

12.—Average Family Expenditure in Nine Cities, by Income Group, 1957—concluded

Item	Income Group								
	\$2,500- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,499	\$3,500- \$3,999	\$4,000- \$4,499	\$4,500- \$4,999	\$5,000- \$5,499	\$5,500- \$5,999	\$6,000- \$6,499	\$6,500- \$7,000
	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION								
Food.....	30.4	30.9	26.4	25.8	23.9	23.3	22.5	21.8	20.5
Housing, fuel, light, water.....	20.2	19.8	18.5	16.7	16.9	17.1	16.7	15.7	15.9
Household operation.....	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6
Furnishings and equipment.....	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.0	4.9	5.1
Clothing.....	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.5
Other commodities and services....	24.7	22.2	27.1	26.9	25.7	26.9	26.7	28.8	29.6
Gifts and contributions, personal taxes, security.....	6.2	9.2	10.9	12.5	14.1	14.1	15.8	16.2	15.8
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Section 4.—Index Numbers of Security Prices

Investors price indexes for common stocks are calculated on the 1935-39 base and published weekly and monthly for a sample of issues, broadly classified under the headings: industrials, public utilities and banks. Within the first category the sample is further classified by industry. Weekly and monthly indexes of mining stocks including both golds and base metals are calculated and published separately, as are monthly indexes of preferred stocks.

For purposes of index calculation, Thursday closing prices are used for the issues of companies listed on either or both the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges. Weights are applied to each issue on the basis of the number of shares currently outstanding. The list of stocks included in the various security series, currently totalling 93 for the investors index and 27 for the mining stocks index, are revised annually so that issues that have become important in stock market activity may be included and those of declining interest removed. Provision is also made for stock splits, mergers and the exercise of 'rights'. The indexes are designed to reflect weekly and monthly changes of interest to the investor rather than day-to-day changes of more speculative interest. For that reason the historical record of indexes dating back to January 1914 on a monthly basis* is of significance in any analysis of the degree of fluctuation in stock prices through time.

Investors Index.—A continuation of the strong upward trend inaugurated with the inception of the bull market in December 1953 culminated in an all-time peak in the investors total index of 291.8 in August 1956; the September 1929 peak was 197.8. Subsequent sharp declines that brought the level to 262.3 by November 1956 were reversed in December, and by May 1957 losses had been largely recouped. In mid-1957 prices broke sharply and commenced a seven-month slide to 215.4 by January 1958. At this point the index swung upward to 262.1 in October, continued slowly higher to 279.3 in July 1959, only to break sharply in September. Later it fluctuated moderately, touching a low of 241.7 in October 1960, after which the index strengthened to close the year at 260.2. Among major groups the January–December 1960 changes were as follows: industrials moved up 0.1 p.c., reflecting sub-group gains headed by food and allied products and industrial mines, which were partially offset by sub-group losses led by building materials, textiles and clothing, and machinery and equipment; utilities rose 1.0 p.c., reflecting an increase for telephones and declines for transportation, power and traction; banks rose 1.6 p.c. In the opening months of 1961 continued index strength brought pulp and paper, industrial mines, and telephones to all-time high levels.

* Available on request from Prices Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.