11Detailed Estimates of Value of	Construction	Work	Performed,	by '	Type of	
Structure, 1951-53—concluded						

Type of Structure	1951		1952			1953			
	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Engineering Construc- tion—concluded									
Retaining walls, embank-			0.000	4 000	400	0.000	1 700	000	0 *00
ments, riprapping	1,724	514		1,930		2,338		338	
Canals and waterways	2,024	659		2,508		2,804		255	2,762
Dredging and pile driving	4,288	1,458				6,472		764 196	4,817
Dykes	1,081	350	1,431	1,645	207	1,852	1,557	190	1,553
Other marine construc-	570	407	977	1,961	525	2,486	1,034	507	1,541
Aerodromes, landing fields, runways, tarmacs		3,718	17,088	26,106	5,281	31,387	22,367	4,314	26,681
Installation of machinery, boilers, etc	2,044	1,076	3,120	8,228	982	9,210	10,459	927	11,386
Park systems, landscap- ing, sodding, etc	10,454	3,216	13,670	12,995	2,751	15,746	13,330	2,369	15,699
Mine shafts and under- ground workings	12,300	1,768	14,068	11,918	1,090	13,008	12,411	1,115	13,526
All other engineering con- struction	7,858	1,211	9,069	11,480	1,618	13,098	17,109	1,387	18,496
Totals, Engineering Construction	965,126	385,363	1,350.489	1,265,105	373,686	1,638,791	1,330,351	371,103	1,701,454
Totals, Construction.	2,733,843	927,309	3,661,152	3,158,304	930,436	4,088,740	3,433,015	926, 291	4,359,306

Summary statistics of the construction industry are shown by province and for contractors, utilities, governments and others in Table 12. While the estimates given for Canada as a whole may be considered as reasonably accurate, those given for individual provinces and by class of builder are only approximations. All of the estimates given for average numbers employed, salaries and wages paid, and cost of materials used are based on ratios of these items to total value of work performed which were derived from the 1951 Census of Construction and applied to the value of work figures obtained in the capital expenditures surveys. Although these ratios were calculated in some detail by type of industry, still further refinements are required to improve the estimates for provinces and class of builder. There are also some difficulties in obtaining the precise geographical location of projects undertaken or to be undertaken by large companies operating in a number of provinces. However, if used with these qualifications in mind the table provides useful estimates.

In using the employment data it is also of value to have a knowledge of the methods used in collecting the basic data on which the employment estimates are based. Respondents are requested to report the average number of employees engaged in construction each month. They are advised on the form that one method of computing the average number of employees is to divide the number of working days in the month into the total number of man-days worked by all employees in the month. The monthly averages are added and divided by twelve to compute the annual average. Thus, the resulting figures are representative of the total number of employees working full time throughout the year. The total number on the payroll at any given time may, of course, be above or below this average.