

tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged.

Toronto: The all-items index increased 0.7 per cent, to 151.7 in July from 150.7 in June. An increase of 2.2 per cent in the food component, coupled with increases in the housing and transportation indexes, more than offset declines in the clothing, health and personal care and recreation and reading indexes. The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged.

Winnipeg: The all-items index advanced 0.6 per cent, to 145.8 in July from 145.0 in June. An increase of 3.5 per cent in the health and personal care index resulted primarily from increased costs for prepaid medical care. More moderate advances occurred in the indexes for food, housing, transportation and recreation and reading, while indexes for clothing and tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged.

Saskatoon-Regina: The all-items index for July rose 0.6 per cent to 140.2 from 139.4 in June. Increases of 1.4 per cent and 0.7 per cent were recorded for food and recreation and reading, respectively. Lesser increases were recorded for the housing, transportation, health and personal care and recreation and reading indexes. The clothing and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged.

Edmonton-Calgary: An increase of 0.9 per cent brought the all-items index to 140.7 in July from 139.5 in June. Increases were recorded in all main components except tobacco and alcohol which remained unchanged. Indexes for recreation and reading, food and health and personal care advanced 1.9 per cent, 1.7 and 1.5 respectively. Increases for housing, clothing and transportation were much more moderate.

Vancouver: The all-items index in July moved up 0.4 per cent to 144.1 from 143.5 in June. Among major components, the largest increase occurred in the food index, which rose 0.9 per cent. Lesser increases were recorded for the housing, clothing, transportation and health and personal care indexes. A decrease of 1.2 per cent was recorded for the recreation and reading index, while the tobacco and alcohol index remained unchanged.

POPULATION BY AGE

The final results of the 1966 census of Canada show that there were 6,591,757 persons, or 32.9 per cent, of the total population under 15 years of age at the time the census was taken. Population in the age groups 15-64 totalled 11,883,575, or 59.4 per cent, and in ages 65 and over, 1,539,548, or 7.7 per cent.

The numerical and percentage increases of children under 15 years of age from the 1961-66 period were 399,835 and 6.5 per cent, indicating a marked decrease compared to 1956-61 when it was 966,712, and 18.5 per cent. From 1961 to 1966, the 15-64-year age group increased by 11.5 per cent and the 65-and-over group by 10.7 per cent.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

As in the 1956 and 1961 censuses, the highest relative percentage of children at the lower age-levels was reported in Newfoundland, where 40.3 per cent of the population was under 15 years at the time of the 1966 census. Canada's most westerly province, British Columbia, showed 30.6 per cent, or the smallest percentage in this age group. Quebec had 60.3 per cent, or the highest percentage of all provinces in the 15-64-year age group; Ontario was next highest at 60.2 per cent, Newfoundland recorded 53.7 per cent, the lowest in this age group and Prince Edward Island, at 54.6 per cent was the next lowest. Prince Edward Island recorded 10.8 per cent, the highest percentage of population in the 65-and-over age group, followed by British Columbia with the next highest at 9.5 per cent, while Newfoundland reported 5.9 per cent, the lowest in this age group. Quebec, at 6.1 per cent was the lowest.
