

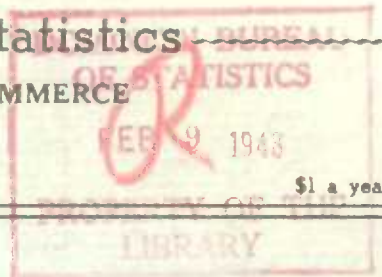


D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

----- Dominion Bureau of Statistics -----

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA - CANADA



Vol. XVII - No. 6

Saturday, February 7, 1948

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

- ** COST-OF-LIVING INDEX advanced a further 2.3 points from 146.0 to 148.3 between December 1, 1947 and January 2, 1948, bringing the rise in 1947 to 21.3 points. Group indexes for foods, homefurnishings and services, and miscellaneous items accounted for a predominant portion of the December rise.
... .
- ** CHEQUES CASHED in clearing centres reached a new high during 1947, total standing at \$74,498,000,000 compared with \$69,248,000,000 in 1946. Each of the five economic areas shared in the advance.
... .
- ** WHEAT FLOUR production in December fell to 1,691,610 barrels, the lowest since July, 1942. The decline reflected the low carry-over stocks of wheat at the beginning of the crop year and the relatively small wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces.
... .
- ** CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 22 totalled 130,276,000 bushels against 134,850,000 a week earlier, and 138,498,000 a year ago.
... .
- ** UNEMPLOYMENT insurance claims in December totalled 79,349 compared with 47,372 in November and 59,086 in December, 1946.
... .
- ** CREAMERY BUTTER stocks in nine Canadian cities on February 1 amounted to 20,119,469 pounds as compared with 23,804,441 pounds on January 1 and 17,441,179 a year ago.
... .
- ** MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCING in 1947 was double that of 1946, sales of 117,447 new and used motor vehicles having been financed to the extent of \$108,767,046 compared with 53,393 units involving \$41,586,565 in 1946.

DOMINION COST-OF-LIVING INDEX

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-39=100, advanced a further 2.3 points from 146.0 to 148.3 between December 1, 1947 and January 2, 1948. The increase in this series between January, 1947 and January 1948, has amounted to 21.3 points. Group indexes for foods, homefurnishings and services, and miscellaneous items contributed a predominant proportion of the rise for the month ending January 2, 1948.

The food index moved from 178.7 to 182.2, prices for butter and vegetables accounting for most of this change. Although meats showed scattered increases, prices at the beginning of January had shown no general rise over December 1st levels. Prices for eggs and citrus fruits declined moderately during December.

Increases in many lines of homefurnishings advanced the homefurnishings and services index from 154.9 to 158.4. General increases in the miscellaneous group produced a 2.8 point rise to 122.6 for this group. Clothing mounted from 159.3 to 161.2, and fuel and light from 120.3 to 120.4. The rent index remained at 119.9.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number of industrial material prices, on the base 1926=100, rose from 145.0 for the week ending December 26 to 147.6 for the week ending January 30. Among the more important commodities to show increases were wood pulp, oats, livestock and tin ingots.

Canadian farm products moved from 130.9 to 133.7 in the same period. Declines, concentrated mainly in the latter half of January, for hides, eggs and wool, were outweighed by advances in grains, livestock, milk and potatoes.

The monthly average index for industrial materials was 146.8 compared with 143.9 for December and 109.7 for January 1947, while that for Canadian farm products was 133.1 compared with 129.4 for December and 114.4 for January, 1947.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-39=100, for the week ending January 29, a week and month earlier:

	<u>January 29</u>	<u>January 22</u>	<u>January 2</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	105.9	104.9	108.9
76 Industrials	100.2	99.1 (*)	103.3
16 Utilities	111.6	111.7	114.2
8 Banks	132.3	130.6	133.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	84.6	81.7 (*)	86.1 (*)
25 Golds	71.5	68.8 (*)	72.6
5 Base Metals	109.4	106.4 (*)	112.0 (*)

(*) Change in index following the yearly revision of stocks in the index list.

WORLD WHEAT OUTLOOK

Good wheat crops are now practically assured in Argentina and Australia, the two surplus-producing countries of the southern hemisphere, and the outlook for the next crop in other parts of the world again becomes of primary interest. While exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and, to a lesser extent, Russia, can partly bridge the gap between requirements and supplies over the next few months, it is well established that the people of many deficit countries must exist on short rations at least until the 1948 crop in North America and Europe comes in.

Fortunately, prospects for indigenous production in the deficit areas are brighter than they were this time last year. Winter cereal crops in Europe are progressing well and no serious winter killing has been reported. In most areas acreages are larger than those planted for the 1947 harvest. The chief cause of concern is the current lack of snow protection over much of the continent. A cold wave could alter the crop outlook very quickly.

In the United States, crop reports are generally quite favourable and a wheat crop of a billion bushels or more is considered probable. Canada's spring wheat crop should go into the ground under favourable moisture conditions, as autumn rainfall was generally above average. In India good rains have improved the outlook for the growing wheat. In addition, a good rice crop has been gathered which will reduce dependence upon wheat in that country. Trade sources indicate that Burma has also harvested a good rice crop and may be able to resume exports of that grain to India. Thus, providing no serious wheat crop losses occur during the next two months, India should require much less grain from North America during the new crop year, especially in view of the wheat contract with Australia, which provides for supplies of 25 million bushels. A report from Tunis in North Africa tells of less favourable crop conditions in that area, with damage from drought forecast at 20 per cent. On balance, the world crop outlook is thus reasonably good at this time, although many hazards still face the crops between now and harvest.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 22 totalled 130,276,429 bushels compared with 134,849,965 bushels on January 15 and 138,497,965 bushels on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 120,015,561 bushels in Canadian positions and 10,260,868 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 22 amounted to 1,650,355 bushels compared with 2,900,392 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the current crop year -- August 1 to January 22 -- 198,282,442 bushels of wheat were marketed as compared with 243,574,186 in the similar period of 1946-47.

Marketings of coarse grains from farms in the Prairie Provinces were as follows during the week ending January 22, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,017,306 (1,233,213) bushels; barley, 780,996 (973,153); rye, 57,862 (40,519); flaxseed, 41,691 (46,863).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending January 22 amounted to 3,045,436 bushels compared with 3,387,984 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the period August 1 to January 22 to 58,146,087 bushels compared with 71,104,688 in the similar period of 1946-47.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION
LOWER IN DECEMBER

Reflecting the low carry-over stocks of wheat at the beginning of the crop year and the relatively small wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces, wheat flour production dropped sharply in December to reach the lowest monthly total since July 1942. The month's output amounted to 1,691,610 barrels compared with 2,159,483 in November and 2,350,040 in December, 1946. During the first five months of the current crop year, 11,275,780 barrels were produced compared with 11,687,845 in the similar period of the preceding year.

Production during the calendar year 1947 aggregated 28,106,537 barrels, slightly higher than in the preceding year when 27,375,239 barrels were produced. Output in the western division totalled 14,252,637 barrels compared with 13,614,621, and in the eastern division, 13,853,900 barrels compared with 13,760,618.

Wheat used for the manufacture of flour in December amounted to 7,652,165 bushels compared with 10,498,514 in the same period of 1946, bringing the total for the five months of the crop year to 51,030,545 bushels compared with 52,087,432 in the like period of 1946-47. During the calendar year 1947 the amount of wheat ground was 126,428,037 bushels compared with 121,824,384 in the preceding year. Stocks of wheat in flour mills at the end of December were 8,311,658 bushels compared with 6,664,400 at the end of November.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also ground in December, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: oats, 1,861,909 (2,350,179) bushels; corn, 36,164 (224,513); barley, 710,994 (869,540); buckwheat, 5,427 (6,953); mixed grain, 1,951,697 (2,402,315).

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE ON FEBRUARY 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 1 amounted to 20,119,469 pounds as compared with 28,804,441 pounds on January 1 and 17,441,179 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of cheese on February 1 were 17,782,489 pounds compared with 20,148,382 pounds on January 1 and 14,875,868 pounds on February 1, 1947.

Creamery butter stocks on February 1 were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: Quebec, 1,468,179 (1,755,749) pounds; Montreal, 7,552,920 (8,933,284); Toronto, 2,425,471 (1,660,308); Winnipeg, 3,559,777 (2,631,519); Regina, 239,474 (305,037); Saskatoon, 114,352 (228,474); Edmonton, 1,127,715 (376,581); Calgary, 849,118 (444,159); Vancouver, 2,782,463 (1,056,068).

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM

Fluid sales of milk and cream in November amounted to 336,288,000 pounds, being fractionally lower than in the corresponding month of 1946. Fluid milk sales totalled 281,107,000 pounds, showing a decline of three per cent, but cream sales advanced 16 per cent to 55,181,000 pounds.

Sales of fluid milk and cream for the eleven-months ending November reached a total of 3,815,966,000 pounds (milk equivalent). Compared with the same period of 1946, this represented a decrease of 83 million pounds or two per cent. Cumulative milk sales fell five per cent, while cream sales in terms of milk increased 14 per cent.

In the 40 cities of Canada for which figures are available, the November sales of milk amounted to approximately 148,551,000 pounds (57,578,000 quarts); and for the eleven-month period, January-November, a total of 1,672,469,000 pounds (648,244,000 quarts). These figures represent decreases of three per cent and five per cent, respectively.

Sales of fluid cream in November as reported in the 40 cities moved up to 32,932,000 pounds in terms of milk (3,129,000 quarts of cream); and in the January-November period they amounted to 366,363,000 pounds (36,303,000 quarts of cream). Making comparisons with cream sales on a milk basis for November 1946, an increase of 16 per cent was recorded. During the eleven-month period, cumulative sales advanced 16 per cent.

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST
INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS IN 1947

Financial transactions represented by cheques cashed in clearing centres were greater in 1947 than in any other year, the total standing at \$74,498 million compared with \$69,248 million in 1946, the previous record. Each of the five economic areas recorded increases over 1946, the greatest percentage advance having been shown in British Columbia. Thirty-two of the 33 clearing centres rose to a higher position. Cheques cashed in Ottawa are dependent to a certain extent upon government transactions, and a considerable percentage decline was shown from the level of 1946.

Each of the five economic areas, except Ontario, showed greater financial transactions of this class than in any other year. The increase in the Maritime Provinces over 1946 the preceding maximum was 9.1 per cent, Moncton and Saint John each showing gains of 12.2 and 11.1 respectively. The gain in Quebec which broke all preceding records in 1947 was 10.5 per cent over 1946. A gain of 130 per cent was shown over 1938, the last full peace-time year. The advance over 1929, when the preceding major economic cycle reached a high point, was 39 per cent. While Toronto showed a gain of 1.5 per cent, the total for Ontario was slightly above 1946. The maximum in history for Ontario was reached in 1945 when the total was \$31.5 billion compared with \$30.4 billion during the year under review. Chatham recorded the greatest percentage increase in 1947 over the preceding year. The total was \$245 million compared with \$186 million in 1946.

The increase in the Prairie Provinces over the preceding year was 15.5 per cent, each of the 10 clearing centres recording advance in this comparison. The largest percentage increases were shown in Regina and Medicine Hat. The total for the area was greater than in any preceding year, an increase of 181 per cent having been shown over 1938. The increase in British Columbia was nearly 22 per cent, the absolute increase being greater than in any other province except Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The gain in Vancouver was 22.2 per cent, and marked increases were shown in New Westminster and Victoria. The increase in British Columbia over 1938 was no less than 237.6 per cent, while a gain of 122.8 per cent was recorded over 1929.

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BENEFIT INCREASED DURING DECEMBER

Claims for unemployment insurance benefit in December totalled 79,849 compared with 47,372 in November and 59,086 in December, 1946. Revised claims -- reconsiderations of existing claims -- constituted 6,271 of the December total, 4,987 in November and 6,607 in December, 1946. Thus, initial and renewal claims, representing new cases of unemployment recorded among insured persons, increased by 31,193 in December over November and 21,099 in December 1947 compared with December 1946.

Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register at the end of December numbered 94,525 as against 59,555 at the end of November and 84,374 on December 31, 1946. During December, 63,837 claims were disposed of at adjudicating centres, 46,846 being considered entitled to benefit, and 15,784 not entitled to benefit.

A total of 69,079 persons received one or more benefit payments during December amounting to \$2,544,796 as compensation for 1,315,282 unemployed days, compared with 45,106 persons paid \$1,555,397 for 813,780 compensated days in November and 68,825 persons paid \$2,508,116 for 1,268,847 compensated days in December last year. The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 19.0 days in December, 18.0 days in November and 18.4 days in December 1946. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$36.83 in December, \$34.48 in November and \$36.44 in December last year. The average amount paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.93 in December, \$1.91 in November and \$1.98 in December 1946.

FINANCING OF NEW AND USED
MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

The sales of 117,447 new and used motor vehicles were financed to the extent of \$108,767,046 during 1947, more than double the 53,393 units financed for a total of \$41,586,565 in the preceding year. There were 46,547 new vehicles financed for \$66,005,941 compared with 22,866 units for \$27,978,992 in 1946, and 70,900 used vehicles for \$42,761,105 compared with 30,527 for \$13,607,573.

New passenger cars financed during the year numbered 27,255 compared with 11,082 in 1946, with respective financed values of \$33,249,882 and \$10,589,544. New commercial vehicles numbered 19,292 with a financed value of \$32,756,059 compared with 11,784 involving \$17,389,448 in 1946. Used passenger models financed numbered 55,064 compared with 22,415, financed values standing at \$29,318,610 compared with \$7,478,674; used commercials totalled 15,836 involving \$13,442,495 compared with 8,112 and \$6,128,899.

In December, the sales of 9,195 motor vehicles were financed for \$9,878,507. Increases over December 1946 were substantial for both classes, amounting to 61 per cent for new vehicles and 122 per cent for used vehicles. New passenger car financing remained almost on par with volume in earlier months of the year, 2,640 cars being financed for \$4,209,133. Financing of new commercial models, on the other hand, was reduced in comparison with most other months of 1947. Used passenger models numbered 3,955 and commercial vehicles totalled 1,246. These totals represented gains of 147 per cent and 68 per cent, respectively.

CIVIL AVIATION IN OCTOBER

Operating revenues of Canadian scheduled air carriers were \$2,011,525 in October compared with \$2,138,550 in the preceding month and \$1,828,681 in October, 1946. Expenses have been rising at a faster pace, totalling \$2,162,107 as against \$2,124,006 in September and \$1,884,222 in the same month of 1946. The balance shows a net operating deficit of over \$150,000 in October compared with \$55,541 a year earlier. Non-scheduled carriers reported considerably increased activity with revenues at \$539,736 as against \$176,837 in October 1946 and expenses at \$475,126 compared with \$152,564, leaving net revenues of \$64,610 for the month.

Cumulative totals for the first 10 months of 1947 indicate that total revenues of Canadian scheduled carriers rose from \$17,323,515 in 1946 to \$18,339,461, while the operating expenses were up from \$17,203,261 to \$20,492,104 in the same comparison, leaving a loss of \$2,152,643 compared with net revenues of \$125,254 to the end of October in the preceding year. Revenues of non-scheduled carriers totalled \$3,754,034 compared with \$1,243,313, operating expenses \$3,588,047 against \$1,041,346, and net revenues \$165,987 compared with \$201,967 in 1946 when the volume of business was smaller.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending January 24 declined to 71,724 cars from 76,307 in the preceding week, but were 1,222 cars or 1.7 per cent above the same week last year.

Grain loadings totalled 6,414 cars compared with 7,497 in the preceding week and 4,480 in 1947. Other commodities to show increases were live stock, ores and concentrates, pulpwood and iron and steel. Due to strikes, coal loadings were off sharply in the western division with only 1,947 cars loaded there during the week compared with 3,533 in the same week last year. Automobiles, trucks and parts were down from 1,182 a year ago to 887. L.C.L. merchandise loadings improved 441 cars over the preceding week, but were down 113 cars from the same week of 1947.

Reflecting efforts to limit U. S. imports, cars of freight received from connections were 34,491 during the week compared with 38,385 in the same period last year. The decline was all in the eastern division. In the first four weeks of this year, 6,833 fewer cars have been received from connections.

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Canadian output of refined petroleum products in November totalled 6,679,892 barrels compared with 5,840,512 in the corresponding month of 1946, bringing the aggregate for the 11 months ending November to 67,286,158 barrels compared with 61,123,833 in the similar period of 1946. Total for November 1947 included 3,115,997 barrels of motor gasoline, 19,706 barrels of aviation gasoline, 1,492,003 barrels of heavy fuel oil, 1,137,173 barrels of light fuel oil, 302,666 barrels of kerosene and stove oil, 49,227 barrels of tractor distillate, 75,762 barrels of naphtha specialties, and 487,358 barrels of other refinery products, such as lubricating oils, asphalt, coke, etc.

Refineries used 6,835,979 barrels of crude oil in November compared with 6,240,332 in the same month of 1946. Receipts of crude oil totalled 6,786,553 barrels, including 6,213,351 barrels of imported oil and 573,302 barrels from Canadian sources of supply. Inventories of crude at refineries at the end of the month amounted to 4,221,857 barrels compared with 4,726,628 barrels on the corresponding date of 1946.

Consumption of liquid petroleum fuels in Canada in November was as follows, all figures being in barrels of 35 Imperial gallons: naphtha specialties, 74,985; aviation gasoline, 46,792; motor gasoline, 3,020,445; tractor distillate, 55,562; kerosene and stove oil, 552,549; light fuel oil, 1,418,992; and heavy fuel oil, 1,652,525. These figures do not take into account the amounts imported direct by Canadian users and which do not pass through the hands of wholesalers or dealers.

Imports of petroleum products included the following in November, all figures being in barrels of 35 Imperial gallons: crude oil for refining, 5,603,943; kerosene, 850,519; engine distillate, 15,532; fuel oil ex-warehouses for ships' stores, 26,595; other fuel oils, 767,425; casinghead gasoline, 98,913; other gasoline, 356,881; lubricating oils, 33,243. Exports during the month included: fuel oils, 38,069; gasoline and naphtha, 5,966; and lubricating oils, 2,484.

ASBESTOS SHIPMENTS IN DECEMBER

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines during 1947 amounted to 661,815 tons as compared with 558,181 tons in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments during December, 1947, totalled 57,372 tons as compared with 65,754 tons in the previous month and 43,573 tons in December 1946.

Exports of asbestos during 1947 aggregated 636,896 tons as compared with 520,184 tons in 1946. During December 1947, exports amounted to 58,667 tons compared with 46,515 tons in the similar period of last year. Exports in the cumulative period comprised 223,693 tons of milled fibres and 412,250 tons of waste, refuse and shorts and 953 tons of crude asbestos.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

With the end of the war in 1945, manufacturing production in the Prairie Provinces, as well as throughout the rest of Canada, dropped sharply. The production of war equipment was immediately curtailed and in many instances entirely discontinued. Many factories began to convert from war to peace-time production, while the production of many lines of consumers goods surged upward. As a result of these changes, production in the Prairie Provinces during 1945, valued at \$755,706,920, represented a drop of \$24,336,802 or 3.2 per cent as compared with the previous year. The number of employees fell from 75,484 to 71,470 or by 5.3 per cent, and salaries and wages from \$113,688,913 to \$109,480,041, or by 3.7 per cent.

The Prairie Provinces, not being as highly industrialized as some of the other provinces, did not share to the same degree in the expanding production resulting from the war. Conversely, the cessation of hostilities did not result in as large a drop in manufacturing production as in the more highly industrialized provinces. For the Prairie Provinces as a whole there was only a drop of 5.3 per cent in the number of employees as compared with a drop of 8.5 per cent for Canada as a whole. For salaries and wages the declines were 3.7 and 9.1 per cent, and for the gross value of production the declines were 3.2 and 9.1 per cent.

From the standpoint of gross value of production, slaughtering and meat packing again led all industries with an output valued at \$240,746,043 in 1945 (\$273,197,731 in 1944). This was followed by flour and feed mills with a value of \$74,977,845 (\$69,775,479 in 1944), butter and cheese \$52,918,011 (\$56,433,771 in 1944), and petroleum products \$39,976,131 (\$42,472,090 in 1944). These four industries accounted for about 54 per cent of the total production of the Prairie Provinces.

DISTILLED LIQUOR INDUSTRY

Whiskies and other potable spirits produced during 1946 and put in bond for maturing totalled 16,344,309 proof gallons with an inventory value of \$10,286,868, while whiskies and other potable spirits sold during the year either bottled or in bulk totalled 12,887,712 proof gallons valued at \$61,210,822. Other important products were: unmatured alcohol, denatured 5,511,868 proof gallons valued at \$3,059,993 and unmatured alcohol, not denatured 3,362,668 proof gallons valued at \$1,659,319.

The exigencies of war had a profound effect on the operations of this industry. Due to the great demands for industrial alcohol, the production of potable spirits had to be curtailed, with the result that the quantity of beverage spirits produced and placed in bond for maturing declined from 9,009,874 proof gallons in 1942 to 2,699,050 proof gallons in 1943. On the other hand the output of unmatured alcohol jumped from 9,761,725 proof gallons to 20,325,529 proof gallons. In 1944, the production of unmatured alcohol rose to 26,721,560 proof gallons and that of beverage spirits also rose to 3,502,033 proof gallons, while in 1945 unmatured alcohol dropped to 19,263,005 proof gallons and beverage spirits rose to 16,703,576 proof gallons. In 1946 there was a further drop in the production of unmatured alcohol to 8,874,536 proof gallons but the beverage spirits remained about the same as 1945 at 16,344,309 proof gallons.

There were also changes in the nature of the materials used for distilling. The use of wheat increased from 319,647,661 pounds in 1943 to 402,535,232 pounds in 1944, but dropped to 360,472,179 pounds in 1945 and to 192,766,170 pounds in 1946. Wheat flour (alco meal) jumped from 3,855,803 in 1943, to 77,268,410 pounds in 1944, but dropped to 73,443,114 pounds in 1945 and to 44,197,952 pounds in 1946. The quantity of molasses used, dropped from 93,895,056 pounds in 1942 to 622,951 pounds in 1943 and 4,659 pounds in 1944, but rose to 4,021,965 pounds in 1945 and to 36,632,028 pounds in 1946. The quantity of corn used was 22,970,249 pounds in 1943, 15,633,741 pounds in 1944, 45,191,740 pounds in 1945 and 46,042,253 pounds in 1946.

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT IN OCTOBER

Revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from connections in October totalled 15,029,157 tons -- a new high record for the month, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In October 1946 the total was 13,758,192 tons. Aggregate for the first 10 months of 1947 was 126,468,419 tons, an increase of 12,353,772 tons over the similar period of 1946.

YEARS OF SCHOOLING OF ALBERTA'S POPULATION

Of the 718,034 persons in Alberta five years of age and over, 100,579 or 14 per cent had attended school from one to four years, 281,317 or 39 per cent from five to eight years, 252,276 or 35 per cent, from nine to 12 years, and 39,005 or over five per cent, for 13 years or more. An additional 44,581 or six per cent reported no schooling. The majority of these were in the younger age groups, comprising children who had not as yet begun to attend school.

These facts are revealed in figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing the number of years of schooling for the population of Alberta by broad age groups and sex, at the 1946 Census. By years of schooling is meant the total number of school years that the person attended any kind of educational institution, such as primary school, secondary school, technical school, college or university, etc.

The population of Alberta five-14 years of age numbered 145,373 on June 1, 1946 as compared with 153,551 in 1941. Years of schooling for this age group, with 1941 figures in brackets, were as follows: no schooling, 23,508 (29,146); 1-4 years, 62,933 (67,926); 5-8 years, 51,242 (54,135); 9-12 years, 2,685 (2,323).

Persons 15-24 years of age numbered 141,367 in 1946, as compared with 151,972 in 1941. Years of schooling for 1946, followed by 1941 figures in brackets, were as follows: no schooling, 1,136 (1,195); 1-4 years, 1,985 (2,941); 5-8 years, 46,453 (57,374); 9-12 years, 34,045 (79,975); 13 years and over, 7,738 (9,135).

The population over 24 years of age in Alberta at the 1946 Census amounted to 431,294. This compares with 415,745 at the Census of 1941. Years of schooling for persons at this age level were as follows: no schooling, 14,937 (17,646); 1-4 years, 38,661 (39,608); 5-8 years, 183,622 (185,943); 9-12 years, 135,546 (142,659); 13 years and over, 31,267 (27,925).

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
2. Canadian Milling Statistics, December (10 cents).
3. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
4. Price Movements, January (10 cents).
5. Trade of Canada: Exports of Canadian and Foreign Products, December and the 12 months ended December, 1947 (25 cents).
6. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
7. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, November (10 cents).
8. Cheques Cashed and Money Supply, December (10 cents).
9. Fluid Milk Trade, November (10 cents).
10. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, December (10 cents).
11. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, December (10 cents).
12. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, December (10 cents).
13. Asbestos, December (10 cents).
14. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, October (10 cents).
15. Distilled Liquor Industry, 1946 (25 cents).
16. Refined Petroleum Products, November (20 cents).
17. Oiled and Waterproofed Clothing Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
18. Years of Schooling, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
19. Civil Aviation, October (10 cents).
20. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities, February 1 (10 cents).
21. Manufacturing Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1945 (25 cents).
22. Earnings, Employment and Unemployment of Wage-Earners, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).

Copies of these and other Bureau reports may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



1010729641