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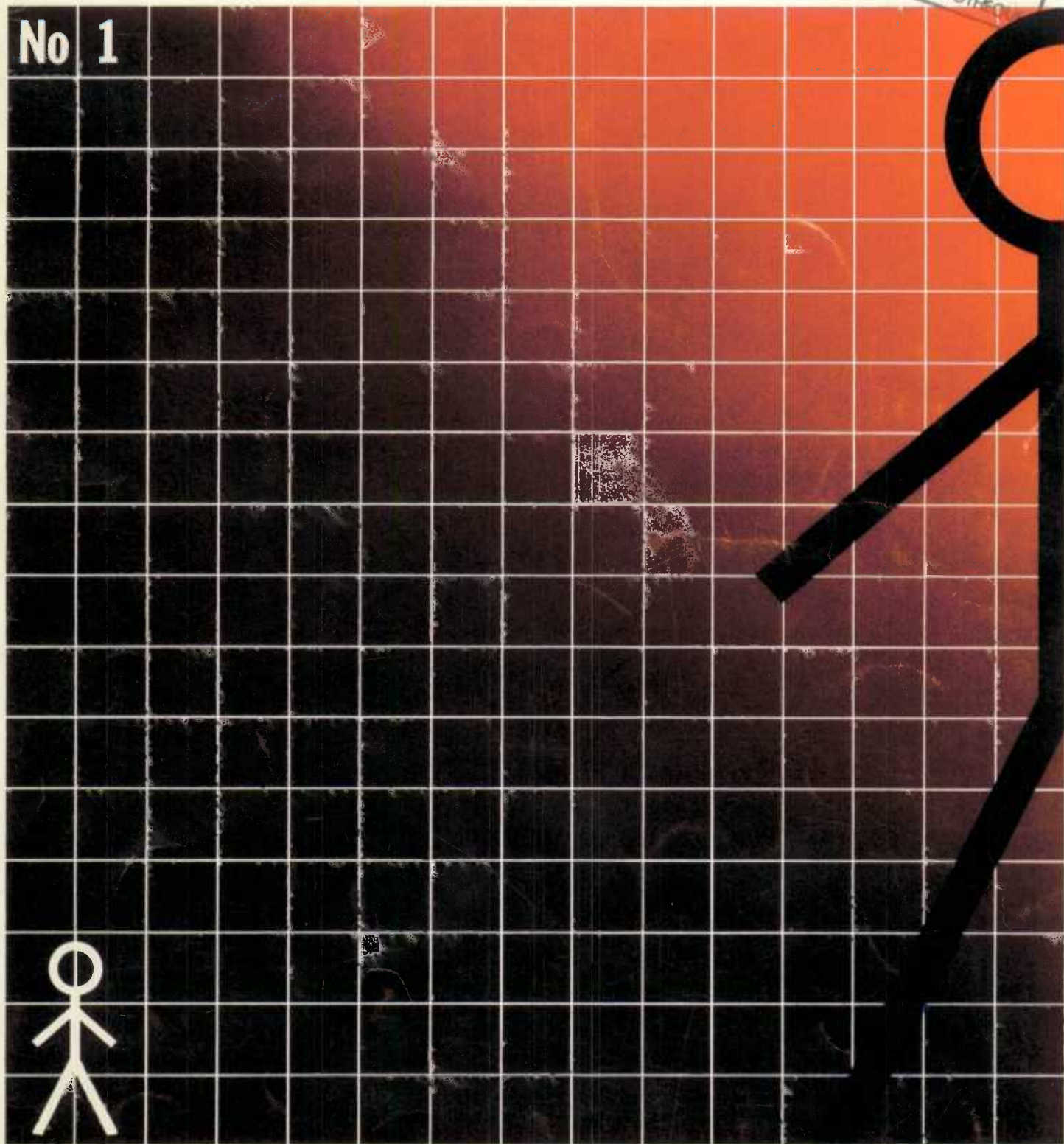
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special labour force studies

No 1



educational attainment of the canadian population and labour force/1960-65

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Labour Division

Research and Analysis Section

SPECIAL LABOUR FORCE STUDIES

No. 1

Educational Attainment of
The Canadian Population and Labour Force: 1960-1965

by

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FOREWORD

This is the first in a series of research studies concerned with the analysis of selected economic, social or demographic aspects of the working population in Canada. Much of the statistical information on which this and other studies in the series is based is derived from supplementary questions attached to the monthly survey of the labour force conducted by the Special Surveys Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Further reports in the series will be presented as and when data become available.

These studies are prepared in the Research and Analysis Section of the Labour Division of DBS under the direction of Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Assistant Director (Research).

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

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INTRODUCTION

This Report is an account of the educational level of the Canadian population and labour force as reported in February, 1965.¹ The relationships between educational attainment and labour force status and activity, which have been the subject of considerable interest and intensive analysis in recent years, are briefly analysed. A comparison of the "native-born"² and post-war immigrant Canadian in respect to levels of schooling is also included as are some comparative United States' statistics. Also, comparative data for February, 1960³ are presented and analysed to indicate some of the more important changes in educational attainment of Canadian workers over the past five years. Finally, the Appendix at the end of the Report contains an explanatory note on methodology, definitions, and reliability of estimates, and detailed tables for both Canada and the regions of Canada.

The educational attainment categories used in this report are rather crude indicators because of variation between provinces in the number of completed grades required to obtain a specified level of education. In Canada there is no uniform educational system throughout the country since education is a provincial jurisdiction. This situation appears to create particular problems in respect to ascertaining high school completion and the figures relating to this category should be regarded with some caution.⁴

The measurement problem is further complicated by interprovincial migration. Many persons no longer reside in their province of education which

¹ The information relating to education on which this report is based was derived from supplementary questions appended to the Labour Force Schedules of February, 1960 and February, 1965. The relevant question was: "How far did this person go in school?" It should be noted that this question refers only to education received in regular academic institutions. No information is presently available on other types of education acquired in vocational schools or through on-job training. Also, persons with no schooling were included in the educational level category "some elementary school education or less", and in the broader category "less than a complete high school education" wherever it is used throughout the Report.

² The category "native-born" referred to in this report was derived by identifying immigrants who came to Canada after 1945 and separating them from the population as a whole. Therefore, the remaining population, although called "native-born", includes for the older age groups some immigrants who came to Canada before 1946. It should be noted, however, that the majority of immigrants who came to Canada before 1946 arrived during the 1920's. Because of the depressed economic conditions in the 1930's and the out-break of the Second War only 219,000 immigrants arrived in Canada between 1931 and 1945.

³ These data were derived from the identical supplementary questions (cf. fn. 1) added to the February, 1960, Labour Force Schedule. Neither the 1960 nor the 1965 sample survey statistics are comparable with the 1961 Census information on education because of differences in coverage, in the form of the relevant question, in timing (the Census was taken in June), and in the quality of enumeration.

⁴ This problem is again referred to in the Detailed Tables for the regions of Canada contained in the Appendix.

creates difficulties when attempts are made to establish criteria to allow for interprovincial differences in educational systems. Another possible source of error arises when immigrants are asked to report on their educational attainment. To do so, they must translate their years of education, received in a different country, into Canadian equivalents. Error may also occur when older persons are asked to recall the level of education they attained before leaving school many years ago. Because of such difficulties, inherent in measuring educational attainment through a household survey, the estimates presented in this report should be treated as approximations.

Educational Attainment of the Canadian Population

As of February, 1965, slightly better than three quarters of the Canadian population 14 years of age and over had less than a high school education (see Table 1). The proportion that had completed high school was just over 15 per cent, while 5 per cent had some university education (but had not obtained a degree) and less than 4 per cent had a university degree.

When the educational levels of males and females 14 years of age and over are compared, the data reveal that females generally have a higher level of education than males. One in every four women had achieved a high school education or better while the corresponding rate for males was 22.4 per cent. The female advantage stemmed mainly from the much higher proportion of females in the category "completed high school". It should be noted, on the other hand, that a larger percentage of males had some university education and a university degree.

In Table 1 information is also presented on the educational attainment of the Canadian population 25 years of age and over. When this age group, which excludes most persons who are still going to school full-time,⁵ is examined the picture described above changes very little. The percentage distributions do shift downward somewhat, but again approximately 75 per cent of the population 25 years of age and over has not completed high school. When males and females are compared, females still have a somewhat higher level of education than males because a larger proportion of females has completed high school. The proportion of females 25 years of age and over with high school graduation was 18.5 per cent while for males the proportion was a little less than 13 per cent. Although approximately the same percentage of these men and women had some university education the male proportion of university graduates was double that of females.

⁵ There are still a few persons in this age group going to school full-time. For example, there are persons 25 years of age and over enrolled in graduate schools or professional courses.

TABLE 1. Educational Attainment of the Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, and 25 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, February, 1965

Level of education	14 years of age and over			25 years of age and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	per cent distribution					
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	20.4	22.1	18.8	23.4	25.1	21.8
Completed elementary school education	20.5	21.0	20.1	24.4	25.0	23.7
Some high school education	35.3	34.5	36.0	27.9	26.7	29.0
Completed high school education	15.2	12.1	18.2	15.7	12.8	18.5
Some university education	5.0	5.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0
University degree	3.6	4.7	2.5	4.4	6.0	3.0

The educational attainment of the population by age and sex as of February, 1965, is examined in Table 2. It is clear that the level of educational attainment consistently declines with increasing age. The proportion of persons 20-24 years of age that had a high school education or better was 39 per cent, while the comparable figure for the population 65 years and over was 15 per cent. The same association between age and education is evident for both males and females. Also, when males and females in corresponding age groups are compared the data reveal that for every age group females had a higher level of education, in particular, a higher proportion with high school completion.

Some knowledge of the changing impact of the Canadian educational system can be gained by examining the educational levels of cohorts of native-born Canadians.⁶ To facilitate this analysis, median years of school completed for cohorts of the native-born population were calculated and are presented in Table 3.⁷ As is apparent from these data there has been a continuous improvement in the level of educational attainment of Canadians over the course of this century. When the percentage change between the median years of education for successive cohorts

is examined, however, it becomes evident that the rate of increase in educational level has been greater in some periods than in others.

The rate of improvement in the educational level of the male population increased steadily for each cohort born between the turn of the century and the decade of the "twenties". The very substantial increase of 9.5 per cent for males born between 1920 and 1929 is probably, at least in part, the consequence of the Veteran's Programme since most of these men would have completed their education during the years following the Second World War. For the cohort of men born during the period 1930-39 the rate of increase in educational attainment declined sharply. However, the percentage gain in median years of education rises markedly for males born between 1940-44, the most recent graduates of the educational system.

Similar data for the native-born female population cohorts reveal that the pattern of increase in educational attainment over this century has been somewhat more irregular than for males. The largest percentage increase in median years of education was evidently enjoyed by women born in the second decade of this century, a large proportion of whom would have completed their schooling during the "thirties". Interestingly enough, there is no evidence to indicate that females born between 1920 and 1929 (who would have completed their schooling in the early post-war years) experienced the same substantial increase in educational attainment as the males born in this period.

⁶ For a definition of "native-born" see footnote 2. For purposes of this discussion, a cohort is defined as a group of individuals who fall within the same ten (or, in the case of 20-24 year olds, five) year age group in 1965.

⁷ See the Technical Note in the Appendix for an explanation of the procedure used in calculating the median years of school completed.

TABLE 2. Population, by Level of Education, Age and Sex, February, 1965

Level of education	Age and sex								
	20-24			25-34			35-44		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
per cent distribution									
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education	9.5	10.2	8.8	14.7	16.0	13.6	18.2	18.8	17.7
Completed elementary school education	14.0	14.8	13.1	19.8	21.5	18.1	22.7	23.9	21.5
Some high school education	37.5	37.7	37.2	35.3	33.9	36.6	31.8	31.2	32.4
Completed high school education	24.1	18.8	29.3	19.2	15.8	22.5	17.7	14.1	21.2
Some university education	11.7	14.9	8.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.1
University degree	3.2	3.6	2.9	5.4	7.1	3.8	5.1	7.1	3.1
Age and sex									
	45-54			55-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	per cent distribution								
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education	22.5	24.5	20.5	32.1	34.1	30.1	39.4	44.0	35.4
Completed elementary school education	24.5	25.4	23.6	28.9	29.1	28.8	30.3	28.6	31.7
Some high school education	28.4	26.3	30.4	20.6	19.4	21.8	15.2	13.9	16.4
Completed high school education	16.0	13.6	18.4	11.5	9.3	13.6	10.2	7.8	12.3
Some university education	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8
University degree	4.5	6.0	3.1	3.8	4.7	2.9	2.2	3.1	1.4

TABLE 3. Median Years of Education Completed for Cohorts of Native-born Population, by Sex, February, 1965

Age in 1965	Median level of education by sex				
	Year of birth	Male population	% change in median years between male cohorts	Female population	% change in median years between female cohorts
65 years and over	Before 1900	7.7	} 3.9 } 5.0 } 9.5 } 4.4 } 9.4	8.0	} 2.5 } 11.0 } 4.4 } 6.3 } 6.9
55-64 years	1900-09	8.0		8.2	
45-54 "	1910-19	8.4		9.1	
35-44 "	1920-29	9.2		9.5	
25-34 "	1930-39	9.6		10.1	
20-24 "	1940-44	10.5		10.8	

A Comparison of the Educational Attainment of the Population and the Labour Force

It is evident from Table 4 that as of February, 1965, the Canadian labour force^a had a higher level of education than the Canadian population 14 years of age and over. The proportion of persons in the labour force that had a high school education or attended university was 23.2 per cent while 5.4 per cent had a university degree. The corresponding proportions for the population 14 years of age and over were 20.2 and 3.6 per cent. Also, as a comparison of males and females indicates, there is a

^a The labour force is composed of persons 14 years of age and over who are reported as employed or unemployed during the reference week. For a full discussion of the labour force concept used in this report see the note on methodology and definitions in the Appendix.

much greater difference in educational attainment between the female population and labour force than between the male population and labour force.

There are several factors which contribute to this differential between the educational level of the labour force and the population as a whole. It arises, in part, from the different age composition of the two groups. Workers begin to leave the labour force when they are in their late 50's, and after age 64 there is a marked increase in the number of people who withdraw from the labour force. Since the educational level of older workers who leave the labour force is on the average lower than the educational level of the younger new entrants who have replaced them, the result is a working population with a higher educational level than the total population 14 years of age and over.

TABLE 4. Population and Labour Force, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, February, 1965

Level of education	Population			Labour force		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	per cent distribution					
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than a complete high school education	76.2	77.6	74.9	71.4	75.1	62.5
Completed high school education or attended university	20.2	17.7	22.6	23.2	19.2	32.9
University degree	3.6	4.7	2.5	5.4	5.7	4.6

The difference in age composition does not, however, fully account for the differential in educational attainment. A comparison of the levels of education of the population and labour force by age and sex for 1965 (see Table 5) reveals that in certain age categories persons in the labour force have a somewhat higher level of education than that of the relevant population group. These differences in educational attainment between the population and labour force are much more marked for females than for males. Indeed for males aged 20-24, the advan-

tage lies with the population group and not the labour force, no doubt because a substantial number of these young men who have not yet entered the labour market are still completing their education. For males 65 years of age and over, however, the educational level of the labour force is considerably higher than that of the total population. These data suggest that there is a positive association between level of education and labour force participation, at least for women and for older men. This association is examined in detail in the following section.

TABLE 5. Population and Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, February, 1965

Sex and age	% having completed elementary school education or less		% having some high school education		% having completed high school education or more	
	Population	Labour force	Population	Labour force	Population	Labour force
Male:						
20-24 years	25.0	27.2	37.7	41.8	37.3	31.1
25-44 "	40.0	39.3	32.6	33.1	27.4	27.6
45-64 "	55.4	53.2	23.5	24.4	21.2	22.4
65 years and over	72.6	63.9	13.9	17.3	13.5	18.7
Female:						
20-24 years	21.9	15.5	37.2	32.2	40.9	52.2
25-44 "	35.6	26.8	34.5	34.2	30.0	39.0
45-64 "	50.2	37.4	26.9	30.6	22.9	32.0
65 years and over	67.2	51.5	16.4	19.4	16.4	29.0

Labour Force Participation and Education

An examination of the data on labour force participation by level of education gives some indication that the higher the level of education a person has achieved the more likely it is the person will be in the labour force. This is definitely the case for females, but for males the association between level of education and labour force participation is not so clearly evident in these aggregated data.

The statistics in Table 6 show that in 1965 the labour force participation rate⁹ for persons 25-64 years of age with a university degree was roughly one and a third times as high as the rate for persons with a primary school education or less. When males and females are examined separately the data reveal that for women there is a consistent rise in labour force participation at each step in the education ladder. For males, however, the participation rate increases as the level of education rises from "completed primary school or less" to "some high school education", but as the level of education continues to increase there is no variation in the participation rate. The decline in the male participation rate at the education category "some uni-

versity education" can be attributed to younger males attending university which postpones entry into the labour force.

There are several reasons for expecting a positive association between labour force participation and education. All of them are more cogent in the case of women, especially married women, and other marginal labour force groups, but they apparently affect all categories of the population to some degree.¹⁰ The higher the level of education a person has attained the greater is the incentive to enter the labour force because of the more numerous and more remunerative job opportunities open to such people. Further, education may affect a person's tastes, strengthening a desire for work outside the home in preference to leisure or some non-remunerative activity such as housekeeping. The very poorly educated person may find it so difficult to secure and hold a job that he or she is forced to withdraw from the labour market either on an intermittent or permanent basis. It should be mentioned that to some extent the observed association between education and labour force participation may be spurious because education itself is probably linked to other individual characteristics, such as intelligence or ambition, which also affect labour market behaviour.¹¹

TABLE 6. Labour Force Participation Rates of the Population 25-64 Years of Age, by Sex and Level of Education, February, 1965

Level of education	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
	per cent		
Completed elementary school education or less	59.2	91.2	23.7
Some high school education	63.5	97.0	33.0
Completed high school education	63.2	97.7	39.3
Some university education	71.0	94.2	45.1
University degree	82.8	97.3	54.4

That the positive association between labour force participation and education is generally consistent is evident from the data in Table 7 on labour force participation by age, sex and level of education. There is, however, some variation in pattern for different age groups. For males in the intermediate age groups 25-44, 45-64 the participation rate is relatively constant as educational attainment increases. Males in these age groups have a strong attachment to the labour force, and, thus, their decision to enter the labour force is influenced very little by the considerations described above.

⁹ A labour force participation rate is defined simply as the percentage of the population in the labour force.

One exception to the latter is observed for males, 45-64 years of age. Their participation rate increases by 7.3 percentage points as one moves from those who have a primary school education or less to those who have some high school education. There is a large decline in the labour force participation rate of males 20-24 when the educational category "completed high school education or

¹⁰ Evidence that educational attainment is positively associated with labour force participation for prime-age males has been presented by Bowen and Finegan. See W.G. Bowen and T.A. Finegan, "Educational Attainment and Labour Force Participation", *American Economic Review*, May, 1966, p. 570.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 568.

better" is reached. As has already been mentioned, this deviation from the overall pattern may be attributable to the large number of males in this age group who attend university on a full-time basis, and to males in this age group who are undertaking post-graduate studies in universities.

For males 65 years of age and over there is a more pronounced association between labour force participation and education. Older males are a more marginal labour force group (similar, in this respect, to women). They are often at a disadvantage in competing with younger workers for jobs and their level of education undoubtedly affects their employment opportunities. An above-average proportion of the male labour force of 65 and over is self-employed. As of 1961 the proportion was almost one-half.¹² Also, in 1961 over 26 per cent of all self-employed males 65 years and over were in managerial occupations or professional practice,¹³ positions which are often less subject to compulsory retirement

practices than wage-earner jobs. For these and other reasons, one would expect to find a strong positive association between education and participation for men of this age.

As one would expect, for females in every age group there is a marked association between participation rate and education level (see Table 7). However, differences in the female labour force participation rate by age are apparent at each level of education. This can be seen from Chart 1. The peak participation rates at each level of education are observed for women aged 20-24.¹⁴ Again, at each level of education, rates decline during the child-bearing and child-rearing years, rising again in middle-age and finally dropping off sharply after the age of 64. Thus, even when the labour force participation behaviour of females in different age groups is cross-classified by level of education, the influence of marital status and the stage of family formation is still dominant.

TABLE 7. Labour Force Participation Rates, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, February, 1965

Sex and age	Completed elementary school education or less	Some high school education	Completed high school education or more
	per cent		
Male:			
20-24 years	92.6	94.4	70.8
25-44 "	95.2	98.4	97.4
45-64 "	87.2	94.5	96.1
65 years and over	22.3	31.7	35.2
Female:			
20-24 years	36.3	44.5	65.7
25-44 "	23.6	31.1	40.7
45-64 "	23.8	36.4	44.5
65 years and over	4.7	"	10.9

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

Education and Unemployment

When workers are categorized by educational level and their rates of unemployment are compared, the statistics confirm that workers who have low levels of education experience high levels of unemployment. An examination of the unemployment rates for workers with different levels of education

in Table 8 reveals a consistent relationship—as the educational attainment of workers increases the rate of unemployment declines. In February, 1965, at the two extreme levels of education, workers with some "primary school education or less" experienced an unemployment rate of 12.8 per cent while for those who had finished high school or attended university the comparable rate was 1.9 per cent.

¹² Sylvia Ostry and Jenny Podoluk, *The Economic Status of the Aging*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, 1965, p. 41.

¹³ Unpublished data from the 1961 Census of Canada.

¹⁴ The decline in the labour force participation rate of females 20-24 at the educational category "some university" can be attributed to the large number of females in this age group who attend university full-time.

TABLE 8. Unemployed as a Per cent of the Labour Force, by Level of Education, February, 1965

Level of education	Both sexes	Male	Female
Some elementary school education or less.....	12.8	14.3	6.2
Completed elementary school education.....	6.6	7.5	3.4
Some high school education	5.1	5.6	3.9
Completed high school education or more	1.9	2.3	*
Totals (all schooling)	5.8	6.9	3.1

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

CHART - I



Source: This report, p. 21, Table 7.

In Canada, over the post-war period at least, overall rates of unemployment for women have been far lower than for men. A comparison of the unemployment rates for males and females distributed by level of education reveals also that for each edu-

cational category the male unemployment rate was greater than that for women. However, as one moves up the educational scale the differences between the rates become less marked. Part of the large differences in the unemployment rates between males

and females in similar educational categories can probably be attributed to the different job mix that has been developing in the economy over the past decade. The great growth in the trade and service industries has afforded greater employment opportunities for females with relatively low levels of education than to poorly educated males.¹⁵

The survey month must also be taken into account. February is a month during which seasonal unemployment is high. Women tend to be concentrated in non-seasonal industries, and, moreover, if employed in seasonal jobs, they tend to withdraw from the labour force in the off-season while men remain in the labour market and constitute the bulk of the seasonally unemployed.¹⁶ It should be noted that construction, an overwhelmingly male industry, contributes "by far the largest amount to seasonal unemployment",¹⁷ and it is likely that the seasonally

unemployed male construction worker has a relatively low level of education.

In Table 9, unemployment rates by age category as well as level of education reveal the same patterns described above. The rate of unemployment falls as level of education increases for each age group. What also comes to light when the data are examined in this form is that for any given level of education the unemployment rates for younger workers, 14-19 and 20-24, tend to be higher than the unemployment rates in the older age groups. These higher rates of unemployment among younger workers at all levels of education are not surprising. A large proportion of younger workers are new entrants into the labour force and they frequently experience a period of unemployment while they "shop around" for a job. Further, young workers change their jobs more frequently than older workers as they attempt to find the right job.

TABLE 9. Unemployed as a Per cent of the Labour Force, by Age and Level of Education, February, 1965

Level of education	Age			
	14 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64
Completed elementary school education or less	19.3	12.7	9.3	7.6
Some high school education	8.4	7.2	3.8	4.0
Completed high school education or more	4.6	2.7	1.7	*

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

The very high rates of unemployment among poorly educated younger workers are also to be expected. Many of the manual jobs requiring little education are especially vulnerable to adverse economic conditions, and younger workers in such jobs are more vulnerable to lay-offs because of in-

experience and lack of seniority. Another factor underlying the higher unemployment rates among workers with low levels of education may be the relative decline in the number of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs which have traditionally provided the bulk of the employment opportunities for such workers.

¹⁵ It is possible, of course, that there are other reasons underlying the less marked differences in the male and female unemployment rates at higher levels of education. One possibility is that women with higher levels of education may have a firmer attachment to the labour force, and, thus, remain in the labour force and seek employment rather than move out of the labour force when they are laid off.

¹⁶ Dr. G. Schonning, *Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment*, No. 16, March 2, 1961, p. 1075, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 1080.

Education and Duration of Unemployment

Given the negative association between level of education and level of unemployment discussed above one might expect the level of education to be lower for persons whose unemployment is of longer duration. This is, however, not what the data in Table 10 indicate.

TABLE 10. Duration of Unemployment, by Level of Education, February, 1965

Duration of unemployment	Total	% having finished elementary school education or less	% having some high school education	% having completed high school education or more
Unemployed less than one month:				
Both sexes	100.0	57.5	31.4	11.1
Unemployed 1-3 months:				
Both sexes	100.0	63.4	28.6	8.0
Unemployed four months or more:				
Both sexes	100.0	62.7	27.6	9.7

The differences in educational level among workers unemployed for varying periods of time, shown in Table 10, are probably not statistically significant. It was concluded earlier that the higher the level of education the less the chance of becoming unemployed, but in the light of the information in Table 10 it appears that when a worker with a higher level of education does become unemployed the higher level of education is not an absolute guarantee against longer periods of unemployment.

The Native-born and Post-war Immigrants: A Comparison of Educational Levels

The data presented in Table 11 indicate that there were no marked differences in the overall level of education (as indicated by median years completed) of the post-war immigrant and native-born labour force in 1965. The median years of

schooling were roughly the same.¹⁸ However, there does appear to be a higher proportion of immigrant than native-born males with high school completion or better which, no doubt, reflects the effects of selective immigration policies in the post-war period and the heavy reliance on immigrant sources of skilled, technical and professional manpower especially during the 1950's.¹⁹ The differences for males, noted above, were not apparent among females.

¹⁸ It should be emphasized that a comparison of the educational attainment of the native-born Canadians and post-war immigrants is to be treated with some caution. In many cases the post-war immigrant was educated in a different educational system, thus making it necessary for him or her to translate the years of education acquired in a different system into Canadian terms. In such a process it is likely that errors will be made both by the respondent and the enumerator.

¹⁹ Louis Parai, *Immigration and Emigration of Professional and Skilled Manpower During the Post-War Period, Special Study No. 1*, Economic Council of Canada, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1965.

TABLE 11. Educational Attainment of Native-born and Post-war Immigrant Labour Force, 14 Years of Age and Over, February, 1965

Level of education	Labour force					
	Native-born			Post-war immigrant		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Completed elementary school education or less.....	37.9	42.7	25.9	40.2	41.9	36.1
Some high school education.....	34.6	33.7	36.8	24.3	24.0	25.1
Completed high school education or attended university....	22.4	18.3	32.8	27.6	25.2	33.3
University degree	5.1	5.3	4.5	7.9	8.9	5.5
Median years of education completed.....	9.6	9.2	10.5	9.7	9.5	10.2

An examination of the educational attainment of the native-born labour force and post-war immigrant labour force by age and sex in Table 12 reveals that post-war immigrant male and female workers in all age groups had an average level of education approximately the same as that of native-born male workers. Again, however, the higher proportions of

male immigrants in the superior education category "completed high school education or better" is clearly observable for both the 25-44 and 45-64 year old groups. This disparity between the immigrant and native-born worker is not so great for the 20-24 year old male, or for females in any of the age categories.

TABLE 12. Educational Attainment of Native-born and Post-war Immigrant Labour Force, by Age and Sex, February, 1965

Labour force, age and sex	Total	% having completed elementary school education or less	% having some high school education	% having completed high school or more	Median years of education completed
Native-born					
20-24 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	21.7	39.4	38.9	10.7
Male	100.0	26.7	42.9	30.4	10.1
Female	100.0	13.5	33.5	53.0	11.7
25-44 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	35.4	35.5	29.1	9.7
Male	100.0	39.1	35.1	25.8	9.4
Female	100.0	24.0	36.8	39.2	10.6
45-64 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	49.3	27.0	23.7	8.6
Male	100.0	53.6	25.2	21.2	8.4
Female	100.0	37.1	31.9	31.0	9.7
Post-war immigrant					
20-24 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	33.3	25.8	40.9	10.4
Male	100.0	34.2	28.8	37.0	10.1
Female	100.0	32.0	*	46.0	10.9
25-44 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	40.1	23.5	36.4	9.3
Male	100.0	41.1	23.3	35.6	9.6
Female	100.0	37.7	23.9	38.4	10.0
45-64 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	47.1	17.3	35.6	9.0
Male	100.0	49.6	16.6	33.8	8.6
Female	100.0	40.3	19.3	40.4	10.0

* Estimate less than 10,000.

Education and Labour Force Participation of the Native-born and Post-war Immigrants

The overall positive association between education and participation is apparent for both the total native-born and total post-war immigrant labour force 25 years of age and over (see Table 13). For post-war immigrant males, however, there is very little variation in activity rates, and they are consistently above those of the native-born at all levels of education. Part of this difference between the native-born and immigrant participation rates is attributable to the different age composition of the two population groups. Males 25-64 years old, who generally have the highest participation rates, constituted 76.9 per cent of the post-war immigrant

males 14 years of age and over, while the corresponding proportion for the native-born males was 61.3 per cent. Another factor underlying the difference in labour force behaviour of the native-born and immigrant male is probably the greater economic necessity for the immigrant worker, who is attempting to become established in a new country, to remain in the labour force and seek employment no matter what his degree of employability. For native-born males there is a substantial increase in labour force participation as one moves from the category "completed elementary school education or less" to the category "some high school education", but further increases in education attainment are associated with very little variation in participation.

TABLE 13. Labour Force Participation Rates of the Native-born and Post-war Immigrants, 25 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Level of Education, February, 1965

Level of education	Native-born			Post-war immigrant		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Completed elementary school education or less	47.8	75.4	17.9	63.0	95.0	31.3
Some high school education	59.0	91.7	30.0	68.6	98.3	39.0
Completed high school education	57.3	90.7	35.5	66.2	97.2	40.9
Some university education	65.7	89.3	41.3	72.3	91.7	45.2
University degree	78.3	93.5	50.1	85.6	96.1	60.0

In Table 14 the labour force participation rates for native-born males and females and post-war immigrant males and females by age and level of education are compared. Again, the tendency for the labour participation rates of immigrants to be higher than the rates for the native-born, for both males and females, at each level of education, and for every age group is observable. The participation rate for 20-24 year olds declines for both the native-born and post-war immigrants when the level

of education "completed high school education or better" is reached. Further, the participation rate at this level of education is lower for immigrants 20-24 years old than for the native-born in this age group. This suggests that a larger proportion of the immigrant than the native-born population in this category is extending their education beyond high school. In fact, the following evidence strengthens this conclusion.

TABLE 14. Labour Force Participation Rates of the Native-born and Post-war Immigrants, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, February, 1965

Age and sex	Education		
	Completed elementary school education or less	Some high school education	Completed high school education or more
per cent			
20-24 years			
Native-born:			
Male	92.5	94.5	71.1
Female	33.6	44.2	66.8
Post-war immigrants:			
Male	96.2	92.9	68.5
Female	50.7	48.8	57.2
25-44 years			
Native-born:			
Male	94.4	98.2	97.5
Female	20.9	30.1	39.9
Post-war immigrants:			
Male	99.2	99.8	96.9
Female	34.9	38.7	44.0
45-64 years			
Native-born:			
Male	86.6	94.3	95.9
Female	23.2	35.9	43.8
Post-war immigrants:			
Male	94.0	96.7	97.4
Female	30.0	45.8	49.3

In the February, 1965 Survey persons in selected age categories were identified by the major activities "going to school" and "in the labour force" for each level of education. As of February, 1965 the proportion of post-war immigrants 20-24 years of age still going to school after completion of high school and entering university was 59.4 per cent. The corresponding proportion for native-born Canadians was 52.1 per cent.

Educational Attainment of the Canadian Population and the United States' Population

Widespread interest in the topic of Canadian-United States comparisons in educational attainment has been stimulated by the Second Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada.²⁰ For this reason the following tables are presented since they provide the most up-to-date information available on this subject.²¹

TABLE 15. United States' Population, 18 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, March, 1965, and Canadian Population, 17 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, February, 1965

Level of education	United States 18 years and over March, 1965	Canada 17 years and over February, 1965
	per cent distribution	
Totals	100.0	100.0
Completed elementary school education or less	28.8	42.4
Some high school education	19.1	31.7
Completed high school education	33.0	16.5
Some university education	10.3	5.4
University degree	8.8	4.0

Source: The percentages for the United States population were calculated using data presented in the Advance Summary Special Labour Force Report, Educational Attainment of Workers, March, 1965, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, July, 1965.

The educational level of the Canadian population compares unfavourably with the level of education attained by the United States' population. The data in Table 15 reveal that almost three quarters (74.1 per cent) of the Canadian population 17 years of age and over had less than a high school education while less than one half (47.9 per cent) of the United States' population 18 years of age and over were in a similar situation. Only 16.5 per cent of the Canadian population had completed high school education compared with 33 per cent of the United States' population. Further, the proportion of persons who had finished university in the United States was more than double that in Canada. As the data in Table 16 indicate, in every age group, for both males and females, persons in the United States were generally much better educated than Canadians.

Some notion of how the gap in educational attainment between the United States' population and the Canadian population has changed over time can be gained from Table 17 where a simple index has been constructed by dividing the proportion of the United States' population that had completed

high school education or better by the corresponding proportion of the Canadian population for each age-sex group. This index, although crude, consistently rises with decreasing age (down to age 25-34), indicating that the education gap between the male populations and the female populations has grown in favour of the United States throughout the greater part of this century. For the 20-24 year olds the index declines somewhat, suggesting that the educational gap for persons who have just recently left school has narrowed slightly.

²⁰ Economic Council of Canada, *Towards Sustained and Balanced Economic Growth*, Second Annual Review, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1965, Chapter 4.

²¹ Because of data limitations it was necessary to compare the educational attainment of the United States' population 18 years and over as of March, 1965 with the Canadian population 17 years and over as of February, 1965. Because of the one year difference in age the comparison is slightly biased in favour of the United States' population. This comparison should also be treated with caution because of differences in the educational systems between the two countries and differences in the question used to ascertain level of education in the two countries.

TABLE 16. The United States' Population, by Level of Education, Age and Sex, March, 1965, and the Canadian Population, by Level of Education, Age and Sex, February, 1965

Sex and level of education	20 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44	
	United States	Canada	United States	Canada	United States	Canada
per cent distribution						
Both sexes						
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Completed elementary school education or less.....	8.0	23.5	13.3	34.5	19.8	40.9
Some high school education	18.7	37.5	18.6	35.3	20.2	31.8
Completed high school education	44.3	24.1	43.2	19.2	38.6	17.7
Some university education or university degree	29.0	14.9	24.9	11.0	21.4	9.6
Male						
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Completed elementary school education or less.....	9.3	25.1	14.4	37.5	22.2	42.7
Some high school education	17.7	37.6	17.1	33.8	19.8	31.2
Completed high school education	39.0	18.8	38.9	15.8	32.2	14.1
Some university education or university degree	34.0	18.5	29.6	12.9	25.8	12.0
Female						
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Completed elementary school education or less.....	6.7	21.9	12.4	31.7	17.6	39.2
Some high school education	19.6	37.2	20.0	36.6	20.6	32.4
Completed high school education	49.1	29.4	47.1	22.5	44.3	21.2
Some university education or university degree	24.6	11.5	20.5	9.2	17.5	7.2
per cent distribution						
Both sexes						
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Completed elementary school education or less.....	30.7	47.0	45.7	61.1	63.7	69.7
Some high school education	20.0	28.4	18.3	20.6	12.4	15.2
Completed high school education	32.0	16.0	20.9	11.4	13.3	10.2
Some university education or university degree.....	17.3	8.6	15.1	6.9	10.6	4.9
Male						
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Completed elementary school education or less.....	32.9	49.9	48.8	63.2	67.4	72.6
Some high school education	20.1	26.2	18.0	19.4	10.5	13.9
Completed high school education	27.9	13.6	17.9	9.3	11.5	7.8
Some university education or university degree	19.1	10.3	15.3	8.1	10.6	5.7
Female						
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Completed elementary school education or less.....	28.5	44.1	42.9	58.9	60.8	67.1
Some high school education	19.9	30.5	18.6	21.8	13.8	16.4
Completed high school education	35.9	18.4	23.6	13.6	14.8	12.3
Some university education or university degree	15.7	7.0	14.9	5.7	10.6	4.2

Source: The percentages for the United States have been estimated from distributions provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 17. Index of United States - Canadian Relative Educational Levels¹

Age	Sex	
	Male	Female
65 years and over	1.64	1.54
55-64 years	1.91	1.99
45-54 "	1.97	2.03
35-44 "	2.22	2.18
25-34 "	2.39	2.13
20-24 "	1.96	1.80

¹ In calculating this index the proportion of the United States' population in each age-sex group that had a high school education or better was divided by the corresponding proportion of the Canadian population.

Source: This report, p. 19, Table 16.

Changes in Educational Attainment: 1960 and 1965

In both survey years persons in the labour force were better educated than persons not in the labour force (see Table 18). Also, the increase in educational attainment over the five year interval was slightly greater for the labour force than for persons not in the labour force. One would expect that over time there would be a widening of the gap

in educational attainment between the two groups because of the movement out of the labour force of older, poorly educated workers, and their replacement by young, better educated workers. An increase in the number of women in the labour force would also contribute to this trend since these women are, on average, better educated than the older male worker retiring from the labour force.

TABLE 18. Educational Attainment of the Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, the Labour Force, and Persons not in the Labour Force, February, 1960 and February, 1965

Level of education	Population	Labour force	Persons not in labour force
	per cent distribution		
Less than a complete high school education:			
1960	79.0	75.3	83.3
1965	76.2	71.4	81.8
Completed high school education or attended university:			
1960	17.9	20.3	15.3
1965	20.2	23.2	16.7
University degree:			
1960	3.1	4.5	1.4
1965	3.6	5.4	1.6

The improvement in the level of education of the labour force between 1960 and 1965 is documented in Table 19. These statistics indicate that the proportion of the labour force that had completed high school or attended university increased from 24.7 to 28.6 per cent. There was also a small increase in the proportion of the labour force with a university degree.

It should be noted (Table 19) that female workers were, in both 1960 and 1965, better educated than were males. Thus, for example, in 1965, 37.5 per cent of the female labour force had completed high school or attended university while only 24.9 per cent of the male workers had the same educational attainment. There appears to have been some slight narrowing of the "gap" between the sexes

over the five year period at both ends of the schooling distribution, but it would be wrong to place too much emphasis on small differences in percentages which are probably within the range of sampling error. It is still apparent that the male labour force has a long way to go to reach equality of educa-

tional attainment with the female labour force. Furthermore, the improvements just described should not be allowed to obscure the fact that in 1965 approximately three quarters of the Canadian male labour force had less than a high school education.

TABLE 19. Educational Attainment of the Labour Force, 14 Years of Age and Over, February, 1960 and February, 1965

Sex and year	% having less than complete high school education	% having completed high school education or attended university	% having a university degree
Both sexes:			
1965	71.4	28.6	5.4
1960	75.3	24.7	4.5
Male:			
1965	75.1	24.9	5.7
1960	78.8	21.2	4.8
Female:			
1965	62.4	37.5	4.6
1960	65.1	35.0	3.6

There was an upward shift in the educational level of younger and prime age workers during the five year period. From Table 20 it can be seen that for the 20-24 and 25-44 year old groups there was an increase in the proportion of workers who had completed high school or attended university. There was also a small rise in the proportion of these age

groups which had acquired a university degree between 1960 and 1965. As one would expect, for the 45-64 year olds the improvement in educational attainment over the five year period was barely perceptible, and there was virtually no improvement for the oldest workers.

TABLE 20. Educational Attainment of the Labour Force, by Age, February, 1960 and February, 1965

Age	% having less than completed high school education		% having completed high school education or attended university		% having a university degree		Median years of education completed	
	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965
20-24 years	69.2	60.8	30.9	39.2	2.7	3.6	9.9	10.6
25-44 "	73.3	69.5	26.7	30.4	5.7	6.8	9.3	9.7
45-64 "	77.7	75.1	22.3	24.8	4.7	5.7	8.3	8.6
65 years and over	79.4	79.0	20.6	21.0	5.6	5.7	8.0	8.1

For the older age groups 45-64, the small upward shift in educational attainment over the five year interval was basically attributable to the movement of workers from the younger into the older age categories. As the analysis of cohort change suggested (see p. 11) there has been a long-run increase in the "holding power" of the Canadian educational system. The largest gain in educational attainment occurred for the 20-24 year olds. A substantial proportion of the persons 20-24 in the labour force in 1965 were not in the labour force in 1960. Thus, as was also suggested in the foregoing analysis, it appears that the "holding power" of the educational system has increased at a more rapid rate in recent years.

The male and female labour force are examined by age and level of education in Table 21. In each age group and for both survey years the female worker was better educated than the male worker. There was little change in the educational level of males or females in the two older age categories, 65 years and over and 45-64, as reflected by the very small changes in the distributions and the median years of school completed. There was, however, an improvement in the educational level of both males and females in the age groups 20-24 and 25-44, which was somewhat more marked for males than females.

TABLE 21. Educational Attainment of the Male and Female Labour Force, by Age and Level of Education, February, 1960 and February, 1965

Age	% having completed elementary school education or less				% having some high school education			
	1960		1965		1960		1965	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
20-24 years	40.2	21.8	27.2	15.5	36.8	33.6	41.8	32.2
25-44 "	45.8	29.4	39.3	26.8	30.3	34.1	33.1	34.2
45-64 "	59.6	41.2	53.2	37.4	20.9	26.6	24.4	30.6
65 years and over	67.2	50.0	63.9	51.5	14.4	17.6	17.3	19.4
	% having completed high school education or more				Median years of school completed			
	1960		1965		1960		1965	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
20-24 years	22.9	44.7	31.1	52.2	9.3	11.0	10.1	11.6
25-44 "	23.9	36.6	27.6	39.0	8.9	10.3	9.5	10.5
45-64 "	19.6	32.2	22.4	32.0	8.2	9.5	8.4	9.7
65 years and over	18.4	32.3	18.7	29.0	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.4

The employed and unemployed both experienced increases in level of education between 1960 and 1965 (see Table 22), and the educational disparity between the two groups appears to have narrowed somewhat over the five year interval. This is apparent at both ends of the educational distribution. The proportion of unemployed with completed elementary school education or less declined by a slightly greater percentage than did the employed

in this educational category and the proportion of unemployed who had completed high school education or better increased at a faster rate than did the employed with these qualifications. A similar development is observed for males. Thus, there is no evidence in Table 22 to support the contention that unemployment has become more heavily concentrated among the poorly educated workers in recent years.

TABLE 22. Employed and Unemployed, by Level of Education, February, 1960 and February, 1965

Employed and unemployed by sex and year	% completed elementary school education or less	% having some high school education	% completed high school education or more
Employed			
1960:			
Both sexes	42.8	30.7	26.4
Male	47.5	29.6	23.0
Female	41.4	33.9	35.8
1965:			
Both sexes	36.7	33.5	29.7
Male	40.8	32.9	26.2
Female	26.9	34.9	38.2
Unemployed			
1960:			
Both sexes	70.1	22.3	7.6
Male	72.8	20.6	6.6
Female	47.4	37.3	*
1965:			
Both sexes	61.6	29.1	9.3
Male	65.4	26.3	8.3
Female	40.0	44.7	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

The overall negative relationship between level of education and unemployment, which has already been commented upon in connection with the 1965 data, is also observed in the 1960 statistics (see Table 23). Improvement in the economic climate between 1960 and 1965 resulted in a decline in the unemployment rate for workers in all educational categories, more pronounced for men, however, than

for women. Improved economic conditions brought about a narrowing of the total range between the unemployment rates for workers in the lowest and highest educational categories from 11.1 percentage points in 1960 to 7.5 in 1965. However, the unemployment rate in the lowest educational category was still about 5 times greater than in the highest category.

TABLE 23. Unemployed as a Per cent of the Labour Force, by Sex and Level of Education, February, 1960 and February, 1965

Level of education	1960			1965		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Completed elementary school education or less	13.8	15.5	5.7	9.4	10.6	4.5
Some high school education	6.7	7.7	4.1	5.1	5.6	3.9
Completed high school education or more	2.7	3.4	*	1.9	2.3	*
Totals (all schooling)	8.9	10.7	3.7	5.8	6.9	3.1

* Numerator estimate less than 10,000.

APPENDIX

A. EXPLANATORY NOTE ON METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

The data in this report were obtained by asking a supplementary question in the Monthly Labour Force Surveys of February, 1960 and February, 1965. The supplementary question was: "How far did this person go in school?" This question referred only to the final level of education attained in regular academic institutions.

Scope of Monthly Labour Force Survey

In the Monthly Labour Force Survey, interviews are carried out in approximately 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country.²² The sample used in this survey 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. This aspect is discussed further under the heading "Reliability of Estimates".

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.

Levels of Education Used in the Report

Some Primary School Education or Less.—This category includes persons with no schooling or reporting a few months only, and persons who started school but did not complete elementary education, which is Grade 8 for all provinces except Quebec where there are 7 years in the primary division. In a few cities where there are junior high schools, grades up to Grade 8, except in Quebec, were considered elementary.

Completed Primary School Education.—This category includes persons who completed Grade 8 (or Grade 7 in Quebec).

Some High School Education.—This category includes persons who started but did not complete high school. High schools include all technical high schools and commercial high schools and the first four years of the classical colleges in Quebec and the primary, complementary and superior divisions, which are also in Quebec.

Completed High School Education.—This category includes persons who completed high school. In Quebec the completion of superior division would be necessary to complete high school.

²² For a comprehensive description of the design of the Monthly Labour Force Survey see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Canadian Labour Force Survey-Methodology* Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Some University Education.—This category includes persons who attended any courses in regular universities and colleges at the university level but did not obtain a university degree.

University Degree.—This category includes persons who obtained a university degree such as B.A., B. Sc., M.A., M.D., D.D., etc.

Median Years of School Completed.—The median year of school completed is that year which divides the population group in half with one half

having completed more schooling and one half having completed less schooling than the median. To calculate the median years of school completed it was necessary to make some arbitrary judgements in the selection of the class limits because the number of years required to complete certain levels of education are not uniform throughout the Canadian provinces. For example, the true class limits that were used for the educational categories "some high school education" and "completed high school education" were 8.5 and 11.5 for the former and 11.5 and 13.5 for the latter.

B. RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error, and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

C. DETAILED TABLES

Data on educational attainment of the Canadian population and labour force and the regions of Canada, derived from supplementary questions appended to the Labour Force Schedules of February, 1960 and February, 1965 are presented in this part of the Appendix. It should be noted that, due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals in the Detailed Tables. The following is a list of the tables presented:

List of Detailed Tables

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TABLE C 1. Population,¹ 14 Years of Age and Over, by Labour Force Status, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	Population			Labour force			Not in the labour force		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Totals	12,930	6,417	6,513	6,844	4,886	1,958	6,086	1,531	4,555
Some elementary school education or less	2,644	1,416	1,228	1,163	949	214	1,481	467	1,014
Completed elementary school education	2,654	1,349	1,306	1,452	1,132	320	1,202	217	986
Some high school education	4,561	2,215	2,345	2,274	1,584	689	2,287	631	1,656
Completed high school education	1,960	777	1,183	1,229	706	523	732	72	660
Some university education	644	357	287	356	235	121	288	122	166
University degree	467	304	163	370	280	90	97	23	73

¹ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Services, Indians living on reserves, and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE C 2. Population, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14-19			20-24			25-34			35-44		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands											
Totals	2,072	1,052	1,020	1,349	667	682	2,332	1,163	1,169	2,408	1,189	1,219
Some elementary school education or less	291	171	121	129	69	60	344	185	159	439	223	216
Completed elementary school education	149	74	75	188	99	89	461	249	211	546	284	262
Some high school education	1,404	710	695	505	251	254	822	394	428	766	371	394
Completed high school education	142	48	94	326	125	200	447	184	263	426	168	258
Some university education	85	49	36	158	99	59	130	67	63	108	58	50
University degree	*	*	*	43	23	19	127	83	44	122	85	38
	45-54			55-64			65 and over					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands											
Totals	1,991	998	993	1,402	702	700	1,376	646	730	1,376	646	730
Some elementary school education or less	448	245	204	450	240	210	543	248	259	543	248	259
Completed elementary school education	487	253	234	406	204	201	416	185	231	416	185	231
Some high school education	565	262	302	289	137	152	209	90	120	209	90	120
Completed high school education	319	136	183	160	65	95	140	50	90	140	50	90
Some university education	82	43	40	43	23	20	37	17	21	37	17	21
University degree	90	59	30	54	33	21	30	20	10	30	20	10

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 3. Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14-19			20-24			25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands														
Totals	607	332	275	919	568	351	3,025	2,278	747	2,084	1,544	540	209	164	45
Some elementary school education or less	79	57	22	80	60	20	454	377	78	481	399	82	68	57	11
Completed elementary school education	78	45	32	129	95	34	642	520	122	543	422	120	60	48	12
Some high school education	335	189	147	350	237	113	1,011	753	256	542	377	166	37	28	*
Completed high school education	99	34	65	253	117	135	547	347	200	307	193	115	23	14	*
Some university education or university degree	15	*	*	107	59	48	372	280	92	211	153	58	21	17	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 4. Persons not in the Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14-19			20-24			25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands														
Totals	1,465	720	745	430	99	331	1,715	74	1,641	1,309	156	1,153	1,167	482	685
Some elementary school education or less	212	113	98	49	*	40	329	31	297	417	86	332	475	227	247
Completed elementary school education	70	28	42	59	*	56	365	13	352	351	35	316	357	137	220
Some high school education	1,069	521	549	155	14	141	579	12	567	312	22	290	172	61	111
Completed high school education	43	15	29	73	*	65	326	*	322	172	*	164	117	36	81
Some university education or university degree	70	43	27	95	64	30	116	13	103	58	*	52	46	20	26

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 5. Employed Persons, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14 and over			14-19			20-24		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Totals	6,446	4,548	1,898	543	286	257	857	516	341
Some elementary school education or less	1,014	813	201	62	43	18	66	47	19
Completed elementary school education	1,356	1,047	309	65	36	29	116	82	34
Some high school education	2,158	1,496	662	307	169	137	325	217	108
Completed high school education	1,202	685	517	95	31	65	245	112	133
Some university education or university degree	716	507	209	14	*	*	105	57	48
	25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Totals	2,870	2,142	728	1,978	1,450	528	198	154	44
Some elementary school education or less	394	320	74	429	350	79	63	52	10
Completed elementary school education	600	483	118	517	399	117	58	46	12
Some high school education	970	723	248	520	361	160	35	27	*
Completed high school education	537	340	197	303	190	113	22	13	*
Some university education or university degree	368	277	91	208	151	58	21	17	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 6. Unemployed Persons, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	Unemployed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands		
Totals	398	338	60
Some elementary school education or less	149	136	13
Completed elementary school education	96	85	11
Some high school education	116	89	27
Completed high school education or more	37	28	10

TABLE C 7. Unemployed Persons, by Age and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	Both sexes			
	14-19	20-24	25-44	45-64
	estimate in thousands			
Totals	64	62	155	106
Some elementary school education or less	17	14	61	52
Completed elementary school education	13	13	41	26
Some high school education	28	25	39	22
Completed high school education or more	*	10	14	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 8. Unemployed Persons, by Duration of Unemployment and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	Under 1 month	1 to 3 months	4 months and over
	estimate in thousands		
Totals	112¹	180	106
Completed elementary school education or less	65	114	66
Some high school education	35	52	29
Completed high school education or more	12	14	11

¹ Includes 29 thousand persons who were on temporary lay-off up to 30 days.

TABLE C 9. Native-born¹ Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Labour Force Status, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	Population			Labour force			Not in the labour force		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Totals	11,499	5,699	5,800	5,952	4,263	1,689	5,547	1,436	4,111
Some elementary school education or less	2,389	1,294	1,095	1,012	843	170	1,377	451	925
Completed elementary school education	2,330	1,186	1,144	1,244	977	267	1,086	209	877
Some high school education	4,165	2,014	2,151	2,057	1,435	622	2,110	581	1,529
Completed high school education	1,674	653	1,021	1,036	587	449	638	66	572
Some university education	558	307	251	303	197	106	254	109	145
University degree	384	245	138	300	225	75	83	20	63

¹ "Native-born" includes immigrants entering Canada before 1946.

TABLE C 10. Native-born Population, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14-19			20-24			25-34			35-44		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Totals	1,888	960	928	1,220	608	612	1,942	965	977	2,014	988	1,026
estimate in thousands												
Some elementary school education or less	265	158	107	112	62	50	275	152	123	379	193	186
Completed elementary school education	137	69	68	164	88	76	374	204	169	438	229	209
Some high school education	1,280	644	636	473	236	237	728	347	381	676	326	349
Completed high school education	130	45	85	291	112	179	364	145	219	337	128	208
Some university education	77	45	32	141	88	53	106	54	52	85	44	41
University degree	*	—	*	39	21	17	95	62	33	99	67	32
45-54												
55-64												
65 and over												
Totals	1,794	891	903	1,308	656	652	1,333	631	702			
estimate in thousands												
Some elementary school education or less	406	222	184	424	228	196	529	280	249			
Completed elementary school education	437	225	212	376	190	185	404	181	223			
Some high school education	531	244	287	275	130	145	204	88	116			
Completed high school education	273	115	158	147	59	88	132	48	84			
Some university education	72	36	36	40	22	18	36	16	20			
University degree	75	49	26	46	27	19	28	19	10			

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 11. Native-born Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14-19			20-24			25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Totals	550	302	248	833	519	314	2,482	1,885	597	1,884	1,398	486	203	159	44
estimate in thousands															
Some elementary school education or less	73	53	20	69	54	15	364	314	50	440	367	74	67	56	11
Completed elementary school education	70	42	28	112	84	27	514	421	93	489	382	107	58	47	12
Some high school education	304	170	134	328	223	105	881	661	220	508	353	155	36	28	*
Completed high school education or more	104	38	67	324	158	166	722	480	234	447	296	151	41	26	13

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 12. Native-born Persons not in the Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14-19			20-24			25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Totals	1,338	658	680	387	89	298	1,474	68	1,406	1,218	149	1,069	1,130	472	658
estimate in thousands															
Some elementary school education or less	193	105	87	43	*	35	290	31	258	389	83	307	462	224	239
Completed elementary school education	66	26	40	52	*	49	298	12	286	324	33	290	346	134	212
Some high school education	976	474	503	145	13	132	523	12	510	299	21	278	167	60	107
Completed high school education or more	103	52	51	147	64	83	364	12	352	206	13	193	155	54	101

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 13. Native-born Employed Persons, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14 and over			14-19			20-24		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
estimate in thousands									
Totals	5,594	3,958	1,636	489	258	231	774	470	304
Some elementary school education or less	878	719	159	56	40	16	55	41	14
Completed elementary school education	1,158	900	257	58	33	25	99	73	27
Some high school education	1,949	1,352	597	277	152	125	304	204	100
Completed high school education or more	1,609	986	623	99	34	65	315	151	163
estimate in thousands									
25-44			45-64			65 and over			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Totals	2,348	1,766	582	1,790	1,314	476	193	150	43
Some elementary school education or less	311	263	48	394	324	71	62	51	10
Completed elementary school education	479	390	89	466	360	105	56	45	12
Some high school education	846	633	214	487	337	150	34	26	*
Completed high school education or more	712	480	232	442	292	150	41	28	13

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 14. Native-born Unemployed Persons, 14 years of Age and Over, by Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	Unemployed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
estimate in thousands			
Totals	358	305	53
Completed elementary school education or less	221	200	21
Some high school education	107	83	25
Completed high school education or more	30	22	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 15. Post-war Immigrant Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Labour Force Status, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	Population			Labour force			Not in the labour force		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
estimate in thousands									
Totals	1,431	718	713	892	623	269	539	95	444
Some elementary school education or less	254	121	133	150	106	46	104	15	89
Completed elementary school education	324	163	162	208	155	53	117	*	109
Some high school education	394	200	194	217	150	67	177	51	127
Completed high school education	287	124	162	193	119	74	93	*	88
Some university education	87	51	36	53	38	15	34	13	21
University degree	84	58	25	70	55	15	14	*	11

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 16. Post-war Immigrant Population, 14-64 Years of Age, by Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14-24			25-44			45-64		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Totals	313	151	162	784	399	385	291	153	138
Some elementary school education or less	43	19	23	129	63	66	69	35	34
Completed elementary school education	36	16	20	195	100	95	81	43	38
Some high school education	157	81	76	184	92	92	46	25	22
Completed high school education	46	16	30	173	79	94	60	27	33
Some university education	25	15	10	47	27	20	13	*	*
University degree	*	*	*	55	39	17	22	16	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 17. Post-war Immigrant Labour Force, 14-64 Years of Age, by Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14-24			25-44			45-64		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Totals	143	79	64	543	393	150	200	146	54
Some elementary school education or less	18	11	*	91	63	28	40	32	*
Completed elementary school education	25	14	11	128	99	29	53	40	13
Some high school education	54	33	21	128	92	36	35	24	11
Completed high school education or more	45	20	25	197	140	57	71	49	22

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 18. Post-war Immigrant Employed Persons, 14-64 Years of Age, by Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1965

Level of education	14-24			25-44			45-64		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Totals	137	74	63	522	376	146	188	136	52
Some elementary school education or less	17	10	*	83	57	26	34	26	*
Completed elementary school education	25	14	11	121	93	28	51	39	12
Some high school education	50	30	20	124	90	34	34	24	10
Completed high school education or more	45	20	25	193	136	56	69	48	21

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 19. Population,¹ 14 Years of Age and Over by Labour Force Status, Sex and Level of Education, for the Regions of Canada,² February, 1965

Region and level of education	Population			Not in the labour force			Labour force			Employed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
estimate in thousands												
Atlantic	1,296	646	650	696	206	490	600	440	160	522	369	153
Completed elementary school education or less	620	342	278	357	122	236	263	220	42	207	167	40
Some high school education	423	199	224	240	68	172	183	131	51	165	117	48
Completed high school education	168	60	108	67	*	62	101	55	46	98	53	45
Some university education or university degree	85	45	40	32	12	20	53	33	20	52	32	20
Quebec	3,729	1,839	1,890	1,786	439	1,347	1,943	1,400	543	1,799	1,275	524
Completed elementary school education or less	1,850	927	923	918	189	730	932	739	193	834	651	183
Some high school education	1,007	493	514	559	177	382	448	316	132	418	292	126
Completed high school education	578	227	351	206	20	186	372	207	165	360	197	163
Some university education or university degree	294	192	103	103	53	50	191	138	53	187	135	52
Ontario	4,517	2,225	2,292	2,005	463	1,542	2,512	1,762	750	2,419	1,688	731
Completed elementary school education or less	1,623	843	780	783	185	598	839	658	181	787	612	175
Some high school education	1,886	912	974	872	220	652	1,015	692	323	980	668	312
Completed high school education	622	242	380	226	20	206	396	222	174	392	220	172
Some university education or university degree	386	228	158	124	38	85	262	190	72	260	188	72
Prairies	2,178	1,098	1,080	1,032	273	759	1,146	825	321	1,100	786	314
Completed elementary school education or less	858	465	393	436	127	309	421	338	83	395	314	81
Some high school education	792	389	403	393	107	286	398	282	116	381	268	113
Completed high school education	325	133	192	126	14	112	200	119	81	199	118	81
Some university education or university degree	203	111	92	77	25	52	127	87	40	125	86	39
British Columbia	1,210	609	601	567	150	417	643	459	184	606	430	176
Completed elementary school education or less	349	188	161	189	62	127	160	126	34	147	116	31
Some high school education	451	221	230	222	58	164	230	163	67	214	151	63
Completed high school education	266	114	152	106	12	94	160	102	58	154	98	56
Some university education or university degree	143	85	58	49	18	31	93	67	26	91	65	26

¹ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

² Attention is directed to paragraphs 2 and 3 on page 7 of this report, which deal with the difficulties of measuring educational attainment uniformly through all segments of the population. In particular, imperfections in the statistics resulting from the diversity of provincial educational systems, both present and past, affect significantly the reliability of inter-regional comparisons.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 20. Population, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, 14 Years of Age and Over, for the Regions of Canada,¹ February, 1965

Region and level of education	14-19			20-24			25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
estimate in thousands															
Atlantic	250	125	125	156	76	80	420	208	212	325	168	157	145	69	76
Completed elementary school education or less	90	49	40	49	27	22	194	106	88	187	107	80	102	53	49
Some high school education	136	67	69	54	26	28	129	60	69	79	36	43	24	10	14
Completed high school education or more	24	*	15	53	23	30	98	42	56	59	25	34	19	*	13
Quebec	639	324	315	442	220	222	1,417	696	721	915	451	464	316	148	168
Completed elementary school education or less	154	84	70	155	80	75	729	362	367	573	286	287	238	115	123
Some high school education	386	196	190	119	62	57	314	152	162	156	71	85	32	12	20
Completed high school education or more	99	45	54	168	78	90	373	181	192	186	94	92	45	20	25
Ontario	663	338	325	422	208	214	1,698	843	855	1,233	614	619	501	222	279
Completed elementary school education or less	109	60	49	69	37	32	534	290	244	575	302	273	337	154	183
Some high school education	516	262	254	204	100	104	704	335	369	374	179	195	89	37	52
Completed high school education or more	37	15	22	148	71	77	461	219	242	285	134	151	76	31	45
Prairies	350	178	172	218	108	110	769	383	386	585	298	287	256	131	125
Completed elementary school education or less	68	39	29	33	18	15	242	131	111	329	179	150	185	97	88
Some high school education	238	120	118	86	43	43	282	140	143	146	67	79	40	20	20
Completed high school education or more	43	19	24	99	47	52	246	113	133	111	53	58	31	14	17
British Columbia	170	87	83	111	55	56	436	222	214	335	169	166	158	76	82
Completed elementary school education or less	17	11	*	12	*	*	93	53	40	128	68	60	98	50	48
Some high school education	128	65	63	41	20	21	159	79	80	99	46	53	25	11	14
Completed high school education or more	25	11	14	58	30	28	183	89	94	109	55	54	35	16	19

¹ See footnote 2, Table C 19.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 21. Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, for the Regions of Canada,¹ February, 1965

Region and level of education	20-24			25-44			45 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Atlantic	100	63	37	242	190	52	199	154	45
Completed elementary school education or less	27	22	*	104	91	13	108	91	17
Some high school education	36	24	12	74	58	16	50	37	13
Completed high school education or more	37	17	19	64	41	23	41	26	15
Quebec	308	187	121	869	670	199	571	443	128
Completed elementary school education or less	105	75	30	422	345	77	333	273	60
Some high school education	85	56	29	190	149	41	98	72	26
Completed high school education or more	118	56	62	257	176	81	140	98	42
Ontario	294	180	114	1,130	829	301	887	642	245
Completed elementary school education or less	47	36	11	353	283	70	403	316	87
Some high school education	146	97	49	460	332	128	266	183	83
Completed high school education or more	101	47	54	317	214	103	218	143	75
Prairies	145	92	53	496	372	124	404	300	104
Completed elementary school education or less	23	17	*	156	127	29	221	178	43
Some high school education	56	41	15	182	136	46	100	67	33
Completed high school education or more	66	34	32	158	109	49	83	55	28
British Columbia	72	46	26	288	217	71	232	169	63
Completed elementary school education or less	*	*	*	62	51	11	87	68	19
Some high school education	28	20	*	103	78	25	66	46	20
Completed high school education or more	38	22	16	123	88	35	79	55	24

¹ See footnote 2, Table C 19.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 22. Employed Persons, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, for the Regions of Canada,¹ February, 1965

Region and level of education	20-24			25-44			45 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Atlantic	85	50	35	213	162	51	178	135	43
Completed elementary school education or less	19	14	*	81	69	12	92	76	16
Some high school education	31	20	11	69	53	16	47	34	13
Completed high school education or more	35	16	19	63	40	23	39	25	14
Quebec	286	168	118	807	615	192	535	410	125
Completed elementary school education or less	93	64	29	375	303	72	303	246	57
Some high school education	79	51	28	181	142	39	94	68	26
Completed high school education or more	114	53	61	251	170	81	138	96	42
Ontario	281	170	111	1,096	802	294	856	615	241
Completed elementary school education or less	43	32	11	335	267	68	381	295	86
Some high school education	138	91	47	448	323	125	258	178	80
Completed high school education or more	100	47	53	313	212	101	217	142	75
Prairies	139	86	53	480	358	122	386	285	101
Completed elementary school education or less	21	15	*	147	119	28	208	166	42
Some high school education	53	38	15	176	131	45	95	64	31
Completed high school education or more	65	33	32	157	108	49	83	55	28
British Columbia	66	42	24	274	205	69	221	159	62
Completed elementary school education or less	*	*	*	57	46	11	81	63	18
Some high school education	24	17	*	98	74	24	62	43	19
Completed high school education or more	35	20	15	119	85	34	78	53	25

¹ See footnote 2, Table C 19.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 23. Unemployed Persons, 14 years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, for the Regions of Canada,¹ February, 1965

Level of education	Region				
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
	estimate in thousands				
Totals	78	144	93	46	37
Completed elementary school education or less	56	99	52	26	12
Some high school education or more	22	46	40	20	25

¹ See footnote 2, Table C 19.

TABLE C 24. Population,¹ 14 Years of Age and Over, by Labour Force Status, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1960

Level of education	Population			Labour force			Not in the labour force		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Totals	11,699	5,831	5,868	6,218	4,632	1,586	5,481	1,199	4,282
Some elementary school education or less	2,825	1,530	1,295	1,298	1,107	191	1,527	423	1,104
Completed elementary school education	2,760	1,425	1,335	1,517	1,217	300	1,243	208	1,035
Some high school education	3,661	1,738	1,923	1,864	1,324	540	1,797	414	1,383
Completed high school education	1,651	653	998	1,010	598	412	641	55	586
Some university education	445	243	202	248	162	86	197	81	116
University degree	357	242	115	281	224	57	76	18	58

¹ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of Armed Services, Indians living on reserves, and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE C 25. Population, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1960

Level of education	14-19			20-24			25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands														
Totals	1,633	824	809	1,153	563	590	4,656	2,308	2,348	2,989	1,519	1,470	1,268	617	651
Some elementary school education or less	309	187	122	181	101	80	925	489	436	893	481	412	517	272	245
Completed elementary school education	185	95	90	213	111	102	1,100	581	519	866	449	417	396	189	207
Some high school education	972	476	496	413	195	218	1,460	688	772	639	306	333	177	73	104
Completed high school education	111	34	77	234	88	146	788	316	472	396	167	229	122	48	74
Some university education	55	32	23	87	56	31	182	96	86	95	45	50	26	14	12
University degree	*	-	*	25	12	13	201	138	63	100	71	29	30	21	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 26. Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1960

Level of education	14-19			20-24			25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands														
Totals	567	317	250	791	502	289	2,880	2,243	637	1,766	1,390	376	214	180	34
Some elementary school education or less	105	77	28	116	94	22	529	459	70	476	412	64	72	65	*
Completed elementary school education	109	68	41	149	108	41	686	569	117	507	416	91	66	56	10
Some high school education	264	144	120	282	185	97	896	679	217	390	290	100	32	26	*
Completed high school education	77	24	53	181	82	99	483	313	170	243	181	82	26	18	*
Some university education or university degree	12	*	*	63	33	30	286	223	63	150	111	39	18	15	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 27. Persons not in the Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1960

Level of education	14-19			20-24			25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands														
Totals	1,066	507	559	362	61	301	1,776	65	1,711	1,223	129	1,094	1,054	437	617
Some elementary school education or less	204	110	94	65	*	58	396	30	366	417	69	348	445	207	238
Completed elementary school education	76	27	49	64	*	61	414	12	402	359	33	326	330	133	197
Some high school education	708	332	376	131	10	121	564	*	555	249	16	233	145	47	98
Completed high school education	34	10	24	53	*	47	305	*	302	153	*	147	96	30	66
Some university education or university degree	44	28	16	49	35	14	97	11	86	45	*	40	38	20	18

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 28. Employed Persons,¹ by Age, Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1960

Level of education	14 and over			14-19			20-24		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Totals	5,663	4,136	1,527	469	244	225	696	418	278
Some elementary school education or less	1,055	879	176	71	49	22	83	63	20
Completed elementary school education	1,371	1,084	287	86	50	36	123	85	38
Some high school education	1,740	1,222	518	228	119	109	256	163	93
Completed high school education	976	572	404	72	22	50	172	75	97
Some university education or university degree	521	379	142	12	*	*	62	32	30
	25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	estimate in thousands								
Totals	2,661	2,040	621	1,635	1,266	369	202	168	34
Some elementary school education or less	427	361	66	409	348	61	65	58	*
Completed elementary school education	628	515	113	472	382	90	62	52	10
Some high school education	854	642	212	371	273	98	31	25	*
Completed high school education	469	302	167	237	155	82	26	18	*
Some university education or university degree	283	220	63	146	108	38	18	15	*

¹ Includes persons off work for full week because of temporary lay-off.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 29. Unemployed Persons,¹ 14 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Level of Education, Canada, February, 1960

Level of education	Unemployed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Totals	555	496	59
Some elementary school education or less	243	228	15
Completed elementary school education	146	133	13
Some high school education	124	102	22
Completed high school education or more	42	33	*

¹ Excludes persons off work for full week because of temporary lay-off.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 30. Unemployed Persons,¹ 14-64 Years of Age, by Level of Education, for Both Sexes, Canada, February, 1960

Level of education	Both sexes			
	14-19	20-24	25-44	45-64
Totals	98	95	219	131
Some elementary school education or less	34	33	102	67
Completed elementary school education	23	26	58	35
Some high school education	36	26	42	19
Completed high school education or more	*	10	17	10

¹ Excludes persons off work for full week because of temporary lay-off.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 31. Population,¹ 14 Years of Age and Over, by Labour Force Status, Sex and Level of Education, for the Regions of Canada,² February, 1960

Region and level of education	Population			Not in the labour force			Labour force			Employed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Totals	1,180	589	591	635	168	467	545	421	124	462	342	120
Completed elementary school education or less	661	373	288	364	113	251	297	260	37	227	193	34
Some high school education	325	138	187	190	43	147	135	95	40	124	85	39
Completed high school education	133	44	89	58	*	54	75	40	35	73	38	35
Some university education or university degree	61	34	27	23	*	15	38	26	12	38	26	12
Atlantic	3,311	1,635	1,676	1,554	314	1,240	1,757	1,321	436	1,523	1,111	412
Completed elementary school education or less	1,910	950	960	935	159	776	975	791	184	794	625	169
Some high school education	797	387	410	403	103	295	394	279	115	355	246	109
Completed high school education	411	167	244	149	11	138	262	156	106	251	147	104
Some university education or university degree	193	131	62	67	36	31	126	95	31	123	93	30
Quebec	4,113	2,031	2,082	1,800	356	1,444	2,313	1,675	638	2,179	1,559	620
Completed elementary school education or less	1,722	903	819	810	173	637	912	730	182	825	652	173
Some high school education	1,506	717	789	680	138	542	826	579	247	789	549	240
Completed high school education	595	234	361	223	20	203	372	214	158	364	208	156
Some university education or university degree	290	177	113	87	25	62	203	152	51	201	150	51
Prairies	2,005	1,021	984	962	230	732	1,043	791	252	986	740	246
Completed elementary school education or less	911	516	395	455	124	331	456	392	64	423	359	64
Some high school education	652	310	342	331	79	252	321	231	90	302	217	85
Completed high school education	291	113	178	121	11	110	170	102	68	167	100	67
Some university education or university degree	151	82	69	55	16	39	96	66	30	94	64	30
British Columbia	1,090	555	535	530	131	399	560	424	136	513	384	129
Completed elementary school education or less	381	213	168	206	62	144	175	151	24	157	134	23
Some high school education	381	186	195	193	46	147	188	140	48	170	125	45
Completed high school education	221	95	126	90	*	81	131	86	45	121	79	42
Some university education or university degree	107	61	46	41	14	27	66	47	19	65	46	19

¹ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Services, Indians living on reserves, and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

² Attention is directed to paragraphs 2 and 3 on page 7 of this report, which deal with the difficulties of measuring educational attainment uniformly through all segments of the population. In particular, imperfections in the statistics resulting from the diversity of provincial educational systems, both present and past, affect significantly the reliability of inter-regional comparisons.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 32. Population, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, for the Regions of Canada,¹ February, 1960

Region and level of education	14-19			20-24			25-44			45-64			65 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
estimate in thousands															
Atlantic.....	200	100	100	123	59	64	425	210	215	293	152	141	139	68	71
Completed elementary school education or less.....	91	54	37	55	30	25	228	127	101	182	107	75	105	55	50
Some high school education.....	90	39	51	38	16	22	110	48	62	66	27	39	21	•	13
Completed high school education or more.....	19	•	12	30	13	17	87	35	52	45	18	27	13	•	•
Quebec.....	524	263	261	367	179	188	1,352	665	687	793	397	396	275	131	144
Completed elementary school education or less.....	218	114	104	173	88	85	777	381	396	528	265	263	214	102	112
Some high school education.....	250	123	127	98	46	52	301	148	153	120	57	63	28	13	15
Completed high school education or more.....	56	26	30	96	45	51	274	136	138	145	75	70	33	16	17
Ontario.....	505	256	249	377	184	193	1,674	831	843	1,095	550	545	462	210	252
Completed elementary school education or less.....	105	62	43	99	52	47	597	325	272	595	307	288	326	157	169
Some high school education.....	358	181	177	165	81	84	641	296	345	272	134	138	70	25	45
Completed high school education or more.....	42	13	29	113	51	62	436	210	226	228	109	119	66	28	38
Prairies.....	276	140	136	193	94	99	778	387	391	519	271	248	239	129	110
Completed elementary school education or less.....	64	42	22	51	31	20	303	169	134	321	179	142	172	95	77
Some high school education.....	178	86	92	72	32	40	259	125	134	108	51	57	35	16	19
Completed high school education or more.....	34	12	22	70	31	39	216	93	123	90	41	49	32	18	14
British Columbia.....	128	65	63	93	47	46	427	215	212	289	149	140	153	79	74
Completed elementary school education or less.....	16	10	•	16	11	•	120	68	52	133	72	61	96	52	44
Some high school education.....	96	47	49	40	20	20	149	71	78	73	37	36	23	11	12
Completed high school education or more.....	16	•	•	37	16	21	158	76	82	83	40	43	34	16	18

¹ See footnote 2, Table C 31.

• Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 33. Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Level of Education, for the Regions of Canada,¹ February, 1960

Region and level of education	20-24			25-44			45 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
estimate in thousands									
Atlantic.....	76	50	26	235	193	42	178	145	33
Completed elementary school education or less.....	32	26	•	125	112	13	112	100	12
Some high school education.....	23	14	•	58	46	12	35	26	•
Completed high school education or more.....	21	10	11	52	35	17	31	19	12
Quebec.....	256	159	97	803	645	158	494	406	88
Completed elementary school education or less.....	120	87	33	436	370	66	309	265	44
Some high school education.....	69	42	27	183	146	37	77	59	18
Completed high school education or more.....	67	30	37	184	129	55	108	82	26
Ontario.....	264	167	97	1,090	820	270	771	587	184
Completed elementary school education or less.....	67	50	17	390	318	72	409	332	77
Some high school education.....	115	79	36	405	295	110	191	140	51
Completed high school education or more.....	82	38	44	295	207	88	171	115	56
Prairies.....	132	85	47	480	375	105	346	280	66
Completed elementary school education or less.....	35	29	•	188	162	26	207	180	27
Some high school education.....	48	31	17	159	122	37	70	53	17
Completed high school education or more.....	49	25	24	133	91	42	69	47	22
British Columbia.....	63	41	22	272	210	62	191	152	39
Completed elementary school education or less.....	11	10	•	76	66	10	84	72	12
Some high school education.....	27	19	•	91	70	21	49	38	11
Completed high school education or more.....	25	12	13	105	74	21	58	42	16

¹ See footnote 2, Table C 31.

• Estimate less than 10,000.

**TABLE C 34. Employed Persons,¹ by Age, Sex and Level of Education, for the Regions of Canada,²
February, 1960**

Region and level of education	20-24			25-44			45 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
estimate in thousands									
Atlantic	60	36	24	202	161	41	157	124	33
Completed elementary school education or less.....	20	16	*	96	84	12	93	81	12
Some high school education.....	20	11	*	55	43	12	33	24	*
Completed high school education or more.....	20	*	11	51	34	17	31	19	12
Quebec	212	120	92	709	556	153	444	358	86
Completed elementary school education or less.....	89	58	31	360	298	62	268	225	43
Some high school education.....	60	35	25	170	134	36	71	53	18
Completed high school education or more.....	63	27	36	179	124	55	105	80	25
Ontario	246	151	95	1,036	772	264	732	551	181
Completed elementary school education or less.....	57	41	16	354	285	69	379	304	75
Some high school education.....	108	73	35	392	284	108	185	135	50
Completed high school education or more.....	81	37	44	290	203	87	168	112	56
Prairies	122	76	46	459	356	103	328	263	65
Completed elementary school education or less.....	31	25	*	176	150	26	193	166	27
Some high school education.....	44	28	16	152	116	36	67	51	16
Completed high school education or more.....	47	23	24	131	90	41	68	46	22
British Columbia	56	35	21	255	195	60	176	138	38
Completed elementary school education or less.....	*	*	*	69	59	10	75	64	11
Some high school education.....	24	16	*	85	65	20	46	35	11
Completed high school education or more.....	23	11	12	101	71	30	55	39	16

¹ Includes persons off work for full week because of temporary lay-off.

² See footnote 2, Table C 31.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

**TABLE C 35. Unemployed Persons,¹ 14 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, for the Regions of Canada,²
February, 1960**

Level of education	Region				
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
estimate in thousands					
Totals	83	234	134	57	47
Completed elementary school education or less.....	70	181	87	33	18
Some high school education or more.....	13	53	47	24	29

¹ Excludes persons off work for full week because of temporary lay-off.

² See footnote 2, Table C 31.

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