

By the end of 1963, nearly 18 p.c. of all Canadian cities, towns and villages had received assistance for municipal sewage treatment projects, which were first authorized in December 1960. During the period, 532 loans totalling \$119,000,000 were made to 442 municipalities. Projects have been approved for all ten provinces with the greatest volume in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec.

Mortgage Marketing.—Further efforts were made during the year to stimulate the development of a market for NHA insured first mortgages. Including those sold by CMHC, sales of mortgages in 1963 amounted to more than \$130,000,000 as compared with \$101,000,000 in 1962. The Corporation made two offerings amounting to \$70,000,000, of which \$62,250,000 were sold to members of the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada, NHA approved lenders and their NHA approved correspondents. Total sales from the Corporation's mortgage portfolio since the initial offering was made in June 1961 reached almost \$154,000,000 at the end of 1963. An amendment to the National Housing Act in June 1964 empowered the Corporation to give added support to the development of a mortgage market by making short-term loans available to any holder of NHA mortgages. Previously, such loans were restricted to NHA approved lenders.

Urban Redevelopment.—Federal aid to assist municipalities undertaking redevelopment projects was extended to three cities in 1963. A net contribution of \$848,600 was approved for the third redevelopment project in Halifax, involving the acquisition and clearance of a 31-acre blighted area in the northeast section of the city. The cleared land will be used mainly for residential purposes including a proposed 150-unit public housing development. Approximately 19 acres of land near Montreal's waterfront are being redeveloped for industrial purposes, with a net federal contribution of \$1,200,000. Families living in the area have been offered alternative accommodation in federal-provincial and CMHC-owned projects in the city. Half of the \$3,300,000 net cost of an Ottawa redevelopment project is being met through a federal grant. The project calls for clearance of a rundown area of 16.7 acres in the west-central part of the city. The land will be used for the construction of a subsidized low-rental housing project and a high school and for commercial purposes. Other redevelopment projects have been completed or are under way in St. John's, Nfld., Saint John, N.B., Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia and Windsor, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C.

Federal-Provincial Projects.—Approval under federal-provincial arrangements was given during 1963 to projects in Chatham and Moncton, N.B.; Cochrane, Collingwood, Delhi, Fort Frances, Kapuskasing, Lindsay, Ottawa, Palmerston, Port Arthur, Timmins and Toronto, Ont.; and Estevan, North Battleford and Regina, Sask. The projects will provide 864 units of rental accommodation for lease to low-income families. Developments comprising 12,031 units have been approved since 1950 when the first project was authorized. During 1963, three land-assembly projects were also approved under federal-provincial arrangements. The developments, located in Carleton Place, Toronto and Trenton, Ont., will provide a total of 597 serviced building lots. From the inception of the program in 1949, a total of 18,085 lots had been authorized for development and 10,253 sold by the end of 1963.

Subsection 3.—Housing Statistics of the 1961 Census*

The tremendous upsurge in building construction in the 1951-61 decade is reflected in the 1961 Housing Census results† which recorded 1,145,198 more occupied dwellings in 1961 than in 1951, the total for Canada in the later year being 4,554,493. The rate of increase in occupied dwellings of 33.6 p.c. exceeded the population increase of 30.2 p.c. in the same period.

* More detailed information may be found in Vol. II (Part 2) of the 1961 Census (Catalogue Nos. 93-523 to 93-535).
† Based on a 20-p.c. sample of occupied dwellings across Canada. A dwelling, for census purposes, is a structurally separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall or stairway inside. The entrance must not be through anyone else's living quarters.