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THE LABOUR FORCE

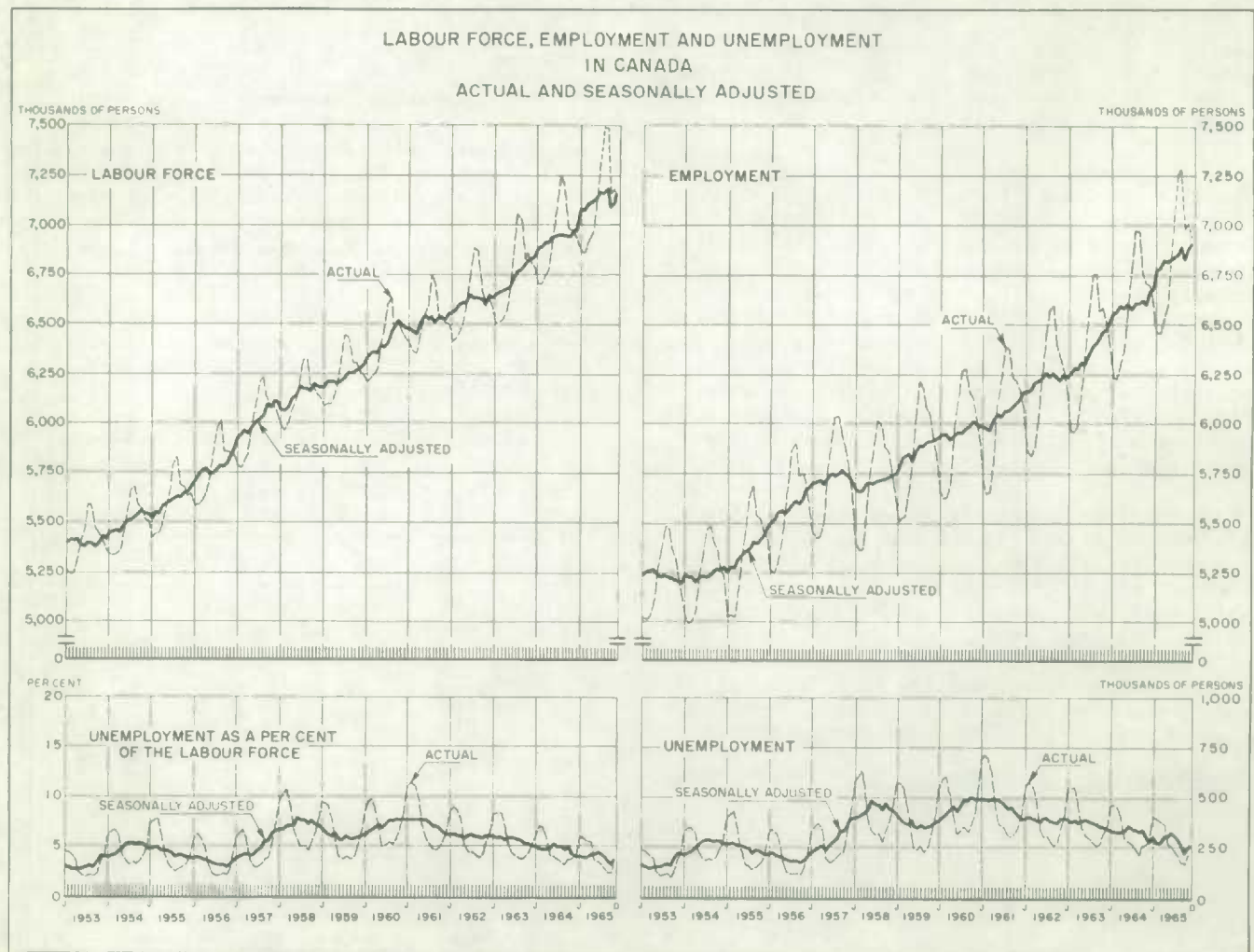
NOVEMBER 1965

In the week ended November 13, 1965, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,159,000. This total included 5,939,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 220,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Employment decreased by 69,000 between October and November, while unemployment increased by 49,000. Compared with November 1964, the labour force was 194,000 higher, employment was 231,000 higher and unemployment was 37,000 lower.

nonagricultural industries was higher by 293,000 and agricultural employment was lower by 62,000 than in November last year. Of the total decrease in employment from October to November, men accounted for 52,000 and women accounted for 17,000. Employment was higher than in November 1964 by 130,000 among men and by 101,000 among women.

From October, employment in agriculture declined by 109,000; nonagricultural employment rose by 40,000 during the month. Employment in

Unemployment amounted to 3.1 per cent of the labour force in November, compared with unemployment rates of 2.4 in October 1965 and 3.7 in November last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.6 in November 1965.



Teenagers in the Labour Force

In spite of the continuing decline in labour force participation of persons 14-19 years of age, this group still represents an important part of the total labour force.

The participation rate for this age group has dropped steadily since the inception of the labour force survey in November 1945. In 1946, the percentage of teenagers in the labour force was 49.1 and in 1964 it was down to 34.2. For young men the decline was greater than for young women. For the former the participation rate dropped from 60.5 to 38.3 per cent and for the latter from 37.7 to 29.9 per cent. Consequently, the spread in the participation rate between girls and boys was greatly reduced.

The Labour Force - 14-19 Years of Age
(annual averages)

	<u>Labour Force</u> (000's)			<u>Participation Rates</u> (%)		
	T	M	W	T	M	W
1961	630	353	278	36.2	40.3	32.3
1962	648	367	280	35.4	39.6	30.9
1963	672	386	286	34.6	39.2	29.9
1964	700	398	301	34.2	38.3	29.9

Between 1961 and 1964, the number of teenagers in the labour force increased by 70,000 or 11.1 per cent. Over the same period, the total labour force rose by 412,000, or 6.3 per cent. Putting it another way, teenagers, while comprising only 10 per cent of the total labour force, accounted for 17 per cent of the increase. In 1964, there were 12.7 per cent more boys in the labour force than in 1961 and 8.3 per cent more girls. These gains in the teenage labour force reflect the rapid expansion of this age group as a result of the high birth-rates that prevailed following world war II.

Total employment of persons 14-19 years of age rose by 80,000 (55,000 men, 26,000 women) between 1961 and 1964. Practically all of this increase was in nonagricultural industries, in which male employment rose by 23 per cent and female employment by 10 per cent. In 1964 there were as many boys as girls employed in nonagricultural industries. Workers in agriculture, comprising mostly men, remained virtually unchanged during this period and averaged 90,000.

Nonagricultural Employment - 14-19 Years of Age
(annual averages)

(estimates in thousands)

	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1961	462	217	245
1962	480	231	249
1963	506	251	255
1964	536	267	269

Persons 14-19 years of age tend to have more difficulty in obtaining employment than persons in the older age groups. Some of the contributing factors are insufficient formal education and lack of experience or training. There is also a tendency for young persons to try a number of jobs before settling on permanent employment.

The unemployment rate among teenagers remains relatively very high. For both boys and girls the rate continues to be about twice the rate for all ages.

Unemployment Rates - 14-19 Years of Age
(annual averages)

	<u>Both Sexes</u>		<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>	
	<u>All ages</u>	<u>14-19</u>	<u>All ages</u>	<u>14-19</u>	<u>All ages</u>	<u>14-19</u>
1961	7.1	13.2	8.4	16.4	3.7	8.6
1962	5.9	11.6	6.9	14.4	3.3	7.9
1963	5.5	11.5	6.4	14.0	3.3	7.7
1964	4.7	10.3	5.3	12.3	3.1	7.6

The impact of teenagers on the labour force is most noticeable at the end of the school year. With the start of summer vacation, a large number of persons previously categorized as "going to school" are classified to other non-labour force categories such as "voluntarily idle" and "keeping house". However, a very substantial number also enter the labour force.

The number of students entering the labour force between June and July has increased from an average of 171,000 in the 1956-60 period to 207,000 in the years 1961-65.

Estimated Change of Status of Students
Aged 14-19
Between June and July 1956-1965
(estimates in thousands)

Year	Decrease in students	Increase in:-		
		Labour Force(1)	Keeping house(1)	Voluntarily idle and other (1)
1956	552	144	70	342
1957	611	153	87	378
1958	703	159	73	476
1959	802	206	81	521
1960	874	193	78	610
1961	950	190	83	685
1962	819	173	67	585
1963	881	199	59	631
1964	952	219	74	666
1965	1,022	252	58	721

(1) Includes those reaching age 14 and excludes those reaching age 20 in July.

(Continued on page 8)

*Annex
Charts
2-8406*

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- did any work for pay or profit;
- did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

- Age and sex distributions.
- Marital status and sex distributions.
- Employed -
 - Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
- Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

- Labour force -
 - By age.
 - Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
- Employed by age.

- were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

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Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

<u>Table 1</u> <u>Summary</u>	1965		1964		1963	
	Nov. 13	Oct. 16	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 16	Oct. 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,252	13,226	12,929	12,905	12,637	12,617
Labour force	7,159	7,179	6,965	6,975	6,811	6,853
Employed	6,939	7,008	6,708	6,718	6,508	6,587
Agriculture	523	632	585	641	621	668
Non-agriculture	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077	5,887	5,919
Unemployed	220	171	257	257	303	266
Not in labour force	6,093	6,047	5,964	5,930	5,826	5,764

Participation rate(2)	54.0	54.3	53.9	54.0	53.9	54.3
Unemployment rate(3)						
Actual	3.1	2.4	3.7	3.7	4.4	3.9
Seasonally adjusted	3.6	3.2	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.1
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,568	6,555	6,406	6,395	6,265	6,255
Labour force	5,047	5,057	4,950	4,968	4,868	4,894
Employed	4,879	4,931	4,749	4,771	4,624	4,687
Agriculture	466	540	521	564	559	588
Non-agriculture	4,413	4,391	4,228	4,207	4,065	4,099
Unemployed	168	126	201	197	244	207
Not in labour force	1,521	1,498	1,456	1,427	1,397	1,361

Participation rate(2)	76.8	77.1	77.3	77.7	77.7	78.2
Unemployment rate(3)	3.3	2.5	4.1	4.0	5.0	4.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,684	6,671	6,523	6,510	6,372	6,362
Labour force	2,112	2,122	2,015	2,007	1,943	1,959
Employed	2,060	2,077	1,959	1,947	1,884	1,900
Agriculture	57	92	64	77	62	80
Non-agriculture	2,003	1,985	1,895	1,870	1,822	1,820
Unemployed	52	45	56	60	59	59
Not in labour force	4,572	4,549	4,508	4,503	4,429	4,403

Participation rate(2)	31.6	31.8	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.8
Unemployment rate(3)	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964		1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,507	10,597
Labour force		6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture		5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed		324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force		5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)		54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)		4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 13, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons	
			Men		Women			
			Married	Other	Married	Other		
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		13,252	2,170	3,791	1,000	3,892	970	1,429
Labour force		7,159	689	3,654	840	1,065	691	220
Employed		6,939	639	3,573	794	1,049	673	211
Unemployed		220	50	81	46	16	18	*
Not in labour force		6,093	1,481	137	160	2,827	279	1,209
Participation rate(2) - 1965, Nov. 13		54.0	31.8	96.4	84.0	27.4	71.2	15.4
Oct. 16		54.3	31.5	96.7	84.6	27.9	71.5	15.4
Unemployment rate(3) - 1965, Nov. 13		3.1	7.3	2.2	5.5	1.5	2.6	*
Oct. 16		2.4	6.6	1.6	3.8	1.4	1.9	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Nov. 13(1)	Oct. 16(1)	Nov. 14(1)	Oct. 17(1)	Nov. 16(1)	Oct. 19(1)
Total employed	6,939	7,008	6,708	6,718	6,508	6,587
Agriculture	523	632	585	641	621	668
Non-agriculture	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077	5,887	5,919
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Employed, non-agriculture	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077	5,887	5,919
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,806	5,799	5,566	5,514	5,387	5,421
At work 35 hours or more	4,458	3,417	4,421	3,067	4,260	3,336
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,348	2,382	1,145	2,447	1,127	2,085
Due to economic reasons (2)	59	49	63	53	62	53
Due to other reasons (3)	1,289	2,333	1,082	2,394	1,065	2,032
Usually work less than 35 hours	610	577	557	563	500	498

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.
	Total employed	6,977	7,090	6,731	6,819	6,557
Agriculture	593	664	635	681	668	721
Other primary industries	247	269	206	212	188	189
Manufacturing	1,647	1,680	1,702	1,722	1,585	1,600
Construction	516	523	454	451	446	459
Transportation and other utilities	613	626	590	609	595	615
Trade	1,151	1,137	1,121	1,135	1,106	1,087
Finance, insurance, real estate	277	290	253	256	255	256
Community, personal, other services	1,539	1,488	1,384	1,363	1,342	1,335
Public administration	394	413	386	390	372	378

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 13, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,939	5,866	551	353	169
Agriculture	523	79	291	48	105
Non-agriculture	6,416	5,787	260	305	64
Men	4,879	4,005	476	326	72
Agriculture	466	70	286	47	63
Non-agriculture	4,413	3,935	190	279	*
Women	2,060	1,861	75	27	97
Agriculture	57	*	*	*	42
Non-agriculture	2,003	1,852	70	26	55

(1) In the October and November reference weeks of 1963, 1964 and 1965, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day or Thanksgiving Day holidays.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	Nov. 13	Oct. 16	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 16	Oct. 19
Total unemployed	220	171	257	257	303	266
Without work and seeking work	204	161	243	244	286	254
Seeking full-time work	188	152	228	229	270	241
Seeking part-time work	16	*	15	15	16	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	10	14	13	17	12
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Without work and seeking work	204	161	243	244	286	254
Seeking under 1 month	90	64	94	109	111	97
Seeking 1-3 months	70	55	83	75	99	84
Seeking 4-6 months	24	22	32	26	34	30
Seeking more than 6 months	20	20	34	34	42	43

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 13, 1965		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,252	1,276	3,836	4,661	2,224	1,255
Men		6,568	634	1,890	2,295	1,126	623
Women		6,684	642	1,946	2,366	1,098	632
Labour force		7,159	609	2,038	2,621	1,221	670
Men		5,047	440	1,460	1,806	871	470
Women		2,112	169	578	815	350	200
Employed		6,939	580	1,945	2,572	1,197	645
Men		4,879	415	1,385	1,774	852	453
Women		2,060	165	560	798	345	192
Agriculture		523	31	103	134	235	20
Non-agriculture		6,416	549	1,842	2,438	962	625
Paid workers		5,866	499	1,678	2,241	876	572
Men		4,005	349	1,169	1,509	583	395
Women		1,861	150	509	732	293	177
Unemployed		220	29	93	49	24	25
Men		168	25	75	32	19	17
Women		52	*	18	17	*	*
Not in labour force		6,093	667	1,798	2,040	1,003	585
Men		1,521	194	430	489	255	153
Women		4,572	473	1,368	1,551	748	432
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Employed	1965, November 13	6,939	580	1,945	2,572	1,197	645
	October 16	7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
	1964, November 14	6,708	547	1,867	2,506	1,173	615
	October 17	6,718	562	1,853	2,487	1,201	615
	1963, November 16	6,508	532	1,818	2,428	1,149	581
	October 19	6,587	550	1,841	2,432	1,176	588
Unemployed	1965, November 13	220	29	93	49	24	25
	October 16	171	23	75	37	13	23
	1964, November 14	257	39	97	61	33	27
	October 17	257	33	98	74	24	28
	1963, November 16	303	43	112	75	37	36
	October 19	266	39	101	67	27	32

* Less than 10,000.



Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Teenagers in the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

As the following table demonstrates, labour force participation of teenagers is greater during July and August than in the rest of the year, particularly for young men.

For young men, the unemployment rate is substantially lower during the summer holidays than during the rest of the year. This is a possible indication that those entering the labour force on a temporary basis at this time are more successful in obtaining employment. For young women, the unemployment rate is not significantly different.

In recent years, most young persons obtaining summer employment have found jobs in non-agricultural industries. However, they continue to contribute substantially to agriculture. Of the increase in total agricultural employment between June and July, teenagers have accounted, on average, for more than three-quarters in the last five years. Most of the young persons employed in agriculture are boys.

Increase in Employment of Teenagers
Between June and July
(in thousands)

	<u>Participation and Unemployment Rates</u> <u>14-19 years of age</u>			
	<u>Participation Rate</u>		<u>Unemployment Rate</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1961 July & August	54.3	38.1	11.7	7.9
Other ten mos.	37.4	31.0	18.0	9.0
1962 July & August	55.4	38.2	11.4	6.9
Other ten mos.	36.5	29.4	15.4	7.9
1963 July & August	54.8	36.6	10.5	8.0
Other ten mos.	36.1	28.6	15.2	7.7
1964 July & August	54.9	37.6	9.4	7.9
Other ten mos.	35.1	28.3	13.2	7.4

	<u>Agriculture</u>			<u>Non-agriculture</u>		
	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1961	59	50	9	117	72	45
1962	49	44	5	115	67	48
1963	54	47	7	146	84	62
1964	55	44	11	173	105	68
1965	54	42	12	205	128	77