

## TEACHERS' SALARIES UP

Median salary of teachers in universities and colleges rose 14.3 per cent to \$6,598 between 1956-57 and 1957-58, Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in an advance statement based on returns received from 54 universities and colleges covering basic salary rates at November 1, 1957 for 123 deans, 1,144 professors, 1,023 associate professors, 1,257 assistant professors, 58 ungraded professors, and 778 lecturers and instructors, or a total of 4,383 teachers.

Median salary in 1957-58 is highest in Ontario at \$6,893, only slightly lower in the Western Provinces at \$6,804, 6.2 per cent lower in Quebec at \$6,463, and 21.3 per cent lower at \$5,425 in the Atlantic Provinces. The percentage increase in median salary in 1957-58 was greatest in Ontario (16.2 per cent) and least in the Atlantic Provinces (12.4 per cent). For Canada as a whole, percentage increases were greater in the higher academic ranks than in the lower.

As in 1956-57, highest median salary was paid to teachers (deans omitted) of the biological sciences, including medicine, at \$7,122. This was followed by the physical sciences at \$6,540, the social sciences \$6,387, and the humanities \$5,954. The percentage increase in the median salary in 1957-58 was greatest in the biological sciences (15.1 per cent) and least in the humanities (11.3 per cent).

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## TELEPHONE LINES STILL BUSY

Another record year was established by the telephone industry in 1956 as facilities and services were expanded. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces more telephones were installed in 1956 than in any previous year and the number of telephone calls, both local and long distance, rose to a new high. At the end of 1956 there were close to 4,500,000 telephones in service in Canada or 28.17 per 100 population. Among principal countries of the world only the United States with 34.45 and Sweden with 31.50 ranked ahead of Canada in this regard.

During the year a record 347,647 telephones were installed in Canada, some 56,000 more than the previous high of 291,409 recorded in 1955. This brought the total number of telephones in service to 4,499,325 at the end of 1956, an increase of 8.4 per cent over the 1955 year-end total of 4,151,678. Installations did not keep pace with the heavy demand for new service and at the end of the year many orders still remained unfilled.

Residential telephones in service increased 9 per cent during 1956 to 2,625,787 from 2,408,959. Business telephones rose 8.5 per cent to 1,229,150, rural telephones 5.7 per cent to 584,484, and public pay telephones

4.3 per cent to 59,904. Estimated number of completed calls over all systems was 7,764,804,793 in 1956, an increase of 11.5 per cent over 1955's 6,961,476,485.

## HOUSING DATA

In 1955, the latest year for which detailed information on family incomes is available, 49.8 per cent of home-owner borrowers and purchasers under the National Housing Act in Centres of 30,000 population or more were in the middle third family income group of \$3,513 to \$5,423, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation revealed in its quarterly report of Canadian housing statistics. Family income includes income of dependents as well as the head of the family.

The Corporation noted that 6.8 per cent of the borrowers in large urban areas were drawn from the lower third income group, under \$3,513, and 43.4 per cent from the upper third of \$5,424 and over. By regional areas, Ontario had the highest proportion of borrowers in the middle third income group in 1955 in large urban areas, 60.5 per cent, while Quebec was lowest with 32.3 per cent. In Ontario 10.6 per cent of the borrowers were in the lower third group and only 28.9 per cent in the upper third.

Family income data included in the report were compiled from surveys carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The surveys show that average family incomes in centers of 30,000 population and over increased from \$4,738 in 1954 to \$4,933 in 1955 or, in terms of "median" incomes, from \$4,142 in 1954 to \$4,320 in 1955. "Median family income" is that income below which and above which are 50 per cent of all families.

In all non-farm areas, the average family income was \$4,370 in 1955, and the median income was \$3,829.

## HOUSING DEMAND

The report also draws attention to the increase in the demand for housing as shown by the results of the 1956 Census conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Between 1951 and 1956, non-family households were formed at an average annual rate of 12,000. The average for the 1941-51 period was only 7,000 a year. A significant increase in the movement of families off farms is also noted, from an annual average of 6,300 in the 1941-51 period to 10,000 in the 1951-56 period. This movement adds to the demand for non-farm housing.

The number of doubled-up families declined between 1951 and 1956, from 9.8 per cent of all families to 7.7 per cent. In the central parts of the large urban areas, however, the proportion of doubled-up families was 12.2 per cent in 1956. Of the 285,335 doubled-up families in 1956, more than half were living with relatives.