

Origin, language and religion figures are of value to church authorities in planning the location of new churches, church buildings and schools. Provincial and church authorities find schooling statistics useful in measuring the educational level of various parts of the country.

Teachers and students, authors and lecturers and many other private citizens write to the Bureau for population figures, and the United Nations and its agencies reproduce in statistical publications census material supplied by the Bureau.

Last, but not least, the individual Canadian citizen uses census statistics even though he may not be conscious of this. He does this in reading his newspaper, listening to his radio, scanning the advertisements and in many other ways.

### Census Documents

Seven documents were used in the 1961 census. These dealt with (1) population, (2) housing, (3) agriculture, (4) irrigation, (5) livestock and greenhouses elsewhere than on farms, (6) farm woodland, and (7) merchandising and service establishments.

The population document had 26 questions that were to be asked of each person by the enumerator, who recorded the name, address, relation to head of household, age, sex, marital status, birthplace, citizenship or nationality, origin, language, religion, education, occupation and employment, etc., of every individual.

The housing document recorded for every fifth household such things as type of dwelling, number of dwelling units in the structure, condition of dwelling, number of rooms, water supply, heating and other facilities, tenure and monthly rent.

The general farm schedule of the census of agriculture recorded information about the farm operator; the location, area, tenure and value of the farm; field crops, fruits, greenhouses and nurseries; condition of the land; irrigation, new breaking and forest fires; farm machinery and equipment; employment; livestock; forest products; dairy products, etc. This schedule was drawn up in consultation with federal and provincial departments of agriculture and other agricultural authorities and in the light of suggestions made for a world census of agriculture by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

On the enumeration folio for the census of merchandising and service establishments, the enumerators entered details concerning the name, address, kind of business and relative sales-size classification of all retail, wholesale and service establishments. This provided a mailing record that served as a basis for the conduct of a mail-questionnaire survey early in 1962.

The irrigation schedule was applicable only to those sections of Canada where irrigation is an important aspect of the farm picture, and supplied basic data, for the government departments concerned, of the acreages affected and other relevant facts.

In connection with these somewhat elaborate and searching inquiries, three points should be emphasized:

- (1) that no question was inserted merely to gratify idle curiosity but only because the resulting tabulation of the information has a distinct bearing on basic social or economic conditions;
- (2) that census information obtained from or about an individual may not be used for taxation or military purposes; and