained an explanatory article together with the extension of the new indexes to the current period.

Quarterly volume index from 1949 to 1952 by industries for all sectors of the economy were constructed from available volume data for comparison with deflated Gross National Expenditure and to evaluate the contribution of individual industries to the volume of national production. The work sheets were developed to continue this work on a current basis in conjunction with the placing of both the current and constant dollar estimates of the national accounts on a quarterly basis.

Work was continued on reconstruction of the preliminary estimates of real output for all industries for the period 1935-49. The construction of a net volume index of agricultural production for the period was practically completed and progress was continued in the preparation of indexes for other sectors of the economy.

Progress was also recorded in the construction of bench-mark net indexes of industrial production from Census of Industry data for the period 1946-51 on the new base of 1949 = 100. Research was initiated into the possibility of extending the monthly collection of quantity data for use in the index of those industries, such as chemicals, for which little current data are available. Results will be turned over to the Industry and Merchandising Division for implementation where feasible.

Assistance was given to the interdepartmental committee on productivity in the preparation of a technical report on concepts and statistical methods for the construction of productivity indexes.

The report, *Survey of Production, 1938-1950*, containing revised series according to the Standard Classification of Industries and incorporating new methods of compilation, was published. Special articles and tables for the *Canada Year Book 1954* and *Canada 1953* on this subject were prepared. The annual report, *Cheques Cashied in Clearing Centres, 1952*, was prepared for publication. It contains definitions and analysis of the survey made by the Canadian Bankers' Association in January 1953 of cheques cashed in all banks of the country. As a result of this survey, the coverage of the current series is being extended to 17 additional centres to compensate for loss of coverage since pre-war.

The preparation and editing of the tables for the monthly and weekly editions of the *Canadian Statistical Review* was continued, as was the

computation of the new current index of industrial production. Preparations were made for the publication of a supplement to the *Canadian Statistical Review* which will be printed shortly. Monthly reports on *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres* and quarterly reports on *Commercial Failures* were also issued.

## Special Surveys

### Regional Offices

The Regional Offices organized and carried out the field work of the seven Labour Force Surveys (nos. 27-33) conducted during the year. In September 1952 the Bureau was directed to increase the frequency of the Labour Force Surveys from quarterly to monthly. Commencing in November five monthly surveys (nos. 29-33) were carried out during the balance of the fiscal year. In order to maintain this field operation, the areas of responsibility were revised and new Regional Offices were created in Edmonton and in Ottawa-Hull with a consequent increase in field representative positions. A new sample based on 1951 data was introduced in the field in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.

In conjunction with the 26th Labour Force Survey, supplementary surveys were made of non-farm incomes and of heating equipment and fuel. In conjunction with the 27th Labour Force Survey, supplementary surveys were made on housing characteristics and farm wages. Special surveys on interprovincial migration and on mortgages, farm equipment, labour and expenses were carried out, partly in conjunction with the 27th Survey and partly in additional sample areas. A special survey was made to obtain data on differentials between rents paid for controlled and uncontrolled living accommodation. Work was carried out in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Section of the Bureau on a sample survey to enlarge the 1951 Census of Fisheries data. A survey on radios, telephones, and household electrification was done as a supplement to the 28th Labour Force Survey. A monthly survey of approximately 200 households from coast to coast was commenced to obtain data on family income and expenditure.

Overdue reports were collected for other Divisions of the Bureau including the 1951 Census of Distribution returns. Of a total of over 8,400 of the former sent to the Regional Offices for collection, less than 600 remained uncollected at the close of activities and of a total of about 28,000 of the latter, only about 1,400 remained uncollected. In addition, about 3,000 monthly and quarterly reports were collected on the same basis.

### Field Administration

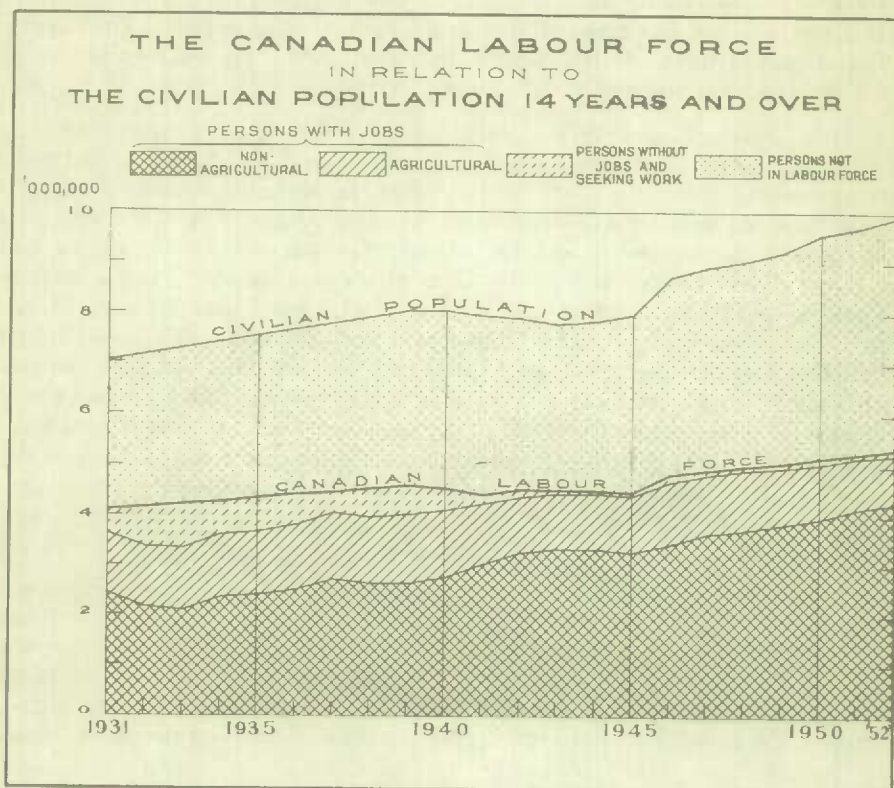
Enumerators' claims for information submitted for seven Labour Force Surveys, the Survey of Starts and Completions, Survey of Family Expenditures and Census of Distribution were processed and cheques dispatched. Regular monthly expense claims from part-time prices representatives were received and cheques obtained and mailed.



The collection dockets for overdue Bureau reports were distributed to Regional Offices. Regular follow-up work was carried on in connection with these dockets.

### Operations

Along with the increase in frequency of the Labour Force Surveys, the Bureau was directed to accelerate the processing so that results would be available within  $4\frac{1}{2}$  weeks from the start of enumeration. This schedule has been maintained. Based on data obtained at the same time as the Labour Force information, the rental index was compiled up to February 1953 and has been placed on a monthly basis. The regular monthly survey of new residential construction was carried on. Material from the special survey on interprovincial migration and other supplementary surveys was compiled.



### Sampling and Analysis

The regular rotation and revision of the Labour Force sample were continued during the year. In addition, the new sample based on 1951 Census data was completed for all provinces except Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. A sample was designed and selected for a survey of apartment rents and the results of this survey were compiled and analysed.



Work was continued on the sample of small establishments not covered at present in the collection of employment and payrolls data. A sample was designed and selected for a survey of heights and weights to be conducted by the Department of National Health and Welfare. Tabulation of results of the matching check between Labour Force Survey and Census data was completed and the analysis of variance of Labour Force Survey estimates was continued.



## APPENDIX

### Representation at Meetings and Conferences

The Dominion Statistician was Director of the United Nations International Seminar on Statistical Organization and presided at the meetings of the IASI Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics, both of which were held in the Bureau in the fall of 1952. He was Chairman of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics, held in the Bureau in January. He attended the 27th session of the International Statistical Institute, a meeting of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, and the annual meetings of the American Statistical Association, the Royal Society of Canada, and the Canadian Political Science Association.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician attended the meeting of the United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics and a meeting of the American Hospital Association.

The Senior Research Statistician attended the Summer Institute of the Society of Social Research. His assistant attended two meetings of the Advisory Board on Air Pollution.

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

Advisory Committee on Agricultural Economics, Ontario Research Council.

Agriculture Department's Production Conference.

Canadian Association of Nurserymen.

Continuing Committee, Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics.

Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Production.

Interdepartmental Committee on Fruit and Vegetable Statistics.

National Dairy Council.

Ontario Creamery Association.

Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association.

Outlook Conference, United States Department of Agriculture.

#### Education

Canadian Association of University Business Officers.

Canadian Educational Association.

Conference on Adult Education.

Dominion-Provincial Conference on Education Statistics.

National Conference of Canadian Universities.

**General Assignments**

- Canadian Construction Association.
- Canadian Good Roads Association.

**Health and Welfare**

- American Public Health Association.
- Canadian Association of Social Workers.
- Canadian Penal Association.
- Canadian Public Health Association.
- Canadian Welfare Council.
- Committee on Health Insurance of the Canadian Welfare Council.
- Committee on the Provision and Financing of Health Services for Canadians.
- Dominion Council of Health.
- Dominion-Provincial Meeting of Venereal Disease Control Directors.
- Dominion-Provincial Meeting of Workmen's Compensation Boards on Statistics of Industrial Accidents and Illness.
- Health Insurance Committee of the Canadian Welfare Council.
- Hospital Accounting Institutes of Alberta, Manitoba, the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.
- Legal Committee of the Canadian Social Research Council.
- New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging.
- Program Committee of the International Conference of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics.
- Program Preparatory Committee of the World Health Organization.
- United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.
- Vital Statistics Council for Canada.

**Industry and Merchandising**

- Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association.
- Canadian Food Processors Association.
- Canadian Manufacturers Association.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.
- Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.
- Chemical Institute of Canada.
- Dominion-Provincial Wildlife Conference.
- Independent Public Accountants Association.
- Prospectors and Developers Association.
- Sixth Commonwealth Forestry Conference.
- Woodlands Section, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

**International Trade**

- Canadian Manufacturers Association, Export Study Group.
- Canadian Tourist and Publicity Bureaus.
- Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference.
- National Foreign Trade Council (New York).



**Labour and Prices**

Canadian Manufacturers Association.  
Canadian Political Science Association.  
Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Industrial Relations Section.  
Silk and Rayon Institute.

**Public Finance and Transportation**

Association of American Railways.  
Canadian Association of Liquor Commissioners.  
Canadian Automotive Transportation Association.  
Canadian Committee, World Power Conference.  
Canadian Good Roads Association.  
Canadian Tax Foundation.  
Committee on the Classification of Railway Carloadings Reports.  
Conference of Municipal Finance Officers Association.  
Continuing Committee on Provincial Finance Statistics.  
Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Finance Statistics.  
Federal Government Accountants Association (Washington).  
Institute of Public Administration of Canada.  
International Civil Aviation Organization.  
Meeting of Provincial Statisticians and Highway Department Officials.  
Municipal Finance Clerks and Officers Association.  
National Committee on Governmental Accounting.  
Ontario Municipal Clerks and Finance Officers Association.  
Railway Association of Canada.  
World Power Conference.

**Research and Development**

Conference on Income and Wealth.  
Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics.

In addition, numerous meetings were held with other government officials, federal, provincial, and municipal; with correspondents and business executives; and 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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