

Since 1955, when the urban renewal study legislation was first enacted, 75 studies have been approved in communities large and small across the country. Reports of studies undertaken by Dartmouth, N.S., Joliette, Que., Niagara Falls and Trenton, Ont., Moose Jaw, Sask., and Dawson Creek, B.C., were completed and published in 1965. During that year, more urban renewal study contributions were approved than in any other year. They totalled \$324,470 and included initial grants to the municipalities of Wabana, Nfld., Amherst, Lunenburg, Pictou and Windsor, N.S., Chomedey and Drummondville, Que., Brantford, Fort Frances, Kenora, London, St. Thomas, Timmins and Welland, Ont., Brandon, Man., Estevan, Sask, Lethbridge, Alta., and Chemainus, Natal, New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. During 1964, five grants totalling \$68,035 were approved for this purpose.

Federal contributions totalling \$610,000 for the preparation of 26 urban renewal schemes were approved during the year, including initial contributions for the municipalities of St. John's and Corner Brook, Nfld., Amherst and Dartmouth, N.S., Moncton and Saint John, N.B., Hull, Montreal and Trois-Rivières, Que., Kitchener, London, Mount Joy, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., and Burnaby, B.C.

Public Housing.—Approval was given during 1965 for the development under federal-provincial partnership arrangements of public housing projects in St. John's, Nfld., Yarmouth, N.S., and Kingston and Toronto, Ont. These projects will provide a total of 324 dwelling units for low-income families and elderly persons. Since the initial project was authorized in 1950, public housing developments comprising more than 12,500 units have been approved.

Forty-seven loans amounting to \$36,100,000 were approved to Ontario Housing Corporation for loan-assisted public housing projects comprising 2,919 units. Of these, 1,601 were made up of existing units and the remainder, 1,318, through new construction. The annual 50-p.c. federal contribution toward operating losses for the projects is estimated at \$765,000.

Land Assembly.—Three land assembly projects were approved under federal-provincial arrangements in 1965. The developments, located at Gander, Nfld., Arnprior, Ont., and Prince Rupert, B.C., will provide a total of 662 serviced building lots. From the inception of the program in 1948 to the end of 1965, a total of 18,929 lots had been authorized for development and 12,043 had been sold.

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.

Table 18 gives a summary of housing characteristics for Canada in 1951 and 1961. In this period both owned and rented dwellings increased by about one third and single detached dwellings and apartments and flats increased at about the same proportionate rate. The median value of homes was \$11,021 in 1961 and the median monthly cash rent \$62. Almost two out of five dwellings were constructed in the postwar period, a fact reflected in part in the proportion of dwellings in need of repair, which dropped from 13.4 p.c. in 1951 to 5.6 p.c. in 1961.

* 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.