

**CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION
ECONOMIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**

**HOUSING IN CANADA
A FACTUAL SUMMARY**

THIRD QUARTER, 1952

OTTAWA, CANADA

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FOREWORD

Housing in Canada is published quarterly, designed to provide factual information which will afford as complete and current a picture of the housing situation as possible.

The first issue, published in October, 1946, provided information on an annual basis for the period 1919-1945. In each subsequent issue the established material has been kept up to date on a quarterly basis and new data added. The present issue covers the period 1945 to the third quarter, 1952, providing monthly or quarterly data for 1951 and the more recent period. Each issue is arranged in three parts. The first part comprises a brief factual summary highlighting the results of the statistical material. The second part consists of the tabular material itself and is arranged in eight sections: (1) population trends; (2) house-building activity; (3) publicly-assisted house building; (4) real estate lending; (5) building materials; (6) building labour; (7) building costs; (8) building industry. The third and final part of this report provides sources of the factual material and explanatory notes where interpretation of the series seems appropriate.

Commencing with the April, 1950, issue of *Housing in Canada*, data on Newfoundland were shown separately in Section 9 of Part II. This separation was made partly in the interest of continuity of the tabular material for the rest of Canada and partly because of the immediate scarcity of statistical information for the Province of Newfoundland. Beginning with the second quarter issue, 1951, all statistical series have been revised to include data that are available for the Province of Newfoundland since March 31, 1949, when Newfoundland became part of Canada.

Some of the material incorporated in this report is obtained from original sources with other data submitted by various Federal Government departments, including the Department of Finance, Department of Trade and Commerce, Department of Labour, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Defence Production and the Department of the Secretary of State. Data are also provided by the Quebec Government through its Farm Credit Bureau.

Housing in Canada concentrates on major trends in the housing field only and provides all available information of substance. As new and improved statistical series become available, they will be incorporated in future issues.

*Economic Research Department
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Ottawa, September, 1952.

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PART I
FACTUAL SUMMARY

SECTION 1.—POPULATION TRENDS

(See Tables 1-6)

Net family formation in Canada, which provides an indication of the growth of the country's housing requirements, increased notably in the first half of 1952, as compared with the corresponding period of 1951. This was mainly occasioned by heavier immigration. Net migration of married females rose by 47 per cent from 11,600 in the first half of 1951 to 17,000 in the first half of 1952; on the other hand, there was little change in the marriage and death rate of the resident population.

The intensity of a family's requirement for separate living accommodation is affected by the number of children. Probably the greatest change in a family's requirements in this respect comes with the arrival of the first child. Total births in Canada increased by 2 per cent from 188,800 in the first half of 1951 to 192,000 in the corresponding period of 1952. First births also increased by two per cent from 49,300 to 50,100 during the period.

Immigration and Emigration

Following a large increase in the number of new arrivals entering Canada during the first four months of 1952, immigration fell off during May and June of the current year relative to the same months of 1951. The net result, however, was still an increase in immigration of 23 per cent to 98,000 in the first six months of 1952 from 80,000 in the corresponding months of 1951. The rise was most pronounced with respect to the number of arrivals from the United Kingdom which totalled 23,000 persons in the first half of 1952, an increase of 63 per cent from the corresponding period of 1951.

SECTION 2.—HOUSE-BUILDING ACTIVITY

(See Tables 7-16)

Housing starts in Canada during May, June and July of 1952, showed an improvement from the levels of the corresponding months of 1951. This upward shift is related to increased flows of institutional mortgage money, to increased lending activity under the National Housing Act and to the levelling off of overall building costs during the past year (see Sections 3, 4 and 7).

Dwellings started in new structures during the first seven months of 1952 numbered 44,050 units, about the same number as in the same period of 1951. Considering only the months May through July, starts were up 8 per cent to 29,700 in 1952 as compared to 27,300 in 1951.

Completions in the first seven months of 1952 numbered 33,100, a decrease of 24 per cent from 1951, and the number of dwellings under construction on July 31, 1952, at 54,300, was 9 per cent lower than a year earlier.

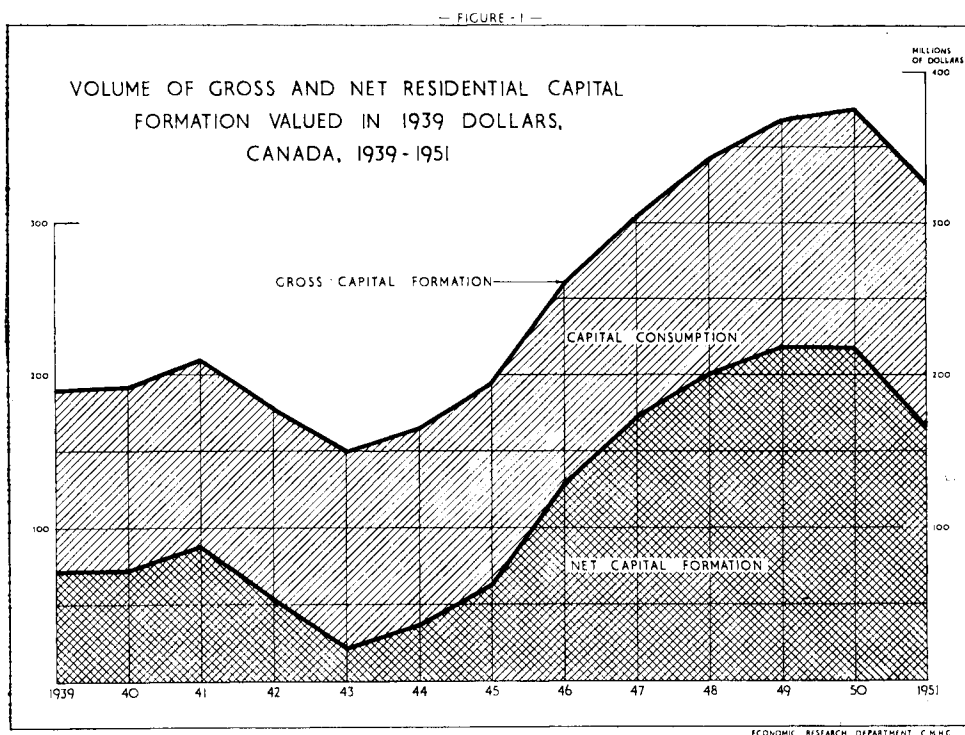
An indication of continued improvement in the number of starts is provided by data for August, 1952, in cities and towns of 5,000 population and over. In this month starts of new dwellings totalled 6,500 units as compared with 3,900 units in August, 1951. A small part of the increase in August, 1952, is accounted for by the inclusion of some areas on the fringe of metropolitan centres which were formerly counted in urban centres under 5,000 population and in rural non-farm areas.

Completed Unsold Houses

There was a slight lengthening in the period required to sell completed dwellings in urban centres in the first six months of 1952. Representing high-priced properties in newly developed locations for the most part, 90 per cent of 1,100 completed dwellings in December, 1951, were unsold for less than 3 months and 9 per cent were unsold for less than 6 months. In June, 1952, 53 per cent of 1,100 completed dwellings were unsold for less than 3 months and 34 per cent for less than 6 months.

Residential and Other Types of New Construction

During the first six months of 1952 capital investment in the form of new construction rose to a new peak level for the period. In terms of 1951 dollars the value of total new construction work put in place totalled \$1.21 billion as compared with \$1.18 billion a year earlier, a volume increase of 3 per cent. In this period an increasing proportion of construction resources was devoted to non-residential building purposes, mainly defence, defence supporting industrial construction and resource development. Non-residential construction comprised 73 per cent of total new construction in the 1952 period as compared with 65 per cent in the 1951 period.



Gross and Net Residential Capital Formation

Net residential capital formation representing the growth in physical value of national housing stock (on the basis of 1939 dollars), was on a declining trend in 1951 and 1952 from the peak reached in 1950. During the first six months of 1952, net capital formation was valued at \$65 million as compared with \$81 and \$92 million in the comparable periods of 1951 and 1950.

This slowing down in the rate of accumulation in housing stock was associated with the lower levels of starts and completions of new dwellings in 1951, even though as indicated earlier, the trend turned upward again in May, 1952. As a result, gross capital formation representing the value of new residential construction, major improvements and alterations, the installation of non-moveable equipment such as landscaping etc. and supplementary costs decreased. The value of gross capital formation (in 1939 dollars) totalled \$147 million in the first half of 1952 as compared with \$160 million in the 1951 period.

As the housing stock increased cumulatively, capital consumption in the form of depreciation of existing stock and accidental damages increased. In the first half of 1952, capital consumption was valued at \$83 million (in 1939 dollars). This compares with \$79 million in the corresponding period of 1951.

SECTION 3.—PUBLICLY-ASSISTED HOUSE BUILDING (See Tables 17-39)

Publicly-assisted housing declined relative to privately-financed house building in the first six months of 1952. During the period, dwellings started with public financial assistance numbered 11,400 units or 32 per cent of total starts. In the first half of 1951, publicly-assisted housing starts totalled 15,600 or 41 per cent of total starts. The lower level of government-assisted starts in the first half of the current year is associated with reduced lending operations under the National Housing Act in the fall and winter months of 1951-1952. Again there has been a change in the trend more recently as indicated below.

The National Housing Act, 1944

Reversing the marked downward trend of the late months of 1951, lending operations under the National Housing Act were on a progressively rising scale during the first eight months of 1952. Beginning with April, 1952, when the number of dwellings approved for loans equalled those of April, 1951, relative monthly gains continued in the current year until in August, 1952, the number of dwellings approved for loans were two and one-half times the total for August, 1951. Cumulatively, approvals during the first eight months of 1952 involved 23,607 dwellings or 25 per cent more than in the comparable period of 1951 but 27 per cent below the total in the same period of 1950. The value of loans approved under the Act during the first eight months of 1952 amounted to \$173 million. This compares with total loans valued at \$125 million during the corresponding period of 1951 and \$216 million in the first eight months of 1950.

Direct loans approved by the Corporation on residential mortgages doubled from \$8.8 million in the 1951 period to \$18.9 million in the 1952 period as operations under the Rental Insurance Plan increased notably (see p. 17).

The sustained rise in mortgage lending under the Act during the summer months, reflects in part the easing in down payment requirements introduced in October, 1951,⁽¹⁾ a strong market for rental dwellings in metropolitan areas and some improvement in the availability of funds from private lending institutions (see p. 17).

Data on loan approvals by type of loan during the first six months of 1952 indicate that dwellings for home-ownership declined 4 per cent to 12,077 in

(1) See *Housing in Canada*, Fourth Quarter, 1951, p. 15.

the current period while the number of rental dwellings increased 57 per cent to 4,975 units from the first half of 1951.

Reflecting increased costs per square foot and more liberal lending values introduced under the Act in October, 1951, average loans on one-storey dwellings increased 16 per cent to \$7,906 in the first half of 1952 from \$6,808 in the same period of 1951. Average construction costs per square foot on one-storey dwellings which account for about 44 per cent of dwellings financed, moved up 3 per cent from \$9.02 in the first half of 1951 to \$9.32 in the same period of 1952. Down payments decreased by \$650 on one-storey dwellings to \$3,154 in the first six months of 1952.

Under authority of the National Housing Act, 1944 as amended,⁽¹⁾ the interest rate of new joint loans was raised by $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent calculated semi-annually, effective from September 1, 1952.⁽²⁾ The interest rates on new loans of other types under the Act were also increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. This change of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent in the interest rate on residential mortgage loans under the Act, reflects the upward movement in the interest yield on long-term Government bonds, which during the past year, has increased by about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.

Prior to September, 1952, when joint loans under the National Housing Act were not available through lending institutions, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation made direct loans available in centres having a population of less than 5,000. By a change in policy the population band has been widened to cover centres having a population of less than 50,000. Where possible the direct loans will be made through the agency of a lending institution, the lending institution having an option to purchase a joint loan participation in any loan pursuant to the terms of the agency contract.

Federal-Provincial Housing Agreements

Under Section 35 of the National Housing Act which empowers the Federal Government to enter joint partnership agreements with provincial governments for the development of rental housing projects and residential land assembly projects, two agreements were completed in September, 1952.

At Dunnville, Ontario, a rental housing project under joint sponsorship of the Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario was concluded for the development of 25 serviced lots and the construction of 25 houses, which will comprise 18 three-bedroom units and 7 two-bedroom dwellings. The administration of the houses when completed will be assigned to a local housing authority.

Under the land assembly provisions of Section 35 an agreement was negotiated for the servicing of 202 building lots at Cornerbrook, Newfoundland. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$266,700 which will be fully recovered through the sale of the serviced lots. The average selling price of the lots will be about \$1,700.

Federal-Provincial Housing and Land Assembly Projects

Housing operations under joint Federal-provincial agreements involved 431 starts and 105 completions during the first half of 1952, a marked increase over the first half of 1951 when only 4 units were started and 84 completed. At the end of June, 1952, 517 units were under construction compared with 60 one

(1) See *Housing in Canada*, Second Quarter, 1951, p. 13.

(2) Order in Council P.C. 3907, dated August 27, 1952.

year earlier. Projects involved are located at Saint John, New Brunswick, St. John's, Newfoundland, Prince Rupert, B.C., Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and Windsor, Saint Thomas, Fort William and Midland in Ontario. Expenditures in the period amounted to \$1,485,000.

Under the land assembly provisions of the Federal-provincial scheme 809 building lots were started, 144 were completed, and 165 lots were sold or placed under option in the first half of 1952. At the end of June, 1952, 2,318 lots were under construction, as compared with 1,757 one year earlier. Total expenditures rose to \$480 thousand from \$297 thousand in the same period of 1951.

Land Assembly Projects Under Section 11B of the National Housing Act, 1944

Land assembly projects sponsored by lending institutions under Section 11B of the National Housing Act, 1944, were in a sales position with respect to 212 lots at the end of June, 1952. During the first half of 1952, 7 lots were sold as compared to 158 lots in the corresponding period of 1951. Expenditures in the current period amounted to \$47 thousand, about one-half the total for the first half of 1951.

Veterans' Rental Housing Projects Under Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

The construction of rental units for veterans under Federal-municipal agreements continued in three municipalities during the first half of 1952. During the period 463 dwellings were started and 213 units were completed leaving 364 dwellings under construction at the end of June, 1952. In the first half of 1951 completions numbered 475 units and 438 dwellings were in various stages of construction at the end of June, 1951. Expenditures totalled \$1.7 million in the 1952 period, relatively the same amount expended in the preceding year.

Veterans' Land Act, 1942

House building under the Veterans' Land Act declined in the first half of 1952 owing mainly to reduced activity under the "small holdings" and "full-time farming" provisions of the Act. New dwellings started numbered 369 in the first six months of 1952, a decrease of 42 per cent from the 635 units initiated in the preceding year. Completions were also lower, numbering 899 units or 12 per cent less than in the first half of 1951. Expenditures decreased 33 per cent to \$3.1 million during the current period.

Armed Service Permanent Married Quarters

The construction of armed service married quarters by the construction division of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was on an increasing scale of operations during the first half of 1952. In this period dwellings started numbered 1,234 units or 85 per cent above the number started in the first half of 1951. Dwellings completed increased by 21 per cent to 1,610 units for the current period while expenditures declined 21 per cent to \$9.9 million in the 1952 period.

Defence Construction Limited

During the first seven months of 1952, armed service married quarters started by Defence Construction Limited numbered 289 units which compares with starts of 462 units in the first seven months of 1951. Completions totalled 292 units in the 1952 period.

The value of contracts awarded for construction by Defence Construction Limited totalled \$89.5 million in the first seven months of 1952 as compared with \$110.7 million in the same period of 1951.

Department of National Defence Schools

Ten new schools were completed by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for the Department of National Defence during the first six months of 1952. Schools under construction at various camp sites numbered 8 at the end of June, 1952. During the first half of 1952 expenditures totalled \$.5 million as compared with \$2.9 million in the same period of 1951.

Defence Workers' Housing

During the first half of 1952, defence workers' housing approved by the Department of Defence Production involved the completion of 22 units and the initiation of 39 dwellings. Expenditures for the period totalled \$.8 million. By the end of June, 1952, one of the three projects approved in 1951 was completed.

Canadian Farm Loan Act, 1927

The Canadian Farm Loan Board established in 1929 under the Canadian Farm Loan Act is engaged in mortgage lending to Canadian farmers for all productive farm purposes including the construction and repair of farm houses. The Board was formerly limited to lending not more than 50 per cent of valuation and \$5,000 on first mortgage and not more than 66⅔ per cent of valuation and \$6,000 on combined first and second mortgage loans. By virtue of an amendment⁽¹⁾ to the Act passed on June 18, 1952 these limitations were changed and the Board now lends up to 60 per cent of valuation and \$10,000 on first mortgage and up to 70 per cent of valuation and \$12,000 on combined first and second mortgage loans. First mortgage loans are repayable on an amortized plan for 25 years or less and the current rate of interest on first mortgages, in effect since April 1, 1952, is 5 per cent per annum. Prior to this date, the interest rate on first mortgages was 4½ per cent per annum.

New farm dwellings approved for loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Act in the first half of 1952, involved 10 units. The value of these 10 loans totalled \$36,000. 36 loans valued at \$32,000 were approved for the alteration and improvement of existing farm residential dwellings.

In the first half of 1951, 21 new farm dwellings were approved for loans totalling \$49,000; and 33 loans were approved amounting to \$15,000 for the alteration and improvement of existing farm dwellings.

Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944

Lending operations under the Farm Improvement Loans Act were slightly lower in the first six months of 1952 than a year earlier. Approvals for the period involved 246 loans for the construction of new farm dwellings amounting to \$413,000 and 593 loans for alterations and improvements of existing dwellings amounted to \$587,000.

During the first half of 1951, 320 loans for new farm houses were approved involving \$523,000, and 539 loans for the alteration and improvement of existing dwellings amounting to \$531,000.

(1) Bill No. 275, Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

Property Management Operations, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

The number of rental dwellings under management of the Corporation decreased from 30,900 at the end of June, 1951, to 21,800 at the end of June, 1952, as the sales program of war workers' and veterans' units together with the return of leases on home conversion rental units to their owners, continued to exceed the number of new rental units coming under management.

The vacancy rate on these dwellings at the end of June, 1952 was 0.4 per cent compared with 0.5 per cent a year earlier.

Rental Insurance Plan

With the resumption of direct mortgage lending by the Corporation on Rental Insurance projects after October 9, 1951,⁽¹⁾ net approvals under the Rental Insurance Plan increased notably in the first six months of 1952. During the period loans were made with respect to 26 projects involving 2,072 rental units at an estimated cost of \$16.8 million. This compares with loan approvals on 13 projects covering 603 units at an estimated cost of \$5.5 million in the 1951 period.

The Province of Quebec Farm Credit Bureau

Authorizations by the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau for interest subsidies on residential mortgage interest charges in excess of 3 per cent, were on a declining trend in the first six months of 1952.

In the first half of 1952 3,070 applications for interest subsidies were approved, exceeding slightly the 2,979 approved in the 1951 period. The number of dwellings for which interest subsidies were approved in the first half of 1952 totalled 3,511 units, a decrease of 6 per cent from the preceding year. The interest subsidy committed amounted to \$6.3 million in the 1952 period, as compared with \$6.4 million in the 1951 period.

SECTION 4.—REAL ESTATE LENDING

(See Tables 40-42)

Real Estate Lending

Institutional mortgage lending for the months of May and June in 1952 was notably above the level of the corresponding period of 1951. While this increase was not sufficient to make up for the lower level of lending in the first four months of the year, the rising trend during May and June of 1952 indicates a recovery from the reduced level of lending during the corresponding months of 1951. This recovery was most evident in the new residential construction loan sector.

During the first half of 1952 the value of mortgage loans approved on all types of property amounted to \$232.8 million or 12 per cent less than in the same period of 1951. Reflecting an upward movement in May and June, 1952, the value of all loans approved for this period totalled \$99.4 million or 17 per cent higher than in the same period of 1951. Correspondingly, the number of loans approved in the first six months of 1952, at 28,251, was 18 per cent below the number approved in the first six months of 1951, while in May and June of 1952 the number of loans approved, at 11,400 was down 1 per cent.

(1) See *Housing in Canada*, First Quarter, 1952, p. 15.

The value of mortgage loans approved on *new non-farm residential construction* comprising 56 per cent of the total value of approvals in the 1951 period and 60 per cent in the 1952 period, amounted to \$137.7 million in the first half of 1952, or 6 per cent lower than in the preceding year. For the first six months of the year the number of dwellings approved decreased relatively more than the value of loans, 12 per cent as compared with 6 per cent. Also the increase in the number of dwellings approved in May and June, from 7,500 in 1951 to 8,800 in 1952 was less than the corresponding increase in value, 18 per cent as compared with 28 per cent.

Loans for new construction of non-residential non-farm property, which characteristically account for under 10 per cent of institutional mortgage lending, showed a similar trend. The amount of these loans approved was lower for the whole of the first half of 1952 than in the same period of 1951, but was higher in the months of May and June. The demand for loans of this type has been moderated by the effects of the deferred depreciation provisions⁽¹⁾ which aim to defer non-essential capital projects by making these types of investment ineligible for capital cost allowances under the Income Tax Regulations.

Mortgage loans approved on both existing residential and non-residential property, declined in number and amount from the first half of 1951 to the corresponding period of 1952. In the residential sector the number of dwellings approved declined 18 per cent and in the non-residential sector the value of loans approved declined by 15 per cent. For the second quarter of 1952, these loans were close to the level of 1951. This level in itself however represents a substantial decline from 1950 when real estate activity in existing property was intense. The number of new non-farm dwellings on which loans were approved totalled 20,989 units or 12 per cent less than in the first half of 1951. Of these 20,989 units, rental dwellings as roughly measured by multiple units numbered 6,688, an increase of 11 per cent and single dwellings numbered 14,301, a decrease of 19 per cent.

Loans were approved on 15,970 *existing* non-farm dwellings representing a decrease of 18 per cent, and the value of loans at \$55.2 million, represented a decrease of 16 per cent from the first six months of 1951.

Mortgages Registered and Discharged

Mortgage registrations on new and existing real estate in the Greater Toronto Area numbered 20,234 in the first half of 1952 or 5 per cent below the corresponding period in 1951. Dwelling units started in the area numbered 4,240 in the first half of 1952, a decline of 33 per cent from the same period in 1951. In view of the sharp decline in new starts, the moderate falling off in registrations suggests a continued buoyancy in the market for existing real estate.

The number of mortgage discharges remained at relatively the same level in the periods under review totalling 14,500 in the first half of 1952 as against 14,400 a year earlier.

SECTION 5.—BUILDING MATERIALS

(See Tables 43-55)

Production of Building Materials

Overall output of building materials in the first six months of 1952, as compared with the same period 1951, declined even though there were increases in

(1) For further details see *Housing in Canada*, Second Quarter, 1951, p. 12.

some fields, notably iron and steel items. There were several reasons for the overall decline. Production of building materials during most of 1951 had risen quite rapidly, a great deal of it to meet the specific requirements of the house-building industry. But as house-building activity declined, notably in the second half of 1951, with the decline continuing on a reduced scale into early 1952, inventories of building materials piled up, leading to a reduction in current production.

Within the construction industry the emphasis on power development, railroads, pipelines and defence supporting projects continue to create special demands from specific structural materials such as cement, heavy timbers and iron and steel forms. Although cement production rose 4 per cent to 8.7 million barrels during the first half of 1952, the supply situation was tight owing to above normal requirements in power projects. Structural timbers were in adequate supply despite a slight decline of 9 per cent to 3.1 million board feet in the first six months of 1952 owing in part to a strike which commenced on June 16, among West Coast loggers and sawmill workers. Production of iron and steel rolling mill products from Canadian ingot increased over the period (see below) as the Canadian steel industry expanded output through improved use of installed capacity. Imports of steel forms from the United States remained at a high level despite the strike in American steel mills which extended from April 29 to July 28.

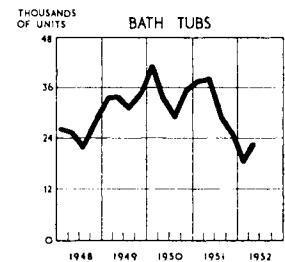
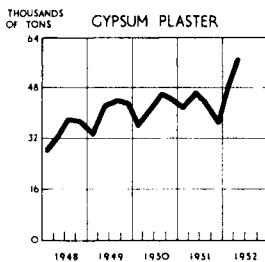
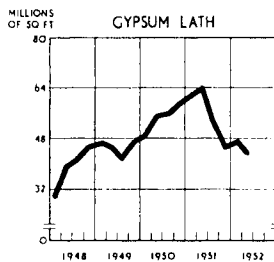
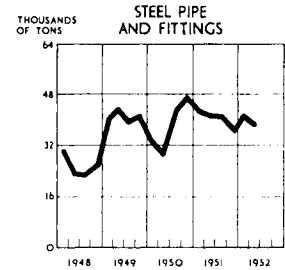
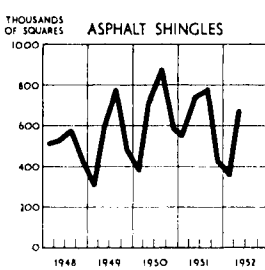
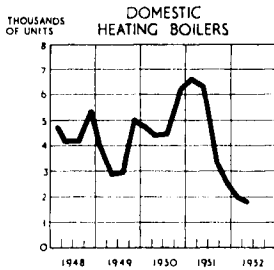
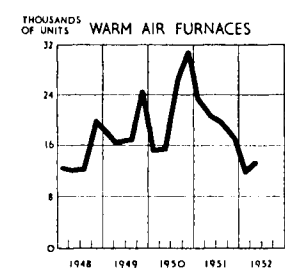
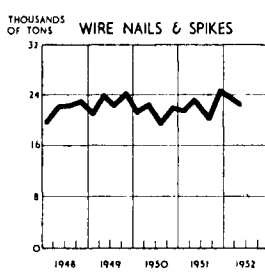
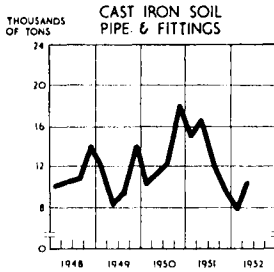
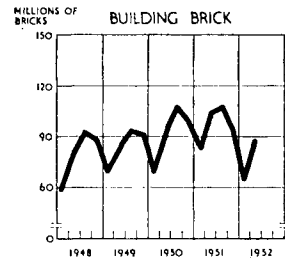
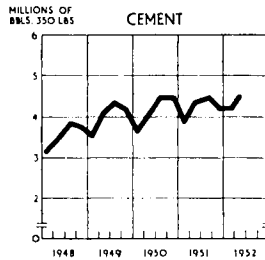
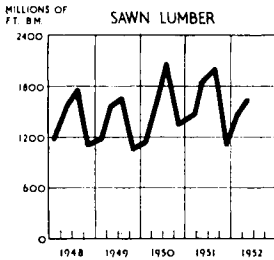
The extension of municipal land assembly programs for residential and industrial use continued to create a sustained demand for sewer and water pipe during the first half, 1952. Vitrified sewer pipe output reached 2.2 million feet for the period, an increase of 9 per cent and production of cement pipe and tile advanced 7 per cent to 114 thousand tons.

On the strength of a large output in the first quarter of 1952, production of hot water storage tanks at 89 thousand units was 13 per cent higher in the first six months of 1952 than in the same period in 1951, and structural tile output increased 12 per cent to 99 thousand tons. The rising trend in the use of wet wall interior finish which has induced a three-fold advance in gypsum plaster production since 1945, continued in the first half of 1952, as output at 106 thousand tons was up 18 per cent over the 1951 period.

The physical volume of output of 24 other building materials which follow in varying degrees the course of house-building activity, was lower in the first half of 1952 than a year earlier. In the plumbing and heating products group, with the exception of hot water storage tanks, declines ranged from 32 to 71 per cent; and in the sanitary ware group, three items namely sinks, bathtubs and wash basins decreased from 35 to 53 per cent. Electrical wire and wiring devices comprising four items dropped from 32 to 44 per cent; mineral wool insulation products fell 22 per cent; and gypsum wall board and lath were reduced 8 per cent and 29 per cent respectively over the period. Wood fibre building board and hardwood flooring declined 16 and 33 per cent.

Two of the principal structural building products, concrete blocks and building brick decreased 14 and 19 per cent and output of flue linings was down 35 per cent. Asphalt products in the form of shingles and felts also declined, 21 and 29 per cent respectively.

PRODUCTION OF TWELVE SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, QUARTERLY, 1948 - 1952



Supply and Demand for Building Materials

Reflecting the reduced absorptive capacity of the building industry for materials, in association with a reduced scale of residential and commercial building operations during the past year, producers' sales of building products were markedly lower in the first half of 1952. During the period, sales of cement and hot water storage tanks were higher than a year earlier but shipments of thirteen items were lower.

Three products in the electrical wire and wiring devices group, namely non-metallic sheathed cable, single pole switches and outlet boxes declined from 40 to 58 per cent in the period. Hot water tank heaters and domestic heating boilers in the plumbing and heating group were down 26 and 59 per cent respectively while sales of sinks and bathtubs were lower by 26 and 39 per cent. Gypsum products in the form of wallboard, plaster and lath decreased from 9 to 31 per cent and shipments of building brick, mineral wool batts and flue linings were reduced 16 and 19 per cent.

In general, stocks of building materials were higher at the end of June, 1952, than a year earlier though inventories were being worked down during the second quarter of 1952. Stocks of cement, mineral wool batts and gypsum plaster at the end of June, 1952, equalled those of June, 1951 and in the case of domestic heating boilers and non-metallic sheathed cable, inventories were lower at the end of the current period. Stocks of the 10 remaining items on which data are available were from 30 per cent to 9 times higher at the end of June, 1952.

Imports

Indicative of a greater relative dependence on domestic sources of supply, imports of eleven building products were notably lower in the first half of 1952 than in the same period of 1951. Only in the case of five items, namely hardwood flooring, wallboard building board, mineral wool, hot water tank heaters and cast-iron radiators were shipments higher during the period.

Imports of common colourless window glass and cement, which have been at high levels in the post-war years, declined 49 and 36 per cent respectively during the first six months of 1952. Two items in the plumbing and heating equipment group, domestic heating boilers and warm air furnaces decreased 35 and 41 per cent while in the sanitary ware group imports of bathtubs, closets, sinks and basins dropped 60 per cent. Foreign shipments of four remaining materials including builders' hardware, paints, pigments and varnishes, building brick and gypsum plaster were also considerably lower in the period under review.

Exports

Exports of building materials showed a mixed trend during the first six months of 1952 as four items registered gains, six moved to lower levels and two remained at the same level as a year earlier. Shipments of sawn lumber moved up 3 per cent to 1.7 billion board feet in the first half of 1952. After a slow start in the first quarter, 1952, lumber sales to the United States showed increasing strength in the second quarter and by the end of June at 1 billion board feet were only 3 per cent less than in the first half of 1951. Exports of lumber to the United Kingdom in partial fulfillment of contracts signed in 1951 advanced 29 per cent to .6 billion board feet. Wood fibre insulating board continued the

rising trend of 1951 reaching 24 million square feet or 35 per cent above the quantity exported in the first half of 1951. Other lumber products namely wood shingles, wood laths and hardwood flooring declined from 18 to 65 per cent. Decreases were also registered in paints, pigments and varnishes and common colorless window glass, while exports of cement and building brick remained at the same levels as in the preceding year.

Shipments of Primary Iron and Steel Shapes

Total domestic shipments of primary iron and steel shapes from producers to consuming industries totalled 1.6 million net tons during the first six months of 1952, the same level as in the previous year. Currently the pattern of primary distribution to end users was shifting from containers and automotive industries to defence and defence supporting industries such as ship building, railways and utilities.

Direct shipments of iron and steel shapes to the building construction industry in the first half of 1952 at 186 thousand tons were lower by 7 per cent from the previous year. Sales to the automotive industry were sharply reduced by one-third to 91 thousand tons and the containers industry and wholesalers and warehouses each received 17 and 8 per cent less than in the first half of 1951.

The largest increase in shipments of iron and steel shapes during the 1952 period was to the "miscellaneous" group of industries which includes ship-building and utilities. Receipts of iron and steel shapes by this group rose 15 per cent to 432 thousand tons. The merchant trade products and railway industries were shipped 218 and 338 thousand tons respectively, representing increases of 6 and 3 per cent from the first half of 1951.

Production, Imports and Exports of Rolling Mill Products

Output of steel ingot continued to increase during the first half of 1952 though at a slightly slower rate than in 1951. During the current period production reached 1.85 million tons or 5 per cent above the 1.76 million tons processed in the first half of 1951 which in turn represented an advance of 7 per cent above output in the preceding year. Production of pig iron followed a similar pattern increasing 6 per cent to 1.33 million tons in the first six months of 1952 following a rise of 13 per cent in the 1951 period from the previous year.

Production of rolling mill products from Canadian ingot together with imports of iron and steel forms totalled 2 million net tons, 11 per cent above the corresponding period of 1951. Despite work stoppage in American steel mills during most of the second quarter, Canadian imports of rolling mill products were at a high level in the first half of 1952. Owing to imports reaching a new peak in the first quarter, equal to 70 per cent of Canadian domestic output, the total for the first six months of 1952 amounted to .9 million net tons, 23 per cent above the comparable period of 1951. Exports of rolling mill products, partly for conversion and re-import, involved 35 thousand tons as compared with 30 thousand tons in the first half of 1951.

Production, Sales and Stocks of Iron and Steel Building Materials

Of the six iron and steel building materials covered in this review, output of two items was slightly higher in the first half of 1952 and four products were below production levels of a year earlier. Output of galvanized sheets rose 5 per cent to 58 thousand tons and wire nails and spikes at 46 thousand tons were 2 per cent above the record production of the first half of 1951.

Among the materials moving to lower levels of output, steel pipe and fittings declined 6 per cent to 79 thousand tons and structural steel at 87 thousand tons decreased 22 per cent from the first six months of 1951. Cast-iron pressure pipe and soil pipe were down 37 and 43 per cent respectively to 45 thousand tons and 18 thousand tons.

Data on sales and stocks of three iron and steel building materials reflect some easing of current requirements for the building industry. Although sales of wire nails and spikes at 45 thousand tons equalled those of the first half of 1951, stocks at the end of June, 1952, were up 41 per cent to 14 thousand tons. In the case of steel pipe and cast-iron soil pipe producers' shipments declined 14 and 41 per cent respectively to 77 thousand tons and 16 thousand tons in the first half of 1952. Stocks of both items at the end of June, 1952, were at the same levels as a year earlier.

Imports and Exports of Iron and Steel Building Materials

With the exception of skelp, imports of four iron and steel building materials were lower in the first half of 1952 than in the same period of 1951. Skelp imports reached 84.8 thousand tons in the current period, an increase of 30 per cent. Wire nails led the declines with a decrease of 44 per cent to 3 thousand tons and galvanized sheets and structural steel imports eased off 18 and 7 per cent to 3.4 thousand tons and 131 thousand tons in the first half of 1952.

Exports of iron and steel building products represent only fractional proportions of domestic output. Structural steel exports totalled 3 thousand tons, wire nails 106 tons and cast-iron soil pipe 600 tons during the first half of 1952 while foreign shipments of steel pipe and tubing amounted to 1,000 tons.

SECTION 6.—BUILDING LABOUR

(See Tables 56-66)

Employment and Earnings

Although the number of tradesmen engaged on residential construction was lower during the period January-May, 1952, owing to an average decrease of 13,800 units under construction from a year earlier, employment of construction workers on defence projects, defence supporting projects and natural resources development partially counter-balanced the decline in employment on residential building. After a relatively slow start in the early months of 1952 the pace of construction operations increased to about the same proportions by mid-year 1952 as in 1951. According to the quarterly Labour Force survey carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number employed in the construction industry totalled 356,000 during the week ending May 31, 1951, remaining at the same level as the number employed in construction one year earlier. Employment in all non-agricultural industries showed a slight rise of 1 per cent to 4.3 million representing a slower rate of increase than in recent years.

Sample data on the number of hours worked per week suggest that construction workers on the average were putting in a longer work week in the first half of 1952 than in the same period a year earlier. On the basis of sample data for May 31, 1952 the work week averaged 42 hours as against 43 hours a year earlier. Reflecting substantially increased weekly wages, especially among the larger construction firms (see below), labour income in the construction industry during the first half of 1952 increased 25 per cent to \$393 million.

This rate of increase was markedly higher than the rise in total labour income which was affected by work stoppages in several manufacturing industries (see p. 25). Total labour income advanced 12 per cent to \$5.2 billion in the more recent period.

Employment in construction firms with 15 or more employees increased more rapidly than total construction employment. Construction firms with 15 or more employees reported an increase of 8 per cent in average monthly employment to 130 thousand workers during the first six months of 1952. At the same time average weekly earnings rose 18 per cent to \$57.46 in association with a longer average work week of 2 hours per week and higher hourly earnings (see p. 27).

The relatively rapid rise in construction employment in the larger firms is associated with the fact that larger projects in the defence and defence supporting sector make up a greater proportion of the total construction program than last year.

The Labour Market

With the heavy concentration of larger construction projects in some areas, and a decline of house-building activity in other areas, the labour market for construction workers varied considerably from shortages in some areas to surpluses in others. Overall the number of unemployed workers was higher in the first half of 1952 than in the same period of 1951. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work in the construction industry as reported by the Labour Force Survey at May 31, 1952, totalled 20,000 workers, an increase of 6,000 or 43 per cent from the number without jobs a year earlier.

As an indication of employment conditions in urban areas, registrations of unplaced tradesmen in construction trades at National Employment Service offices showed a consistently higher level in the first seven months of 1952, averaging 47,900 per month as against 33,700 per month in the corresponding period of 1951. Unfilled vacancies, mainly for carpenters and unskilled construction workers were only slightly lower in the 1952 period, averaging 2,900 per month as compared with 3,300 per month a year earlier.

Supply of Construction Workers

Immigration of skilled construction workers was higher during the first six months of 1952 than for any corresponding period in the post-war years, numbering 4,300 tradesmen, or 35 per cent above the number entering Canada in the comparable period of 1951, the previous post-war peak. Carpenters, brick layers and electricians continued to make up the largest of the trade groups representing 37, 22 and 17 per cent respectively of the total skilled construction workers.

A second source of skilled construction workers, the Federal-Provincial Apprenticeship Training Program, was at about the same level of activity in the 1952 period as in the previous year. New data on apprenticeship training show that 544 were graduated as journeymen during the first six months of 1952 as compared with 571 graduates in the same period of 1951. New entries registered under the program numbered 831, slightly lower than the 988 new apprentices in the first half of 1951. At the end of June, 1952, the number in training totalled 5,400 as against 5,600 a year earlier.

Strikes and Lockouts in the Building Industry and in All Industries

The levelling-off of overall construction employment in the first half of 1952, coupled with particularly heavy wage demands on the part of construction workers, led to a substantial increase in time lost through strikes.

Labour disputes in the construction industry increased from two strikes in the early months of 1952 to six in June, 1952, three more than in June, 1951. The number of working days lost was also higher in the first six months of 1952. Working days lost in this period, totalled 192,000 as compared with 13,000 in the corresponding period of 1951.

Owing to work stoppages through strikes mainly in the textile and clothing industries the number of working days lost in all industries also showed an appreciable increase in 1952. Days lost totalled 1.3 million, nearly six times the total in the first half of 1951.

Employment and Earnings in the Building Material Industries

Although the number of persons employed in firms of 15 or more employees in building material industries was lower during the first half of 1952, in line with reduced output of building products, average weekly earnings of employees in these firms increased during the period. Monthly employment averaged 112,200 workers during the first six months of 1952, or 6 per cent less than a year earlier, while average weekly earnings at \$54.44 were 10 per cent higher than in the first six months of 1951.

Non-Seasonal Lay-offs in the Building Material Industries

During the first seven months of 1952, the number of employees in building material industries laid off for non-seasonal reasons totalled 2,050 workers in 35 establishments. This compares with lay-offs of 1,300 workers in 23 establishments during the same period of 1951. Indicative of some slackening in demand for lumber and lumber products mainly, about 70 per cent of those employees laid off in the 1952 period were released due to "lack of orders" as against 34 per cent in the 1951 period.

The shift in emphasis from problems of material supplies to those of orders, indicates that most building material industries have met the production requirements of the expansion of the last year and a half. "Lack of materials" was the determining factor in lay-offs of only 6 per cent of employees during the first seven months of 1952 while in the 1951 period this factor accounted for 40 per cent. The level of non-seasonal lay-offs for "other" reasons such as fires, repair of machinery etc. was about the same in the periods under review.

Strikes and Lockouts in the Building Material Industries

There were fewer strikes in the building material industries in the 1952 period than a year earlier and only 10,000 working days were lost, representing a decline of 50 per cent from the number lost in the first six months of 1951.

Legislation—The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940

In June, 1952 certain benefits to unemployed persons registered under The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, were increased. Bill No. 332⁽¹⁾ "An Act to amend The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940" was given Royal Assent on

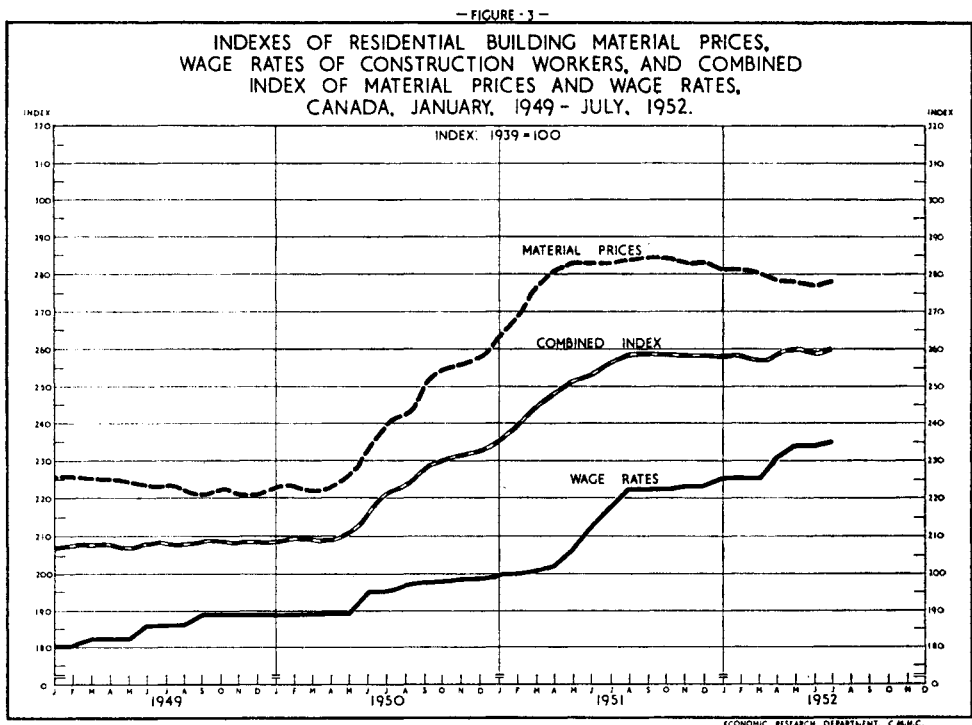
⁽¹⁾ Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

July 4, 1952, and provides for more liberal terms in unemployment benefits. In general the amendments contained in the Bill encompass five major changes: (1) effective July 14, 1952, the maximum benefits for a person with a dependent is increased to \$24 a week from \$21 a week with comparable increases in most other benefit rates; (2) effective July 14, 1952, the period of "waiting days" prior to entitlement of unemployment insurance payments is reduced from 8 days to 5 days, not counting the one non-compensable day; (3) under authority of the Bill, regulations may be made which will provide that, if a claimant starts a second benefit year on termination of a previous benefit year, the waiting days normally served at the beginning of a benefit year may be deferred; (4) effective September 1, 1952, the period of supplementary benefit is extended 15 days permitting it to be paid from January 1 to April 15 in place of to March 31 as formerly authorized and (5) with reference to those seeking work, the principle of fair employment practice has been defined to provide that, in referring workers seeking employment at National Employment Offices, equal opportunities will be afforded applicants regardless of racial origin, colour, religious belief or political affiliations.

SECTION 7.—BUILDING COSTS

(See Tables 67-70)

The record volume of overall construction activity in the first half of 1952 (see p. 12) was taking place without a corresponding rise in building costs. By the end of July, 1952, the combined index of wholesale prices of residential building materials and hourly wage rates of construction workers stood



at 260, only 2 points above the index at January, 1952 and 3 points higher than at July, 1951. Hourly wage rates of construction workers continued to increase but the effect of this was partly offset by a decline in the price of some building materials.

Residential Building Material Prices

Prices of residential building materials moved in a narrow range of increases and decreases during the 12-month period to July, 1952. Modest increases in some fabricated items were overbalanced by a slow but steady decline in prices of lumber and its products, sufficient to draw the composite index in a downward trend. At July, 1952 the composite index of residential building materials was 278, or 2 per cent less than at July, 1951.

As the shift in the construction industry continued from housing and commercial buildings to power development, railroads, pipelines and industrial defence supporting structures, the demand for construction materials was concentrated on heavy structural items such as iron and steel products, cement, gravel, sand and stone and brick. Concurrently, the demand for lumber and its products on world markets was at a lower level than a year earlier and prices of this component were being moderately affected. With a decreased output of most fabricated building materials taking place (see p. 18), such price increases as occurred on individual items derived from cost adjustments in input factors such as raw materials and wage rates (see p. 25).

Of the nine sub-groups making up the composite index of residential building materials, price indexes of four were lower at July, 1952 than a year earlier; one was at the same level and four were higher. The group indexes for lumber and its products, paint and glass, and electrical equipment and fixtures each declined 4 per cent over the 12-month period; roofing materials decreased 8 per cent and plumbing and heating equipment remained at the same level. The price index for brick, tile and stone rose 9 per cent, followed by a 6 per cent advance for cement, gravel and sand. Minor increases of 4 per cent and 1 per cent were recorded for "other materials" and lath, plaster and insulation materials.

Wage Rates in the Construction Trades

Annual wage agreements negotiated during the spring months of 1952 raised the index of average hourly wage rates for construction workers to 235 (1939=100) at the end of July, 1952. This represents an increase of 6 per cent above the index at December, 1951 and 8 per cent over the index at the end of July, 1951. Electricians, sheet metal workers and painters led the increases with 11 per cent for the 12-month period; unskilled construction workers followed with 10 per cent and plasterers gained 9 per cent in average rates. Lesser raises of 6 per cent for carpenters and 5 per cent for bricklayers and plumbers were effected during the period under review.

Rent, the Cost-of-Living and Wholesale Price Index

Reflecting a moderate rate of utilization of rental property associated with high income levels and flexible rent regulations in most provinces, the rent index continued a slow upward trend during the first nine months of 1952. Results of the August survey of rents showed a slight increase in the index of average rents to 143.4 (1939=100), or 3 per cent above the level at January, 1952 and 6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The cost-of-living index which measures average changes in prices of rental accommodation as well as consumer goods and other services, declined slightly in the first 9 months of 1952. At the beginning of September, 1952, the index stood at 184 (1939=100), a decrease of 4 points from January, 1952, and 3 points lower than at September, 1951.

The wholesale price index which measures changes in average prices of eight major groups of commodities⁽¹⁾ at the producer level, declined to 227 at the beginning of July, 1952. This represents a decrease of 5 per cent from January, 1952 and 8 per cent from July, 1951, when the index reached a post-war peak. The main contributors to the gradual decline during the past year have been the vegetable and fibres groups along with a recent weakening in the price index of chemicals.

SECTION 8.—BUILDING INDUSTRY

(See Tables 71-72)

Bankruptcies in the Construction Industry, Building Material Industries and All Industries

The rising trend of total bankruptcies in all industries during 1951 was continued in the first half of 1952; and business failures in the construction industry and building material industries which declined in 1951 turned upward in the first six months of 1952.

Failures in the construction industry numbered 82, averaging \$17,400 in defaulted liabilities for each firm during the first half of 1952. This compares with 69 failures in the same period of 1951 when average liabilities per firm were valued at \$18,680. In building material industries, 23 failures occurred in the 1952 period having an average of \$21,700 in defaulted liabilities as compared with 10 failures with an average of \$17,700 in liabilities per firm in the 1951 period.

Bankruptcies in all industries during the first six months of 1952 increased 60 per cent from 517 in the 1951 period to 825 in the 1952 period. The average of defaulted liabilities per firm decreased to \$14,044 in the current period from \$25,578 in the preceding year.

Common Stock Prices

Market values of common stocks of 16 building material companies and eighty-two industrial companies remained higher in the first seven months of 1952 than in the corresponding months of 1951. In June and July, 1952 the index of stock prices of these companies moved up after faltering in the early spring months. The average of the index of stock prices of sixteen building material companies for the 1952 period stood at 285 (1939=100) or 9 per cent higher than the comparable average a year earlier. The composite index for eighty-two industrial companies averaged 9 per cent higher reaching 197 (1939=100) in the current period.

(1) 296 commodities classified as vegetable, animal, fibres, wood, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and chemicals.

PART II

TABULAR MATERIAL*

*Sources of tables shown in Part II together with explanatory notes will be found in Part III.

SECTION 1
POPULATION TRENDS

TABLE 1.— NET FAMILY FORMATION, CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(In Thousands)

Period	Marriages	Deaths to Married Persons	Divorces ⁽¹⁾	Net Migration of Married Females	Net Family Formation ⁽²⁾
1945	108.0	48.6	5.1	+ 5.0	59.3
1946	134.1	48.6	7.7	+29.7	107.5
1947	127.3	49.9	8.2	+ 6.2	75.4
1948	123.3	51.5	6.9	+18.0	83.0
1949	123.9	53.0	5.9	+12.1	77.1
1950					
1st Quarter	14.9	14.2	—	+ 1.8	1.2
2nd Quarter	33.6	13.7	—	+ 2.6	21.2
3rd Quarter	44.8	12.6	—	+ .8	31.7
4th Quarter	31.4	13.4	—	+ 1.6	15.1
Total, 1950	124.7	53.9	5.2	+ 6.8	69.2
1951					
1st Quarter	17.0	14.7	—	+ 3.5	4.5
2nd Quarter	32.0	13.5	—	+ 8.1	25.3
3rd Quarter	45.0	12.3	—	+ 6.5	37.9
4th Quarter	34.1	14.3	—	+ 9.6	28.1
Total, 1951	128.1	54.8	5.2	+27.7	95.8
1952					
1st Quarter	16.8	13.2 ⁽³⁾	—	+ 6.9 ⁽⁴⁾	9.2
2nd Quarter	30.7	13.4 ⁽³⁾	—	+10.1 ⁽⁴⁾	26.1

(1) Quarterly data not available.

(2) Quarterly estimates include an allowance for divorces.

(3) Estimated.

(4) Provisional.

TABLE 2.— NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEQUENCE OF ARRIVAL,
CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Sequence of Child								
	First		Second		Third		Fourth and Over		Total ⁽¹⁾
	Number	Per cent of Total	Number	Per cent of Total	Number	Per cent of Total	Number	Per cent of Total	Number
1945	79,688	28.9	67,037	24.3	42,406	15.4	86,662	31.4	275,793
1946	98,310	31.0	78,758	24.8	48,185	15.2	91,884	29.0	317,137
1947	113,536	33.0	85,651	24.9	51,730	15.0	93,639	27.1	344,556
1948	98,452	29.6	86,366	26.0	52,938	15.9	94,626	28.5	332,382
1949	97,836	27.8	93,633	26.6	58,848	16.7	101,426	28.9	351,743
1950	96,139	26.9	93,884	26.2	62,142	17.4	105,698	29.5	357,864
1951 ⁽²⁾									
1st Quarter	23,062	26.9	22,462	26.2	14,919	17.4	25,291	29.5	85,734
2nd Quarter	26,266	26.9	25,582	26.2	16,990	17.4	28,805	29.5	97,643
3rd Quarter	25,015	26.9	24,364	26.2	16,181	17.4	27,433	29.5	92,993
4th Quarter	24,787	26.9	24,142	26.2	16,033	17.4	27,183	29.5	92,145
Total, 1951	99,130	26.9	96,550	26.2	64,123	17.4	108,712	29.5	368,515
1952 ⁽²⁾									
1st Quarter	23,593	26.9	22,979	26.2	15,262	17.4	25,874	29.5	87,708
2nd Quarter	26,529	26.9	25,839	26.2	17,160	17.4	29,093	29.5	98,621

(1) For difference between data shown on Table 2 and those shown in Table 3 see p. 115.

(2) Preliminary.

TABLE 3.— NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND TOTAL POPULATION,
CANADA, ⁽¹⁾ 1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Population ⁽²⁾ (000)
1945.....	288,730	113,414	108,031	12,055
1946.....	330,732	114,931	134,088	12,268
1947.....	359,094	117,725	127,311	12,527
1948.....	347,307	119,384	123,314	12,799
1949.....	366,139	124,047	123,877	13,423
1950				
1st Quarter.....	88,682	32,941	14,933	13,688
2nd Quarter.....	96,734	31,685	33,549	
3rd Quarter.....	96,922	28,632	44,843	
4th Quarter.....	88,240	30,391	31,408	
Total, 1950.....	370,578	123,649	124,733	—
1951 ⁽³⁾				
January.....	29,210	10,662	6,176	—
February.....	27,672	11,214	5,468	
March.....	31,385	12,482	5,394	
1st Quarter.....	88,267	34,358	17,038	
April.....	32,707	11,619	7,775	13,984
May.....	33,088	10,440	9,924	
June.....	34,740	9,238	14,317	
2nd Quarter.....	100,535	31,297	32,016	
July.....	32,490	9,104	16,756	—
August.....	33,745	10,155	13,992	
September.....	29,520	8,686	14,254	
3rd Quarter.....	95,755	27,945	45,002	
October.....	34,618	10,395	14,184	—
November.....	30,346	10,677	10,958	
December.....	29,891	11,329	8,925	
4th Quarter.....	94,855	32,401	34,067	
Total, 1951.....	379,412	126,001	128,123	—
1952 ⁽³⁾				
January.....	29,612	11,088	5,054	—
February.....	28,887	9,746	6,481	
March.....	31,922	10,092	5,217	
1st Quarter.....	90,421	30,926	16,752	
April.....	34,418	11,074	7,118	14,405
May.....	32,210	10,797	8,883	
June.....	34,909	9,302	14,707	
2nd Quarter.....	101,537	31,173	30,708	

(1) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories throughout and Newfoundland for the period 1945-1948.

(2) Monthly data not available.

(3) Preliminary.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA, BY SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUP,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Males			Females			18 Years and Over			Under 18 Years			Total
	Married	Single	Sub-total	Married	Single	Sub-total	Male	Female	Sub-total	Male	Female	Sub-total	
1945	2,695	5,006	7,701	9,470	5,551	15,021	4,259	11,620	15,879	3,442	3,401	6,843	22,722
1946	6,694	13,799	20,493	36,457	14,779	51,236	9,934	40,818	50,752	10,559	10,408	20,967	71,719
1947	13,799	19,636	33,435	13,162	17,530	30,692	27,281	24,787	52,068	6,154	5,905	12,059	64,127
1948	25,843	41,247	67,090	24,676	33,638	58,324	52,986	45,191	98,177	14,104	13,133	27,237	125,414
1949	22,271	28,862	51,133	20,406	23,653	44,059	39,415	33,266	72,681	11,718	10,793	22,511	95,192
1950	16,026	24,943	40,969	15,221	17,690	32,911	30,684	24,163	54,847	10,285	8,748	19,033	73,880
1951													
1st Quarter	6,199	9,201	15,400	5,156	5,357	10,513	11,899	7,598	19,497	3,501	2,915	6,416	25,913
2nd Quarter	13,087	19,833	32,920	10,342	10,600	20,942	25,565	14,584	40,149	7,355	6,358	13,713	53,862
3rd Quarter	12,970	18,775	31,745	9,217	9,127	18,344	25,747	13,121	38,868	5,998	5,223	11,221	50,089
4th Quarter	15,789	24,288	40,077	12,309	12,112	24,421	32,585	17,931	50,516	7,492	6,490	13,982	64,498
Total, 1951	48,045	72,097	120,142	37,024	37,196	74,220	95,796	53,234	149,030	24,346	20,986	45,332	194,362
1952													
January	3,217	4,680	7,897	2,510	2,722	5,232	6,452	3,957	10,409	1,445	1,275	2,720	13,129
February	2,665	3,567	6,232	2,302	2,434	4,736	4,665	3,306	7,971	1,567	1,430	2,997	10,968
March	4,622	6,569	11,191	3,803	3,646	7,449	8,750	5,306	14,056	2,441	2,143	4,584	18,640
1st Quarter	10,504	14,816	25,320	8,615	8,802	17,417	19,867	12,569	32,436	5,453	4,848	10,301	42,737
April	4,924	6,726	11,650	3,878	3,963	7,841	9,091	5,554	14,645	2,559	2,287	4,846	19,491
May	4,736	6,938	11,674	3,942	4,229	8,171	8,816	5,639	14,455	2,848	2,537	5,385	19,840
June	3,409	5,369	8,778	3,470	3,717	7,187	6,394	5,028	11,422	2,384	2,159	4,543	15,965
2nd Quarter	13,069	19,033	32,102	11,290	11,909	23,199	24,301	16,221	40,522	7,791	6,983	14,774	55,296

TABLE 5.— NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS⁽¹⁾ FROM CANADA, BY SEX,
MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUP,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Total	Married Females ⁽²⁾	Children under 18 Years ⁽²⁾
1945.....	22,500	—	—
1946.....	33,900	—	—
1947.....	35,000	—	—
1948.....	34,800	6,700	6,200
1949.....	34,100	8,300	7,100
1950			
1st Quarter.....	6,100	1,600	1,300
2nd Quarter.....	8,100	2,000	2,000
3rd Quarter.....	8,900	2,500	2,000
4th Quarter.....	8,200	2,300	2,000
Total, 1950	31,300	8,400	7,300
1951			
1st Quarter.....	5,500	1,700	1,600
2nd Quarter.....	7,200 ⁽³⁾	2,200	2,400
3rd Quarter.....	9,200 ⁽³⁾	2,700	2,900
4th Quarter ⁽⁴⁾	7,700 ⁽³⁾	2,700	2,700
Total, 1951.....	29,600 ⁽³⁾	9,300	9,600
1952			
1st Quarter ⁽⁴⁾	5,500	1,700	1,600
2nd Quarter.....	— ⁽⁵⁾	— ⁽⁵⁾	— ⁽⁵⁾

(1) Estimated.

(2) Not available prior to 1948.

(3) Revised.

(4) Preliminary.

(5) Not yet available.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS TO AND EMIGRANTS FROM CANADA, BY COUNTRY,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	United Kingdom		United States		Other Countries		Total	
	Immi- gration	Emigra- tion	Immi- gration	Emigra- tion	Immi- gration	Emigra- tion	Immi- gration	Emigra- tion
1945	14,600	5,100	6,400	15,800	1,700	1,600	22,700	22,500
1946	51,400	9,100	11,500	22,000	8,800	2,800	71,700	33,900
1947	38,800	7,900	9,400	24,100	15,900	3,000	64,100	35,000
1948	46,000	7,200	7,400	24,600	72,000	3,000	125,400	34,800
1949	22,200	7,600	7,600	23,400	65,300	3,100	95,100	34,100
1950								
1st Quarter.....	2,300	900	1,300	4,600	10,900	600	14,500	6,100
2nd Quarter.....	4,500	1,600	1,800	6,000	16,500	600	22,800	8,200
3rd Quarter.....	3,000	2,500	2,600	5,500	11,300	800	16,900	8,800
4th Quarter.....	3,600	2,000	1,900	5,400	14,100	800	19,600	8,200
Total, 1950.....	13,400	7,000	7,600	21,500	52,800	2,800	73,800	31,300
1951								
1st Quarter.....	4,300	800	1,600	4,200	20,000	500	25,900	5,500
2nd Quarter.....	9,800	900	2,100	5,700	42,000	600	53,900	7,200 ⁽¹⁾
3rd Quarter.....	7,800	2,100	2,300	6,500 ⁽¹⁾	40,000	600	50,100	9,200 ⁽¹⁾
4th Quarter.....	9,200	900	1,700	6,200 ⁽¹⁾	53,600	600	64,500	7,700 ⁽¹⁾
Total, 1951	31,100	4,700	7,700	22,600 ⁽¹⁾	155,600	2,300	194,400	29,600 ⁽¹⁾
1952								
1st Quarter.....	8,900	800 ⁽²⁾	1,600	4,200 ⁽²⁾	32,200	500 ⁽²⁾	42,700	5,500 ⁽²⁾
2nd Quarter.....	14,100	— ⁽³⁾	2,300	— ⁽³⁾	38,900	— ⁽³⁾	55,300	— ⁽³⁾

(1) Revised.

(2) Estimated.

(3) Not yet available.

SECTION 2
HOUSE-BUILDING ACTIVITY

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS STARTED, COMPLETED, AND
UNDER CONSTRUCTION, CANADA⁽¹⁾, 1945 — JULY, 1952.

Type of Unit and Period	Starts	Completions	Under Construction (At End of Period) ⁽²⁾
<i>Dwellings in New Structures and Conversions⁽³⁾</i>			
1945	— ⁽⁴⁾	48,470	— ⁽⁴⁾
1946	— ⁽⁴⁾	67,194	— ⁽⁴⁾
1947	81,276	79,231	— ⁽⁴⁾
1948	95,340	81,243	— ⁽⁴⁾
1949	93,931	91,655	— ⁽⁴⁾
1950	95,270	91,754	— ⁽⁴⁾
1951	72,079	84,810	
<i>Dwellings in New Structures</i>			
1945	— ⁽⁴⁾	42,488	— ⁽⁴⁾
1946	— ⁽⁴⁾	60,454	40,170
1947	74,263	72,218	42,215
1948	90,194	76,097	56,456
1949	90,509	88,233	59,503
1950	92,531	89,015	—
1951			
January	2,771	6,950	55,261
February	2,966	6,712	51,534
March	4,064	5,859	49,294
1st Quarter	9,801	19,521	—
April	7,451	5,688	51,090
May	11,699	6,876	55,903
June	9,514	6,609	58,615
2nd Quarter	28,664	19,173	—
July	6,123	4,926	59,766
August	7,461	7,183	59,867
September	5,538	7,002	58,382
3rd Quarter	19,122	19,111	—
October	4,977	8,164	55,180
November	3,798	8,842	50,449
December	2,217	6,499	47,488
4th Quarter	10,992	23,505	—
Total, 1951	68,579	81,310	—
1952			
January	1,705	5,017	44,161
February	2,008	4,442	37,312
March	3,555	3,607	37,259
1st Quarter	7,268	13,066	—
April	7,127	5,325	38,814
May	9,801	5,868	43,306
June	11,095	4,081	50,285
2nd Quarter	28,023	15,274	—
July	8,759	4,715	54,275

(1) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories for the period 1945-1951 and Newfoundland for the period 1945-48.

(2) Total starts less completions do not equal the number of units under construction because of adjustments (see p. 116).

(3) Estimated.

(4) Not available.

TABLE 8.— NUMBER OF NEW PERMANENT DWELLINGS STARTED BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, CANADA, 1947 — AUGUST, 1952.

Period	Urban			Rural			Total Non-farm
	5,000 Population and Over	Under 5,000	Sub-total	Non-farm	Farm	Sub-total	
1947	45,824	13,586	59,410	12,628	2,225	14,853	72,038
1948	57,671	12,026	69,697	15,687	4,810	20,497	85,384
1949	58,370	9,743	68,113	17,565	4,831	22,396	85,678
1950	68,599	7,292	75,891	12,618	4,022	16,640	88,509
1951							
January	2,337	112	2,449	322	0	322	2,771
February	2,406	0	2,406	532	28	560	2,938
March	3,298	279	3,577	415	72	487	3,992
1st Quarter	8,041	391	8,432	1,269	100	1,369	9,701
April	5,889	213	6,102	1,132	217	1,349	7,234
May	7,513	1,313	8,826	2,141	732	2,873	10,967
June	6,386	562	6,948	1,599	967	2,566	8,547
2nd Quarter	19,788	2,088	21,876	4,872	1,916	6,788	26,748
July	4,174	896	5,070	824	229	1,053	5,894
August	3,916	374	4,290	2,324	847	3,171	6,614
September	3,698	973	4,671	537	330	867	5,208
3rd Quarter	11,783	2,243	14,031	3,685	1,406	5,091	17,716
October	3,564	229	3,793	891	293	1,184	4,684
November	2,624	196	2,820	673	305	978	3,493
December	1,569	385	1,954	182	81	263	2,136
4th Quarter	7,757	810	8,567	1,746	679	2,425	10,313
Total, 1951	47,374	5,532	52,906	11,572	4,101	15,673	64,478
1952							
January	1,310	201	1,511	122	72	194	1,633
February	1,668	64	1,732	203	73	276	1,935
March	3,043	202	3,245	289	21	310	3,534
1st Quarter	6,021	467	6,488	614	166	780	7,102
April	5,862	301	6,163	892	72	964	7,055
May	7,590 ⁽¹⁾	428	8,018	1,350	433	1,783	9,368
June	7,389	1,278	8,667	851	1,577	2,428	9,518
2nd Quarter	20,841	2,007	22,848	3,093	2,082	5,175	25,941
July	6,066	545	6,611	1,728	420	2,148	8,339
August	6,453 ⁽²⁾	— ⁽³⁾	— ⁽³⁾	— ⁽³⁾	— ⁽³⁾	— ⁽²⁾	— ⁽³⁾

(1) Revised.

(2) Preliminary.

(3) Not yet available.

TABLE 9.— NUMBER OF NEW PERMANENT DWELLINGS COMPLETED BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS,
CANADA, 1947 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Urban			Rural			Total Non-farm
	5,000 Population and Over	Under 5,000	Sub-total	Non-farm	Farm	Sub-total	
1947	44,452	7,304	51,756	16,091	4,371	20,462	67,847
1948	48,006	10,029	58,035	14,204	3,858	18,062	72,239
1949	60,262	8,611	68,873	14,133	5,227	19,360	83,006
1950	62,847	7,675	70,522	14,448	4,045	18,493	84,970
1951							
January	5,859	293	6,152	670	128	798	6,822
February	5,437	27	5,464	1,186	62	1,248	6,650
March	4,833	266	5,099	744	16	760	5,843
1st Quarter	16,129	586	16,715	2,600	206	2,806	19,315
April	4,806	292	5,098	541	49	590	5,639
May	5,169	111	5,280	1,248	348	1,596	6,528
June	5,157	234	5,391	1,077	141	1,218	6,468
2nd Quarter	15,132	637	15,769	2,866	538	3,404	18,635
July	3,842	300	4,142	635	149	784	4,777
August	4,881	401	5,282	1,219	632	1,901	6,501
September	4,810	198	5,008	1,415	579	1,994	6,423
3rd Quarter	13,533	899	14,432	3,269	1,410	4,679	17,701
October	6,173	401	6,574	1,182	408	1,590	7,756
November	5,846	787	6,633	1,401	808	2,209	8,034
December	4,354	910	5,264	936	299	1,235	6,200
4th Quarter	16,373	2,098	18,471	3,519	1,515	5,034	21,990
Total, 1951	61,167	4,220	65,387	12,254	3,669	15,923	77,641
1952							
January	3,804	456	4,260	619	138	757	4,879
February	3,796	146	3,942	452	48	500	4,394
March	3,058	230	3,288	292	27	319	3,580
1st Quarter	10,658	832	11,490	1,363	213	1,576	12,853
April	4,265	450	4,715	546	64	610	5,261
May	3,722	655	4,377	1,329	162	1,491	5,706
June	3,380	167	3,547	534	0	534	4,081
2nd Quarter	11,367	1,272	12,639	2,409	226	2,635	15,048

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF NEW PERMANENT DWELLINGS COMPLETED,
BY TYPE OF UNIT, CANADA, 1947—JUNE, 1952.

Period	One Family	Two Family	Row Houses	Apart- ments	Other	Total
1947	58,778	5,310	608	3,694	3,828	72,218
1948	61,787	4,560	1,607	7,836	307	76,097
1949	68,966	7,309	485	11,050	423	88,233
1950	68,685	7,376	145	12,540	269	89,015
1951						
January	5,023	744	0	1,166	17	6,950
February	4,587	876	40	1,195	14	6,712
March	4,410	674	74	685	16	5,859
1st Quarter	14,020	2,294	114	3,046	47	19,521
April	4,064	572	82	953	17	5,688
May	5,103	662	76	1,021	14	6,876
June	5,260	538	50	703	58	6,609
2nd Quarter	14,427	1,772	208	2,677	89	19,173
July	3,675	524	34	659	34	4,926
August	5,318	770	59	1,000	36	7,183
September	5,213	628	80	1,044	37	7,002
3rd Quarter	14,206	1,922	173	2,703	107	19,111
October	6,161	574	24	1,400	5	8,164
November	6,986	476	7	1,370	3	8,842
December	4,566	530	59	1,344	0	6,499
4th Quarter	17,713	1,580	90	4,114	8	23,505
Total, 1951	60,366	7,568	585	12,540	251	81,310
1952						
January	4,239	300	0	478	0	5,017
February	3,273	316	0	853	0	4,442
March	2,522	338	0	747	0	3,607
1st Quarter	10,034	954	0	2,078	0	13,066
April	3,733	488	6	1,098	0	5,325
May	4,490	454	0	924	0	5,868
June	3,172	352	0	557	0	4,081
2nd Quarter	11,395	1,294	6	2,579	0	15,274

TABLE 11.— DISTRIBUTION OF NEW COMPLETED DWELLINGS UNSOLD, BY NUMBER OF MONTHS UNSOLD, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS UNSOLD, METROPOLITAN AREAS AND OTHER MAJOR CITIES, ⁽¹⁾ CANADA, 1950 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Number of Months Unsold								Total Number of New Completed Dwellings Unsold	Average Number of Months Unsold
	1-3		4-6		7-9		10-13			
	Number of Dwellings	Per Cent	Number of Dwellings	Per Cent	Number of Dwellings	Per Cent	Number of Dwellings	Per Cent		
1950										
March	434	70	97	16	54	9	29	5	614	3.5
June	330	63	119	23	36	7	35	7	520	3.7
September	121	41	120	40	28	10	26	9	295	4.6
December	239	78	32	10	13	5	20	6	304	3.1
Annual Average	286	64	97	22	36	8	28	6	447	3.7
1951										
January	187	71	46	18	13	5	16	6	262	3.4
February	120	62	43	22	15	8	16	8	194	3.6
March	104	60	37	21	14	8	18	10	173	4.0
April	83	59	29	21	13	9	15	11	140	4.2
May	129	75	23	13	8	5	13	7	173	3.3
June	169	83	17	8	6	3	11	6	203	3.0
July	214	86	15	6	7	3	13	5	249	2.8
August	234	82	32	12	10	3	11	3	287	2.8
September	344	87	36	9	8	2	9	2	397	2.6
October	531	87	64	10	6	1	10	2	611	2.5
November	867	91	78	7	8	1	9	1	958	2.4
December	1,045	90	108	9	13	1	—	—	1,166	2.3
Annual Average	336	84	44	11	10	2	12	3	401	2.8
1952										
January	983	80	214	17	24	2	3	1	1,224	2.7
February	936	63	492	34	32	2	4	1	1,464	3.2
March	879	66	391	29	57	4	6	1	1,333	3.3
April	759	61	261	20	104	8	15	1	1,139	3.4
May	630	54	365	31	148	13	15	2	1,158	3.6
June	592	53	387	34	130	11	28	2	1,137	3.9

(1) For coverage see p.117.

TABLE 12.— GROSS AND NET RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL FORMATION, CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(Millions of Dollars)

Period	Gross Capital Formation				Capital Consumption			Net Capital Formation
	New Construction	Major Improvements and Alterations	Supplementary Costs	Total	Depreciation	Accidental Damages	Total	
1945	268.7	16.9	5.7	291.3	194.4	5.9	200.3	91.0
1946	390.2	21.8	8.1	420.1	210.6	6.0	216.6	203.5
1947	506.1	33.6	10.5	550.2	241.1	5.6	246.7	303.5
1948	628.7	39.0	13.2	680.9	285.5	6.8	292.3	388.6
1949	726.8	48.2	16.3	791.3	313.2	7.8	321.0	470.3
1950	782.7	60.6	17.8	861.1	340.5	8.7	349.2	511.9
1951								
1st Quarter	162.0	14.1	4.4	180.5	97.7	2.2	99.9	80.6
2nd Quarter	215.7	18.8	4.9	239.4	101.7	2.2	103.9	135.5
3rd Quarter	204.5	17.8	4.7	227.0	103.3	2.2	105.5	121.5
4th Quarter	186.8	16.3	4.2	207.3	111.3	2.4	113.7	93.6
Total, 1951	769.0	67.0	18.2	854.2	414.0	9.0	423.0	431.2
1952 ⁽¹⁾								
1st Quarter	118.9	10.3	3.2	132.4	112.0	2.4	114.4	18.0
2nd Quarter	201.2	10.7	4.9	216.8	107.5	4.2	111.7	105.1

(1) Preliminary.

TABLE 13.— VOLUME OF GROSS AND NET RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL FORMATION VALUED IN 1939 DOLLARS, CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(Millions of Dollars)

Period	Gross Capital Formation				Capital Consumption			Net Capital Formation
	New Construction	Major Improvements and Alterations	Supplementary Costs	Total	Depreciation	Accidental Damages	Total	
1945.....	179.1	11.3	3.8	194.2	127.3	3.9	131.2	63.0
1946.....	242.6	13.5	5.1	261.2	129.2	3.7	132.9	128.3
1947.....	281.2	17.7	5.7	304.6	129.3	2.9	132.2	172.4
1948.....	309.5	25.3	6.8	341.6	136.9	4.6	141.5	200.1
1949.....	334.3	26.3	7.5	368.1	146.2	3.8	150.0	218.1
1950.....	337.7	29.4	7.7	374.8	151.6	5.5	157.1	217.7
1951								
1st Quarter.....	66.5	7.0	1.5	75.0	38.3	1.0	39.3	35.7
2nd Quarter.....	75.1	8.0	1.7	84.8	38.8	1.0	39.8	45.0
3rd Quarter.....	78.0	8.2	1.8	88.0	39.2	1.0	40.2	47.8
4th Quarter.....	69.4	7.1	1.7	78.2	39.7	1.1	40.8	37.4
Total, 1951.....	289.0	30.3	6.7	326.0	156.0	4.1	160.1	165.9
1952 ⁽¹⁾								
1st Quarter.....	46.4	9.6	1.2	57.2	40.1	1.0	41.1	16.1
2nd Quarter.....	78.0	10.3	1.9	90.2	40.6	1.0	41.6	48.6

(1) Preliminary.

TABLE 14.—EXPENDITURES ON NEW CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS, REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE,
RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION, AND GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(Millions of Dollars)

Period	New Construction			Repair and Maintenance			Total			Gross National Expenditure
	Housing	Other	Sub-total	Housing	Other	Sub-total	Housing	Other	Total	
1945.....	285.6	421.0	706.6	96.3	401.7	498.0	381.9	822.7	1,204.6	11,850
1946.....	412.0	661.7	1,073.7	105.3	427.7	533.0	517.3	1,089.4	1,066.7	12,026
1947.....	539.7	884.0	1,423.7	130.8	461.2	592.0	670.5	1,345.2	2,015.7	13,768
1948.....	667.7	1,208.4	1,876.1	161.9	532.1	694.0	829.6	1,740.5	2,570.1	15,613
1949.....	775.0	1,348.7	2,123.7	176.0	555.8	731.8	951.2	1,904.5	2,855.7	16,462
1950.....	843.3	1,520.4	2,363.7	191.0	575.0	766.0	1,034.3	2,095.4	3,129.7	18,122
1951										
1st Quarter.....	176.1	302.5	478.6	40.9	94.6	135.5	217.0	397.1	614.1	—
2nd Quarter.....	234.5	465.0	699.5	48.9	172.4	221.3	283.4	637.4	920.8	—
3rd Quarter.....	222.3	572.2	794.5	67.2	213.9	281.1	289.5	786.1	1,075.6	—
4th Quarter.....	203.1	508.5	711.6	64.0	189.1	253.1	267.1	697.6	964.7	—
Total, 1951.....	836.0	1,848.2	2,684.2	221.0	670.0	891.0	1,057.0	2,518.2	3,575.2	21,241
1952 ⁽¹⁾										
1st Quarter.....	130.6 ⁽²⁾	374.4 ⁽²⁾	505.0 ⁽²⁾	45.0	109.9 ⁽²⁾	154.9 ⁽²⁾	175.6 ⁽²⁾	484.3 ⁽²⁾	659.9 ⁽²⁾	—
2nd Quarter.....	211.9	551.9	763.8	51.8	197.5	249.3	263.7	749.4	1,013.1	—

(1) Preliminary.

(2) Revised.

TABLE 15.— NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION,
BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 204 MUNICIPALITIES, CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Value of Residential Construction Building Permits Issued (Millions of Dollars)			Number of New Dwellings		
	New Construction	Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Total	Apartments and Flats	All Other Dwellings	Total
1945	105.5	12.4	117.9	4,918	23,645	28,563
1946	182.7	18.0	200.7	6,274	39,023	45,297
1947	161.9	16.0	177.9	3,967	33,250	37,217
1948	276.3	23.1	299.5	6,473	44,838	51,311
1949	328.4	26.3	354.7	9,895	45,395	55,290
1950	388.5	34.4	422.9	11,310	48,963	60,273
1951						
January	14.0	1.3	15.3	314	1,731	2,045
February	17.7	1.4	19.1	601	2,011	2,612
March	29.9	1.9	31.8	703	3,365	4,068
1st Quarter	61.6	4.6	66.2	1,618	7,107	8,725
April	43.0	3.7	46.7	1,018	4,797	5,815
May	45.4	4.4	49.8	921	5,461	6,382
June	33.8	3.7	37.5	670	4,375	5,045
2nd Quarter	122.2	11.8	134.0	2,609	14,633	17,242
July	28.4	3.8	32.2	895	3,580	4,475
August	25.7	3.2	28.9	490	3,060	3,550
September	19.4	3.1	22.5	489	2,273	2,762
3rd Quarter	73.5	10.1	83.6	1,874	8,913	10,787
October	22.4	3.1	25.5	501	3,322	3,823
November	16.7	2.1	18.8	455	1,787	2,242
December	10.2	1.2	11.4	412	1,173	1,585
4th Quarter	49.3	6.4	55.7	1,368	6,282	7,650
Total, 1951	306.6	32.9	339.5	7,469	36,935	44,404
1952						
January	8.2	1.0	9.2	297	975	1,272
February	14.2	1.4	15.6	493	1,625	2,118
March	23.3 ⁽¹⁾	1.8	25.1 ⁽¹⁾	709 ⁽¹⁾	2,533 ⁽¹⁾	3,242 ⁽¹⁾
1st Quarter	45.7 ⁽¹⁾	4.2	49.9 ⁽¹⁾	1,499 ⁽¹⁾	5,133 ⁽¹⁾	6,632 ⁽¹⁾
April	46.9	3.6	50.5	1,238	5,249	6,487
May	53.7	4.5	58.2	1,755	5,962	7,717
June	47.4	3.7	51.1	1,896	4,720	6,616
2nd Quarter	148.0	11.8	159.8	4,889	15,931	20,820

(1) Revised.

TABLE 16.— NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED,
CANADA, 1945 — AUGUST, 1952.

Period	Value of New Residential Construction Contracts Awarded (Millions of Dollars)			Number of New Dwellings		
	Apartments	All Other Residential Dwellings	Total	Apartments ¹⁾	All Other Residential Dwellings	Total
1945	6.3	189.7	196.0	1,103	48,344	49,447
1946	19.0	194.1	213.1	3,139	38,162	41,301
1947	12.0	185.0	197.2	1,743	36,458	38,201
1948	30.1	342.9	373.1	3,730	62,500	66,230
1949	69.5	394.9	464.4	8,165	64,247	72,412
1950	59.3	482.4	541.7	6,550	71,173	77,723
1951						
January	2.8	13.2	16.0	290	1,888	2,178
February	2.1	22.9	25.0	209	3,159	3,368
March	5.6	26.4	32.0	566	3,564	4,130
1st Quarter	10.5	62.5	73.0	1,065	8,611	9,676
April	8.4	41.4	49.8	835	5,278	6,113
May	7.5	44.5	52.0	729	6,112	6,841
June	6.7	43.5	50.2	647	6,206	6,853
2nd Quarter	22.6	129.4	152.0	2,211	17,596	19,807
July	4.8	39.0	43.8	454	6,020	6,474
August	1.9	33.2	35.1	185	5,095	5,280
September	2.4	27.6	30.0	225	4,276	4,501
3rd Quarter	9.1	99.8	108.9	864	15,391	16,255
October	3.2	26.2	29.4	299	4,083	4,382
November	7.3	39.7	47.0	692	4,903	5,595
December	3.1	23.8	26.9	294	2,970	3,264
4th Quarter	13.6	89.7	103.3	1,285	11,956	13,241
Total, 1951	55.8	381.4	437.2	5,425	53,554	58,979
1952						
January	5.2	14.8	20.0	489	1,861	2,350
February	4.3	13.4	17.7 ⁽²⁾	409	1,622	2,031 ⁽²⁾
March	6.9	23.3	30.2	650	3,158	3,808
1st Quarter	16.4	51.5	67.9 ⁽²⁾	1,548	6,641	8,189 ⁽²⁾
April	8.4	34.5	42.9	792	3,199	3,991
May	7.4	35.2	42.6	694	4,073	4,767
June	7.4	53.5	60.9	682	6,570	7,252
2nd Quarter	23.2	123.2	146.4	2,168	13,842	16,010
July	14.1	50.6	64.7	1,297	5,532	6,829
August	5.6	35.7	41.3	521	4,805	5,326

(1) Estimated.

(2) Revised.

SECTION 3
PUBLICLY-ASSISTED HOUSE BUILDING

TABLE 17.— NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN NEW STRUCTURES STARTED, PUBLICLY-INITIATED, AND PRIVATELY-INITIATED,
WITH AND WITHOUT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, CANADA, 1947 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Publicly-Initiated Housing	Privately-Initiated Housing					Total Publicly Assisted Housing ⁽²⁾	Total Housing
		With Government Financial Assistance			Without Government Financial Assistance	Total Privately-Initiated Housing		
		Loans	Guarantees	Sub-total ⁽¹⁾				
1947	7,190	12,963	387	13,533	53,540	67,073	20,723	74,263
1948	10,006	17,363	1,528	19,029	61,159	80,188	29,035	90,194
1949	7,874	23,597	3,634	27,297	55,338	82,635	35,171	90,509
1950	4,599	37,935	1,818	39,862	48,060	87,932	44,471	92,531
1951								
1st Quarter	351	4,891	316	5,207	4,243	9,450	5,558	9,801
2nd Quarter	773	9,063	239	9,302 ⁽³⁾	18,579	27,881 ⁽³⁾	10,075 ⁽³⁾	28,664
3rd Quarter	870	6,583	180	6,763	11,489	18,252	7,633	19,122
4th Quarter	638	2,355	96	2,451	7,903	10,354	3,089	10,992
Total, 1951	2,632	22,892	831	23,723 ⁽³⁾	42,214	65,937 ⁽³⁾	26,355 ⁽³⁾	68,579
1952								
1st Quarter	547 ⁽³⁾	2,811	91	2,902	3,819 ⁽³⁾	6,721 ⁽³⁾	3,449 ⁽³⁾	7,268
2nd Quarter	1,391	6,227	356	6,583	20,049	26,632	7,974	28,023

(1) Includes in addition to units started with loan and guarantee assistance, units approved under the double depreciation provisions without National Housing Act loans or guarantees.

(2) For the period 1947 — 1952 includes direct Government housing and privately-initiated housing with Government financial assistance.

(3) Revised.

TABLE 18.— LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944,⁽¹⁾ NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF GROSS LOANS APPROVED AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS FINANCED, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1945 — AUGUST, 1952.

Period	Number of Loans ⁽²⁾	Number of Dwellings ⁽²⁾	Amount of Loans (\$'000)		
			Joint Loans	Direct Loans	Total
1945 ⁽³⁾	5,142	5,695	23,832	0	23,832
1946.....	8,492	13,042	43,280	18,355	61,635
1947.....	10,549	12,734	60,576	1,133	61,709
1948.....	16,913	20,730	106,696	1,708	108,404
1949.....	19,627	29,036	122,737	38,792	161,529
1950.....	36,358	45,332	280,065	25,712	305,777
1951					
1st Quarter.....	5,954	7,952	47,677	5,551	53,228
2nd Quarter.....	6,420	7,791	49,802	1,515	51,317
3rd Quarter.....	3,241	4,297	25,894	1,772	27,666
4th Quarter.....	2,290	2,972	17,700	2,546	20,246
Total, 1951.....	17,905	23,012	141,073	11,384	152,457
1952					
January.....	1,325	1,759	12,785	289	13,074
February.....	1,314	1,775	10,780	1,829	12,609
March.....	1,733	2,427	15,379	2,455	17,834
1st Quarter.....	4,372	5,961	38,944	4,573	43,517
April ⁽⁴⁾	2,085	3,506	18,219	5,747	23,966
May ⁽⁴⁾	2,946	4,271	25,536	5,357	30,893
June.....	2,597	3,314	23,507	1,225	24,732
2nd Quarter.....	7,628	11,091	67,262	12,329	79,591
July ⁽⁵⁾	2,473	3,148	23,507	349	23,856
August ⁽⁶⁾	2,281	3,407	24,396	1,630	26,026
Total, February 1, 1945 — August 31, 1952...	131,740	173,188	932,368	115,965	1,048,693

(1) For information on operations under The Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and The National Housing Act, 1938, see *Housing in Canada*, October, 1946, p. 29. Data for 3rd Quarter 1951, and subsequent periods include housing loans under the special provisions for defence worker and for non-defence worker houses built with agreed end sales price.

(2) Figures shown are gross, i.e. total loans approved with no allowance for cancellations, reinstatements and adjustments.

(3) Covers period February 1 to December 31.

(4) Revised.

(5) Preliminary.

**TABLE 19.— LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944,
NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF LOANS APPROVED FOR NON-DEFENCE WORKER
HOUSES BUILT WITH AGREED SALE OR CONTRACT PRICE, AND NUMBER OF
DWELLINGS FINANCED, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1951 — AUGUST, 1952.**

Period	Number of Loans ⁽¹⁾	Number of Dwellings ⁽¹⁾	Amount of Loans ⁽¹⁾ (\$000)
1951			
October.....	—	—	—
November.....	46	56	402
December.....	498	505	4,029
Total.....	544	561	4,431
1952			
January.....	1,021	1,052	8,717
February.....	864	888	7,113
March.....	1,263	1,276	10,573
1st Quarter.....	3,148	3,216	26,403
April ⁽²⁾	1,436	1,448	11,926
May ⁽²⁾	2,167	2,186	17,986
June.....	2,082	2,143	17,718
2nd Quarter.....	5,685	5,777	47,630
July ⁽³⁾	1,704	1,736	15,029
August ⁽³⁾	1,759	1,777	15,455
Total Gross Loans, October, 1951 — August, 1952.....	12,840	13,067	108,649

(1) Figures shown are gross, i.e. total loans approved with no allowance for cancellations, reinstatements and adjustments.

(2) Revised.

(3) Preliminary.

TABLE 20.— LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, GROSS LOANS APPROVED BY TYPE OF LOAN,
CANADA, FIRST HALVES, 1951 AND 1952.

Type of Loan	First Half 1951				First Half 1952			
	Number of Loans	Number of Dwellings	Amount of Loans (\$'000)	Average Loan per Dwelling \$	Number of Loans	Number of Dwellings	Amount of Loans (\$'000)	Average Loan per Dwelling \$
<i>Housing for Home Ownership:</i>								
Defence worker housing	—	—	—	—	5	5	42	8,452
Loans to home owners	—	—	—	—	465	465	4,178	8,986
Loans to builders for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-defence worker housing	3,133	3,216	21,817	6,784	2,748	2,801	20,927	7,471
Loans to home owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans to builders for sale	53	53	367	6,921	—	—	—	—
Integrated housing	8,939	9,312	64,848	6,964	8,539	8,806	71,206	8,086
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defence and non-defence worker housing	3,133	3,216	21,817	6,784	2,753	2,806	20,969	7,473
Loans to home owners	8,992	9,365	65,215	6,964	9,004	9,271	75,384	8,131
Loans to builders for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-total	12,125	12,581	87,032	6,919	11,757	12,077	96,353	7,978
<i>Housing for Rental Purposes:</i>								
Defence worker housing	—	—	—	—	2	396	2,519	6,362
Non-defence worker housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans to individuals	221	2,080	11,000	5,289	221	2,862	14,891	5,202
Rental insurance	26	1,052	6,483	6,162	17	1,389	8,312	5,984
Primary industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limited Dividend Corporation	2	30	30	1,000	3	328	1,986	6,054
Sub-total	249	3,162	17,513	5,538	243	4,975	27,708	5,569
Total Gross Loans	12,374	15,743	104,545	6,641	12,000	17,052	124,061	7,275

**TABLE 21.— LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944,⁽¹⁾
ANALYSIS OF GROSS LOANS APPROVED, SHOWING NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF LOANS, NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, AVERAGE ESTIMATED COST,
LENDING VALUE, AMOUNT OF LOAN, FLOOR AREA, AND CONSTRUCTION COST PER SQUARE FOOT, BY TYPE OF DWELLING, CANADA,
FIRST HALVES, 1951 AND 1952.**

Type of Dwelling	Number of Loans	Number of Dwellings	Amount of Loans (\$000)	Average Estimated Costs				Average			
				Land \$	Con- struction \$	Other \$	Total \$	Lending Value \$	Loan \$	Finished Floor Area (Sq. Ft.)	Con- struction Cost per Sq. Ft. \$
1951											
Single 1-Storey	6,578	6,578	44,784	1,014	9,279	314	10,607	8,840	6,808	1,028	9.02
Single 1½-Storey:											
Finished	2,259	2,259	16,618	1,083	9,569	330	10,982	9,004	7,356	1,230	7.78
Unfinished	1,026	1,026	6,691	862	8,565	254	9,681	7,983	6,521	850 ⁽²⁾	6.54
Single 2-Storey	1,331	1,331	10,458	1,175	10,916	422	12,513	9,953	7,857	1,360	8.02
Semi-Detached	498	512	3,772	995	9,697	385	11,077	9,183	7,367	1,238	7.83
Duplex	144	288	1,441	605	7,530	262	8,397	6,275	5,005	1,086	6.93
Triplex	20	60	285	654	7,989	360	9,003	6,087	4,742	1,051	7.60
Double Duplex	358	728	4,033	783	7,898	328	9,009	6,976	5,551	1,106	7.14
Row House	13	163	881	437	7,107	252	7,796	6,635	5,406	1,003	7.09
Apartment	145	2,768	15,552	519	6,766	521	7,806	6,900	5,618	870	7.77
Total	12,372	15,713	104,515	914	8,859	360	10,133	8,237	6,651	1,058	8.15
1952											
Single 1-Storey	7,377	7,377	58,322	1,145	9,560	355	11,060	10,404	7,906	1,025	9.32
Single 1½-Storey:											
Finished	1,980	1,980	16,674	1,176	9,910	442	11,528	10,145	8,421	1,218	8.13
Unfinished	798	798	6,145	1,049	8,957	292	10,298	9,873	7,701	841 ⁽²⁾	6.86
Single 2-Storey	921	921	8,258	1,223	11,123	462	12,808	12,034	8,966	1,328	8.37
Semi-Detached	388	406	3,528	1,202	10,128	479	11,809	11,041	8,690	1,178	8.60
Duplex	81	162	843	723	7,774	279	8,776	7,109	5,205	1,068	7.28
Triplex	26	78	376	779	7,738	265	8,802	6,106	4,822	1,020	7.58
Double Duplex	232	486	2,855	755	7,786	297	8,838	7,703	5,875	1,039	7.49
Row House	4	12	59	750	8,375	352	9,477	6,233	4,972	932	8.98
Apartment	190	4,504	25,015	513	6,667	539	7,719	6,666	5,555	919	7.25
Total	11,997	16,724	122,075	962	8,815	418	10,195	9,312	7,299	1,032	8.36

(1) Excluding loan approvals under Sections 9 and 9a.

(2) Total floor area including unfinished portion averaged 1,311 sq. ft. in 1951 and 1,305 sq. ft. in 1952.

TABLE 22. — OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944,
HOME EXTENSION LOAN GUARANTEES APPROVED, CANADA,
APRIL, 1946 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Number of Loans	Number of New Dwellings	Amount \$	Average Loan per New Dwelling \$
1946	25	48	76,315	1,590
1947	11	16	30,775	1,923
1948	3	4	7,000	1,750
1949	0	—	—	—
1950	1	2	5,000	2,500
1951	0	—	—	—
1952				
1st Quarter	1	1	3,000	3,000
2nd Quarter	1	1	3,000	3,000
Total, April, 1946 — June, 1952	42	72	125,090	1,737

TABLE 23.— OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, RENTAL INSURANCE PLAN, NET NUMBER OF PROJECTS, DWELLINGS AND TOTAL ESTIMATED COST, APPROVED WITH LOANS UNDER THE N.H.A. AND WITH CONVENTIONAL LOANS, CANADA, JULY, 1948 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	With Loans Under The N.H.A.			With Conventional Loans			Total		
	Number of Projects	Number of Units	Estimated Cost (\$000)	Number of Projects	Number of Units	Estimated Cost (\$000)	Number of Projects	Number of Units	Estimated Cost (\$000)
1948	1	50	303	35	1,938	14,182	36	1,988	14,485
1949	58	6,158	41,443	60	1,562	12,425	118	7,720	53,868
1950	33	3,337	24,037	21	974	7,787	54	4,311	31,824
1951									
1st Quarter	6	133	1,089	3	174	1,497	9	307	2,586
2nd Quarter	4	296	2,917	—	—	—	4	296	2,917
3rd Quarter	—	4	37	—	—	—	—	4	37
4th Quarter	—	—96	—666	1	238	1,838	1	142	1,171
Total, 1951	10	337	3,377	4	412	3,334	14	749	6,711
1952									
January	1	40	325	—	—	—	1	40	325
February	1	55	441	—	44	353	1	99	794
March ⁽¹⁾	3	348	2,790	—	—	—	3	348	2,790
1st Quarter ⁽¹⁾	5	443	3,556	—	44	353	5	487	3,909
April ⁽¹⁾	4	330	2,487	1	30	230	5	360	2,717
May ⁽¹⁾	5	530	4,422	1	16	113	6	546	4,535
June	8	460	3,862	2	219	1,806	10	679	5,668
2nd Quarter	17	1,320	10,771	4	265	2,149	21	1,585	12,920
Total, July, 1948 — June, 1952	124	10,745	83,486	124	5,195	40,230	248	16,840	123,716

(1) Revised.

TABLE 24. — OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, RENTAL INSURANCE PLAN, AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS, FLOOR AREA, ESTIMATED COST, AND MAXIMUM MONTHLY RENT PER UNIT, FOR GROSS PROJECTS APPROVED, CANADA, 1948 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Number of Rooms	Floor Area (Sq. Ft.)	Estimated Cost \$	Maximum Monthly Rent \$
1948				
Average	3.9	878	7,266	80.93
1949				
Average	4.1	904	7,101	70.55
1950				
Average	4.1	902	7,018	67.81
1951				
January	3.6	872	7,992	77.67
February	3.5	895	8,297	80.92
March	3.6	913	8,192	79.00
1st Quarter	3.6	886	8,145	79.22
April	3.8	863	8,568	80.81
May	—	—	—	—
June	3.6	896	10,692	89.76
2nd Quarter	3.7	879	9,571	85.03
July	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—
3rd Quarter	—	—	—	—
October	3.7	825	7,720	76.94
November	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—
4th Quarter	3.7	825	7,720	76.94
Annual Average	3.6	868	8,558	80.76
1952				
January	3.9	1,011	8,134	89.50
February	3.5	898	8,023	80.50
March	4.2	929	8,003	81.75
1st Quarter	4.1	929	8,012	82.00
April	4.1	941	7,548	69.50
May	4.8	1,052	8,487	89.08
June	3.9	882	8,309	86.34
2nd Quarter	4.2	946	8,142	82.77
Average, July, 1948— June, 1952	4.0	903	7,227	73.24

TABLE 25. — FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HOUSING PROJECTS UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE
NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, CANADA,
1950 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Number of Projects for Which Contracts Awarded	Number of Dwellings				Total Expenditures ⁽¹⁾ (\$000)		
		For Which Contracts Awarded	Started	Completed	Under Construction (at End of Period)	Housing	Land Acquisition and Other	Total
1950	1	140	140	—	140	556	23	579
1951								
1st Quarter	—	—	—	8	132	118	46	164
2nd Quarter	1	88	4	76	60	180	—	180
3rd Quarter	—	—	84	56	88	192	—	192
4th Quarter	2	355	103	—	191	455	67	522
Total, 1951	3	443	191	140	—	945	113	1,058
1952								
January	—	—	52	—	243	147	11	158
February	—	—	45	12	276	238	7	245
March	—	—	26	28	274	325	55	380
1st Quarter	—	—	123	40	—	710	73	783
April	1	162	18	28	264	172	—1	171
May	4	215	53	20	297	278	4	282
June	—	—	237	17	517	238	11	249
2nd Quarter	5	377	308	65	—	688	14	702
Total, 1950 — June, 1952	9	960	762	245	—	2,899	223	3,122

(1) Covers both Federal and provincial government shares. Data on housing include expenditures on the housing portion of combined housing and land assembly projects. For projects involved see p. 120.

TABLE 26.— FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROJECTS UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944,
CANADA, 1950 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Progress of Land Assembly Projects								Total ⁽³⁾ Expenditure (\$000)	
	Started ⁽¹⁾			Improvements Completed				Under Construction (At End of Period)		
	Number of Projects	Number of Lots	Number of Acres	Number of Projects	Number of Lots			Number of Projects		Number of Lots
					Completed	Sold ⁽²⁾	Unsold (At End of Period)			
1950										
1st Quarter	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd Quarter	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd Quarter	1	819	224	-	-	-	-	1	819	53
4th Quarter	3	1,263	368	-	-	-	-	4	2,082	228
Total, 1950	4	2,082	592	-	-	-	-	-	-	281
1951										
1st Quarter	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,082	146
2nd Quarter	0	-	-	-	325	-	-	4	1,757	151
3rd Quarter	0	-	-	-	135	77	383	4	1,622	463
4th Quarter	0	-	-	-	-	98	285	4	1,622	841
Total, 1951	0	-	-	-	460	175	-	-	-	1,601
1952										
1st Quarter	2	809	207	-	60	52	293	6	2,431	154
2nd Quarter	0	-	-	-	84	113	180	6	2,318	326

(1) Includes Ottawa, Windsor, St. Thomas and London, Ontario, for 1950 and St. John's, Newfoundland and Trail, British Columbia, for 1952.

(2) Includes acceptances of offers to purchase.

(3) Includes outlay on land improvement portion of combined land assembly and housing projects.

TABLE 27.— LAND ASSEMBLY PROJECTS UNDER SECTION 11B OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944,
CANADA, 1947 — JUNE, 1952.

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Period	Progress of Land Assembly Projects									Total Expenditure (\$000)
	Started			Improvements Completed				Under Construction (At End of Period)		
	Number of Projects	Number of Lots	Number of Acres	Number of Projects	Number of Lots			Number of Projects	Number of Lots	
					Completed	Sold or Optioned	Not Optioned or Sold (At End of Period)			
1947	4	910	199	—	—	—	—	4	910	—
1948	1	91	11	—	—	—	—	5	1,001	—
1949	1	534	150	—	872	872	663	6	663	1,141.0 ⁽¹⁾
1950	1	417	90	3 ⁽²⁾	1,080 ⁽²⁾	638	452	4 ⁽²⁾	452	392.1
1951										
1st Quarter	—	—	—	—	—	92	350 ⁽²⁾	3	350 ⁽²⁾	60.3
2nd Quarter	—	—	—	—	—	66	284 ⁽²⁾	3	284 ⁽²⁾	33.7
3rd Quarter	—	—	—	—	—	51	233 ⁽²⁾	3	233 ⁽²⁾	239.3
4th Quarter	—	—	—	—	—	14	219 ⁽²⁾	3	219 ⁽²⁾	196.9
Total, 1951	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	530.2
1952										
1st Quarter	—	—	—	—	—	3	216 ⁽²⁾	3	216 ⁽²⁾	6.4
2nd Quarter	—	—	—	1	—	4	212	2	212	40.8

(1) Includes expenditures made in 1947 and 1948.

(2) Revised.

TABLE 28.— VETERANS' RENTAL HOUSING PROJECTS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION,⁽¹⁾ NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS STARTED, COMPLETED, AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND EXPENDITURE, CANADA, 1941 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Number of Dwellings			Expenditure (\$000)			
	Started	Completed	Under Construction (At End of Period)	Housing	Supplementary Buildings	Land, Improvements and Other Outlay	Total
1941—1945 ⁽²⁾	23,704	18,774	4,930	60,941	13,779	16,671	91,391
1946	6,133	6,997	4,066	34,314	47	2,179	36,540
1947	6,709	5,421	5,354	26,701	21	1,893	28,615
1948	8,199	6,934	6,619	49,180	39	4,165	53,384
1949	4,916	7,804	3,731	38,635	160 ⁽³⁾	3,978 ⁽⁴⁾	42,773
1950	1,023	3,841	913	12,945	0	3,199 ⁽⁴⁾	16,144
1951							
January	0	86	827	—175	0	41	—134
February	0	84	743	481	0	65	546
March	0	122	621	353	0	71	424
1st Quarter	0	292	—	659	0	177	836
April	0	73	548	116	0	30	146
May	0	47	501	223	0	108	331
June	0	63	438	148	0	188	336
2nd Quarter	0	183	—	487	0	326	813
July	0	20	418	156	0	196	352
August	0	38	390	235	0	314	549
September	0	50	330	138	0	269	407
3rd Quarter	0	108	—	529	0	779	1,308
October	0	48	282	278	0	279	557
November	0	44	246	175	0	269	444
December	8	32	214	267	0	152	419
4th Quarter	8	124	—	720	0	700	1,420
Total, 1951	8	707	—	2,395	0	1,982 ⁽⁴⁾	4,377
1952							
January	42	84	172	61	0	29	90
February	168	79	161	107	0	13	120
March	76	28	209	237	0	27	264
1st Quarter	286	191	—	405	0	69	474
April	95	0	304	314	0	24	338
May	28	10	322	364	0	71	435
June	54	12	364	308	0	112	420
2nd Quarter	177	22	—	986	0	207	1,193
Total, April, 1941 — June, 1952	51,115	50,691	—	226,502	14,046	34,343	274,891

(1) Operations during 1941–1947 conducted by Wartime Housing Limited.

(2) Covers war workers' housing built between April, 1941 and December 31, 1945.

(3) Covers expenditures on 200 garages not shown as supplementary buildings in Table 29 (see p. 59).

(4) Excluding \$1,255,000 expended in 1949, \$1,148,000 expended in 1950 and \$740,367 expended in 1951 recoverable from municipalities.

TABLE 29.— VETERANS' RENTAL HOUSING PROJECTS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION,⁽¹⁾ CONSTRUCTION UNDER CONTRACT, BY UNITS, CANADA, 1945 — JULY, 1952.

As at Date of Reporting Closest to End of Month	Construction Under Contract		
	Number		Supplementary Buildings
	Projects	Dwellings	
1945—March.....	11	558	4
June.....	7	602	4
September.....	37	4,276	1
December.....	60	5,524	1
1946—March.....	59	5,288	1
June.....	83	5,675	0
September.....	78	5,513	5
December.....	80	4,660	9
1947—March.....	72	2,873	6
June.....	61	3,451	6
September.....	87	6,332	7
December.....	98	6,486	7
1948—March.....	88	4,698	8
June.....	90	6,410	4
September.....	107	8,442	0
December.....	104	7,745	0
1949—March.....	84	5,940	4
June.....	48	4,028	4
September.....	65	4,677	4
December.....	51	4,077	1
1950—March.....	37	3,081	1
June.....	45	2,264	1
September.....	30	1,282	0
December.....	10	913	0
1951—March.....	9	621	0
June.....	4	438	0
September.....	3	330	0
December.....	4	314	0
1952—January.....	4	288	0
February.....	8	371	0
March.....	8	343	0
April.....	8	343	0
May.....	9	433	0
June.....	10	512	0
July ⁽²⁾	9	595	0

(1) Operations during 1945–1947 conducted by Wartime Housing Limited.

(2) Number of municipalities in which projects were in progress at July, 1952, total 3.

TABLE 30.— VETERANS' RENTAL HOUSING PROJECTS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION, DWELLINGS UNDER CONTRACT, BY TWENTY-THREE STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION, CANADA, JUNE, 1949 — JUNE, 1952.

Item	Stage of Construction Yet to be Completed	Number of Dwellings			
		June, 1949	June, 1950	June, 1951	June, 1952
1.	Excavation.....	870	78	0	148
2.	Foundation.....	1,237	412	0	160
3.	Water and Sewer under Building.....	1,673	943	12	276
4.	Framing.....	1,768	749	28	239
5.	Doors, frames and window sash.....	1,946	887	16	312
6.	Chimneys.....	2,049	1,080	0	273
7.	Roofs shingled.....	2,025	899	32	304
8.	Plumbing roughed in.....	1,956	892	41	341
9.	Wiring roughed in.....	2,248	947	26	335
10.	Insulation.....	2,339	989	30	380
11.	Wall and ceiling board and taping....	2,474	1,154	44	429
12.	Finished flooring laid.....	2,758	1,182	182	503
13.	Exterior finish, including siding and trim.....	2,241	1,065	70	396
14.	Porches.....	2,382	1,156	242	414
15.	Interior trim.....	2,832	1,214	219	436
16.	Interior painting.....	3,369	1,673	292	504
17.	Hardware.....	3,191	1,703	344	511
18.	Plumbing fixtures.....	3,299	1,633	255	497
19.	Electrical work complete.....	3,385	1,754	311	507
20.	Exterior painting.....	4,548	2,857	477	503
21.	Water and sewer to main.....	1,784	993	0	299
22.	Electrical services connected.....	3,509	1,806	406	503
23.	Final inspection.....	3,881	2,264	438	512

TABLE 31.— PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS UNDER CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION,
NUMBER OF RENTAL UNITS UNDER ADMINISTRATION, AND PER CENT VACANT,
BY TYPE OF UNIT, CANADA, 1947 — JULY, 1952.

As at End of Month	Units in New Structures						Home Conversion Plan		All Units	
	Single Units		Multiple Units		Total		Number of Units	Per cent Vacant	Number of Units	Per cent Vacant
	Number of Units	Per cent Vacant	Number of Units	Per cent Vacant	Number of Units	Per cent Vacant				
1947										
June	28,074	.5	42	—	28,116	.5	2,098	—	30,214	.5
December	30,392	.6	799	.1	31,191	.6	2,079	—	33,270	.5
1948										
June	33,260	.8	1,142	—	34,402	.7	2,013	—	36,415	.7
December	33,900	.3	1,388	.1	35,288	.3	1,827	—	37,115	.3
1949										
June	37,461	.6	1,642	.7	39,103	.6	1,512	.9	40,615	.7
December	38,367	.4	1,768	.3	40,135	.4	1,213	.8	41,348	.4
1950										
June	38,667	.4	1,768	.7	40,435	.1	975	3.1	41,410	.4
December	36,002	.6	1,767	.5	37,769	.7	745	.9	38,514	.6
1951										
March	33,548	.6	1,762	.9	35,310	.6	535	.2	35,845	.7
June	28,649	.5	1,760	1.1	30,409	.5	453	.6	30,862	.5
September	24,440	.5	1,760	.9	26,200	.5	300	1.3	26,500	.5
December	22,689	.5	1,760	.3	24,449	.5	225	—	24,674	.4
1952										
January	22,418	.5	1,760	.3	24,178	.5	165	.6	24,343	.5
February	22,101	.4	1,760	.3	23,861	.4	156	1.2	24,017	.4
March	21,792	.4	1,760	.3	23,552	.4	93	—	23,645	.4
April	21,330	.3	1,760	.3	23,090	.4	75	1.3	23,165	.4
May	20,656	.4	1,760	.7	22,416	.5	46	—	22,462	.4
June	20,034	.3	1,763	.7	21,797	.3	34	—	21,831	.3
July	19,663	.3	1,763	.9	21,426	.4	23	—	21,449	.4

TABLE 32.—ARMED SERVICE MARRIED QUARTERS, CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION, ⁽¹⁾ NUMBER OF DWELLINGS STARTED, COMPLETED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES, CANADA, 1949 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Number of Dwellings ⁽²⁾			Actual Expenditures ⁽²⁾ (\$000)		
	Started	Completed	Under Construction (At End of Period)	Housing	Land, Improvements and Other Outlay	Total
1949	2,786	20	2,744 ⁽³⁾	10,513	1,272	11,785
1950	3,436	2,578	3,624 ⁽³⁾	25,626	4,503	30,129
1951						
January	9	289	3,344	160	188	348
February	—	273	3,071	2,657	294	2,951
March	4	242	2,833	3,709	351	4,060
1st Quarter	13	804	—	6,526	833	7,359
April	114	158	2,789	11	2	13
May	351	184	2,956	2,149	157	2,306
June	190	181	2,965	2,598	278	2,876
2nd Quarter	655	523	—	4,758	437	5,195
July	218	176	3,007	2,884	419	3,303
August	243	250	3,000	2,302	400	2,702
September	89	258	2,831	1,738	405	2,143
3rd Quarter	550	684	—	6,924	1,224	8,148
October	119	187	2,763	2,725	484	3,209
November	29	231	2,561	1,815	643	2,458
December	66	210	2,417	3,366	841	4,207
4th Quarter	214	628	—	7,906	1,968	9,874
Total, 1951	1,432	2,639	—	26,114	4,462	30,576
1952						
January	110 ⁽³⁾	420 ⁽³⁾	2,107 ⁽³⁾	302	160	462
February	115 ⁽³⁾	391	1,831 ⁽³⁾	1,455	259	1,714
March	134 ⁽³⁾	231 ⁽³⁾	1,734 ⁽³⁾	3,253	389	3,642
1st Quarter	359 ⁽³⁾	1,042 ⁽³⁾	—	5,010	808	5,818
April	216	241	1,709	364	21	385
May	413	240	1,882	1,467	235	1,702
June	246	87	2,041	1,609	369	1,978
2nd Quarter	875	568	—	3,440	625	4,065

(1) The construction operations in respect to the 1949 program of Armed Service Married Quarters are being conducted by the Construction Division, C.M.H.C. on behalf of the Department of National Defence. For progress of 1947 and 1948 program see Table 33, *Housing in Canada*, First Quarter, 1952, p. 69.

(2) Not shown are 497 units in remote areas, 220 of which were completed in 1950 by the Construction Division, C.M.H.C. and 277 units completed in 1951 by Defence Construction Limited.

(3) Revised.

TABLE 33.— CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SCHOOLS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR WHICH CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED, STARTED AND COMPLETED, AND EXPENDITURES, CANADA, 1950 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Number of Schools				Total Expenditure (\$000)		
	For which Contracts Awarded	Started	Completed	Under Construction (at end of Period)	Schools	Land Acquisition and Other	Total
1950	20	19	—	19	1,665	18	1,683
1951							
1st Quarter	1	2	—	21	1,706	16	1,722
2nd Quarter	—	—	—	21	1,193	12	1,205
3rd Quarter	—	— ⁽¹⁾	4 ⁽¹⁾	17 ⁽¹⁾	1,545	54	1,599
4th Quarter	2	2 ⁽¹⁾	1 ⁽¹⁾	18 ⁽¹⁾	1,205	165	1,370
Total, 1951	3	4 ⁽¹⁾	5 ⁽¹⁾	—	5,649	247	5,896
1952							
1st Quarter	—	—	8 ⁽¹⁾	10 ⁽¹⁾	357	30	387
2nd Quarter	1	—	2	8	104	41	145

(1) Revised.

TABLE 34. —HOUSING OPERATIONS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS BY DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED,
CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1950 — JULY, 1952.

Period	Residential Construction				Other Construction			Total		
	Number of Dwellings			Expen- diture (\$000)	Contracts Awarded		Expen- diture (\$000)	Contracts Awarded ⁽²⁾		Expen- diture (\$000)
	For Which Contracts Awarded	Started	Com- pleted		Number	Amount (\$000)		Number	Amount (\$000)	
Prior to Nov. 1950 ³	315	— ⁽¹⁾	— ⁽¹⁾	3,748	123	37,880	16,452	123	43,380	20,200
Nov.- Dec., 1950	160	— ⁽¹⁾	0	327	26	11,403	944	26	11,454	1,271
Total, 1950	475	—⁽¹⁾	—⁽¹⁾	4,075	149	49,283	17,396	149	54,834	21,471
1951										
January	30	51	—	153	23	6,180	1,978	23	6,649	2,131
February	195	14	—	625	15	2,852	2,223	15	6,779	2,848
March	325	103	—	1,129	8	2,062	2,384	8	7,098	3,513
1st Quarter	550	168	—	1,907	46	11,094	6,585	46	20,526	8,492
April	—	3	—	2,734	22	10,613	3,090	22	10,613	5,824
May	105	67	—	1,351	38	39,254	2,388	38	40,256	3,739
June	—	138	—	948	25	11,743	2,937	25	11,748	3,885
2nd Quarter	105	208	—	5,033	85	61,610	8,415	85	62,617	13,448
July	—	86	—	1,210	36	27,583	6,028	36	27,587	7,238
August	—	54	—	1,002	38	11,274	7,408	38	11,462	8,410
September	4	54	36	1,249	41	7,356	9,101	41	7,409	10,350
3rd Quarter	4	194	36	3,461	115	46,213	22,537	115	46,458	25,998
October	100	70	—	903	56	13,359	10,555	56	13,685	11,458
November	—	67	10	791	43	12,011	11,879	43	12,011	12,670
December	65	71	37	1,044	17	12,590	13,652	17	14,058	14,696
4th Quarter	165	208	47	2,738	116	37,960	36,086	116	39,754	38,824
Total, 1951	824	778⁽⁴⁾	83⁽⁶⁾	13,139	362	156,877	73,623	362	169,355	86,762
1952										
January	—	—	38	805	25	6,941	10,899	25	6,941	11,704
February	—	—	49	277	22	11,287	11,571	22	11,287	11,848 ⁶
March	—	29 ⁽⁶⁾	24	598	43	21,519	12,425	43	21,519	13,023 ⁶
1st Quarter	—	29 ⁽⁶⁾	111	1,680	90	39,747	34,895	90	39,747	36,575 ⁶
April	—	15 ⁽⁶⁾	32	185	28	20,363	15,174	28	20,363	15,359 ⁶
May	40	89	79	685	46	8,172	10,351	46	8,472	11,036
June	—	41	39	702	29	5,401	14,222	29	3,650	14,924
2nd Quarter	40	145	150	1,572	103	33,936	39,747	103	32,485	41,319
July	—	115	31	718	31	17,280	12,290	31	17,280	13,008
Total, November, 1950—July, 1952	1,024	1,067	375	17,436	612	259,243	161,499	612	270,321	178,935

(1) Not yet available.

(2) Data shown are net of cancellations, reinstatements and adjustments.

(3) Data represent number and value of contracts taken over from Canadian Commercial Corporation.

(4) Includes 374 units started in defence projects which are in addition to starts shown in Table 21, *Annual Report, 1951*, C.M.H.C. p. 87.

The remaining 404 units were started in remote areas.

(5) Represents units completed in remote areas, 20 of which were in Manitoba and 63 in the Yukon. Excluded are 277 units completed in remote areas as shown in Table 33, *Housing in Canada*, First Quarter, 1952, p. 69.

(6) Revised.

TABLE 35. — HOUSING OPERATIONS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION,
NUMBER OF CONTRACTS AWARDED AND DWELLINGS FOR WHICH CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED, NUMBER OF DWELLINGS
STARTED, COMPLETED, AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND EXPENDITURES, CANADA, 1951 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Contracts Awarded		Number of Dwellings			Expenditures (\$'000)		
	Number	Number of Dwellings	Started	Completed	Under Construction (At end of Period)	Construction	Land and Other Outlay	Total
1951								
1st Quarter.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Quarter.....	1	65	15	—	15	—	—	—
3rd Quarter.....	2	65	65	—	80	—	—	—
4th Quarter.....	—	—	11	32	59	535	49	584
Total, 1951.....	3	130	91	32	—	535	49	584
1952								
1st Quarter.....	—	—	22	16	65	571	2	573
2nd Quarter.....	—	—	17	6	76	193	2	195

TABLE 36.— CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS UNDER THE VETERANS' LAND ACT, 1942,
NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS STARTED, COMPLETED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND
EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1943 — JUNE, 1952.

Type of Project	Number of Dwellings			Expenditure of Dwellings Completed, Current Construction, Repairs and Other Services ⁽¹⁾ (\$000)
	Started	Completed	Under Construction (At End of Period)	
1. Small Holdings Sub-Division Projects: Sept. 1943 — Dec. 1950	2,673	2,673	--	23,042
1951	--	--	--	122
1st Half	--	--	--	--
2nd Half	--	--	--	--
Total, 1951	--	--	--	122
1952	--	--	--	22
1st Half	--	--	--	--
2. Small Holdings Individual Projects: Sept., 1943 — Dec., 1950	8,280	5,987	2,293	43,257
1951	520	878	1,935	3,881
1st Half	973	925	1,983	5,372
2nd Half	--	--	--	--
Total, 1951	1,493	1,803	--	9,253
1952	--	--	--	--
1st Half	307	800	1,490	2,745
3. Full-Time Farming Projects: Sept., 1943 — Dec., 1950	1,090	863	227	6,186
1951	52	69	210	462
1st Half	151	112	249	711
2nd Half	--	--	--	--
Total, 1951	203	181	--	1,053
1952	--	--	--	--
1st Half	16	59	419	203
4. Other Projects: Sept., 1943 — Dec., 1950	1,392	1,827	265	4,645
1951	63	78	250	214
1st Half	86	103	233	316
2nd Half	--	--	--	--
Total, 1951	149	181	--	530
1952	--	--	--	--
1st Half	46	40	239	140
5. All Projects: Sept., 1943 — Dec., 1950	13,445	10,650	2,785	77,130
1951	635	1,025	2,395	4,679
1st Half	1,210	1,140	2,465	12,457
2nd Half	--	--	--	--
Total, 1951	1,845	2,165	--	17,136
1952	--	--	--	--
1st Half	369	899	1,935	3,110

(1) See p. 121.

TABLE 37.—LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE CANADIAN FARM LOAN ACT, 1927, CANADA,
1929 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Residential Construction				Other Purposes		Total	
	New Structures		Alteration and Improvement of Existing Structures					
	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$000)	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$000)	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$000)	Number of Loans ⁽¹⁾	Amount of Loans (\$000)
May 1, 1929— Mar. 31, 1945	— ⁽²⁾	— ⁽²⁾	— ⁽²⁾	— ⁽²⁾	— ⁽²⁾	— ⁽²⁾	26,832	54,694
1945 ⁽³⁾	53	48	25	10	794	1,973	804	2,031
1946	57	49	49	25	1,299	3,311	1,309	3,386
1947	57	58	49	18	1,222	3,191	1,227	3,267
1948	62	85	145	66	1,813	4,663	1,828	4,814
1949	86	148	162	73	1,958	5,158	1,989	5,379
1950	71	123	161	62	1,884	4,763	1,905	4,948
1951								
January	5	7	13	4	154	406	156	418
February	2	7	2	1	48	135	48	142
March	1	2	1	0	16	40	16	42
1st Quarter	8	16	16	5	218	581	220	602
April	1	2	4	2	28	89	28	93
May	6	17	3	2	81	231	83	250
June	6	14	10	6	167	512	170	532
2nd Quarter	13	33	17	10	276	832	281	875
July	9	24	16	5	221	612	223	640
August	18	31	12	9	184	511	190	551
September	5	11	8	6	121	327	123	344
3rd Quarter	32	66	36	20	526	1,450	536	1,535
October	5	7	10	4	173	492	173	503
November	4	9	6	2	192	550	193	561
December	2	5	4	2	129	381	129	388
4th Quarter	11	21	20	8	494	1,423	495	1,452
Total, 1951	64	136	89	43	1,514	4,286	1,532	4,464
1952								
January	1	3	1	2	81	239	83	245
February	0	0	1	2	41	123	41	125
March	1	4	0	0	34	97	35	101
1st Quarter	2	7	2	4	156	459	159	471
April	1	5	1	2	32	101	34	107
May	4	15	13	15	122	404	127	434
June	3	9	20	11	199	595	201	616
2nd Quarter	8	29	34	28	353	1,100	362	1,157
Total, 1929 — June, 1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,947	84,611

(1) Because the amount loaned on a single mortgage may be applied for several purposes, the number of loans referred to in the total column has reference to the number of applications approved and consequently is at variance with a total of the number of loans shown in the other three columns.

(2) Not available.

(3) Covers period April 1 to December 31.

TABLE 38.— LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1944,
CANADA, MARCH, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Residential Construction				Other Purposes		Total	
	New Structures		Alteration and Improvement of Existing Structures					
	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$000)	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$000)	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$000)	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$000)
1945 ⁽¹⁾	232	259	246	145	3,833	2,978	4,311	3,382
1946	375	408	351	237	12,304	9,235	13,030	9,880
1947	387	488	448	333	21,211	17,340	22,046	18,160
1948	328	448	524	434	29,579	28,449	30,431	29,331
1949	434	637	904	791	43,447	44,459	44,785	45,887
1950 ⁽²⁾	511	798	967	850	57,495	61,769	58,973	63,417
1951								
January	32	52	28	35	811	904	871	991
February	17	39	28	26	2,831	3,386	2,876	3,451
March	54	85	103	93	5,003	5,143	5,160	5,321
1st Quarter	103	176	159	154	8,645	9,433	8,907	9,763
April ⁽²⁾	49	73	93	91	8,403	8,687	8,539	8,851
May ⁽²⁾	65	103	119	120	9,814	9,883	9,993	10,106
June ⁽²⁾	103	171	168	166	6,429	6,350	6,711	6,687
2nd Quarter ²	217	347	380	377	24,646	24,920	25,243	25,644
July	90	137	157	140	5,982	6,477	6,229	6,754
August	62	100	117	120	11,180	14,046	11,359	14,266
September	27	43	77	78	8,331	11,115	8,435	11,236
3rd Quarter	179	280	351	338	25,493	31,638	26,023	32,256
October	42	69	87	77	6,715	8,446	6,844	8,592
November	25	37	95	79	4,668	5,328	4,788	5,444
December	21	35	83	72	3,175	3,554	3,279	3,661
4th Quarter	88	141	265	228	14,558	17,328	14,911	17,697
Total, 1951	587	944	1,155	1,097	73,342	83,319	75,084	85,360
1952								
January	11	20	52	49	2,871	3,401	2,934	3,470
February	24	36	50	44	3,573	4,140	3,647	4,220
March	12	22	77	80	5,208	5,837	5,297	5,939
1st Quarter	47	78	179	173	11,652	13,378	11,878	13,629
April	51	83	93	103	11,503	12,270	11,647	12,456
May	60	109	144	137	8,597	9,190	8,801	9,436
June	88	143	177	174	6,046	6,498	6,311	6,815
2nd Quarter	199	335	414	414	26,146	27,958	26,759	28,707
Total, 1945 — June, 1952	3,100	4,395	5,188	4,474	279,009	288,885	287,297	297,753

(1) Covers period March 1 to December 31.

(2) Estimated.

TABLE 39. — OPERATIONS UNDER THE QUEBEC HOUSING ACT,⁽¹⁾ NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF LOANS APPROVED, NUMBER OF DWELLINGS INVOLVED, AND PROVINCIAL COMMITMENTS, JANUARY, 1948 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Loans Approved		Provincial Commitment		Number of Dwellings
	Number	Amount (\$000)	Total (\$000)	Average per Loan \$	
January, 1948 — December, 1949	2,175	11,546	3,554	1,634	2,527
1950	4,184	25,494	7,783	1,860	4,912
1951					
January	283	1,753	512	1,809	329
February	281	2,046	622	2,213	446
March	1,168	8,308	2,610	2,235	1,335
1st Quarter	1,732	12,107	3,744	2,162	2,110
April	280	2,019	578	2,064	419
May	590	4,249	1,121	1,900	725
June	377	2,873	978	2,593	467
2nd Quarter	1,247	9,141	2,677	2,146	1,611
July	281	2,164	671	2,389	344
August	387	2,806	824	2,129	483
September	170	1,252	380	2,234	203
3rd Quarter	838	6,222	1,875	2,237	1,030
October	253	1,314	323	1,278	293
November	551	3,689	1,106	2,007	661
December	618	4,860	1,510	2,442	732
4th Quarter	1,422	9,863	2,939	2,067	1,686
Total, 1951	5,239	37,333	11,235	2,144	6,437
1952					
January	397	2,905	837	2,108	461
February	625	4,351	1,402	2,243	723
March	1,365	9,399	2,882	2,111	1,522
1st Quarter	2,387	16,655	5,121	2,145	2,706
April	231	1,595	437	1,894	271
May	255	1,695	442	1,733	304
June	197	1,253	330	1,676	230
2nd Quarter	683	4,543	1,209	1,768	805
Total, January, 1948 — June, 1952	14,668	95,571	28,902	1,970	17,387

(1) An Act to Improve Housing Conditions, Chapter 6, 12 George VI, *Statutes of the Province of Quebec*, as amended.

SECTION 4
REAL ESTATE LENDING

TABLE 40.— GROSS MORTGAGE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE APPROVED BY LENDING INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE OF LOAN,
CANADA, 1947 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Non-Farm Residential Real Estate						Non-Farm Other Real Estate				Farms		Total	
	New Construction			Existing Property			New Construction		Existing Property		Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$'000)	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$'000)
	Number of Loans	Number of Dwellings	Amount of Loans (\$'000)	Number of Loans	Number of Dwellings	Amount of Loans (\$'000)	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$'000)	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (\$'000)				
1947	20,264	26,411 ⁽¹⁾	109,167	22,515	34,413	88,083	1,126	28,487	1,609	37,782	1,704	7,254	47,218	270,773
1948	29,635	37,436	173,604	24,539	38,320	98,878	1,213	35,279	1,961	45,087	1,738	7,275	59,086	360,123
1949	34,207	43,025	212,178	23,549	35,554	96,992	1,042	36,912	1,578	40,451	1,579	6,916	61,955	393,446
1950	45,824	55,358	310,157	25,825	37,844 ²	116,152	1,023	47,617	1,728	42,335	1,550	7,068	75,950	523,326
1951														
1st Quarter	9,140	11,413	69,121	6,196	9,535	30,529	280	13,140	412	13,714	368	2,033	16,396	128,537
2nd Quarter	10,059	12,329	77,724	7,011	10,032	35,107	227	10,995	420	10,571	426	2,208	18,143	136,605
3rd Quarter	6,569	8,258	49,118	5,572	7,453	24,041	157	5,642	334	6,472	224	936	12,856	86,209
4th Quarter	4,935	6,510	40,948	4,451	6,472	22,293	136	4,998	267	10,107	315	1,622	10,104	79,968
Total, 1951	30,703	38,510	236,911	23,230	33,492	111,970	800	34,775	1,433	40,864	1,333	6,799	57,499	431,319
1952														
January	1,750	2,344	13,629	1,317	1,765	6,516	33	1,224	111	2,724	79	307	3,290	24,400
February	1,638	2,714	15,983	1,577	2,276	7,184	52	1,968	141	4,955	96	570	3,504	30,660
March	2,571	3,499	23,221	1,713	2,616	8,883	44	2,118	119	2,875	125	838	4,572	37,935
1st Quarter	5,959	8,557	52,833	4,607	6,657	22,583	129	5,310	371	10,554	300	1,715	11,366	92,995
April	2,714	3,589	23,947	2,132	3,020	10,492	62	3,423	107	1,881	135	730	5,150	40,473
May	3,788	5,024	34,962	2,174	3,404	11,967	62	3,905	139	3,766	118	619	6,281	55,219
June	3,009	3,819	25,941	2,151	2,889	10,130	55	3,112	125	4,432	114	529	5,454	44,144
2nd Quarter	9,511	12,432	84,850	6,457	9,313	32,589	179	10,440	371	10,079	367	1,878	16,885	139,836

(1) The figure shown here is slightly larger than the sum of the number of loans for single units and the number of multiple units shown in Table 41 because in two instances some loans covered several single dwellings (see footnotes 1, page 71, and 3, page 72, of Table 41).

(2) Revised.

TABLE 41.— GROSS MORTGAGE LOANS APPROVED ON NEW NON-FARM HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, BY TYPE OF LENDING INSTITUTION,
AND BY TYPE OF DWELLING, CANADA, 1947 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Life Insurance Companies					Trust Companies					Loan Companies				
	Single Units		Multiple Units			Single Units		Multiple Units			Single Units		Multiple Units		
	Number of Loans	Amount (\$000)	Number of Loans	Number of Units	Amount (\$000)	Number of Loans	Amount (\$000)	Number of Loans	Number of Units	Amount (\$000)	Number of Loans	Amount (\$000)	Number of Loans	Number of Units	Amount (\$000)
1947	14,365 ⁽¹⁾	67,724	1,301	6,055	20,463	893	3,093	129	412	860	2,973	11,657	340	1,214	3,300
1948	20,912	108,562	2,103	8,149	32,355	1,643	7,802	112	409	922	3,762	15,322	450	1,432	3,484
1949	24,311	136,737	1,959	8,865	36,435	1,836	8,982	81	258	755	4,504	19,235	515	1,583	3,577
1950	35,516	223,003	2,538	10,311	46,165	1,347	6,892	179	491	1,362	4,870	22,819	643	1,895	5,534
1951															
1st Quarter	7,375	49,196	563	2,569	12,916	257	1,575	37	102	274	766	4,085	84	255	714
2nd Quarter	7,955	56,732	572	2,460	11,853	371	2,515	44	118	316	912	4,735	99	282	697
3rd Quarter	4,988	34,780	402	1,669	7,615	242	1,388	41	91	260	623	3,062	90	318	674
4th Quarter	3,832	28,622	365	1,775	8,611	193	954	22	39	149	424	1,896	53	161	285
Total, 1951	24,150	169,330	1,902	8,473	40,995	1,063	6,432	144	350	999	2,725	13,778	326	1,016	2,370
1952															
January	1,409	9,404	122	641	3,102	39	188	10	35	89	129	537	25	64	209
February	1,213	9,660	106	1,051	4,505	46	244	6	17	42	210	1,069	40	144	275
March	2,032	15,861	131	982	4,939	70	474	2	8	20	268	1,441	45	118	318
1st Quarter	4,654	34,925	359	2,674	12,546	155	906	18	60	151	607	3,047	110	326	802
April	2,142	17,022	117	704	3,047	97	669	9	23	77	292	2,024	49	323	1,064
May	3,084	25,049	200	1,314	6,903	71	455	17	38	129	367	2,018	44	145	388
June	2,316	18,617	151	778	4,013	68	430	8	20	99	357	1,882	51	203	457
2nd Quarter	7,542	60,688	468	2,796	13,963	236	1,554	34	81	305	1,016	5,924	144	671	1,909

(1) Includes one loan approved for 2 single units and one for 21 single units.

TABLE 41.— GROSS MORTGAGE LOANS APPROVED ON NEW NON-FARM HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, BY TYPE OF LENDING INSTITUTION,
AND BY TYPE OF DWELLING, CANADA, 1947 — JUNE, 1952 — *Concluded*.

Period	Fraternal Societies ⁽¹⁾					Fire Insurance Companies					All Lending Institutions ⁽²⁾				
	Single Units		Multiple Units			Single Units		Multiple Units			Single Units		Multiple Units		
	Number of Loans	Amount (\$000)	Number of Loans	Number of Units	Amount (\$000)	Number of Loans	Amount (\$000)	Number of Loans	Number of Units	Amount (\$000)	Number of Loans	Amount (\$000)	Number of Loans	Number of Units	Amount (\$000)
1947	103	549	143	355	1,313	2	37	15	39	171	18,336 ⁽³⁾	83,060	1,928	8,075	26,107
1948	380	2,134	256	684	2,757	4	26	13	61	240	26,701	133,846	2,943	10,735	39,758
1949	658	3,768	284	881	2,255	38	183	21	91	250	31,347	168,905	2,860	11,678	43,273
1950	545	3,065	161	348	1,156	18	101	7	17	60	42,296	255,880	3,528	13,062	54,277
1951															
1st Quarter	34	204	24	55	155	—	—	—	—	—	8,432	55,060	708	2,981	14,060
2nd Quarter	39	245	64	189	615	3	15	—	—	—	9,280	64,242	779	3,049	13,482
3rd Quarter	129	807	53	197	523	1	8	—	—	—	5,983	40,045	586	2,275	9,073
4th Quarter	20	130	26	66	305	—	—	—	—	—	4,469	31,602	466	2,041	9,347
Total, 1951	222	1,386	167	507	1,598	4	23	—	—	—	28,164	190,949	2,539	10,346	45,962
1952															
January	12	67	4	15	33	—	—	—	—	—	1,589	10,196	161	755	3,433
February	9	55	8	24	133	—	—	—	—	—	1,478	11,028	160	1,236	4,955
March	16	111	7	5	57	—	—	—	—	—	2,386	17,887	185	1,113	5,334
1st Quarter	37	233	19	44	223	—	—	—	—	—	5,453	39,111	506	3,104	13,722
April	8	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,539	19,758	175	1,050	4,188
May	4	16	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	3,527	27,542	261	1,497	7,420
June	13	47	12	26	104	28	243	5	10	49	2,782	21,221	227	1,037	4,722
2nd Quarter	25	107	12	26	104	29	247	5	10	49	8,848	68,521	663	3,584	16,330

(1) Including mutual benefit societies and pension fund associations.

(2) The sum total of lending operations on single and multiple units by all lending institutions is shown in column 2 to 4 of Table 40.

(3) Includes one loan approved for 2 single units and one for 21 single units.

TABLE 42.— NUMBER OF MORTGAGES REGISTERED AND DISCHARGED,
GREATER TORONTO AREA AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Mortgages Registered		Mortgages Discharged	
	Greater Toronto	Ontario	Greater Toronto	Ontario
1945	17,638	52,517	17,667	57,539
1946	22,289	69,048	21,770	66,341
1947	24,095	73,543	22,485	64,744
1948	29,527	86,754	23,301	66,067
1949	39,093	104,403	25,483	68,336
1950				
1st Quarter	8,148	21,492	5,956	16,021
2nd Quarter	10,977	28,954	7,167	19,277
3rd Quarter	11,370	29,991	6,763	18,191
4th Quarter	11,275	29,740	7,403	19,911
Total, 1950	41,770	110,177	27,289	73,400
1951				
1st Quarter	8,792	23,173	6,373	17,220
2nd Quarter	12,510	32,947	8,028	21,677
3rd Quarter	10,360	27,305	6,659	17,751
4th Quarter	9,983	26,312	6,871	18,762
Total, 1951	41,645	109,737	27,931	75,410
1952				
1st Quarter	8,278	— ⁽¹⁾	6,418	— ⁽¹⁾
2nd Quarter	11,956	— ⁽¹⁾	8,067	— ⁽¹⁾

(1) Not yet available.

SECTION 5
BUILDING MATERIALS

TABLE 43.—INDEXES OF PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, BY LUMBER,
OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, AND TOTAL, AND INDEX OF DOMESTIC
DISAPPEARANCE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS EXCLUDING
LUMBER, CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(1939 = 100)

Period	Production			Domestic Disappearance
	Lumber	Other Construction Materials	Total	
1945	114.0	147.6	122.1	144.3
1946	128.4	174.4	139.6	170.7
1947	134.9	209.7	153.6	198.6
1948	134.2	236.3	158.2	227.4
1949	133.4	262.5	168.0	269.5
1950	152.3	272.8	182.0	295.0
1951 ⁽¹⁾				
January	132.2	286.3	170.4	288.3
February	146.6	268.3	176.7	272.9
March	153.9	293.1	188.3	316.6
April	122.9	300.3	166.9	324.5
May	182.3	322.1	216.8	349.9
June	248.3	304.9	261.9	326.3
July	228.1	285.3	241.9	299.2
August	210.7	305.1	233.8	325.5
September	167.7	286.5	197.0	300.0
October	145.0	259.1	173.2	259.3
November	102.9	217.6	131.0	228.9
December	96.1	157.2	111.2	141.6
Annual Average	161.4	273.8	189.1	286.1
1952 ⁽¹⁾				
January	126.7	172.7	137.9	175.7
February	147.9	185.4	157.0	188.1
March	163.8	188.1	169.5	197.8
April	118.9	194.7	137.5	224.7
May	181.5	202.6	186.4	275.4
June	196.3	202.2	197.6	236.0

(1) Preliminary.

TABLE 44. — PRODUCTION OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(In Units Specified)

Period	Lumber and Lumber Products			Gypsum Products		
	Sawn Lumber ⁽¹⁾	Hardwood Flooring ⁽²⁾	Wood Fibre Building Board	Gypsum Wallboard	Gypsum Lath	Gypsum Plaster ⁽¹⁾
	Millions of Ft. B.M.	Thousands of Sq. Ft.	Millions of Sq. Ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ "B.	Millions of Sq. Ft.	Millions of Sq. Ft.	Thousands of Tons
1945	4,514.2	—	164.7	134.0	59.9	67.1
1946	5,083.3	41,318	161.8	203.4	75.0	97.3
1947	5,877.9	52,250	203.1	213.7	111.1	119.7
1948	5,908.8	66,007	220.7	237.7	153.0	137.1
1949	5,915.4	79,500	227.7	230.6	174.0	160.8
1950	6,495.0	87,800	227.3	227.4	218.9	168.5
1951						
January	461.3	6,450	23.8	20.1	20.8	14.7
February	509.8	7,144	22.6	18.8	21.6	12.8
March	538.9	8,056	26.0	20.6	20.4	15.4
1st Quarter	1,510.0	21,650	72.4	59.5	62.8	42.9
April	419.8	6,861	24.5	20.1	21.6	15.5
May	636.9	6,570	26.0	19.0	20.1	15.7
June	813.3	6,437	22.9	19.2	22.3	16.0
2nd Quarter	1,870.0	19,868	73.4	58.3	64.0	47.2
July	747.3	7,364	24.5	12.5	15.8	12.4
August	696.3	7,479	27.0	23.7	19.4	16.2
September	554.3	8,629	24.4	21.0	16.1	14.2
3rd Quarter	1,997.9	23,472	75.9	57.2	51.3	42.8
October	479.3	8,206	27.4	18.9	17.7	16.0
November	360.4	6,107	24.7	20.0	15.1	13.7
December	317.7	5,197	18.6	16.3	12.3	7.6
4th Quarter	1,157.4	19,510	70.7	55.2	45.1	37.3
Total, 1951	6,535.3	84,500	292.4	230.2	223.2	170.2
1952						
January	418.8	4,900 ⁽³⁾	21.3	17.2	17.2	14.1
February	488.9	4,550 ⁽³⁾	21.1	16.0	15.5	16.1
March	541.5	4,350 ⁽³⁾	23.3	21.0	14.2	18.5
1st Quarter	1,449.2	13,800 ⁽³⁾	65.7	54.2	46.9	48.7
April	392.9	4,750	21.1	18.5	12.3	18.4
May	599.7	4,600	16.2	17.5	13.8	19.7
June	649.0	4,850	20.1	17.9	17.1	19.1
2nd Quarter	1,641.6	14,200	57.4	53.9	43.2	57.2

(1) Data for 1950 and 1951 are estimated (see p. 123).

(2) Data for 1945 are not available (see p. 123).

(3) Revised.

TABLE 44. — PRODUCTION OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952 — *Continued*.
(In Units Specified)

Period	Plumbing and Heating Equipment					Builders' ⁽¹⁾ Hardware
	Warm Air Furnaces	Domestic Heating Boilers	Cast-Iron Radiators	Hot Water Storage Tanks	Electric Hot Water Tank Heaters	
	Thousands of Units	Thousands of Units	Thousands of Sq. Ft.	Thousands of Units	Thousands of Units	(\$000)
1945	35.2	13.6	7,179.1	128.8	57.2	4,328.5
1946	46.6	14.3	8,006.9	138.4	76.6	5,596.8
1947	54.3	18.1	8,726.7	157.7	121.0	5,903.9
1948	64.3	18.2	8,585.7	190.0	146.7	9,766.8
1949	80.7	15.5	7,200.0	192.2	185.2	10,090.4
1950	87.3	19.9	6,688.7	181.6	223.0	9,631.0
1951						
January	7.2	2.2	770.3	13.2	20.3	1,001.7
February	8.1	2.1	594.9	9.0	28.7	1,000.1
March	8.1	2.3	472.7	14.2	25.3	1,068.0
1st Quarter	23.4	6.6	1,837.9	36.4	74.3	3,069.8
April	7.6	2.2	735.2	13.3	26.7	1,065.0
May	7.6	2.4	813.4	17.3	24.7	1,084.7
June	5.4	1.7	807.3	11.8	31.7	1,032.3
2nd Quarter	20.6	6.3	2,355.9	42.4	83.1	3,182.0
July	4.8	1.0	383.3	5.8	25.6	856.9
August	7.2	1.1	537.0	16.2	19.8	773.8
September	7.5	1.2	475.3	15.8	20.2	834.8
3rd Quarter	19.5	3.3	1,395.6	37.8	65.6	2,465.5
October	9.5	1.3	655.5	13.5	27.8	847.7
November	4.2	.8	607.2	13.0	22.3	950.9
December	3.1	.5	293.8	13.1	15.2	754.3
4th Quarter	16.8	2.6	1,556.5	39.6	65.3	2,552.9
Total, 1951	80.3	18.8	7,145.9	156.2	288.3	11,270.2
1952						
January	3.2	.8	463.2	22.4	15.3	850.4
February	5.0	.6	362.4	21.8	12.0	914.7
March	3.7	.6	500.6	18.7	15.0	901.7
1st Quarter	11.9	2.0	1,326.2	62.9	42.3	2,666.8
April	3.2	.5	549.7	9.4	18.7	917.2
May	5.1	.7	457.3	11.4	21.7	873.2
June	4.9	.6	534.1	5.5	20.3	716.4
2nd Quarter	13.2	1.8	1,541.1	26.3	60.7	2,506.8

(1) Data for 1950 and 1951 are estimated (see p. 124).

TABLE 44. — PRODUCTION OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952 — *Continued.*
(In Units Specified)

Period	Electrical Wire and Wiring Devices ⁽¹⁾				Mineral Wool ⁽²⁾	
	Single Pole Switches	Duplex Receptacles	Outlet Boxes	Non-Metallic Sheathed Cable	Batts	Granulated and Loose
	Thousands of Units	Thousands of Units	Thousands of Units	Millions of Feet	Millions of Sq. Ft.	Millions of Cu. Ft.
1945	—	—	—	—	34.4	5.4
1946	1,808.7	1,392.8	1,272.3	45.4	54.8	10.1
1947	2,344.6	2,121.2	5,794.5	67.0	82.3	9.8
1948	2,627.5	2,202.4	9,190.4	81.1	93.4	10.1
1949	2,058.4	1,995.0	6,798.8	87.2	137.8	14.8
1950	2,187.5	1,839.7	4,037.6	107.8	150.8	14.1
1951						
January	213.7	205.1	317.5	11.3	14.4	1.0
February	182.2	182.4	290.0	11.4	10.8	.9
March	182.7	159.1	382.4	11.1	11.7	.6
1st Quarter	578.6	546.6	989.9	33.8	36.9	2.5
April	206.5	161.9	324.3	10.6	11.8	.7
May	220.7	241.2	375.2	8.4	11.9	.8
June	163.3	229.1	248.7	8.7	12.4	.9
2nd Quarter	590.5	632.2	948.2	27.7	36.1	2.5
July	186.5	150.9	194.9	5.4	13.2	.9
August	141.6	145.1	416.7	5.7	14.9	1.0
September	144.3	109.4	424.1	3.5	13.5	1.2
3rd Quarter	472.4	405.4	1,035.7	14.6	41.6	3.1
October	169.9	140.5	492.0	4.3	15.9	1.4
November	150.0	130.8	418.8	5.4	12.5	1.3
December	118.2	87.3	281.4	5.6	6.7	.8
4th Quarter	438.1	368.6	1,192.2	15.3	35.1	3.5
Total, 1951	2,079.6	1,952.8	4,166.0	91.4	149.7	11.6
1952						
January	149.7	132.0	266.0	5.9	9.6	1.0
February	164.3	81.3	216.8	8.1	7.9	.7
March	135.2	169.3	196.1	7.3	8.1	.5
1st Quarter	449.2	382.6	678.9	21.3	25.6	2.2
April	85.0	130.5	216.7	3.9	7.7	.5
May	125.5	160.7	186.4	3.9	10.6	.5
June	129.5	76.5	151.9	5.1	12.6	.7
2nd Quarter	340.0	367.7	555.0	12.9	30.9	1.7

(1) Data for 1945 are not available.

(2) Data for 1945 are factory sales.

TABLE 44. — PRODUCTION OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952 — *Continued.*
(In Units Specified)

Period	Cement and Cement Products			Sanitary Ware		
	Cement	Concrete Blocks ⁽¹⁾	Cement Pipe and Tile ⁽¹⁾	Bath Tubs	Sinks ⁽¹⁾	Wash Basins ⁽¹⁾
	Millions of Barrels of 350 lbs.	Millions of Blocks	Thousands of Tons	Thousands of Units	Thousands of Units	Thousands of Units
1945	7.8	—	—	56.3	—	—
1946	10.7	31.7	94.8	57.9	103.7	78.6
1947	12.2	39.8	134.7	81.1	120.7	91.7
1948	14.0	50.2	159.3	102.1	139.6	109.7
1949	16.1	48.2	117.1	132.5	192.0	140.8
1950	16.7	75.3	131.6	139.1	166.7	201.1
1951						
January	1.3	5.8	10.9	14.0	15.6	16.7
February	1.3	5.0	9.4	11.2	9.0	17.7
March	1.4	6.2	16.5	12.1	11.3	20.0
1st Quarter	4.0	17.0	36.8	37.3	35.9	54.4
April	1.5	6.8	20.6	11.7	14.2	18.9
May	1.5	8.0	23.4	13.2	11.8	20.6
June	1.4	9.4	25.3	13.1	11.9	19.7
2nd Quarter	4.4	24.2	69.3	38.0	37.9	59.2
July	1.5	7.8	20.8	8.8	7.0	15.3
August	1.5	7.8	27.4	10.5	9.7	17.1
September	1.5	6.5	22.9	8.5	7.9	15.4
3rd Quarter	4.5	22.1	71.1	27.8	24.6	47.8
October	1.5	6.8	25.0	13.4	7.4	14.3
November	1.5	5.7	19.1	7.4	7.6	12.5
December	1.2	3.7	13.3	3.6	3.3	7.6
4th Quarter	4.2	16.2	57.4	24.4	18.3	34.4
Total, 1951	17.1	79.5	234.6	127.5	116.7	195.8
1952						
January	1.3	3.3 ⁽²⁾	14.4	5.4	11.0	7.7
February	1.4	4.0 ⁽²⁾	16.2	6.6	3.0	8.3
March	1.5	5.3 ⁽²⁾	18.8	6.7	7.6	9.1
1st Quarter	4.2	12.6 ⁽²⁾	49.4	18.7	21.6	25.1
April	1.5	6.0	19.4	6.2	10.1	10.4
May	1.5	7.8	22.1	8.7	6.9	9.5
June	1.5	8.9	22.6	8.0	9.5	8.2
2nd Quarter	4.5	22.7	64.1	22.9	26.5	28.1

(1) Data for 1945 are not available. Cement pipe and tile includes drainpipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile.

(2) Revised.

TABLE 44.— PRODUCTION OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952 — *Concluded.*
(In Units Specified)

Period	Clay Products				Asphalt Products	
	Building Brick ⁽¹⁾	Flue Linings ⁽²⁾	Vitrified Sewer Pipe ⁽²⁾	Structural Tile	Asphalt Shingles ⁽³⁾	Tar and Asphalt Felts
	Millions of Bricks	Thousands of Feet	Thousands of Feet	Thousands of Tons	Thousands of Squares	Thousands of Tons
1945	190.9	—	—	90.2	1,432.2	29.5
1946	274.1	940.1	3,055.9	134.4	1,982.6	38.1
1947	295.4	1,025.0	3,959.1	150.2	2,085.6	46.7
1948	316.7	1,197.6	5,066.7	157.3	2,040.3	45.3
1949	338.0	1,213.0	4,363.0	172.5	2,531.0	39.9
1950	365.7	1,309.8	4,900.9	184.0	2,803.0	48.5
1951						
January	29.8	122.7	315.8	13.8	150.2	3.9
February	24.2	117.9	434.2	12.2	191.6	3.8
March	28.4	152.5	340.3	14.4	204.9	5.2
1st Quarter	82.4	393.1	1,090.3	40.4	546.7	12.9
April	30.3	97.5	299.3	12.5	221.3	5.3
May	37.1	95.9	304.1	17.1	284.9	5.0
June	36.7	111.2	325.3	18.6	264.7	4.2
2nd Quarter	104.1	304.6	928.7	48.2	770.9	14.5
July	37.9	128.9	366.2	19.1	256.6	3.4
August	36.8	104.6	323.4	18.8	282.6	4.3
September	33.5	144.5	315.8	16.8	230.5	3.6
3rd Quarter	108.0	378.0	1,005.4	54.7	769.7	11.3
October	35.5	149.1	323.9	18.5	229.5	3.7
November	31.8	129.0	301.6	15.4	125.4	3.8
December	24.3	112.0	293.8	14.6	63.8	2.6
4th Quarter	91.6	390.1	919.3	48.5	418.7	10.1
Total, 1951	386.1	1,465.8	3,943.7	191.8	2,506.0	48.8
1952						
January	22.9	71.0	288.6	13.3	116.6	2.2
February	19.3	72.8	376.0	16.1	132.8	3.0
March	20.5	48.4	391.8	17.5	115.4	3.4
1st Quarter	62.7	192.2	1,056.4	46.9	364.8	8.6
April	23.9	77.2	334.2	16.8	155.8	3.7
May	30.7	95.0	386.6	17.2	244.6	3.5
June	33.3	86.2	427.3	17.8	273.8	3.7
2nd Quarter	87.9	258.4	1,148.1	51.8	674.2	10.9

(1) Data on production of Building Brick for the period 1949-1951 are estimated (see p. 123).

(2) Data for 1945 are not available.

(3) Includes siding.

TABLE 45. — SALES AND STOCKS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
1949 — JUNE, 1952.
(In Units Specified)

Period	Plumbing and Heating Equipment						Sanitary Ware			
	Domestic Heating Boilers		Hot Water Storage Tanks		Electric Hot Water Tank Heaters		Bath Tubs		Sinks	
	Thousands of Units		Thousands of Units		Thousands of Units		Thousands of Units		Thousands of Units	
	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period
1949	14.7	.7	196.1	1.2	160.3	18.1	129.5	1.2	186.6	12.1
1950	18.8	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	180.1	1.8 ⁽¹⁾	199.3	18.3 ⁽¹⁾	138.3	1.5 ⁽¹⁾	168.5	10.2 ⁽¹⁾
1951										
1st Quarter	5.7	1.6	37.8	1.5	65.2	18.8	36.9	1.5	38.6	9.0
2nd Quarter	4.1	4.0	43.3	.5	65.4	25.6	34.4	4.9	32.8	12.2
3rd Quarter	4.1	3.6	36.9	1.5	46.5	38.7	22.1	10.2	18.0	20.3
4th Quarter	3.6	3.2	38.9	2.2	41.1	54.1	14.8	13.2	14.3	24.4
Total, 1951	17.5	—	156.9	—	218.2	—	108.2	—	103.7	—
1952										
January	.7	3.2	23.6	1.8	15.1	51.8	5.4	14.5	6.2	23.1
February	.7	3.2	21.3	2.3	11.3	51.0	5.9	15.1	5.2	21.0
March	.7	3.0	17.3	2.4	13.7	50.0	5.6	16.9	9.5	30.9
1st Quarter	2.1	—	62.2	—	40.1	—	16.9	—	20.9	—
April	.5	3.1	7.3	3.2	17.8	50.3	7.3	15.6	10.4	30.4
May	.7	3.6	8.1	6.4	19.3	47.0	9.5	14.5	10.2	27.0
June	.7	3.1	6.5	1.4	20.0	42.8	9.8	12.9	11.6	24.9
2nd Quarter	1.9	—	21.9	—	57.1	—	26.6	—	32.2	—

(1) Revised.

TABLE 45. — SALES AND STOCKS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
1949 — JUNE, 1952 — *Continued.*
(In Units Specified)

Period	Gypsum Products						Clay Products			
	Gypsum Wallboard		Gypsum Lath		Gypsum Plaster		Building Brick		Flue Linings	
	Millions of Sq. Ft.		Millions of Sq. Ft.		Thousands of Tons		Millions of Bricks		Thousands of Feet	
	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period
1949	228.4	1.2	176.4	.7	190.3	.9	315.2	30.1	1,190.5	35.9
1950	226.0	2.6 ⁽¹⁾	217.6	2.1 ⁽¹⁾	195.3	.9 ⁽¹⁾	361.6	22.2 ⁽¹⁾	1,295.5	20.6 ⁽¹⁾
1951										
1st Quarter	60.1	2.0	62.4	2.3	49.6	1.1	79.7	23.2	375.1	34.5
2nd Quarter	57.8	2.4	64.5	1.7	54.8	1.1	98.1	25.4	294.4	44.7
3rd Quarter	56.8	2.8	50.9	2.0	50.2	.9	99.6	28.5	355.7	67.9
4th Quarter	55.5	2.6	44.5	2.5	43.3	1.0	78.1	38.1	300.7	157.3
Total, 1951	230.2	—	222.3	—	197.9	—	355.5	—	1,325.9	—
1952										
January	17.0	2.9	14.1	2.9	13.8	.9	20.2	42.9	75.3	152.9
February	16.3	2.6	15.3	3.2	13.8	.9	20.6	42.1	69.3	156.4
March	20.1	3.5	14.1	3.3	15.6	1.3	22.9	38.7	97.7	110.4
1st Quarter	53.4	—	43.5	—	43.2	—	63.7	—	242.3	—
April	17.7	4.3	11.6	4.0	16.2	1.0	19.7	42.0	96.3	91.4
May	18.4	3.4	14.2	3.5	16.2	1.7	32.3	39.4	104.7	81.6
June	17.8	3.6	18.5	2.2	17.2	.9	34.2	37.2	100.5	67.4
2nd Quarter	53.9	—	44.3	—	49.6	—	86.2	—	301.5	—

(1) Revised.

TABLE 45. — SALES AND STOCKS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
1949 — JUNE, 1952 — *Concluded*.
(In Units Specified)

Period	Electrical Wire and Wiring Devices						Cement		Mineral Wool Batts	
	Single Pole Switches		Outlet Boxes		Non-Metallic Sheathed Cable					
	Thousands of Units		Thousands of Units		Millions of Feet		Millions of Barrels of 350 lbs.		Millions of Sq. Ft.	
	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period
1949	2,151.3	60.0	6,582.0	152.7	85.2	1.4	15.9	.8	130.6	2.0
1950	2,268.9	59.4 ⁽¹⁾	4,001.9	78.8 ⁽¹⁾	106.8	1.7 ⁽¹⁾	16.6	.7 ⁽¹⁾	148.3	1.6 ⁽¹⁾
1951										
1st Quarter	622.1	27.0	933.9	35.9	32.1	2.5	3.2	1.5	35.1	3.4
2nd Quarter	543.9	68.2	949.5	34.7	23.7	6.3	5.1	.7	36.0	3.5
3rd Quarter	422.5	118.8	957.0	113.2	15.1	5.9	4.9	.4	42.1	3.0
4th Quarter	303.1	255.6	1,173.3	252.3	16.3	4.8	3.7	.9	34.8	3.2
Total, 1951	1,991.6	—	4,013.7	—	87.2	—	16.9	—	148.0	—
1952										
January	103.0	296.7	61.9	480.9	6.1	4.8	.9	1.4	9.2	3.6
February	111.8	357.9	90.4	434.2	7.8	5.0	1.2	1.6	8.7	3.8
March	98.2	404.1	84.0	618.4	4.8	7.5	1.5	1.5	8.1	3.7
1st Quarter	313.0	—	236.3	—	18.7	—	3.6	—	26.0	—
April	89.6	399.4	115.9	396.7	3.6	7.8	1.6	1.5	7.9	3.5
May	98.3	426.5	189.5	393.1	5.3	6.4	2.0	1.0	11.7	3.4
June	86.9	535.7	246.5	311.0	5.9	5.3	1.7	.8	12.8	3.6
2nd Quarter	274.8	—	551.9	—	14.8	—	5.3	—	32.4	—

(1) Revised.

TABLE 46. — IMPORTS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS,
CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(In Units Specified)

Period	Lumber and Lumber Products		Sanitary Ware		Cement
	Hardwood Flooring	Wallboard Building Board	Bath Tubs	Closets, Sinks and Basins	
	Thousands of Feet	Millions of Sq. Ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ "B	(\$000)	(\$000)	Thousands of Barrels of 350 lbs.
1945	702	12.1	7	254	32.7
1946	404	18.7	206	535	350.1
1947	1,157	39.9	1,044	205	1,248.6
1948	8	18.3	231	83	1,120.7
1949	8,258	95.5	493	374	2,284.0
1950	7,001	33.8	560	551	1,386.2
1951					
January	771	1.6	98	60	48.4
February	328	1.0	33	72	35.9
March	883	2.0	108	109	101.0
1st Quarter	1,982	4.6	239	241	185.3
April	1,032	2.2	81	134	202.0
May	1,000	2.7	111	163	284.0
June	820	1.7	91	76	217.9
2nd Quarter	2,852	6.6	283	373	703.9
July	972	1.4	86	58	388.5
August	1,048	2.6	46	73	403.2
September	920	1.7	34	35	309.7
3rd Quarter	2,940	5.7	166	166	1,101.4
October	813	1.9	66	73	169.6
November	683	2.2	63	56	131.1
December	430	2.1	24	35	36.1
4th Quarter	1,926	6.2	153	164	336.8
Total, 1951	9,700	23.1	841	944	2,327.4
1952					
January	558	2.4	9	27	15.3
February	958	1.9	46	45	12.9
March	621	1.7	20	38	34.4
1st Quarter	2,137	6.0	75	110	62.6
April	1,030	2.4	58	41	81.0
May	1,037	2.1	41	51	198.2
June	1,023	2.2	51	43	225.5
2nd Quarter	3,090	6.7	150	135	504.7

TABLE 46. — IMPORTS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS,
CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952 — *Continued.*
(In Units Specified)

Period	Building Brick	Mineral Wool	Gypsum Plaster	Builders' Hardware	Paints, Pigments and Varnishes
	Millions of Bricks	Thousands of Sq. Ft.	Thousands of Tons	(\$000)	(\$000)
1945	1.4	5,993	2.9	490	8,660
1946	1.1	7,822	7.6	653	9,436
1947	8.9	5,775	10.1	969	13,441
1948	8.3	74	10.0	1,076	14,276
1949	21.9	112	8.7	1,218	13,867
1950	16.7	139	22.4	1,483	18,213
1951					
January	1.5	22	.9	201	1,979
February	1.5	39	.9	156	1,555
March	1.5	12	1.6	204	2,110
1st Quarter	4.5	73	3.4	561	5,644
April	2.0	26	1.9	177	2,120
May	1.8	27	1.8	208	1,881
June	1.8	20	1.3	158	1,808
2nd Quarter	5.6	73	5.0	543	5,809
July	1.9	3	1.1	140	1,683
August	1.9	12	1.0	125	1,563
September	1.4	92	1.8	127	1,450
3rd Quarter	5.2	107	3.9	392	4,696
October	1.6	28	2.4	165	1,700
November	1.1	36	.6	121	1,717
December	1.1	35	.4	113	1,259
4th Quarter	3.8	99	3.4	399	4,676
Total, 1951	19.1	352	15.7	1,895	20,825
1952					
January	.9	37	.4	112	1,594 ⁽¹⁾
February	.5	50	.5	106	1,145 ⁽¹⁾
March	.7	39	.5	145	1,283 ⁽¹⁾
1st Quarter	2.1	126	1.4	363	4,022 ⁽¹⁾
April	1.0	49	.6	131	1,459
May	1.3	31	1.0	151	1,918
June	1.4	44	.8	118	1,334
2nd Quarter	3.7	124	2.4	400	4,711

(1) Revised.

TABLE 46. — IMPORTS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS,
CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952 — *Concluded*.
(In Units Specified)

Period	Plumbing and Heating Equipment				Common Colourless Window Glass
	Warm Air Furnaces	Domestic Heating Boilers	Cast Iron Radiators	Electric Hot Water Tank Heaters ⁽¹⁾	
	Units	(\$000)	Sq. Ft.	Units	Millions of Sq. Ft.
1945	334	35	280	—	39.8
1946	1,542	133	7,595	—	43.7
1947	2,506	319	43,824	—	70.2
1948	7	16	0	3,214	96.3
1949	522	33	3,339	1,285	64.6
1950	1,035	54	19,754	2,687	68.5
1951					
January	380	6	3,843	164	3.5
February	73	11	7,436	288	3.8
March	149	12	1,741	227	3.9
1st Quarter	602	29	13,020	679	11.2
April	67	31	5,125	646	7.9
May	246	18	2,292	1,053	6.4
June	272	5	1,348	1,499	6.8
2nd Quarter	585	54	8,765	3,198	21.1
July	204	6	1,479	600	7.5
August	84	17	3,290	697	7.5
September	212	13	1,482	646	6.8
3rd Quarter	500	36	6,251	1,943	21.8
October	344	6	0	863	5.8
November	223	7	72	566	5.9
December	41	8	700	765	3.7
4th Quarter	608	21	772	2,194	15.4
Total, 1951	2,295	140	28,808	8,014	69.5
1952					
January	35	6	76	372	3.6
February	35	9	0	225	3.1
March	108	11	11,607	487	1.7
1st Quarter	178	26	11,683	1,084	8.4
April	85	10	0	1,792	2.2
May	224	9	0	632	2.8
June	218	9	40,366	1,065	3.2
2nd Quarter	527	28	40,366	3,489	8.2

(1) Data for the period 1945-1947 are not available.

TABLE 47. — EXPORTS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS,
CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(In Units Specified)

Period	Lumber and Lumber Products				
	Sawn Lumber	Hardwood Flooring	Wood Fibre Insulating Board	Wood Shingles	Wood Laths
	Millions of Ft. B.M.	Thousands of Feet	Millions of Sq. Ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ " B	Thousands of Squares	Thousands of Laths
1945	2,000.5	544	45.3	1,651	25,981
1946	2,083.3	106	36.1	1,775	26,193
1947	2,735.0	50	51.1	2,051	41,700
1948	2,467.7	25	40.2	2,353	55,513
1949	2,188.7	611	30.4	2,121	77,157
1950	3,562.5	16,135	17.6	2,924	96,157
1951					
January	263.1	1,166	1.2	221	3,889
February	240.4	783	1.7	232	4,600
March	296.2	839	2.2	282	4,553
1st Quarter	799.7	2,788	5.1	735	13,042
April	303.2	681	2.2	290	4,926
May	285.7	519	7.0	222	4,530
June	265.4	430	3.2	155	7,563
2nd Quarter	854.3	1,630	12.4	667	17,019
July	318.4	435	6.8	182	9,413
August	315.4	349	8.6	204	8,428
September	282.0	215	6.0	228	7,270
3rd Quarter	915.8	999	21.4	614	25,111
October	318.1	278	6.0	251	7,648
November	285.9	201	4.8	190	7,548
December	259.3	244	5.4	132	3,573
4th Quarter	863.3	723	16.2	573	18,769
Total, 1951	3,433.1	6,140	55.1	2,589	73,941
1952					
January	224.6	258	3.0	145	2,661
February	250.6	280	3.3	177	2,950
March	281.1	252	5.1	201	2,852
1st Quarter	756.3	790	11.4	523	8,463
April	292.9	186	5.4	210	2,892
May	351.3	285	3.6	193	4,737
June	304.7	304	3.3	227	7,246
2nd Quarter	948.9	775	12.3	630	14,875

TABLE 47.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS,
CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952 — *Concluded*.
(In Units Specified).

Period	Cement	Building Brick	Common Colourless Window Glass	Gypsum Plaster	Paints, Pigments and Varnishes
	Thousands of Barrels of 350 lbs.	Millions of Bricks	Sq. Ft.	Tons	(\$000)
1945	281.9	3.7	15,251	447	3,973
1946	114.4	6.1	4,301	969	4,407
1947	88.0	4.2	93,149	1,423	7,346
1948	73.0	4.9	57,959	744	6,235
1949	19.2	4.3	931	163	3,604
1950	23.9	2.8	226,392	102	4,025
1951					
January	0	.1	289,856	0	310
February	0	.1	40,400	0	339
March	.1	.2	34,260	26	514
1st Quarter	.1	.4	364,516	26	1,163
April	0	.2	55,880	25	631
May	.3	.3	53,496	0	669
June	.4	.4	0	52	695
2nd Quarter	.7	.9	109,376	77	1,995
July	.2	.4	61,900	1	848
August	.1	.5	0	3	841
September	.2	.6	0	9	850
3rd Quarter	.5	1.5	61,900	13	2,539
October	.3	.3	13,330	25	810
November	.9	.2	15,900	3	829
December	.1	.5	3,000	26	662
4th Quarter	1.3	1.0	32,230	54	2,301
Total, 1951	2.6	3.8	568,022	170	7,998
1952					
January	0 ⁽¹⁾	.4	0	1	448
February	0 ⁽¹⁾	0	5,000	6	310
March	0 ⁽¹⁾	.1	0	1	379
1st Quarter	0 ⁽¹⁾	.5	5,000	8	1,137
April	.1	0	0	225	374
May	.4	.3	0	26	443
June	.2	.6	200	2	247
2nd Quarter	.7	.9	200	253	1,064

(1) Revised.

TABLE 48.— PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL INGOT AND ESTIMATED
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF ROLLING MILL PRODUCTS,
CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(Thousands of Net Tons)

Period	Pig Iron	Steel Ingot ⁽¹⁾	Rolling Mill Products ⁽¹⁾			
			Production from		Exports	Domestic Disappearance
			Canadian Ingot ⁽²⁾	Imports		
1945	1,786	2,761	1,985	789	40	2,734
1946	1,404	2,253	1,606	721	36	2,291
1947	1,973	2,855	2,052	906	51	2,907
1948	2,130	3,087	2,212	939	239	2,912
1949	2,163	3,090	2,195	1,157	161	3,191
1950						
1st Quarter	527	821	580	188	25	743
2nd Quarter	582	827	576	279	13	842
3rd Quarter	595	801	547	284	11	820
4th Quarter	612	847	565	326	20	872
Total, 1950	2,316	3,296	2,268	1,077	68	3,277
1951						
1st Quarter	615	875	627	299	13	913
2nd Quarter	643	888	644	432	17	1,059
3rd Quarter	626	802	592	434	11	1,015
4th Quarter	669	880	627	458	12	1,073
Total, 1951	2,553	3,445	2,490	1,623	53	4,060
1952						
1st Quarter	649	928	664	473	16	1,121
2nd Quarter	681	918	662	430	19	1,073

(1) Excludes castings and forgings (see p. 125).

(2) This production is calculated as 72.5 per cent of Canadian ingot production on the basis of an average overall loss of 27.5 per cent in conversion from ingot to finished product (see p. 125).

TABLE 49.—SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL SHAPES TO CONSUMING INDUSTRIES,
CANADA, 1946 — JUNE, 1952.
(In Thousands of Tons)

Period	Building Construc- tion	Railway and Railway Car Shops	Con- tainers	Merchant Trade ⁽¹⁾ Products	Wholesalers and Warehouses	Automotive Industries	Miscella- neous ⁽¹⁾	Net Total Domestic Shipments	Producers ⁽¹⁾ Interchange	Export Shipments	Total
1946	189.6	411.6	164.4	226.8	261.6	84.0	434.4	1,772.4	453.6	145.2	2,371.2
1947	273.6	463.2	171.6	250.8	331.2	138.0	556.8	2,187.6	806.4	168.0	3,162.0
1948	295.2	556.8	196.8	313.2	321.6	139.2	556.8	2,379.6	926.4	243.6	3,549.6
1949	362.7	534.6	205.6	351.3	354.9	150.2	529.6	2,488.7	953.8	219.5	3,662.0
1950	357.6	500.8	262.0	358.0	314.3	200.1	621.5	2,614.3	1,400.3	218.8	4,233.4
1951											
1st Quarter	100.7	164.8	74.3	102.3	87.8	61.1	174.8	765.8	415.7	12.8	1,194.3
2nd Quarter	99.2	162.6	79.2	104.7	89.0	75.5	199.6	809.8	442.6	8.6	1,261.0
3rd Quarter	86.8	128.1	76.0	98.3	67.5	57.1	184.6	698.4	416.0	23.6	1,138.0
4th Quarter	96.9	100.3	71.9	107.2	81.8	56.2	260.6	774.9	406.5	25.3	1,206.7
Total, 1951	383.6	555.8	301.4	412.5	326.1	249.9	819.6	3,048.9	1,680.8	70.3	4,800.0
1952											
January	34.9	54.5	21.7	38.0	23.7	15.5	66.3	254.6	158.7	12.0	425.3
February	28.8	64.1	22.5	34.1	24.9	16.9	66.6	257.9	148.8	3.6	410.3
March	33.1	51.1	20.7	37.5	28.1	12.7	71.4	254.6	152.4	5.6	412.6
1st Quarter	96.8	169.7	64.9	109.6	76.7	45.1	204.3	767.1	459.9	21.2	1,248.2
April	30.1	53.1	18.6	38.8	30.7	14.1	79.0	264.4	156.7	4.4	425.5
May	33.2	55.5	21.8	37.7	27.1	14.2	78.3	267.8	156.1	6.5	430.4
June	25.9	59.8	21.9	32.3	28.2	17.6	70.0	255.7	141.6	8.1	405.4
2nd Quarter	89.2	168.4	62.3	108.8	86.0	45.9	227.3	787.9	454.4	19.0	1,261.3

(1) For details see p. 125.

TABLE 50. — PRODUCTION OF SELECTED IRON AND STEEL BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(In Units Specified)

Period	Structural Steel	Galvanized Sheets	Steel Pipe and Fittings	Wire Nails and Spikes	Cast-Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings	Cast-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings
	Thousands of Tons	Thousands of Tons	Thousands of Tons	Thousands of Tons	Thousands of Tons	Thousands of Tons
1945	150.2	61.6	139.3	70.0	20.8	45.9
1946	115.5	56.1	96.3	58.9	25.1	65.2
1947	161.2	89.2	90.4	77.4	32.5	77.7
1948	172.9	99.1	102.6	86.8	45.7	93.4
1949	180.2	97.5	164.2	88.5	47.6	91.5
1950	158.0	99.1	152.1	85.3	53.3	87.5
1951						
January	20.6	8.6	14.3	7.8	5.1	13.5
February	16.7	7.9	15.0	6.6	4.7	11.7
March	17.9	9.7	14.5	7.6	5.4	13.4
1st Quarter	55.2	26.2	43.8	22.0	15.2	38.6
April	17.2	9.6	14.8	7.1	5.5	11.3
May	20.9	10.4	14.7	8.2	5.8	10.9
June	17.6	9.3	11.5	7.9	5.6	10.7
2nd Quarter	55.7	29.3	41.0	23.2	16.9	32.9
July	13.3	9.8	10.8	6.5	3.1	6.5
August	14.7	9.9	15.4	6.9	4.6	10.9
September	13.9	8.8	14.9	7.1	4.1	10.1
3rd Quarter	41.9	28.5	41.1	20.5	11.8	27.5
October	20.8	9.2	14.0	8.6	3.8	11.7
November	25.2	10.3	13.8	8.6	3.5	11.5
December	16.6	9.1	9.3	7.4	2.2	8.2
4th Quarter	62.6	28.6	37.1	24.6	9.5	31.4
Total, 1951	215.4	112.6	163.0	90.3	53.4	130.4
1952						
January	11.1	10.3	9.7	8.1	2.2	9.4
February	18.6	9.5	13.2	8.2	2.4	8.6
March	16.4	11.0	17.9	7.5	3.2	7.7
1st Quarter	46.1	30.8	40.8	23.8	7.8	25.7
April	21.5	9.4	12.6	7.5	3.3	7.5
May	9.7	9.0	13.7	7.8	3.4	5.6
June	9.3	8.8	12.3	7.1	3.8	6.6
2nd Quarter	40.5	27.2	38.6	22.4	10.5	19.7

TABLE 51. — SALES AND STOCKS OF SELECTED IRON AND STEEL BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
1949 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Steel Pipe and Fittings		Wire Nails and Spikes		Cast-Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings	
	Thousands of Tons		Thousands of Tons		Thousands of Tons	
	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period	Sales	Stocks at End of Period
1949	189.3	17.6	91.5	5.6	41.4	6.0
1950	209.3	22.4	84.5	9.4	48.8	4.6
1951						
January	15.7	13.9	7.0	5.5	4.9	2.5
February	14.7	14.4	6.9	5.8	4.2	2.9
March	14.7	14.0	7.7	6.0	4.7	3.0
1st Quarter	45.1	—	21.6	—	13.8	—
April	14.9	13.9	6.9	7.0	4.4	3.7
May	16.9	11.5	8.4	9.1	4.7	4.2
June	12.6	10.4	8.1	9.9	4.7	4.3
2nd Quarter	44.4	—	23.4	—	13.8	—
July	10.1	11.0	6.9	10.5	3.2	3.9
August	13.0	13.3	6.8	11.6	3.6	4.5
September	12.7	15.4	6.9	12.6	3.3	4.8
3rd Quarter	35.8	—	20.6	—	10.1	—
October	16.1	13.3	8.1	14.0	3.0	3.8
November	14.2	13.1	8.3	14.4	2.4	4.4
December	11.7	11.5	6.3	14.9	1.4	4.8
4th Quarter	42.0	—	22.7	—	6.8	—
Total, 1951	167.3	—	88.3	—	44.5	—
1952						
January	10.1	7.1	6.5	17.4	1.7	4.6
February	10.1	9.9	7.3	18.2	2.0	4.5
March	15.2	15.2	7.9	18.2	2.4	5.0
1st Quarter	35.4	—	21.7	—	6.1	—
April	16.0	11.9	7.5	18.5	2.6	5.2
May	14.0	11.5	8.3	14.2	3.5	4.4
June	12.0	11.1	7.6	14.0	4.2	4.0
2nd Quarter	42.0	—	23.4	—	10.3	—

TABLE 52. —IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SELECTED IRON AND STEEL BUILDING MATERIALS,
CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(In Units Specified)

Period	Imports				Exports			
	Structural Steel	Wire Nails	Galvanized Sheets	Skelp	Structural Steel	Wire Nails and Spikes	Cast-Iron Soil Pipe	Steel Pipe and Tubing
	Thousands of Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Thousands of Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1945	68.8	71	22,963	129,982	9.3	813.6	506	—
1946	99.5	680	15,331	54,385	7.8	1,270.5	157	3,158
1947	183.2	4,146	7,895	60,190	4.4	31.9	207	184
1948	194.3	6,315	7,047	60,783	10.5	1,854.1	658	2,812
1949	198.1	13,305	15,268	140,897	10.3	494.8	998	16,806
1950	170.4	3,471	7,110	167,114	2.2	2.4	1,366	5,853
1951								
January	18.2	440	615	14,425	.2	5.2	103	210
February	15.2	587	498	8,607	0	0	112	157
March	19.2	337	700	9,639	.2	1.2	78	17
1st Quarter	52.6	1,364	1,813	32,671	.4	6.4	293	384
April	27.0	772	593	12,240	.3	.1	90	0
May	34.7	2,285	1,032	8,943	.2	.4	126	295
June	26.6	1,022	692	11,581	.2	0	88	407
2nd Quarter	88.3	4,079	2,317	32,764	.7	.5	304	702
July	28.9	954	657	19,757	.2	0	42	310
August	29.1	1,018	708	11,704	.3	.7	34	16
September	31.5	785	556	10,563	.4	21.7	81	47
3rd Quarter	89.5	2,757	1,921	42,024	.9	22.4	157	373
October	36.4	910	634	19,777	.7	1.5	24	166
November	32.3	484	763	11,782	.2	.6	24	0
December	29.6	507	326	8,272	.4	5.4	135	54
4th Quarter	98.3	1,901	1,723	39,831	1.3	7.5	183	220
Total, 1951	328.7	10,101	7,774	147,290	3.3	36.8	937	1,679
1952								
January	43.9	952	596	14,235	.3	0	86	103
February	31.3	740	768	10,501	.4	34.0 ⁽¹⁾	191	0
March	5.5	453	496	14,356	.8	0	33	682
1st Quarter	80.7	2,145	1,860	39,092	1.5	34.0 ⁽¹⁾	310	785
April	28.8	267	518	14,543	.6	20.3	122	134
May	3.7	322	667	22,329	.7	52.1	123	26
June	17.7	293	338	8,878	.1	0	52	18
2nd Quarter	50.2	882	1,523	45,750	1.4	72.4	297	178

(1) Revised.

TABLE 53.— VOLUME OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS UNLOADED⁽¹⁾
AT RAILWAY STATIONS IN CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(In Thousands of Tons)

Period	Lumber, Timber, Box, Crate and Cooperage Material ⁽²⁾	Gravel, Sand and Crushed Stone	Lime and Plaster	Brick and Artificial Stone	Cement	Sewer Pipe and Drain Tile	Total
1945	3,622	3,954	411	401	837	57	9,282
1946	3,907	4,717	469	500	1,173	66	10,832
1947	4,395	5,868	554	619	1,314	84	12,834
1948	4,391	6,386	624	619	1,580	93	13,693
1949	4,111	5,500	628	564	2,012	83	12,898
1950	4,335	6,066	667	592	1,803	79	13,542
1951							
January	309	248	55	53	100	5	770
February	326	210	51	42	113	4	746
March	411	287	61	63	162	6	990
1st Quarter	1,046	745	167	158	375	15	2,506
April	391	453	66	68	196	8	1,182
May	375	671	84	64	202	10	1,406
June	419	774	75	63	181	10	1,522
2nd Quarter	1,185	1,898	225	195	579	28	4,110
July	454	844	61	74	178	17	1,628
August	390	867	63	65	201	10	1,596
September	314	793	57	60	171	8	1,403
3rd Quarter	1,158	2,504	181	199	550	35	4,627
October	357	929	62	65	152	9	1,574
November	323	328	58	66	119	6	900
December	247	259	46	47	90	4	793
4th Quarter	927	1,616	166	178	361	19	3,267
Total, 1951	4,316	6,763	739	730	1,865	97	14,510
1952							
January	214	217	47	50	94	2	624
February	241	215	49	44	128	3	680
March	316	270	56	43	173	4	862
1st Quarter	771	702	152	137	395	9	2,166
April	289	483	58	55	189	6	1,080
May	303	815	57	55	198	7	1,435
June ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Quarter ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) For source and explanatory note see p. 126).

(2) Includes plywood.

(3) Not yet available.

TABLE 54.—EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY PAYROLLS IN THE BUILDING MATERIAL INDUSTRIES,
CANADA, ⁽¹⁾ 1946 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Number of Persons Employed	Aggregate Weekly Payroll (\$000)	Average Weekly Earnings \$
1946 Annual Average	84,203	2,704	32.11
1947 Annual Average	97,787	3,439	36.09
1948 Annual Average	104,916	4,165	39.69
1949 Annual Average	109,401	4,726	43.32
1950—January	105,302	4,386	41.65
February	102,901	4,568	44.39
March	105,124	4,759	45.26
April	106,832	4,861	45.52
May	108,702	4,959	45.62
June	114,445	5,066	44.26
July	119,895	5,433	45.32
August	122,305	5,697	46.58
September	123,742	5,742	46.40
October	123,916	5,952	48.03
November	121,431	5,891	48.51
December	117,978	5,722	48.50
Annual Average	114,379	5,253	45.84
1951—January	115,433	5,229	45.30
February	116,722	5,718	48.99
March	117,212	5,798	49.47
April	119,707	5,963	49.81
May	120,268	6,278	52.20
June	125,185	6,295	50.29
July	127,611	6,600	51.72
August	128,068	6,616	51.66
September	127,210	6,661	52.36
October	124,267	6,708	53.98
November	120,581	6,524	54.10 ⁽²⁾
December ⁽²⁾	116,922	6,390	54.65
Annual Average ⁽²⁾	121,599	6,232	51.25
1952—January	112,145	5,410	48.24
February	108,989	5,771	52.95
March ⁽²⁾	110,503	6,177	55.90
April	111,973	6,328	56.51
May	112,375	6,339	56.41
June ⁽³⁾	117,457	6,651	56.62

(1) As reported by employers with 15 or more employees.

(2) Revised.

(3) Preliminary.

TABLE 55.— NON-SEASONAL LAYOFFS IN BUILDING MATERIAL PRODUCING INDUSTRIES,
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
BY REASON FOR LAYOFF, CANADA,
MARCH, 1948 — JULY, 1952

Period	Number of Estab- lishments	Number of Employees	Number of Employees by Reason for Layoff		
			Lack of Orders	Lack of Material	Other ⁽¹⁾
1948 ⁽²⁾	68	6,842	1,678	933	4,231
1949	69	3,644	2,339	296	1,009
1950	57	3,355	1,343	800	1,212
1951					
January	4	387	—	262	125
February	3	105	25	40	40
March	2	80	—	30	50
1st Quarter	9	572	25	332	215
April	6	341	158	60	123
May	5	282	157	125	—
June	1	40	40	—	—
2nd Quarter	12	663	355	185	123
July	2	84	75	9	—
August	7	338	—	120	218
September	8	361	135	75	151
3rd Quarter	17	783	210	204	369
October	5	198	61	35	102
November	5	223	76	139	8
December	10	408	208	62	138
4th Quarter	20	829	345	236	248
Total, 1951	58	2,847	935	957	955
1952					
January	10	807	753	—	54
February	3	114	50	64	—
March	9	301	121	60	120
1st Quarter	22	1,222	924	124	174
April	5	359	95	—	264
May	2	95	45	—	50
June	5	308	308	—	—
2nd Quarter	12	762	448	—	314
July	1	65	65	—	—

(1) See p. 126.

(2) Covers period March — December only.

SECTION 6
BUILDING LABOUR

TABLE 56.— EMPLOYMENT,⁽¹⁾ UNEMPLOYMENT, AND THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, NON-AGRICULTURAL AND ALL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.
(In Thousands)

Period	Persons Employed				Persons Unemployed			Labour Force		
	Construction		Non-Agricultural Industries	All Industries	Construction Industry	Non-Agricultural Industries	All Industries	Construction Industry	Non-Agricultural Industries	All Industries
	Occupation ²	Industry								
1945	—	145	3,277	4,411	—	70	72	—	3,347	4,483
1946	—	241	3,428	4,702	8	123	126	249	3,551	4,828
1947	—	254	3,658	4,821	8	89	91	262	3,747	4,912
1948	260	295	3,762	4,949	7	80	82	302	3,842	5,030
1949	350	350	3,895	5,018	16	101	103	366	3,996	5,121
1950	339	338	4,029	5,055	36	165	169	374	4,194	5,225
1951										
March 3	298	302	4,110	4,944	45	165 ⁽³⁾	170	347	4,275	5,114
June 2	329	357	4,231	5,172	14	84	83	371	4,315	5,255
August 18	359	396	4,255	5,266	12	76	77	408	4,331	5,343
November 3	317	367	4,235	5,110	19	95	100	386	4,330	5,210
Annual Average	326	355	4,208	5,123	22	105	107	378	4,313	5,230
1952										
March 1	283	295	4,142	4,967	53	205	212	348	4,347	5,179
May 31	317	356	4,298	5,222	20	105	107	376	4,403	5,329

(1) Data for the period 1945-1949 relate to week ending nearest June 1. (see p. 127).

(2) Not available prior to August, 1947.

(3) Revised.

TABLE 57.—EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, CANADA, MARCH, 1949 — JUNE, 1952.

Week Ending	Percentage of Workers, by Number of Hours Worked per Week					Average Number of Hours Worked ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Hours Worked per Week (In Thousands)
	Less than 15	15-34	35-44	45-54	More than 54		
1949	4.7	5.9	42.8	37.0	9.6	43	13,674
1950							
March 4	12.4	11.9	45.9	25.4	4.4	36	9,324
June 3	3.7	5.5	48.5	34.8	7.5	42	14,154
August 19	4.0	5.9	45.2	35.1	9.8	43	16,168
November 4	3.3	7.2	47.8	33.9	7.2	44	15,928
Annual Average	5.8	7.6	46.8	32.3	7.2	41	13,694
1951							
March 3	10.8	7.8	46.2	30.1	5.1	38	11,248
June 2	3.1	6.3	48.0	31.8	10.8	43	15,136
August 18	5.2	7.2	44.7	30.8	12.1	42	16,338
November 3	4.4	10.0	50.4	28.3	6.9	41	14,700
Annual Average	5.9	7.8	47.3	30.2	8.7	41	14,355
1952							
March 1	11.9	7.8	48.1	25.8	6.4	38	11,249
May 31	4.2	6.2	48.3	30.1	11.2	42	15,004

(1) For qualitative note (see p. 127).

TABLE 58.—EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY PAYROLLS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY AND INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING AND NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, ⁽¹⁾ 1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period ⁽²⁾	Building Industry			Indexes of Employment (1939 = 100)	
	Number of Persons Employed	Aggregate Weekly Payroll (\$000)	Average Weekly Earnings \$	Building Industry	Non-Agricultural Industries
1945	44,932	1,533	34.03	149.1	147.0
1946	65,386	2,230	33.97	213.3	146.0
1947	88,124	3,322	37.41	179.1	158.3
1948	100,726	4,192	41.41	311.8	165.0
1949	115,453	5,133	44.37	340.9	165.5
1950	121,661	5,653	46.33	356.8	168.0
1951—January	120,165	5,080	42.73	347.8	175.3
February	115,891	5,667	49.22	338.0	172.3
March	114,303	6,850	49.77	334.6	172.3
April	115,812	5,634	48.51	339.7	173.3
May	124,116	6,319	50.92	363.0	175.6
June	132,701	6,686	50.23	398.2	180.3
July	140,040	7,359	52.32	415.4	183.6
August	144,193	7,705	53.22	427.5	184.3
September	152,114	8,273	54.39	449.2	185.4
October	152,268	8,571	56.29	449.7	186.5
November	151,721	8,453	55.72	448.1	186.4
December	146,824	8,347	56.85	432.9	186.6
Annual Average	134,147	7,077	52.76	395.3	180.1
1952—January	125,969	5,935	47.11	368.9	181.0
February	126,077	7,299	58.36	368.5	177.8
March ⁽³⁾	124,240	7,350	59.16	363.5	178.0
April	128,727	7,766	60.33	374.4	177.9
May	134,662	8,122	60.32	391.4	177.4
June ⁽⁴⁾	138,957	8,270	59.52	403.9	182.2

(1) As reported by employers with 15 or more employees.

(2) Data for the period 1945-1950 represent annual averages.

(3) Revised.

(4) Preliminary.

TABLE 59.— NUMBER OF HOURLY WAGE-EARNERS, AVERAGE AND TOTAL
NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY AND
WEEKLY EARNINGS, BUILDING INDUSTRY, CANADA,⁽¹⁾
1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Number of Hourly Wage-Earners ²	Average Number of Hours Worked Per Week	Total Number of Hours Worked Per Week (Thousands)	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)	Average Weekly Earnings \$
1945					
Annual Average	33,770	41.6	1,364	79.4	32.68
1946					
Annual Average	52,899	40.4	2,057	82.7	32.28
1947					
Annual Average	72,738	40.5	2,867	91.4	35.67
1948					
Annual Average	82,341	40.8	3,296	101.6	40.26
1949					
Annual Average	93,756	40.1	3,764	107.9	43.27
1950					
Annual Average	98,507	39.6	3,907	113.3	44.85
1951—					
January	95,484	33.7	3,237	118.7	40.00
February	92,131	39.2	3,613	121.2	47.51
March	90,218	39.4	3,544	122.1	47.99
April	92,117	37.9	3,492	122.5	46.43
May	100,314	39.7	3,985	124.0	49.23
June	111,647	38.7	4,211	125.9	48.72
July	115,777	40.0	4,653	127.7	51.08
August	120,127	40.7	4,887	127.9	52.06
September	127,894	40.9	5,232	131.0	53.58
October	127,217	41.6	5,291	133.8	55.66
November	126,791	40.7	5,164	134.9	54.90
December	122,524	41.3	5,063	135.7	56.04
Annual Average	110,188	39.6	4,364	127.1	50.27
1952—					
January	101,497	32.3	3,276	136.2	43.99
February	102,012	40.8	4,157	138.8	56.63
March	101,455 ⁽³⁾	41.6	4,224 ⁽³⁾	139.6 ⁽³⁾	58.07 ⁽³⁾
April	106,450	42.0	4,472	141.1	59.26
May	111,927	41.9	4,685	142.4	59.67
June ⁽⁴⁾	116,825	41.4	4,835	142.4	58.91

(1) As reported by employers with 15 or more employees.

(2) Refers to employees paid by the hour.

(3) Revised.

(4) Preliminary.

TABLE 60. —LABOUR INCOME IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND
TOTAL LABOUR INCOME, CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Construction Labour Income \$ Millions		Total Labour Income \$ Millions	
	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1945.....	232	197	4,953	4,208
1946.....	303	249	5,323	4,320
1947.....	411	308	6,221	4,660
1948.....	498	326	7,170	4,695
1949.....	571	360	7,752	4,890
1950.....	612	373	8,271	5,038
1951				
January.....	47	28	730	429
February.....	46	27	733	425
March.....	46	26	745	421
1st Quarter.....	139	81	2,208	1,275
April.....	53	30	763	426
May.....	59	33	792	442
June.....	64	35	821	453
2nd Quarter.....	176	98	2,376	1,321
July.....	68	37	827	448
August.....	71	38	833	447
September.....	74	40	848	453
3rd Quarter.....	213	115	2,508	1,348
October.....	73	39	855	456
November.....	71	38	857	455
December.....	55	29	837	445
4th Quarter.....	199	106	2,549	1,356
Total, 1951.....	727	400	9,641	5,300
1952				
January.....	59	31	833	441
February.....	59	31	846	450
March.....	61	33	852	457
1st Quarter.....	179	95	2,531	1,348
April.....	66	36	854	459
May.....	72	39	876	476
June.....	76	41	889	482
2nd Quarter.....	214	116	2,619	1,417

**TABLE 61. — UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES,
CANADA, DECEMBER, 1944 — JULY, 1952.**

As at Date of Reporting Closest to ⁽¹⁾ End of Month	Bricklayers		Carpenters		Painters		Plasterers		Plumbers and Pipe Fitters		Other Skilled and Semi-Skilled Construction Workers		Total Skilled and Semi-Skilled Construction Workers		Unskilled Construction Workers		Total Construction Workers	
	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants
1944- December	566	127	1,416	2,070	324	915	119	48	554	367	288	260	3,267	3,787	1,915	597	5,182	4,384
1945	787	157	3,911	2,897	1,244	1,207	183	60	588	615	701	354	7,497	5,289	4,305	1,603	11,802	6,892
1946	793	168	2,428	4,760	493	2,067	179	62	279	1,146	428	663	4,591	8,865	2,638	2,199	7,229	11,064
1947	622	174	1,928	4,263	296	1,769	175	40	351	508	338	610	3,710	7,363	4,419	4,858	8,129	12,221
1948	411	265	1,715	6,081	246	1,825	200	62	268	532	183	785	2,375	8,929	1,902	6,334	4,426	15,884
1949	223	564	542	10,049	206	2,413	181	122	137	917	128	1,269	1,417	15,400	940	10,096	2,357	25,496
1950	238	789	479	13,772	161	3,021	109	140	137	1,207	131	1,908	1,255	20,936	1,368	12,848	2,623	33,785
1951																		
March	124	1,368	342	23,491	79	4,356	32	545	116	1,631	75	2,992	768	34,383	944	19,622	1,712	54,005
June	241	309	1,225	4,198	434	504	53	107	225	756	310	492	2,488	6,366	2,279	4,816	4,767	11,182
September	305	258	1,709	3,200	181	950	66	97	195	369	322	428	2,778	5,302	4,130	3,303	6,908	8,605
December	35	1,830	350	17,990	30	5,428	1	962	95	1,106	435	2,535	946	29,851	446	16,199	1,392	46,050
Annual Average	160	802	877	11,484	185	2,730	39	349	150	902	214	1,550	1,624	17,816	1,832	10,309	3,456	28,124
1952																		
January	27	2,932	155	28,498	25	6,987	9	1,328	175	1,666	261	2,408	670	45,279	476	25,096	1,146	70,375
February	26	3,197	346	29,706	61	6,678	8	1,217	115	1,872	160	3,986	716	46,656	498	27,447	1,214	74,103
March	79	3,071	559	28,676	99	5,872	45	1,067	143	2,066	217	2,806	1,142	43,558	1,154	28,736	2,296	73,285
April	164	1,988	670	20,737	264	3,232	15	616	146	1,769	462	2,603	1,721	30,945	1,961	19,057	3,682	50,002
May	193	996	939	11,969	247	1,339	51	359	161	1,290	671	1,304	2,262	17,251	2,315	11,983	4,577	29,240
June	221	653	857	8,136	231	1,111	41	290	290	1,102	343	1,164	1,983	12,456	1,626	8,797	3,609	21,253
July	361	455	1,031	6,031	197	1,270	85	247	274	924	449	993	2,397	9,920	1,525	7,096	3,922	17,016

(1) Data for period 1945-1949 are annual averages.

TABLE 62.— NUMBER OF MALE WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES APPLYING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS AND
ESTABLISHING BENEFIT YEARS, CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Electricians	Other Construction Workers ⁽¹⁾	Total Construction Workers
1945	410	7,588	4,333	81	1,550	2,761	842	17,565
1946	316	11,814	5,618	150	1,804	2,682	1,249	23,633
1947	367	13,067	5,207	152	1,648	1,884	1,300	23,625
1948	1,375	24,425	7,728	411	2,796	2,561	4,988	44,284
1949	2,793	37,479	11,042	1,358	4,290	4,405	8,096	69,463
1950	2,620	35,038	9,708	1,452	4,752	3,978	7,922	65,470
1951								
1st Quarter	1,587	18,297	3,875	903	1,998	1,160	3,623	31,443
2nd Quarter	551	5,446	1,021	309	1,238	694	1,166	10,425
3rd Quarter	149	1,870	983	89	405	514	484	4,494
4th Quarter	1,300	12,146	5,237	982	1,037	659	2,986	24,347
Total, 1951	3,587	37,759	11,116	2,283	4,678	3,027	8,259	70,709
1952								
January	1,108	9,158	2,178	597	887	535	1,950	16,413
February	884	7,064	1,351	449	920	546	1,392	12,606
March	638	4,643	809	292	853	465	1,001	8,701
1st Quarter	2,630	20,865	4,338	1,338	2,660	1,546	4,343	37,720
April	335	2,975	476	149	594	376	683	5,588
May	175	1,472	241	105	382	245	345	2,965
June	130	1,398	309	79	373	284	519	3,092
2nd Quarter	640	5,845	1,026	333	1,349	905	1,547	11,645

(1) Comprises foremen, inspectors, managers, structural iron workers, and other construction occupations.

TABLE 63.— APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES, BY NUMBER IN TRAINING,⁽¹⁾ NEW ENTRIES AND GRADUATES, CANADA,⁽²⁾ 1945 — SECOND QUARTER, 1952.

Trade	1945 ⁽³⁾	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951					1952	
							1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Bricklaying													
Number in training	46	80	357	675	573	369	346	370	374	347	346	346	341
New entries	28	304	370	164	156	137	47	31	24	28	131	30	19
Graduates	1	11	28	211	300	124	17	17	42	17	96	16	16
Carpentry													
Number in training	237	289	1,151	1,537	1,365	1,043	1,066	1,044	996	967	1,066	975	957
New entries	143	964	769	457	435	438	72	90	90	107	359	67	71
Graduates	14	50	172	437	557	260	50	66	79	38	233	42	59
Painting & Decorating													
Number in training	61	79	291	297	230	165	177	183	175	171	177	163	149
New entries	33	261	156	63	80	97	20	12	11	10	53	8	12
Graduates	4	18	42	87	108	45	4	6	9	9	28	9	13
Plastering													
Number in training	21	31	161	248	245	252	257	255	253	270	257	282	272
New entries	13	130	118	80	129	96	20	15	44	36	114	14	13
Graduates	2	2	14	54	98	70	11	15	17	16	59	16	16
Plumbing & Steamfitting													
Number in training	318	499	1,182	1,555	1,704	1,607	1,649	1,682	1,632	1,578	1,649	1,642	1,645
New entries	186	755	653	404	639	741	156	121	90	200	567	128	129
Graduates	13	51	116	161	573	523	66	99	83	76	324	56	85
Electrical													
Number in training	361	584	1,170	1,342	1,336	1,273	1,393	1,435	1,411	1,358	1,393	1,405	1,427
New entries	243	673	582	485	550	620	156	143	108	176	582	155	113
Graduates	19	65	200	346	495	357	67	102	93	87	349	83	85
Sheet Metal													
Number in training	167	248	559	629	571	512	615	617	613	594	615	632	619
New entries	89	376	211	181	226	328	67	38	41	82	228	41	31
Graduates	14	39	70	163	192	136	33	18	35	26	112	29	19
All Trades													
Number in training	1,211	1,810	4,871	6,283	6,024	5,221	5,503	5,586	5,454	5,285	5,503	5,180	5,410
New entries	735	3,463	2,859	1,834	2,215	2,457	538	450	408	639	2,304	443	388
Graduates	67	236	642	1,459	2,323	1,515	248	323	358	269	1,201	251	293

(1) At beginning of period. The number in training at the beginning of each period does not equal the number in training at the beginning of the previous period plus new entries less graduates during the period since a number of apprentices withdrew before completion of the apprenticeship training course.

(2) Data do not include Prince Edward Island which has no organized apprenticeship training and Quebec for which no reports on apprenticeship training are available.

(3) Data for 1945 excludes New Brunswick for the year and Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for the first nine months of the year.

TABLE 64.— IMMIGRATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, BY TRADE, CANADA,
1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Bricklayers and Masons	Carpenters	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Electricians	Sheet Metal Workers	Total Skilled Construction Workers	Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Construction Workers	Total Construction Workers
1945	8	264	30	2	31	65	45	445	0	445
1946	21	267	80	8	64	169	24	633	51	684
1947	164	778	241	55	164	653	141	2,196	671	2,867
1948	454	1,281	348	122	234	827	161	3,427	3,075	6,502
1949	413	809	225	76	141	581	72	2,317	969	3,286
1950	303	639	174	37	98	369	40	1,660	448	2,108
1951										
January	13	58	15	3	9	63	8	169	24	193
February	55	107	26	4	16	81	2	291	38	329
March	120	182	48	14	31	121	10	526	60	586
1st Quarter	188	347	89	21	56	265	20	986	122	1,108
April	118	15	56	15	43	121	21	389	86	475
May	146	307	113	26	57	200	40	889	109	998
June	179	357	106	23	55	196	27	943	176	1,119
2nd Quarter	443	679	275	64	155	517	88	2,221	371	2,592
July	206	342	108	19	64	219	56	1,014	201	1,215
August	175	273	92	14	54	236	30	874	60	934
September	149	239	70	4	43	190	6	701	45	746
3rd Quarter	530	854	270	37	161	645	92	2,589	306	2,895
October	286	416	121	14	103	404	34	1,378	73	1,451
November	316	485	112	24	126	377	42	1,482	58	1,540
December	186	306	89	10	61	242	24	918	43	961
4th Quarter	788	1,207	322	48	290	1,023	100	3,778	174	3,952
Total, 1951	1,949	3,087	956	170	662	2,450	300	9,574	973	10,547
1952										
January	102	169	68	8	38	103	24	512	31	543
February	99	177	52	7	24	68	13	440	17	457
March	223	351	90	20	53	145	22	904	121	1,025
1st Quarter	424	697	210	35	115	316	59	1,856	169	2,025
April	236	385	119	44	67	165	20	1,036	325	1,361
May	188	319	102	12	63	167	22	873	316	1,189
June	89	217	76	8	42	119	20	571	48	619
2nd Quarter	513	921	297	64	172	451	62	2,480	689	3,169

TABLE 65.— EMIGRATION OF SKILLED CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, BY TRADE, CANADA,
1948 — JUNE, 1952.⁽¹⁾

Period	Bricklayers and Masons	Carpenters	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Electricians	Sheet Metal Workers	Other Skilled Construction Workers	Total Skilled Construction Workers
1948	118	366	112	30	85	141	54	48	954
1949	63	297	122	28	80	133	43	49	815
1950	75	276	101	48	63	103	44	46	756
1951									
January	3	17	7	1	2	5	5	2	42
February	1	16	7	2	2	5	1	2	36
March	0	14	11	2	9	4	6	3	49
1st Quarter	4	47	25	5	13	14	12	7	127
April	2	29	5	4	3	7	4	2	56
May	6	24	5	1	8	14	1	2	61
June	20	0	4	1	0	7	2	40	74
2nd Quarter	28	53	14	6	11	28	7	44	191
July	3	27	11	3	4	6	2	1	57
August	4	25	3	2	5	6	6	2	53
September	4	37	12	7	9	11	—	3	83
3rd Quarter	11	89	26	12	18	23	8	6	193
October	5	38	7	6	10	8	1	3	78
November	4	36	10	3	10	12	—	1	76
December ⁽²⁾	2	25	12	6	15	13	2	—	75
4th Quarter ⁽²⁾	11	99	29	15	35	33	3	4	229
Total, 1951 ⁽²⁾	54	288	94	38	77	98	30	61	740
1952 ⁽²⁾									
January	2	15	5	0	2	5	5	2	36
February	2	15	5	2	2	5	0	2	33
March	0	15	10	2	5	5	5	2	44
1st Quarter	4	45	20	4	9	15	10	6	113
April ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Quarter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Data are preliminary (see p. 129).

(2) Preliminary.

(3) Not yet available.

TABLE 66.— STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY, THE BUILDING MATERIAL INDUSTRIES,
AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1945—JUNE, 1952.

Period	The Building Industry				Building Material Industries				All Industries			
	Number of Strikes	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Time Lost in Working Days	Number of Strikes	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Time Lost in Working Days	Number of Strikes	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Time Lost in Working Days
1945	5	12	325	2,848	17	19	2,687	10,703	197	418	96,068	1,457,420
1946	12	76	892	6,535	23	232	39,684	1,459,840	228	1,299	139,474	4,516,393
1947	32	391	6,057	44,262	25	33	3,037	58,049	236	1,173	104,120	2,397,340
1948	18	257	3,322	39,546	11	15	1,189	7,405	154	674	42,820	885,793
1949	13	211	3,602	41,120	10	11	890	11,420	137	542	51,437	1,063,667
1950	12	101	2,258	28,836	19	24	7,295	69,344	161	345	192,153	1,389,039
1951												
January	3	12	88	192	0	—	—	—	17	32	6,253	16,763
February	3	22	180	920	2	6	2,360	9,445	18	49	4,508	18,878
March	1	1	24	155	2	2	120	385	27	42	4,754	15,135
April	0	—	—	—	3	3	434	480	19	27	2,647	9,673
May	4	3	1,008	3,655	10	12	1,309	7,497	39	52	6,560	34,902
June	3	4	936	8,070	7	11	503	3,230	32	59	13,641	128,150
July	5	114	1,975	24,975	3	5	440	3,350	32	145	9,470	119,413
August	6	62	2,056	17,980	1	1	20	350	38	100	25,272	219,473
September	4	64	763	7,162	1	1	393	5,500	31	148	8,637	105,235
October	2	20	230	460	1	1	8	24	28	106	6,388	49,318
November	0	—	—	—	3	3	801	1,080	18	29	8,617	38,315
December	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	21	27	12,587	117,045
Total, 1951 ⁽¹⁾	31	302	7,260	63,569	33	45	6,388	31,341	320	816	109,334	872,300
1952												
January	1	3	7	65	0	—	—	—	15	18	5,749	75,760
February	1	3	7	10	0	—	—	—	22	110	13,048	47,603
March	2	2	70	565	0	—	—	—	26	88	5,204	65,502
April	2	2	230	3,570	6	6	560	4,283	35	113	12,055	178,605
May	7	— ⁽²⁾	7,045	41,080	2	2	176	3,532	42	— ⁽²⁾	22,982	214,753
June	6	— ⁽²⁾	9,241	146,660	1	1	160	3,000	40	— ⁽²⁾	59,364	708,382

(1) Since some strikes overlap from one month to another, annual totals of the number of strikes, number of establishments, and of the number of workers involved, need not equal the sums of the respective monthly figures.

(2) Number of establishments not known.

SECTION 7
BUILDING COSTS

TABLE 67.—INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITE INDEX OF ALL
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, CANADA, 1945 — JULY, 1952.
(1939=100)

Period	Lumber and its Products	Cement, Gravel and Sand	Brick, Tile and Stone	Paint and Glass	Lath, Plaster and Insulation Materials	Roofing Materials	Plumbing and Heating Equipment	Electrical Equipment and Fixtures	Other Materials	Composite Index Residential Building Materials	Composite Index All Con- struction Materials
1945	182.4	108.6	119.8	146.3	105.4	130.2	118.6	108.8	121.8	145.0	142.0
1946	192.7	108.5	124.5	148.4	104.8	140.4	123.5	114.2	120.8	151.0	150.4
1947	230.7	116.8	137.3	174.5	107.9	165.5	141.0	143.9	136.7	176.4	185.6
1948	291.5	130.1	147.2	188.3	117.4	193.6	163.4	165.8	155.1	212.6	218.2
1949	307.2	135.1	155.3	184.8	119.0	185.1	174.9	169.3	167.2	222.9	224.7
1950	332.1	139.6	168.4	179.8	117.4	226.1	177.8	180.2	173.2	237.1	245.1
1951—January	380.1	145.1	180.2	199.2	125.3	240.2	186.9	193.0	186.6	263.5	274.2
February	389.2	145.4	181.4	200.1	125.3	250.3	188.4	193.0	195.6	268.7	281.8
March	400.9	149.3	181.4	198.8	127.4	251.3	198.9	193.0	195.6	276.2	285.8
April	408.5	148.3	187.0	204.5	127.4	247.0	202.4	194.9	199.1	280.7	288.1
May	412.7	149.8	187.0	204.0	127.4	238.2	203.4	205.2	200.0	283.0	288.3
June	411.1	148.8	187.0	205.3	127.5	216.9	206.7	215.6	200.0	282.7	284.5
July	411.1	148.8	187.0	204.5	127.5	214.0	207.9	216.3	208.5	283.3	284.1
August	411.1	152.7	187.0	205.3	127.5	216.9	209.4	215.0	208.5	283.9	284.7
September	411.1	153.2	187.1	205.3	127.5	216.9	211.1	215.0	210.1	284.4	285.5
October	411.1	152.2	188.5	205.3	127.5	214.1	211.1	215.0	210.1	284.3	285.7
November	407.8	152.2	188.5	205.3	127.5	211.2	211.1	215.0	211.5	282.8	283.8
December	406.8	154.3	188.5	204.0	127.5	211.3	211.6	214.9	212.3	282.6	283.8
Annual Average	405.1	150.0	185.9	203.5	127.1	227.4	204.1	207.2	203.2	279.7	284.2
1952—January	404.9	157.8	188.5	203.6	127.5	202.6	210.6	213.7	212.3	281.4	283.6
February	403.8	158.4	188.5	206.3	127.5	214.2	210.6	210.8	212.3	281.4	283.9
March	401.2	158.4	198.0	205.5	127.5	211.3	210.3	206.6	212.3	280.3	282.5
April	396.9	157.6	198.0	204.2	129.9	208.3	210.6	203.5	217.4	278.8	280.6
May	395.2	157.6	204.5	199.3	129.9	205.5	209.8	203.5	217.4	278.0	281.3
June	395.2	157.6	204.5	199.8	129.9	202.6	208.8	201.8	217.4	277.6	281.1
July	394.9	157.8	204.5	197.9	129.9	208.4	208.9	207.9	217.4	277.9	281.9

TABLE 68. — INDEXES OF AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, ⁽¹⁾
1945 — JULY, 1952.
(1939=100)

Period	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Electricians	Sheet Metal Workers	Unskilled Construction Workers	All Construction Workers	All Construction Workers (Including Holiday Pay Allowances)	All Industries (Including Holiday Pay Allowances)
1945	122.4	131.4	131.4	125.7	124.9	129.0	125.3	150.5	131.1	132.0	151.5
1946	134.0	144.4	143.1	136.1	137.0	141.9	141.8	160.0	143.9	145.1	156.5
1947	154.1	156.4	150.8	150.0	148.4	148.6	154.4	173.7	155.0	158.6	177.7
1948	172.7	176.1	172.4	178.1	171.3	171.7	169.6	197.4	176.3	180.4	200.3
1949	178.0	182.7	183.7	184.5	182.2	179.2	177.0	203.6	184.2	188.4	209.8
1950	180.7	190.6	189.4	189.5	184.9	184.5	186.4	211.6	190.6	195.0	217.1
1951											
January	182.9	195.4	196.6	194.2	187.9	189.3	191.2	216.0	195.3	199.8	227.3
February	182.9	195.4	196.6	194.2	187.9	189.3	191.2	216.0	195.3	199.8	228.3
March	183.4	196.3	196.6	194.6	189.7	193.2	191.2	221.3	195.3	199.8	230.7
April	184.9	197.9	196.6	194.6	194.1	194.6	191.2	221.3	196.8	201.3	233.5
May	194.1	204.5	205.3	195.9	195.8	196.2	197.5	222.0	201.3	205.9	236.3
June	194.1	213.1	210.2	199.5	200.9	203.4	202.5	230.3	208.0	212.7	239.1
July	201.5	218.7	212.5	201.3	206.0	204.7	206.4	239.6	213.5	218.3	241.9
August	201.5	220.0	218.5	207.3	206.6	212.9	208.9	247.4	217.0	221.8	244.7
September	201.5	220.2	219.0	208.0	206.6	212.9	213.4	247.4	217.2	222.2	246.3
October	201.5	220.2	219.0	208.0	210.0	214.9	213.4	247.4	217.5	222.5	247.7
November	202.3	220.2	221.8	208.1	210.0	214.9	213.5	247.4	217.6	222.6	249.8
December	202.3	220.2	222.1	208.1	210.0	214.9	214.3	247.4	217.6	222.6	251.4
Annual Average	194.4	210.2	209.6	201.2	200.5	203.4	202.9	233.6	207.7	212.4	239.8
1952											
January	202.3	220.2	222.1	208.4	210.0	215.6	214.3	247.4	219.0	225.1	252.9
February	202.5	220.6	223.2	208.7	210.5	215.7	217.6	247.6	219.4	225.5	254.3
March	202.7	220.8	224.2	208.9	211.1	215.7	217.6	247.7	219.4	225.5	256.4
April	207.0	225.8	235.3	217.0	213.7	222.7	225.7	259.8	224.6	230.9	259.2
May	211.6	229.9	236.3	217.7	214.9	222.7	228.1	261.8	227.4	233.8	260.2
June	211.6	229.9	236.3	217.7	214.9	225.1	228.1	261.8	227.7	234.1	262.1
July	212.8	231.1	237.0	219.2	216.4	226.2	228.8	263.6	228.9	235.3	264.0

(1) For source and details of compilation (see p. 130).

TABLE 69.— COMPOSITE INDEX OF WAGE RATES IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY WITH WHOLESALE PRICES OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING MATERIALS, AND WITH WHOLESALE PRICES OF ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ALL COMMODITIES, AND INDEXES OF COST OF LIVING AND RENT, CANADA, 1945 — SEPTEMBER, 1952.
(1939 = 100)

Period	Residential Building Materials and Wage Rates ⁽¹⁾	All Construction Materials and Wage Rates ⁽¹⁾	All Commodities	Cost of Living	Rent
1945	139.2	137.8	133.2	117.7	108.0
1946	148.0	148.2	140.0	121.8	108.6
1947	168.3	174.3	164.6	133.5	112.4
1948	195.2	202.4	195.0	152.7	116.3
1949	207.3	208.4	199.9	158.4	118.5
1950	219.5	224.2	212.9	164.1	128.0
1951—January	236.8	243.1	234.2	170.0	131.4
February	239.8	247.5	240.4	172.6	131.4
March	244.3	249.9	243.7	177.0	132.6
April	247.5	251.9	244.2	179.1	132.6
May	250.9	254.0	243.9	179.3	132.6
June	253.5	254.6	244.7	181.4	134.7
July	256.6	256.6	246.2	184.8	134.7
August	258.0	258.5	243.4	186.1	134.7
September	258.4	259.0	242.0	187.0	137.5
October	258.5	259.4	241.5	187.6	137.5
November	257.9	258.5	241.0	188.4	139.5
December	257.9	258.5	239.5	188.3	139.5
Annual Average	251.7	254.3	242.0	181.8	134.9
1952—January	258.0	259.2	238.7	188.7	139.5
February	258.1	259.5	234.5	188.0	139.5
March	257.4	258.7	232.7	186.3	140.9
April	258.8	259.9	227.8	185.9	140.9
May	259.6	261.5	226.6	183.9	140.9
June	259.4	261.5	228.3	184.5	142.5
July	260.1	262.4	227.3	185.2	142.5
August	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	184.8	142.5
September	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	183.8	143.4

(1) For weighting and method of compilation (see p. 131).

(2) Not yet available.

TABLE 70.— PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW COMPLETED DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF MONTHS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, BY MONTH OF COMPLETION, CANADA, 1946 — JUNE, 1952.

Period of Completion	Number of Months under Construction ⁽¹⁾					Average Number of Months under Construction
	1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 12	More than 12	
	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)	
1946	—	—	—	—	—	11.0
1947	—	—	—	—	—	8.0
1948	20	32	27	12	9	6.5
1949	18	34	29	11	8	7.0
1950	17	37	26	10	10	7.2
1951						
January	13	38	39	1	9	7.1
February	4	36	44	3	13	8.0
March	3	39	39	8	11	8.1
April	7	34	44	10	5	7.6
May	5	25	49	14	7	8.5
June	13	21	45	12	9	7.7
July	28	19	36	10	7	6.8
August	27	27	21	13	12	7.2
September	21	47	11	12	9	6.5
October	17	54	13	9	7	6.3
November	19	45	17	3	16	7.1
December	14	41	33	2	10	7.0
Annual Average	14	35	33	8	10	7.3
1952						
January	10	37	30	6	17	8.2
February	1	21	44	17	17	8.7
March	1	22	47	15	15	8.4
April	2	16	46	23	13	8.9
May	5	19	40	22	14	8.2
June	12	19	39	12	18	7.8

(1) Not available for 1946 and 1947.

SECTION 8
BUILDING INDUSTRY

TABLE 71.— BANKRUPTCIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, BUILDING MATERIAL INDUSTRIES,
AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1945 — JUNE, 1952.

Period	Construction Industry			Building Material Industries			All Industries		
	Number of Bankruptcies ⁽¹⁾	Assets (\$000)	Liabilities (\$000)	Number of Bankruptcies ⁽¹⁾	Assets (\$000)	Liabilities (\$000)	Number of Bankruptcies ⁽¹⁾	Assets (\$000)	Liabilities (\$000)
1945	56	248	645	12	105	290	264	1,650	3,792
1946	35	358	580	3	41	56	269	3,411	5,984
1947	53	581	1,102	29	878	1,107	509	6,994	11,107
1948	73	679	1,375	25	1,286	1,309	799	12,849	18,151
1949	68	1,158	1,775	55	2,550	3,281	1,045	18,616	27,058
1950	148	1,601	2,879	40	728	1,328	1,275	20,757	32,113
1951									
1st Quarter	33	384	602	6	125	210	242	3,830	6,109
2nd Quarter	36	252	687	4	52	73	275	4,047	7,115
3rd Quarter	24	239	525	6	733	920	397	3,533	7,203
4th Quarter	45	477	871	12	1,168	1,564	435	7,884	12,312
Total, 1951	138	1,352	2,685	28	2,078	2,767	1,349	19,294	32,739
1952									
1st Quarter	46	417	848	9	190	328	451 ⁽²⁾	3,792	6,285
2nd Quarter	36	269	573	14	309	518	374	4,061	5,301

(1) See p. 131.

(2) Revised.

TABLE 72.— INDEXES OF STOCK PRICES OF COMMON SHARES OF SIXTEEN BUILDING
MATERIAL COMPANIES AND EIGHTY-TWO INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES,
CANADA, 1945 — JULY, 1952.
(1939 = 100)

Period	Sixteen Building Material Companies	Eighty-two Industrial Companies
1945.....	118.0	102.7
1946.....	152.2	119.1
1947.....	139.9	108.9
1948.....	138.1	117.5
1949.....	145.8	113.1
1950.....	189.1	139.9
1951—January.....	249.0	169.7
February.....	264.2	184.2
March.....	256.0	180.9
April.....	265.4	185.4
May.....	268.8	184.5
June.....	262.1	180.3
July.....	269.2	181.8
August.....	282.6	191.3
September.....	314.1	203.3
October.....	311.1	207.8
November.....	289.6	196.1
December.....	295.0	198.0
Annual Average.....	277.3	188.6
1952—January.....	300.4 ⁽¹⁾	204.7 ⁽¹⁾
February.....	298.4 ⁽¹⁾	203.1 ⁽¹⁾
March.....	291.4 ⁽¹⁾	200.2 ⁽¹⁾
April.....	278.7 ⁽¹⁾	197.9 ⁽¹⁾
May.....	269.1	189.0
June.....	273.0	191.7
July.....	286.3	195.8

(1) Revised.

PART III
SOURCES AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

SOURCES AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Sources and explanatory notes are organized in the order of the factual material referred to in Parts I and II. Where figures are rounded to the nearest thousand or million, totals do not necessarily equal the sum of their constituent items. Frequent references are made to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and to the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. In the following notes these organizations are designated by the abbreviations, "D.B.S." and "C.M.H.C." respectively.

PART I CHARTS

FIGURE 1.—VOLUME OF GROSS AND NET RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL FORMATION VALUED IN 1939 DOLLARS, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Chart based on data shown in Table 13.

FIGURE 2.—PRODUCTION OF TWELVE SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, QUARTERLY, 1948-1952.

Chart based on data shown in Tables 44 and 50.

FIGURE 3.—INDEXES OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES, WAGE RATES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AND COMBINED INDEX OF MATERIAL PRICES AND WAGE RATES, CANADA, JANUARY, 1948-JULY, 1952.

Chart based on data shown in Tables 67-69.

PART II TABULAR MATERIAL

TABLE 1.—NET FAMILY FORMATION, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Net family formation is the total number of new families formed minus the number of existing families dissolved. The number of families formed is taken as the sum of marriages and married female immigrants. Dissolutions represent the sum of deaths to married persons, emigration of married females and divorces.

Data on marriages for the period 1945-1951, deaths to married persons for the period 1945-1949 and data on divorces for the period 1945-1951, obtained by courtesy the Vital Statistics Section, Division of Social Welfare, D.B.S. Quarterly data on deaths to married persons during 1951 estimated by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C., on the basis of total deaths during the corresponding periods of 1950. Quarterly data on divorces during 1949-1951 have been averaged from annual totals and will be revised when actual data become available.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEQUENCE OF ARRIVAL, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data obtained by courtesy the Vital Statistics Section, Division of Social Welfare, D.B.S. Total births in this table do not equal total births in Table 3 as in this table illegitimate and still births are excluded.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND TOTAL POPULATION, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Population data for 1951 represent the census count for that year. Data for births, deaths and marriages for the period 1945-1952 obtained by courtesy the Vital Statistics Section, Division of Social Welfare, D.B.S.

Until the end of 1949, annual and monthly data for births, deaths and marriages are based on tabulated figures by month of occurrence on the basis of residence. Figures for 1950 and 1951 are provisional and represent registrations filed in Provincial Vital Statistics offices during the month under review regardless of month of occurrence.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA, BY SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUP, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by courtesy of D.B.S. from data supplied by the Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS FROM CANADA, BY SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUP, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Figures for the period 1948 to 1951 are estimated by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C., on the basis of data supplied by D.B.S., and the Foreign Exchange Control Board. For the period July, 1948, to December, 1950, basic data have been revised in accordance with *Statistics of Emigration from Canada*, D.B.S. Reference Paper No. 26, May, 1951. All data are provisional and subject to adjustment following the 1951 Census.

Estimates of total emigration are based on the number of Canadian immigrants entering the United States as supplied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice for the period 1945 to December, 1951. Data were also available on the number of Canadian immigrants entering the United Kingdom during the period 1945 to September, 1951 as obtained from periodic issues of the British *Board of Trade Journal*. An allowance was made for emigration to other countries. Estimates for 1950 and 1951 are based on the number of persons who applied to the Foreign Exchange Control Board for change of status from resident to non-resident, with the intention of leaving the country permanently. An allowance was made for emigrants leaving Canada without making application to the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Estimates for emigration of married females and children under eighteen years of age are based on data supplied by the Foreign Exchange Control Board as indicated above.

Data for 1952 are estimated by the Economic Research Department C.M.H.C. on the basis of emigration for the first quarter, 1951 and are provisional.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS TO AND EMIGRANTS FROM CANADA, BY COUNTRY, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. Sources are the same as for Tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS STARTED, COMPLETED, AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION, CANADA, 1945-JULY, 1952.

Sources of data shown in Table 7 are as follows:

1945 *Housing Statistics*, 1946, D.B.S.

1946 Data for completions obtained from *Dwelling Units and New Buildings Containing Dwelling Units Reported by Municipalities and other Areas as Completed in the Nine Months Ending September 30, 1947*, D.B.S. Data for units under construction at the end of 1946 obtained from *Housing Bulletin No. 1*, March, 1948, D.B.S.

1947 Data for completions obtained from *Supplement to Housing Statistics*, 1947, D.B.S. Data for units under construction at the end of 1947 obtained from *Housing Bulletin No. 1*, March, 1948, D.B.S. Data for starts during 1947 estimated by Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. from figures supplied by Public Finance Statistics Division, D.B.S.

1948-1949 Data obtained from monthly issues *Housing Bulletin*, D.B.S.

1950-1952 Data obtained from monthly issues *New Residential Construction*, D.B.S.

Data for housing units completed in Canada during 1945, 1946 and 1947 are based on returns received from 623 municipalities out of a total of 3,845 or approximately 66 per cent of the total population of incorporated municipalities. For detailed explanation of coverage and statistical technique used see *Housing Statistics*, 1946, D.B.S.

Estimates for 1948, 1949 and 1950-April, 1952 are based on the results of a nationwide survey carried out each month by D.B.S. with the co-operation of C.M.H.C. All metropolitan areas and urban centres with a population of 5,000 or more are enumerated completely. Approximately 400 sample areas lying outside these municipalities are also chosen for complete enumeration.

The number of units under construction as shown for the end of July, 1952, does not equal the number shown as under construction at the end of 1951 plus starts less completions during the first 7 months of 1952. The figures for units under construction are subject to adjustment each month because of errors in the designation of starts between single and multiple units, and also because of the cancellation of some starts reported in previous months.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF NEW PERMANENT DWELLINGS STARTED BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, CANADA, 1947-AUGUST, 1952.

The data on dwellings started in metropolitan areas and in other cities and towns with population of 5,000 and over are obtained by direct count by C.M.H.C. Dwellings started in other areas are estimates prepared by D.B.S. based on sample surveys. Sources of data are:

1947 Data compiled by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C., from figures supplied by the Public Finance Statistics Division, D.B.S.

1948-1949 Data obtained from monthly issues *Housing Bulletin*, D.B.S.

1950-July, 1952 Data obtained from monthly issues *New Residential Construction*, D.B.S.
August, 1952 Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF NEW PERMANENT DWELLINGS COMPLETED BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, CANADA, 1947-JUNE, 1952.

Sources are the same as for Table 7.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF NEW PERMANENT DWELLINGS COMPLETED, BY TYPE OF UNIT, CANADA, 1947-JUNE, 1952.

1947 Data obtained from *Supplement to Housing Statistics, 1947, Dwelling Units—Types of Buildings and Types of Construction for Individual Municipalities and Other Areas*, D.B.S.

1948-April, 1952 Sources are the same as for Table 7.

TABLE 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF NEW COMPLETED DWELLINGS UNSOLD, BY NUMBER OF MONTHS UNSOLD, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS UNSOLD, METROPOLITAN AREAS AND OTHER MAJOR CITIES, CANADA, 1950-JUNE, 1952.

Data based on reports compiled by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 12.—GROSS AND NET RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL FORMATION, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data for this publication for the years 1945-1948 were obtained from *Residential Real Estate in Canada*, by O. J. Firestone, University of Toronto Press, 1951, Tables 77 and 78, pp. 281 and 283. Annual data shown in *Residential Real Estate* for 1949 were preliminary and have been revised. The quarterly estimates for 1950 and 1951 were made by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. Data for 1949-1952 include an allowance for Newfoundland.

Gross residential capital formation represents an estimate of expenditures on new construction, on major improvements and alterations to existing structures. It includes also supplementary house-building expenses of installed non-moveable equipment and payments for professional land and repair services such as architectural and legal fees.

Capital consumption represents an estimate of depreciation and accidental losses to the stock of residential capital such as may be caused by fire, flood, or storm.

Both gross residential capital formation and gross capital consumption are net of raw land and relate to the value of assets created by construction activity only.

Information on the services and methods of estimation may be found in detail in *Residential Real Estate*, pp. 418-430.

TABLE 13.—VOLUME OF GROSS AND NET RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL FORMATION VALUED IN 1939 DOLLARS, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Source is the same as for Table 12. Values involved are based on 1939 prices throughout.

TABLE 14.—EXPENDITURES ON NEW CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS, REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE, RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION, AND GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data for "other" construction for the period 1945-1950 obtained from *Private and Public Investment in Canada 1926-1951*, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, p. 151. Annual data shown in *Private and Public Investment in Canada* for 1951 were preliminary and have been revised by the Economics Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

For the period 1945-1952 housing data estimated by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C.

Data on gross national expenditure for the period 1945-1951 obtained from *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950*, Research and Development Division, D.B.S. and *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1951*, D.B.S.

TABLE 15.—NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION, BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 204 MUNICIPALITIES, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data for 1945-February, 1947, obtained from annual and monthly issues of *Building Permits Issued in Canada*, Construction Statistics Section, Census of Industry and Merchandising Division, D.B.S. Data for March-December, 1947, compiled by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C., from returns made to D.B.S. Data for 1948-1952, provided by courtesy of the Construction Statistics Section, Census of Industry and Merchandising Division, D.B.S. The number of new dwelling units includes conversions.

Data for May-November 1948, January-April 1949, and November-December 1950 based on returns from 203 municipalities, December 1951, 202 municipalities. Data for January, February and March, 1952 are based on returns from 203, 202 and 199 municipalities.

TABLE 16.—NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, CANADA, 1945-AUGUST, 1952.

Data obtained from monthly issues of *The Building Reporter*, published by Hugh C. Maclean Publications Limited, Toronto.

Contracts awarded may be used as an indicator of trends but they are liable to misinterpretation if used as indicators of total volume of residential activity. They relate only to projected work which may or may not be commenced. Coverage is apt to vary over a period of time.

Data on the number of *new housing units* estimated to be involved in contract awards for apartments which replace the series on *apartment blocks* shown in *The Building Reporter* have been derived by the application of a conversion factor to the value of contract awards for apartments made during the periods shown. This has been done to make the data more comparable with the series on building permits issued.

The conversion factor used is simply the average construction cost per dwelling unit of an apartment of the solid masonry type (brick facing and masonry blocks) prevailing throughout Canada during the first six months of 1946 as outlined in the study *Manpower and Material Requirements for a Housing Program in Canada*, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, Ottawa, 1946, pp. 40-41. 1946 construction costs for the units are estimated at \$6,053, of which \$3,178 are material costs, \$2,270 are on-site labour costs and \$605 are overhead and profits. This conversion factor was adjusted according to variations in the composite index of wholesale prices of residential building materials and wage rates in the construction industry as contained in Table 67.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN NEW STRUCTURES STARTED, PUBLICLY-INITIATED, AND PRIVATELY-INITIATED, WITH AND WITHOUT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, CANADA, 1947-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. Publicly-initiated housing comprises starts under the Veterans' Rental Housing Program of C.M.H.C. and the Armed Service Married Quarters' Program of the Department of National Defence, the Federal-provincial housing projects and units built under the Capital Assistance provisions of the Department of Defence Production. Privately-initiated housing with Federal Government financial assistance in the form of loans, covers starts under the National Housing Act, 1944, The Farm Loan Act, 1927, and the Veterans' Land Act, 1942. Privately-initiated housing with Federal Government financial assistance in the form of guarantees comprises starts under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944, and the Rental Insurance Plan, except those rental insurance units approved for National Housing Act loans.

National Housing Act starts for 1947 and 1948 were distributed by quarter according to the pattern established by the number of housing units approved for loans. Starts under the rental insurance plan, the Farm Loan Act, 1927, and the Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944, were considered to be equal to the number of units approved under these provisions.

As this tabulation covers new permanent houses only, Federal Government guarantees under the home extension provisions of The National Housing Act, 1944, financial assistance for Emergency Shelter units, and construction of temporary units by the Department of National Defence, are excluded.

Data on "publicly-assisted housing starts" for 1950 and 1951 as shown in this table differ from those shown in the 1950 and 1951 issues of *Mortgage Lending in Canada*, C.M.H.C., Table 36, under the title "Dwellings Started and Completed by Principal Source of Financing and Province, Canada". The latter table includes starts of dwellings constructed for Government employees but excludes dwellings started, on which double depreciation benefits have been extended. This table on the other hand, excludes starts on dwellings built for Government employees and includes dwellings built under the double depreciation assistance. An additional difference between data in the two tables is due to the fact that only permanent dwellings are covered in this table whereas starts on temporary dwellings are included in Table 36 of the above mentioned issues of *Mortgage Lending in Canada*.

TABLE 18.—LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF GROSS LOANS APPROVED AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS FINANCED, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1945-AUGUST, 1952.

Data compiled by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 19.—LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF LOANS APPROVED FOR NON-DEFENCE WORKER HOUSES BUILT WITH AGREED SALE OR CONTRACT PRICE, AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS FINANCED, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1951-AUGUST, 1952.

Data compiled by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 20.—LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, GROSS LOANS APPROVED BY TYPE OF LOAN, CANADA, FIRST HALVES 1951 AND 1952.

Data compiled by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 21.—LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, ANALYSIS OF GROSS LOANS APPROVED, SHOWING NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF LOANS, NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, AVERAGE ESTIMATED COST, LENDING VALUE, AMOUNT OF LOAN, FLOOR AREA, AND CONSTRUCTION COST PER SQUARE FOOT, BY TYPE OF DWELLING, CANADA, FIRST HALVES 1951 AND 1952.

Data compiled by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 22.—OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, HOME EXTENSION LOAN GUARANTEES APPROVED, CANADA, APRIL, 1946-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Mortgage and Real Estate Division, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 23.—OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, RENTAL INSURANCE PLAN, NET NUMBER OF PROJECTS, DWELLINGS, AND TOTAL ESTIMATED COST, APPROVED WITH LOANS UNDER THE N.H.A. AND WITH CONVENTIONAL LOANS, CANADA, JULY, 1948-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C. on a *net* basis. As a result allowances for cancellations, adjustments and reinstatements have been made in the month they were reported and negative figures may appear in a particular month, during which there were more cancellations reported than approvals made.

Whereas the data under the heading "Loans under N.H.A." comprise all Rental Insurance projects with N.H.A. loans approved at time of compilation, the data under the classification "with conventional loans" are residual and in addition to Rental Insurance. Projects without N.H.A. loans may include cases where an N.H.A. loan may be approved in a subsequent quarter. The distribution between N.H.A. loans and

conventional loans are preliminary for the last quarter shown and are subject to revision in the Fourth Quarter, 1952 issue of *Housing in Canada*.

TABLE 24.—OPERATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, RENTAL INSURANCE PLAN, AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS, FLOOR AREA, ESTIMATED COST, AND MAXIMUM MONTHLY RENT PER UNIT, FOR GROSS PROJECTS APPROVED, CANADA, 1948-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 25.—FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HOUSING PROJECTS UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, CANADA, 1950-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Economic Research Department C.M.H.C. from reports prepared by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

Data on expenditures are from the records of the Accounting Division, C.M.H.C.

The projects started in 1950 refer to St. John's, Newfoundland; in 1951 to St. John, New Brunswick, and Ottawa, Windsor and St. Thomas, Ontario; and in 1952 to Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Fort William and Midland, Ontario.

TABLE 26.—FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROJECTS UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, CANADA, 1950-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. from reports supplied by the Statistical Department and Accounting Division, C.M.H.C.

The construction work involved in each project varies from one to another but in general a complete land assembly project includes surveying of roads and lots, installation of main and lateral sewers, water mains and hydrants, the ditching, grading, gravelling and surfacing of roads and driveways, the installations of street lights and filling and grading of grounds. The completion of improvements means that the lots are ready for sale but not necessarily sold.

TABLE 27.—LAND ASSEMBLY PROJECTS UNDER SECTION 11B OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1944, CANADA, 1947-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Property Management Department, Mortgage and Real Estate Division, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 28.—VETERANS' RENTAL HOUSING PROJECTS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION, NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS STARTED, COMPLETED, AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND EXPENDITURE, CANADA, 1941-JUNE, 1952.

Data to the end of 1946 compiled by Wartime Housing Limited.

Financial data for 1947-December, 1951 compiled by the Accounting Division, C.M.H.C. For the years 1947 and 1948, data on the number of housing units started, completed and under construction compiled by the Program Section, Construction Division, and for 1949-1952 by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 29.—VETERANS' RENTAL HOUSING PROJECTS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION, CONSTRUCTION UNDER CONTRACT, BY UNITS, CANADA, 1945-JULY, 1952.

Data to the end of 1948 compiled by the Program Section, Construction Division, and for 1949-July, 1952 by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 30.—VETERANS' RENTAL HOUSING PROJECTS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION, DWELLINGS UNDER CONTRACT, BY TWENTY-THREE STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION, CANADA, JUNE, 1949-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 31.—PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS UNDER CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION, NUMBER OF RENTAL UNITS UNDER ADMINISTRATION, AND PER CENT VACANT, BY TYPE OF UNIT, CANADA, 1947-JULY, 1952.

Data compiled by Statistical Department from data supplied by the Property Management Section, Mortgage and Real Estate Division, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 32.—ARMED SERVICE MARRIED QUARTERS, CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION, NUMBER OF DWELLINGS STARTED, COMPLETED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES, CANADA, 1949-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 33.—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SCHOOLS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR WHICH CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED, STARTED AND COMPLETED, AND EXPENDITURES, CANADA, 1950-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C., from reports prepared by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

Data on expenditures are from the records of the Accounting Division, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 34.—HOUSING OPERATIONS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS BY DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1950-JULY, 1952.

Data compiled by the Statistical Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 35.—HOUSING OPERATIONS BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION, NUMBER OF CONTRACTS AWARDED AND DWELLINGS FOR WHICH CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED, NUMBER OF DWELLINGS STARTED, COMPLETED, AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND EXPENDITURES, CANADA, 1951-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Statistical Department and Accounting Division, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 36.—CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS UNDER THE VETERANS' LAND ACT, 1942, NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS STARTED, COMPLETED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1943-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. from information obtained by courtesy of the Research and Statistics Division, Department of Veterans' Affairs. Data on expenditures for 1950-June, 1952 are not comparable with data for previous years as excess costs borne by the veterans and certain improvements included in previous years are not available for 1950-June, 1952.

TABLE 37.—LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE CANADIAN FARM LOAN ACT, 1927, CANADA, 1929-JUNE, 1952.

Data obtained by courtesy of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, Department of Finance.

TABLE 38.—LENDING OPERATIONS UNDER THE FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1944, CANADA, MARCH, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data obtained by courtesy of the Supervisor, The Farm Improvement Loans Act, Department of Finance.

TABLE 39.—OPERATIONS UNDER THE QUEBEC HOUSING ACT, NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF LOANS APPROVED, NUMBER OF DWELLINGS INVOLVED, AND PROVINCIAL COMMITMENTS, JANUARY, 1948-JUNE, 1952.

Data obtained by courtesy of the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau.

TABLE 40.—GROSS MORTGAGE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE APPROVED BY LENDING INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE OF LOAN, CANADA, 1947-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. from monthly reports submitted by 114 lending institutions comprising 40 life insurance companies, 36 trust companies, 21 loan companies, 8 fire insurance companies, and 9 fraternal societies. These companies advanced 93 per cent of the total cash disbursements on mortgage loan account for Canadian real estate made by all companies of these types in 1951.

TABLE 41.—GROSS MORTGAGE LOANS APPROVED ON NEW NON-FARM HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, BY TYPE OF LENDING INSTITUTION, AND BY TYPE OF DWELLING, CANADA, 1947-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. Source is the same as for Table 40.

TABLE 42.—NUMBER OF MORTGAGES REGISTERED AND DISCHARGED GREATER TORONTO AREA AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. The number of mortgages registered, Greater Toronto Area, 1945-June, 1952 were obtained from the Toronto Registry Office, York East and West Registry Offices and Toronto and York Land Titles Office.

The number of mortgages discharged, Greater Toronto Area, 1945-June, 1952, were obtained from the Toronto Registry Office, York East and West Registry Office and estimates of discharges from Toronto and York Land Titles Office.

The number of mortgages registered and discharged in the Province of Ontario reflect mortgage activity as recorded in the 65 registry and 16 land titles offices of the province. Data for the 65 registry offices and one land titles office are based on original records made available by courtesy of the Inspector of Legal Offices, Province of Ontario. Coverage of the remaining 15 land titles offices were obtained by means of a sample survey of the mortgage registrations and discharges during the month of September, 1951, recorded in 10 land titles offices. This information was used in conjunction with the data mentioned above to produce estimates for the province as a whole. For further details of the sample survey see *Mortgage Lending in Canada, 1951*, p. 100.

TABLE 43.—INDEXES OF PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, BY LUMBER, OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, AND TOTAL, AND INDEX OF DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS EXCLUDING LUMBER, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. from information provided by courtesy of D.B.S.

The combined index of construction material production is based on the total value of output of the more important construction materials in terms of 1946 prices. It is designed to measure the overall trend in the physical output of construction materials. Because of the high degree to which producers of construction materials, with the exception of lumber, are responsive mainly to the requirements of the domestic market, the output index provides a rough indication of trends in domestic construction activity.

A closer indication of trends in domestic construction activity, however, can be obtained from the index of domestic disappearance, designed to measure the rate at which the construction industry absorbs materials. To obtain this index, the production index was adjusted, where possible, by the addition of imports, the deduction of exports, and the replacement of the original production data with data on factory sales of materials to take account of producers' inventory changes. The series on domestic disappearance is subject to the limitation that it does not reflect changes in the level of dealers' inventories. This means that in respect to materials such as lumber, where dealers' inventories represent a comparatively high proportion of yearly output or factory shipments, the series shown here cannot be relied on to give an accurate short term indication of the actual absorption of materials on the site. For this reason, lumber was excluded from the series on domestic disappearance shown in this tabulation.

The indexes are based on 23 materials, including lumber, for 1945, and on 41 materials for the period 1946-June, 1952. The lumber index in the production series is shown separately because of its heavy weight in relation to the other materials.

TABLE 44.—PRODUCTION OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Sources of data for building materials listed in Table 44 are as follows:

Sawn Lumber:

1945—1949 Annual issues *The Lumber Industry in Canada*, D.B.S.

1950—June, 1952 Monthly issues *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills*, D.B.S.

Hardwood Flooring:

1946—June, 1952 By courtesy The Timber Controller, Department of Trade and Commerce. The unit measure, square feet, represents a surface measure, plus an allowance for waste and tongue irrespective of thickness.

Wood Fibre Building Board:

1945—1948 By courtesy of the Forest Products Statistics Section, D.B.S.

1949—June, 1952 Monthly issues *Rigid Insulating Board Industry*, D.B.S.

Building Brick: Data relate to face and common clay brick.

1945—June, 1952 Estimates prepared by Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C., based on actual production reported to D.B.S. by 55 producers accounting for approximately 97 per cent of brick shipments during 1945.

Data on production of brick, 1946-December, 1951, shown in *Canadian Statistical Review*, D.B.S. represent production of these firms only.

Flue Linings:

1946—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Vitrified Sewer Pipe:

1946—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Structural Tile:

1945—1952 Monthly issues of *Report on Clay Products Made from Canadian Clays*, D.B.S.

Mineral Wool Batts:

1945—1949 Annual issues *The Stone Industry in Canada*, D.B.S.

1950—1952 Monthly issues *Mineral Wool*, D.B.S.

Granulated and Loose Mineral Wool:

1945—1949 Annual issues *The Stone Industry in Canada*, D.B.S.

1950—1952 Monthly issues *Mineral Wool*, D.B.S.

Cement:

1945—1949 Annual issues *The Cement Manufacturing Industry in Canada*, D.B.S.

1950—1952 Monthly issues *Cement*, D.B.S.

Concrete Blocks:

1945—1947 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

1948—1952 Estimates prepared by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. based on monthly issues *Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe*, D.B.S. which accounts for 82 per cent of total production.

Cement Pipe and Tile:

1946 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

1947—1952 Monthly issues *Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe*, D.B.S.

Single Pole Switches:

1946—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Duplex Receptacles:

1946—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Outlet Boxes:

1946—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Non-Metallic Sheathed Cable:

1946—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Gypsum Wallboard:

1945—1949 Annual issues *The Gypsum Industry in Canada*, D.B.S.

1950—1952 Monthly issues *Production, Shipments and Stocks of Gypsum Products*, D.B.S.

Gypsum Lath:

1945—1949 Annual issues *The Gypsum Industry in Canada*, D.B.S.

1950—1952 Monthly issues *Production, Shipments and Stocks of Gypsum Products*, D.B.S.

Gypsum Plaster:

1945—1949 Annual issues *The Gypsum Industry in Canada*, D.B.S.

1950—1952 Estimates prepared by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. Production data shown in monthly issues of *Production, Shipments and Stocks of Gypsum Products* include sundry plasters such as moulding plaster, etc. These were excluded in the figures shown in this table.

Builders' Hardware:

- 1945 *Iron and Steel and Their Products 1943-1945*, D.B.S.
1946—1949 Annual issues *The Hardware, Tools and Cutlery Industry in Canada*, D.B.S.
1950—1952 Estimates prepared by Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. based on factory sales reported to D.B.S. by firms accounting for about 98 per cent of total sales in 1949.

Bath Tubs:

By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Sinks:

By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Wash Basins:

By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Warm Air Furnaces:

- 1945—1949 *The Heating and Cooking Apparatus Industry, Canada, 1949*, D.B.S.
1950—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Domestic Heating Boilers:

- 1945—1949 Annual issues *The Heating and Cooking Apparatus Industry, Canada*, D.B.S.
1950—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Cast-Iron Radiators:

- 1945—1949 Annual issues *The Heating and Cooking Apparatus Industry, Canada*, D.B.S.
1950—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Hot Water Storage Tanks:

- 1945—1949 Annual issues *The Sheet Metal Products Industry in Canada*, D.B.S.
1950—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Electric Hot Water Tank Heaters:

- 1945—1948 Annual issues *The Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry in Canada*, D.B.S.
1949 *The Heating and Cooking Apparatus Industry, Canada, 1949*, D.B.S.
1950—1952 Estimates prepared by Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. based on returns made to D.B.S. from firms accounting for about 86 per cent of production in 1949.

Asphalt Shingles:

- 1945—1947 *Asphalt Roofing Industry, January, 1949*, D.B.S.
1949—1950 *Asphalt Roofing Industry, January, 1951*, D.B.S.
1951—1952 Monthly issues *Asphalt Roofing Industry*, D.B.S.

Tar and Asphalt Felts:

- 1945 By courtesy the Forest Products Statistics Section, D.B.S.
1946—1947 *Asphalt Roofing Industry, March, 1948*, D.B.S.
1948—1952 Monthly issues *Asphalt Roofing Industry*, D.B.S.

TABLE 45.—SALES AND STOCKS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, 1949-JUNE, 1952.

Data based on monthly reports supplied by courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

TABLE 46.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data obtained from monthly issues of *Trade of Canada—Imports Entered for Consumption*, Department of Trade and Commerce.

The data on wallboard building board for the period 1945-1947 include insulating board. The data for the period 1948-December, 1950 exclude insulating board as the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act which was in effect from 1948 to December 31, 1950 prohibited the importation of this type of building board.

TABLE 47.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data obtained from monthly issues of *Trade of Canada—Exports—Canadian Produce*, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Data on lumber exports include planks, boards and squared timber.

Data for lumber in monthly issues of the *Canadian Statistical Review*, D.B.S. include planks and boards only.

TABLE 48.—PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL INGOT AND ESTIMATED DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF ROLLING MILL PRODUCTS, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data on production of domestic pig iron and steel ingots obtained from *Iron and Steel and Their Products in Canada, 1943-1945*, D.B.S. for 1945, and for subsequent periods from annual issues of *The Primary Iron and Steel Industry in Canada*, D.B.S., and monthly issues of *Primary Iron and Steel*, D.B.S. Annual and quarterly revisions for the period 1945-1951 have been made by the Steel Division, Department of Defence Production. Data on production of rolling mill products made from Canadian ingot are estimated by applying a conversion factor of .725 to steel ingot processed in Canada. The conversion factor of .725 allows for the estimated weight loss involved in turning iron and steel shapes out of the ingot form. Data on imported rolling mill products are derived by reducing the total of imported steel, including ingots, by the estimated production loss sustained in processing its ingot content.

Domestic disappearance of rolling mill products is the sum of domestic production and imports less exports.

The volume of rolling mill products being made available to Canadian consuming industries as indicated in "domestic disappearance" exceeds that of "net total domestic shipments" of primary iron and steel shapes from Canadian rolling mills as shown in Table 49. This difference is accounted for by the fact that a portion of imports of primary iron and steel shapes is shipped direct to consuming industries without being processed in Canadian mills. Another factor is that data on production of rolling mill products from Canadian ingot as shown in this table do not show actual production but represent output of iron and steel shapes that would be forthcoming from current ingot production.

TABLE 49.—SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL SHAPES TO CONSUMING INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-JUNE, 1952.

Data obtained from monthly issues of *Canadian Statistical Review*, D.B.S. Monthly revisions during 1951, provided by the Steel Division, Department of Defence Production.

The classification "Merchant Trade Products" refers to items produced in integrated mills and covers wire and wire products. The "miscellaneous" category includes all steel used in the following: agricultural and other farm implements, machinery and tools, mining and lumbering industries, pressing, forming and stamping industries, public works and utilities, shipbuilding and steel specifically marked for National Defence purposes. During the year 1949 the amount of steel used for National Defence purposes amounted to .3 per cent of the total miscellaneous category. The classification "Producers' Interchange" represents the amount of steel shipped to producers' own plants or to other plants within the primary industry for further processing e.g. black sheet to galvanizing department; hot rolled bars to make railway track material. See also explanatory note to Table 48.

TABLE 50.—PRODUCTION OF SELECTED IRON AND STEEL BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Cast-Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings:

1945 *Iron and Steel and Their Products in Canada, 1943-1945*, D.B.S.

1946—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Cast-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings:

1945 *Iron and Steel and Their Products in Canada, 1943-1945*, D.B.S.

1946—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Steel Pipe and Fittings:

1945 *Iron and Steel and Their Products in Canada, 1943-1945*, D.B.S.

1946—1952 By courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Structural Steel:

1945—1952 By courtesy the Steel Division, Department of Defence Production. Structural include T-bars, Z-bars, H-beams, I-beams, uprights, angles, etc., where any one leg of the section is 3 inches or over.

Wire Nails and Spikes:

1945 *Iron and Steel and Their Products in Canada, 1943-1945*, D.B.S.

1946—1949 *The Hardware Tools and Cutlery Industry in Canada, 1949*, D.B.S.

1950—1952 Monthly issues *Nails, Tacks and Staples*, D.B.S.

Galvanized Sheets:

- 1945 *Iron and Steel and Their Products in Canada, 1943-1945*, D.B.S.
1945—1949 *Primary Iron and Steel Products*, December issues, 1945-1949, D.B.S.
1950—1952 Monthly issues, *Primary Iron and Steel*, D.B.S.

TABLE 51.—SALES AND STOCKS OF SELECTED IRON AND STEEL BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, 1949-JUNE, 1952.

Data based on monthly reports supplied by courtesy the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics Section, D.B.S.

TABLE 52.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SELECTED IRON AND STEEL BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data on imports obtained from monthly issues of *Trade of Canada—Imports Entered for Consumption*, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Data on exports obtained from monthly issues of *Trade of Canada—Exports—Canadian Produce*, Department of Trade and Commerce.

TABLE 53.—VOLUME OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS UNLOADED AT RAILWAY STATIONS IN CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

1945—1948 Data obtained from annual issues of *Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Reports*, D.B.S.

1949—1952 Data obtained from issues of *Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada*, D.B.S.

This series replaces the data on "Movement by Rail of Building Materials" appearing in *Housing in Canada*, prior to the October, 1950, issue which were based on freight loadings at stations in Canada. Whereas the present series covers only freight unloaded for domestic use, thereby including imports and excluding exports, the former series covered freight loaded at Canadian stations and thereby included exports and excluded imports. The present series more closely reflects the use of materials by the construction industry in Canada.

TABLE 54.—EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY PAYROLLS IN THE BUILDING MATERIAL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. from information supplied by courtesy of the Employment and Payrolls Statistics Section, D.B.S.

Data are based on monthly reports from employers with 15 or more employees. The materials covered include: lumber, brick, tile, paints, pigments, varnishes, building blocks, roofing and sheathing paper, prefabricated houses, stoves, heaters, furnaces, iron pipe, sheet metal, wallboards, structural iron and steel fabrication, builders' hardware, glass, gypsum products, asbestos building materials, sanitary ware, mineral wool, sand and gravel.

TABLE 55.—NON-SEASONAL LAYOFFS IN BUILDING MATERIAL PRODUCING INDUSTRIES, NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY REASON FOR LAYOFF, CANADA, MARCH, 1948-JULY, 1952.

Data obtained by courtesy the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

The figures are compiled on the basis of information submitted through day to day layoff reports and monthly summary reports made by local offices of the National Employment Service. Layoffs that are occasioned by normal seasonal factors are excluded from the compilation as far as possible. For the most part, reports are not received for layoffs involving less than ten workers or for those of less than two weeks' duration.

The layoffs cover manufacturing industries only, and are classified by their cause into three categories: lack of orders; lack of material; and other. The category "other" to a large extent represents non-economic factors such as flood and fire, but it includes some factors that are at least partly economic such as bankruptcies, strikes, and plant closures for repairs or retooling. The latter factors however do not directly reflect the immediate demand and supply conditions of the businesses concerned. The factors which have an immediate bearing on the supply side (lack of material) and on the demand side (lack of orders) of the businesses concerned are shown separately.

TABLE 56.—EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, NON-AGRICULTURAL AND ALL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data for 1945 on employment and unemployment in non-agricultural industries and for the Canadian labour force obtained from *Canadian Labour Force Estimates, 1931-1950*, Reference Paper No. 23, 1951, Labour and Prices Division, D.B.S. Data on employment in the construction industry for 1945 prepared by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. from estimates of paid-workers in the construction industry as contained in *Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950*, p. 18.

The data in this table for the period 1946-1950 are based on the results of sample surveys undertaken by D.B.S. on an approximate quarterly basis. Results of these samples are published in periodic issues of *The Labour Force Bulletin*, D.B.S.

The estimates for this period are subject to sampling error. In general the smaller the estimate the larger the relative sampling error. In the case of unemployment estimates in the construction industry, the percentage error is apt to be quite high, and reliance can be placed on these figures only with careful reservations. The coefficient of variation for estimates of employment in the construction industry is estimated at 6 per cent. Roughly this means that there are about two chances out of three that the sampling error will be less than 6 per cent; and about one chance in twenty that it will amount to more than 12 per cent.

The construction industry referred to in Table 66 includes engineering as well as building construction, whereas Table 61 covers the building industry only.

The industry classification used in Table 66 is that contained in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, D.B.S. and has the business of the establishment as a basis whereas the *Occupational* class shown is based on the *Standard Summary of Occupational Classes*, D.B.S. where the basis is the actual job performed. Force account employees of non-construction firms are classified by occupation as construction workers if they are employed in construction work but are classified by industry according to the industrial classification of the employing firm. Conversely, non-construction employees in construction firms are classified by industry as construction employees but by occupation according to the work performed e.g. clerical, managerial. The Province of Manitoba was excluded from the June Labour Force Survey, 1950, because of flood conditions. To achieve comparability with preceding periods in this series the Labor and Prices Division, D.B.S. made estimates of the probable Manitoba components for non-agricultural industries and the Canadian labour force and included them with data appearing in the *Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950*. Estimates of the Manitoba component of the construction industry at June, 1950, were prepared by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C. and were included with the data provided in the *Labour Force Survey*, June, 1950.

TABLE 57.—EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, CANADA, MARCH, 1949-JUNE, 1952.

Data based on a distribution of employed male construction workers by number of hours worked per week, provided by courtesy the Special Surveys Division, D.B.S. The average number of hours worked per week is shown to indicate overall seasonal variations and longer term trends. It is calculated from a frequency distribution, somewhat more detailed than that shown in this table, on the assumption that the mid-point of each class interval is representative of the group falling therein. The averages shown are subject to sampling error and should be interpreted with caution. The total number of hours worked per week represents the product of the average number of hours worked per week and the number of male workers employed in the construction industry.

TABLE 58.—EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY PAYROLLS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY AND INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING AND NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data represent new series compiled by the Employment Section of the Labour and Prices Division, D.B.S. from reports made by employers with 15 or more employees. Indexes of employment in the building industry for the period 1945-1946 obtained by courtesy the Employment Section of the Labour and Prices Division, D.B.S.; for the period 1947-1950 from *Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings, 1947-1950*,

1951, Employment Section of the Labour and Prices Division, D.B.S. and for 1951-1952 from monthly issues of *Employment and Payrolls*, D.B.S. Indexes of employment in the non-agricultural industries for the period 1945-1946 obtained from *Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings, 1936-1946, with Index Numbers of Employment, 1921-1938*, 1951, Employment Section of the Labour and Prices Division, D.B.S.; for the period 1947-1950 from *Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings, 1947-1950*, 1951, D.B.S. and for 1951-1952 from monthly issues of *Employment and Payrolls*, D.B.S.

Data for the period 1945-1949 obtained from annual issues of *Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls*, Employment Section of the Labour and Prices Division, D.B.S.; monthly data for 1950 from *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S. and for 1951-1952 from monthly issues of *Employment and Payrolls*, D.B.S.

Data on average weekly earnings in the building industry for the period 1945-1946 obtained by courtesy of the Employment Section of the Labour and Prices Division, D.B.S., for the period 1947-1950 from *Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings 1947-1950*, and for 1951-1952 from monthly issues of *Employment and Payrolls*, D.B.S.

Data on the aggregate weekly payroll in the building industry are the product of the number of persons employed and the average weekly earnings.

TABLE 59.—NUMBER OF HOURLY WAGE-EARNERS, AVERAGE AND TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, BUILDING INDUSTRY, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Employment Statistics Section, D.B.S., from reports made by employers with 15 or more employees. Data are published monthly in *Statistics of Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings*, D.B.S.

The number of hourly wage-earners comprises workers who are employed by the hour and excludes salaried personnel and other employees whose earnings are not directly dependent on the number of hours worked. Consequently the total number of hourly wage-earners shown in this table is smaller than the number of persons employed as shown in Table 58.

The statistics on hours worked include overtime as well as the hours put in by part-time and casual workers. Hours credited to persons on leave with pay are also included.

The average hourly and weekly earnings shown represent gross earnings before deduction for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc.

TABLE 60.—LABOUR INCOME IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND TOTAL LABOUR INCOME, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data for the period 1945-1950 obtained from *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950*, 1951, Research and Development Division, D.B.S. Monthly data for 1951-1952 obtained from *Estimates of Labour Income*, D.B.S.

A series on total construction outlay is shown in Table 14 and a comparison of the two series shows trends that are similar but not identical. There are two reasons for some variation in trend. First, the labour component of construction expenditure does not vary exactly as the other components because of changes in labour output per man hour and different rates of change in wage rates and construction material prices or management and overhead expenses. Second, in the case of labour income estimates a different coverage of the construction industry is made than for estimates of total construction expenditure. Whereas Table 14 is intended to cover all construction expenditures, the estimates in Table 60 do not include: 1) expenditures by unincorporated own account contractors and builders, 2) construction outlay by railway and telephone companies, 3) repair and maintenance construction outlay on force account by non-construction companies, 4) construction outlay by Federal, provincial or municipal governments.

TABLE 61.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1944-JULY, 1952.

Compiled by the Unemployment Insurance Section, Labour and Prices Division, D.B.S., based on weekly reports submitted by local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

TABLE 62.—NUMBER OF MALE WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES APPLYING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS AND ESTABLISHING BENEFIT YEARS, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Unemployment Insurance Statistics Section, D.B.S.

A person who has made at least 180 contributions into the Unemployment Insurance Fund, during the two year period immediately preceding a claim for benefits and has made 60 contributions in the year preceding the claim or 45 contributions in the 6 months preceding the claim establishes a benefit year. The series on the number of male workers in the construction industry applying for unemployment insurance benefits is supplementary to data shown in Tables 56 and 61.

The chief limitations of the data in Table 62 as an index of unemployment are as follows: (1) coverage is confined to male workers in construction occupations who come under the terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1941; to the end of 1947 these comprise employees on salary who earn less than \$2,400 annually, employees paid by the hour or by the day, and employees paid by the week unless they earn more than \$3,120 annually and apply for exemption from the Act; from January 1, 1948, to June 30, 1950, salaried personnel earning less than \$3,120 have come under the Act and since July 1, 1950, the ceiling of insurability for salaried employees is raised from \$3,120 to \$4,800 a year; there are therefore, a number of construction workers not covered in this tabulation; (2) not all unemployed workers have made 180 days' contribution prior to their period of unemployment; (3) a worker who is unemployed twice during a 12 month period does not as a rule establish a benefit year the second time; (4) the establishment of a benefit year does not give an indication of the duration of unemployment.

TABLE 63.—APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES, BY NUMBER IN TRAINING, NEW ENTRIES AND GRADUATES, CANADA, 1945-SECOND QUARTER, 1952.

Data compiled by the Vocational Training Branch, Department of Labour.

TABLE 64.—IMMIGRATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, BY TRADE, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data compiled by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C., from data supplied by courtesy of D.B.S. and the Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

TABLE 65.—EMIGRATION OF SKILLED CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, BY TRADE, CANADA, 1948-JUNE, 1952.

This series shows the number of persons who applied to the Foreign Exchange Control Board for change of status from resident to non-resident with the intention of leaving the country permanently. The data cover skilled construction workers only, with no separate information available on semi-skilled and unskilled construction workers who are lumped with "general labour". The monthly figures are by "date of application" and there is usually a time lag of a month or two between this date and the actual date of departure of the emigrant. This series is currently in the process of being checked and developed further. As revised data become available, they will replace the preliminary series shown here. The data are supplied by courtesy of D.B.S. and the Foreign Exchange Control Board, the compilations being prepared by D.B.S. on the basis of information supplied by the Foreign Exchange Control Board to December, 1951. Data for 1952 estimated by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C.

TABLE 66.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY, THE BUILDING MATERIAL INDUSTRIES, AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Data obtained from monthly issues of *The Labour Gazette*, Department of Labour.

TABLE 67.—INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITE INDEX OF ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, CANADA, 1945-JULY, 1952.

Revised composite index of wholesale prices of all construction materials obtained from *Wholesale Price Indexes 1913-1950* D.B.S. and monthly issues of *Prices and Price Indexes* D.B.S. These indexes replace the series formerly published the first quarter, 1951

and preceding issues of *Housing in Canada* on wholesale prices of construction materials in general. For differences between this index and that published in previous issues of *Housing in Canada* see *Wholesale Price Indexes 1913-1950*, D.B.S. p. 4.

Indexes of wholesale prices of residential building materials obtained from *Prices and Price Index Numbers of Residential Building Materials*, March, 1948, D.B.S. and from *Prices and Price Indexes*, April, 1951, D.B.S. Indexes are converted from a 1935-1939 to a 1939 base. The composite index in this series is weighted according to the value of each listed group of materials entering into residential construction as estimated in *Manpower and Material Requirements for a Housing Program in Canada*, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, Ottawa, 1946, pp. 60-67. Insofar as possible the price index for each group of materials is based on the component items shown in the above publication, and weighted accordingly. In some cases however, where the specific material components listed in the publication covered a wide variety of individual items, representative material items were chosen and weighted according to total production in Canada.

The trend of residential building material prices does not vary to a significant extent from the trend for construction materials in general over the period 1926-1952. At July, 1952, the index for residential materials stood at 278 on the 1939 base, while the construction material index rose to 282.

The purpose of these group indexes is to reflect the *average* movement of prices of building materials having a characteristic use. In interpreting these indexes certain qualifications should be observed before drawing general conclusions from them. First, the price of each building material in a group rises or falls either independently of the other or possibly in an inter-related fashion depending on the extent of their homogeneity. Changes in prices of each material may also occur at varying rates from another. Consequently a group index provides no information with respect to price changes experienced by a specific building material within a group. Attention is drawn to *Price Index Numbers of Residential Building Materials 1926 to 1948*, Labour and Prices Division, D.B.S., March 1949, which sets out in detail the building materials comprising each group. Secondly, though the indexes are designed, by applying appropriate weighting techniques, to express *national averages* of price changes, they may be modified by regional cost differentials. This problem of regional differentials in housing construction costs is treated at length in Chapters 1 and 2, *Manpower and Material Requirements for a Housing Program in Canada*, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, Ottawa, 1946.

TABLE 68.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1945-JULY, 1952.

Data obtained from the Department of Labour.

Indexes for the individual trades other than sheet metal workers, obtained by courtesy of the Economics and Research Branch for the years 1945-1950 and for the months of March and September, 1951. Monthly interpolations on these indexes for the year 1951 and January, 1952 were made on the basis of wage rate schedules for 15 cities supplied by courtesy of the Industrial Relations Branch. Each city in these calculations was weighted according to the number of housing unit completions in 1950. The weights used in calculating the index for all construction workers in these interpolations are based on the value of the on-site labour for each trade engaged in residential building as established in *The Labour Value of the Building Dollar*, Housing Administration, Department of Finance, Ottawa, 1943, p. 29. The indexes for 1945-1951 do not properly represent annual averages as they are based on surveys relating to pay periods which vary somewhat from year to year. The indexes for 1945 relate to October; 1946, December; 1947, July; 1948 and 1949, September; 1950 and 1951, March and September.

The index for sheet metal workers was calculated by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C., on the basis of rates for 15 cities obtained from annual issues of *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada*, Department of Labour, for the years 1945-1950 and by courtesy of the Industrial Relations Board for 1951 and 1952.

The index for all industries was estimated by the Economic Research Department, C.M.H.C., on the basis of the General Average Index as contained in annual issues of *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada*, Department of Labour, for the years 1945-1949 and as supplied by courtesy of the Economics and Research Branch for March and September, 1951 and March, 1952. Monthly index numbers for the last nine months, 1951, first seven months, 1952, estimated by the Economic Research Department on the basis of trend during 1950 and 1951.

The indexes for both all construction workers and all industries, including holiday pay allowances, include a percentage allowance to cover holiday pay assessments effective in most cities in Canada.

TABLE 69.—COMPOSITE INDEX OF WAGE RATES IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY WITH WHOLESALE PRICES OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING MATERIALS, AND WITH WHOLESALE PRICES OF ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ALL COMMODITIES, AND INDEXES OF COST OF LIVING AND RENT, CANADA, 1945-SEPTEMBER, 1952.

Composite index of residential building material wholesale prices and wage rates in the construction trades is based on the composite material index shown in Table 67 and the index of wage rates of all construction workers, including holiday pay allowances, shown in Table 68. Composite index of all construction material wholesale prices and wage rates in the construction trades is based on the composite material index obtained from *Wholesale Price Indexes 1913-1950*, D.B.S. and monthly issues of *Prices and Price Indexes* D.B.S., and the index of wage rates of all construction workers, including holiday pay allowances, shown in Table 68. The weights are based on the proportions established in *Manpower and Material Requirements for a Housing Program in Canada*, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, Ottawa, 1946, p. 36. The materials are weighted 58.3 in percentage terms, and the wage rates 41.7.

Revised index of wholesale prices of all commodities obtained from *Wholesale Price Indexes 1913-1950* D.B.S. and monthly issues of *Prices and Price Indexes* D.B.S. For differences between this index and that published in *Housing in Canada*, First Quarter, 1951, and previous issues, see *Wholesale Price Indexes 1913-1950* D.B.S. p. 4.

Remaining data obtained from issues of *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S., and converted to a 1939 base.

TABLE 70.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW COMPLETED DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF MONTHS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, BY MONTH OF COMPLETION, CANADA, 1946-JUNE, 1952.

Data for 1946 and 1947 obtained from Annual Report, 1947, C.M.H.C., p. 18. Data for 1948 and 1949 obtained from monthly issues of *Housing Bulletin*, D.B.S. Data for 1950-1952 obtained from monthly issues of *New Residential Construction*, D.B.S.

TABLE 71.—BANKRUPTCIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, BUILDING MATERIAL INDUSTRIES, AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1945-JUNE, 1952.

Tabulation based on data obtained by courtesy the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, Department of Justice. The data on bankruptcies in all industries do not correspond exactly with the series published in the D.B.S. quarterly *Commercial Failures*, chiefly because the latter publication includes closures under the Winding Up Act, whereas the series in Table 71 covers the Bankruptcy Act only. There is the additional factor that the D.B.S. series excludes certain assignments and receiving orders under the Bankruptcy Act where the debtor makes a composition of assets and continues in business, whereas all receiving orders and assignments are covered in Table 71.

The series on building materials industry is designed to cover firms engaged in the production of: lumber, wallboard, bricks, flue linings, vitrified sewer pipe, structural tile, drain tile, cement, concrete brick, concrete building blocks, cement drain pipe and culvert tile, warm air furnaces, cast-iron radiators, hot water storage tanks, hot water tank heaters, domestic heating boilers, asphalt shingles, asphalt rolls, tar and asphalt felts, cast-iron soil pipe, sanitary ware, wrought iron pipes, lead pipe water service, structural steel, steel pipe, wire nails and spikes, mineral wool insulation, gypsum wallboard, gypsum lath, gypsum plaster, gypsum block and tile, electrical equipment, and wood fibre insulating board.

The classification of bankruptcies in the construction industry, covers general and trade contractors and small builders classed as "wage earners in the construction trades".

TABLE 72.—INDEXES OF STOCK PRICES OF COMMON SHARES OF SIXTEEN BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANIES AND EIGHTY-TWO INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES, CANADA, 1945-JULY, 1952.

Data for period 1945-1946 obtained from *Prices and Price Indexes, December, 1946*, D.B.S.

Data for 1947-1952 obtained from monthly issues of *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S.

- (1) Building materials index based on 16 stocks.
- (2) All industrial index based on 74 stocks during 1945-1947, 76 during 1948 and 82 during 1949-1952.
- (3) Data converted from a 1935-1939 to a 1939 base.

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