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THE LABOUR FORCE

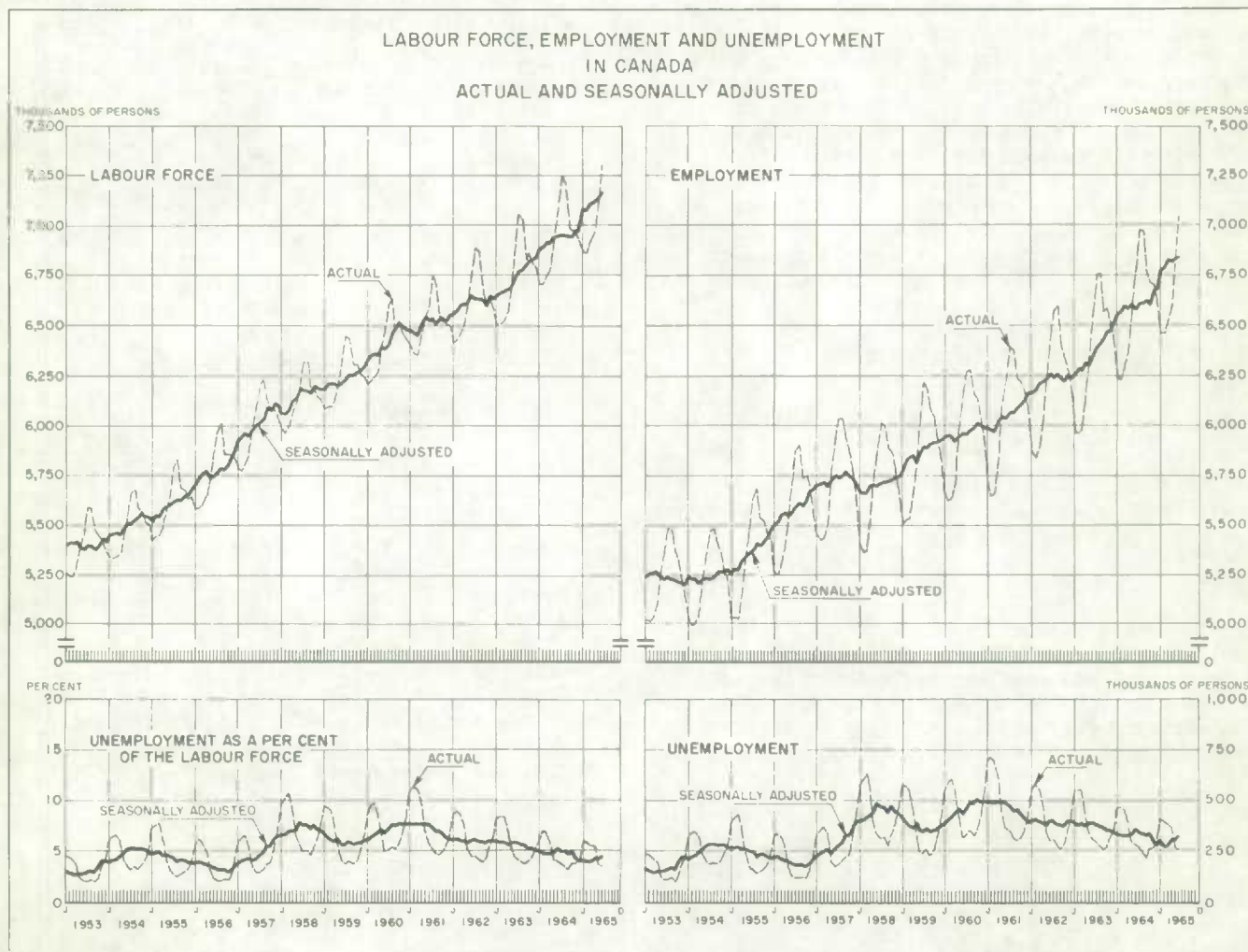
JUNE 1965

In the week ended June 19, 1965, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,306,000. Of this total, 7,049,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 257,000 were unemployed for all of the week. Between May and June, the labour force increased by 183,000, the employed increased by 191,000 and the unemployed showed little change. Compared with June 1964, the labour force and the employed were higher by 251,000 and 276,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was 25,000 lower.

industries. Nonagricultural employment was 306,000 higher than in June 1964, while employment in agriculture was 30,000 lower. Men accounted for most of the May-to-June employment increase - 149,000, compared with an increase of 42,000 for women. Employment was up from June 1964 by 146,000 for men and 130,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in June was 3.5. In May the rate was 3.7 and in June 1964 it was 4.0. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1965 was 4.5.

Nearly all of the change from May in the number of employed occurred in nonagricultural



July 1965  
 9603-505

Special Surveys Division

Employment and Unemployment  
1959 - 1964

Between 1959 and 1964, total employment increased by 739,000, or 12.6 per cent. In absolute as well as in relative terms, the increase in employment was greater for women than for men.

In the period under review, employment gains for men ranged between 5.7 per cent in the Prairies and 9.7 per cent in British Columbia and for women they ranged between 23.2 per cent in Quebec and 36.2 per cent in British Columbia.

	<u>The Employed</u>			
	<u>1964</u> (000's)	<u>1959</u> (000's)	<u>Change from 1959</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>
Total	6,609	5,870	+ 739	+ 12.6
Men	4,698	4,363	+ 335	+ 7.7
Women	1,911	1,507	+ 404	+ 26.8

Percentage Increase in Employment  
1959 - 1964

	<u>Percentage Increase in Employment</u> <u>1959 - 1964</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Atlantic	7.0	30.1
Quebec	9.2	23.2
Ontario	7.2	26.8
Prairies	5.7	26.3
B.C.	9.7	36.2

The increase in total employment of 12.6 per cent between 1959 and 1964 was larger than any previous five-year period. In 1960, employment was 1.6 per cent higher than in 1959, followed by annual percentage gains of 1.5, 2.8, 2.4 and 3.7. With the exception of 1956 when total employment rose by 4.1 per cent, the increase of 3.7 per cent between 1963 and 1964 was the highest on record.

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 809,000, or 15.6 per cent, between 1959 and 1964. The greatest relative increase was in the Atlantic region.

Nonagricultural Employment

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percentage Increase</u>
	(000's)	(000's)	
Canada	5,979	5,170	15.6
Atlantic	504	426	18.3
Quebec	1,713	1,465	16.9
Ontario	2,314	2,022	14.4
Prairies	866	760	13.9
B.C.	583	496	17.5

The largest relative gain in male employment was among those 14-19 years of age who also experienced the most rapid growth in population. The increase in employment of men 25-44 years of age was substantially greater than the increase in population. Among women, the largest gains in employment between 1959 and 1964 were for those 45 years of age and over. In 1964, this group accounted for 29 per cent of the total employed women. The increase of 20.7 per cent for women 25-44 years of age was several times the rate of growth of the population in this group.

Between 1959 and 1964, agricultural employment continued to decline. In 1964, the number of persons employed in agriculture was 70,000 less than in 1959. Almost three-quarters of the total persons employed in agriculture were located in the Prairies and Ontario.

Percentage Increase in  
Population and Employment  
1959 - 1964

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Employment</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All Ages	9.8	11.1	7.7	26.8
14-19	29.4	27.8	16.3	18.2
20-24	14.0	12.7	13.8	24.0
25-44	1.9	2.5	3.6	20.7
45+	9.9	14.0	9.9	43.1

Agricultural Employment

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1959</u>	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
Canada	630	100.0	700	100.0
Atlantic	38	6.0	56	8.0
Quebec	114	18.1	155	22.1
Ontario	160	25.4	177	25.3
Prairies	296	47.0	289	41.3
B.C.	22	3.5	24	3.4

All regions shared in the increase in total employment between 1959 and 1964, gains ranging between 10.8 per cent in the Prairies and 16.1 per cent in British Columbia. In all regions, the employment gains were as great as or greater than the growth in the population of working age.

The number of persons unemployed averaged 372,000 in 1959 rising to 446,000 in 1960 and reaching a post-war peak of 466,000 in 1961. The level of unemployment then dropped sharply in the next three years to 324,000 in 1964.

Employment by Region

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percentage Increase</u>
	(000's)	(000's)	
Atlantic	542	482	12.4
Quebec	1,827	1,620	12.8
Ontario	2,473	2,198	12.5
Prairies	1,162	1,049	10.8
B.C.	605	521	16.1

The Unemployed  
1959 - 1964  
(000's)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
	Total	324	374	390	466	446
Men	264	312	331	401	386	325
Women	61	62	60	65	60	47

(Continued on page 8)

## 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.

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:

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

For regions:

1. Labour force -
  - (a) By age.
  - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

### 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:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) 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:

- (a) 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
- (b) 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

- 4 -

(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 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23	June 22	May 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	13,113	13,086	12,806	12,780	12,526	12,499
Labour force	7,306	7,123	7,055	6,914	6,851	6,670
Employed	7,049	6,858	6,773	6,621	6,546	6,323
Agriculture	649	655	679	674	695	671
Non-agriculture	6,400	6,203	6,094	5,947	5,851	5,652
Unemployed	257	265	282	293	305	347
Not in labour force	5,807	5,963	5,751	5,866	5,675	5,829
-----						
Participation rate (2)	55.7	54.4	55.1	54.1	54.7	53.4
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.2
Seasonally adjusted	4.5	4.2	5.2	4.7	5.8	5.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,498	6,484	6,346	6,333	6,211	6,198
Labour force	5,185	5,056	5,058	4,948	4,968	4,855
Employed	4,993	4,844	4,847	4,714	4,729	4,563
Agriculture	557	569	591	595	609	593
Non-agriculture	4,436	4,275	4,256	4,119	4,120	3,970
Unemployed	192	212	211	234	239	292
Not in labour force	1,313	1,428	1,288	1,385	1,243	1,343
-----						
Participation rate (2)	79.8	78.0	79.7	78.1	80.0	78.3
Unemployment rate (3)	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.8	6.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,615	6,602	6,460	6,447	6,315	6,301
Labour force	2,121	2,067	1,997	1,966	1,883	1,815
Employed	2,056	2,014	1,926	1,907	1,817	1,760
Agriculture	92	86	88	79	86	78
Non-agriculture	1,964	1,928	1,838	1,828	1,731	1,682
Unemployed	65	53	71	59	66	55
Not in labour force	4,494	4,535	4,463	4,481	4,432	4,486
-----						
Participation rate (2)	32.1	31.3	30.9	30.5	29.8	28.8
Unemployment rate (3)	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.0	3.5	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	10,807	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 June 19, 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)	13,113	2,136	3,734	1,008	3,865	952	1,418
Labour force	7,306	808	3,623	905	1,069	675	226
Employed	7,049	708	3,553	854	1,054	662	218
Unemployed	257	100	70	51	15	13	*
Not in labour force	5,807	1,328	111	103	2,796	277	1,192
Participation rate (2) - 1965, June 19	55.7	37.8	97.0	89.8	27.7	70.9	15.9
May 22	54.4	32.4	96.7	86.9	27.5	69.9	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1965, June 19	3.5	12.4	1.9	5.6	1.4	1.9	*
May 22	3.7	8.8	2.9	6.8	1.4	2.4	*

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

\* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(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	
	June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23(1)	June 22	May 18
Total employed	7,049	6,858	6,773	6,621	6,546	6,323
Agriculture	649	655	679	674	695	671
Non-agriculture	6,400	6,203	6,094	5,947	5,851	5,652
Employed, non-agriculture	6,400	6,203	6,094	5,947	5,851	5,652
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,824	5,611	5,590	5,431	5,412	5,191
Not work 35 hours or more	5,437	5,267	5,211	3,291	5,068	4,893
Not work less than 35 hours, or not at work	387	344	379	2,140	344	298
Due to economic reasons (2)	65	59	62	63	58	67
Due to other reasons (3)	322	285	317	2,077	286	231
Usually work less than 35 hours	576	592	504	516	439	461

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average April May June	Average March April May	Average April May June	Average March April May	Average April May June	Average March April May
Total employed	6,835	6,659	6,589	6,427	6,325	6,134
Agriculture	622	585	652	613	661	617
Other primary industries	211	199	192	172	174	153
Manufacturing	1,621	1,607	1,632	1,598	1,548	1,508
Construction	447	399	399	373	410	370
Transportation and other utilities	628	606	581	581	603	587
Trade	1,144	1,131	1,086	1,063	1,021	1,010
Finance, insurance, real estate	268	267	272	267	252	255
Community, personal, other services	1,484	1,470	1,397	1,393	1,292	1,277
Public administration	410	395	378	367	364	357

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 June 19, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,049	5,910	580	349	210
Agriculture	649	127	319	57	146
Non-agriculture	6,400	5,783	261	292	64
Men	4,993	4,081	505	318	89
Agriculture	557	111	313	54	79
Non-agriculture	4,436	3,970	192	264	10
Women	2,056	1,829	75	31	121
Agriculture	92	16	*	*	67
Non-agriculture	1,964	1,813	69	28	54

- (1) An unusually large number of persons worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday in the reference week.
  - (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.

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23	June 22	May 18
Total unemployed	257	265	282	293	305	347
Without work and seeking work	241	250	269	281	295	330
Seeking full-time work	222	235	246	263	272	317
Seeking part-time work	19	15	23	18	23	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	15	13	12	10	17
Without work and seeking work	241	250	269	281	295	330
Seeking under 1 month	111	75	115	82	110	74
Seeking 1-3 months	64	79	73	83	76	92
Seeking 4-6 months	30	52	38	57	46	95
Seeking more than 6 months	36	44	43	59	63	69

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 19, 1965	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,113	1,268	3,796	4,604	2,210	1,235
Men	6,498	629	1,870	2,267	1,119	613
Women	6,615	639	1,926	2,337	1,091	622
Labour force	7,306	630	2,055	2,683	1,255	683
Men	5,185	462	1,485	1,858	897	483
Women	2,121	168	570	825	358	200
Employed	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
Men	4,993	435	1,408	1,808	879	463
Women	2,056	164	547	801	353	191
Agriculture	649	33	127	170	296	23
Non-agriculture	6,400	566	1,828	2,439	936	631
Paid workers	5,910	506	1,672	2,276	884	572
Men	4,081	359	1,183	1,541	598	400
Women	1,829	147	489	735	286	172
Unemployed	257	31	100	74	23	29
Men	192	27	77	50	18	20
Women	65	*	23	24	*	*
Not in labour force	5,807	638	1,741	1,921	955	552
Men	1,313	167	385	409	222	130
Women	4,494	471	1,356	1,512	733	422
Employed, 1965, June 19	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
May 22	6,858	570	1,900	2,536	1,217	635
1964, June 20	6,773	586	1,851	2,532	1,187	617
May 23	6,621	550	1,806	2,471	1,188	606
1963, June 22	6,546	553	1,807	2,428	1,173	585
May 18	6,323	502	1,734	2,373	1,143	571
Unemployed 1965, June 19	257	31	100	74	23	29
May 22	265	45	105	59	30	26
1964, June 20	282	30	106	88	25	33
May 23	293	40	113	70	32	38
1963, June 22	305	37	114	90	32	32
May 18	347	59	131	81	41	35

\* Less than 10,000.



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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.

Employment and Unemployment, 1959-1964, (Continued from page 2)

Most of the unemployed continue to be among men. Between 1959 and 1964, the proportion of unemployed men to the total unemployed varied between 81 and 87 per cent.

A relatively large number of unemployed are young persons. About one-third of unemployed men and more than one-half unemployed women are under 25 years of age.

The Unemployed  
By Age and Sex

	1964		1959	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
Men	264	100.0	325	100.0
Under 25 years	92	34.8	102	31.4
25 years and over	173	65.5	222	68.3
Women	61	100.0	47	100.0
Under 25 years	34	55.7	27	57.4
25 years and over	27	44.3	20	42.6

The unemployed as a percentage of the Canadian labour force rose from 6.0 in 1959 to 7.1 in 1961 and declined sharply to 4.7 in 1964. The pattern was very much the same for the regions.

For British Columbia, Quebec and the Atlantic regions the unemployment rate was moderately to substantially higher than the national average throughout the period under review.

For men, the unemployment rate dropped from 6.9 per cent in 1959 to 5.3 per cent in 1964 but for women it was virtually unchanged. The unemployment rate for women, however, remained much lower than the rate for men. For both men and women unemployment rates were highest for younger persons.

Unemployment Rates  
By Age and Sex

	1964	1959
	Men	5.3
14 - 19	12.3	14.3
20 - 24	7.9	10.5
25 - 44	4.1	5.8
45+	4.5	5.7
Women	3.1	3.0
14 - 19	7.6	6.7
20 - 24	3.3	3.7
25+	2.0	1.9