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Annual

Report of the

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1957

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1957

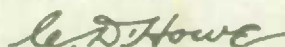


EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., 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, 1957.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Ottawa, Canada
June 7, 1957

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REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

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

Sir, — The fiscal year ended March 31, 1957 was particularly noteworthy in the history of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as it marked the period in which the first national five-year census of population and agriculture was taken.

This changeover to a more frequent census-taking within the 1951-61 decade was prompted by rapid changes in Canadian agriculture as well as by shifts in population due to such factors as the opening up of new areas where important resource discoveries have occurred. Among the most notable changes in population distribution revealed by the 1956 Census was continuation of the heavy exodus of population from the larger urban centres to the surrounding fringe areas, together with an influx to these suburban fringes from rural localities. The years from 1951 to 1956 also mark a period of heavy immigration to Canada from the European countries. Although detailed studies of the statistics collected in the 1956 Census will not be published until a later date, data are being published as soon as they become available as was done in 1951.

The Bureau undertook a number of special studies and provided much data for the use of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. In addition, the Bureau continued to maintain co-operative service with departments of the federal government as well as with international statistical agencies, provincial and municipal governments and non-governmental agencies. Canada occupies seats on both the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In the latter case the Assistant Dominion Statistician, Administration, was elected chairman of the current session.

The overall program of the Bureau was marked by a continued effort to improve the timeliness of the information released. Greater use was made of the *Daily Bulletin* as a medium for presenting advanced synopses of reports, and, in addition, in some cases special preliminary releases were issued showing the main tabular and analytical information for specific reports. To simplify reporting for small business firms the use of "short" forms was increased. Officers within the Bureau have kept abreast of developments in the field of electronic computers and their application to statistical work.

In addition to maintaining the regular statistical services a number of special studies on important economic and social developments were undertaken during the year, and the results of those completed were released as reports or reference papers. Among the projects undertaken were: a survey of industrial research; a study of the supply and use of energy in Canada; a survey of incomes, liquid assets and indebtedness of non-farm families; and a survey of the incomes and expenditures of university students. Plans have been formulated for conducting an interview survey of farm expenditures and

income. In co-operation with the Department of Fisheries a Unit of the Bureau has been established, in Halifax, for the purpose of processing statistics on Maritime fishing operations. The growing volume of overseas travel by Canadians has led to an extension of the information collected on this aspect of international travel. In the field of health statistics the effects of changes occurring in the ageing pattern of the population have made it necessary to place greater emphasis on statistics of degenerative illnesses rather than infective diseases.

With the creation of an Adult Education Section within the Bureau, greater emphasis will be placed on the collection of statistics related to adult education and the various cultural activities. It is anticipated that the establishment of the Canada Council will result in increased interest and activity in cultural development in Canada.

Increased demands for statistics in numerous fields have resulted in a great deal of attention being devoted to statistical classification systems both nationally and internationally. A Standard Industrial Classification was developed and introduced in Canada about ten years ago, and in recent years a Standard Commodity Classification has been developed. In view of the need for constant review of these and other important classifications because of rapid industrial development and the introduction of new materials and methods, the position of Consultant on Classifications had been established. Mr. Neil L. McKellar was appointed to this position following his return to the Bureau from the International Labour Office in Geneva where he had been on loan from the Canadian government service to take charge of work on the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The Standard Industrial Classification is now being revised and the Standard Commodity Classification is being indexed preparatory to its early implementation.

The Bureau has continued its contributions in the field of international technical assistance. In addition to training Fellows from various countries, the services of the Senior Research Statistician have been loaned to the Bureau for Technical Co-operation with headquarters in Colombo, Ceylon, where he has occupied the post of Director.

Fellows coming to the Bureau for training have been interested either in specific areas of statistics or in the overall organization of a central statistical agency. Seven students on Colombo Plan Fellowships received training as did five students on United Nations Fellowships. In addition, a number of observers from various countries were present during the taking of the 1956 Census to acquire first-hand knowledge of Canadian census operations. Of the Colombo Plan Fellows three were from Burma, two from Penang, one from Singapore and one from Ceylon; the United Nations Fellows were from Turkey, Pakistan, Formosa, Japan and Korea. Several students sponsored by the U.S.A. under International Co-operation Administration also spent some time at the Bureau.

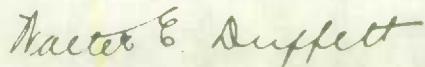
The end of the calendar year 1956 was marked by the retirement from the position of Dominion Statistician of Mr. Herbert Marshall who had held that position for eleven years. Mr. Marshall began his career at the Bureau as Prices Statistician in 1922, and had long been recognized as an authority

in the field of international trade, especially on statistics of the balance of international payments.

The period of Mr. Marshall's leadership was an important one in the growth of the Bureau and was characterized by a great improvement in statistical services and extended use of mechanical equipment in the compilation of statistics. During this time the Bureau came to be regarded as a model for central statistical agencies by other countries and by international organizations. Mr. Marshall continues as President of the Inter American Statistical Institute and Vice-President of the International Statistical Institute.

Mr. Marshall was succeeded as Dominion Statistician by Mr. Walter Duffett, formerly Director of the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour.

The detailed review of the operations of the Bureau which follows indicates the achievements in the various fields of statistical collection and processing with which this organization is concerned, and the efforts which are being exerted to collect and process the data as quickly as possible within the limits of the physical resources. The accomplishments during the past year reflect the effectiveness with which the individual members of the staff performed their day-to-day duties.



Walter E. Duffett,
Dominion Statistician.

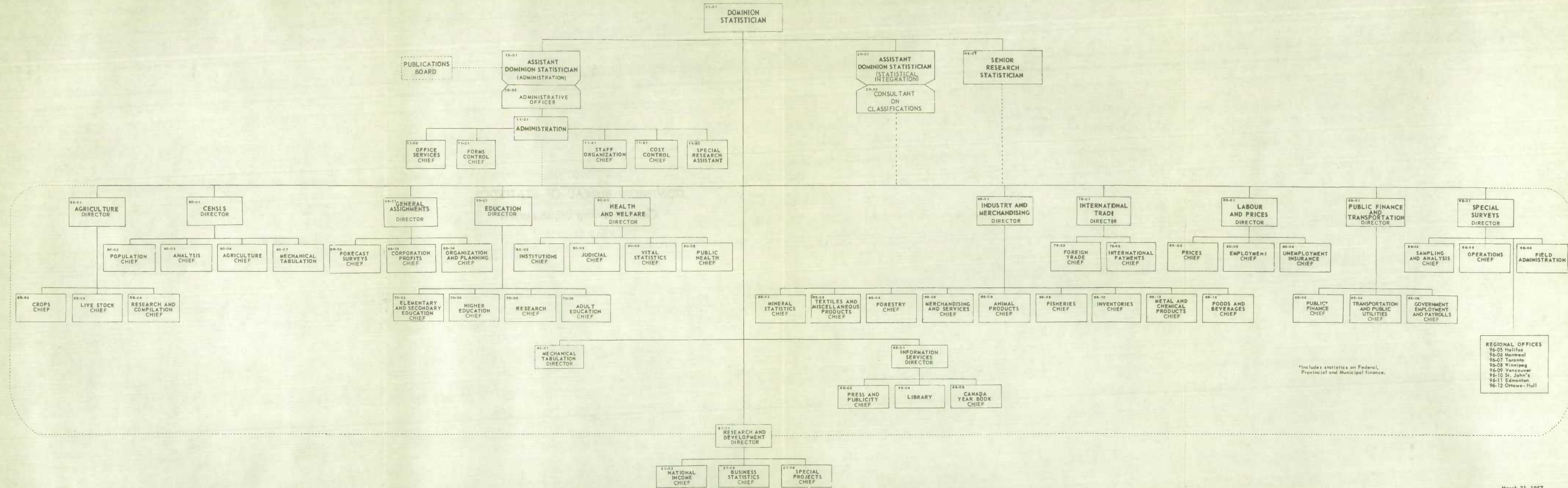
Ottawa, Canada
April 1, 1957

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Chart showing organization

March 31, 1957

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL ORGANIZATION



DETAILED REVIEW

ADMINISTRATION

The various Sections of the Administration Division are concerned with the application of procedures which will obtain the most efficient return in all phases of the Bureau's activities by co-ordinating personnel potential with improvements in methodology. Liaison is maintained with Technical Assistance headquarters for Fellows coming to the Bureau under the Colombo Plan and through the United Nations, as is liaison with other national and international statistical agencies.

Meetings of international organizations at which the Bureau was represented during the year included: the International Statistical Institute; United Nations Statistical Commission and Population Commission; Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians; and sessions of the Census Sub-committee of COINS. Bureau officials also participated in discussions and presented papers to a number of national and local groups within Canada. This medium presents an opportunity to explain the functions of the Bureau to the group and is important in establishing liaison with individual enterprises through the national organizations with which they are affiliated. Among those groups inviting participation from DBS during the year were: the Eighth Annual Conference of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada; Vital Statistics Council of Canada; Canadian Public Health Association; Canadian Welfare Council; 1957 Ontario Association of Real Estate Board's Convention; Canadian Electrical Manufacturer's Association; Canadian Business Paper Editor's Association; Montreal Economic Association; and American Marketing Association, Montreal Chapter.

Staff Organization

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

The regular staff on strength at March 31, 1957 was 1,449, an increase of 38 from the total at the same date in 1956. Additions during the year numbered 317 and separations 279. The two remaining members of the 1951 Census staff were transferred to other positions on April 1, 1956. There were 945 assignments to the 1956 Census staff and 820 separations. The total 1956 Census temporary staff as at March 31, 1957 was 89. During the year the Bureau conducted 190 promotional competitions.

The Suggestion Award Committee received 46 suggestions: during the year 4 suggestions were approved, 27 were rejected, and at the close of the year 20 were under consideration.

Health Unit No. 12

The Personnel Office works in close co-operation 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 16,197 as compared with 14,780 during the preceding year.

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

Office Services

In the Addressograph Unit 183,533 plates were embossed and 149,049 plates were deleted, corrections were made in 55,833 plates. The service of addressing forms for the various Divisions was carried out and 7,725,827 forms were addressed.

The Composing Unit planned, vari-typed and prepared for printing some 14,000 pages and tables. In addition 1,895 hours were devoted to miscellaneous vari-typing.

During the year a total of 1,476 plans, maps, charts and illustrations were completed by the Drafting Unit.

Internal and interdepartmental messenger service was maintained by the Mail and Messengers Unit and 13,365 bags of mail containing approximately 5,169,880 pieces were deposited with the Post Office.

The Stenographic Pool supplied stenographic service to the various Divisions and 2,488 letters were transcribed from dictation. In addition, 22,809 pages including plastiplates, statements, etc., were typed and numerous form letters were filled in and prepared for mailing.

The Supplies Unit submitted a total of 707 requisitions to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for a value of \$245,736. Postage stamps valued at \$16,991 were issued to the Regional Offices during the year.

A total of 246 requisitions for goods and services were raised on the Department of Public Works and of these 207 were reported as completed.

Cost Control

In addition to preparing the annual estimates of funds required to operate the Bureau, preparing accounts for submission to Treasury Board for payment, and operation of the Commitment Control of expenditures, the Cost Control Section also maintains records of operating costs by Divisions and Sections.

During the fiscal year under review expenditures for the operation of the Bureau were within the amount of funds provided by the Main Estimates, and by those provided from the General Salaries Vote of the Department of Finance for the general revision of salaries. It was not necessary to request additional funds through Supplementary Estimates.

The taking of the 1956 Census of Canada required the payment of approximately 22,000 field accounts during the year. These accounts were payments to commissioners, field supervisors, enumerators, interpreters and guides for their services and expenses, accounts for rentals of temporary accommodation for offices and the training of enumerators.

Procedure similar to that used during the taking of the 1951 Decennial Census was again followed and accounts were processed through the Regional Statistics Offices, the District Offices of the Comptroller of the Treasury at St. John's, Halifax, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, and the Treasury Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Payment of these accounts was effected approximately as follows: to August 31 - 75 per cent; September 30 - 93 per cent; October 31 - 98 per cent; and all accounts which were submitted were paid prior to the end of the fiscal year.

The cost of taking, tabulating and publishing the information from the 1956 Census will be approximately \$4,520,000 for which the original estimate was approximately \$5,000,000.

Forms Control

The Forms Control Section handled 2,633 forms totalling 6,683 pages during the year; of these 603 were reprints, 1,231 revisions and 799 new or redesigned.

New or redesigned forms show a 95 per cent increase over the previous year. Two main factors contributing to this increase were: 1) the conversion in the Industry and Merchandising Division to a multiple page booklet-type questionnaire, and 2) the adoption by the Transportation Section of a new uniform railway classification of accounts and freight commodity statistics.

A member of the Section represented the Bureau on the Government Committee on Standardization of Forms and on the several working sub-committees. Two members of the staff attended a four-week Development Course given by the Organization and Methods Service of the Civil Service Commission.

Advisory Board of Publications

Ten regular meetings and one special meeting of the Advisory Board of Publications were held during the year.

Two sub-committees, one concerned with the revision of the policy for pricing publications and the other with the cataloguing and indexing of publications, were set up. At the close of the year the sub-committees had each submitted a preliminary report of their progress to the Board. Although many of the recommendations of the sub-committees have been adopted they cannot be implemented until more complete investigations have been carried out.

The results of a number of special studies which were undertaken were approved for release as reference papers. These were: *Mortality by Detailed Cause of Death, 1950-55*; *Energy Sources in Canada - Commodity Accounts for 1948-52*; *Canadians Born in the United States*; *The Inter-industry Flow of Goods and Services, Canada, 1949*; *Energy Consumption in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries of Canada, Selected Years, 1926-53*; *Energy Sources in Canada - Commodity Statements for 1926, 1929, 1933 and 1939*; *Industrial Research-Development Expenditures*; *Urban Family Food Expenditures, 1955*; *Unemployment Insurance Claims, 1946-1955*; *Seasonally Adjusted Economic Indicators, 1947-55*; *Causes of Stillbirth*; *Leading Causes of Death*; *Violent Deaths in Canada*; *Deaths Due to Drowning*; *Infant Mortality*; *Motor Vehicle Deaths*; and *Cancer Mortality*.

Six new reports: *Motor Transport Traffic Statistics – Province of Manitoba*; *Motor Transport Traffic Statistics – Province of Ontario*; *Preliminary Report on Telephone Statistics*; *Shipping Statistics*; *Combined Government Finance*; and *Building Permits*, and two memoranda: *List of New Firms Entering the Manufacturing Field* and *Tuberculosis Trends* were also approved for publication.

The problem of timeliness in the release of data was considered and in several instances preliminary releases of main tables were approved. It is anticipated that this system of releasing advance information will be extended and also that greater use will be made of the *Daily Bulletin* as a medium for advance releases.

General Committee on Industrial Classification

A General Committee on Industrial Classification under the direction of the Consultant on Classifications has been engaged in a revision of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

When the present Manual was printed some minor amendments were made to the classification to facilitate reporting data according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of the United Nations. In the present revision the requirements of the United Nations are being kept in mind.

The General Committee has reviewed the manufacturing division of the classification and has suggested a number of amendments. Some of these changes resulted from the growth of the Canadian manufacturing industry during the past ten years, while others are necessitated by the substitution of materials, including synthetics, for the materials traditionally associated with products such as textiles, rubber, metals and leather. Industries engaged in manufacturing consumers' goods and equipment for industrial establishments customarily use a variety of materials and in recent years the range of materials used in Canadian industry has become much more complex. Thus in revising the classification the tendency is to create new major groupings based upon the purpose of the industry's principal product and to confine the traditional material groupings to industries engaged in primary processing.

In revising the classification the Committee has found it necessary also to consider some matters related to the implementation of the classification, so that it can be used uniformly by the various agencies applying it. Such uniform application is possible only if the classification is realistic. It is anticipated that before the revised classification is completed there will be consultation with other government departments and representatives of industry and industrial associations.

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

The Agriculture Division is responsible for the collection of current information on production and utilization of farm products and farm prices. Reports are prepared in the Division not only on production but on distribution and domestic use of agricultural products and also on the income

and expenses of farming, the gross physical output, and value of farm capital. The Division collects some information at the industry level, viz., dairy manufacturing products, flour millings, oilseed crushings, and sales of nursery stocks. Data collected elsewhere in the Bureau, and by the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Canada Department of Agriculture are also used to provide analyses of the production and utilization of Canadian farm products.

Current agricultural statistics at the farm level are nearly all collected by the mail questionnaire method. Specific instances are the June and December crop and livestock surveys from which estimates of crop acreages and numbers of livestock are made, seasonal crop surveys (field crops, fruits 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 degree 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.

A new survey on the operations of greenhouse operators was started during the year and plans were made to start a new survey for chrysanthemum growers. Several changes were made in schedules to collect milk statistics, in co-operation with provinces, and two changes in co-operative arrangements with provinces were made for the collection of fur-farmers' returns. Progress was made in the planning of an interview survey of farm expenditures and receipts, and as it was decided to centre this work in the Agriculture Division within the Bureau a new section has been established.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics was held in the latter part of November 1956 to discuss existing co-operative arrangements, to study problems in estimating per capita food consumption statistics, and to plan for the 1961 Census particularly with respect to classification of farms. The Conference recommended the setting up of a committee to establish classification systems for the 1961 Census in keeping with the limitations of information which can logically be secured by census methods.

During the year continued liaison took place with the Canada Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Wheat Board and the Board of Grain Commissioners. Studies of price information as well as methods to improve estimating of production of commodities were continued and the intercensal revision of farm income and expenditure data was completed during the year. Planning for the necessary review of estimating methods, and intercensal revisions for the 1951-56 period was carried out.

Officers of the Division served on several committees during the year, the chief of which were the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Production Conference, Sub-committees of the Interdepartmental Committee on Agricultural Statistics, the Bureau's Census Committee and Agricultural Sample Committee, the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services, the Industrial Classification Committee, and the Interdepartmental Food and Agriculture Organization Committee.

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 Livestock Section were annual reports on *Livestock and Animal Products Statistics*, *Production of Poultry and Eggs*, *Dairy Statistics*, *Production and Consumption of Meats*, *Wool Production and Supply*, *Fur Production*, *Fur Farms*; monthly reports on *Production of Eggs*, *Dairy Factory Production*, *Fluid Milk Sales*, *The Dairy Review* and *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables*, *Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products*, *Stocks of Meat and Lard*; semi-annual reports on livestock numbers; and quarterly report of hog estimates.

Also published were reports on *Farm Cash and Net Income from Farming Operations*, *Farm Wage Rates*, *Index of Farm Production*, which were prepared in the Research Section. The regular editions of the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* were prepared and published.

The Chief of the Research Division attended an international meeting of FAO in Rome on Production Index Numbers, and he was also a member of the delegation of Canada to the FAO Conference in Rome.

CENSUS DIVISION

The main function of the Census Division is to plan, take, compile and publish the results of the Decennial and other Censuses of Canada. In addition, the Division furnishes proof of age from early census records for old age pensions applicants, war veterans, applicants for delayed birth registrations and other persons who cannot otherwise furnish satisfactory proof of their age.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957 the main activity was the taking of the 1956 Censuses of Population and Agriculture and the processing of the data. The work of the Census required about 17,600 enumerators, 524 field supervisors, 263 commissioners, about 176 supernumeraries in the Regional Offices and 560 in the Census Division.

The following publications were issued during the year: Volume X of the 1951 Census - *General Review*; *Population Estimates by Marital Status, Age and Sex, for Canada and Provinces 1955*; *Canadian Citizenship Statistics, 1955*; *The Canadian Born in the United States*; and Quarterly and semi-annual population estimates for Canada, 1952-56.

In addition, the following reports for the 1956 Census were released: in the preliminary series seven bulletins giving population figures for cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities; in the final series - *Number and*

Area of Farms; Population of Electoral Districts; Population of Counties and Census Divisions; Population of Counties and Subdivisions for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Director of the Division visited the Maritime Provinces during the enumeration period. He also attended the meetings of the Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics, the Committee of the 1956 Census of the Americas, both in Washington, D.C. He lectured to the students of the School of Public Health, University of Montreal and was alternate delegate to the Ninth Session of the Population Commission of the Economics and Social Council at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Prior to the actual operation of taking the 1956 Census the senior staff members were engaged in training commissioners and field supervisors in various parts of the country.

Close liaison is being maintained with the United States Bureau of the Census and several members of the staff attended meetings of the Canada - U.S. Census Committee. Eight members of the U.S. Bureau of the Census visited the Division during the year for discussion on various topics and to observe the taking of the Canadian census. Observers were present, also, from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa as well as from a number of countries served by the Colombo Plan. Canadian observers were present at the taking of a Test Census in Yonkers, New York.

During the fiscal year 6,117 letters were written in connection with the 1956 Census. Requests for searches to establish proof of age amounted to 19,914, and 25,517 letters were sent out in reply to these requests. In addition, 23,820 requests for information from National Registration Records were received and given attention.

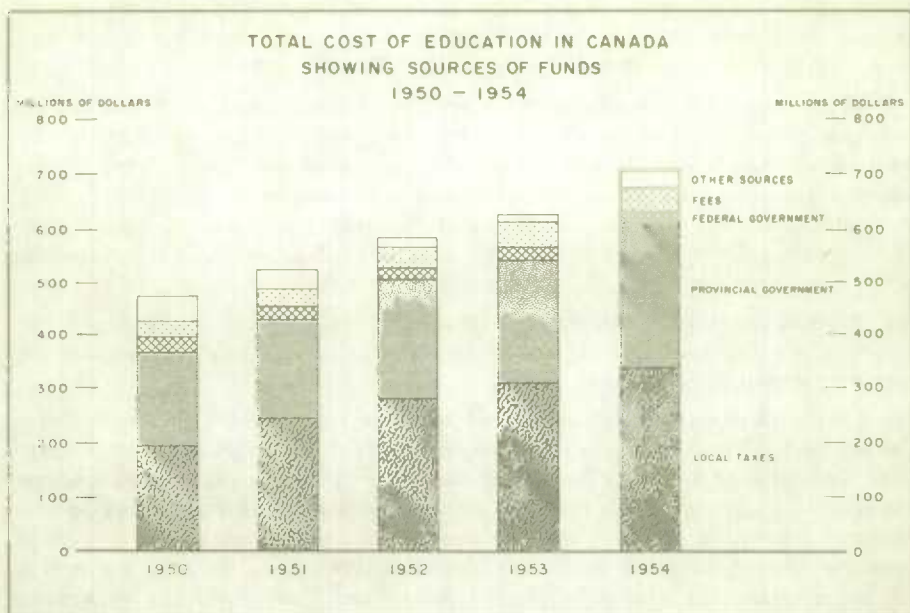
Census Executive Committee

The Census Executive Committee which is composed of officials of the Census, Special Surveys and Administration Divisions and of other subject Divisions within the Bureau is responsible for planning the details leading to the actual Census operation. Items of specific detail are handled by sub-committees which make recommendations to the main committee.

Work of the 1956 Census Executive Committee culminated in the actual Census operation of June 1956. Meetings prior to June 1st were devoted to final preparations for the Census enumeration with regard to staff, training, shipment of materials, etc. Final approval was given, also, to plans for carrying out the Agriculture area sample in conjunction with the Census quality check, as well as for tabulation procedures and publication programming.

Later meetings of the Committee were concerned with reports on the progress of the Census, approval for release of preliminary and final figures and of the press-run for 1956 Census publications. Text to be used in the Census reports, as well as a standard listing of all 1956 Census publications, were reviewed and approved.

During the year meetings were held with officials from co-operating government departments, and views exchanged on the various aspects of census-taking with officials from other countries.



EDUCATION DIVISION

The Education Division collects, compiles and prepares for publication statistics of public and private elementary and secondary schools, business schools, colleges and universities, adult education, and other cultural activities including libraries, museums and art galleries. Principal types of data reported are those on numbers and types of establishments; numbers, salaries and qualifications of staff; numbers, levels of attainment and activities of participants; and revenue and expenditure.

The statistics of schools under public control are obtained from the administering authorities, chief of which are the provincial Departments of Education, the Superintendent of Education in the Yukon Territory, and the federal Departments of Northern Affairs and National Resources (schools in the Northwest Territories and for Eskimos in Quebec and Labrador), Citizenship and Immigration (Indian schools) and National Defence (servicemen's dependants' schools in Canada and Europe). In most cases, statistics of colleges and universities and of private schools 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, l'Association Canadienne des Educateurs de Langue Francaise, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Canadian Conference of Deans and Professors of Education, the National Conference of Canadian Universities, the Canadian Association of University Teachers, the Canadian Association of University Business Officers, the Canadian Library Association, the Canadian Association for Adult Education, l'Institut Canadien d'Education des Adultes, the Industrial

Foundation on Education, and the National Advisory Committee on Educational Research. Officers of the Division attended meetings of a number of these and other organizations during the year.

Main data are published in a three-part biennial *Survey of Education* (I – Elementary and Secondary Education, II – Higher Education, III – Libraries). A new reference paper showing statistics of *Teacher Training Institutions, 1953* was released during the year. Also released were annual reports on *Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications, 1953-54* and *Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, 1956*; catalogues of *Awards for Graduate Study and Research, 1957* and *Undergraduate Scholarships and Bursaries, 1956* and a list of *Canadian Institutions of Higher Education, 1955-56*.

In addition to the regular publications special studies are prepared from time to time, on request. Examples during 1956-57 were an annual compilation of potential university graduates in various fields for the National Employment Service; a survey of special education in Canada for Unesco; data on schools, teachers, pupils and educational costs for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects; projection of university and college enrolment in Manitoba; preparation for the Department of External Affairs of a reference paper on *The Canadian System of Education*; an article on "Educational Level and Potential Income" for *The School Guidance Worker*; projection of enrolment in public elementary and secondary schools; analysis of public expenditure on education in relation to the gross national product; data illustrating the development of vocational education in Canada since 1919; studies of school building costs; an article on "Educating a Growing Population" for the *London Times*; a survey of education clearing houses and documentation centres for Unesco; and data on university teachers and finances for the conferences on "Canada's Crisis in Higher Education" sponsored by the National Conference of Canadian Universities.

During the year the Division collected data for the first of a series of annual reports on the salaries of academic personnel in universities and colleges. Also, it conducted a nation-wide survey of the income and expenditure of university students, designed to discover the extent to which students finance their studies with the help of their parents, from summer earnings, and with the aid of scholarships, bursaries and student loans.

More emphasis will be placed on the collection of statistics of adult education and other cultural activities as a result of the creation of an Adult Education Section in March 1957. Its task is to gather data related to formal and informal adult education, libraries, museums, art galleries, press, radio and television, film, music, painting and the arts generally.

GENERAL ASSIGNMENTS DIVISION

The main function of the General Assignments Division is to provide estimates of construction activity in Canada, estimates of current and intended capital expenditures covering both the private and public sectors of the economy, and to make available estimates of profits and related financial information of Canadian corporations on a quarterly basis. The Division, also, through a co-operative arrangement with seven interested provincial

government departments, co-ordinates the work of providing up-to-date information on new manufacturing establishments starting operations in Canada. In addition to these continuing functions, the Division undertakes a variety of *ad hoc* assignments for other government departments and agencies and lends assistance in the preparation of data for specific jobs. During the past year assistance was given to the Economics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, in the preparation of studies comparing the physical volume of Canada's trade, both exports and imports, in 1937-38 and 1954-55 with that of the United Kingdom, United States and other countries. A survey of mortgages and agreements of sale held in estates, trusts and agencies was completed for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

During the year the Division conducted a survey of some 2,500 of the larger corporations in Canada to investigate the magnitude and direction of the research-development program undertaken by Canadian industry in 1955 and to provide an indication of the relative size of the 1956 program. The survey sought information on expenditures made directly by the companies, purchases of research results, the number of scientists employed and the principal fields of activity. This survey was conducted in co-operation with the National Research Council and the results were published in a reference paper entitled, *Industrial Research-Development in Canada, 1955*.

The survey of new establishments continued throughout the year with about 8,500 prospective new plants contacted. Information collected on new manufacturing establishments was published for the first time in December 1956, in a memorandum entitled, *New Manufacturing Establishments in Canada*, which included the names, addresses and principal products of almost 3,000 new establishments. As a result of subscribers' interest in this first publication it is expected that revised issues will be released semi-annually.

To meet the increasing demand for information on a current basis relating to small areas across Canada, preparation was made for the publication of a new monthly detailed series of statistics, starting with January 1957, of building permits issued by 900 municipalities. The data are available by individual municipality and show the number of new housing units and the value of residential building permits as well as a tabulation of the value of permits issued for industrial, commercial and institutional and government buildings. For comparative purposes, compilations on a similar basis covering the years 1951 to 1956 inclusive, were nearing completion at the end of the year.

The White Paper, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook, 1957*, was tabled in Parliament on February 15, 1957, a week earlier than in the previous year and the supplement setting out estimates of capital and repair expenditures by province and metropolitan areas for the same period was released early in March. Work was started on the preparation of a summary document setting similar data on a comparable basis covering the past ten years. In July 1956 revised estimates of intended capital expenditures for 1956 were issued. These revisions resulted from a sample survey of respondents supplying data for the original estimate. This year, respondents were asked for more qualitative information, largely concerned with changes in the physical volume and progress and difficulties being encountered in carrying out their program.

The report, *Construction in Canada, 1954-56*, was issued early in May. During the year, substantial improvement was made in securing more complete type of structure data for municipal, provincial and federal government expenditures on a preliminary and intended basis. Further advances were also made in procedures used in preparing the estimates of the labour and material contents of the construction program. These improvements will be reflected in the report, *Construction in Canada, 1955-57*, which was completed and forwarded to the Printing Unit at the end of the year.

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 a number of specific requests from industry. It is hoped that, henceforth, with a regular monthly release of these data for all municipalities covered in the survey, this series will be largely, if not completely, eliminated.

Quarterly reports setting forth estimates of profits, depreciation, taxes and sales of Canadian incorporated companies, except government-owned corporations and incorporated co-operatives, were issued throughout the year. These reports covered nineteen industrial groups, eleven of which were in the manufacturing industries. In addition, work continued on improving the coverage of the sample survey and in investigating the possibility of providing more detail.

HEALTH AND WELFARE DIVISION

Growth in the size and complexity of Canada's health services has accentuated the importance of the statistical foundations upon which health administration programs are based. The shift from infective diseases to the degenerative illnesses made more apparent by the changes in the ageing pattern of the population has redirected emphasis and led to new statistical requirements. A number of the diseases constituting main health problems lack the clear-cut diagnostical entity of infective diseases and their obscurity of cause, subtleness of onset and persistence of duration require new techniques of classification and statistical presentation.

The program of the Health and Welfare Division has sought in several ways to reflect these changes in that vital, hospital and notifiable diseases statistics have been subjected to greater refinement and elaboration. In vital statistics, in particular, a series of analytical publications giving separate treatment to single significant aspects of mortality was commenced. An analytical study program was launched in the field of mental illness in response to requests. Fuller interpretative comment was added to many of the figures published and development in the field of general morbidity statistics continued with further publication of the basic results of the Canadian Sickness Survey and plans for a comprehensive report of the Survey and for a work program of special analytical studies formulated. In other aspects of the Division's responsibilities current social trends have led to a widening of the scope of interest in judicial statistics, in the form of special studies of sexual offences, capital and corporal punishment, and recidivism in penal institutions.

Liaison is maintained with the various health and welfare organizations and during the year officers of the Division attended meetings of several of these including: the Canadian Medical, Hospital, and Public Health Associations, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Joint Conference of After-Care Agencies and Government Services, American Public Health Association, American Correctional Association, U.S. National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics, and the Expert Committee on Health Statistics of the World Health Organization.

Public Health

The Canadian Sickness Survey 1950-51 has revealed further information on the amount and distribution of health services received as basic information is now available on the extent of ill health generally, on some patterns of medical care, and on family expenditure for various types of health care. Attention has now been shifted to the patterns of morbidity expressed by data on the incidence and prevalence of various diseases and groups of diseases. The first bulletin dealing with these medical aspects of the Survey has been prepared for publication.

The planned revision of the present system of notifiable disease reporting has come one step nearer to fruition with a study of the problems in the field in the various provinces undertaken jointly with the Chief of the Epidemiology Division, Department of National Health and Welfare.

A pilot study of home nursing records has made possible an evaluation of the usefulness of these records for a more extensive study of problems of maternal and infant health.

A number of research projects concerned with the study of conceptual problems arising in the various fields of newly developing health statistics were undertaken. Among the basic issues is that of finding an index or indicator to measure the health of the community, of certain groups of the population, and of the individual. An exchange of views on this subject with the Statistical Studies Section of the World Health Organization was sparked by that body's concern with the United Nations' Expert Committee's report on the measurement of standards and levels of living. Other studies were concerned with the standardization of concepts in industrial health statistics and the search for meaningful social characteristics by which to classify persons and areas for comparative health statistics.

Among special projects completed during the year were a study of cancer services and statistics in Canada, a compilation of the incomes of the health professions, a number of other special compilations, and several studies produced as by-products of the several continuing statistical projects undertaken by the Section.

Vital Statistics

This Section has been concentrating for over three years on methods of accelerating the release of its annual vital statistics data. The first major step in this direction was agreement, by the Vital Statistics Council at its 1953 annual meeting, on a uniform series of tabulations which are supplied by the Bureau to each province under Dominion-Provincial agreement. Under

the new agreement provincial authorities have concentrated on earlier registrations of births, deaths and marriages and speedier returns from local registrars. As a result an earlier cut-off of each year's records has been made possible and a strict scheduling of tabulation processes within the Section has been implemented so that reports based on annual tabulations are being completed much earlier than in the past.

CAUSES OF DEATH AND OF ILLNESS

DEATH

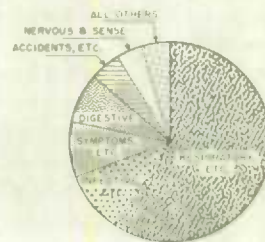
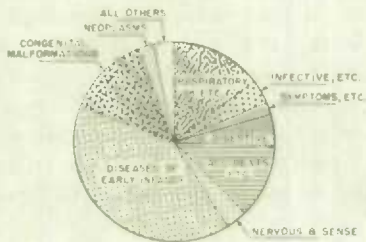
(1955 VITAL STATISTICS)

AGE GROUPS

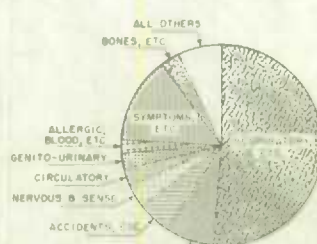
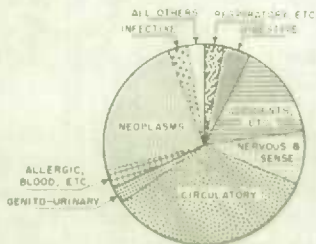
0-14

ILLNESS

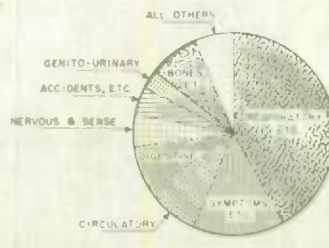
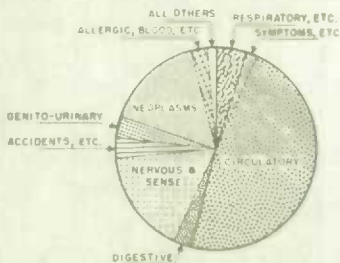
(1990-91 CANADIAN SICKNESS SURVEY)



15-64



65 AND OVER



The timeliness of releasing the *Annual Report of Vital Statistics* has been improved so that it is now released within 12 months after the close of the period reviewed whereas formerly from 16 to 30 months elapsed before the report was released. This improvement in the timeliness of the complete report has made it possible to reduce the preliminary release to include summary figures only. Reviving a practice which was discontinued in 1928, an introductory analytical text has also been added to the 1955 report, which summarizes the significant demographic and vital statistics trends since 1921, thus providing a back-drop to the current figures.

To meet increasing demand for analytical vital statistics data publication of a series of reports based on existing historical data which are intended to summarize trends has been undertaken. Having the data available in published form also eliminates the need for preparing data for individual specific requests. Two reference papers in this series have already been released, *Canadian Vital Statistics Trends, 1926-54* and *Mortality by Detailed Cause of Death, 1950-55*, and two others were being printed at the year-end. Five additional reports in the series dealing with current health problems such as cancer, heart disease, etc., are scheduled for release, others dealing with seasonal health problems are also scheduled for release mainly to supply essential current figures for publicity campaigns concerned with safety and accident prevention.

The Section collaborated with the provincial vital statistics offices in designing uniform geographical codes based on the 1956 Census results. The provincial offices co-operated in assuming precoding of geographical data in behalf of the Bureau with the result that several staff positions were abolished or transferred to more urgent work within the Division. Simplification of coding is being studied with a view to further acceleration of the annual vital statistics data.

Current monthly indexes of births, marriages and deaths were routinely supplied to the Family Allowances Administration and the appropriate provincial offices and consolidation and retabulation of birth indexes required by the provinces was carried forward. Certain improvements in the size and context of these indexes which will result in both economy and more efficient use of them were implemented during the year.

The Section performed considerable research and secretarial work in behalf of the Vital Statistics Council and, at the request of the Council, continued its investigations into various photographic reproduction methods adaptable to vital records.

Institutions

During the past year the Institutions Section has maintained progress in the publication of current statistics in three areas of institutional health care.

More intensive analysis of available data in the field of hospital statistics indicates that the present reporting documents impose limitations in that they do not allow the types of cross classifications which are necessary for precise investigations. Plans are now underway to use punch cards for some of the more important data thus allowing for these investigations. In

view of the introduction of hospital insurance in the near future, these studies take on added importance since proper planning at the local and provincial levels requires precise indication of underlying trends in all aspects of hospital operations and especially hospital financing.

In the field of tuberculosis, the most significant development was the decrease in the number of admissions to tuberculosis institutions. Also significant is the fact that the number of new cases in the community now very closely approximates the number of admissions. Plans are now under-way to develop special studies in this field which will highlight problem areas which can be fruitfully attacked by tuberculosis authorities. Close co-operation with the Canadian Tuberculosis Association has been maintained, and this has resulted in a review of reporting documents to keep abreast of these contemporary developments especially in the field of case-finding.

The amount of data now released by the Bureau in the field of mental health indicates the growing importance of public demand for this data. In addition to the published data a variety of special tabulations have been requested. A Mental Health Statistics Research Unit was set up in the Section to study more fully the implications of mental health data. Two special studies are now underway: the first is an analysis of length of stay periods for a twenty-five year period for the leading diagnoses; and the second embraces a census of patients in mental institutions. This census will provide detailed information on the mental patient population in Canada for any specific point in time and will indicate the characteristics of the changing patient load so vital for planning authorities.

Judicial

The main direction in the work of the Judicial Section during the past year has been toward improving the coverage and quality of its current statistical series. In the area of police statistics coverage was extended to include police departments of municipalities of under 4,000 population. Commencing with the calendar year 1957 police reporting is being done on a monthly basis and changes in the design of the return and instructions for completing the return have also been made.

The perpetual inventory of admission and discharge cards for penitentiary inmates was reviewed and the results were compared with those of the population Census of June 1, 1956. As a result of meetings held between members of the Section and officers in the penitentiary services, agreements concerning the completion of report forms were reached leading to greater efficiency in the return of the penitentiary source documents.

In the area of remission statistics, the form used for reporting tickers of leave and other types of clemency was revised, and this revision was put into use by the remission services.

The quality of the data reported by courts has been assessed, and duplication of persons charged has been eliminated by means of the national alphabetical listing of persons charged with indictable crimes. The 1955 edition of *Police Statistics* was published and compilation of the material for the 1956 edition completed. The 1953 and 1954 reports of *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* were published; the 1955 report was prepared

for publication. Compilation of the 1955 report of Juvenile Delinquents was also completed. The 1956 statistical supplement to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries was completed and forwarded to the Commissioner's office.

A special statistical study was made in the area of sexual offences at the request of Chief Justice McRuer and the Department of Justice. Tabulation of this data has been completed. Special tables were also prepared for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and various other departments, agencies and individuals.

INDUSTRY AND MERCHANDISING DIVISION

The principal responsibilities of the Industry and Merchandising Division include: taking an annual Census of Industry covering all establishments engaged in mining, logging and manufacturing, and providing current data, monthly or quarterly, on shipments, inventories and new orders and on principal commodities or groups of commodities; taking a decennial census of merchandising and services, and providing current data, monthly or quarterly, on retail and wholesale sales and inventories, and annually on selected service trades; conducting special studies in the industrial and merchandising fields in answer to special requests. The Division, which is organized in 10 Sections, publishes 230 annual, 63 monthly and 8 quarterly reports. A great deal of time is spent in preparing special statements in answer to specific inquiries from business firms, other government departments, etc.

Substantial gains were made in the timeliness of many publications. The use of "short" forms for smaller firms was extended, and "shuttle-type" forms for monthly surveys were tried out in a few instances. A new sample, which eliminates the purely cash stores, was selected for the quarterly survey on retail credit. Attention was given to the development of additional data on a provincial basis.

The research project on the supply and use of energy in Canada was continued during the year and two reference papers were published. Reference Paper No. 69, *Energy Sources in Canada: Commodity Accounts for 1948 and 1952*, brings together into one table the complete picture for the supply and distribution of fuel and electricity in Canada. Detailed accounts are also given for the supply and distribution of individual fuels and electricity. Reference Paper No. 73, *Energy Consumption in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries of Canada, Selected Years, 1926-1953*, gives information by industrial groups, and by provinces.

A detailed guide to the commodity statistics produced by the Division was prepared in the form of an analytical listing of schedules and publications. This is now being revised in the light of comments received on the preliminary listing which was circulated to interested persons, and will be available in printed form in the near future.

Animal Products

Historical tables of principal statistics, for 10 out of the 14 industries handled by this Section, were compiled for ease of reference and the use of research workers.

Improvements were effected in the presentation of data on the process cheese and ice-cream industries in order to bring them more into line with the presentation for other industries. An arrangement was entered into with the Canada Department of Agriculture for closer co-operation in the use of dairy factory statistics, and a decision was made to include pasteurizing and milk distributing plants in the annual census of dairy factories.

Ten annual industry reports and monthly commodity reports were published.

Decennial Census of Distribution

A survey on the channels of distribution of manufactured goods was initiated on an experimental basis. This survey is an attempt to discover the nature of businesses that perform the first phase of the wholesale marketing functions after goods leave the point of manufacture. Information is being solicited from manufacturing plants only at this time, but this study will be followed by surveys of firms further down the line in the distribution system so that a detailed knowledge of how goods reach the user from the producer may be obtained. Data are being requested relative to specific commodities, the basis of valuation of shipments, excise taxes and transportation costs. If it is found that firms can supply this type of information, the needs of input-output and commodity-flow studies will be more completely served.

A critical appraisal of procedures followed in the last decennial census of distribution was started, the purpose being to discover deficiencies and generally to make a start on plans for the 1961 Census.

Fisheries

A new method of collecting the fisheries catch and fish products statistics for the Maritime Provinces was agreed upon by the Bureau and the Department of Fisheries. Beginning with 1957, the landings statistics in the Maritimes are being compiled from purchase slips which record the first purchases from fishermen. New product schedules were also introduced which are expected to gather more satisfactory data. Through the co-operation of fish buyers, fish processors and fisheries officers, the purchase slips and the product schedules are forwarded to Halifax where a statistical unit has been established. A special effort has been made to devise the most appropriate compilation and recording methods for the new system to meet the needs of the Department of Fisheries and of the industry for timeliness as well as detail.

At the request of the Department of Fisheries, the annual report on Fisheries Statistics of Canada was expanded to include details by statistical districts within each province. To provide more timely releases, the district data had been omitted from annual publications since 1947, but a special report, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1947-1951*, was printed giving district information for that period, and the reports from 1952 include this information. Provincial sections of *Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1954* were released for six provinces during the year.

Monthly reports were issued regularly and, starting with the February 1957 issue, coverage for the report on *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish* was

improved as a result of a special survey of facilities made in 1955. The report on the *Fish Processing Industry, 1954* was published and the final compilations for 1955 were completed.

Foods and Beverages

Three annual reports for 1954 were completed during the year, including the *General Review of Foods and Beverages* the detail of which was changed considerably. All annual reports for 1955 were completed and released with the exception of the General Review. In most instances the release dates for monthly and quarterly publications were advanced considerably. Preliminary work has been started on the proposal to convert the seasonal surveys on *Packs of Canned Fruits and Vegetables* to monthly surveys.

"Shuttle-type" forms, which were introduced in three of the current surveys during the first part of the year, have proved to be very satisfactory and it is proposed to extend this type of schedule to other current surveys.

Forestry

During the year the Section published 16 annual industry reports – 3 for 1953, 12 for 1954 and 1 for 1955; 2 monthly reports on production, shipments and stocks of sawmills; 5 monthly memoranda and 24 annual special statements on sawmill operations in the various provinces and for small wood-using industries. Monthly statistics on production, shipments and stocks of pulpwood, lath, shingles and sawn ties were also compiled and made available to interested parties in the form of typewritten statements.

With the assistance of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, the revision of primary forest products statistics from 1940 to 1954 has been advanced considerably. To date, revision of the production estimates has been completed for the entire period, and revision of the consumption and exports series is well under way. The 1956 questionnaires for veneer and plywood and sawmill operations were redesigned, the change being from a production to a factory shipments basis. Extensive changes were made also in the schedules for paper boxes and bags, and for paper goods. The Chief of the Section consulted with the Economics Section and the Forest Products Laboratories of the Forestry Branch and several trade associations regarding these proposed modifications.

Inventories

The monthly survey of *Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Orders* was issued regularly. With the co-operation of the Mechanical Tabulation Division a major improvement was made in the compilation procedure for this report which has resulted in a considerable decrease in the time-lag in publication. The time-lag in making available the data for all-industry totals is now less than five weeks following the end of the month covered.

An additional 125 plants were added to the regular monthly coverage for this survey, making a total of approximately 2,800 plants now reporting. Also an additional 500 plants were added to the special "short-form" monthly coverage, making a total of approximately 3,000 plants now reporting. This

"short-form" was enlarged to include total inventory if available, and approximately 250 plants from this group are now providing inventory data regularly. It is expected that a "shuttle-type" form which was instituted for this survey in January 1957 will speed up returns and give more complete coverage.

Three special studies were instituted in connection with the monthly shipments survey. The first is a study of the adequacy of coverage in terms of allowing compilation of provincial shipments estimates, monthly or quarterly, by major Standard Industrial Classification groups. The second is a firm-by-firm comparison with the annual Census of Industry reports as they become available. This is designed: a) as a fast check on the accuracy of the Census of Industry report for the bulk of important firms; and b) as a check on the adequacy of the monthly reports for projecting Census of Industry data. The third is a series of comparisons of annual estimates from monthly data for individual industries with Census of Industry data. The purpose is partly to test the adequacy of the monthly coverage in terms of the main commodities in each industry, and partly to check for anomalies in Census of Industry data which would invalidate the monthly sample projections, e.g., fiscal instead of calendar years, differences in the value levels used, etc.

Data on monthly inventories and shipments for each of the Standard Industrial Classification groups, from 1950 to date, were prepared for deseasonalizing by the Univac process. This involved a considerable amount of revision to data for the earlier years to ensure comparability for the entire series. The Univac processing has now been completed.

A revised questionnaire for the annual survey of mining inventories was drawn up in consultation with officials of the Ontario Mining Association. Response to the revised questionnaire was excellent. On the basis of the difference in the total estimate of inventories resulting from the original and revised questionnaires, previous year-end estimates back to 1952 were revised for National Income use. A quarterly survey was instituted at the end of the first quarter of 1956.

Compilations for the *Trading Outlet Survey* were seriously delayed by difficulties encountered in obtaining a bench mark for the monthly projections due to differences in definitions used in the 1951 Census of Distribution and the monthly and year-end inventory surveys. These differences became apparent after a firm-by-firm check of data submitted to all three surveys which was completed during the period under review. As a result, it was agreed to construct a new set of definitions and to commence an annual bench-mark survey on this basis in conjunction with the Census of Industry survey. The new schedule was drawn up, and a mailing list has been partially prepared using information available from previous year-end inventory schedules.

Merchandising and Services

Consistent attention to the non-response problem of the monthly sample surveys on retail trade and wholesale trade has resulted in some improvements in reporting. Annual adjustments to account for new businesses will

be obtained from a survey combining unemployment insurance records and an area sample enumeration; the former will cover all establishments in the higher employee-count bracket and the latter will cover smaller businesses, many of which do not come under Unemployment Insurance Commission jurisdiction.

Retail credit estimates are being improved by newly designed questionnaires and an increased sample based on credit characteristics of retail stores. In the quarterly survey of retail credit simpler forms were introduced for small general stores, and a new sample which eliminates strictly cash stores was selected for use beginning the first quarter of 1957. In the annual survey of hotels a simplified "short" form was designed for the use of small hotels. A special survey of funeral directors was begun to cover operations for the year 1956.

Twenty-two annual or biennial reports, 1 quarterly report on retail credit, 6 monthly reports and 1 weekly report were published during the year.

Metal and Chemical Products

Manuscripts for 66 annual Census of Industry reports were sent to the Composing Unit during the period under review, including 35 for 1955, 28 for 1954 and 3 for 1953. In addition, 21 annual reports on commodities or groups of commodities, and 30 monthly reports were published. Work on special inquiries continued to be heavy.

The first report in a new monthly series on stoves and furnaces was released in April.

Mineral Statistics

Compilations for the 1955 census of mineral industries were completed and the manuscripts for all 24 annual bulletins were forwarded to the Composing Unit before the end of December. The 12 monthly reports were issued regularly. The preliminary estimate of Canada's mineral production during 1956 was released on January 2, 1957.

Manuscript for the reference paper on *Historical Tables of Mineral Production of Canada* was forwarded to the Composing Unit. This booklet is one of those selected for distribution to the delegates to the Sixth Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress which is meeting in Canada in 1957.

Textiles and Miscellaneous Products

The 8 annual industry reports for 1954 which remained unpublished at the beginning of the period were cleared and basic compilations completed for the 1955 Census of Industry. In addition 15 annual reports for 1955 are either in process of publication or have already been published. The monthly reports on *Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber*, and on *Production of Records*, and quarterly reports on *Production of Garments* were prepared regularly.

During the year considerable attention was given to an enlarged program of current textile statistics. Insistent demand for an extension of present coverage prompted this consideration which has already given rise to two

surveys. Because of the wide interest in the Canadian market for drapery, slipcover and upholstery fabrics, a special detailed survey was made of shipments by domestic manufacturers in 1955. This was completed and the results distributed to interested parties in November. The second survey which covers the production of foundation garments on a monthly basis commenced with January of this year. It was undertaken at the instigation of the Foundation Garment Institute, the Primary Textile Institute and others.

Recommendations respecting the industrial groups for which the Section is responsible were submitted to the committee engaged in the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification. The preparation of these recommendations required a very thorough review of all industries handled by the Section and the preparation of a number of supporting tables.

Central Assembly and Special Projects

The seven sections of *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1954* were published during the period under review with substantial gains in timeliness of release. The section on *Geographic Distribution*, the last to be published, was released seven months earlier than for the previous year. The *General Review of the Manufacturing Industries, 1954* was being printed at the year end. The report on *Type of Ownership, Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1954* was published. Advance estimates of principal statistics for 1955, by provinces and major groups, were released in July 1956, this was the first time that such advance provincial estimates had been prepared for publication. The *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1955* was released in December. Numerous statements were prepared to meet special requests from other government departments, from business and industry, and from the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

Central Index and Files

About 4,200 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 3,900 new plates were made, 13,000 were corrected for changes in address, etc., and 4,600 were withdrawn as being out of business, etc.

In the filing unit, about 5,000 new files were set up, 11,000 corrections were made to file labels, 37,000 letters and schedules were filed and 7,800 files were withdrawn for discarding.

INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

The functions of the Division include the planning, editing and production of the *Canada Year Book*, the official annual compendium of information on the institutions and the economic and social development of Canada; the *Official Handbook Canada*, the profusely illustrated concise annual portrayal of present conditions and recent progress of the nation; the DBS

Daily Bulletin and *Weekly Bulletin* which carry annotations of all publications of the Bureau on date of release and constitute the principal media of communication with the Press respecting the Bureau's statistical releases; and the catalogue of *Current Publications* for the promotion of general distribution. In addition to the storing, handling, and public distribution of a wide variety of statistical publications, the Division provides the focal centre for general inquiries, the channel for the dissemination of Bureau information and attendant public relations, and the library facilities for statistical research and study. Various media of public relations were utilized during the year. For example, the Bureau was the subject of a live telecast on July 24 in CBOT's series "This Is Ottawa". The Director of the Division served in a liaison capacity with CBOT's TV officials in the organization of this first venture of the Bureau as a representative Government of Canada agency presented to the public by the medium of live television.

During the year the Director attended meetings of the Canadian Public Relations Society, and the 10th Conference of Canadian Information Abroad. He also prepared a paper on "Development of Public Relations: Official Information and Public Relations Services and Means Employed to Make Them More Efficient" for the 11th International Management Congress held in Paris, France.

Canada Year Book

The 1956 edition of the *Canada Year Book*, which was released on January 22, 1957, was presented under a new bright blue buckram cover bearing the Canadian Coat of Arms. The volume covers Canada's economic development by text and reference tables, illustrated graphs and statistical maps. Items of particular note include fifteen special articles on subjects of current interest, and a pictorial inset of the National Capital Plan. Wider type measure and tightened leading in this issue gave more wordage per printed page. The volume contains 1,280 pages, a worthwhile reduction from previous years. Plans were under discussion for the 1957-58 edition, and revision of the first chapters commenced.

The *Official Handbook Canada 1956* was released on June 4, 1956 under a new wildlife design cover and included coloured and black and white pictures to illustrate the text on the industrial, social and cultural life of the country. It also featured a detailed coloured map of Canada. At the end of the year work was well advanced on *Canada 1957* which will feature Canada's dynamic growth of recent years.

A Spanish edition of the Handbook was prepared during the report year based on the 1955 edition but brought up to date as far as possible. This special edition will be distributed in Latin America and Spain by the Departments of Trade and Commerce and External Affairs.

Additional compilations were made for the Atlas of Canada project, and graphs and maps were prepared in connection with the revision of the Canadian Government Editorial Style Manual.

Press and Publicity

Reflecting the evidently increasing demand for and use of Bureau information, and in part a further increase in the range of such information available for public use, the regular work of this Section showed further substantial expansion in 1956-57 over the previous fiscal year.

The Section comprises three Units with closely co-ordinated duties: Bulletins and Publicity; General Inquiries, Publications Information and Revenue; and Distribution and Storage. For purposes of news items, the *Daily Bulletin* reviewed more Bureau releases than in any previous year; the General Inquiries, Publications Information and Revenue handled more inquiries and orders and more revenue; and Distribution and Storage mailed or shipped a greater number of publications. Letters and orders received by the General Inquiries, Publications Information and Revenue Unit increased to 34,076 from 30,913 the previous year, thus reaching an average of 136 per working day, while revenue received from subscriptions and individual sales of publications increased to \$56,472 from \$52,686. Copies of publications distributed by the Distribution and Storage Unit to addresses on the regular mailing lists advanced to somewhat more than 1,602,000 from approximately 1,500,000, while the number dispatched from stocks to meet special orders rose sharply to nearly 108,000 from 65,000 in 1955-56.

In the preparation of the *Daily Bulletin* and the *Weekly Bulletin*, which contain news summaries of each day's and week's issues of Bureau reports plus other information not available in printed form in order to provide an over-all coverage of the current information issued by the Bureau, the Bulletins and Publicity Unit examined and listed 1,730 printed reports compared to 1,589 the previous year. In addition, a larger number of advance and special releases were also published. To meet the increased demand and incorporate revisions and additions, a second printing was made of the 1956 list of *Current Publications* about the middle of the year. As usual, a number of small displays were prepared to publicize Bureau publications at trade conferences.

Publicity relating to the 1956 Census, plans and material for which had been prepared earlier, reached its peak during the first two months of the fiscal year. In this period the Unit was engaged in the distribution of informative material and special articles to press and radio, the preparation of special material and final arrangements for radio and television programs relating to the Census, the circulation of letters to public service and other organizations, and with the substantial correspondence accompanying these duties.

Revisions of statistical material relative to Canada were as usual supplied to a score or more national and international annuals, almanacs and year books. In addition, statistical material was specially prepared to meet numerous requests from publishers of special booklets, diaries and memoranda.

The Library

The Library collection includes books, pamphlets, periodicals, government documents and historical reports covering a wide variety of subjects for use within and without the Bureau. The quality of the collection

is measured by the acquisitions received over a period of time which represent not only new publications of value to the work of the Bureau staff but also older publications which fill in gaps in sets and include items covering fields where the Library had incomplete coverage. The statistics for 1956-57 indicate that the Library resources have both increased in value through increased use and in quality through a steady program of acquisitions.

The number of items circulated from the main charging desk rose from 7,297 to 9,144, an increase of 25 per cent. Periodical circulation remained steady; the slight drop indicated being mainly due to a new system of circulation in two Divisions which eliminated the use of individual names for circulation by the Library and thus lowered the count of names in the Library without actually decreasing the number of names to which publications were routed. The value of the Library as a research centre for other departments has been established for many years and is shown this year by the 698 items loaned to other libraries and individuals outside the Bureau as compared with 178 items borrowed from outside sources. The 698 items is a considerable drop from the 1,009 items of the previous fiscal year, but is mainly explained by the fact that the extraordinary increase of 1955-56 was the result of heavy borrowing by the research staff of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

The quality has been improved and kept up to date by a constant program of new acquisitions. The main increase has been in pamphlet material (items under 100 pages), the number of receipts being doubled, mainly because of an extensive publication of studies and reports in this form by Canadian and United States government departments as well as by university research bodies. Most of this material is obtained either gratis or under our exchange arrangements. A new source of obtaining publications is through the Library joining the Duplicate Exchange Union of the American Library Association, an organization consisting of some 200 university, college and specialized libraries in the United States and Canada. This Union has been an invaluable source for obtaining missing numbers and filling gaps in periodical holdings and in acquiring out-of-print books and replacement copies of lost volumes, at no cost other than transportation expenses.

The exchange arrangements with foreign statistical offices have been maintained and the Library is now receiving statistical publications from practically every country in the world which has a statistical office. It is of interest to note that the USSR and satellite countries have resumed the publication of statistical information, and statistical year books were received for the first time in many years from the USSR, Poland and Hungary, while Poland and Czechoslovakia have resumed the publication of monthly statistical bulletins.

Cataloguing statistics were placed on a new basis for the 1956-57 fiscal year and are not comparable with previous years. A heavy program of work, however, was completed including a considerable amount of recataloguing and transfer of titles from the old cards to the new. A separate section of the catalogue was instituted known as the "Continuations Record" which when completed will record our holdings for annual reports and serve as a control instrument to ensure that all annual reports will be received as

soon as possible after publication. The card-index to DBS titles giving their history has been completed and a cross-reference index to titles is now being compiled. The card index of periodical holdings has also been completed and three manuscript copies made and placed in binders for consultation. Rearrangement of certain sections has also been commenced, including a section which will consolidate all periodical holdings, except those for foreign countries. This consolidation will require a considerable time to complete as it involves the shifting of a large amount of material.

Total expenditures on the Library account through orders placed by the reference librarian were \$5,533 for 1956-57 as compared with \$5,252 for 1955-56. This is a modest increase when the increasing cost of publications, particularly directories, is taken into account and is an indication of a prudent purchasing policy as well as the taking of every endeavour to obtain needed items through exchange arrangements or on a complimentary basis.

Considerable reference work has been done for persons within and outside the Bureau. The use of tables and carrels has been considerable and the need for provision of the extension of these facilities is indicated.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

The field of statistical information with which the International Trade Division is concerned covers the many kinds of commercial and financial transactions which occur between Canada and other countries. The more specific areas dealt with include exports and imports in Canada's international commodity trade, the wide range of services and capital movements included in balance of payments statements, international investments and other components of Canada's international financial position, and international travel movements and expenditures. Services provided by the Division include both the compilation of basic series and the preparation of studies and analytical comment and aids to analysis assisting in the interpretation of data. The program of development is directed towards extension of these services by improvements in basic presentation of statistics and the publication of more frequent series when information is in demand.

In covering this field the nature of activities in the Division ranges from large production operations to highly specialized analysis and research into international transactions. Some of these responsibilities require individual research and constant initiative in devising new sources of information on Canada's international transactions. Other operations involve the organization of large staffs in routine procedures in handling the flow of documents. The processing of a growing volume of statistical data each month continues to be one of the leading functions of the Division.

External Trade

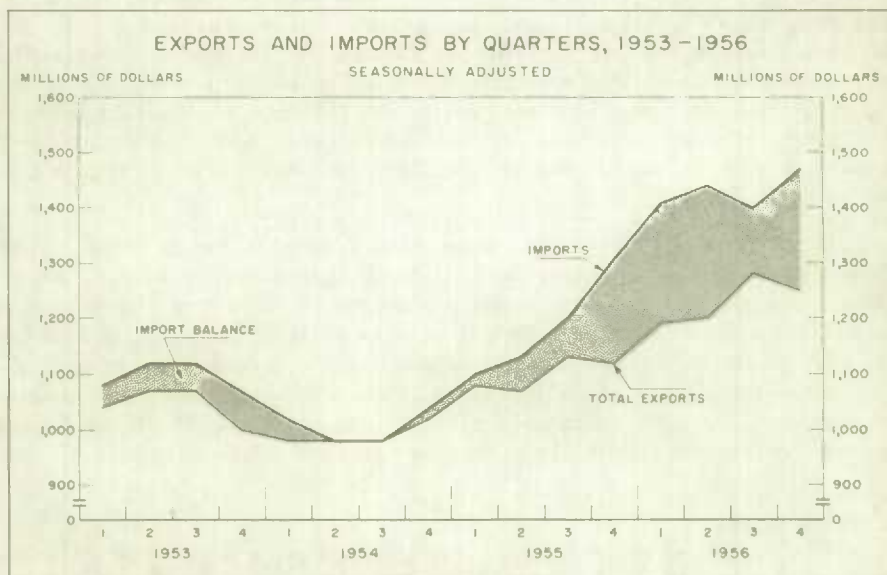
The continued rapid increase in Canada's trade with other countries created major problems for the External Trade Section during 1956-57. While the nominal establishment of the Section was increased in keeping with the

larger number of documents to be processed, it was not possible to recruit and train clerks to fill all new positions adequately. Overtime work by experienced clerks was therefore necessary throughout the year, and, in addition, some services to other government department and to business had to be curtailed

One resulting limitation on the activities of the Section was the virtual suspension of survey work to meet requests for information not contained in regular publications of the Section. It also became increasingly difficult to maintain the special releases of trade information which have been provided as a service to business for many years, and by the end of the year the Section was forced to refuse all additional requests for statements of this type.

Preparations were initiated for the application of the Standard Commodity Classification to export and import statistics. Through the co-operation of the Department of National Revenue an extra copy of import invoices was obtained for use in statistical work, and preliminary steps were taken towards introducing the new classification for exports. Studies were made of the significance of small value shipments in export statistics, and as a result the tabulation of small shipments by commodity was stopped without impairing the usefulness of the statistics.

In the analytical field, a series of studies on the changing structure of Canada's trade was completed and published in the *Review of Foreign Trade*. Work on the review of Canada's export price indexes was advanced to make possible the publication of a revised index coincident with the conversion of export statistics to the Standard Commodity Classification.



Balance of Payments and International Investments

Following the publication of *Canada's International Investment Position, 1926-54*, some facets of the subject were explored and new material was published in the annual report on the *Canadian Balance of International Payments* for 1955. Detailed statistics covering the ownership and control of selected Canadian industries first published in the special report have since been brought as up to date as possible. These statistics have been provided to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects for publication in a study of Canada-United States Economic Relations and will also be published in forthcoming DBS reports. Material on international capital movements has also been supplied to the Commission's staff for use in the construction of National Transactions Accounts for Canada.

The growth of foreign investment in Canada has been reflected in part in a considerable increase in the number of Canadian companies in which foreign capital is invested. Such companies now number about 8,000, an increase of 1,500 since the beginning of 1955. The identification of these companies and the collection of statistics from them is necessarily absorbing an increasing proportion of the man-power of the Balance of Payments Section. But the preparation of quarterly statements on the balance of payments and the annual report containing more detailed analysis continued to be a major regular product of the Section. Close liaison was maintained with other official organizations concerned with balance of payments trends and various special presentations of information to international organizations were provided.

The Director led a discussion on the Canadian balance of payments at the meeting of the Balance of Payments group at the National Foreign Trade Council in New York. A paper on "Non-resident Ownership of Canadian Industry" was presented by the Director and an officer of the Section at a meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association in Montreal.

Travel Statistics

The growing volume of overseas travel by Canadians has led to an extension of information collected on this aspect of international travel. The data collected through sampling procedures provides more light on the overseas countries where Canadians have travelled, their length of stay, and purpose of travel and will be presented in the annual report on *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1956*.

The special survey of a selected group of United States travellers to Canada which was introduced successfully in the previous year was extended during the year in order to obtain such information as the pattern of expenditures, destinations in Canada, types of lodging used, and purpose of travel.

The Section was represented at the meeting of the Canadian Tourist Association at Charlottetown, and the annual Federal-Provincial Tourist Conference in Ottawa.

LABOUR AND PRICES DIVISION

The Labour and Prices Division provides monthly data giving considerable industry and area detail on non-agricultural employment, earnings and hours of work. Likewise, it covers most areas of the field of prices, preparing statistics of basic prices and price-index numbers. It processes statistics emanating from the Unemployment Insurance Commission. There is also small staff concerned with estimating labour income and with urban family living expenditure surveys.

Employment

A redesigned questionnaire for the monthly surveys of employment, payrolls and man-hours was introduced during the summer of 1956, involving re-arrangement and rewording of questions rather than a change in content. The new forms, with an accompanying pamphlet of instructions, stimulated interest on the part of company officers responsible for having them completed. This interest was expressed in considerable correspondence regarding coverage of employment for particular enterprises, manner of reporting, statistics available from the surveys, etc. Redesign of the form facilitated arrangements to key-punch from the original documents rather than from work cards. This change involved a greater degree of mechanization in processing.

During the year the mailing list of the Employment Section was carefully examined and a number of smaller establishments discarded. In spite of these deletions, continued expansion in industry brought about an increase of almost five per cent in the number of returns processed.

Use of sampling procedures in the monthly surveys was further investigated with a view to reducing the work load of the Section. For the same reason a new method of processing the detailed annual returns on earnings and hours of work of employees in manufacturing was introduced. It is hoped that this new method will also result in more timely statistics. Concurrently with work on the 1955 material, processing of the October 1956 data has proceeded to a point where key punching can be started on a large proportion of the total returns. In addition to the usual details on hours and total earnings in the week, this survey asked for distribution of men and women wage-earners and salaried employees according to their weekly earnings.

The usual monthly reports and the 1955 annuals on employment and payrolls and man-hours and hourly earnings were published, as were preliminary results of the October 1955 survey of hours and earnings in manufacturing.

Unemployment Insurance

A series of special tabulations covering claimants under the supplementary (or seasonal) benefit provisions of the Act was prepared for the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The results of a survey conducted by the Commission to study employment and unemployment patterns of persons engaged in inland water transportation were processed and

tabulated. Subsequently the Commission recommended that seasonal regulations testing the attachment of these workers to insured employment be rescinded.

Reference papers No. 78, *Unemployment Insurance Claims*, and No. 23 (revised), *Canadian Labour Force Estimates, 1931-1950*, were issued. Quarterly and annual reports on benefit periods established and terminated were published, and the special tabulation of benefit statistics for the July meeting of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee was prepared. 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 operation of the National Employment Service were issued. Information concerning "Hirings and Separation Rates in Certain Industries" was published for the six-month period ending February 1956.

Technical assistance was given to the Head Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in the re-registration of some 4,000,000 persons covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act. This included training of clerks in the 'soundex' coding and the placing of some of the Section's physical resources at the disposition of the Head Office to assist in the processing and recording of the data. Help was also made available to the Head Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in the training of the persons compiling the statistical report on claims prepared monthly by Head Office for distribution among staff members and officers across Canada.

During August, senior officers of the Section attended a week-long conference of contribution officers of the U.I.C. at which mutual problems in the collection and interpretation of contribution and benefit statistics were discussed. In September, the Acting Chief of the Section visited the Regional and larger local offices of the U.I.C. in the Prairie and Pacific regions to confer with officials regarding the collection of statistics under the revised Unemployment Insurance Act.

Prices

Although most of the work of this Section was channelled to the maintenance of production schedules involving monthly and weekly price collection, tabulation and publication, some progress was also made in developmental and revision work as indicated in the progress accounts of the various Units.

Urban Retail Unit - Regional price conferences were held between October 1956 and March 1957 in each of the eight Regional Offices. A thorough review was made of problems related to pricing techniques, specifications, and store samples, and visits were made to various retail distributors. Considerable research was carried out in connection with the proposed revision of the Consumer Price Index, utilizing 1955 family expenditure survey data. This work has been hampered by staff turnover.

A major revision of schedule design has been completed, using the 'shuttle' principle, so that a form can be used over a lengthy period of time

by reporting firms. This system will eventually be used for all retail pricing. The Retail Unit assisted with special price studies for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects; these required detailed analyses of United States and Canadian pricing specifications and prices, as well as considerable pricing of items not regularly priced in Canada by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wholesale Prices Unit – Developmental work in wholesale prices was concerned mainly with the collection of additional price series required for wholesale indexes corresponding to the Standard Industrial and Commodity Classifications. This involved the selection of appropriate commodities and specifications to measure price changes for a long list of commodity groups representing industry outputs, and substantial assistance was received from manufacturers in carrying it out.

Special Purpose Index Unit – This Unit has been concerned with extending coverage of clearly specified commodity prices, a task which has led to the regular collection of over 300 price quotations for industrial machinery and equipment. During the past year the senior officer of the Unit has spent considerable time on committee work in connection with the preparation of schedules suitable for a farm income and expenditure survey.

International Prices Unit – During the period under review this Unit conducted an expenditure survey among Canadian government personnel stationed abroad to determine the extent to which their spending patterns had been altered since 1951. To improve measurements of foreign price levels for allowance purposes, the officer in charge of the Unit visited national statistical offices and Canadian overseas staff in a number of European countries, as well as in Australia and New Zealand. Considerable time was spent assisting officials in other departments concerned with problems in connection with revising allowances paid to government personnel stationed in Northern Canada.

Central Staff

Quarterly and annual estimates of the labour income component of the national income were prepared during the year. The historical revision of annual labour income estimates, through incorporation of data from the 1951 Census and other information was carried forward.

The publication of monthly estimates of labour income was continued in the bulletin on *Estimates of Labour Income*. A more timely release of the monthly estimates was realized through the use of payroll indexes from advance sample tabulation. Also possibilities of extending the application of the sampling method were examined, and the study of seasonal adjustment in labour income estimates was continued. An integrated set of monthly paid-worker estimates by province and industry was maintained.

A new series of family expenditure surveys which is to produce separate records of food expenditures for each of the twelve months on a calendar year basis was initiated at the beginning of 1957. Along with these records will be collected separate schedules giving an indication of levels of family living conveniences and income. Another schedule will provide complete

records of family living expenditures for the year 1957. A reference paper on urban family food expenditures for 1955 was released and a second reference paper dealing with all family living expenditures was well under way by the year end.

MECHANICAL TABULATION DIVISION

The Mechanical Tabulation Division is a centralized service Division which provides tabulating facilities for the other Divisions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It works closely with the other Divisions in providing technical advice on matters in so far as they effect sound and efficient tabulating methods. It provides staff and equipment for the punching, verifying, editing, calculating, sorting and tabulating of punched cards. A calculating unit provides trained comptometer operators for accumulation of aggregates from a great variety of peg-board schedules and for other arithmetical work.

The above-mentioned services are frequently provided to other government offices when suitable facilities are not available to them in their own departments.

The regular monthly and annual tabulating programs accounted for the bulk of the work of the Division during the current year. In addition to these, however, over 150 special tabulating requests were received during this period.

The new tabulating projects inaugurated during the year included a survey of family finances, annual canal statistics, monthly federal employment statistics, and the preparation of approximately 300,000 punched cards with names and addresses of farm operators enumerated during the 1956 Census.

Tabulations required for the actuarial evaluation of the Permanent Services Pension Account were completed for the Department of Insurance. A variety of other work was carried out for the Department of Labour, the Post Office Department, the Immigration Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and the National Film Board.

Considerable progress was made toward producing tabulated reports in a form that would lend themselves to direct reproduction by photo-offset printing methods. This should eliminate considerable clerical, vari-typing and proof-reading time and therefore speed up publication of reports where such methods are feasible.

A new high-speed sorting machine (1,000 cards per minute) was delivered during the year and its performance is being studied with a view to replacing our present sorting machines (650 cards per minute) by these faster units.

The Director attended a 2-week course in Ottawa on programming for the IBM Type-650 Magnetic Drum Data Processing machine and also a 5-week course in New York City on programming for the larger IBM Type-705 Electronic Data Processing machine. Developments in this field are being closely watched with a view to possible uses for this type of equipment in the Bureau's operations.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

The work of the division is divided into three Sections: Public Finance, Transportation, and Government Employment and Payrolls.

The Public Finance Section is responsible for statistics of federal, provincial and municipal government finance. In addition, the Section is responsible for the collection and publication of data concerning such things as selected taxes and rates of all governments in Canada, the government control aspects in relation to the sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada, and special analyses used in the compilation of National Income and Public Investment statistics.

The Transportation Section covers a wide range of activities comprehending passenger, freight, operating, traffic and vehicle statistics for the various transport agencies and similar types of data on the operations of various public utilities. Transport fields covered include steam and electric railways, express companies, motor carriers, international bridges, tunnels and ferry companies, canals, coastwise shipping, international seaborne shipping and water transportation. Public utilities presently covered are telephone, telegraph and cable systems, urban transit systems, oil pipe lines and central electric stations.

The Government Employment and Payrolls Section is responsible for statistics on employment and payrolls for all three levels of government in Canada. The federal government payroll is compiled to serve two basic requirements: first, that of the various government departments or branches of the service that are concerned with personnel control and administration such as the Civil Service Commission and the Treasury Board as well as the requirements of other Divisions of the Bureau, and secondly, to meet the requirements of the general public for statistics in this field.

During the period under review the Director delivered papers at the annual Convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association in Quebec City and at the annual convention of the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario in Toronto. The Chief of the Transportation Section presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association held in Detroit.

Public Finance

During the year the former Federal, Provincial Finance Section and the Municipal Finance Section were combined into one Public Finance Section, thus facilitating the preparation of statistics involving all levels of government.

In the federal government field and after consultation with Department of Finance officials the Section prepared and published its first annual report on Federal Government Finance for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1954 and 1955 dealing with debt, revenues and expenditures according to classifications already developed for provincial and municipal governments including revenues by 'source' and expenditures by 'function'. It was then possible to consolidate this federal material with provincial and municipal

material to publish the first issue of *A Consolidation of Public Finance Statistics* which was prepared for the years ended nearest December 31, 1954.

As the interim municipal government report based on early submissions published in the year 1954 had as in previous years little advantage in timeliness over the final figures it is to be replaced by an 'estimate and preliminary' version based on further development of the sampling procedure. The sample list was revised in light of the information obtained from the 1956 Census and the need to secure better public investment material. A revised questionnaire was sent out with a new list to secure information for estimating 1956 preliminary and 1957 estimated municipal finance statistics.

Transportation and Public Utilities

The Transportation and Public Utilities Section was expanded from three Units to four following the establishment of a series on freight traffic statistics.

Motor Transport Traffic Unit — During the past fiscal year the survey was extended to Quebec in June, to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia in November, and to New Brunswick and Newfoundland in December. As of January 1957 quarterly surveys are being conducted in all ten provinces. This completes the organizational phase of the surveys making possible the presentation of road transport statistics for each of the provinces on a calendar year basis.

Freight Traffic Unit — The Freight Traffic Survey was expanded by the addition of four commodity groups: ores and concentrates; petroleum and petroleum products; pulpwood; fresh fruits and vegetables, making sixteen commodity groups in all, with the result that 533 companies with 758 plants are now being surveyed. This survey provides commodity shipment statistics including origin and destination, form of transport used, miles carried, rate and weight.

Public Utilities, Water and Air Transport Unit — In co-operation with the Canadian Electric Association the monthly *Central Electric Stations* report series was revised to include industry firms (those which produce power primarily for their own use with little or none for sale to the public). It is now possible to obtain a more complete picture of electric power production in Canada. The annual Electric Power Survey of Capability and Load has also been expanded to include both industry and utility firms, in order to provide a more complete forecast of future power generation in Canada.

Preparations were made for the initial production of a report on electric and gas meters in use in Canada for 1956. The various forms used by the Standards Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce to collect this information were revised.

Arrangements were made with the Department of National Revenue to collect shipping reports of vessels arriving at and departing from non-customs ports as well as customs ports. The shipping reporting schedule was amended to collect additional commodity detail and obtain data on

passengers carried. Because of a large number of requests for earlier information on shipping it was decided to produce a monthly shipping report. The new series commenced January 1957.

The content of the monthly canal statistics report was reviewed and expanded to include some additional data required by the Department of Transport.

A preliminary civil aviation annual report was produced to meet the demand for more timely annual statistics on Civil Aviation. This publication replaced the report entitled *Transportation Trends* which was previously prepared by the Department of Transport.

Arrangements were completed for the production of the first annual report on *Urban Transit Statistics* for the year 1956. Work was begun on a pilot survey of radio and television broadcasting stations to meet a requirement for data on a continuing basis. This has been an important gap in the field of communication statistics. Additional data on the financial operations of oil pipe line companies were collected this year and the annual report was expanded.

Rail and Road Transport Unit — A uniform classification of accounts became effective for the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies on January 1, 1956 and for the remaining railway companies on January 1, 1957. Some of the smaller companies adopted this classification of accounts for use during the year 1956 and accordingly are required to report on this basis for that year. The preparation of revised reporting forms necessitated considerable discussion with members of the board of Transport Commissioners. Adoption of the new classification of accounts by some of the minor railways raised a problem in the presentation of statistics in the monthly report entitled *Railway Operating Statistics*. This problem was overcome by presenting two sets of financial data, one on the basis of the old reporting system and the second on the basis of the new. This dual method of reporting was necessary for 1956 only. Discussions between the Board of Transport Commissioners, officials of the railways companies and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics led to the adoption of the interstate Commerce Commission Classification of Accounts for railway freight commodities. This Classification is approximately three times as large as that presently in use for the reporting of railway freight commodities statistics in Canada and its adoption resulted in a considerable extension in the work of the Unit.

Statistics on size, weight and safety requirements of provincial governments for the operation of commercial motor vehicles were released in April 1956 as a supplement to the *Motor Vehicle Report* for 1954. These statistics were considerably expanded and released as a component part of the 1955 *Motor Vehicle Report*.

Following publication of the 1955 *Electric Railways Report* this series of statistics is to be discontinued. Two railways formerly included in electric railways are now incorporated into the railway transport statistical series. Operations of the remaining firms have been included with urban transit statistics.

Difficulties encountered by some provinces in converting their motor vehicle traffic accident records to the new expanded basis which was to have gone into effect on January 1, 1956 in accordance with an agreement reached at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents in December 1954 has necessitated publishing these statistics on the old basis during 1956. All but two provinces have indicated that they will be in a position to report on the new basis during 1957 and steps are being taken to publish statistics on this basis commencing with the first quarter of 1957. The quarterly report will contain data necessary for a detailed analysis of the nature of motor vehicle traffic accidents.

Some 450 copies of a new Road and Street Classification Manual have been distributed to reporting agencies across the country which have been asked to maintain 1957 records of road and street mileage in accordance with the new classification devised by the Canadian Good Roads Association in co-operation with the Bureau. Continued liaison with the Canadian Good Roads Association is expected to result in further changes to reporting forms which should result in considerable improvement in content and usefulness of the Highway Statistics report.

Government Employment and Payrolls

During the last fiscal year this Section assumed responsibility for the basic records on government employment and payrolls of the federal government which had formerly been prepared in the Treasury Board Division of the Department of Finance. The addition of this work required a complete review of the administrative set-up of the Section, and the resulting disruptions of staff and work have caused a serious delay in the statistical production of the Section which is only now being overcome. These disruptions were the result of assuming a large additional workload within a very short time. Principal factors contributing to the delay in the production of statistics were: 1) the necessity for the conversion of all punched cards from Remington Rand to I.B.M.; 2) the inclusion of the sex of each incumbent for all positions in the service; 3) the inclusion of the date of birth of each incumbent in each position in the service; 4) a considerable number of changes in personnel including the Chief of the Section brought a requirement for the large scale use of experienced clerical staff in training and instruction of new members of the clerical staff.

Collection of statistics of non-salaried employees of the federal government has been simplified through the introduction of new reporting forms. These replaced the former method of collection which included Remington Rand punch cards, forms and form letters. During the planning of these forms a review of all departments in the federal government service was undertaken thus extending the coverage to a considerable number of positions not formerly covered. Streamlining of this series has also been accomplished through the introduction of addressograph plates for mailing regular monthly forms to each reporting office.

In the field of provincial government employment statistics negotiations were carried on during the year to obtain permission from provincial governments for the publication of a provincial employment and payrolls report. At

the present time seven provinces have agreed to the publication of such a report but arrangements have not yet been completed with the remaining two provinces, however, it is hoped that these arrangements may be completed soon. Quebec is a non-participating province.

Owing to the extensive re-organization undertaken in this Section during the year it was not possible to proceed with the problem of introducing a municipal employment and payrolls series which has been an outstanding requirement for a considerable length of time.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The main emphasis during the past year was on continuing publications such as the quarterly and annual *National Accounts* and the monthly *Canadian Statistical Review* which comprise the major part of the Division's publication program. In addition, the results of several studies were prepared as reference papers on such topics as the *Distribution of Non-farm Family Incomes in Canada, by Size, the Inter-industry Flow of Goods and Services* and *Techniques of Seasonal Adjustment*.

The work of the Division is carried on in three Sections. The National Income Section continued to devote the major part of its resources, other than for regular publications, to the historical revision of the National Accounts from 1926 to date. However, some improvements were made in current analytical information and a new series of articles on the current economic situation was begun in the *Canadian Statistical Review*. Special contacts were maintained with the Bank of Canada, the Departments of Insurance, Labour, Trade and Commerce and other agencies. The Business Statistics Section developed further the new index of Industrial Production and its extension to all other industrial sectors of the economy. The research program on productivity was continued and a pilot study of two industries was completed. This also led to the development of research aimed at integrating the variety of labour and employment statistics produced by the Bureau. The Special Projects Section, in addition to work on the regular publications, pursued several long-run developmental projects including inter-industry relationships, the size distribution of incomes, the export-import structure in relation to inter-industry flows and financial transactions related to the National Accounts.

National Income

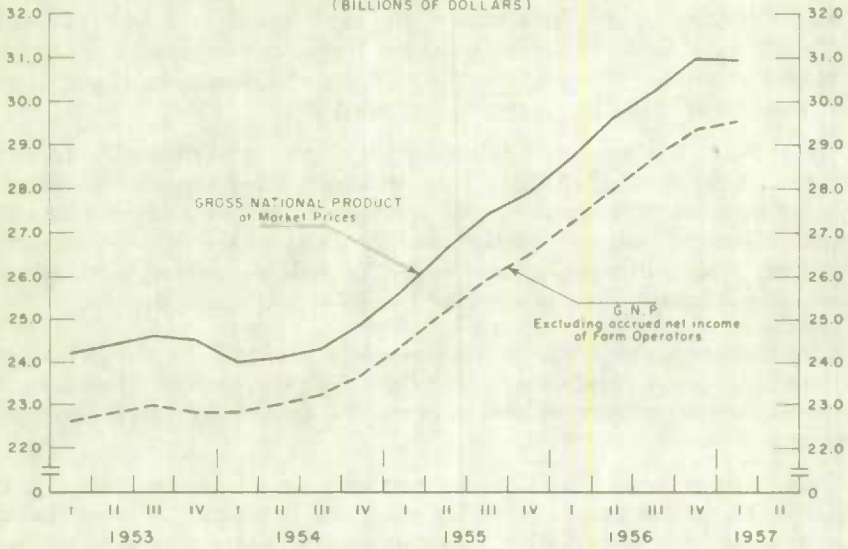
During the year the National Income Section published the regular quarterly *National Accounts*, and a preliminary annual report for the year 1956. In addition, the regular National Accounts annual report, *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-1955*, containing supplementary information for the years 1950 to 1955 was issued.

Preliminary data on current economic conditions were prepared early in the calendar year for the Department of Finance in connection with the annual Budget White Paper. Final material incorporated into the White Paper was based on the preliminary annual report on National Accounts for the year 1956. Members of the Section gave assistance in checking the analysis of this material on questions of fact and interpretation.

**GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AVERAGED \$ 29.9 BILLION
IN 1956, 11 PER CENT ABOVE THE PREVIOUS YEAR**

(At Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

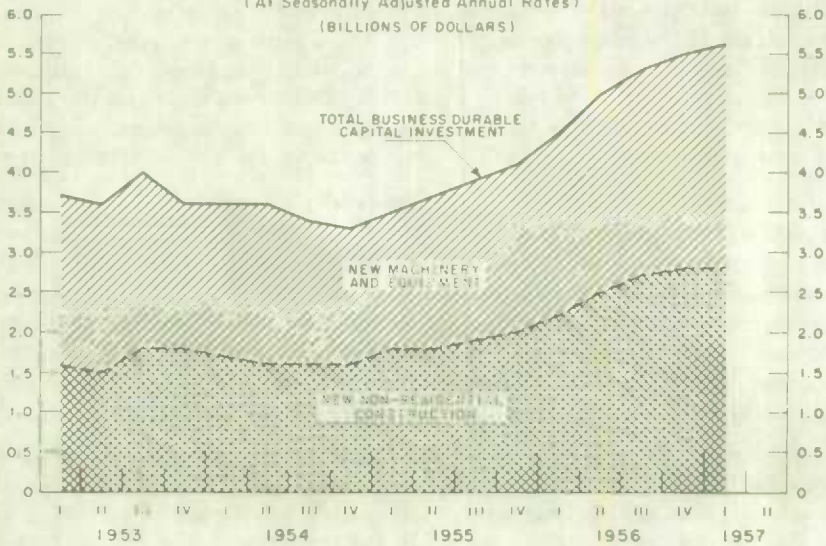
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



**THE MAJOR EXPANSIONARY FACTOR IN THE
ECONOMY IN 1956 WAS BUSINESS CAPITAL OUTLAY
FOR NEW PLANT, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT**

(At Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



The gross national product per capita and provincial population ratios used in the calculation of the federal tax payments to the provinces for the year 1956-57 were prepared. The annual certificates to the provinces and to the Minister of Finance were issued by the Dominion Statistician in June 1956, as required under the terms of the 1952 Tax Rental Agreements. In March 1957, the final certificate which the Dominion Statistician is required to furnish to the provinces and to the Minister of Finance under the Agreement were made ready for transmittal in April 1957.

Work was completed on a reference paper entitled *Seasonally Adjusted Economic Indicators, 1947-1955*. This reference paper contains seasonally adjusted economic indicators for the years 1947-1955 as well as a detailed description of the sources, methods and problems of the deseasonalization procedure. Publication of a new series of articles dealing with current economic conditions was begun in the *Canadian Statistical Review*.

In the spring of 1956, both tabular and explanatory material on the National Accounts was submitted to the Senate Standing Committee on Finance, and a member of the staff of the Section appeared before the hearings of this Committee.

As in other years, the National Accounts were recast in line with the requirements of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and transmitted to that organization. The National Accounts were also prepared according to the standard system of accounts required by the statistical office of the United Nations and transmitted in that form to this agency.

Business Statistics

The Business Statistics Section continued to apply its resources to the development and improvement of monthly, quarterly and annual real output estimates by industries. Work progressed in the field of output-labour-input relationships and pilot studies of two industries, designed to test the feasibility of various concepts and methods, were completed. Research continued in the integration of labour statistics. A progress report on the results of this work has been prepared and is being distributed to interested government agencies prior to organizing an interdepartmental advisory committee.

Four quarterly estimates (raw and seasonally adjusted) and a preliminary 1956 annual estimate of real output for all industrial sectors of the economy were prepared to provide analytical background and overall checks for the quarterly and annual National Accounts. These estimates, with accompanying analytical text, are circulated for internal use among officials of interested government agencies until such time as they can be made operational for general distribution. In addition, advance estimates for 1956 were made available for use in connection with the Budget White Paper.

In order to expedite the work on the revision of the Index of Industrial Production (1949 = 100), further research and developmental work on the real output estimates for the service industries was deferred and all available staff resources are now engaged in the revision of this Index. Work on the project is now well advanced. The construction of annual bench-mark indexes from Census of Industry data has been completed and the revision

and development of monthly series of physical output is progressing rapidly. Special emphasis is being placed on those industries which are represented by man hours in the current index in an effort to improve the accuracy of these indicators as measures of real output.

Publication of the regular reports of the Section – *Canadian Statistical Review*, *Survey of Production*, *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres*, and *Commercial Failures* – was continued, as was the computation of the monthly Index of Industrial Production. Work was commenced on the 1957 Supplement to the *Canadian Statistical Review*.

During the year considerable assistance was given to the research staff of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects in connection with historical estimates of real output by industrial sectors and with the review of technical chapters of forthcoming reports.

Special Projects

The Special Projects Section is responsible for carrying out a number of long-run developmental projects designed to extend the statistical framework of the National Accounts to include, for example, the size distribution of income, financial transactions, and inter-industry relationships.

In March 1956, a sample survey of 4,800 non-farm families was conducted, in co-operation with the Special Surveys Division, in order to obtain information on family incomes, liquid assets and indebtedness. The results of this survey have been edited and tabulated and will be published shortly as Reference Paper No. 80, *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1955*. As a by-product of this survey, some statistics on the income size distribution of non-farm families were also prepared. The two main tables on the size distribution of family incomes were published in March 1957, in a special release entitled *Preliminary Release of Distribution of Non-Farm Family Incomes in Canada by Size, 1955*. Also published during the year was the reference paper (No. 66) on *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1954*. Including data previously published statistics are now available on the income size distribution of non-farm families for the years 1951, 1954 and 1955, and for the income size distribution of individuals, excluding farmers, for the years 1951 and 1954.

The study to extend the present framework of the National Accounts to include financial transactions, as well as income and expenditure, and thus produce a set of National Transactions Accounts, which is being undertaken in co-operation with the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects and the Bank of Canada, is nearing completion. This work is being done for the years 1947 to 1954 and the results will be published by the Commission in a study entitled "Financing of Economic Activity in Canada". The Special Projects Section assumed the responsibility for modifying the information in the National Accounts to fit the framework of the National Transaction Accounts, for preparing statistics for these Accounts on the financial transactions of provincial and municipal governments, and for assisting in the work on the corporate sector.

During the year Reference Paper No. 72, *The Inter-Industry Flow of Goods and Services, Canada, 1949*, was published. Statistics giving more commodity detail on the composition of the import and export figures entering into the inter-industry flow table and on the country of origin of imports used by various industries in the economy and the country of destination of exports of various industries have been prepared. Plans for publishing this supplementary material have not yet been completed.

Work on the detailed alphabetical index of commodities from the new DBS *Standard Commodity Classification Manual* which is necessary before this new Classification can be adopted for use within the Bureau has been undertaken. Assistance has been given also in the revision of the Index of Industrial Production.

SPECIAL SURVEYS DIVISION

The main functions of the Special Surveys Division are to obtain current information on the population and housing characteristics of the Canadian people and, through its Regional Offices, to carry out field work for other Divisions of the Bureau.

The Division obtains, on a continuing basis by direct sample survey, data on labour force characteristics, inter-provincial migration, family structure, housing characteristics, expenditure patterns, and other population fields. While estimates for small areas cannot be obtained from such surveys, the sampling method allows current statistics to be produced with a much greater degree of timeliness than a full count and at an economically feasible cost. The field work requirements by the different Divisions of the Bureau are co-ordinated by the Special Surveys Division and channelled to the Regional Offices located in eight centres from coast to coast.

During the year ended March 31, 1957, the monthly survey of the labour force was continued and results of each survey were made available not more than 30 days after beginning of interviews. Well over 30,000 households across the country were enumerated each month; close programming and the use of mark-sensing techniques made possible the speedy processing of the material. The annual survey of inter-provincial migration was carried out in conjunction with the May 1956 labour force survey. As a supplement to the September 1956 survey data were collected for the annual report on household facilities and equipment.

The Division continued to conduct investigations to improve the quality of the statistical material in both the field of sampling and statistical methods, and the field of enumerator-respondent interaction. The sample design forming the basis for most of the survey work of the Division is under constant review. In particular, research concerning non-sampling error was intensified and a controlled program developed. Re-enumeration was conducted on a regular basis and the material is now building up to significant proportions.

The 1957 series of monthly surveys on family expenditures was commenced. In this project which is carried on on a biennial basis, certain

commodity groups are the subjects of separate interviews. The processing and analysis of the results of these surveys are undertaken by the Labour and Prices Division.

The Special Surveys Division, particularly the staff in Regional Offices, was considerably involved in the 1956 Census. The field staff took a major part in selecting, training and supervising the commissioners and field supervisors and made arrangements for office space for this temporary field force, and for the training by them of some 18,000 enumerators. Active supervision in the field was provided and by the end of September 1956 there were only a few areas outstanding. Special office staffs were engaged in Regional Office centres to carry out quality checks and arrange for the payment of temporary field staff through local Treasury Offices.

The Regional Offices supervised the selection of the quarterly samples in each province for the Survey of Motor Transport conducted by the Public Finance and Transportation Division. The Regional Offices were also responsible for local follow-up of non-response in this survey.

Throughout the year data on new residential construction were collected on a monthly basis. The field work in rural areas and larger urban areas was carried out by the Regional Offices and in the larger urban areas by local representatives of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The survey results were compiled in the Special Survey Division and released in a series of monthly reports.

The Division collected data on prices for inclusion in the compilation of the Consumer Price Index. These were obtained for rents, food, home furnishings, clothing, shelter costs and service costs. All processing and technical direction was handled by the Labour and Prices Division.

Through the Regional Offices the Division continued to collect monthly, quarterly and annual reports in behalf of other Divisions of the Bureau, from business establishments which had failed to mail them to the Bureau within a reasonable time. More than 11,000 collection dockets were sent to the Regional Offices for 1955 annual reports and, at the end of 1956, only 156 remained for collection. During the same period, nearly 9,000 collection dockets were forwarded for other than 1955 annual reports.

The Staff of the Division also provided technical assistance for other Divisions of the Bureau and for other government departments. Two surveys were designed for the Research and Development Division; a special sample was selected for a study of consumer finances, and a supplementary survey, taken in conjunction with a Canadian Labour Force Survey, provided data on those facilities and services included in the rent of rented dwellings. Additional tabulations of the data obtained in the Height and Weight Survey were prepared for the Department of National Health and Welfare. These tabulations provided decile values of the height and weight distributions. For the Department of Labour the Division designed a sample of households in each of eight major cities. The samples were used to collect information on the environmental conditions of married women who were working.

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