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Annual

Report of the

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



For the Fiscal Year
ended March 31, 1955

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1955



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

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

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, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. Howe

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Ottawa, Canada
June 30, 1955

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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, 1955, the preparation of the 1951 Census reports was completed with the exception of the Summary Volume (X). At the year's end several chapters of Volume X had been vari-typed and the Administrative Volume (XI) was being bound. The latter provides a permanent record of the procedures employed in the various stages of planning, enumeration, tabulation, and publication of the 1951 Census of Canada. It adds a further chapter to the historical record of census-taking in Canada; one which, it is hoped, may prove of value to statisticians and demographers in other countries as well as to Canadian census officials engaged in planning future censuses.

For the first time in Canada's history, a quinquennial census on a nation-wide basis will be taken in 1956. This was announced in the House of Commons by the Right Honourable C.D. Howe on March 7, 1955. It will include both a census of population and a census of agriculture. By 1956 Canada's population will have increased by an estimated 2 million over the 1951 Census figure of 14 million. This rapid growth rate together with shifts of population between provinces has indicated the need for a quinquennial census of the entire country to replace the partial censuses covering the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which were carried out in previous mid-decade periods and which were started when the West was in its early stages of development. At the same time, the rapidly-changing conditions in agriculture and the difficulties of providing accurate estimates over a 10-year span have emphasized the necessity for an agricultural bench-mark to bridge this long interval.

Briefly, Canada's first venture into a nation-wide quinquennial census will be characterized by questionnaires which are restricted to basic inquiries, and the full use of the mark-sensing technique of field enumeration not only for population but agriculture as well. The Population Document will contain five enumerative inquiries in addition to the name and address of each person, viz., sex, age, marital status, relationship to head of household, and farm or non-farm residence. The Agriculture inquiries for each farm are contained on two mark-sensed documents and include approximately 75 basic inquiries mainly on crops, acreages, live stock, and farm machinery.

Counts of dwellings and households, including dwellings under construction and vacant dwellings, will be obtained from the Visitation Record which accompanies the Population Document. A new feature of the 1956

Census will be the method of obtaining by mechanical methods, without prior coding, data on household and family composition and ages of children, etc., by a mark-sense enumeration of the question on "relationship to head of household". Mechanical means can then be employed to produce a summary punched card containing the details of each household and family for the tabulation processing to follow.

It is safe to say that without the many new techniques and improvements introduced in Canada's Census of 1951, it is doubtful whether consideration could have been given to a nation-wide survey in 1956. These advances in census-taking methods and techniques have cleared the decks for action to allow for a much more extensive planning period than would have been possible under earlier systems.

The general programme of developing and co-ordinating economic statistics was carried forward during the year under review. Particular research topics included the quarterly survey of corporation profits, inventory statistics, refinement of industrial detail related to the national accounts, production and employment interrelationships, input-output studies, import-export flow studies, and income size distributions.

Several Divisions participated in the Bureau's Standard Commodity Classification project and this task was brought appreciably nearer completion during the year.

The new arrangement with the Department of National Revenue, whereby separate copies of import entries are furnished the Bureau for statistical purposes, was in effect throughout the year. This has facilitated the compilation of Canada's import statistics by eliminating the need for transferring statistical information from entries to worksheets as formerly.

Continued development of national and provincial health programmes and the expansion of voluntary prepayment plans was reflected in a growing demand for information resulting from the Canadian Sickness Survey. The bulletins published during the year in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare provided information on various aspects of illness as well as on permanent physical disability. For the first time, data are now available on the extent of general illness in Canada. A submission on statistical aspects of morbidity was prepared for the Seventh Revision Conference of the World Health Organization. During the year work was begun on an integration of the various health statistical series into a single reference book.

Microfilming of the National Registration records, begun last year, was completed and the Searching Service has been maintained as required.

The Advisory Board of Publications continued to review the Bureau's publishing programme with a view to confining publication to essential information, ensuring that each new publication is justified, achieving further economies through consolidation of material and avoidance of duplication, and improving the quality and format of Bureau reports. The practice of pre-printing segments of reports for subsequent consolidation into a single volume was extended.

Special efforts were made to reduce further the time lag between the collection of statistics and their publication. The Daily Bulletin was used more extensively for making available advance summary information. A Committee on Timeliness of Bureau Statistics was appointed to study the situation within particular Divisions. This Committee acts as a forum for exchanging information on the procedures developed to solve the timeliness problem of which there are three main aspects: (a) delinquent returns, (b) processing work within the Divisions, and (c) operations performed by the Bureau's central services sections.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics was held in December. At this Conference the proposed short schedule for use in the 1956 Census of Agriculture was considered and adopted in principle. Also held in December was a Dominion-Provincial Conference on Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics.

The maintenance of effective co-operation with the provinces requires not only formal Dominion-Provincial Conferences from time to time but more frequent conferences and consultation between ranking personnel of the Bureau and provincial specialists in specific statistical fields. During the year under review there were such conferences or meetings of continuing committees covering public finance (provincial and municipal), hospital statistics, criminal statistics, vital statistics, agricultural statistics, and economic statistics. The continuing committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics met in June to prepare the agenda for the second Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics to be held April 18-21, 1955.

In addition to the officials who participated in the conferences, many officials of federal and provincial government departments, government officials from other countries, and representatives of business and industry visited the Bureau in connection with problems in their respective fields.

One of the most challenging problems of a large statistical organization such as the Bureau is that of integration. Effective April 1, 1954, a second Assistant Dominion Statistician, Dr. S.A. Goldberg, was appointed to assume, under the Dominion Statistician, responsibility for that function. He will assist the Dominion Statistician in promoting further integration of work within and between Bureau Divisions.

The vacant post of Director of the Education Division was filled by the appointment, in July, of Dr. E.F. Sheffield, formerly Registrar of Carleton College, Ottawa.

A senior officer of the Census Division was loaned to the Government of Jamaica for a six-months' period to assist in the compilation of the 1953 population survey of that country.

The Dominion Statistician attended meetings in New York of the Board of Directors of the American Statistical Association of which he was President, of the Chicago Chapter of the Association, participated in a Symposium on "Statistics in Modern Life" held by the New York Chapter in conjunction with Columbia's bicentennial anniversary, and presided at

the annual meeting of the Association held in Montreal in September. He attended a meeting of the Bureau of the International Statistical Institute at The Hague, also meetings of the Inter American Statistical in Washington, in his capacity as Vice-President of both Institutes. As a member of the United Nations Statistical Commission, he attended its eighth session in Geneva. The Dominion Statistician presided at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics, the annual Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics, and the annual meeting of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada. He participated in the Conference on the Measurement and Behavior of Unemployment, sponsored by the National Bureau for Economic Research and the Universities, at Princeton, N.J.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician, Mr. J.T. Marshall, was the Canadian delegate to the Eighth Session of the Population Commission at New York where he was elected Chairman of the Commission. The Senior Research Statistician, Dr. Nathan Keyfitz, was the Canadian delegate to the Conference of Labour Statisticians of the ILO held at Geneva November 23-December 3, where he was elected Chairman of the Committee on Real Wages. He was the Canadian alternate delegate to the Population Commission of the United Nations. The Director of the Health and Welfare Division, Mr. F.F. Harris, was the Canadian delegate to the International Conference for the Seventh Revision of the International List of Diseases and Causes of Death, held in Paris, France. Two senior officers of the Census Division, Mr. D.L. Ralston and Mr. A.H. LeNeveu were the Canadian delegates to the World Population Conference in Rome.

Six students from Indonesia under the Colombo Plan, one from Burma on a United Nations Fellowship, and one from Colombia on an ILO Fellowship spent part of their training period in the Bureau studying its organization and methods.

The success of the Bureau's work during the year under review was, in large measure, due to the effectiveness with which individual members of the staff performed their day-to-day duties.



H. Marshall
Dominion Statistician.

Ottawa, Canada
March 31, 1955

Office Services

Vari-type, stenographic, addressograph, supplies, mail and messenger, and drafting services were maintained. Due to the completion of the 1951 Census volumes, the staff establishment of the Composing Unit was reduced from 42 to 30.

Microfilming of the National Registration Records was completed and the Searching Service maintained as required. During the year searches were made in response to some 29,000 requests for information concerning proof of age, for Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, delayed birth registration, etc. Information was also furnished to other departments of the Government, to the Canadian Red Cross and other organizations.

The Stenography and Typing Pool has been equipped completely with electric typewriters which provide a much better and more uniform quality of work. The installation of these machines has permitted a reduction in staff from 21 to 18.

The Pool now extends its services to 12 sections of the Bureau which wholly depend on it for their stenographic and typing needs, and to 10 others which regularly submit monthly and weekly reports and bulletins. In addition, the Pool aids every section in the Bureau where lack of staff or increased work makes it necessary.

The operation of inter-office delivery trucks was centralized under the Mail and Messengers Unit. This and the delivery of supplies to the respective divisions on an hourly schedule have resulted in a considerable saving of time to the divisions.

During the year, the Drafting Section prepared 1,441 economic charts, maps, diagrams and various illustrations for the divisions of the Bureau and other departments and agencies of the Government.

Cost Control

The Cost Control Section is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates of funds required to operate the Bureau, the preparation of financial encumbrances, the verification, preparation and approval of accounts and their submission to Treasury Office for payment, and the operation of the Commitment Control of expenditures.

This Section maintains distribution records of all expenses to provide information on the operating costs of the various Bureau divisions and their sections, the regional offices, and of the field work in connection with surveys and censuses.

During the year the Section provided information pertaining to salaries required by the Establishment Review Committee of which the Chief of the Section is a member.

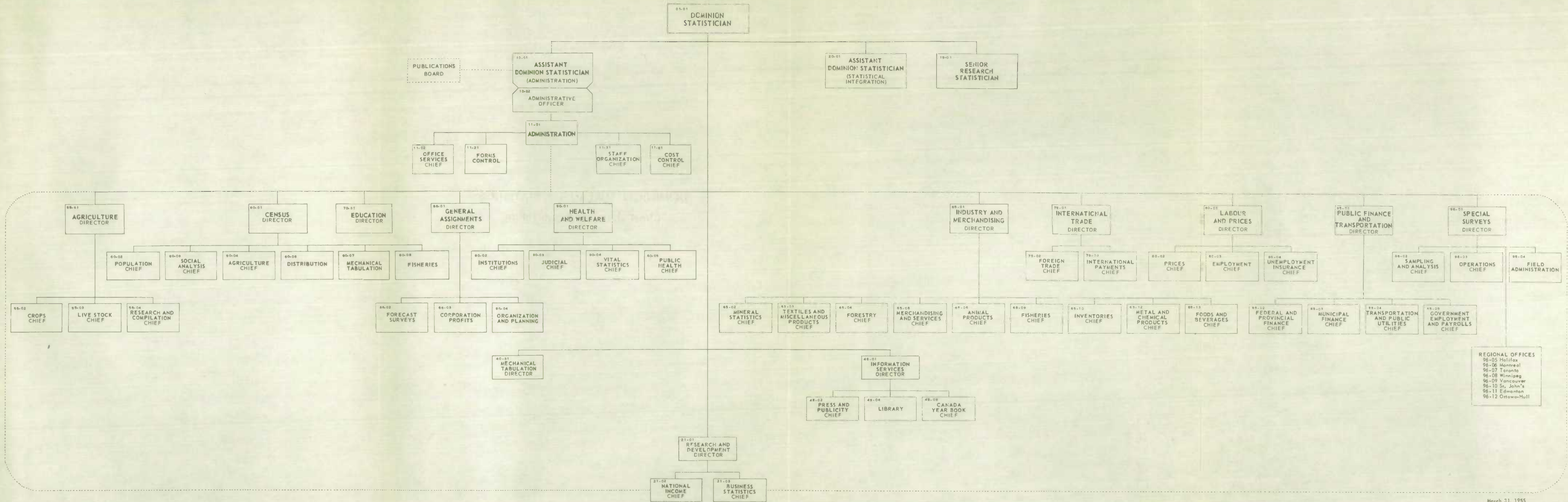
The organization and administration of the campaigns for the Community Chest and Government Savings Bonds were conducted within this Section. In these campaigns the quota was exceeded.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Chart showing organization

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL ORGANIZATION



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, improve work flows, eliminate superfluous operations, simplify and standardize questionnaires and forms, achieve better working conditions and, in general, improve the business aspects of the Bureau's activities.

Staff Organization

The Staff Organization 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, 1955 was 1,353, an increase of 47 from the total at the same date in 1954. Additions during the year numbered 257 and separations 210. The 1951 census staff totalled 22 at March 31, 1955 a decrease of 41 over the same date in 1954. During the year the Bureau conducted 114 promotion competitions.

The Suggestion Award Committee received 24 suggestions of which 7 were approved, 14 were rejected, and 3 are under consideration.

Establishment Review Committee

In conformity with a new procedure for the review and revision of departmental establishments, approved by the Cabinet, a committee was set up for the Bureau to assist the Minister and Treasury Board in determining establishments at the time of the main estimates. This committee comprised, in addition to the Civil Service and Treasury Board representatives, the Assistant Dominion Statistician for Administration, the Office Manager, and the Accountant.

Detailed data with respect to the actual existing establishment, plans for additional positions required in the next fiscal year because of new or expanded activities, the possibility of reducing staff requirements in certain cases, etc., were prepared and studied by the Committee and recommendations submitted to the Minister and to Treasury Board.

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 13,629 as compared with 13,466 during the preceding year.

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

Forms Control

Some 2,000 forms and questionnaires were submitted to the Forms Control Section for review during the year. Of this number, 313 questionnaires, totalling 1,000 pages, were re-designed and 534, totalling 730 pages, were revised. During this period, considerable emphasis was placed on re-designing and revising Census of Industry annual forms for compilation by the peg-board method.

Processing methods, forms design, and other problems were studied. During the latter part of the year work was commenced on certain of the 1956 Census schedules.

In order to facilitate cost analysis and the recording of printing jobs, a punch card method of recording composing and printing costs was designed. Use of this punch card will begin with the 1955-56 fiscal year.

Advisory Board of Publications

Eleven meetings of the Advisory Board of Publications were held during the year. One of these was a joint meeting with Directors of Divisions to consider the application of the recommendations in the "Report of the Sub-Committee on Cover, Title-page and Masthead Design of DBS Publications".

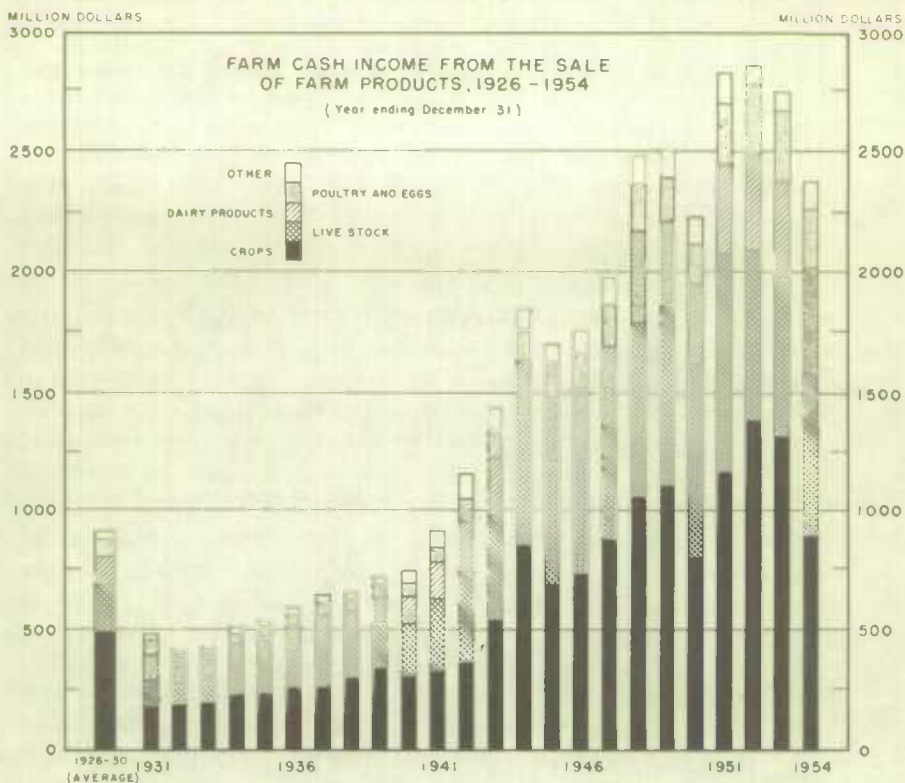
Three new reference papers were authorized dealing with *Canadian Trusteed Pension Funds*, *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes by Size*, and *Undergraduate Scholarships open to Students entering Canadian Universities*, respectively, also an annual report on *Motor Vehicle Accidents*, an annual report on *Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal*, and a quarterly report on *Corporation Profits*. The re-issue of four reference papers to bring the material up-to-date was also approved as was the discontinuance of two reports, one dealing with condition of field crops at June 30, the other with weekly inventories of petroleum products.

Also considered by the Board were problems relating to pricing of publications, timeliness of statistics, requests for free copies of Bureau releases, distribution to co-operating agencies, and methods of improving the format of DBS publications.

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, stocks of commodities in cold storage, 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, the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and other divisions of the Bureau. All such data are used by the Agriculture Division to provide information on utilization of Canadian farm products at home and abroad.

FARM CASH INCOME, 1954



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. Surveys of agricultural manufacturing plants, such as dairy factories and flour mills, are conducted monthly on a full coverage basis. For the dairy factory surveys and some of the farm surveys, the provinces co-operate with the Bureau in the collection and tabulation of data.

While no new surveys were undertaken in 1954-55, some experimental changes were made in old survey methods. A separation of the large June survey into crops and live stock was made for the province of Alberta and each part mailed to one-quarter of the number of farmers in the province. To the remaining half, the old-type schedule was mailed. Follow-up letters were sent to non-respondents who received the special crops and special live stock schedules. The results indicated that numbers of returns in-

creased greatly with a second follow-up and it was possible to send the crop schedule at a later date to reach farmers when they had completed seeding. Experimental surveys were also continued for certain special crops.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics was held during the year at which the proposed schedule for the 1956 Census of Agriculture was discussed along with the regular work in current agricultural statistics. The Conference recommended changes in the timing of certain of the crop surveys and the introduction for the June survey 1955 in the Prairie Provinces of the split live stock and crop schedules tried out in Alberta in 1954. The provinces agreed to aid the Bureau in provision of mailing lists for special surveys for live stock statistics.

A meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee on Agricultural Statistics was held during the year and several meetings of the sub-committees. Discussions dealt chiefly with growing demands of the Department of Agriculture for more detailed and more frequent data on prices of agricultural commodities. The main committee also directed that increasing emphasis be placed on a review of needs for all agricultural statistical data and on methods of collection, tabulation, and publication practice.

Further progress was made during the year in the intercensal revisions of 1941-51 estimates. This work has been greatly hampered by the pressure of current duties and a considerable amount of work remains to be done. Some progress was made in assembly of data for historical series, such data being greatly in demand by research workers. A start was made in the intercensal revision of the farm cash and net income series as part of the general revision of National Accounts series. This work can only proceed, however, when the intercensal estimate revisions are completed.

Officers of the Division served on several committees during the year, the chief of which were the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Production Conference, the Bureau's Census Committee, the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services and the Research Committee of the Ontario Research Council.

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), 22 reports in the *Crop Reporting* series; 9 reports in the *Fruit and Vegetable Production* series; 2 reports on Honey; one Maple Products report; one memorandum on Nursery Stock Sales and one compilation showing per capita supplies of food available for consumption. Prepared for publication in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* were: Estimates of Production and Value of Forage, Field Root and Vegetable Seeds; Acreage, Production and Value of Hops, and Acreage of Fibre Flax and Production of Fibre Flax Products.

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; monthly reports on production of eggs and dairy products and stocks of fruit and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, meat, lard, etc.; semi-annual reports on live stock numbers; and quarterly report of hog estimates.

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

During the year the Division continued its work on the compilation and preparation of copy for the 1951 Census Summary Volume (X), and the Administrative Report (Volume XI). Several chapters of the Summary Volume were vari-typed, while the Administrative Report was being bound as the year ended.

Four annual reports were issued: *Population Estimates by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada and Provinces, 1952*; *Population Estimates by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada and Provinces, 1953*; *Canadian Citizenship Statistics, 1953*; and *Estimates of Households and Families in Canada, 1954*. A bulletin showing Occupation and Industry statistics for the census years 1901-1951 was printed.

A considerable number of special compilations of population, housing, occupation, and agriculture data were completed in answer to specific requests, and material assembled for the "Atlas of Canada" project.

The intercensal research work was continued and included the following studies: (a) Methods for using the mark-sense principle for the enumeration of a Census of Agriculture; (b) An improved method for obtaining household and family statistics; (c) Machine tabulating methods; and (d) Other procedures used in the Census.

Considerable progress was made during the year in planning the questionnaires, other forms, and tabulation procedures to be used in the 1956 Census of Population and Agriculture. Discussions were held with other federal, and with provincial government officials on these subjects. A separate booklet in which to record statistics concerning the population living in the Northwest Territories, Labrador, and other northern areas, was printed. The enumeration areas for a number of electoral districts were established and descriptions of these prepared for use by the 1956 Census enumerator.

A senior officer of the Division was loaned for a six-months' period to the Government of Jamaica to assist in the compilation of the 1953 population survey of that country. Assistance was also given to the Bureau's training programme for United Nations fellows from Indonesia and Israel.

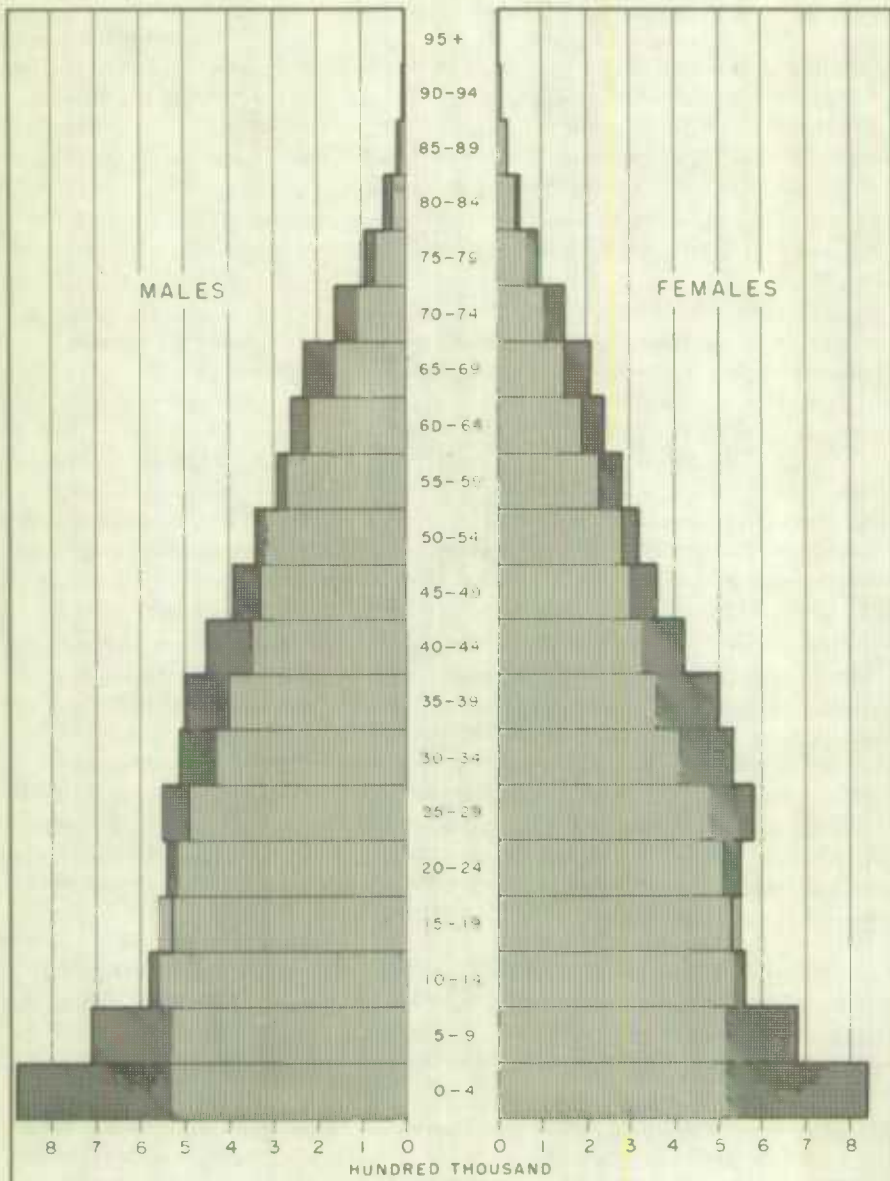
The Director of the Division discussed the question of statistical areas for the 1956 Census with officials of several Canadian cities. Other

officers observed the training programmes and office processing methods used in the 1954 Census of Agriculture in the United States.

Approximately 22,400 applications for proof of age from early census records were received, and some 28,800 letters furnishing evidence of age were mailed.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEX AND QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS

1941 — 1951 —



* Exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories

Education

The Education Division collects regularly, compiles, and publishes statistics of public and private elementary and secondary schools (including private business colleges, and Indian schools), universities and colleges, and libraries. Statistics of adult education, museums, and art galleries are collected and reported occasionally.

For educational institutions the principal types of data reported are those on numbers of establishments, teachers, pupils, and revenue and expenditure. The statistics of public schools are obtained from provincial departments of education and, for three provinces, are compiled and tabulated by the Bureau for inclusion in the annual reports of the ministers of education of those provinces. Statistics of other types of institutions are obtained by the Bureau directly from the institutions concerned. Co-operative relations are maintained with such national education associations as the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the National Conference of Canadian Universities, the Canadian Library Association, and the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Data are published in a three-part biennial *Survey of Education* (I – Elementary and Secondary Education, II – Higher Education, III – Libraries); annual reports on *Preliminary Statistics of Education, Teachers' Salaries, Qualifications and Experience*; and *University Enrolment reported in the Current Year*; and occasional memoranda and reference papers. During the year 1954-55 occasional publications included a revised catalogue of *Post-graduate Scholarships and Fellowships Open to Canadian Students* and a new catalogue of *Undergraduate Scholarships and Bursaries Open to Students entering Canadian Universities*.

In addition, special compilations are prepared from time to time, on request. Examples during 1954-55 were reports on special education and on public expenditures on education, and preparation of bibliographies on Canadian education for UNESCO; forecasts of school enrolment for provincial departments of education; provision of data for royal commissions – the Quebec Royal Commission of Inquiry into Constitutional Problems and the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Public School Finance; a report on university enrolment prepared for the Unemployment Insurance Commission and designed to provide annual information regarding expected numbers of graduates in the various fields of study.

During the year arrangements were made for more complete statistics of education in the Yukon Territory, and of education in reform institutions. Consultation with the Department of National Defence laid the basis for statistics of servicemen's dependents' schools in Europe and Canada.

The directorship of the Division, vacant at the beginning of the year, was filled in July.

General Assignments

The main work of the General Assignments Division in making available forecasts and current statistical data on capital investment and construction and on developing financial data on corporation profits continued throughout the year. Statistical material required for study of current economic problems was supplied to the Economics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce and to other government departments and agencies, both on a regular basis and to meet specific requirements.

The initial report of a new series of financial statistics *Quarterly Corporation Profits* was issued in March. This report made available to the public, data on sales, profits, depreciation, and taxes for all companies incorporated in Canada except Government-owned companies and incorporated co-operatives. Canadian unincorporated branches of foreign corporations are also included in the totals while foreign subsidiaries of Canadian corporations are excluded. The publication of this series of financial statistics on a quarterly basis will help to fill an important gap in current economic statistics. The developmental work in this field was done in the Research and Development Division. Responsibility for future reports has been assumed by the General Assignments Division.

Three reports on investment were prepared jointly with the Economics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The first of these, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1954, Regional Estimates*, released early in April, contained capital and repair expenditures for the current year on a provincial basis as well as estimates of expenditures in the manufacturing industries for thirteen metropolitan areas. This report was followed in June by the issue of a press release setting out the results of a sample survey of investment; this provided revised estimates of the investment programme in Canada for the current year, 1954.

The White Paper *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1955* was tabled in the House of Commons on February 24, 1955. This report and the regional estimates are based on two surveys of about 18,000 establishments together with a number of indirect surveys and independent estimates covering those areas of the Canadian economy which were not considered adaptable to direct survey methods. This latter category includes such sectors as agriculture, fishing, independent stores and miscellaneous commercial and services groups. At the end of the year the regional estimates covering investment intentions for 1955 were completed and were being printed.

The second annual report of the series *Construction in Canada, 1952-1954* was published in October. This report sets out, in considerable detail, estimates of expenditures by type of structures, by industry, by levels of government, and by province. It also includes estimates of the average number of persons employed in the construction industry, salaries and wages paid, and cost of materials used. The information contained in the publication is derived from the same sources as the series of reports on capital investment together with data obtained through sample surveys

of the construction industry and federal, provincial, and municipal government departments. The most important advantage of the present series of reports is the timeliness with which the statistics of the construction industry may be released. To this end a great deal of effort has been devoted to reorganizing the work-flows to permit publication of the report earlier in the year than was previously possible.

The search for new firms to maintain Bureau indexes on an up-to-date basis continued. Over 8,500 "Nature of Business" schedules were mailed to prospective new firms.

Tabulations of proposed construction as indicated by building permits issued in Canada were prepared each month for distribution to interested government agencies and to meet specific requests from industry.

Among the special tabulations of capital expenditures and other economic statistics prepared for various government departments undertaken during the year was a survey of mortgages and agreements of sale held in estates, trusts and agencies, at the request of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Health and Welfare

Statistics of births, marriages and deaths; of illness; of hospital services and activities; and of crime and delinquency are the principal products of the Health and Welfare Division. Post-war trends in these statistics have been featured by a sustained high birth rate, by continued improvement in mortality from infective diseases, by dramatic annual drops in tuberculosis death rates, by extended longevity, and by considerable expansion of Canada's health and hospital services. On the debit side, generally better health status has been offset by the emergence in relative importance of disabling conditions of middle and old ages, including mental illness, and by untimely deaths among younger age groups from such causes as motor vehicle accidents and poliomyelitis.

In charting these trends during the fiscal year just ended, the Division has made substantial progress towards a threefold objective. On the first, timeliness, several annual reports are now approaching the point of maximum efficiency, being published within 7 months of the year-end. A full year of arrears was picked up in publication of the *Annual Vital Statistics of Canada*, which is now issued within the year following the year to which the figures relate. This acceleration was due to the detailed programming of production, the streamlining of work procedures, and the elimination of unnecessary data from the tabulation and publication programmes.

In addition, changes were introduced in the contents of published reports to improve clarity and readability. Though still largely confined to the presentation of basic significant series, these were shown in simpler formats, with expanded textual and graphic treatment, and attempts were made to avoid complicated tables of undue length. Reactions from users of health and welfare statistics have been very favourable to these changes.

The third type of general improvement has been a modest extension of the analytical treatment of health and welfare statistical data, made possible by the time saved as a result of the acceleration of the routine annual tabulation programme. The full effect of this time saving was not felt during the year just ended, so that the deployment of resources into analytical work of a higher professional level is being continued into the next fiscal year.

Public Health

The continued development of national and provincial health programmes and the expansion of voluntary prepayment plans was reflected in a growing demand for information resulting from the Canadian Sickness Survey. Information on time lost from work on account of illness was also requested for a number of projects. The bulletins published during the year in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare provided some basic data on those various aspects as well as on permanent physical disabilities. The latter type of data proved useful in connection with rehabilitation programmes and the disability pension scheme. For the first time, data are now available on the extent of general illness in Canada. Concepts for the measurement of morbidity from sickness survey data were further developed. Methods and results of the Survey continued to attract the interest of visitors from other countries.

In the field of selective health statistics, the chief concern has been the gathering of material to support recommendations for possible improvements in the reporting of notifiable diseases in all parts of the country. The accelerated settlement of Canada's northern territories and significant epidemic outbreaks in these parts have emphasized the need to remedy the lack of data on notifiable diseases in these areas. Progress has been made in that direction in several respects. By an arrangement with the Public Health Nurse in Whitehorse, regular reports were received for the Yukon. Consultation was continued with the Indian Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, regarding the establishment of a regular reporting system for all of the northern territories, as well as for Indians in the provinces.

In connection with large scale experiments with the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine in several provinces and plans for its future distribution, a number of special tabulations were prepared on the incidence of this disease.

Home nursing statistics, carried out under arrangement with the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, are now available for a three-year period. Even during this short time a definite trend has become apparent towards an increasing proportion of the services being devoted to the care of chronic conditions in older patients, while maternity services, especially health education, remain an important field for home nursing services.

The statistical study of illness among some 100,000 federal Civil Servants, still the only continuing source of morbidity data in a sizeable, though selected, group of the population, continued to yield valuable data

on sickness absenteeism sought not only by the administration of the service but also by other departments and agencies concerned with the implications of sickness in the working population.

Based on the experience from these several projects, a submission was prepared on statistical aspects of morbidity for the Seventh Revision Conference of the World Health Organization. It has also become possible to commence work on an integration of the various health statistical series into a single reference book.

Vital Statistics

The regular *Monthly Report of Vital Statistics* was issued currently at an accelerated pace during the year. Some changes in context and format were introduced during the year mainly in the direction of providing additional background data so as to measure more accurately the significance of current trends in birth, marriage, and death rates.

There was further acceleration in the tabulation of 1953 vital statistics under the uniform tabulation programme agreed upon by the Vital Statistics Council at its 1953 meeting. This acceleration was due, in large measure, to improvements in tabulation procedures as a result of the previous year's experience under the programme, but mainly to the system of earlier cut-off of the year's records by provincial authorities and a strict scheduling of tabulations. As a result, the 1953 statistics were released to the provinces and incorporated into the Section's annual reports much earlier than was possible under the more extensive tabulation scheme in previous years.

All arrears in the release of the Section's annual reports were overcome during the fiscal year with the release of the 1952 and 1953 preliminary and annual reports. Following the pattern of the 1952 annual report, the 1953 release was substantially reduced and the planned format completely revised by rearrangement of material, consolidation of tables, elimination of undue detail, and the enlargement of summary and historical material, with resultant economies. Reaction of the public health authorities and the general public to these revisions is being closely reviewed.

In accordance with the request of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, the Section continued its investigation into various photographic reproduction methods applicable to vital records. The Section also performed considerable research and secretarial work on behalf of the Vital Statistics Council.

The current monthly indexes of births, marriages, and deaths were routinely supplied to the Family Allowances Administration and the appropriate provincial offices. In collaboration with the Mechanical Tabulation Division, consolidation and retabulation of the birth indexes for Ontario and Quebec, for 1926 to date, was undertaken.

Collaboration with the provincial vital statistics offices was continued in connection with the revision of geographical codes and programme of provincial pre-coding 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.

Concurrently, coding schedules and mechanical punch cards were revised in accordance with new code specifications, and brought more closely into line with the requirements of the uniform vital statistics tabulation programme.

Institutions

The main emphasis of the work of the Institutions Section during the past year has been to consolidate the advances made in the currency and quality of the statistics of health institutions. A total of five annual reports and two statistical handbooks were released during this period.

In the field of hospital statistics, the *Annual Report of Hospitals, Volume II, 1952*, and *Hospital Statistics, Volume I, 1953*, were released along with the *List of Hospitals, 1954*.

In the field of mental health statistics, *Mental Health Statistics, 1953*, was released within seven months after the year to which it referred, and a second edition of the *Mental Statistics Handbook* was released in order to meet the continuing demand for this publication.

Steady improvement was made in the publication of tuberculosis statistics, and *Tuberculosis Statistics, 1953*, was released some months earlier than the previous report. A *Tuberculosis Statistics Handbook* was released containing a detailed description of the tuberculosis reporting system plus other supplementary information, and was distributed to all reporting authorities and other interested bodies.

Since the Section has now completed a large backlog of work, every effort is being made to improve the quality of the data published, and to undertake special analyses. The first of these in the field of mental health has been completed for the Mental Health Service of British Columbia.

Judicial

The statistical tables and narrative material for inclusion in the 1954 *Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries* were completed and forwarded to the Commissioner's office.

The 1952 report on *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* was published. Compilation of the annual reports of *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, *Police Statistics* and *Juvenile Delinquents*, for 1953, was completed.

A system of controls and checks for the assessment of statistical coverage and for the qualitative analysis of the data received from the field was established. New tabulation procedures for placing additional controls and checks on the data were introduced.

Reporting of data from courts has been placed on a quarterly basis for adult offenders and on a semi-annual basis for juvenile delinquents. Coding of 1954 data is underway.

Statistical material was prepared in response to a number of inquiries on various aspects of criminal offences, corporal, and capital punishment.

Industry and Merchandising

Compilations for the 1952 Census of Industry were finished early in the year, and tabulations for 1953 were completed for 15 of the 18 major groups. About 175 annual reports were published during the year, including 40 industry reports for 1952, 120 industry reports for 1953, and 15 special annual surveys on commodities or groups of commodities. The usual 60 monthly reports, 6 quarterlies, and 1 weekly were issued on schedule.

Special attention was given to improving the timeliness of publications and to extending the use of peg-board compilations.

Work on the 1951 Census of Distribution was completed and the final volumes were published.

There was a considerable increase in the time spent on answering inquiries and in meeting visitors to the Bureau.

Fisheries

The *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics* and the monthly report on *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish* were issued regularly. The 6 provincial sections of *Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1953* were published, this being the first time that all of the provincial reviews were made available within the year following that to which the figures refer. At the request of biologists and economists of the Department of Fisheries, the Canada section of the 1953 annual report was expanded to include details of catch, employment, gear, etc., by the fisheries sub-districts.

A trial of the sales-slip system of collecting catch statistics in the Maritimes was undertaken in the Halifax and Sambro districts. The proposed two months' trial period has been extended indefinitely, and no decision has been reached yet as to its extension to other districts.

Numerous special tabulations of current and census data were made for the Department of Fisheries.

Forestry

Annual reports on *Operations in the Woods, 1952*, and on the *Pulp and Paper Industry, 1953*, were published. Other annual releases during the year included 9 industry reports for 1952, 2 industry reports for 1953, 11 special compilations for saw milling in the various provinces in 1953, and 5 special compilations on the smaller wood and paper using industries in 1953.

The 7 monthly reports were published on schedule.

Mineral Statistics

Compilations for the 1953 census of the mineral industry were completed in March. Manuscripts for 18 annual industry reports were forwarded to the Composing Unit. A *Preliminary Estimate of Mineral Production in 1954* was released on January 4, 1955, and the manuscript for a more de-

tailed preliminary report was prepared and forwarded to the Composing Unit. The 12 monthly reports were released on schedule.

Close liaison in regard to mineral statistics was maintained with the mines departments of the provinces and with the Mines Branch at Ottawa.

Animal Products

Six industry reports for 1953 were published, also 2 industry reports for 1952. The 4 monthly reports were published on schedule.

The special survey on the manufacture of footwear made with uppers of materials other than leather, undertaken at the request of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada and the Tanners Association, was discontinued at the end of June.

Foods and Beverages

Twelve annual industry reports for 1953 were issued during the year. Quarterly reports on processed foods, tobacco, and stocks of canned fruits and vegetables were prepared regularly. The content of the monthly report on *Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds* was revised with the assistance of the National Council of Canadian Feed Manufacturers Association. Changes in content were made also in the annual industry reports on *The Flour Milling Industry* and *The Feeds Industry*.

Textiles and Miscellaneous Products

Effort was concentrated in catching up with the backlog of work. Twenty industry reports for 1952 and 9 industry reports for 1953 were published during the year. Compilations for 1953 were completed 2 months earlier than for the previous year. The *Quarterly Production of Garments* was issued regularly.

Much special work was done for the Tariff Board in connection with its investigation of conditions in the woollen textile industry. Compilations for 1953 were speeded up, and the statistics were made available to the Board about 4 months earlier than the usual release date.

Metal and Chemical Products

A total of 46 annual industry reports for 1953 and 6 general reviews for 1952 was sent to the Composing Unit during this period. Most of these reports were published, or in an advanced stage of processing, by the end of the fiscal year. In addition, 14 special annual reports on commodities or groups of commodities were issued, including surveys on *Sales of Pest Control Products*, the *Fertilizer Trade*, *Consumption of Petroleum Fuels*, and *Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks*. A revised edition of the *Chemical Directory* was released in July. A general improvement in the timeliness of the 30 monthly reports was achieved with the assistance of the regional offices.

Two monthly surveys were started this year. One, covering *Soaps and Synthetic Detergents*, was requested by the Business Statistics Section of

the Bureau, while the other, dealing with *Sump Pumps and Domestic and Farm Water Systems* was undertaken at the request of the Canadian Association of Domestic and Farm Water System Manufacturers.

A new industry report on *Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal* was released. The collection and publication of weekly figures on *Refinery and Marine Terminal Inventories of Petroleum Products* was discontinued. Schedules used in connection with the monthly survey on Refined Petroleum Products and the annual survey on Consumption of Petroleum Fuels were revised and their collection was simplified. The preparation of monthly figures on imports of steel shapes and on the disposition of shipments of steel shapes was taken over from the Department of Defence Production.

Telegraphic surveys covering Production of Motor Vehicles and Production of Steel Ingots and Pig Iron were put into effect during the year, and the results are now being released within a week after the close of the reporting period.

The mailing of questionnaires for all 1954 annual surveys and follow-up procedures have been kept to schedule, and the work on editing the 1954 schedules is well advanced.

Central Assembly

The *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1953*, was published early in October, 1954. It contained, for the first time, a provincial breakdown of the principal statistics for major industrial groups.

A gain of about 3 weeks was achieved, compared with the previous years, in the publication of final summary reports for all manufacturing industries in 1952. A rearrangement of the material permitted the publication to be broken down into 7 bulletins, each dealing with a province or group of provinces.

The annual report on *Type of Ownership in Manufacturing Industries, 1952*, was published in August, 1954. A revised *List of Firms Employing Fifty Hands and Over* was released in the same month.

A thorough check of the geographical codes of individual establishments was made on the basis of the 1951 census records. A change was made in the method of punching cards for mechanical tabulation. This is now being done weekly instead of holding all cards for mass punching when the last delinquents were rounded up. The new method permits preliminary or special tabulations at any time and will also speed up the final industry and geographic tabulations.

Good progress has been made with the final 1953 summaries and tabulations are about a month ahead of those for last year.

Merchandising and Services

All annual reports were published well in advance of the end of the fiscal year, with no carry-over of 1953 reports into the 1955-56 fiscal year. A general improvement in the timeliness of publication of these

reports was effected, except in the case of Retail Trade and Retail Chain annual reports. The 6 monthly reports, the quarterly report on *Retail Consumer Credit*, and the weekly releases on *Department Store Sales* were published on schedule.

A new and larger sample of independent retail stores was set up during the year for use in preparing the estimates of monthly retail sales. Also a more extensive and larger sample of wholesale businesses was prepared, and a new sample of retail stores was selected for use in making estimates of retail consumer credit. These new projects were carried out concurrent with a continuance of the old sample for a necessary period of overlapping. Beginning with January, 1955, retail trade estimates were based entirely on the new sample. Monthly wholesale trade estimates and quarterly retail consumer credit estimates will be based on the results of the respective new samples when adequate response is obtained, and results will be made retroactive to January, 1955. Initial annual estimates have been produced from the new inventory sample, and more complete and reliable data on monthly retail inventories will be available by May, 1955.

Annual revisions to Retail Trade were carried back to 1951 to make allowances for certain changes to the 1951 census base. Current estimates of retail trade, based on these revisions, have been refined by breaking down the "miscellaneous" category into several important trades. Intercensal revisions to *Retail Trade, 1941-1951*, were completed and published, bringing the former intercensal estimates to the level of the 1951 census and comparable to subsequent estimates of retail sales. A more extensive monthly survey of Retail Chain Store Sales and Inventories, covering all trades, has been undertaken; formerly only 6 trades were covered for inventories. An annual census of all department stores has been put into effect beginning with 1954.

A survey of Advertising Expenditure in Canada, 1954, has been started. It extends to the various advertising media as well as all types of advertisers. It will produce ratios of advertising expense to sales for many trades and industries at present not available in Canada.

A number of reliability checks have been made on current estimates of the various merchandising statistics, with a most notable improvement in work procedures and coverage of retail inventory estimates.

The mailing of questionnaires for all 1954 annual surveys and follow-up procedures has been kept to schedule during the first 3 months of the calendar year 1955.

Inventories

The monthly report *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* was published regularly. During the year, arrangements were made to advance the monthly release date of all industry totals by preparation of a special one-page summary for publication in the *Daily Bulletin*. Arrangements were also made with the Mechanical Tabulation

Division to process part of the monthly compilations, thus making it possible for the Section itself to give more time to revisions and improvements in the series.

Three major projects were carried out in connection with this publication. The first was a revision of all 1949, 1950, and 1951 indexes to put them on the December, 1952, base, which was adopted in 1954 for current material. These revised data were published as *Reference Paper, No. 53*, making possible historical comparisons for a six-year period.

The second was an estimate of value of total unfilled orders in all industries as at December 31, 1953. The estimate was based on a survey covering all firms over \$50,000. This has provided bench-mark values for the monthly index series on unfilled orders, thus allowing a series of monthly value estimates for major industry groups each month. These value data on unfilled orders were first published in the December, 1954, report, with historical data back to January, 1952.

The third was the development of a new series in connection with the orders data, covering values and indexes of all new orders received each month, in total and for major industry groups, with some data on individual industries. These data were also first published in the December, 1954, report, again with historical data back to January, 1952.

In addition to the above, coverage of the Monthly Inventory Survey was substantially improved by the inclusion of large-firm samples in 4 industries not previously covered, and by 9 large firms (in industries already covered) which were not contributing previously and which were sufficiently important in their industries to invalidate our estimates without their participation. The latter inclusions were all the results of personal visits.

The Section's annual survey of *Manufacturers' Year-End Inventories* for 1953, covering all firms with a gross value of shipments of over \$50,000, was finalized in November. Arrangements were made to tie in this survey with the annual Census of Industry, beginning with 1954 data, and as a result some 12,000 plants were dropped from the Section's mailing list before the annual January mailing. Coverage for the preliminary year-end survey was increased to 6,000 plants (including those reporting in the Monthly Inventory Survey). Reports were received from approximately 5,000 of these by March 15, and a preliminary estimate of total Manufacturers' Investment in Inventory at December 31, 1954, was made for National Income use by March 31.

In connection with the year-end survey of inventories, a test survey of *Physical Volume of Inventory Holdings* was made for the National Income Section. The test consisted of a special quantity and value questionnaire to all firms reporting to the Preliminary Year-End Survey in 5 textile industries. Response up to the end of March indicated that most firms surveyed had submitted questionnaires in considerable detail.

In connection with the Monthly Inventory Survey, a change in the questionnaire was adopted in January which, it is hoped, will provide

(a) monthly detail on *logging inventories* held by all firms in the wood-using and pulp and paper industries, and (b) a separation of sales and inventories at *manufacturers' sales branches* from their actual manufacturing sales and inventories.

Census of Distribution

Census Volume VII (Retail Trade) and *Census Volume VIII (Wholesale Trade and Services)* were released during the year. A handbook on *Marketing Data, 1951* was published in October, and a special preprint bulletin on *Retail Trade and Services, by Census Tracts*, in August. The analytical text on the retail, wholesale and services censuses was prepared for Census Volume X (Summary).

Many special tabulations on the Census of Distribution were prepared to meet requests from within the Bureau, from federal and provincial departments, and from business concerns. An exhaustive review of census records and methods was commenced.

Central Index and Files

About 5,600 names of new manufacturing firms were obtained from the continuing search of directories, industrial magazines, etc. These were indexed and forwarded to the General Assignments Division for further investigation. In maintaining the alphabetical and geographical indexes, about 8,500 new cards were made, 10,000 were corrected for changes in address, etc., and 8,000 were withdrawn as being out of business, etc.

In the filing unit, about 4,800 new files were set up, 10,000 corrections were made to file labels, 45,000 letters and schedules were filed and 6,600 files were withdrawn for discarding.

Information Services

The functions of this Division include the preparation of *The Canada Year Book*, the *Official Handbook Canada*, and the *DBS Daily and Weekly Bulletins*, the dissemination of statistical information 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

Publication of both the *Canada Year Book 1954* and *Canada 1954* (the *Canada Handbook*) was achieved at the end of May 1954 at which time work was well advanced on the preparation of the 1955 Year Book. In the 1955 edition major emphasis has been placed on the water powers of Canada and the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, as well as special articles on other phases of Canada's economic development. At the end of the report year, work was well advanced on both the Year Book and the Handbook. A number of revisions were instituted in regard to the style of the Handbook and negotiations successfully concluded for the introduction of a new-design, new-process cover in silk screen for *Canada 1955*.

Press and Publicity

The Section was enlarged early in the year by amalgamation of the former Press and Publicity Section and the Publications Distribution Unit and by transfer to the enlarged Section of focal inquiries work previously handled in the Canada Year Book Section. As a result of this enlargement, the Section was reorganized to consist of three units: bulletins and publicity; general inquiries, publications information and revenue; and distribution and storage.

The central task of the Section is to distribute, and to promote as wide and effective a distribution as possible of the information collected and compiled by the Bureau. In this task each unit has separate but related functions, and their amalgamation in one Section was designed to effect closer co-ordination of their work.

The functions of the Bulletins and Publicity Unit are: to obtain through the medium of the daily and periodical press the publication of Bureau information; to establish and maintain good public relations and contacts with the press and with trade and other associations which distribute special information to their members; and generally to inform the public on the services and publications of the Bureau.

As the principal means of performing the first of these functions, the Unit publishes 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 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, arranged so as to be identifiable with news items for the convenience of subscribers who may wish to order a report for its full contents. In this task the Unit reviewed and listed, during the year, 1,604 issues of printed publications, or upwards of six per working day, and also handled many other items. The bulletins have a broad distribution to business firms and other subscribers as well as to the press. Augmenting the bulletins service, the Unit is prepared with ready reference files to supply additional information to the press or other inquirers, and receives numerous calls for special information.

The Unit annually revises and publishes the DBS list of *Current Publications*, to which was added during the year a detailed subject index to the contents of all the Bureau publications listed, thus simplifying the selection of the publications containing specific items of information. Among measures to publicize Bureau publications, the Unit arranged or assisted specially interested Bureau officers in the display of appropriate publications at five conferences of Canadian and international associations, and also supplied a variety of material about Bureau publications and particular features of the Bureau's work for use in business and other periodicals.

The General Inquiries, Publications Information and Revenue Unit handles all orders and subscriptions for publications addressed to the Bureau (passing on to the Distribution Unit the necessary instructions for

mailing of orders or for additions to and changes in mailing lists), and deals with inquiries about publications and requests for information that can usually be met by supply of a publication. During the year it received a total of 21,492 letters, of which 10,329 contained money.

Regular series of Canadian statistics were supplied monthly to the United Nations, International Labour Office, the International Civil Aviation Organization and others, and revisions of economic and political material relative to Canada were prepared for some 20 national and international year books, almanacs, directories, and other publications.

The Distribution and Storage Unit maintains mailing lists and stock records, and performs the work of packaging, mailing and storing the Bureau's publications. It addressed approximately 715,000 covers in the year and mailed some 1,500,000 copies of Bureau publications to addresses on the regular mailing lists. In addition, the Unit dispatched about 60,000 copies of publications from stocks, in response to special requests and orders.

The Library

During the year under review there was a considerable increase in the use of the Library. The number of books loaned rose from 596 to 877 and the total recorded circulation of items from the main charging desk from 6,327 to 6,918. In addition, inter-library loans (to other libraries – mainly governmental) increased from 409 to 627.

The increase in loans was the direct result of (a) an increase in purchase of new books and (b) a very substantial increase in cataloguing of publications resulting from the cataloguing staff being at full strength for most of the year. The number of items catalogued was triple the number for the previous fiscal year, the purchase of Library of Congress Cards aiding considerably in this increased output. The results appeared in the size of the monthly accession lists which often number over 200 items, double their former size.

The study carrels were used extensively not only by Bureau personnel but also by students and foreign statisticians temporarily attached to the Bureau under UN Technical Assistance and Inter-American Statistical Institute scholarship arrangements.

Considerable work was done in strengthening the resources of the Library and a number of new textbooks on statistics, economics, and the social sciences were purchased to bring the collection up to date in these fields. The number of books received by purchase or gift increased from 236 to 418 during the year. Pamphlet material, usually acquired without cost, increased from 274 to 764.

The flow was maintained in the circulation of periodicals. A number of new periodicals were subscribed to as being of use to statisticians particularly those engaged in reorganizing and improving the statistics of certain divisions and sections.

Among the valuable acquisitions to the Library were photostat copies of the Newfoundland Censuses of 1857 and 1869 which were bound into volumes.

During the year the Library had 559 volumes bound, including such valuable sets as the United Kingdom Statistical Abstract (of which the Bureau has an almost complete set from 1877), the Monetary Times Annual, and sets of foreign statistical yearbooks and trade volumes, many of which are irreplaceable.

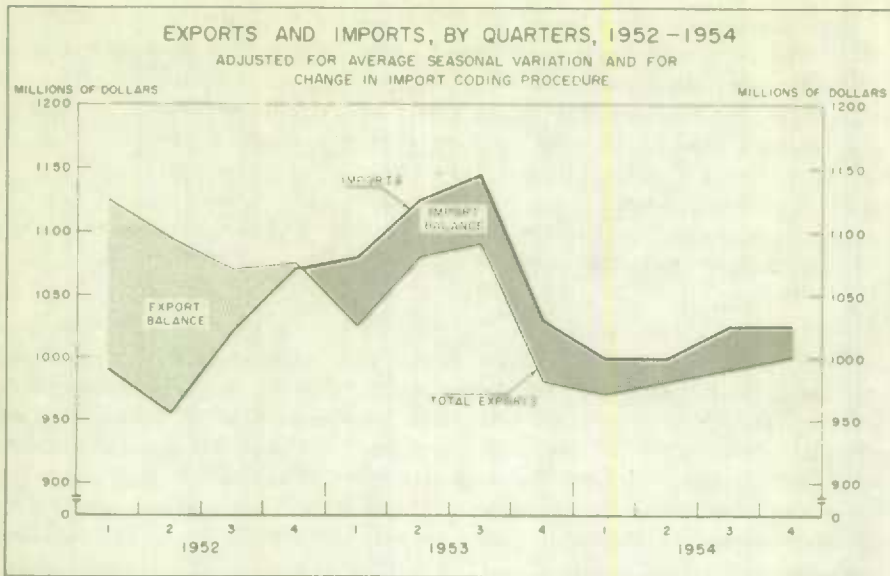
International Trade

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.

In covering this field of information, the nature of activities in the Division ranges from large production operations to highly specialized analysis and research into international transactions. Some of the operations involve the organization of large staffs in routine procedures in handling the flow of documents, while other staff activities require individual research and constant initiative in devising new sources of information on Canada's international transactions.

Following the inauguration of the regular publication of quarterly reports on the balance of payments, there has been a need for giving close attention to statistical techniques in balance of payments work in order to carry the additional volume of output with no increase in staff. This has required some consolidation of effort but at the same time there has been the need for extending the coverage and frequency of some information. New surveys were undertaken in various fields with the object of sampling groups of international transactions not now completely reported. Examples of this type of survey were international trucking, air lines, and the adaptation of existing recording procedures to new developments in the sphere of capital movements like the establishment of mutual funds in the United States for investment in Canada.

Besides the provision of statistics of Canada's foreign trade in various regular bulletins and reports of the Foreign 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.



The new arrangement with the Department of National Revenue whereby separate copies of import entries are furnished the Bureau for statistical purposes was in effect throughout the year. This has facilitated the compilation of statistics of Canada's import trade by eliminating the need for transferring statistical information from entries to worksheets as was formerly required, and has contributed to the quality of the statistics as well as to the output. The Bureau continues to have the temporary use of Customs invoices which are also employed in the compilation of import statistics.

Two projects designed to aid in the interpretation of Canadian trade statistics were completed during the year. A summary of present tariff relations with the countries recorded in Canadian trade statistics was prepared and published with the assistance of the Department of National Revenue and the International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. A consolidation of the present value, price, and volume indexes of exports and imports on the interim base 1948=100 was also published.

The Division continued to participate in the Bureau's standard commodity classification project and this task was brought appreciably nearer completion during the year. Seasonal indicators for exports and imports were revised and improved and a historical summary of exports and imports on a calendar year basis from 1901 was also prepared for publication.

Special attention was also given during the year to the maintenance and improvement of quality in some basic statistical series. Towards this end some preliminary research was given to such questions as commodity valuations and the designation of trade by country and the measurement of commercial commissions, discounts, and related services connected with trade.

Annual statistics on Canada's international investment position were completed and published earlier than in the previous year. In addition, considerable analytical work was completed on the preparation of a new special report on Canada's international investment position. Included in the special studies for this purpose is a statistical study of the place occupied by the larger United States controlled industries in Canadian manufacture. Research into the role of foreign financing of Canadian investment activity and of the place of income payments to non-residents in total income payments was also completed for eventual publication in this report.

In the field of international travel statistics, new departures were a special study of the length of visits of Canadian travellers by automobile to the United States and an extension of sampling procedures. A result of the latter has been a widening and improvement of data available on expenditures. Administrative arrangements were also worked out towards the end of the year with the Department of National Revenue with the object of simplifying the procedures followed in dealing at the border with short-term traffic in United States vehicles and with returning Canadian vehicles.

Requests from international organizations for information again gave rise to many special undertakings on the part of the Balance of Payments Section and the Trade Analysis Unit.

Labour and Prices

The main concern of the Labour and Prices Division is to provide monthly statistics of industrial employment and earnings, the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and the price structure of the economy. A number of processing procedures were reviewed during the year having in mind the timeliness of publication releases as well as general efficiency and economy of operations. Rapid post-war industrial growth, resulting in a considerable increase in industrial establishments, and, more recently, a recurrence of the unemployment problem have added to the volume of data the Division must process.

Employment and Payrolls

The usual monthly and annual reports on employment and payrolls and man-hours and hourly earnings were prepared and published, as were the preliminary and final reports on earnings and hours of work in manufacturing. There was an increase of 7 per cent in the number of monthly returns collected and processed during the year.

In response to demand for more detailed statistics, arrangements were made to publish data on employment and payrolls for the more important components of the construction and retail trade industries as from January 1, 1955.

Work continued on the small sample survey of employment and payrolls in manufacturing establishments having a staff of less than 15

persons, the minimum for inclusion in the regular monthly inquiries. A procedure was developed to take care of "births" of small firms to counteract the downward bias resulting from business retirements among establishments in the originally-selected samples of small firms.

New routines were worked out to effect greater mechanization of the procedures followed in processing the monthly questionnaires on employment, payrolls and man-hours. These were being tested as the year closed.

A particularly heavy volume of special material was prepared during the year. Among the more important requests were for data on the woollen cloth industry for use in the Tariff Board's inquiry into woven woollen goods. Considerable information on employment, earnings and hours in the industry was assembled for proponents and opponents of tariff changes, as well as for the Board. More detailed data than are published were prepared in response to requests from employers' and employees' organizations, notably the Canadian Retail Federation, the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association, the Primary Textiles Institute, the Canadian and Catholic Federation of Labour and the Woollen Workers' Union. Substantial amounts of special material were also compiled during the year for use in wage negotiations, arbitration, and conciliation proceedings.

Unemployment Insurance

The monthly *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* was issued regularly and weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports on the operations of the National Employment Service were released. Monthly reports on *Benefit Years Established and Terminated* were issued regularly. The *Annual Report on Current Benefit Years under the Unemployment Insurance Act* for the calendar years 1952 and 1953 were published, and tabulations for the calendar year 1954 were commenced.

Semi-annual reports on *Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries* for the periods September 1951 to August 1953 and March 1952 to February 1954 were published. Tabulations for the period March to August 1954, were completed.

The first draft of a reference paper entitled, *Age Characteristics of the Canadian Labour Force 1931-1950* was completed. Another reference paper entitled *Employment and Earnings Characteristics of the Insured Population 1947-1950* is in course of preparation. It is based on a study of actuarial sample data for the years 1947-1951 which was made for the Department of Insurance in connection with current proposals for amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act. A series of reports providing actuarial sample results for individual years (and in some cases several years in one report) and extending back to 1946 is in course of preparation.

The Assistant Chief accompanied by a senior member of the staff of the Section visited offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in the Quebec and Maritime Regions to explain the functions of the Unemployment Insurance Section in relation to the work of the Commission and discuss problems encountered in completing documents processed by the Bureau.

The annual *Special Tabulation of Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics* was prepared for the July 1954 meeting of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee. At the request of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, a series of special tabulations dealing with illness among non-agricultural paid workers was prepared from National Sickness Survey data. The results of a survey of the fishing industry conducted by the Unemployment Insurance Commission were tabulated and tables constructed.

Prices

Recommendations for reorganization of the Prices Section were made in conjunction with the revised procedure for establishment review. These recommendations were approved, and the Section is to operate under four principal units. These will be: (a) International Prices Unit, (b) Special Purpose Prices Unit, (c) Urban Retail Prices Unit, (d) Wholesale Prices Unit. In this reorganization improvement of agricultural and industrial price statistics has been of considerable concern.

Work continued on the development of concepts for revised wholesale price indexes and a start was made in the collection of construction machinery and equipment prices.

Expenditure data collected during the calendar year 1953 were analysed with a view to the incorporation of current expenditure patterns in retail price indexes.

In connection with a crown claim for damages, the Chief of the Section testified as a witness in regard to price indexes of labour and materials used in steel bridge construction. The use of price index numbers in contractual obligations concerned with replacement costs has increased materially in recent years.

Considerable progress was made on a review of the price index of commodities and services used by farmers and the sample of prices entering into its construction was expanded.

The officer-in-charge of international price comparisons made an extended visit to posts in Europe maintained by the Department of National Defence. Comparative consumer price levels in these areas have become of consequence since the families of men in the armed forces have been living abroad.

Production schedules of retail, wholesale, farm, and international price indexes were maintained throughout the year, and a report covering price movements during the years 1949-1952 was published.

General

A second round of family expenditure data collection in the continuous small sample surveys was commenced at the beginning of 1955. Special emphasis was placed on expenditures for foods and that group of items known as consumer durables which is composed mainly of electrical appliances, home furnishings, and motor cars. Work was instituted also upon a new annual report of labour statistics designed to serve the double

function of providing a compendium of historical data in convenient form, and also a reference source for definitions, concepts, and explanations of relationships between statistical series concerned with employment and unemployment.

Mechanical Tabulation

In addition to the regularly scheduled monthly and annual tabulation programmes, a number of new projects were undertaken during the past year. These include a Survey of Radios in Canadian Schools, a Height and Weight Survey, a new series of annual tabulations on Construction Statistics, special tabulations on 1951 and 1952 Income Taxation cards, 1954 Truck Registrations in Manitoba and special Actuarial Evaluations for the Department of Insurance.

Preliminary planning work was carried out on a number of new projects including printing costs for the Bureau. Monthly and annual tabulations on Canal Statistics, annual tabulations on Manufacturing Inventories, special tabulations relating to the 1954 Income Survey, monthly tabulations of Deportation Statistics for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and annual tabulations relating to Forest Growth for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

A new procedure was adopted for mark sensing contribution data in connection with the Actuarial Sample of Unemployment Insurance Contributors. This procedure will eliminate the key punching and verifying of approximately 250,000 cards per year.

A number of changes were instituted in connection with the monthly tabulations of Import Statistics which resulted in appreciable saving in key punch operator, sorter and tabulator operator time.

A large proportion of the annual and monthly reports for the Industry and Merchandising Division were converted to peg-bar forms and compilation is now being done on Comptometer machines rather than on adding machines. The layout of the schedules and their compilation on faster machines should result in an improvement in the timeliness of these reports.

A programme for the replacement of key punching and verifying machines by the most recent models was started early in the year and the Key Punch Unit now has 31 of the newer machines out of an eventual total of 70. Experience so far indicates that the new machines result in improved accuracy together with an increase in production of from 10 to 15 per cent per operator.

Approval was obtained for the replacement of 14 Type 405 Tabulators by 12 Type 402 Tabulators. Delivery of the first of these machines is expected shortly. The new machines have a number of advantages over our present equipment of which the more important are: an increased listing speed, a tape controlled carriage, additional selectors, and a feature which provides more substantial proof of machine totals.

Public Finance and Transportation

The functions of the Public Finance and Transportation Division are, principally, to provide basic statistics of public finance for the three levels of governments, federal, provincial and municipal, and for the several forms of transport, e.g., railways, road transport, coastwise shipping, canals, water transport, air transport, and the continuous transport of goods in bulk via pipe lines. Closely allied thereto are the statistics of government employment and payrolls and for various public utilities—electric power, telephone, telegraph, urban transit and warehousing—the operations of which have an important relationship to either the government or transport sector of the economy.

In the public finance field, interest centres mainly on the volume and extent of government expenditure programmes in the light of their constitutional or statutory responsibility to provide services to the public and the source from which the public revenues are derived to enable these services to be provided. In addition, data on public debt and related aspects of government finance and financial transactions are prepared.

In the transport and public utilities fields, the basic statistical series comprehend corporate financial data as well as pertinent traffic and other operational statistics, as the case may be. Current or interim statistics are prepared, such as for railways, on a weekly and monthly basis because of their economic significance and sensitivity to business conditions in general.

During the year under review, attention has been directed mainly towards re-defining the concepts of various series to reflect more appropriately present day conditions and interests, and reorganization of processing methods and compilation procedures with a view towards a general improvement of the production programme of the Division. The relative importance of these statistical series to the general economy of the country is such that current and comprehensive statistics are of widespread interest and concern.

Federal and Provincial Finance

The following publications were released during the year: *Summary of Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of Provincial Governments, 1954*; *Preliminary Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure of Provincial Governments, 1953*; *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1951—Revenue and Expenditure*; *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1952—Direct and Indirect Debt*; *Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* (fiscal year ended March 31st, 1953); *Principal Taxes and Rates—Federal, Provincial and Selected Municipal Governments, 1954*.

Considerable attention was given to the problem of improving the currentness of all the statistics issued through this Section. As a consequence of discussions with provincial government officials, and the introduction of further refinements in analytical procedures, the release dates of the annual series listed above were advanced from one to five months.

The annual report *Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* was considerably revised both as to form and content. Subsequent to the completion of this report, the reporting forms which had been introduced during the year were re-examined with a view to overcoming certain deficiencies in the matter of content.

Further work was done to improve the currentness of data obtained for the quarterly analysis of provincial government revenue and expenditure for use by the National Income Section of the Research and Development Division. In addition, these data were obtained for the first time for the Northwest Territories.

Particular attention was given to an analysis of provincial government capital and repair expenditures as appearing in provincial government Estimates and Public Accounts, for the use of the General Assignments Division. These analyses, introduced for the first time during the current year, were subsequently re-examined and more effective methods established.

Arrangements were also completed whereby provincial governments supply statements listing securities held as investments as at March 31st and December 31st of each year. Summary analyses of these data are supplied to the Research Division of the Bank of Canada.

Municipal Finance

Interim and final reports on *Municipal Finance Statistics* for 1952 were completed and published, and the 1953 statistics were brought near to completion. Publication dates have been brought forward some months. As the publication of the final report must await the release of all pertinent data by provincial governments, a period now reduced to about eighteen months elapses before publication of the summary report incorporating all final figures.

The interim report published up to and including 1953 has depended to a great extent on the compilation of final figures by the provinces and, in order to overcome the delay, arrangements have gone forward over the past year to obtain preliminary information through a sample survey of municipalities. Some four hundred and fifty of Canada's more than four thousand municipalities will report early in the year on their activities for the previous year and their budgets for the current year. Two preliminary reports will be based on these sample returns; one available six to eight months after the beginning of the fiscal year, and one six to eight months after its close.

This sampling procedure was agreed upon at the Sixth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics. The sample has been prepared and arrangements have been completed with most of the provinces.

The annual surveys of capital and repair expenditures of municipal taxes and rates of municipal salaries and wages, and of municipal sinking fund earnings were conducted and the resultant statistics supplied to other sections of the Bureau for publication or use in preparation of their statistical estimates.

A survey of the provinces to ascertain the nature of financial aid given to local governments was conducted, and this information is now being summarized and classified.

Government Employment and Payrolls

Data on Federal Government employment (numbers and earnings) continue to be published in memorandum form on a monthly basis. In addition to the internal uses made of the data, two special monthly analyses of numbers only are now done for the Civil Service Commission. The first in point of time (April 1954) provides a segregation of employees as between those that come under the Civil Service Commission and those that do not. The second (May 1954) contains a distribution of employees by provinces.

Regular processing of data of provincial employment (9 provinces participating) continues for internal uses. Copies of analyses are forwarded only to each government concerned.

Application of Standard Industrial Classification codes to the services of the two senior levels of governments has been completed and is ready for use except for final review of coding.

Transportation

Transportation and public utility statistics compiled within the Division comprehend the fields of rail transport, road transport, water transport, air transport, central electric stations, communications, pipelines, and warehousing. In addition to nine regular weekly, monthly, or quarterly series, twenty-five annual reports were published during the year. Considerable progress toward the earlier publication of various reports resulted from a review of follow-up and production methods.

Continued interest in Canadian transportation problems on the part of the railways, trucking associations, government authorities, universities and the general public gave rise to a large number of requests for special information, particularly with regard to the St. Lawrence Seaway.

As an initial step toward the production of road transport traffic statistics, a pilot survey of the motor transport industry was undertaken in Manitoba. This survey, comprising six bimonthly segments, five of which are now completed, is based upon the sampling method of collecting data. Results of the survey to date have been satisfactory and this method of collecting traffic data for the motor trucking industry will be applied to the other Canadian provinces. Commencing with Ontario, in June, other provinces will be added progressively as soon as possible. Initial visits to provincial governments have been made by officers of this Division to obtain the co-operation of provincial registration authorities prior to the extension of the sample survey, and to make a cursory appraisal of methods used in handling registration records in the various provinces.

In the field of electric power statistics, the forecast survey of capability and load was undertaken as of March 15, 1955 with the co-operation of the Canadian Electrical Association. The survey was the

product of several committee meetings throughout the year which resulted in the setting up of an organization on an area basis for collecting and verifying survey data. Representatives of the Bureau met with utility officials in the several areas across Canada immediately before the survey in order to ensure an understanding of the problems involved. Arrangements were also made to review the statistical requirements of the electric power industry in conjunction with the Canadian Electrical Association and representatives of the industry. These studies, to take place in the coming months, should result in the establishment of the series, Central Electric Stations, on a more current publication basis while, at the same time, meeting the needs of governments and industry for electric power statistics.

Further progress toward the adoption of a uniform system of accounts for railways to be prescribed by the Board of Transport Commissioners advanced the expectation of revising railway statistics during the coming year. From discussions which took place between officials of the railways, representatives of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and of the Bureau of Statistics, certain segments of the annual reporting schedules were revised.

The reorganization of Canal Statistics to a punch card system of tabulating data, from the former method of a hand posted ledger operation, was completed during the year and resulted in a net saving of one clerical position.

Transit statistics were revised to provide two separate monthly and annual series, (a) *Urban Transit Statistics*, and (b) *Motor Carriers: Passenger (Intercity and Rural)*. Urban Transit Statistics annual will contain urban electric rail transit systems formerly contained in the annual report of Electric Railways which will be discontinued. Electric rail systems which are not urban transit operations will be included in Railway Transport. The Motor Carrier Passenger annual will contain statistics formerly provided in the passenger segment of Motor Carriers: Freight-Passenger.

The Dominion-Provincial Conference on Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics held at the Bureau in December 1954 resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions which will, commencing in January 1956, provide uniform traffic accident statistics on a comparable basis for all provinces and for Canada. Monthly reports of comparable basic traffic accident data as well as quarterly and annual reports in greater detail will be important results of this Conference.

Discussions between representatives of the Department of National Revenue and of the Bureau of Statistics resulted in an important change in the method of collecting coastwise shipping data. Where formerly the Customs and Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue accepted responsibility for the collection of data, under new arrangements for issuing annual coasting licences, this responsibility now falls to the Bureau of Statistics. As a result it may be necessary to set up a record of ship movements in order to follow the reporting experience of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Special compilations and tabulations involving the Section in considerable additional work were prepared for such organizations as the United States Seaway Development Corporation, the Canadian Maritime Commission, the West German Government, the Toronto Metropolitan Planning Board, the Railways, the Dominion Coal Board, the Board of Transport Commissioners, branches of the Department of Transport, the National Harbours Board, Air Industries Transport Association, the Press, diplomatic representatives stationed in Ottawa and many private business establishments, government departments and individuals.

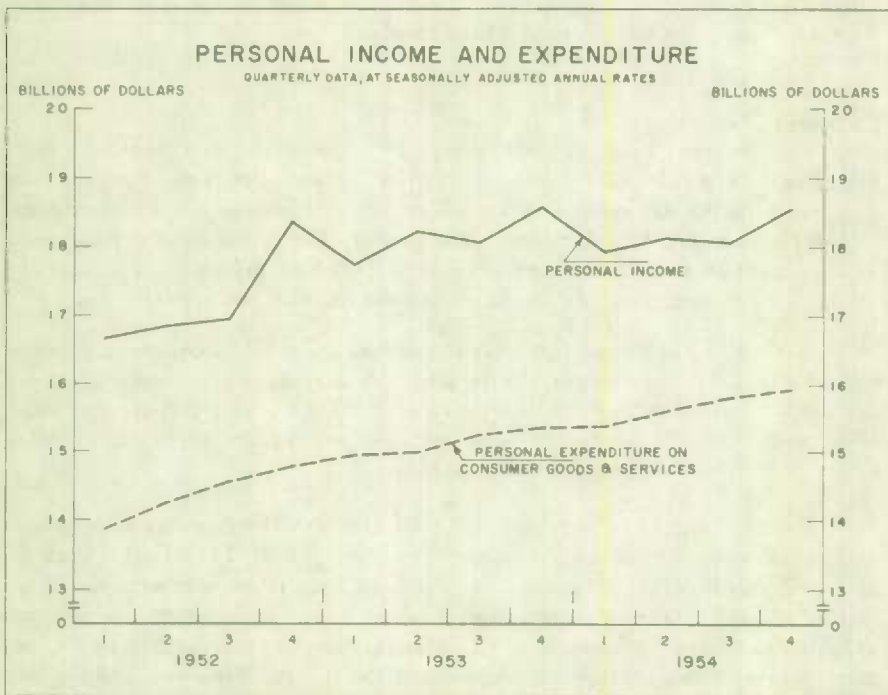
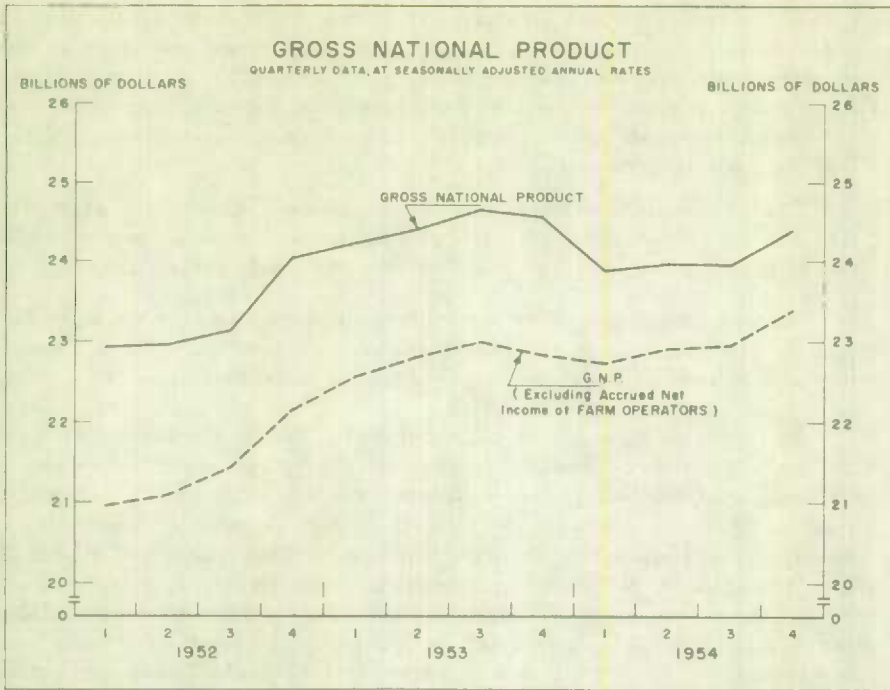
Research and Development

The regular work of the Research and Development Division includes major publications such as the *National Accounts* and the *Canadian Statistical Review*, together with a comprehensive programme of research and development directed toward the improvement of a variety of economic indicators and other overall measures produced by the Division. During the past year, the National Income Section continued to improve the quarterly National Accounts releases, and to provide special compilations bearing on the current economic situation, for several government departments as well as the Bank of Canada. These 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 for all industrial categories, on a quarterly and annual basis. Within the Division as a whole, the general programme of developing and co-ordinating economic statistics was carried forward. Particular research topics included the quarterly survey of corporation profits (now published); inventory statistics; refinement of industrial detail related to the National Accounts; a beginning on production and employment interrelationships; input-output studies; import-export flow studies; and income size distributions (published in Reference Paper No. 52).

National Income and Related Work

During the year the preliminary National Accounts estimates for 1953 were revised and published in *National Accounts Income and Expenditure, 1950-1953*. Four quarterly National Accounts reports for 1954 were prepared and published, and preliminary annual figures for the year were issued. An advance fourth quarter estimate based on two months' data was prepared in February 1955 for use by the Bank of Canada in preparing its annual report. The publication programme for the quarterly National Accounts was moved ahead by ten days, in line with the general programme of improving the timeliness of statistics.

The 1954 National Accounts data were made available to the Department of Finance, and a number of tables and charts 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.



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 1954-1955. The annual certificates to the provinces and to the Minister of Finance were issued by the Dominion Statistician in June, 1954, as required by the terms of the 1952 Tax Rental Agreement.

Twelve monthly articles on current economic conditions were prepared for the *Canadian Statistical Review*. An article on economic conditions at the close of 1954 was prepared for the *Canada Hand Book*.

Twelve monthly articles on current economic conditions were prepared for the *Canadian Statistical Review*. An article on economic conditions at the close of 1954 was prepared for the *Hand Book Canada*.

An important research development during the period was the completion, on a preliminary basis, of seasonally adjusted series of quarterly real output by industry, and of related monthly indicators, seasonally adjusted. Refinements were introduced in the methods of computing a number of the National Accounts component series. The development of monthly estimates of consumer expenditure was largely completed. Work was begun on monographs dealing with inventory developments and deflation procedures. A new report on *Quarterly Corporation Profits* was issued, marking the completion of an important developmental project in this area of current economic information. During the year, a survey of Canadian Trusteed Pension Funds was carried out and a reference paper on this subject was completed and published.

Business Statistics

During the year a preliminary 1954 estimate and four quarterly estimates of total real output classified by industry were prepared for comparison with the volume estimates of Gross National Expenditures and to provide analytical background in the preparation of the quarterly National Accounts. The estimates were also distributed to officials of Trade and Commerce, Finance, and the Bank of Canada for analytical purposes.

Work has been completed on the revised annual bench-mark indexes of industrial production for the mining and manufacturing industries, for the period 1946-1951, on the new base of 1949=100. The preparation of an adequate current weighting system and the adjustment of monthly series to the new annual levels are progressing.

Further progress was realized in the development of bench-mark series of real output by industries for the period 1935-1951. Work on commodity-producing industries is complete except for minor adjustments and resources are now concentrated on the measurement of the service industries. Series for several of these industries have been developed, but considerable work remains to be done in the Trade, Finance, and Service sectors before a meeting of the Interdepartmental Panel on Real Output is called to discuss the estimates and plans for publication.

A major task during the year was the re-setting in smaller type of the tables in the monthly *Canadian Statistical Review* to show at least 25 months, in order to permit more extensive analysis of seasonal and historical trends. In addition, the work of editing and preparing for publication the Weekly Supplement to the Review was transferred to this section in July. Work on the preparation of the second Biennial Supplement to the Review was also begun.

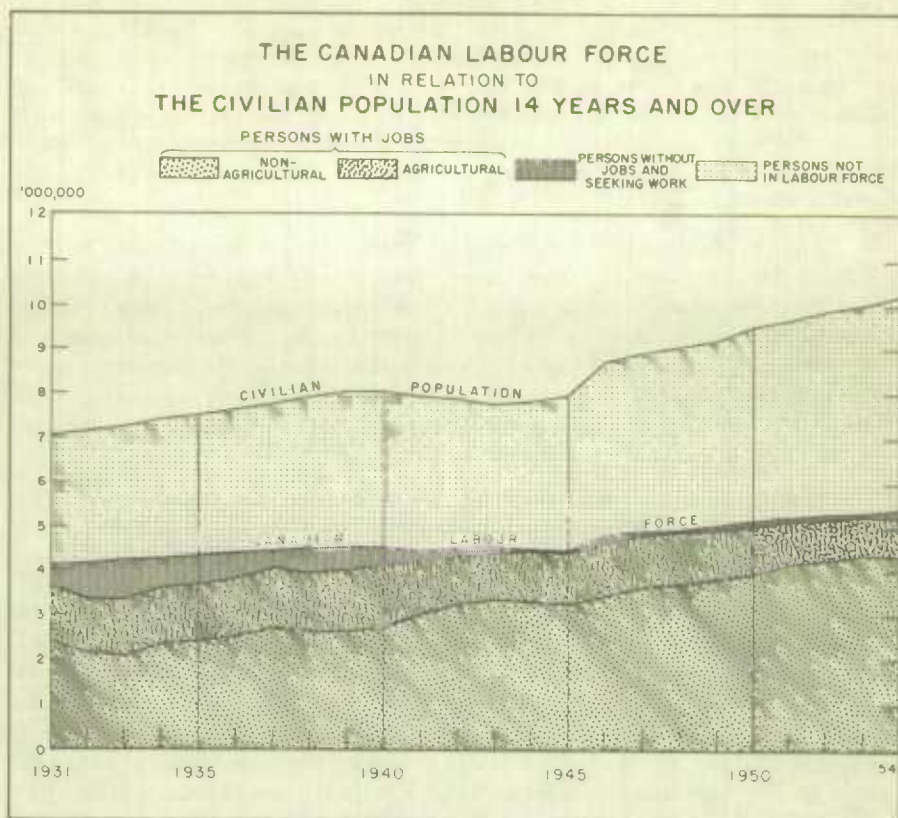
The preparation and editing of the tables for the monthly and weekly editions of the *Canadian Statistical Review* was continued as was the computation of the monthly *Index of Industrial Production*. Twelve monthly reports on *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres* and four quarterly bulletins on *Commercial Failures* were also issued. The reports *Survey of Production, 1948-1952* and *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, 1954* were published. Special articles and tables for the *Canada Year Book* and the *Hand Book Canada* were also prepared.

Inter-Industry Flows.—During the past year an experimental table of inter-industry flows of goods and services for the bench-mark year 1949 was completed. The table has been designed to show an industrial distribution of gross domestic product and expenditure so that inter-industry flows can be related directly to the National Accounts. During the coming year the results of the project will be carefully analysed for the lessons they offer for the integration of the economic statistics produced by the Bureau, with a view to eliminating inconsistencies and removing important gaps in the data. As a joint product of the project, commodity flow studies of exports, imports, consumer, and investment expenditures are being produced. Two of the officers associated with the inter-industry relations project have contributed to the Bureau's Standard Commodity Classification project which should be completed during the coming year. Lectures and consultation were held within the Research and Development Division, as well as with other government departments, explaining the objectives and nature of the inter-industry relations project.

Special Surveys

The Special Surveys Division obtains by direct survey methods current information on the population and housing characteristics of the Canadian people for the use of individuals, business, and government in development planning. In addition, the Division, through its field offices, is responsible for field work required by other Divisions in the Bureau.

The Division's continuing function in the interviewing field 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. In addition, costs are lower and administration less complex. On the other hand, it is not possible to prepare estimates for small areas as can be done from census data. The various Bureau projects requiring



field work are integrated and scheduled by the Division within the available field resources located in the eight regional offices from St. John's to Vancouver.

During the year ended March 31, 1955, the survey of the Canadian labour force was continued on a monthly basis and was programmed to make results available 30 days after enumeration commenced in the field. Over 30,000 household interviews are conducted each month from coast to coast and the speed of processing is possible through the use of mark-sensing techniques which have been developed since 1949 and were used in the 1951 Census. The Division continued to conduct investigations to improve the quality of the statistical material and the programme of research projects in sampling and statistical methods made real progress. In particular, the field of enumeration-respondent interaction received special attention and much of value has been learned.

The sample design forming the basis for most of the survey work of the Division is under constant review. Although completely revised on the basis of 1951 Census data, some areas required further revision in the light of economic developments and population shifts since then. This has been most noticeable in the suburban areas surrounding large cities and it has been necessary to recount whole areas to ensure proportionate representation of newly built-up areas.

In January, 1955, the series of monthly surveys on family expenditures was resumed. This is similar to the series completed in 1953. Certain commodity groups are the subjects of separate interviews so that no household is burdened with the details of an entire family budget. It has been found that this method yields more usable information. The processing and analysis of the results of these surveys was undertaken by the Labour and Prices Division. In addition to expenditure data, a comprehensive survey of incomes was carried out in the field in March, 1955, but the results are not yet available.

On behalf of the Public Finance and Transportation Division, the Winnipeg Regional Office co-operated with Manitoba officials in the conduct of a survey of road transport. This was in the nature of a pilot study and preparations have been made to extend the survey to other provinces.

In September, 1954, the annual survey of household facilities and equipment was taken. The information obtained, concerning such things as electrification, water supply, household appliances and tenure, is comparable with that obtained during the 1951 Census. Throughout the year, data on starts and completions of dwelling units were collected on a monthly basis.

The Division collected prices for inclusion in the compilation of the consumer price index. Data were obtained for rents, food, home furnishing, clothing, shelter costs and service costs. All processing and technical direction was handled by the Labour and Prices Division.

The Division, through the regional offices, continued to collect monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on behalf of other divisions of the Bureau, from business establishments which had failed to mail them to the Bureau within a reasonable time. Almost 9,000 collection dockets were mailed out for 1953 annual reports and, at the end of 1954, only 23 remained for collection. During the same period more than 6,000 collection dockets were forwarded for other than 1953 annual reports.

The Division provided technical assistance to other organizations and government departments. A sample of households in Brockville was designed for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to provide a study of attitudes with respect to immigrants.

Frequency tables based on data obtained from the Height and Weight Survey were prepared for the Department of National Defence to show distributions by height and weight groups for males and females in specific age categories. An experiment was designed for the Department of National Health and Welfare to test the effect on film development of different positions in a tank of developer. A sample in Ottawa was selected for the Department of Labour to collect information on the environmental conditions of married women in the labour force. A sample was designed and selected for a housing study in Hamilton at the request of McMaster University. A series of estimates was made for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation of the number of television and radio households in specified contours around metropolitan cities and for a number of counties.

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