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Annual

Report of the

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



For the Fiscal Year
ended March 31, 1954

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1954



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

*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, 1954.

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, Canada
May 31, 1954

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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, 1954, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics endeavoured to perform with efficiency and economy the task entrusted to it by the Statistics Act, namely —

“to collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general condition of the people”.

This task has been greatly facilitated by our new functional building specially designed for statistical work.

Work on the 1951 Census is well on the way to completion. Of the final volumes, two on Population, two on Agriculture, two on the Labour Force and one on Housing and Families were published during the year and preparation of the remaining volumes is well advanced.

Since the organization, taking, and compiling of the census is such a large and costly undertaking, it is important that research be carried out and tests made of new methods which might speed up the work and reduce the cost of operation. During the year several experiments were carried out with the object of improving further the procedures used.

Under the joint direction of the Dominion Statistician and the Director of the United States Bureau of the Census, a meeting, attended by officials of the two Bureaus, was held in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the week of June 22-26 to discuss the possibilities of a continuing programme of examination with regard to census problems common to the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

It was agreed that a Canada-United States Census Study Organization consisting of senior officials of the two Bureaus should be established on a continuing basis and should keep under review the place of censuses and of comprehensive sample surveys in the social and economic structure of the two nations. The immediate considerations are techniques and subject matter in relation to requirements for data to avoid needless expenditure of time and substance and to accelerate release of information.

It was further agreed that most questions required specialized treatment by small groups experienced in specific fields and that small working groups should be established in each organization to investigate all material available and exchange information preliminary to consideration by the full study organization. A committee composed of two members

from each Bureau was set up to co-ordinate the efforts of the working groups and to consider the proper timing of further meetings of the full organization.

Several Bureau officers participated in a round table discussion on "Social Implications of the 1951 Census" held in the University of Toronto, November 20-22. A number of special compilations of census material were prepared for this purpose.

In September 1953, Treasury Board decided that the 1940 National Registration records should be microfilmed in the interest of economy. These records are becoming increasingly useful for proof of age in connection with Old Age Security and Assistance as well as for delayed Birth Certificate purposes. The Bureau was requested to undertake this task.

The National Registration records amount to approximately nine million master cards. At the end of March, 1954, approximately three and one-half million or 40 per cent of the records had been processed for microfilming. It is anticipated that the whole microfilming operation will be completed by the end of 1954.

Searches from these records have totalled approximately 13,000 since November 1953. Approximately 2,600 requests per month from 20 regular Old Age Security and Old Age Assistance points across Canada are received. Information is also supplied to the R.C.M.P. and other Government Departments who find that the information on these records assists them in various ways.

The Advisory Board of Publications continued to review the Bureau's publishing programme with a view to eliminating publications whose usefulness has declined, ensuring that each new publication is fully justified, achieving further economies through consolidation of material and, in general, improving the quality and format of Bureau publications.

Although economy must ever be kept in mind, the Bureau's work programme and the publication of the results thereof must not stand still. The primary and continuing function of a national statistical system is to provide the quantitative information necessary for an intelligent understanding of the economic and social structure of the nation, the forces which activate it, and their interrelationships. Hence the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be ever on the alert to the changing economic and social scene. The rapid expansion of the Canadian economy, the effects on our social structure of the addition of large numbers of immigrants to our population, and the increasing emphasis on social welfare give rise to insistent demands for more and better statistics. Some examples may be cited.

With the development of pipe lines for oil and gas it became necessary to have statistics on this increasingly important mode of transport. Monthly and annual reports on pipe line operations were inaugurated during the year under review.

The increasingly widespread recognition of the National Accounts as an essential background for analysing problems of public policy and

those of a business nature and the consequent demand for more current information led to the inauguration of quarterly estimates of the National Accounts.

Another major development during the year was the publication of quarterly statistics on the Canadian balance of international payments. Demand for these statistics has been augmented in recent years by the existence of fluctuating exchange rates for the Canadian dollar and the public interest in the principal factors of supply and demand in Canada's foreign exchange transactions.

During the year consumer price indexes for nine city or city combinations were published for the first time. These series utilize the same concepts and techniques employed in constructing the consumer price index for Canada which had its inception in the preceding year.

Frequent demands are made on the Bureau for the provision of historical statistical series to facilitate analyses of various kinds. A *Statistical Supplement to the Canadian Statistical Review*, published for the first time during the year under review, consolidates for reference purposes all the data for the years 1926-52 previously published in separate issues of the Review. This has met with widespread favourable comment and it is planned to issue such supplements biennially.

The amendments to the Statistics Act, assented to March 31, 1953, have enabled the resumption of publication of lists of the names, addresses, and types of products of firms or businesses (provided particulars comprised in any individual return are not revealed).

In the field of social statistics, additions to the Bureau's publishing programme during the year under review included an annual report on Notifiable Diseases and monthly and annual reports on Home Nursing Services prepared in collaboration with the Victorian Order of Nurses. The increasing importance of immigration and its effects on Canada's social structure led to the inauguration of a series of annual reports on the characteristics of persons granted Canadian citizenship.

A meeting with representatives of various organizations and interested government departments was held in the Bureau in March to discuss the desirability of continuing the forecast surveys of the hydro electric power industry; which had previously been carried out by the Department of Defence Production, and the co-ordination of these surveys with the work of the Bureau in the field of hydro electric power statistics. The consensus was that an official forecast survey would meet all the needs set forth at the meeting; that it would be desirable to have such a survey designed and carried out along the lines of the similar types of surveys that are being done in the United States; and that the statistical results would be of continuing interest not only to the industry at large but to government as well. A Committee was set up to lay the groundwork for development of the forecast survey in Canada along the lines proposed.

Other important conferences held in the Bureau during the year included the Sixth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics, June 15-17, and the Sixth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics, October 26-28.

The Dominion Statistician attended the meeting of the International Labour Organization at Geneva, January 25-29, as Statistical Expert from Canada. The purpose of this meeting was to advise the Officers of the Governing Body in connection with the determination of the Member States of chief industrial importance. The Dominion Statistician also attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, of which he was President, held in London, Ontario, June 3-5, and the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association held in Washington, December 27-31. At this meeting he was elected President of the American Statistical Association for 1954. He addressed the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants at Peterborough in March. The Assistant Dominion Statistician was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the 28th Session of the International Statistical Institute held in Rome, September 6-12.

During the year six United Nations Fellows—two from Colombia, one from Brazil, one from Burma, one from Haiti, and one from Israel; a Fellow of the Division of International Health (U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare) from India; and three statisticians, one from Pakistan and two from Australia, under the Point IV Training Programme spent part of their training period in the Bureau studying its organization and methods. A group of French statisticians of the Population Statistics Division of INSEE, under the sponsorship of the Mutual Security Agency in Washington, D.C., visited the Bureau to study census organization and methods. Other visitors from foreign countries included statisticians and statistical students from India, Pakistan, Formosa, Burma, Egypt, and Mexico.

The Director of the Census Division, who had been loaned to the Government of Colombia for six months to supervise the compilation of its Census, completed his assignment on December 31. The Senior Research Statistician, who had been loaned to the Republic of Indonesia for one year as General Statistical Expert of the Government Planning Bureau of that country, completed his assignment on February 28. The Chief of the Population Section of the Census Division was loaned to the Government of Pakistan as Demographic Statistician for six months.

The improved organization and methods instituted in recent years continue to bear fruit. Despite considerable expansion in the Bureau's programme, the regular staff at March 31, 1954, was 1,306, a decrease of 13 from the total at the same date a year ago. The 1951 Census staff totalled 63 at March 31, 1954, a decrease of 116 from the same date in 1953.

H. Marshall

H. Marshall,
Dominion Statistician.

Ottawa, Canada
May 3, 1954

DETAILED REVIEW

Administration

The Administration Division continued to study and apply the principles of up-to-date organization and methods to ensure the use of the most efficient equipment, to improve work-flows, eliminate superfluous operations, standardize questionnaires and forms, better working conditions and, in general, to improve the business aspects of the Bureau's activities.

Personnel

The Personnel Section dealt with problems concerning establishment, recruitment, pay, promotions, reassignments, and related matters and maintained close liaison with the Civil Service Commission.

The regular staff of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at March 31, 1954 was 1,306, a decrease of thirteen from the total at the same date in 1953. Additions during the year numbered 236 and separations 249. The 1951 census staff totalled 63 at March 31, 1954, a decrease of 116 over the same date in 1953. Additions to the census staff during the year numbered 27 and separations 143. During the year the Bureau conducted 99 promotion competitions.

A substantial amount of work was done in the reorganization of records to cope with the Public Service Superannuation Act which came into effect January 1, 1954.

A Suggestion Award Committee was formed - 19 suggestions were received, 13 were rejected and 6 are still under consideration.

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 13,466 as compared with 14,935 during the preceding year.

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.

Office Services

Vari-type, stenographic, addressograph, supplies, mail, and messenger services were maintained.

The Drafting Section prepared 1,330 economic charts, maps, diagrams, and various illustrations for the divisions of the Bureau and other departments and agencies of the Government.

Space has been allocated to the different divisions for the storage of semi-active and historical records. All records are being carefully examined as time permits and those of sufficient importance will be micro-filmed. The micro-filming of the National Registration records, a major project, has already been discussed. (See page 6.)

Accounts

The Accounts Section is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Estimates of funds required to operate the Bureau, the verifying and preparation of accounts for approval and submission to the Treasury Office for payment.

This Section maintains distribution records of all expenses to provide information on the operating costs of the various divisions and their sections and of the regional offices of the Bureau.

During the year seven meetings of the Committee to review the accounting requirements of the Bureau were held. Several of these meetings were in collaboration with officials of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery to review the charges for the printing of Bureau Publications. As a result of these discussions, a policy was established by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery whereby government departments which order large quantities of various publications will be charged on the basis of the actual printing cost, rather than a portion of the selling price. This policy should reduce the charges to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics account by approximately \$8,000 per year.

During the year a further analysis of the 1951 Decennial Census field accounts was made in order to obtain information for administrative and future estimating purposes.

In order to meet the requirements of the Public Service Superannuation Act, the work of preparing salaries records and superannuation contribution forms was undertaken.

The organization and administration of the campaigns for the Community Chest and Government of Canada Savings Bonds were conducted within the Accounts Section. In both campaigns the quota was exceeded.

Advisory Board of Publications

The Advisory Board of Publications held 17 meetings during the year. Seven reports and three memoranda were added to the regular publishing programme. Four reports and one memorandum were discontinued. The format of various publications was studied and alterations made in the interests of standardization and economy.

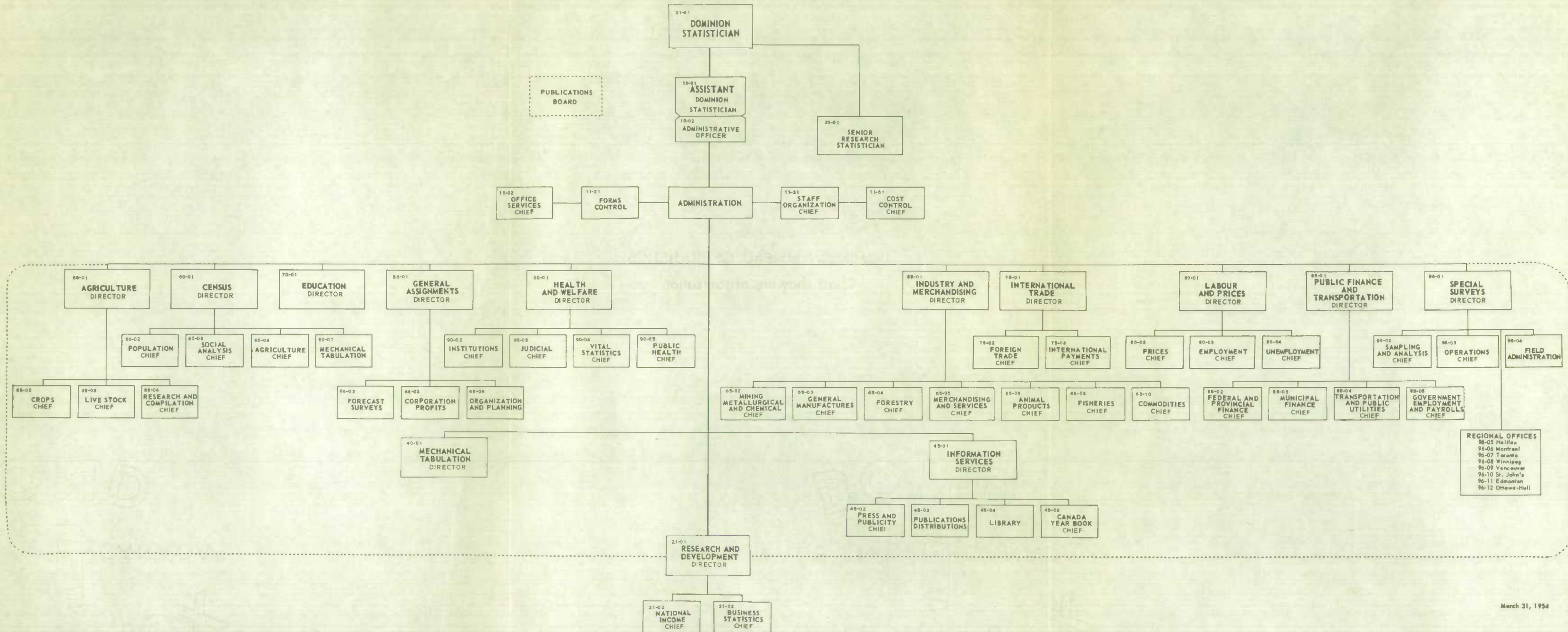
A Sub-Committee set up to examine the "Cover, Title-page, and Mast-head Design of DBS Publications" submitted several suggestions for improvement. These are now being put into practice. Another Sub-Committee was set up to study the standardization of tabular presentation. It presented proposals for standardization of vertical and horizontal rules and spacing which, it is felt, will improve the appearance and readability of tables in Bureau reports.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Chart showing organization

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL ORGANIZATION



Civil Defence

The members of the Bureau's Civil Defence Organization attended a six weeks' Civil Defence Indoctrination Course held at the National Research Council Auditorium during the latter part of January and February. This course provided the basic training for new team members as well as bringing previously trained members up-to-date on the latest developments in civil defence.

Agriculture

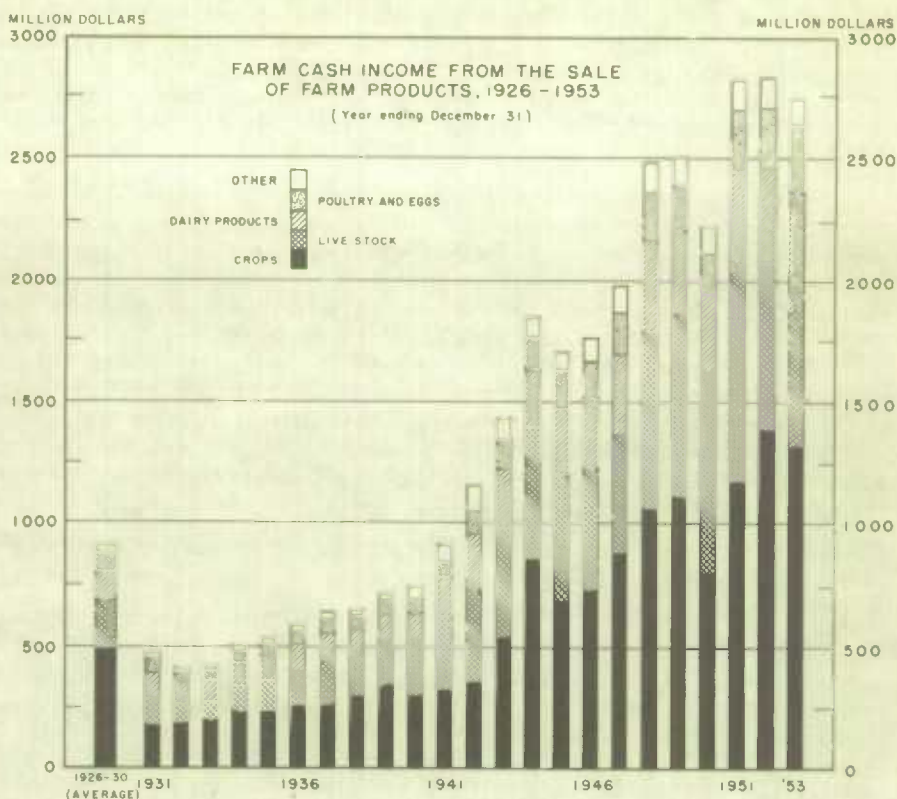
The general function of the Agriculture Division is to provide current estimates of the volume and value of production of crops, live stock and other farm products, farm utilization of such products, prices received by farmers, and farm cash and net income. The Division also collects data on the manufacture of dairy products, flour millings, oilseed crushings, and sales of nursery stock. Certain marketing data are provided through agencies such as the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. All such data are used by the Agriculture Division to provide information on utilization of farm products at home and abroad.

Current agricultural statistics at the farm level are nearly all collected through the mail questionnaire method. Specific instances are the June and December crop and live stock surveys from which estimates of crop acreages and numbers of live stock are made, seasonal crop surveys (field crops, fruit and vegetables), monthly prices, poultry and dairy surveys, and quarterly hog surveys. Most of the surveys are non-random in character and provide information only on the amount of change which has taken place from a previous period. For the most part the census provides the basic starting point or bench-mark, and data for the first year after the census are related directly to the census year, the second year related to the first and so on until a new census base is reached. This explanation is important because much time has been spent during the past two years in revising estimates for the intercensal period 1941-51. This work has not yet been completed because of the heavy drain on staff for current activities.

The census also provides the basic mailing list for the majority of the special surveys. Preparation of this list, to be used for the two major sample surveys, and its integration with the lists for special surveys continued to take a great deal of the Division's time. During the year, however, it became possible to utilize the list for selection of new correspondents on a systematic basis for regular surveys and for the random selection of names for trial probability sampling surveys.

Some extension of the work of the Agriculture Division took place during the year. At the request of the Federal Department of Agriculture, two new surveys were started in the fall of 1953, namely, a quarterly hog survey and a quarterly survey of local butcher and other non-federally inspected commercial slaughter of live stock. Plans were made during

FARM CASH INCOME, 1953



the year to speed up the publication of the June live stock survey results. More timely and more frequent statistics were requested to help forecast supplies and to provide more detailed checks on disposition in order to improve the accuracy of live stock production estimates.

The Division continued to review the needs for statistics, the methods of estimating, and the range of data to be published with inter-divisional committees within the Bureau, interdepartmental committees, and at the annual conference held with provincial statisticians. Methods continue to be investigated within the research and operating sections of the Division to the extent of resources available. A number of trial probability surveys have been undertaken this past year including surveys of crop acreages, potato yields, small fruit production, vegetable acreages, honey and maple product production. Results are being analysed with respect to accuracy, cost, and timeliness. One of the major difficulties in the work so far is the cost in time and effort of obtaining reports from correspondents who do not reply to mail questionnaires. Provincial departments have been doing some of this follow-up work as a co-operative venture. If the Bureau had to hire people to call on non-respondents for reports or to interview all those selected in a random survey, the cost for the various surveys undertaken by the Division would

be very large indeed. Improvement in estimating certain agricultural statistics is definitely needed, however, and probability sampling affords a worth while approach to such improvement and it is planned to continue this experimental work.

The Director of the Division attended the annual Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization held in Rome, Italy.

The regular publications were issued during the year. Those prepared in the Crops Section included: *The Wheat Review* (monthly), *Coarse Grains* (quarterly), *Grain Statistics* (weekly), *Grain Milling Statistics* (monthly), *The Sugar Situation* (monthly), *The Grain Trade of Canada* (annual), 23 reports in the *Crop Reporting* series, and 8 reports in the *Fruit and Vegetable Production* series.

Prepared in the Live Stock Section were annual reports on *Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics*, *Production of Poultry and Eggs*, *Production and Consumption of Meats*, *Wool Production and Supply*, *Fur Production*, *Fur Farms*, and monthly reports on egg production, stocks of fruit and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, meat, lard, etc.

Also published were reports on farm cash and net income, farm wage rates, index of farm production, prepared in the Research Section, and the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*.

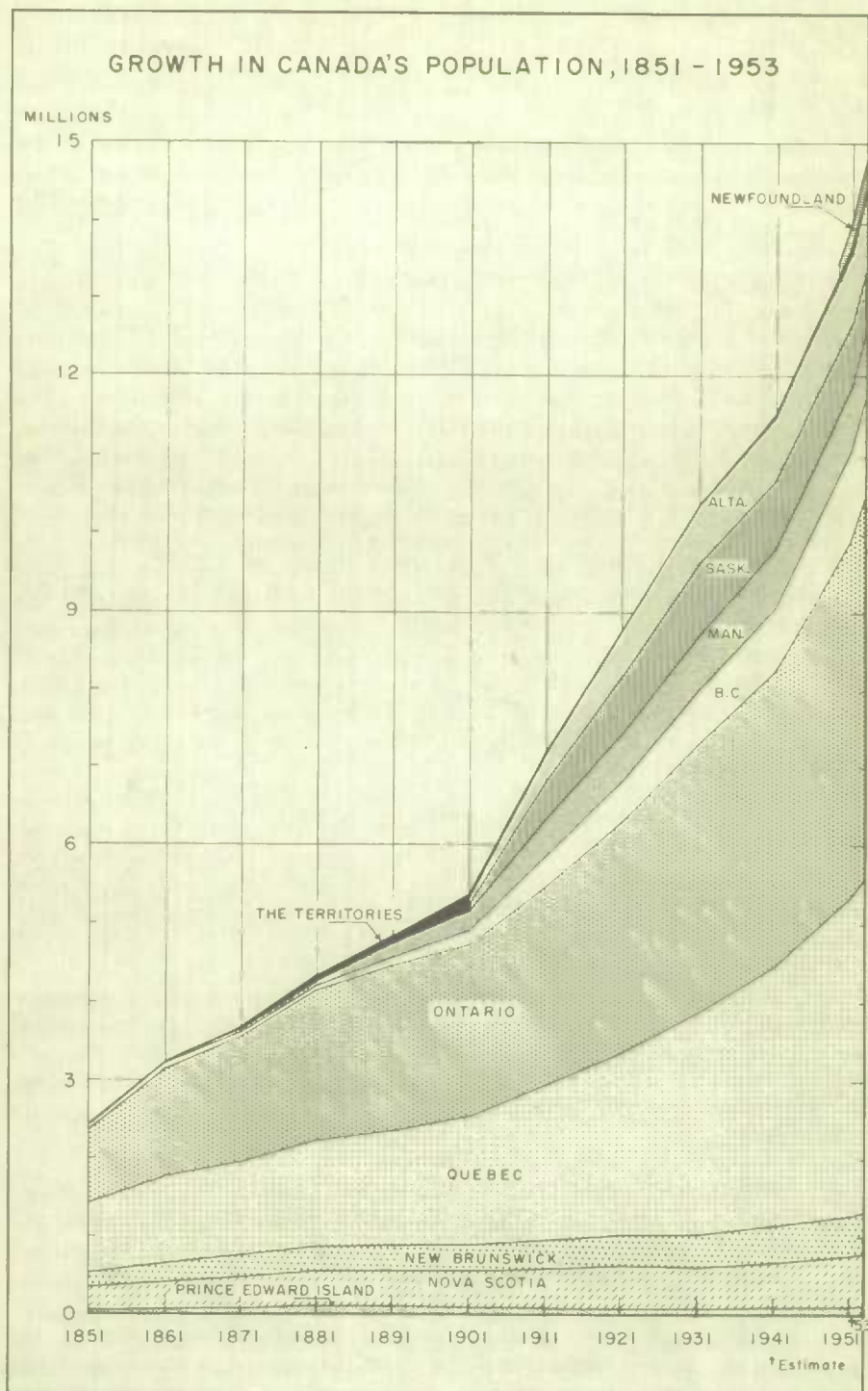
Census Division

The main function of the Census Division is organizing, taking, and analysing the Decennial Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture of Canada and the Quinquennial Censuses of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The Division is also responsible for the work of searching census records (under certain regulations to safeguard the secrecy of documents) to establish the age of applicants who cannot otherwise prove their age for Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, Blind, Veterans, and other pension schemes.

During this fiscal year the work of compilation, preparation of copy for census volumes, special bulletins, and other material was continued. As a result the following volumes became ready for distribution:

- Volume I – Population – General Characteristics.
- Volume II – Population – Cross-classifications of Characteristics.
- Volume III – Housing and Families.
- Volume IV – Labour Force – Occupations and Industries.
- Volume V – Labour Force – Earnings and Employment of Wage-earners.
- Volume VI – Agriculture – Part I and Part II.

Three special bulletins were issued, one giving the population of unincorporated villages and hamlets, the second, an estimate of households and families in 1953 and the third, the first annual report on Canadian Citizenship Statistics.



In addition, considerable work was done on the compilation and preparation of the remaining volumes of the 1951 Census.

In addition to the above compilations, the Census Division has carried out various compilations for special requests. Among many other requests were special compilations for a round table discussion of the "Social Implications of the 1951 Census" which was held at the School of Social Work of the University of Toronto and which was attended by several officers of the Division.

During the year several experiments were carried out to determine the feasibility of employing the mark-sensing principle, which was so successful in the 1951 Census of Population, for the Census of Agriculture. A test was carried out in a number of areas and the results are presently being studied and analysed. Several other experiments were carried out with the intention of improving some of the procedures used in the Census.

Recognizing the importance of international comparability in statistics and also the importance of international co-operation in this work, a "Canada-United States Census Study Organization" was instituted for the purpose of studying jointly problems of common interest in census operations. An organization meeting attended by senior officials of the United States Census Bureau and of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was held in Ottawa in June. At this meeting general problems relating to the censuses and sample surveys of the two countries were discussed. It was agreed that the immediate considerations are techniques and subject matter in relation to requirements for data to avoid needless expenditure and to accelerate release of information. Small working groups were established and co-ordinators appointed to prepare data for consideration by the full organization. Studies are presently being made of: techniques and concepts of an agriculture census; processing technique and equipment; field organization; training-office and field; geographic operations; sampling, accuracy and related subjects; enumeration techniques.

Again in recognition of the principle of international co-operation in statistics, the Director of the Division was seconded for the greater part of the year to the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations to carry out a census assignment in South America. Similarly, another officer of the Division undertook a six months assignment in Pakistan.

Officers of the Division attended various meetings such as seminars on Citizenship, on Rural De-population and other Related Matters, the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Immigration, the National Committee on Agricultural Economics, etc.

With respect to the second function of the Division, namely, the searching of census records to establish the age of persons, searches were made and over 34,000 letters furnishing proof of age were sent out.

Education

The Education Division co-ordinates the provincial statistics of education, supplementing them where necessary to attain comprehensive, comparable, nation-wide statistics, and makes analytical studies and special surveys. This involves close collaboration with the provincial Departments of Education and direct inquiry in the case of some classes of institutions.

The field includes elementary and secondary education—public and private schools, Indian schools, special schools, and classes and teacher training schools—higher education, adult education, libraries, museums, and archives.

Annual publications include: *Preliminary Statistics of Education, Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Nine Provinces*, and *University and College Enrolment Reported in the Current Year*. Biennial publications include: *Survey of Elementary and Secondary Education*, *Survey of Higher Education*, and *Survey of Libraries*.

Elementary and Secondary Education

During the year under review work was completed on the first set of new forms approved by the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1952, to be used for the academic year 1952-53. As a result, information on the destinations of students withdrawing from school will be available for six provinces instead of two and age-grade-sex tables will be available for all provinces. Further, additional tabulations have been prepared for the bulletin on *Teachers' Salaries, Qualifications and Experience*, on interprovincial movement of teachers, losses from the profession, teaching load, and teachers of special classes and subjects.

During the year the compilation of education statistics for the Province of Nova Scotia was added to the work already being done annually for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The Division also assisted in preparing financial report forms of school boards in New Brunswick.

An officer of the Division attended the annual convention of the Canadian Trustees' Association and of the Canadian Education Association. At the latter the collection of information on teacher training was discussed with the teacher-training group. As a result, forms were sent to all teacher-training schools. Most of the returns were received by the end of the fiscal year.

Special compilations were made for the *Joint Brazil-United States Economic Development Commission on Agriculture Education* and on teacher training for Unesco. At the end of the fiscal year, a survey for Unesco on the education of exceptional and handicapped children was in progress.

The *Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1951* was issued and by the end of the year preparation of the 1948-50 *Survey of Elementary and Secondary Education* and of the tabulations on private schools and business colleges for 1952-53 were close to completion.

Higher Education

The memorandum *University and College Enrolment Reported in Current Year* for 1952-53, also the 1953-54 edition, were issued during the year. The preparation of material for the *Survey of Higher Education 1950-52* was nearing completion by the end of the year.

Libraries

The material for the *Survey of Libraries, 1950-52* was prepared for the printer and preparation of a *Survey of Museums and Art Galleries* was almost completed.

General Assignments

During the year the Division continued its programme of making available forecasts and current statistical data on capital investment and initiated a new report on construction containing statistical data on a more up-to-date basis than had been possible previously. Investigation, development, and compilation of statistical material required by the Economics Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce in the study of current economic problems continued throughout the year.

Three reports on investment were prepared jointly with the Economics Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The first of these, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1953, Regional Estimates*, released early in April, contained forecast estimates of capital and repair expenditures for the current year on a provincial basis as well as information on expenditures expected in the manufacturing industry for thirteen metropolitan areas. This report was followed in July by the issue of a press release setting out the results of a sample survey of investment; this provided revised estimates of the Canadian capital investment programme for 1953.

The White Paper on capital investment, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1954* was tabled in the House of Commons on February 26, 1954. This report and the regional estimates were based on the results of two surveys covering about 18,000 establishments, together with a number of indirect surveys and independent estimates in fields which were not considered adaptable to coverage by direct survey methods. Agriculture, fishing, independent stores, and miscellaneous commercial and services groups are included in this latter category. At the year end, tabulations were being prepared for the regional estimates covering the 1954 investment intentions.

After two years of investigational work on construction statistics, a new series integrated with the capital expenditures series was released in a report entitled *Construction in Canada, 1951-1953*. Although the detail shown in this publication is much the same as that given in former Bureau reports on the construction industry, the methods used to collect and compile the data were very different from those previously in use.

First, the breakdown of the total value of construction by type of structure was collected in the capital investment surveys which formerly obtained only total outlays on construction. The figures given for average number of persons employed, salaries and wages paid, and cost of materials used were based on ratios of these items to total value of work performed which were derived from the 1951 Census of Construction and applied to the value of work figures obtained in the capital expenditures surveys. The most important advantage of the new methods is the timeliness with which the statistics of the construction industry may be released. It is now possible to provide a forecast of construction for the full year during the first half of the same year. On the other hand, probably the most serious disadvantage of the new series is the break in continuity between it and the former series. However, on balance, it is felt that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

A survey of construction firms was carried out during 1953 to obtain the ratios mentioned in the foregoing paragraph which are likewise to be applied to total value of construction figures obtained in the 1952, 1953, and 1954 surveys of capital and repair expenditures, along with the type of structure breakdown. The next annual report on the construction industry is expected to be published during May 1954.

During the year monthly data on proposed construction, as indicated by building permits issued in Canada, were released to various interested government agencies.

Work continued on the development of quarterly corporation profits data. Statements were prepared for each quarter and circulated to the Department of Finance, the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Bank of Canada. In an effort to improve the sample, a substantial number of additional firms were contacted with the result that over 600 new respondents were added to the sample survey.

The search for new firms to maintain Bureau indexes on an up-to-date basis continued. Over 12,000 *Nature of Business* schedules were mailed to prospective new firms.

Special tabulations of capital expenditures and other economic statistics were prepared for various government departments and private agencies.

Health and Welfare

Health and Welfare statistics provide numerical generalizations for appraisal of the health and social conditions and needs of the people of Canada. Since their usefulness for this purpose hinges largely on timeliness and clarity of presentation, the programme of the Health and Welfare Division during the year 1953-1954 included active efforts to bring about improvement of these two features. Promotion of better reporting, streamlining of tabulation and compilation procedures, and a complete overhaul

of the contents of published reports yielded gratifying results in the form of greatly accelerated publication and considerable improvement in the quality of the published statistics.

At the same time, the essentially developmental nature of health statistics was reflected in certain shifts of emphasis in line with the changing pattern of Canadian health problems. High mortality from infective and contagious diseases in youth has given place to higher incidence of chronic and degenerative illness in later life. Prolonged life expectancy and the emergence of crippling and disabling conditions have posed new problems in medical care, preventive medicine, and hospital administration, which, in turn, have prompted the extension and development of morbidity and institutional statistics to a point of equal importance with the traditional vital statistics. In all aspects of health statistics, increased knowledge of the purely medical characteristics of disease has permitted diversion of effort toward statistics of the social and economic attributes of illness and hospitalization.

Public Health

The main function of the Public Health Section, which in the past has involved principally the analytical study of mortality, fertility, and demographic trends and the exploitation of selected sources of illness data, was re-oriented more strongly during the year toward a primary concentration on its present and future role—measurement of the volume, nature and effects of illness in the general population.

To this end, most of its activities were devoted to continuation of the task of compiling the results of the nation-wide Canadian Sickness Survey. The series of interim publications dealing with expenditures for health care was completed with the release of a report containing regional figures of family expenditures for health services, and the second phase of the programme was launched by completion of work on the first release concerning the volume of sickness in Canada. Other material covering the volume of medical, hospital, and other health care had reached varying stages of preparation at the end of the year. Concurrently with the compilation of data for publication, considerable time was devoted to the preparation of methodological descriptions of the Survey and to the development of uniform terminology and definitions generally applicable to morbidity statistics.

The year's work in connection with selective illness statistics was featured by the issuance for the first time of an *Annual Report of Notifiable Diseases* containing current and historical figures of incidence and case rates for about 40 notifiable diseases. By providing health authorities with a background picture of long term trends of communicable diseases, the report will enhance the usefulness of the current *Weekly Summary of Notifiable Diseases* and will relieve the staff of the burden of preparing replies to a large number of requests for this type of information. In addition, a one-time comprehensive historical summary of notifiable diseases was prepared for printing as a separate supplementary publi-

cation. During the year consultations were held with officers of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the Department of National Health and Welfare regarding the draft of a Public Health Ordinance covering reporting of notifiable diseases in the Northwest Territories. Reporting practices in the various provinces were also under study preparatory to a full scale review of the notifiable disease reporting system throughout Canada.

Two annual reports of *Illness in the Civil Service*, for the years 1951-1952 and 1952-1953, were published according to an accelerated production schedule established for current and future work. An analysis was begun on tabulations of illness in nine selected departments for which figures of the population at risk were available. The indexed information concerning Civil Service reporting illness was placed on a more up-to-date basis.

Under arrangements made with the Victorian Order of Nurses, monthly reports on home nursing services were prepared showing distributions of its services geographically and by type of service. An annual report for the year 1952 was completed and sent to printing at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics

The regular *Monthly Reports of Vital Statistics* were released at an accelerated pace throughout the year due to a change in the method of reporting and to the elimination of figures for selected cities. The latter were found to be of quite limited usefulness and to have been responsible for much of the previous delay in the issuance of this report.

The uniform tabulation programme agreed upon by the Vital Statistics Council at its 1953 meeting was put into effect for the tabulation of 1952 vital statistics. As a result these statistics were completed and released to the provinces at a much earlier date than had been possible under the more extensive tabulation scheme of previous years.

The arrears of publication into which the annual reports of vital statistics had fallen were almost overcome during the year with the release of the reports for 1949 and 1950 and the imminent release of the 1951 volume. In addition, the Preliminary Annual Report for 1952 was published and the regular 1952 report was virtually completed for vari-typing.

With the concurrence of the Publications Advisory Board, the contents of the 1952 report were substantially reduced and the planned format completely revised by rearrangement of material, consolidation of tables, elimination of undue detail, and the enlargement of summary, historical, textual, and graphic material. In addition to the economies expected to result, the new format will increase the usefulness of the report to health authorities and the general public.

Investigation was continued into the use of various methods of photographic reproduction in accordance with a request of the Vital Statistics Council that the Section continue its research on modern develop-

ments in photographic and direct reproduction applicable to the maintenance and handling of vital statistics records of births, marriages, and deaths.

The current monthly indexes of births, marriages, and deaths were routinely supplied to the Family Allowances Administration and to provincial Vital Statistics offices. In co-operation with the Mechanical Tabulation Division, these indexes were turned out at a progressively accelerated rate.

Coding and punching of current records for statistical purposes has also been speeded up. In consultation with provincial Vital Statistics offices, a programme of provincial precoding of geographical particulars was introduced to short-cut arduous coding procedures within the Bureau. A revision of the geographical code structure was also initiated to facilitate the annual tabulation of data for local areas and with a view to reducing much of the time-consuming work of compilation.

Institutions

Strong emphasis was directed during the year to improvement in the currency and quality of the statistics of hospitals and other health institutions. In all, 12 annual and one quinquennial report, together with a special statistical handbook, were released during the period.

In the field of hospital statistics, 2 annual reports, those for 1950 and 1951, were released together with the first of 2 volumes comprising the 1952 report. The decision to divide the annual reports henceforth into two volumes was taken to facilitate earlier publication on a continuing basis. The first volume contains data on accommodation, services, personnel, etc., which can be reported several months earlier than the financial data which appear in the second volume. Preparation of the material for the second volume was nearing completion at the year end.

The 1952 report is the first to be based upon the extensive new reporting schedules formulated by the Dominion-Provincial Conference and the Continuing Committee on Hospital Statistics. A number of difficulties associated with the use of the schedules by hospitals were resolved during the year by correspondence and by attendance of officers of the Section at training institutes. On the basis of the year's experience, several modifications were made in the schedules for the following year.

In view of the Canadian Hospital Association's decision to publish a *Directory of Hospitals*, it was decided to discontinue the publication of the Bureau's biennial *Directory*. Since there appeared to be an increased demand for the smaller annual *List of Hospitals*, its publication was maintained and the issues for the years 1952 and 1953 were released.

Considerable progress was made in mental health statistics. Arrears of publication of the *Annual Report of Mental Institutions* were completely overcome with the release during the year of 4 annual reports, those for 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952, and a production schedule was worked out which will bring about still further acceleration. In addition, the contents

of the report were rearranged for greater clarity and ease of reference and, wherever feasible, comparative data were presented graphically. A *Mental Statistics Handbook* was released containing instructions and definitions for reporting, together with additional material designed to improve the usefulness of the handbook for purposes of reference, teaching, and general information.

Comparable improvements were made in the publication of tuberculosis statistics. The annual reports of Tuberculosis Institutions for the years 1950, 1951, and 1952 were released during the year, and a number of improvements in the contents were introduced along the same lines as in the reports of mental institutions.

The Section's responsibility for a quinquennial census of welfare institutions was discharged with the preparation and publication of the *Census of Welfare Institutions, 1951*.

The effect of the accelerated production rate for annual reports in freeing professional personnel for more analytical treatment of institutional data resulted in the formulation of tentative plans for a series of auxiliary analytical reports on various aspects of mental illness and hospitalization.

Judicial

The annual series of reports on various aspects of criminal and judicial statistics for which the Judicial Section is responsible were released on schedule during the year.

A slight improvement in production resulted in publication of the 1951 and the 1952 *Report of Juvenile Delinquency*. The 1952 *Report of Police Statistics* was published. The 1951 *Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* was released, and the 1952 report was completed and sent for printing at the end of the year.

Coding of penitentiary admissions and discharges was completed for the preparation of tables for inclusion in the 1953 Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, and the coding of data concerning juvenile delinquencies for 1953 was nearing completion. Statistical material was prepared in response to a number of inquiries on various aspects of criminal offences, corporal and capital punishment, and juvenile delinquency.

Industry and Merchandising

Compilations for the 1951 Census of Industry were completed early in the year under review, and the major part of the tabulations for the 1952 Census was completed at the year end. Some 112 annual industry reports were prepared for publication as well as 55 monthly reports, 5 quarterlies, 2 weeklies, and about 25 regular annual reports on commodities or groups of commodities.

Work on the 1951 Census of Distribution was nearly finished at the year end. On the basis of these tabulations, new samples are being selected for the current monthly estimates of the retail and wholesale trades and of inventory holdings in these fields.

The 1951 Census of Fisheries was completed, and most of the manuscript for the final report was sent forward for printing.

Work on special inquiries from industry, commercial concerns, individuals, and government departments continued to be heavy.

General Manufactures

A shipments concept, instead of the production statistics heretofore compiled, was adopted for the 1952 returns of manufacturers for a large number of industries where it was known that inventory changes from year to year were only of a minor nature. The concept was not changed for industries known to experience wide fluctuations in inventory holdings, pending further study for the need of both production and shipments statistics. For the 1954 returns of manufacturers, it is planned to implement the shipments concept for all industries. When, through study, it is found that production statistics are still needed, such industries will be required to report details of the physical volume of products manufactured in addition to the quantity and factory selling value of shipments.

During the year the General Manufactures Section spent considerable time on the Input-Output Studies initiated by the Research and Development Division of the Bureau. All of the material cards were prepared and distributed to the industry experts concerned and marked headway was achieved in processing the cards.

A new quarterly report on *Bakery Products*, covering about 250 baking establishments, was started with the first quarter in 1954. This survey has been undertaken on the recommendation of the National Council of the Baking Industry.

Three summary reports on the manufacturing industries were published during the year as follows: *General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1950*; *Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1950*; and *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada by Provinces, 1951 (Part I)*. In addition, 32 annual industry or commodity reports were released and the usual 4 quarterlies and 3 monthlies.

An estimate of principal statistics for the manufacturing industries in 1952 was assembled for inclusion in the *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1952*.

Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical

Compilations for the 1952 Census of the Mineral Industries were completed in February. Manuscripts for 20 industry reports for 1952 were forwarded to the vari-typer unit. The 11 monthly reports on minerals were released on schedule. A new monthly report on Iron Ore was started in January, 1954. A preliminary estimate of mineral production during the

calendar year 1953 was released on January 2, 1954, and a more comprehensive preliminary report was prepared and forwarded for printing. At the year end the mineral statistics unit assumed responsibility for the compilation of quarterly and monthly statistics on the consumption of non-ferrous metals; this work was done formerly in the Department of Defence Production.

Compilations for the 7 major groups of the 1952 Census of Manufactures for which this Section is responsible were completed in January, 1954, about 6 weeks earlier than last year. Manuscripts for 51 industry reports were forwarded to the vari-typer unit. The 20 monthly reports were issued regularly. In addition, 18 special reports on commodities or groups of commodities were prepared for publication.

Schedules for the 1953 Census of Industry were mailed in January and early February, 1954. Work was started on the editing and compilation of the incoming reports.

Forestry

The Forestry Section began publication of two new monthly Memoranda: *The Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods* Memorandum gives statistics on deliveries, consumption, and stocks of peeler logs, and production, domestic and export shipments, and stocks of veneers and plywoods; the *Hard Board* Memorandum gives production and domestic and export shipments of hard board.

Nine annual reports on particular industries, 2 monthly reports on production, shipments, and stocks of sawmills, and 18 special compilations for sawmill operations in the various provinces and for small wood-using industries were also published.

Animal Products

Nine industry reports for 1952 were prepared and forwarded to the vari-typer unit, also 4 industry reports for 1951. The 4 monthly reports were published on schedule.

A complete revision of the inventory figures for lard and edible tallow was carried out in co-operation with the Cold Storage Unit of the Agriculture Division. An extensive revision of the data on wettings of goat and kid skins was also carried out and the revised statistics included in the June issue of *Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather*.

Commodity

During the year the Commodity Section developed a March 15th estimate of value of manufacturers' inventory holdings as at December 31st of the preceding year, as a standard annual service to the National Income Unit; revised its monthly inventory, shipments and orders series, mainly by instituting a 1952 base and by providing for a mathematical adjustment at the end of each year, to establish a historical monthly

series in exact agreement with the annual year-end inventory survey; received approval of a plan whereby the year-end inventory data will be collected on the regular Annual Census of Industry schedule, except special-case firms, thereby ensuring that some 30,000 manufacturing establishments will be exempted from completing a separate Inventory schedule; proceeded with its experiments in the current estimation of Value of Manufacturers Shipments, by major industrial groups, and for significant individual industries, to the point where a regular quarterly publication of these estimates can be undertaken.

Beyond the points included in the general summary, it may be noted that in the annual inventory survey, an attempt is being made to secure logging inventory held by establishments reporting in the wood-using industries. The whole problem of logging inventory is difficult and the establishment of clear and meaningful data for any part is an important step.

In the matter of current estimates of value of manufacturers' shipments, supplementary data on physical shipments, labour, and prices, have been incorporated with the actual sales and shipments data collected, and an improvement in seasonal accuracy has resulted.

The publication *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* was enlarged for the month of December, 1953, to include all revisions from December 31, 1951.

Fisheries

Regarding the 1951 Census of Fisheries, the enumeration work in Newfoundland and Labrador was completed in August, 1953, and all tabulations for the Census were completed before the year end. The manuscript for the final report has been prepared and will be released shortly.

The annual report *Fisheries Statistics for Canada 1951* was released in 7 sections, one for each of the following: Canada, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, British Columbia, and a combined release for the other provinces. The sections for Prince Edward Island and British Columbia for 1952 were also released.

The *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics*, and the monthly report on *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish* were issued regularly.

A special interdepartmental committee was set up to study the present methods of collection and compilation of fisheries statistics for the Maritime Provinces, and to suggest possible improvements in quality, timeliness, and presentation.

Census of Distribution

Work on the collection and editing of reports of the 1951 Census of Distribution was completed. The material was mechanically tabulated and most of the tables were vari-typed and made ready for printing.

Four preprint bulletins were released during the year, 2 on Retail Trade and 2 on Wholesale Trade. In addition, a special tabulation on Retail Trade by Metropolitan Areas was released as a supplement to the *Daily Bulletin*.

Merchandising and Services

Five annual reports for 1951 and 21 reports for 1952 were released during the year. In most cases, the release dates for the 1952 annuals were considerably ahead of those for 1951. The usual 6 monthly reports, 1 quarterly, and 1 weekly were published on schedule.

Most of the statistical surveys on merchandising are tied to the decennial census. Completion of the Census of Distribution is the cue for revisions to and improvements in most of the current statistical series. The census provides the bench-mark to which past estimates must be revised and on which future estimates must be projected. It also provides a mailing list from which to select sample panels necessary for continuing statistical programmes. Current 1952 reports were published on schedule, with most annual releases ahead of the 1951 publication dates.

During the fiscal year 1953-1954, results of the 1951 Census of Distribution were released. That portion dealing with retail trade provided the base for revising current monthly sales estimates, which had been projected from the 1941 base. It is noteworthy that the 1951 projected figure was within one per cent of the census total. Fluctuations occurred between trades and provinces, however, so that complete revisions were necessary. A new and improved sample of retail stores has been selected both for continued estimates of retail sales and for a new survey on retail inventories. Initial questionnaires will be sent to this sample during April, 1954, and revised estimates from the new sample panel projected as from January, 1954.

While some sample survey panels still remain to be replaced by new ones (e.g. wholesale trade, retail consumer credit), the largest postcensus project is nearing finalization, namely, the selection of new retail trade samples and revisions of retail estimates.

Information Services

The functions of this Division include the preparation of *The Canada Year Book* and the *Official Handbook Canada*, the dissemination of statistical information in general through the medium of the Press, the answering of general inquiries, the distribution of Bureau publications, and the operation of the DBS Library.

Canada Year Book

The *Canada Year Book 1952-53* and the *Official Handbook Canada 1953* were released for distribution in April and May 1953. *The Canada*

Year Book 1954 was in the final stages of production at the close of the fiscal year, while all material for *Canada 1954* was in the hands of the printers.

Steady progress was made on the demographic and social portion of the *Atlas of Canada*. The Director of the Division attended the Seventh and Eighth Meetings of the *Atlas* Executive Committee which dealt with the recommended contributions of Departmental Subcommittees to the *Atlas*, the position of *Atlas* Cartographer, preparation of fair drawings and the question of reproduction.

Regular series of Canadian statistics were supplied monthly to the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Civil Aviation Organization and others, while revisions of political and economic material relative to Canada were prepared for national and international year books, almanacs, directories, encyclopaedia and other publications.

Press and Publicity

The functions of this Section are, (a) to obtain the widest possible useful distribution of Bureau information to the public through the daily and periodical press; (b) to promote the circulation of Bureau reports so that they may reach the greatest possible number of business firms, organizations, and persons to whom they may be useful; and (c), to establish and maintain good public relations with the Press and with the trade and other associations concerned with the distribution of appropriate information to their members, and generally to inform the public on the services and publications of the Bureau.

As its principal method of disseminating Bureau information, the Section published the *Daily Bulletin* and the *Weekly Bulletin* containing news summaries of each day's and week's issues of reports, together with other information not available in separate printed reports, thus providing an overall coverage of the current information issued by the Bureau. Each bulletin lists the reports released on the day or during the week of issue; these are arranged so as to be identifiable with news items for the ready convenience of bulletin readers who may wish to order them.

Augmenting its service through the bulletins, the Section is organized for the ready supply of additional information to the daily and periodical press and for dealing with inquiries and requests from other sources.

Among measures to publicize Bureau publications, the Section arranged, in co-operation with the appropriate Bureau officers and with outside agencies, for the display of selected Bureau publications at six conferences or annual meetings of Canadian and international associations; prepared special material on the Bureau as a source of information for a marketing reference book; and supplied information for a variety of articles relating to the Bureau's work for publication in periodicals. The annually issued DBS list of *Current Publications* was completely revised. In ad-

dition, the Section completed a detailed Subject Index to the contents of *Current Publications*, in order to provide users of the list and those now receiving Bureau reports with a ready means of locating specific items of information.

Publications Distribution

This Section is responsible, in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Bureau's Advisory Board on Publications, for the distribution of the more than 400 publications of the Bureau. Close liaison is maintained with the Queen's Printer in the distribution of these publications and in the case of *The Canada Year Book*, the *Official Handbook Canada* and the *Canadian Statistical Review* the latter assumes the major sales role.

The Section maintains mailing lists and stock records, and performs the work of storing, packaging, mailing, and accounting. It also answers many inquiries daily regarding DBS publications and statistical information.

The Library

The installing of a new central charging desk, catalogue case, and display racks in the Library resulted in better appearance, more efficient operation, and greater comfort for the users. The use of the Library has continued at the same high level as in previous years, with the study carrels being in constant demand by members of the Bureau staff.

The extension of research and study at the Bureau has necessitated an increase in the purchase of new books on economic developments and statistics. A number of new periodicals have also been subscribed for.

Periodical circulation and storage have been improved by the organization of a centralized current periodical section for filing the 1500 current periodicals, while the periodical records have been completely transferred to Kardex. In addition, the collection of DBS publications has been completely reorganized by a system of filing publications under the name of issuing Division and Section, thereby permitting the rapid location of items required.

A regular system of distribution of old and duplicate material to university and other libraries in Canada and the United States has been organized by sending lists at monthly intervals to interested libraries. Several thousand items have thus gone to places where they are needed, including several hundred European statistical documents presented to the Library of the Federal Statistical Office at Wiesbaden, Germany, to replace material destroyed during the war.

The Librarian and professional staff attended the Canadian Library Association Convention held in August 1953 at Ottawa. The Bureau was host for some of the Convention meetings.

The Director of the Division, as representative of the Bureau on the inter-Departmental "Committee on Editorial Style Manual", attended the three meetings of the Committee held since its establishment in November 1953 to consider revision of *The Canadian Government Editorial Style Manual*.

International Trade

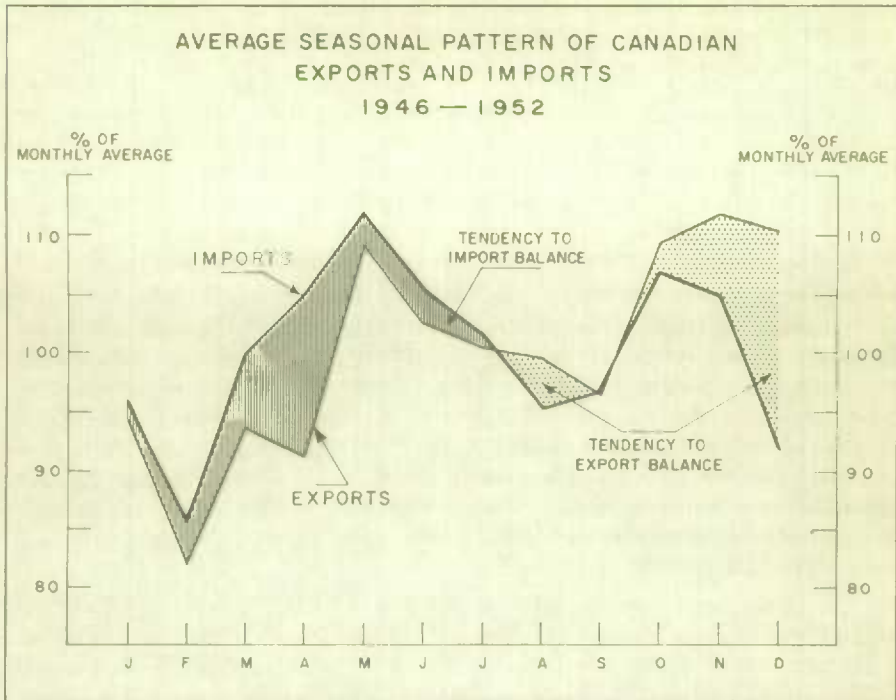
The programme of the International Trade Division is directed towards the improvement and extension of the service of preparing and presenting statistics of Canada's international commodity trade, balance of payments, and international financial position. Besides the compilation of basic series there is the provision of aids to analysis and analytical comment assisting in the interpretation of the data. The programme includes improvement in the presentation of statistics and the publication of more frequent series when information is in demand. However the processing of a great volume of statistical data each month continues to be one of the leading functions of the Division.

Among the major developments during the year was the inauguration of quarterly statistics on the Canadian balance of international payments. The new publication containing these data fills a public need for more frequent information on the balance of payments. Demand for these statistics has been augmented in recent years by the existence of fluctuating exchange rates for the Canadian dollar and the public interest in the principal factors of supply and demand in Canada's foreign exchange transactions.

Related to this development has been the more frequent presentation of reviews of Canada's international indebtedness position and the extent of inflows of non-resident capital. Interest in this field has been quickened, too, by public awareness of the impact of non-resident participation in some rapidly growing fields of enterprise in Canada, for example, mining and petroleum exploration and development.

Besides the provision of statistics of Canada's foreign trade in various regular bulletins and reports of the External Trade Section, there continued to be the extensive services provided to the business community and other government departments by that Section through meeting special requests for information on Canadian trade. Progress was made, too, towards the restoration of the compilation and publication schedules for these statistics which were interrupted by the sharp increase in foreign trade after 1950.

New arrangements with the Department of National Revenue affecting the compilation of foreign trade statistics were worked out during the year. As a result of the negotiations, separate copies of import entries will be furnished the Bureau for statistical purposes. Formerly the External Trade Section had the temporary use of copies of import entries



which were required by the Department of National Revenue for administrative purposes, as continues to be the case with customs invoices. The new arrangement, effective April, 1954, will facilitate the classification of Canada's import trade by eliminating the need for transferring statistical information from entries to work sheets as under the earlier arrangements.

Two supplementary series designed to facilitate the interpretation of Canadian commodity trade statistics were improved during the year. The sample of commodities used in the calculation of indexes of export and import prices and volume was adjusted in some groups, and, in addition, work was continued on the replacement of the present indexes by improved indexes in the Bureau's standard postwar reference base. The study of the influence of seasonal factors on fluctuations in the trade totals was continued, and indicators of the average seasonal behaviour of the trade totals in the postwar period were published for the first time.

The Division continued to participate in the Bureau's exploration of commodity classification problems directed towards developing a standard commodity classification for Bureau work. Such a classification will improve foreign commodity trade statistics by modernizing the range of commodity detail compiled and rendering it more comparable with other Canadian commodity statistics. The conversion of Canadian trade sta-

tistics to the standard form of classification used by the Statistical Office of the United Nations and other international bodies was also greatly improved during the year.

The meeting of special and recurring requests for information by international organizations has given rise to many special undertakings on the part of the Balance of Payments Section. During the past year new requests involving the presentation of balance of payments statistics in various ways were received and attended to. The Division was represented at meetings at the International Monetary Fund on the presentation of balance of payments statistics.

Among significant accomplishments during the year was the completion and publication of the special report, *The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Postwar Years*. Besides providing a summary of statistics of the Canadian balance of payments and international indebtedness and analytical comment during the period as a whole, the report contains, for the first time, quarterly statements of the balance of payments for the postwar period. These statements form an indispensable background for the complete use of the new quarterly statements now being issued for current periods.

In recording international travel and estimating expenditures, additional refinements were made in employing effectively the large volume of data reported to the Division. Further trials were made with sample techniques to test their accuracy. Apparent success with this method has led to an extension of sampling procedures to reduce the processing of the great volume of returns without sacrificing accuracy.

In the continuing work of recording and appraising international transactions entering into the balance of payments, there has been an extension during the year in the collection of information formerly obtained from records of exchange transactions which terminated with the end of exchange control. This has required numerous investigations of international transactions of various kinds of business. In some spheres questionnaires are sent to business concerns. In other cases resort is made to information available from secondary sources. Attention has been mainly directed towards areas of activity which are of major significance. In this way it has been possible to hold down to a minimum the volume of questionnaires employed.

The production of regular quarterly estimates has meant that many international transactions have to be estimated from different sources than annual statements. Techniques have been devised which make most effective use of available information supplemented by samples and by more complete periodic records obtained at less frequent intervals. While this has increased the research done in the Division it has been accomplished without an increase in staff.

The Director addressed the Toronto Study Group of the Institute of International Affairs in April and delivered a paper at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, at London, in June. He visited the Statistical Office of the Bank of England in September.

Labour and Prices

Current and comprehensive statistics of employment, earnings, and hours of work in non-agricultural industry, the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Act, and changes in the price structure of the economy constitute the main output of the Division. The integration of these statistics with other related data is also a matter which receives continuing attention. Likewise, the technical staff of the Division devotes a considerable part of its time to the review of collection and processing methods along with experimentation to improve the usefulness of data produced. This is of particular importance since the volume of data processed is large.

Employment and Payrolls

During the fiscal year 1953-54, index numbers of non-agricultural employment and aggregate payrolls, per capita earnings in dollars, and average weekly hours of work were published each month as usual on an area and industry basis. They appeared in two reports, *Employment and Payrolls* and *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings*. During the year all index numbers in this field were transferred to a 1949 reference level. This change from a 1939 base period was made to meet the requirements of postwar comparisons, and in conformity with a decision of the Bureau to use 1949 data as standard postwar reference levels. The new index numbers were introduced in a special report *Employment, Payrolls and Weekly Earnings, January 1949-June 1953* which provided a considerable amount of historical background for some of the most frequently used index number series. Monthly employment indexes were carried back to 1921.

The detailed annual survey of earnings and hours in the manufacturing industry completed for 1952 gave special emphasis to numbers of wage and salary earners in classes of hours per week with separate figures for men and women. Data collected in the corresponding 1953 survey stressed classes of earnings per week as a basis for classifying wage and salary earners.

Experimentation with a sample of records from small industrial establishments continued. Payroll data from small establishments constitute a special cost problem because these concerns are numerous in relation to their total contribution to employment and earnings.

Unemployment Insurance

The volume of work resulting from operations of the Unemployment Insurance Act increased during 1953-54 and added materially to the complexity of the statistical output. This involved the preparation and publication each month of statistics of general interest and also the tabulation of a large volume of data of special interest to those responsible for the administration of the Act. Two monthly publications, *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* and *Benefit Years Established and Terminated* were issued regularly. In addition, the usual

semi-annual report on *Hirings and Separations in Certain Industries* and the annual *Current Benefit Years Under the Unemployment Insurance Act* were published.

Significant progress has been made in speeding up the compilation of annual statistical series on Unemployment Insurance. The records consist of separate documents on each individual and therefore constitute a large volume of material. Through the application of improved methods and the use of samples much time has been saved.

The Actuarial Sample is a continuous work history of 5 per cent of those to whom insurance numbers are issued. Special attention has been paid to this project during the past year in order to bring the compilations up to date. The history of the first five postwar years is considered especially significant for an evaluation of the present status of the Unemployment Insurance fund.

Prices

Price statistics compiled in the Division include the fields of urban consumer prices, prices of commodities at wholesale or producers levels, prices paid by farmers for living and farm operation, as well as prices paid by government personnel posted abroad, and security prices. Price indexes and averages for most of these groups were published monthly in the report *Prices and Price Indexes*. Comprehensive annual reports have not been issued since 1949, and, in order to fill this gap, a volume consolidating data for the period 1949-52 was prepared for printing during the year under review. It will provide appreciably more detail about price levels and movements of individual commodities than does the monthly report and will consolidate weighting diagrams for most price indexes published.

There was a marked increase in requirements for information regarding comparative price levels in various centres abroad where Canadian personnel are posted. Such information is required to establish differences in price levels between various countries and to take into account changes in foreign exchange ratios and the unstable nature of international price levels. Compilation of such data for civilian personnel was commenced a number of years ago and comparative indexes are used in the adjustment of living allowances paid to staff members of a number of departments. A first-hand knowledge of living conditions encountered by civilian staff abroad is an important part of this undertaking. In continuing a programme to acquire such information, the section chief visited three posts in Central America and the statistician-in-charge of the international prices unit visited all posts in South America. Indexes related to prices paid by Department of National Defence personnel in Europe were calculated for the first time. In connection with the establishment of these indexes, the statistician-in-charge visited a number of National Defence establishments in Europe.

As usual, the movements of prices paid by farmers were reviewed three times during the year in a publication *Price Index Numbers and Commodities and Services Used by Farmers*. In 1953-54 consumer price

indexes for nine city or city combinations were published for the first time. These series utilize the same concepts and techniques as those employed in constructing the Consumer Price Index for Canada, which had its inception in the preceding year. A reference paper entitled *Non-Residential Building Materials Price Index 1935-1952* introduced a new construction price index which may be considered as complementary to a residential building material price index completed about a year earlier. Some progress was made in planning a reorganization of wholesale price data. During the year wholesale price index requirements were examined in relation to problems of commodity price classifications, index concepts and uses. The Chief of the Prices Section was a discussant on wholesale price index numbers at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, and delivered two addresses to chapters of the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants.

Central Staff

During 1953-54 the first results of a new family expenditure survey were released. These related to food purchases in 1952-53 and will be followed by data on other kinds of expenditure. Progress was made also in the development of current estimates of paid workers showing provincial totals for broad groups of industries. Such figures will supplement cross-sectional records of the labour force already provided by monthly sample surveys. Finally, regular estimates of labour income were continued and published in the monthly report *Estimates of Labour Income*.

Mechanical Tabulation

The regular tabulation programmes were carried out on schedule. A number of special tabulating programmes were undertaken during the year and are either completed or nearing completion. Assistance was also given to a number of other government departments including Citizenship and Immigration, Agriculture, National Health and Welfare, Fisheries, and Northern Affairs and National Resources, also the National Film Board, and the Civil Service Commission.

Tests carried out under actual working conditions on new key punching and key verifying machines proved very satisfactory and a plan to replace all older models of these machines with the latest models has been approved. The new features of these machines together with their increased speed of operation will result in a considerable saving which will be reflected in a reduction of machines and operators.

During the year it was found possible to release 8 key punching machines, 4 sorting machines, and 1 interpreting machine, resulting in a considerable saving in machine rentals and operator salaries.

Throughout the year contact was maintained with developments in Electronic data processing equipment, with regard to possible applications for this equipment in the statistical tabulating field.

Public Finance and Transportation

The work of the Public Finance and Transportation Division centres mainly on the two major fields of public (government) finance and transportation statistics. In addition, statistics of government employment and payrolls and for various public utilities, the operations of which have an important relationship to either the government or transport sector of the economy, are prepared.

Comprehensive summaries of federal, provincial, and municipal finance data are prepared to measure the volume and extent of government expenditure on the services that each are providing within their constitutional limitations and the sources from which public revenues are derived to meet the cost of these services. In the transportation field, current and comprehensive statistics are provided for the several forms of transport, e.g., railways, road transport, coastwise shipping, canals, air transport, and the continuous transport of goods in bulk by pipe lines. The government employment data provide information on the numerical strength of persons employed in direct government services and in the services of enterprises and other activities, government-owned but separately constituted and operated outside the general budgetary accounts of government. Similarly, current and detailed statistics are provided with respect to the hydro electric power industry, telephone and telegraph systems, warehousing, urban transit systems, express companies, and for water transport companies.

Federal and Provincial Finance

Considerable progress was made in obtaining government financial documents or information therefrom before official release by the governments concerned as a means towards the publication of more current statistics of public finance. Discussions with representatives of provincial governments also resulted in establishing a more satisfactory basis for collaboration in the preparation of provincial finance statistics with a view to reduction of the time lag in publication of final statistics.

The 6th Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics was held in Ottawa, June 15th to 17th, 1953. The main topic for discussion at this meeting was the final recommendations of a Committee which was set up to consider and report on the standard basis for the preparation and presentation of provincial finance data in provincial public accounts. Other problems related to provincial finance statistics were also discussed. Reports of the Committee deliberations and of the Conference were prepared and provided to provincial and other government authorities concerned.

As a result of these public accounts studies, provincial governments are now introducing modifications in their official published documents to conform with the standards recommended.

To meet the needs of other divisions of the Bureau, three special compilations of capital, repair and maintenance expenditures of provincial governments were instituted, such to be prepared progressively as the estimates, speeches, and public accounts of the provinces become available each budget year. Field visitations were carried out in Ontario and the Western Provinces to discuss Bureau needs in the public finance, national income, and public investment fields, and suggestions for obtaining information desired on a current basis. Problems concerning implementation of the recommendations of the Dominion-Provincial Conferences in this field were also discussed.

As a result of the programme of work developed in recent years, this section is now producing current analyses of provincial revenues and expenditures as estimated for the current year; preliminary statistics on the same basis for the immediately past year; and a detailed presentation of provincial government finance, including debt, resources, and other related data when final figures become available on the official public accounts basis.

Municipal Finance

The 6th Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Finance Statistics was held in Ottawa October 26-28th, 1953. A meeting of the Continuing Committee appointed at the previous (1948) Conference was held immediately preceding the Conference to finalize its report and recommendations on matters referred to it for consideration.

The work of conferences and committees in this field is concerned mainly with problems of collection and compilation of financial and other municipal statistics by provincial government authorities which serve as the basis for the construction of national and provincial totals on a uniform and comparable basis and the co-ordination of these data with federal and provincial government finance, by the Bureau. Thus the main considerations of this most recent conference centered on the general question of implementing previous conference recommendations on the use of uniform classifications, municipal accounting and reporting procedures, and arrangements for establishing a satisfactory basis for securing more current statistics of municipal finance. Reports of the Committee and Conference proceedings were prepared and distributed to the authorities concerned.

Through the co-operation of provincial authorities, some improvement was effected in the publication date of *Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments*, although it is still not possible to provide either interim or final statistics of municipal finance at as early a date as desired. The main interests of the section now lie in remedying this situation, and in developing current summaries of intergovernmental subsidies and assistance payments for municipal services and encouraging progress towards these objections may be expected following the conference recommendations in that connection.

The section continues to provide special compilations of municipal finance data for other divisions of the Bureau, including capital, repair and maintenance expenditures for the report *Public and Private Investment in Canada*. The coverage of the publication "Principal Taxes and Rates for the Federal, Provincial and Selected Municipal Governments" was extended by including therein relative information for 1953 for a larger number of municipalities.

As an aid towards the improvement of municipal estimates of population in intercensal years, the Bureau prepared a special projection of municipal population based on the 1951 decennial census, which was supplied to provincial government authorities for use in checking estimates reported by their constituent municipalities.

Government Employment and Payrolls

This section produces a monthly report of employees and their earnings in the various departments, branches and services of the federal government and also aggregates for federal government enterprises and other subsidiary undertakings. These data are summarized and published by the Bureau under co-operative arrangements with Treasury Board and the Civil Service Commission and are provided to other government departments as well, as an aid to the administration of personnel problems, and for use in general economic analyses in relation to other employment statistics.

The data thus obtained also serve to meet the needs of the Bureau internally for comprehensive information on employment in all sectors of the economy. Similar data for nine of the provincial governments are also provided to the Bureau on a monthly basis. Various special analyses are also prepared for internal use.

A major problem in this field of statistics is that of classifying government activities according to the Standard Industrial Classification which, in turn, will provide a co-ordination of government employment and earnings data with that of private industry. A major step in this direction was undertaken in conjunction with the taking of the 1951 Census, and work is continuing thereon with a view to applying such a supplementary classification to the government employment sector statistics that are collected during intercensal years.

Further consideration has also been given to the organization and development of a survey of employment of local municipal governments. This area represents an important gap in the statistics presently available, especially from the standpoint of the government sector of the economy which represents the largest employer of labour in the country.

Transportation

In addition to regular monthly and weekly reports, 24 annual issues were published during the year. Pipe Lines (Oil) statistics were issued for the first time, covering the years 1950, 1951, and 1952. In addition,

further progress was made towards earlier publication of various transport statistics by extending the policy of producing topical reports within a given series which were previously contained in one volume.

Constant demands from railways, trucking associations, government authorities, and others interested in Canadian transportation problems for additional information and for more complete coverage in some areas of transport continue to emphasize the need for improving existing statistics. The most important development in this direction in the year under review was in the field of road transport where plans were completed for carrying out a pilot survey of motor traffic on a sample basis in the Province of Manitoba. Discussions were held with representatives of the provincial government, trucking associations, and others, to enlist the necessary co-operation in carrying out such a survey. It is expected that experience in taking this pilot survey will point the way towards the application of random sampling methods in obtaining statistics of road transport motor traffic on a nation-wide basis, the lack of which at the present time is a serious gap in the statistical coverage in the transport sector of the Canadian economy.

A further important development took place in the field of hydro electric power statistics. Studies were commenced with a view to instituting forecast surveys of capacity and capability in the hydro electric power industry on a regional basis, in continuation of similar types of surveys formerly carried out by the Department of Defence Production. Representatives of the Bureau and other government departments concerned met with representatives of the Canadian Electrical Association and the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission to ascertain the views of the industry on such statistics and also to enlist its support and co-operation in the formulation of plans and subsequently in procuring data from power companies in the conduct of the survey. A meeting was subsequently arranged through the Canadian Electrical Association for a delegation of Canadian power interests across the country, together with a representative of the Bureau, to meet with officials of the Edison Electrical Institute in New York to discuss their experience in developing similar surveys in the United States and other problems in the general field of statistics of this industry. The Canadian surveys, when developed along the lines discussed at these two meetings, will follow the general pattern of the U.S. surveys and thereby permit the co-ordination of related statistics both internationally and for strategic regions where problems of the supply and resources of electric power are common to both countries.

Further discussions took place in relation to the uniform system of accounts for railways which is to be prescribed by the Board of Transport Commissioners but not yet implemented, in light of its relationship to the general question of railway statistics.

Special meetings were also held with representatives of the Board of Transport Commissioners on the general question of co-ordinating the work of the Bureau with the interests of the Board in railway statistics

and towards developing more detailed information on freight traffic carried by railways. A Uniform Classification of Commodities for Canadian railway freight statistics was completed by a Committee of railway representatives of the Railway Association of Canada and representatives of the Bureau and the Board of Transport Commissioners. The revised classification as adopted by the Board of Transport Commissioners was published by the Railway Association and put into effect for statistical reporting purposes as of January 1, 1954.

Studies were begun in co-operation with representatives of the Department of Transport to consider the desirability of reorganizing the system of providing canal statistics. Arrangements were also effected to obtain monthly forecasts of exports of crude petroleum via oil pipe lines as an adjunct of similar information being collected in the Bureau for the petroleum industry.

Assistance was given to the Departments of Defence Production, Resources and Development, the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, and others interested in hydro progress and future electric power requirements. Special tabulations were made for the World Power Conference, the Canadian General Electric Company, manufacturers of power equipment, and various electrical publications.

A special tabulation of the number of tonnage of vessels which crossed the North Atlantic to and from Canadian Atlantic ports during the five months the North Atlantic Ice Patrol operated was made to be used in the reallocation of the cost of this service. Special tabulations of shipping data were prepared and submitted to the Canadian Maritime Commission, Department of External Affairs, West German Government, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Maritime Foundation Company, other water transportation companies, and various port authorities. Requests for aviation statistics were received from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Statistical Division of the R.C.A.F., Canadian National Railways, United Nations, Trans-Canada Air Lines, and other air line companies.

The Director presented a paper on "Uniform Classifications and Their Use in Relation to Municipal and Other Government Finance Administration" at the annual conference of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, held in Miami, Florida, in May. He addressed the annual convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association held in Victoria in October on the subject "Developments and Problems in Road Transport Statistics" and the Canadian Automotive Transport Association, at its first annual meeting, held in Ottawa in November, on "The Work and Interests of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the Field of Road Transport Statistics".

Research and Development

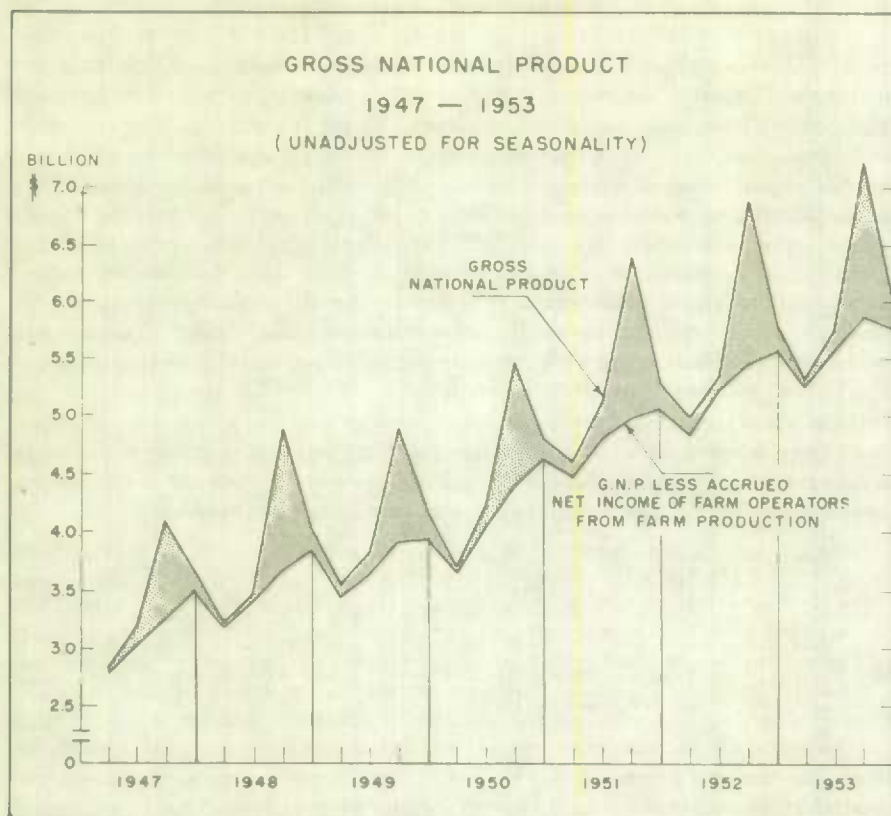
The regular work of the Research and Development Division includes major publications such as the *National Accounts Income and Expenditure* and the *Canadian Statistical Review*, together with a comprehensive programme of research and development directed toward the improvement of the overall series produced by the Division. During the past year the National Income Section completed a major project by issuing for regular publication the quarterly *National Accounts Income and Expenditure*. These quarterly accounts filled a long-felt need for more current information on the major economic variables in the Canadian economy, within the framework of the National Accounts. This and other developments within the National Income Section are detailed below. Within the Business Statistics Section, the regular programme of issuing the *Canadian Statistical Review* and a number of other reports was continued; in addition, work was carried forward on the development of real output estimates on a quarterly and annual basis. A major new report, the biennial supplement to the *Canadian Statistical Review*, was begun during the year.

Within the Division as a whole, the general programme of developing and co-ordinating economic statistics was carried forward. Liaison was maintained with other divisions of the Bureau and with other departments of government. In March the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Economic Statistics met to discuss certain major items in the Bureau's overall research programme, including the quarterly survey of corporation profits, inventory statistics, new census of industry schedules, expenditure and income surveys, real output, labour force statistics, productivity studies, input-output studies, import-export flow studies, direct estimates of personal saving, and national accounts. A comprehensive report reviewing the progress made on these projects was prepared; it served as the basis for the discussion.

National Income and Related Work

The outstanding development during the year was the publication of the National Accounts on a continuing quarterly basis. The major reference document *National Accounts Income and Expenditure by Quarters, 1947-1952* was released in November 1953 and the statistics have been carried forward currently in a series of regular quarterly publications. The release of quarterly estimates of Gross National Product and Expenditure and Personal Income and Expenditure in terms of current dollars, constant dollars, and on a seasonally adjusted basis, fills an important gap in the statistics available for studying current economic trends. The completion of this project in 1953 was a result of a long period of experiment and development.

The Gross National Product per capita and provincial population ratios used in the calculation of the federal tax rental payments to the provinces were prepared for the fiscal year 1953-54. The annual certi-



fications to the provinces and to the Minister of Finance were issued by the Dominion Statistician in June, as required by the terms of the 1952 Tax Rental Agreement.

The preliminary 1952 estimates of National Income, Gross National Product and Expenditure were revised and published in the report *National Accounts Income and Expenditure, 1949-1952*.

The preliminary 1953 estimates were prepared and issued in *National Accounts Income and Expenditure Preliminary, 1953*. Prior to publication by the Bureau, the 1953 material was made available to the Bank of Canada for use in its annual report. In March, additional tables and charts, and revised 1953 data were prepared for the White Paper giving the economic background to the Annual Budget Speech. Discussions were held with officials of the Department of Finance on the presentation of this material.

During the year, twelve monthly articles on current economic conditions were prepared for the *Canadian Statistical Review*. Articles on Economic Conditions at the Close of 1953, and on National Income were prepared for publication in *Canada, 1954*.

Work progressed on a number of continuing research projects. The interindustry commodity flow study for the year 1949 was carried a stage further, with much of the work now being well advanced. A study of the commodity import content of the various components of Gross National Expenditure was substantially completed for the year 1948. The development from survey data of income size distributions for the year 1951 was carried forward and is expected to be ready for publication in 1954. Plans were completed for the publication of the quarterly corporation profits survey on a continuing basis in 1954. Exploratory work was begun on the seasonal adjustment of a number of key monthly series. Work continued on the improvement of inventory statistics, with particular reference to holdings of independent retailers for which a new sample survey was designed in collaboration with the Industry and Merchandising Division.

Business Statistics

During the year, a preliminary 1953 estimate and four quarterly estimates of total real output classified by industry were prepared for comparison with volume estimates of Gross National Expenditure.

Work continued on the preparation of real output estimates by industry for the historical period 1935-1951. As work on the commodity-producing sectors neared completion, emphasis was placed on obtaining more accurate data for the service industries, preparatory to calling a meeting of the Interdepartmental Panel on Real Output to discuss the estimates and plans for publication.

The work on the construction of bench-mark indexes of industrial production for the period 1946-1951 was nearly completed. Studies of the feasibility of collecting monthly data for additional industries were turned over to the Industry and Merchandising Division for implementation where possible.

A major task during the year was the preparation for publication of the first Supplement to the *Canadian Statistical Review (1953 Supplement)*. This report consolidates, for reference purposes, all the data for the years 1926-1952, previously existing only in numerous back issues of the Review.

The report, *Survey of Production, 1938-1951* was published. Special articles and tables for the *Canada Year Book* and Handbook on this subject were prepared. The 1953 annual report on *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres* was also issued.

The preparation and editing of the tables for the current editions of the *Canadian Statistical Review* and the computation of the currently published *Index of Industrial Production* were continued. Twelve monthly reports on *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres* and four quarterly bulletins on *Commercial Failures* were also issued.

Progress reports on Real Output and on Productivity were prepared for discussion at the meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee on Economic Statistics. Papers on these two subjects were also read by officers of the section before the Economics Seminar of the Bureau.

The Director attended the meetings of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, held in Castelgandolfo, Italy in September, 1953.

The Chief of the National Income Section attended the annual meetings of the American Economic and Statistical Associations in Washington, D.C., December, 1953.

The Chief of the Business Statistics Section presented a paper on the Measurement of Real Output at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association at London, Ontario, in June. He also gave a lecture on the 1951 Decennial Census to students in public hygiene at the University of Montreal in October, and prepared an article on Consumer Credit for publication in the Montreal Gazette in January.

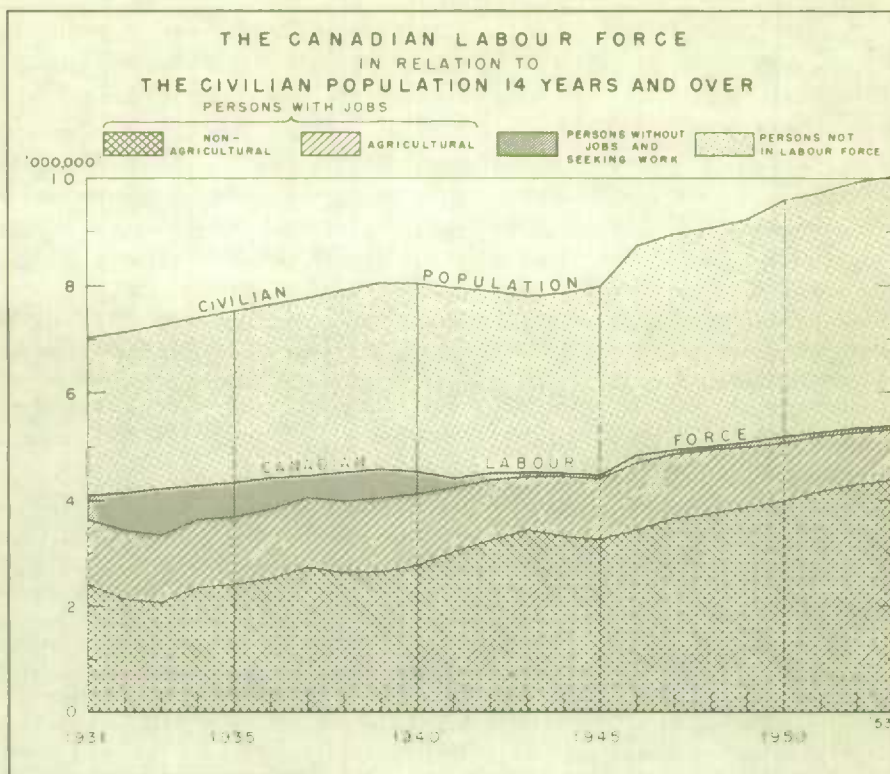
Special Surveys

The Special Surveys Division obtains current information on the population, labour force categories, and household or dwelling characteristics in Canada for the use of individuals, business, and government in development planning.

The Division's main continuing function is to collect data, through sample surveys, on labour force characteristics, interprovincial migration, family structure, housing characteristics, expenditure patterns, and other population fields. Sample surveys have the advantage of speed of collection, tabulation, and publishing so that current statistics are produced on a more timely basis than as a result of a full census. Costs are kept relatively low and administration is less complex. With eight regional offices from St. John's to Vancouver, the Division now handles the field work for all divisions in the Bureau. The various projects requiring field work are integrated by the Division within the available field resources.

During the year ended March 31, 1954, the Division initiated research projects in sampling and statistical methods and completed or continued others. The survey of the labour force was continued on a monthly basis and was programmed to make the results available 4½ weeks after enumeration commenced. In addition, the Division continued to conduct investigations to improve the quality of the statistical material and plans were formulated to investigate such particular fields as enumerator-respondent interaction.

Population data provided by the 1951 Census has been used in revising the Canadian Labour Force Sample. Under the new design the number of sample areas has been increased to 114, including 8 new metropolitan areas. Within metropolitan areas the selection procedure has been altered to ensure a proportionate representation of the suburban or peripheral areas surrounding the "built-up" core of the city. In the rural areas the selection of primary units was made proportionate to population size and incorporated a method of minimizing the number of times the



original non-exhausted units were replaced by new units. A new method of cluster selection in the multi-stage design was adopted to ensure a continued representation of all cluster sizes.

The Division conducted a monthly series of small surveys on family expenditures, testing new techniques in this field. Certain commodity groups were the subjects of separate interviews, e.g., expenditures for food and shelter were covered for a two-week period each month and clothing expenditures were collected for the preceding quarterly period each three months. At the end of the test period, a schedule covering all expenditure groups for the year 1953 was used for comparison with the results obtained through the "split" schedule. In the food group both "recall" and "diary" methods were tested to assess the relative advantages and disadvantages of each. The processing and analysis of the results from these surveys was undertaken by the Labour and Prices Division.

In the fall of 1953, a comprehensive survey of household facilities and equipment was made. Previously, surveys on separate kinds or groups of equipment had been taken at various times as supplements to the regular labour force surveys. Thus, for example, heating equipment and fuels were the subject of several such surveys and household electrification and possession of radio the subject of others. All of these oc-

casional surveys were combined into one survey to be carried out in September each year. For the first time, information was obtained through household interviews on the possession of television receivers and home freezers.

In March, the Division co-operated with the Census Division in conducting a test enumeration in eight areas using new developments of the mark-sense techniques. This test was carried out under conditions which were as similar as possible to those which exist in a regular census. Enumerators were engaged without tests of qualification and field staff from four regional offices acted as field supervisors. An observer from Ottawa gave the initial instruction to the field supervisors. One of the new features of the field work was the reduction of the instruction period to one day or less. The results of this test will be useful in improving both sample and census procedures.

The main service provided other Divisions was the collection of reports from business establishments who had failed to mail them to the Bureau within a reasonable time. Over 9,000 collection dockets were distributed to the regional offices and the reports were obtained by mail or interview.

Among the regular surveys continued during the year were the survey of starts and completions of dwelling units, financing of new residential construction, and interprovincial migration.

APPENDIX

Representation at Meetings and Conferences

The Dominion Statistician attended the International Labour Organization meeting in Geneva as Statistical Expert from Canada. He also attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association in London, Ontario, as President, and the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association in Washington, as President-elect, as well as several meetings of the executive bodies of each of these organizations. He presided at several conferences held in the Bureau, for example, the Canada-United States Census Study Organization, the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Financial Statistics, the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics, and the Conference of the Continuing Committee on Hospital Statistics. He addressed the Local Chapter of the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants in Peterborough.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician headed the Canadian delegation to the 28th Session of the International Statistical Institute in Rome.

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

Agriculture

- Agricultural Institute of Canada, Saskatoon.
- Federal-Provincial Agricultural Production Conference, Ottawa.
- Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy.
- National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Economics, Saskatoon.
- United States Department of Agriculture Outlook Conference, Washington.

Census

- Canada-United States Census Study Organization, Ottawa.
- Conference of the Canadian Welfare Council, Toronto.
- Dominion-Provincial Conference of the Advisory Committee on Immigration, Ottawa.
- National Committee on Agricultural Economics, Saskatoon.
- Observation of the taking of a population census in Lyons, Ill.
- Observation of a trial census in Virginia.
- Round Table on Research Planning in Social Welfare, Toronto.
- Round Table Discussion on Social Implications of the 1951 Census, Toronto.
- Seminar on Citizenship, Department of Citizenship and Immigration and Citizenship Council, Toronto.
- Seminar on Rural De-population and Related Matters, sponsored by the General Council of the United Church of Canada, Toronto.
- Training of Census Crew Leaders in Washington.

Education

- Canadian Education Association, Halifax.
- Canadian Trustees Association, Halifax.

Health and Welfare

- Advisory Committee on Mental Health, Ottawa.
- Alberta Hospital Association, Edmonton.
- American Microfilm Association, Cleveland.
- American Public Health Association, New York.
- American Statistical Association, Washington.
- Canadian Hospital Association, Ottawa.
- Canadian Public Health Association, Toronto.
- Canadian Welfare Council, Toronto.
- Dominion Council of Health, Ottawa.
- International Conference of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics, London, England.
- Maritime Hospital Association, Moncton.
- Ontario Hospital Association, Toronto.
- Round Table Discussion on Social Implications of the 1951 Census, Toronto.
- United States Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics, Washington.
- Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa.
- WHO Advisory Group on Classification of Disease, London, England.

Industry and Merchandising

- American Marketing Association, Montreal.
- Canadian Automotive Chamber of Commerce, Toronto.
- Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association, Niagara Falls.
- Canadian Food Processors Association, Ste. Marguerite.
- Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Edmonton.
- Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Montreal.
- Canadian Prospectors and Developers Association, Toronto.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (Technical Association), Montreal.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (Woodlands Section), Montreal.
- Canadian Retail Federation, Montebello.
- Canadian Shoe and Leather Fair, Montreal.
- Chemical Institute of Canada, Sarnia.
- Controllers Conference, Canadian Retail Federation, Montreal.
- Institute of Canadian Trade Association Executives, Ottawa.
- National Council of the Baking Industry, Montebello.

International Trade

- Canadian Political Science Association, London.
- Conference on Balance of Payments, International Monetary Fund, Washington.
- Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference, Ottawa.
- Institute of International Affairs, Toronto.

Labour and Prices

- American Statistical Association, Washington.
- Local Chapter of the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants, Peterborough.

Mechanical Tabulation

- International Business Machines Customer Administrative School, Endicott.
- National Machine Accountants Association, Milwaukee.

Public Finance and Transportation

- American Association of Railways, Railway Accounting Officers Division, Chicago.
- Canadian Automotive Transport Association, Ottawa.
- Canadian Good Roads Association, Victoria.
- Canadian Transit Association, Montreal.
- International Municipal Congress of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and the United States Congress of Mayors, Montreal.
- Institute of Public Administration of Canada, Saskatoon.
- Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, Miami.
- Ontario Municipal Clerks and Finance Officers Association, Gravenhurst.
- Quebec Chapter of the Municipal Finance Officers Association.
- Seminar on Employer-Employee Relations in Government Administration, McGill University, Montreal.

Research and Development

- American Statistical Association, Washington.
- Canadian Political Science Association, London.
- International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, Castelfandolfo, Italy.

In addition, numerous meetings were held with government departments, federal, provincial, and municipal; with correspondents and business executives; and with United States and United Nations 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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