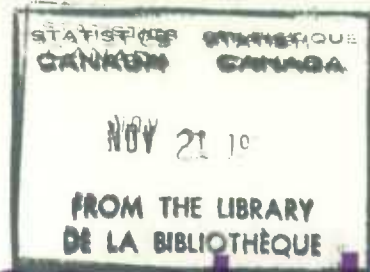


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educational attainment in Canada: some regional and social aspects

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SPECIAL LABOUR FORCE STUDIES

No. 7

Educational Attainment in Canada:
Some Regional and Social Aspects

by

Michel D. Lagacé

Published by Authority of
The Minister of Trade and Commerce

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These Tables replace those which appeared on pages 40 and 41 of the original text. The distinction between persons with some university education and those with a university degree in the United States was incorrectly reported in those Tables.

1500-503

TABLE C 2. Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Level of Education and Sex, United States, March, 1966

Sex and level of education	Age				
	Total	14-17	18-19	20-24	25 and over
estimates in thousands					
Both sexes	137,617	14,185	6,678	12,876	103,876
Some elementary school education or less	20,406	2,187	205	471	17,544
Completed elementary school education	20,133	3,789	178	526	15,639
Some secondary school education	31,420	8,062	2,281	2,217	18,859
Completed secondary school education	41,377	137	3,195	5,654	32,391
Some university education	13,029	9	818	2,968	9,235
University degree	11,2*1	-	-	1,039	10,212
Male	65,787	7,184	3,223	5,970	49,410
Some elementary school education or less	10,536	1,234	122	270	8,911
Completed elementary school education	9,980	1,930	85	271	7,695
Some secondary school education	14,739	3,967	1,208	952	8,611
Completed secondary school education	17,388	53	1,388	2,274	13,672
Some university education	6,423	-	420	1,660	4,342
University degree	6,721	-	-	543	6,180
Female	71,830	7,001	3,456	6,906	54,467
Some elementary school education or less	9,869	955	83	201	8,633
Completed elementary school education	10,153	1,860	94	255	7,945
Some secondary school education	16,682	4,095	1,073	1,265	10,246
Completed secondary school education	23,989	84	1,807	3,380	18,719
Some university education	6,606	9	398	1,309	4,892
University degree	4,532	-	-	496	4,032
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Both sexes	22,023	24,125	22,186	17,159	18,381
Some elementary school education or less	1,386	2,460	3,320	3,861	6,517
Completed elementary school education	1,252	2,299	3,286	3,875	4,927
Some secondary school education	4,158	4,801	4,508	3,078	2,314
Completed secondary school education	9,546	9,390	7,215	3,622	2,618
Some university education	2,647	2,292	1,938	1,320	1,038
University degree	3,037	2,883	1,922	1,404	966
Male	10,701	11,734	10,774	8,207	7,994
Some elementary school education or less	758	1,320	1,736	2,034	3,063
Completed elementary school education	645	1,261	1,654	1,940	2,195
Some secondary school education	1,839	2,256	2,199	1,445	872
Completed secondary school education	4,191	3,849	3,141	1,482	1,009
Some university education	1,374	1,110	919	565	374
University degree	1,894	1,939	1,124	742	481
Female	11,322	12,390	11,416	8,953	10,386
Some elementary school education or less	626	1,141	1,584	1,826	3,456
Completed elementary school education	607	1,038	1,633	1,935	2,732
Some secondary school education	2,319	2,544	2,309	1,633	1,441
Completed secondary school education	5,335	5,541	4,074	2,141	1,608
Some university education	1,273	1,181	1,019	755	664
University degree	1,144	944	797	662	485

Source: Current Population Reports - "Population Characteristics" Series P-20, No 158, Page 7, Table 1, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

TABLE C3. Percentage Distribution of Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, Age and Sex, United States (March, 1966) and Canada (January, 1966)

Sex and level of education	Age							
	14-16	14-17	17-19	18-19	20-24		25-34	
	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.
	per cent							
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	15.8	15.4	6.2	3.1	8.5	3.7	13.3	6.3
Completed elementary school education	4.4	26.7	6.7	2.7	11.1	4.1	16.7	5.7
Some secondary school education	78.4	56.8	60.4	34.2	36.8	17.2	36.8	18.9
Completed secondary school education	*	1.0	15.5	47.8	26.2	43.9	21.0	43.3
Some university education	*	0.1	10.9	12.2	13.1	23.1	6.0	12.0
University degree	*	—	*	—	4.3	8.1	6.2	13.8
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	18.6	17.1	8.0	3.7	9.2	4.6	14.3	7.1
Completed elementary school education	4.9	26.9	6.9	2.6	12.3	4.5	18.1	6.0
Some secondary school education	75.1	55.2	63.5	37.5	35.9	15.9	35.2	17.2
Completed secondary school education	*	0.7	10.2	43.1	21.2	38.1	17.8	39.2
Some university education	*	—	11.3	13.0	16.5	27.8	6.4	12.8
University degree	—	—	*	—	4.9	9.1	8.2	17.7
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	12.9	13.6	4.5	2.4	8.0	2.9	12.2	5.5
Completed elementary school education	3.9	26.6	6.7	2.7	9.8	3.7	15.3	5.4
Some secondary school education	81.8	58.5	57.3	31.0	37.7	18.3	38.5	20.5
Completed secondary school education	*	1.2	21.0	52.3	31.0	48.9	24.2	47.3
Some university education	*	0.1	10.4	11.5	9.8	19.0	5.6	11.2
University degree	*	—	*	—	3.7	7.2	4.2	10.1
	35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.
	per cent							
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	18.2	10.2	22.7	15.0	30.2	22.5	39.8	35.5
Completed elementary school education	21.0	9.5	23.2	14.8	27.5	22.6	26.9	26.8
Some secondary school education	32.7	19.9	28.9	20.3	21.4	17.9	16.7	12.8
Completed secondary school education	17.6	38.9	16.0	32.5	13.4	21.1	11.1	14.2
Some university education	4.9	9.5	4.6	8.7	3.8	7.7	2.8	5.6
University degree	5.6	12.0	4.6	8.7	3.7	6.2	2.7	5.3
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	19.3	11.2	24.5	16.2	32.2	24.8	43.9	38.3
Completed elementary school education	22.2	10.7	23.8	15.4	27.6	23.6	26.2	27.5
Some secondary school education	31.0	19.2	27.4	20.4	20.6	17.6	15.0	10.9
Completed secondary school education	14.5	32.8	14.0	29.1	11.0	18.1	8.3	12.6
Some university education	5.2	9.5	4.3	8.5	3.7	6.9	2.8	4.7
University degree	7.8	16.5	6.0	10.4	4.9	9.0	3.8	6.0
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	17.2	9.1	20.9	13.9	28.2	20.4	36.1	33.3
Completed elementary school education	19.8	8.4	22.7	14.3	27.2	21.6	27.5	26.3
Some secondary school education	34.3	20.5	30.3	20.2	22.2	18.3	18.2	13.9
Completed secondary school education	20.7	44.7	17.9	35.7	15.8	23.9	13.6	15.5
Some university education	4.7	9.5	5.0	6.9	4.0	8.4	2.9	6.4
University degree	3.3	7.6	3.2	7.0	2.6	7.4	1.7	4.7

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

— Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: Current Population Reports, — "Population Characteristics", Series P. 20, No 158, P. 7, Table 1, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

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Educational Attainment in Canada: Some Regional and Social Aspects

ERRATA

Page 9 In line 11 of the second paragraph, "actually increase" should read "actually increases".

Page 11 The first line under "Migration, Immigration and Education" should read "Migration within Canada, as well as immigration...".

Page 13 Line 18 in the second paragraph should read "higher age" and not "higher are".

Page 16 Line 15 in footnote 14 should read "Monetary Value of Education's Inter-generation Effects".

Page 16 In line 14 of the second column, "on the other and" should read "on the other hand".

Page 16 Footnote 17 belongs in the section on "Indexes of Association" on page 17.

FOREWORD

This is the seventh 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 under the direction of Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Director, Special Manpower Studies and Consultation.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,

Dominion Statistician.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to present some new data on education, "migration" and intergeneration changes in educational attainment.¹ The data were derived from questions appended to the Labour Force Survey of January 1966. This report consists of two main sections. In the first, the

¹ In this Study, a migrant is defined as a person who obtained a given level of education in one region and who was living in another region at the time of the Survey (January 1966). See the section on "Migration, Immigration and Education".

level of education of the Canadian population, including regional differences, is discussed; the impact of interregional migration and immigration on the level of education of the regions is examined. Secondly, the report explores intergeneration changes in educational attainment in Canada. The Appendix contains explanatory notes on methodology, definitions and some comments on the reliability of estimates as well as detailed tables related to the material discussed in this report.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE CANADIAN POPULATION

The educational attainment of the Canadian population has already been the subject of a Special Labour Force Study² and requires only a brief review here. That study showed that in February 1965, just over 50 per cent of the population 14 years of age and over had attended secondary school and nearly 9 per cent had entered university. Females had a higher level of education than males; this difference was largely attributable to the greater proportion of females who had completed secondary school.

The data in Table 1 refer to persons who were 14 years of age and over in January 1966. They indicate that 52.5 per cent of the population has attended secondary school and 9.7 per cent has attended university. Differences in the educational attainment of men and women are not uniform for each category of education but are most marked at the secondary school and university graduation levels. Thus only 48.5 per cent of the men, but 56.4

per cent of the women have attended secondary school. On the other hand, 5.3 per cent of the men, but only 2.7 per cent of the women have obtained a university degree.

The level of education of the population 25 years of age and over is also shown in Table 1. The picture described above changes slightly when this older group, which includes few persons attending school full time, is considered.³ The general level of education shifts downward somewhat but the differences between the educational attainment of men and women are maintained. Among persons who have attended university, a slightly higher proportion of the older group has actually obtained a degree. Thus 4.8 per cent of the population 25 years of age and over has obtained a university degree and 4.7 per cent has attended university without graduating. Of the persons 14 years of age and over, 4.0 per cent has graduated and 5.7 per cent has attended university without receiving a degree.

² See Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Labour Force Study No. 1, *Educational Attainment of the Canadian Population and Labour Force: 1960-65*, by F. J. Whittingham, Ottawa, 1966.

³ Some persons 25 years of age and over are still full-time students. These include, for example, persons enrolled in graduate school or professional courses.

TABLE 1. Level of Education of the Canadian Population 14 Years of Age and Over and 25 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, January, 1966

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					
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	19.5	21.2	17.9	22.9	24.6	21.2
Completed elementary school education	18.3	18.9	17.7	22.2	22.9	21.6
Some secondary school education	36.4	35.4	37.4	28.9	27.4	30.3
Completed secondary school education	16.1	13.1	19.0	16.5	13.8	19.2
Some university education	5.7	6.1	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.6
University degree	4.0	5.3	2.7	4.8	6.6	3.1

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The previous study described the improvement of the educational attainment of the Canadian population as a whole which occurred over the course of this century.⁴ While this upgrading has been widespread and not confined to any area of the country, regional differences in educational levels are still a matter of concern in Canada.⁵ Data on the educational attainment of persons 20 years of age and over in January 1966 are given in Table 2 for Canada and the five major regions.

The data indicate that educational attainment varies considerably between regions. It is highest

in British Columbia, where the proportion of persons who have a high school or university education is greater than in any other region. Educational attainment in the Prairie region and in Ontario closely resembles that of Canada as a whole. Ontario has a slightly superior level of education since the proportion of persons with a secondary school education is higher in that province than in the Prairie region. Finally, Quebec and the Atlantic region have a lower level of education than the other regions. The data show that Quebec has the highest proportion of persons with no more than elementary schooling and the lowest proportion of persons in the secondary school category. In both regions, the proportion of university-trained persons is lower than the national figure, but it is lowest in the Atlantic region.

⁴ Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *op. cit.*, pp. 7-9.
⁵ See Economic Council of Canada, *Towards Sustained and Balanced Economic Growth*, Second Annual Review (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1965), pp. 117-120.

TABLE 2. Population 20 Years of Age and Over, by Age and Level of Education, Canada and Regions, January, 1966

Age and level of education	Region					
	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia
	per cent					
20 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	42.0	46.6	49.9	38.1	40.5	31.0
Secondary	47.5	45.2	40.4	51.3	48.5	55.4
University	10.5	8.2	9.7	10.6	11.0	13.6
20-24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	19.6	26.1	27.6	13.9	14.8	10.7
Secondary	63.0	60.9	56.4	68.6	65.3	66.0
University	17.4	13.0	16.0	17.5	19.9	23.3
25-44 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	34.7	40.5	45.4	30.4	29.9	20.2
Secondary	54.0	50.6	44.1	58.2	58.3	64.7
University	11.3	8.9	10.5	11.4	11.8	15.1
45-64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	50.8	53.6	60.8	45.7	51.1	39.0
Secondary	40.6	39.9	32.0	45.2	39.8	49.6
University	8.6	6.5	7.2	9.1	9.1	11.4
65 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	66.6	68.4	69.4	65.6	69.7	57.9
Secondary	27.8	26.7	26.3	28.5	24.6	34.5
University	5.6	*	4.3	5.9	5.7	7.6

*Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

The data in Table 2 also indicate that, in each region, educational attainment has been rising unevenly over time.⁶ The proportion of Canadians who have obtained no more than elementary schooling falls from two thirds of those 65 years of age and over to 50.8 per cent of those in the 45-64 age group. It falls further to slightly more than one third of those in the 25-44 age group and to 19.6 per cent of the youngest age group. The data show that this continuing increase in the educational attainment of the Canadian population has not been uniform for all regions. Relative to Canada, Quebec has maintained the highest proportion of persons with no more than elementary schooling, although the gap has begun to narrow recently. Thus in the 45-64 age group, 60.8 per cent of the population in Quebec, but only 50.8 per cent of the total Canadian population, has obtained an elementary school education or less. This difference of 10 percentage points is maintained in the 25-44 age group but falls to 8.0 in the 20-24 age group.

In British Columbia, on the other hand, the population in each age group has the lowest proportion of persons with an elementary school education or less. The difference between Canada as a whole and British Columbia, however, also appears to have diminished recently. Thus in the 45-64 age group, 50.8 per cent of the Canadian population, but only 39.0 per cent of the population in British Columbia has no more than elementary schooling. This difference of 11.8 percentage points actually increase to 14.5 in the 25-44 age group but falls sharply to 8.9 percentage points for persons 20-24 years of age.

While it appears that the proportion of persons in Quebec and in British Columbia with no more than elementary schooling has recently been tending towards the national standard, the gap at that level of education between the Atlantic region and Canada as a whole seems to be increasing. In the 45-64 age group, for instance, 53.6 per cent of the population in the Atlantic region has not attended school beyond the elementary level. This proportion is only 2.8 percentage points higher than the

Canadian figure for that age group. However, the gap increases to 5.8 percentage points in the 25-44 age group and to 6.5 points for persons 20-24 years of age.

In Ontario, the proportion of persons with no more than elementary schooling remains lower than the national figure in all age groups. In the Prairie region, the lower proportion of poorly educated persons is a more recent phenomenon. It is approximately equal to the national figure in the 45-64 age group but falls to 4.8 percentage points below the national figure in the 25-44 age group and remains in that relative position in the youngest age group.

Further evidence of uneven improvement in educational attainment among the regions appears at the higher levels of education. In Quebec, the improvement at the elementary level noted above is matched by a decrease in the gap between that province and Canada as a whole at the secondary school level. Thus in the 45-64 age group, only 32.0 per cent of the Quebec population, but 40.6 per cent of the Canadian population has attended secondary school. This differential of 8.6 percentage points increases to 9.9 points in the 25-44 age group but falls to 6.6 in the 20-24 age group. In each of these age groups, the proportion of persons who have attended university is only slightly lower in Quebec than in the rest of Canada.

In British Columbia, the tendency towards the national figure at the elementary level is matched by a relative increase in the proportion of persons with a university education. Thus the difference of 2.8 percentage points between British Columbia and Canada in the proportion of university-trained persons 45-64 years of age increases to 3.8 points in the 25-44 age group and to 5.9 percentage points in the 20-24 age group. However, there has recently been a decrease in differentials at the secondary level of education, the difference between British Columbia and Canada increasing from 9.0 percentage points in the 45-64 age group to 10.7 percentage points in the 25-44 age group but falling to 3.0 points in the youngest age group.

The increasing gap in educational attainment between the Atlantic region and Canada as a whole is evident at the university as well as at the elementary level of education. The gap at the university level is only 2.1 percentage points in the 45-64 age group. It rises slightly to 2.4 points in the 25-44 age group and grows to 4.4 percentage points in the youngest group.

In all age groups, the proportion of persons in Ontario who have attended university is virtually the same as that observed for Canada as a whole. The proportion with secondary schooling is higher in Ontario, ranging from 4.2 percentage points in the 25-44 age group to 5.6 points in the 20-24 age group. In the Prairie region, the percentage distribution of the 45-64 age group is about the same as that for Canada as a whole. The relative in-

⁶ It will be noted that comparisons of the educational attainment of persons in different age groups can be viewed as comparisons of the output of the educational system over time. Persons in the 45-64 age group in 1966, for example, were in the 25-44 age group in 1946. The educational attainment of these persons indicates what the level of education of persons 25-44 years of age was twenty years ago. This level can then be compared to that achieved by persons who are in the 25-44 age group in 1966. Such comparisons must be regarded with caution since they are only crude indicators of educational attainment in different periods of time. In each region the number of persons in the 25-44 age group in 1946 has been reduced by mortality, emigration and interregional outmigration. Immigration and interregional in-migration have increased each region's population. The data presented for each region in Table 2 are the product of the level of education attained by persons educated in that region and of these factors. It must also be noted that a given level of education received more than 30 years ago, for example, would be vastly different in content from the same level of education obtained more recently.

crease in the proportion of university-trained persons which occurs between the 25-44 and 20-24 age groups is offset by a fall in the difference at the secondary level.

In summary, the improvement in Quebec relative to Canada occurred as a result of a greater decline, than in the rest of Canada, in the proportion of persons with elementary school or less

and a relatively greater increase at the secondary school level. In British Columbia, the decrease in the differential at the elementary and secondary levels is offset by a relatively more rapid increase in the proportion of university-trained persons in that province. On the other hand, the widening gap between the Atlantic region and Canada as a whole at the elementary level of schooling has been accompanied by an increasing difference at the university and secondary school levels.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND OCCUPATION

The occupational distribution of the labour force has been the subject of a previous report in the series of Special Labour Force Studies.⁷ The occupational distribution of men and women in January 1966 is presented in Table 3. White collar workers account for 42.2 per cent of the labour force and blue collar workers for 31.5 per cent. The distribution of the labour force among broad occupational groups differs considerably by sex. Women are relatively more numerous in the white collar and service occupations and men are predominant in the blue collar and primary worker categories. Three fifths of the women, but just over one third of the men, were working in white collar occupations in January 1966. On the other hand, 39.3 per cent of the men and only 13.0 per cent of the women were blue collar workers.

The data in Table 4 show that, although the level of educational attainment is higher in the female than in the male labour force, differences in the overall level of education are not reflected in each occupational category. Thus about 40 per cent of the males, but only 24.2 per cent of the females in the labour force have no more than elementary schooling. On the other hand, 48.6 per cent of the men, but 64.0 per cent of the women have

attended a secondary or high school. About 12 per cent of both men and women have attended university. These differences, however, are not evident in each occupational group. In the blue collar category, the level of education of the females is actually lower than that of the males: about half of the males, but 56.9 per cent of the females, have no more than elementary schooling. Differences in educational attainment in the service category are slight. The educational superiority of women in primary occupations is due to a relatively higher proportion of women with secondary schooling. In the white collar group, relatively more females have attended high school but more men have attended university. Thus 73.3 per cent of the women, but 56.1 per cent of the men, have a secondary school education. On the other hand, 29.0 per cent of the men, but only 18.5 per cent of the women, have attended university.

Only in the transport and communication category is there a marked superiority in the female level of schooling. This differential is due to the different types of jobs held by women and men in this category, the women being mainly telephone operators, an occupation which closely resembles jobs in the white collar sector. Thus the superiority in the *overall* level of education of the female over the male work force is due more to their differing deployment among the broad occupational categories than to marked differentials by occupation.

⁷ Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Labour Force Study No. 3, *The Job Content of the Canadian Economy, 1941, 1951 and 1961*, by J. G. Scoville, Ottawa, 1967.

TABLE 3. Labour Force by Occupational Group and Sex, Canada, January, 1966

Sex	Occupational group					
	Total ¹	White collar	Blue collar	Service	Transportation and communication	Primary
	per cent					
Both sexes	100.0	42.2	31.5	11.5	5.8	9.0
Male	100.0	34.3	39.3	6.9	7.5	12.0
Female	100.0	60.7	13.0	22.4	1.7	2.2

¹ Excludes some unemployed persons who have never worked.

Note: The "white collar" category includes persons in managerial, professional and technical, clerical and sales occupations. "Blue collar" occupations consist of craftsmen, production process and related workers and labourers not elsewhere specified. Primary occupations include farmers and farm workers, loggers and related workers, fishermen, trappers and hunters, miners, quarrymen and related workers.

TABLE 4. Labour Force, by Level of Education, Occupational Group and Sex, Canada, January, 1966

Level of education	Occupational group					
	All occupations		White collar		Blue collar	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	per cent					
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	39.9	24.2	14.9	8.2	50.5	56.9
Secondary.....	48.6	64.0	56.1	73.3	47.2	42.2
University	11.5	11.8	29.0	18.5	2.3	*
	Service		Transportation and communication		Primary occupations	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	per cent					
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary.....	46.3	45.8	49.8	*	66.9	59.0
Secondary.....	50.6	52.4	47.8	85.5	31.5	39.2
University	3.1	*	*	*	1.6	*

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

Note: See note in Table 3.

MIGRATION, IMMIGRATION AND EDUCATION

Migration within Canada, as well as migration, have been a subject of interest for many years.⁸ While the Survey upon which this present study is based yielded no direct measures of migration and immigration, the data do provide some insight into the geographic movement of the Canadian population and into the relation between this movement and education. In this Survey, a migrant is a person who has moved at least once between the province in which a given level of education (i.e. elementary, secondary or university) was attained and the province in which that person was living at the time of the Survey (January 1966). Multiple moves during the time period between a person's departure from school or completion of a level of education and the reference date of the Survey are not recorded. No move is recorded if the respondent left the province in which he or she had attained a given level of education and returned to that province before the Survey was conducted. From this definition, it follows that the period during which migration could have taken place varies from one migrant to another. An immigrant is defined as a person who has attained a given level of education in another country and who was living in Canada in January 1966. This

definition allows the inclusion of Canadians who have studied abroad and returned to Canada as well as foreign nationals who have migrated to Canada. The figures presented below are, therefore, clearly not estimates of the volume of migration and immigration. They are simply intended to give a general view of the relation between education, migration within Canada and immigration.

Patterns of Migration and Immigration

The broad relationship between age, education, migration and immigration, as defined above, is examined in Table 5. The data show the proportion of persons in Canada still living in the province in which they attained the highest level of their education. They also show the percentage of persons living outside the province in which they attained the highest level of their education and the proportion of persons educated outside Canada. About 70 per cent of all persons 20 years of age and over are living in the province in which they have attained the highest level of their education. About 11 per cent have moved to other provinces and 17 per cent have received their highest level of education in a country other than Canada.⁹

⁸ See, for example, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Labour Force Study No. 4, *Geographic Mobility in Canada: October 1964 - October 1965*, by M. Nickson, Ottawa, 1967.

⁹ It will be remembered that this figure includes native-born Canadians who have studied in other countries and returned to Canada.

TABLE 5. Population 20 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Highest Level of Education Attained and Residence in January, 1966, in Relation to Province in which that Level was Attained, Canada

Highest level of education attained, residence in 1966 in relation to province in which that level was attained	Age				
	All ages	20 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over
	per cent				
All levels of education.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same province.....	69.6	83.2	69.5	69.7	56.0
Different province	11.1	7.3	11.8	11.9	10.2
Different country	16.9	6.0	16.4	16.3	31.1
Not stated.....	2.4	3.5	2.3	2.1	2.7
Elementary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same province.....	69.7	81.6	72.0	71.7	58.3
Different province	8.9	6.2	8.7	9.6	8.6
Different country	20.7	11.5	18.7	18.0	32.1
Not stated.....	0.7	*	0.6	0.7	*
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same province.....	70.8	84.5	69.9	69.2	52.8
Different province	11.9	7.2	12.7	13.2	11.8
Different country	13.7	4.3	14.2	14.0	29.4
Not stated.....	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.6	6.0
University.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same province.....	63.1	80.2	59.8	59.9	46.7
Different province	16.1	9.0	16.8	19.7	19.7
Different country	17.0	5.6	20.2	16.9	29.6
Not stated.....	3.8	5.2	3.2	3.5	*

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

Note: It will be noted that there is no double-counting in this table. Figures given for persons with an elementary education, for example, refer to persons who received that level of education only and excludes those who obtained a secondary or university education. Similarly, figures shown for persons with secondary education exclude those with university training. They refer to the relationship between the place where the person attended high school and that person's place of residence in 1966.

The data in Table 5 indicate that these overall patterns are not uniform for all age groups. For example, the proportion of persons still living in the province in which they completed their education decreases with age. Thus 83.2 per cent of those in the 20-24 age group, but only 70 per cent of those in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups, have not moved to other provinces after completing their education; the proportion falls to 56.0 per cent for persons 65 years of age and over. On the other hand, the proportion of persons educated in other countries increases with age. It rises from 6.0 per cent in the youngest age group to 16 per cent of those in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups. It reaches 31.1 per cent among persons 65 years of age and over, reflecting the large flow of immigrants Canada received after World War I. Interprovincial mobility is much less strongly associated with age; the proportion of interprovincial

migrants (as defined above) increases from 7.3 per cent in the 20-24 age group to slightly over 10 per cent in the higher age groups.¹⁰

Although these patterns between migration, immigration and age are similar in each education category, the level of migration and immigration is related to educational attainment. Thus the data in Table 5 indicate that persons who have attended

¹⁰ If persons in the "same province" and "different province" categories are considered separately, the proportion of persons not living in the province in which they attained the highest level of their education is still not strongly associated with age. The proportion rises from about 8 per cent in the 20-24 age group to approximately 15 per cent in the higher age groups. Thus the decline, in the higher age groups, of the proportion of persons in the "same province" category is almost entirely offset by the increase in the "different country" category.

university in Canada are more mobile than those with less education: 16.1 per cent of those who have attended university, but only 11.9 per cent of those with a secondary school education, have moved to other provinces after completing their education; the proportion falls to 8.9 per cent in the elementary category. Conversely, only 62.1 per cent of the university-trained population, but about 70 per cent of those with less education, are living in the province in which they completed their education. The impact of immigration also fluctuates with the level of educational attainment, but not systematically. The proportion of persons educated outside Canada falls from 17 per cent of those who have attended university to 13.7 per cent of those with a secondary school education and rises to 20.7 per cent of those with no more than elementary schooling. These overall patterns of association between geographical movement and education, however, are not reflected in all age groups. Thus in the youngest age group (20-24), the proportion of persons still living in the province in which they completed their education is not associated with the level of education but remains high at about 80 per cent in each education category. The proportion of interprovincial migrants increases from 6.2 per cent in the elementary category to 7.2 per cent in the secondary category and to 9.0 per cent among university-trained persons. The proportion of immigrants falls sharply from 11.5 per cent of all persons with no more than elementary schooling to 4.3 per cent in the secondary category and 5.6 per cent at the university level.

The patterns of movement of persons 25-44 years of age are generally similar to those of persons in the 45-64 age group. Mobility is directly associated with educational attainment: the proportion of interprovincial migrants increases from about 9 per cent in the elementary category to approximately 13 per cent in the secondary category; it rises further at the university level. Conversely, the proportion of "non-migrants" drops from about 70 per cent in the elementary and secondary categories to 60 per cent at the university level, in marked contrast to the 80 per cent observed at all levels of education in the 20-24 age group. A plausible explanation for this difference at the university level may be that persons in the younger age group are more likely to be still enrolled at a university. They would not have had the same opportunity as those in higher age groups to move to other provinces. Furthermore, younger persons who have completed their university education have not been working very long and would therefore have been exposed to employment opportunities outside their province for a shorter period of time than their elders. Finally, the proliferation of universities in recent years suggests that the necessity of moving between provinces to obtain a university education has diminished.

Contrary to the pattern observed among persons 20-24 years of age, the impact of immigration in the 25-44 and the 45-64 age groups is not lessened at

the higher levels of education. The proportion of persons educated abroad decreases from about 18 per cent in the elementary category to 14 per cent in the secondary school category. But at the university level, it rises to 20.2 per cent in the 25-44 age group and to 16.9 per cent in the 45-64 age group.

Finally, among persons 65 years of age and over, the general pattern of association between mobility and education is also apparent. Thus the proportion of "non-migrants" falls as educational attainment rises, from 58.3 per cent of those with no more than elementary schooling to 52.8 per cent of those in the secondary category and to 46.7 per cent of those with university training. Conversely, the incidence of interprovincial migration increases directly with educational attainment. The most noteworthy characteristic of this oldest group has already been mentioned, i.e. the impact of immigration is far greater on this group than on the others. However, the proportion of immigrants is roughly similar (about 30 per cent) in each education category.

In summary, the proportion of persons still living in the province in which they attained the highest level of their education varies inversely with educational attainment in all age groups except the youngest one, where the proportion remains high regardless of the level of education. Further, the proportion of interprovincial migrants increases with educational attainment. Finally, the percentage of respondents educated outside Canada appears to be strongly associated with age, but does not fluctuate systematically with educational attainment.

Interregional Migration and Education

In the previous section the relationship between migration—interprovincial and international—and educational attainment was examined. It is also of interest to know where people, who were educated in a given region of Canada, were living in this country in 1966. This information is provided in Table 6. It refers to all persons who received a given level of education in Canada and who were still living in the country at the time of the Survey in January, 1966.¹¹

At least nine out of every ten persons who had received most of their elementary education in Quebec, Ontario or British Columbia were still living in their respective provinces in 1966. On the other hand, only about 80 per cent of the persons who received their elementary schooling in

¹¹ This section of the Study is concerned with the pattern of movement of persons who obtained a given level of education in a specified region regardless of whether they subsequently obtained a higher level of education. Thus the number of persons who attended elementary school includes those who obtained a secondary school or university education as well as those who went no further than the elementary level. Similarly, the number of persons who attended a secondary school includes those who went to university.

TABLE 6. Population 20 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, Region in which that Level was Attained and Residence in January, 1966, Canada

Level of education and region in which that level was attained	Residence in 1966					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia
	per cent					
Elementary:						
Atlantic.....	100.0	80.5	4.5	11.7	1.6	1.7
Quebec.....	100.0	0.4	93.7	4.8	0.6	0.5
Ontario.....	100.0	0.4	3.2	92.4	2.4	1.6
Prairie.....	100.0	*	1.0	6.6	77.3	14.8
British Columbia.....	100.0	*	*	3.9	4.9	90.3
Secondary:						
Atlantic.....	100.0	76.5	6.0	13.8	2.0	1.7
Quebec.....	100.0	*	92.7	5.4	*	0.8
Ontario.....	100.0	0.6	4.1	91.6	2.2	1.5
Prairie.....	100.0	*	1.4	6.9	78.2	13.2
British Columbia.....	100.0	*	*	4.2	5.1	89.8
University:						
Atlantic.....	100.0	71.9	*	14.5	*	*
Quebec.....	100.0	*	87.9	7.5	*	*
Ontario.....	100.0	*	6.7	85.7	3.7	3.0
Prairie.....	100.0	*	*	8.2	78.9	10.4
British Columbia.....	100.0	*	*	*	*	83.3

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 7. Interregional Migration¹ and Immigration² of the Canadian Population 20 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education and Region, January, 1966

Level of education and region	Number of persons educated in each region	Outflow to other regions	Inflow from other regions	Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) (3) - (2)	Immigration ²	Net change ³ (4) + (5)	Percentage change ³ (6) ÷ (1) × 100
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	estimates in thousands						
Elementary:							
Atlantic.....	1,127	220	30	- 190	34	- 156	- 13.9
Quebec.....	2,767	175	159	- 15	298	283	10.2
Ontario.....	2,722	208	397	189	956	1,146	42.1
Prairie.....	1,723	391	122	- 270	323	54	3.1
British Columbia.....	480	46	332	285	295	581	121.0
Secondary:							
Atlantic.....	622	146	25	- 121	24	- 97	- 15.7
Quebec.....	1,331	97	130	32	154	187	14.0
Ontario.....	1,859	156	250	94	445	538	29.0
Prairie.....	1,092	238	81	- 157	134	- 23	- 2.1
British Columbia.....	398	41	193	152	159	311	78.2
University:							
Atlantic.....	89	25	*	- 16	*	- 9	- 10.0
Quebec.....	244	30	35	6	45	51	20.8
Ontario.....	315	45	53	8	82	90	28.8
Prairie.....	187	40	22	- 17	30	13	7.1
British Columbia.....	88	15	34	19	33	52	59.1

¹ A migrant is defined as a person who obtained a given level of education in one region and who was living in another region at the time of the Survey (January, 1966).

² An immigrant is defined as a person who obtained a given level of education in another country and who was living in Canada in January, 1966. Under this definition, Canadians who have studied abroad and returned to Canada are considered as immigrants.

³ These changes do not take emigration into account since comparable data are not available.

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

the Atlantic or Prairie regions were living in the same region in 1966. The outflow from the Atlantic region went mainly to Ontario while that from the Prairies was directed in large part to British Columbia.

Generally the same pattern is evident among persons who attended secondary school. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia retained nine out of every ten persons who received most or all of their secondary schooling in those provinces. One fourth of the persons educated in the Atlantic region and one fifth of those in the Prairies were living in other provinces.

Finally, Table 6 also indicates that persons with a university education are more mobile; all provinces experienced a greater outflow of university-trained persons than of less educated persons. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia still maintain their rank in retaining persons educated within their borders, with Quebec experiencing the smallest outflow of university-trained persons.

The *net* effect of interregional migration as well as the importance of immigration are shown in absolute figures in Table 7. At the elementary school level, Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces which have not experienced a net outflow of persons. Quebec's net outflow is slight while that of the Atlantic and Prairie regions is appreciably heavier. When immigration is taken into consideration, only the Atlantic region still shows a net outflow.¹² In Quebec and the Prairies, immigration more than compensates for net interregional outflows.

Proceeding to the secondary school level, it appears that only the Atlantic and Prairie regions have experienced a net interregional outflow. Although immigration does not fully compensate for this outflow, it offsets part of it in the Atlantic region and most of it in the Prairie region. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia have gained through immigration as well as through interregional

migration. Although British Columbia attracted more interregional migrants with some secondary school education than did Ontario, the flow of immigrants to Ontario assured that province first rank in the number of persons arriving from both sources.

The same general pattern can be observed among persons with some university or a university degree. An exception is that immigration to the Prairie region has offset net interregional outflows while the Atlantic region has experienced a net outflow of persons with some university education even after immigration is taken into account.

At each level of education, the last column of Table 7 expresses the net change in the population of a given region due to interregional migration and immigration as a percentage of the total number of persons who have been educated in that region.¹³ The Atlantic region is by far the hardest hit by net population outflows. The net result of geographical movement has been to reduce by 14 per cent, 16 per cent and 10 per cent the number of persons who received their elementary, secondary and university education, respectively, in that region. The Prairie region experienced a small loss at the secondary level, but gained 3 per cent and 7 per cent at the elementary and university levels respectively. These gains occurred entirely as a result of immigration from outside Canada. The other regions have experienced net gains as a result of both interregional migration and immigration. Quebec's gain varies from 10.2 per cent in the elementary category to 14 per cent in the secondary category and to 20.8 per cent at the university level. Ontario's increases are higher at each level of education (42 per cent, 29 per cent and 29 per cent at the elementary, secondary and university levels respectively). Finally, British Columbia's net increase is consistently the highest at each level of education. At the elementary level, the increase is greater than the number actually educated in British Columbia (121 per cent). Gains at the higher levels of education remain substantial at 78 per cent in the secondary category and 59 per cent at the university level.

¹² Since comparable data on emigration are not available, the magnitude of the outflow of persons from Canada for each region is not known. It is therefore understood that the net outflow from a region consists of the difference between the number of persons who have migrated from that region to other regions in Canada and the number who have migrated to that region from other regions and other countries.

¹³ It will be remembered that the "net change" in population has not occurred over a given period of time. The time period will vary from one respondent to another, depending on when he or she attained a given level of education.

INTERGENERATION CHANGES IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Intergeneration changes in educational attainment have long been a topic of discussion but very little information on the subject has been available in Canada.¹⁴ Data from the 1961 Census of Canada show a direct relationship between the level of education of family heads and the percentage of their children attending school.¹⁵ Thus the proportion of children aged 15-18 years who were attending school in 1961 ranged from 51.8 per cent of the children in families whose head had attended school for less than five years to 93.8 per cent of the children in families where the head had obtained a university degree. The corresponding figures for children in the 19-24 age group ranged from 8.5 per cent to 63.7 per cent.

Persons enumerated in the Monthly Labour Force Survey of January, 1966 were asked to state the level of education which they and their parents had attained. The results are discussed in this section. The structure of the education of the population is conceived of as the relationship between three broad education categories into which respondents and their parents have been classified, i.e. elementary, secondary and university.¹⁶ The relations among these three categories is examined in terms of the flow of persons between them from one generation to the next. Hence the constituent subgroups of the education structure, and not the individuals composing them, form the unit of analysis of this section. Each category is characterised by the outflow or supply of persons to other categories (or destinations) as well as by the inflow or recruitment to it from the other categories (or origins). For example, persons with no more than elementary schooling supply sons and daughters mainly to the elementary and secondary categories, while persons in the elementary category are mostly recruited from their own ranks.

This flow of persons between education categories reveals the dynamics of the education structure of the population. Changes between generations

in the size of the various education categories reflect a variety of social and cultural factors as well as changes in the demand for skills and knowledge which often have their source in technological change. Furthermore, the general increase in opportunity to receive higher levels of education has enhanced the quality of new entrants to the labour force. In the agricultural sector, for example, increasing productivity combined with lagging demand and the increased availability of higher education are reflected in the rapid decline of persons engaged in an occupation traditionally characterised by low levels of education. The growth of the tertiary sector, on the other hand, has created an increasing demand for highly skilled and well educated manpower. The net result of the complex of changes in demand and supply factors is reflected in the redistribution of manpower between education categories.

Educational Inheritance

The data in Table 8 show the level of education of males 20-64 years of age and that of their fathers and mothers.¹⁷ The data in Table 9 refer to the level of education of females. The percentages, calculated horizontally, reveal the magnitude of the outflow from the fathers' or

¹⁴ However, see Yves de Jocas and Guy Rocher, "Inter-Generation Occupational Mobility in the Province of Quebec" *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, XXIII (February 1957), pp. 57-68. For American data on this subject, see United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Educational Change in a Generation, March, 1962" *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20 No. 132 (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964). Swift and Weisbrod have developed a method for placing monetary values on these inter-generation effects. They show that the education of a person not only pays direct returns to him but tends to increase future investment in education by his children. See William J. Swift and Burton A. Weisbrod, "On the Monetary Value of Educational's Intergeneration Effects", *The Journal of Political Economy*, LXXIII (December, 1965), pp. 643-49.

¹⁵ Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada*, Bulletin 7.1-10, Table XI, pp. 10-19.

¹⁶ For a fuller discussion of the terminology and methodology used in this section, see P. M. Blau and O. D. Duncan, *The American Occupational Structure*, (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1967), pp. 23-80.

¹⁷ It should be noted that indexes of association abstract not only from changes in the distribution of the total population among the various education categories but also from the influence of demographic factors. Assuming a constant distribution by education of the population over two generations, differential fertility may be equivalent to an increase in available opportunities for part of that population. For example, if the fathers with a higher level of education have fewer sons than those with less education, a constant distribution in the sons' generation would require that sons of poorly educated fathers move to the higher level as a result of differential replacement, even if every son of the university-trained fathers maintained his parental status. Thus if the total distribution of education opportunities is independent of differential fertility, the greater the differential the greater the likelihood that sons of poorly educated fathers will obtain a higher level of education. What would appear to be an increase in the proportion of persons with higher education would actually be a difference in net replacement rates of various categories of fathers. (Cf. D. V. Glass, ed., *Social Mobility in Britain* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., 1954), pp. 196-198.)

Another effect of differential fertility is that it affects the likelihood that a father will be represented in the sample upon which this Survey was based. Thus the greater the number of children the greater the chance that at least one child will be included in the sample. Since two or more sons or daughters in the sample may be referring to the same father, the category to which the father belongs will be over-represented. This difficulty has not been allowed for in the design of the Survey but should be kept in mind when interpreting the results regarding the characteristics of the fathers. Since most of the inferences in this Survey have been made about the sons and daughters and not about their parents, this problem would not significantly affect the conclusions. (For an analysis of differential fertility viewed as a consequence of mobility, see Blau and Duncan, *op. cit.*, pp. 361-399.)

mothers' education categories to those of their sons or daughters. The first row in each table indicates the percentage distribution of males or females among the education categories. These totals demonstrate once again that relatively more men (13.8 per cent) than women (9.3 per cent) have attended university but that more women than men have attended secondary school (54.5 per cent and 45.2 per cent respectively).

For males, the percentages are highest in the diagonal of both the upper and lower parts of the table, reflecting a tendency towards "educational inheritance".¹⁸ As the upper part of Table 8 shows, 55.8 per cent of the males whose fathers have attended university entered university themselves while 50.8 per cent of those whose fathers have no more than elementary schooling are also poorly educated. The data in the lower part of Table 8 indicate that the same pattern holds when the level of education of mothers and of sons is considered. a majority of sons have the same level of education as their mothers.

The tables thus clearly indicate that the sons' level of education is strongly related to that of their parents. In both parts of Table 8, relatively small percentages appear in the upper right and lower left corners. These percentages denote the proportion of sons whose level of education differs considerably from that of their parents. For example, only 7.4 per cent of the sons whose fathers have no more than elementary schooling have entered university; 6.7 per cent of those whose fathers attended university obtained no more than elementary schooling.

The patterns discussed above regarding males are modified somewhat when the level of education of females and that of their parents are considered (Table 9). First, the majority of women whose fathers have attended university have themselves obtained only a secondary school education, in contrast to males, a majority of whom attended university. On the other hand, the largest proportion of women whose fathers or mothers have no more than elementary schooling obtained a secondary school education themselves, whereas a majority of the males with the same parental background remained in the same education category as their parents.

While the data in Table 8 indicate that the educational attainment of males tends to remain

the same whether the fathers' or the mothers' level of education is considered, the data in Table 9 suggest that, among females whose parents attended university, the influence of the mothers' education is greater than that of the father. Thus, 49.7 per cent of the daughters of university-trained mothers, but only 37.1 per cent of those whose fathers attended university, entered university themselves. The distribution of daughters of less educated parents, however, does not differ by parent.

Indexes of Association

Although the percentages shown in Tables 8 and 9 permit comparisons of the distribution of men and women of a given origin among the education categories, they do not directly take into account the overall distribution of the male and female populations. Thus, it has already been noted (Table 9) that daughters of university-trained fathers are more likely to have attended secondary school than to have entered university. As the first row of that table shows, however, there are almost six times as many women with a secondary school education as there are with a university education. Accordingly, in Canada as a whole, the ratio of university-trained women to women in the secondary school category is 1:6 (9.3:54.5), while the same ratio among women with university-trained fathers is 1:1.5 (37.1:56.0). Daughters of university-trained fathers who attended university themselves, though fewer in number than those who attended high school, thus constitute a higher *proportion* of university-trained women than all daughters taken together.

The influence of parental background on educational attainment can thus be examined more meaningfully in *relative* rather than *absolute* terms. Specifically, for each education category, it can be expressed as the ratio of the proportion of sons or daughters of a given origin to the proportion of all sons or daughters in that category. The ratio derived in this way is called an "index of association". It provides a common standard which permits an analysis of the relative chances of change in educational attainment for persons of different parental background. A situation of "perfect" mobility is said to exist when there is no link between the level of education of parents and that of sons or daughters. In the case of perfect mobility, the observed mobility equals that expected on the assumption of independence and the value of the index of association is 1.0. An index whose value is greater than unity indicates that the observed number of persons in a given education category is greater than that which would obtain if no relationship existed between the level of education of both generations. On the other hand, a value less than unity shows that fewer persons are in a given education category than would be the case if no link existed between levels of education.

¹⁸ The term "educational inheritance" is borrowed from the literature on occupational mobility between generations. It refers to the proportion of sons or daughters whose fathers (or mothers) are in a given education category and who are in that same category themselves. "Self recruitment", used later in the text, refers to that proportion of sons (or daughters) in a given category whose fathers (or mothers) are in that same category. See "Lifetime Occupational Mobility of Adult Males, March 1962", *Current Population Reports, Technical Studies, Series P-23, No. 11*, (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1964).

TABLE 8. Educational Attainment of Males 20-64 Years of Age, by Fathers' and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Outflow Percentages

Parent and parent's level of education	Males' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
Totals	100.0	13.8	45.2	41.0
Fathers				
University	100.0	55.8	37.5	6.7
Secondary	100.0	28.7	61.0	10.3
Elementary	100.0	7.4	41.8	50.8
Mothers				
University	100.0	54.1	38.1	7.8
Secondary	100.0	29.4	58.9	11.7
Elementary	100.0	7.3	41.3	51.4

TABLE 9. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Fathers' and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Outflow Percentages

Parent and parent's level of education	Females' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
Totals	100.0	9.3	54.5	36.2
Fathers				
University	100.0	37.1	56.0	6.9
Secondary	100.0	16.3	73.4	10.3
Elementary	100.0	5.2	49.1	45.7
Mothers				
University	100.0	49.7	44.8	*
Secondary	100.0	17.1	73.1	9.8
Elementary	100.0	4.8	48.5	46.7

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

Indexes of association for the groups of persons shown in Tables 8 and 9 are given in Tables 10 and 11. The values shown in the diagonal of each table indicate whether the proportion of sons or daughters receiving the same level of education as their parents is equal to, greater than or smaller than that expected on the assumption of

independence from parental background. Values in the upper right portion of each table indicate to what extent downward mobility between generations diverges from the amount expected. Values in the lower left part of each table, on the other hand, show to what extent upward educational mobility deviates from the expected amount.

TABLE 10. Indexes of Association Between the Level of Education of Males 20-64 Years of Age and that of their Fathers and Mothers, Canada, January, 1966

Parent and parent's level of education	Males' level of education		
	University	Secondary	Elementary
Fathers:			
University	4.0	0.8	0.2
Secondary	2.1	1.3	0.3
Elementary	0.5	0.9	1.2
Mothers:			
University	3.9	0.8	0.2
Secondary	2.1	1.3	0.3
Elementary	0.5	0.9	1.3

TABLE 11. Indexes of Association Between the Level of Education of Females 20-64 Years of Age and that of their Fathers and Mothers, Canada, January, 1966

Parent and parent's level of education	Females' level of education		
	University	Secondary	Elementary
Fathers:			
University	4.0	1.0	0.2
Secondary	1.8	1.3	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.3
Mothers:			
University	5.4	0.8	*
Secondary	1.8	1.3	0.3
Elementary	0.5	0.9	1.3

*Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

Tables 10 and 11 thus provide a general view of the main characteristics of intergeneration change in educational attainment. First, educational inheritance is greater than that expected on the assumption of independence; the values in the diagonals are consistently greater than unity. The highest degree of inheritance occurs between university-trained parents and sons or daughters. Furthermore, the strongest relationship at this level of parental attainment arises between mothers and daughters, where the index reaches a value of 5.4. In all other cases concerning university-trained parents and sons or daughters, the value of the index is about 4.0.

Secondly, it will be noted that short-distance moves are more common than long-distance ones;

the values of the index in the upper right and lower left corners of the tables are lower than the others. In general, the closer two categories are to one another, the greater the flow of persons between them. The process of upward educational mobility thus seems to take place in two stages. First, sons and daughters of parents with no more than elementary schooling usually either follow their parents' footsteps or obtain a secondary school education. However, the number who move upwards is slightly less than that expected on the assumption of independence. Secondly, persons whose parents attended secondary school for the most part either match their parents' education or enter university.

Finally, only upward mobility has occurred in disproportionate amounts, although both upward and downward mobility have taken place.¹⁹ In Tables 10 and 11, evidence of unexpectedly high upward mobility appears only among university-trained persons whose parents have a secondary education. On the other hand, the data do not indicate that any excessive downward mobility has taken place: all cells in the upperright corner contain values less than unity.

Age and Intergeneration Changes in Educational Attainment.

To ascertain whether the patterns discussed above have been changing over time, respondents were classified in three age groups. The outflow from the fathers' and mothers' education categories to those of the sons and daughters are shown in Tables 12, 13, 14 and 15. The corresponding indexes of association are given in Tables 16, 17, 18 and 19. The discussion will focus on these latter tables although the reader may wish to refer to the outflow estimates for further information.

For males, the values of the index of association are greater than unity in the diagonal of each age group, reflecting a continuing tendency towards educational inheritance. However, the value of the index, while remaining greater than unity, has been changing over time. Among university-trained men whose fathers attended university (Table 16) the value of the index falls

¹⁹ It will be remembered that upward mobility is indicated by values to the left of the diagonal and downward mobility by values to the right.

from 5.0 in the 45-64 age group to 4.0 in the 25-44 age group and further to 2.9 among 20-24-year old men. A slighter decrease can be observed among sons and fathers who obtained a secondary school education. In the 20-24 age group, the value of the index is almost equivalent to that expected on the assumption that there is no link between the level of education of fathers and sons. At the elementary level, however, the value of the index does not fall but actually rises very slightly, suggesting a possible strengthening of educational inheritance among the most poorly educated, or, looking at it another way, indicating that the general increase in educational attainment noted above has been taking place less rapidly among sons whose fathers have no more than elementary schooling. The value of the indexes in some of the other cells of the table have also been changing over time. Thus the value of the index of association between fathers with a secondary school education and sons who have attended university has been cut in half; from 2.8 in the 45-64 age group, it falls to 2.0 in the 25-44 age group and further to 1.4 among sons 20-24 years of age. On the other hand, downward mobility among sons of university-trained fathers has diminished; the value of the index for sons in the secondary school category whose fathers attended university falls gradually from 1.0 in the 45-64 age group to 0.8 in the youngest age group. In each age group, sons whose fathers have no more than elementary schooling are about as numerous as expected at the secondary level but their numbers are consistently about half of the expected numbers in the university category. Finally, the number of sons in the elementary category whose fathers have a secondary school or university education is consistently much lower than expected. Similar patterns emerge when the educational attainment of sons and mothers is considered (Table 17).

TABLE 12. Educational Attainment of Males 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Fathers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Outflow Percentages

Age of males and fathers' level of education	Males' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
20-24 years	100.0	22.0	56.8	21.2
University	100.0	63.2	34.8	*
Secondary	100.0	31.5	62.6	5.9
Elementary	100.0	11.8	56.2	32.0
25-44 years	100.0	14.3	48.2	37.5
University	100.0	56.5	38.9	*
Secondary	100.0	27.9	62.5	9.6
Elementary	100.0	8.0	45.2	46.8
45-64 years	100.0	9.7	36.2	54.1
University	100.0	48.4	37.1	*
Secondary	100.0	27.1	56.3	16.6
Elementary	100.0	5.2	32.9	61.9

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

The data in Tables 18 and 19 indicate that the same general patterns are valid for females although one consistent exception, which has already been noted, appears among daughters of university-trained parents: the intensity of association between generations differs by parent. Thus, in each age group, the value of the index

of association between university-trained daughters and their fathers is lower than that for university-trained mothers. Conversely, the index for daughters of university-trained parents in the secondary category is consistently lower when the mother is considered (Table 19).

TABLE 13. Educational Attainment of Males 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Outflow Percentages

Age of males and mothers' level of education	Males' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
20-24 years	100.0	21.9	56.9	21.2
University	100.0	67.8	*	*
Secondary	100.0	32.8	61.2	6.0
Elementary	100.0	10.5	56.4	33.1
25-44 years	100.0	14.2	48.3	37.5
University	100.0	50.3	40.6	*
Secondary	100.0	28.5	59.7	11.8
Elementary	100.0	8.1	44.8	47.1
45-64 years	100.0	9.7	36.1	54.2
University	100.0	47.0	41.6	*
Secondary	100.0	27.6	54.8	17.6
Elementary	100.0	5.4	32.5	62.1

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 14. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Fathers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Outflow Percentages

Age of females and fathers' level of education	Females' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
20-24 years	100.0	14.0	68.4	17.6
University	100.0	44.8	54.6	*
Secondary	100.0	20.4	74.4	5.2
Elementary	100.0	7.4	67.0	25.6
25-44 years	100.0	9.1	58.3	32.6
University	100.0	37.7	56.0	*
Secondary	100.0	15.1	75.0	9.9
Elementary	100.0	5.1	53.5	41.4
45-64 years	100.0	7.6	43.2	49.2
University	100.0	31.7	57.0	*
Secondary	100.0	15.4	69.1	15.5
Elementary	100.0	4.6	37.4	58.0

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 15. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Outflow Percentages

Age of females and mothers' level of education	Females' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
20-24 years	100.0	14.0	68.4	17.6
University	100.0	57.6	42.0	*
Secondary	100.0	19.9	74.9	5.2
Elementary	100.0	6.6	66.1	27.3
25-44 years	100.0	9.0	58.4	32.6
University	100.0	51.1	44.9	*
Secondary	100.0	15.0	75.3	9.7
Elementary	100.0	5.0	52.6	42.4
45-64 years	100.0	7.6	43.2	49.2
University	100.0	41.0	46.8	*
Secondary	100.0	19.2	66.4	14.4
Elementary	100.0	4.1	38.0	57.9

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 16. Indexes of Association Between the Level of Education of Males 20-64 Years of Age and that of their Fathers, by Age of Males, Canada, January, 1966

Age of males and fathers' level of education	Males' level of education		
	University	Secondary	Elementary
20-24 years:			
University	2.9	0.6	*
Secondary	1.4	1.1	0.3
Elementary	0.5	1.0	1.5
25-44 years:			
University	4.0	0.8	*
Secondary	2.0	1.3	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.2
45-64 years:			
University	5.0	1.0	*
Secondary	2.8	1.6	0.3
Elementary	0.5	0.9	1.1

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 17. Indexes of Association Between the Level of Education of Males 20-64 Years of Age and that of their Mothers, by Age of Males, Canada, January, 1966

Age of males and mothers' level of education	Males' level of education		
	University	Secondary	Elementary
20-24 years:			
University	3.1	*	*
Secondary	1.5	1.1	0.3
Elementary	0.5	1.0	1.6
25-44 years:			
University	3.5	0.8	*
Secondary	2.0	1.2	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.3
45-64 years:			
University	4.9	1.2	*
Secondary	2.8	1.5	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.1

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 18. Indexes of Association Between the Level of Education of Females 20-64 Years of Age and that of their Fathers, by Age of Females, Canada, January, 1966

Age of females and fathers' level of education	Females' level of education		
	University	Secondary	Elementary
20-24 years:			
University	3.2	0.8	*
Secondary	1.5	1.1	0.3
Elementary	0.5	1.0	1.5
25-44 years:			
University	4.2	1.0	*
Secondary	1.7	1.3	0.3
Elementary	0.5	0.9	1.3
45-64 years:			
University	4.2	1.3	*
Secondary	2.0	1.6	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.2

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 19. Indexes of Association Between the Level of Education of Females 20-64 Years of Age and that of their Mothers, by Age of Females, Canada, January, 1966

Age of females and mothers' level of education	Females' level of education		
	University	Secondary	Elementary
20-24 years:			
University	4.1	0.6	*
Secondary	1.4	1.1	0.3
Elementary	0.5	1.0	1.6
25-44 years:			
University	5.6	0.8	*
Secondary	1.7	1.3	0.3
Elementary	0.5	0.9	1.3
45-64 years:			
University	5.4	1.1	*
Secondary	2.5	1.5	0.3
Elementary	0.5	0.9	1.2

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

Educational Self-recruitment

In view of the differences in educational mobility experienced by persons of different parental background, it is interesting to examine the composition of each education category, i.e. the parental background of sons and daughters in each category. The percentages in Tables 20 and 21 reveal the magnitude of the inflow from the fathers' and mothers' education categories to those of their sons and daughters. They indicate what proportion of sons and daughters was recruited from each parental category.

The data in Table 20, for example, show that 20.1 per cent of the sons who attended university were recruited from the 5.0 per cent of all fathers who attended university. On the other hand, 94.4 per cent of the sons with no more than elementary schooling were recruited from the elementary category, which accounts for 75.9 per cent of all fathers. The secondary category also depends heavily on the elementary category, reflecting the high proportion of fathers with no more than elementary schooling. About 70 per cent of the sons who attained secondary school have fathers in the elementary category while only 25.7 per cent come from secondary school origins. It is noticeable that, among sons who have attended university, an equal proportion have fathers in the elementary and secondary categories although the proportion of fathers in the elementary category is four times larger than the proportion in the secondary category. In Table 21, similar levels of association can be observed between the level of education of mothers and that of their sons, except among university-trained sons. In this category, half of the sons have been recruited from the secondary school category, which accounts for 23.2 per cent of all mothers. On the other

hand, only 11.3 per cent of the sons with a university education have mothers in the university category. It will be observed, however, that only 2.9 per cent of all mothers have a university education. Similar patterns of recruitment are evident when the level of education of females is considered.

The data in Tables 22, 23, 24 and 25 show the changing pattern of recruitment over time. They also shed some light on the trends underlying the changes over time indicated by the indexes of association. The data in Table 22, for example, indicate that the level of self-recruitment in the university category has remained steady at about 20 per cent in all age groups. The proportion of university-trained fathers, however, has been increasing from the oldest to the youngest age group of sons, causing the value of the index of association to fall. The level of self-recruitment at the secondary level rises from the oldest to the youngest age group. However, since the proportion of fathers in this education category increases at a faster rate, the value of the index for this category falls (see Table 16). In the elementary category, the level of self-recruitment remains high in all age groups (about 90 per cent or higher) while the proportion of fathers in this category falls. Thus the index of association does not fall, but actually rises slightly, suggesting that the general improvement in educational attainment noted earlier has perhaps bypassed a group in the population, leaving a pocket of poorly educated young persons. The consistently high degree of self-recruitment in the elementary category, together with the falling proportion of fathers in this category suggest that sons of the younger, poorly educated fathers are being isolated from the increasing opportunity for educational advancement enjoyed by other groups in the education structure.

TABLE 20. Educational Attainment of Males 20-64 Years of Age, by Fathers' and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Inflow Percentages

Parent and parent's level of education	Males' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
Fathers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	5.0	20.1	4.1	0.8
Secondary	19.1	39.5	25.7	4.8
Elementary	75.9	40.4	70.2	94.4
Mothers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	2.9	11.3	2.4	0.6
Secondary	23.2	49.5	30.2	6.7
Elementary	73.9	39.2	67.4	92.7

TABLE 21. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Fathers' and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Inflow Percentages

Parent and parent's level of education	Females' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
Fathers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	5.5	21.9	5.6	1.0
Secondary	20.8	36.6	28.0	5.9
Elementary	73.7	41.5	66.4	93.1
Mothers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	3.0	16.1	2.5	*
Secondary	25.2	46.5	33.7	6.8
Elementary	71.8	37.4	63.8	92.7

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 22. Educational Attainment of Males 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Fathers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Inflow Percentages

Age of males and fathers' level of education	Males' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
20-24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	7.2	20.6	4.4	*
Secondary	33.2	47.5	36.6	9.3
Elementary	59.6	31.9	59.0	90.0
25-44 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	5.2	20.7	4.2	*
Secondary	18.9	36.9	24.5	4.8
Elementary	75.9	42.4	71.3	94.6
45-64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	3.7	18.4	3.8	*
Secondary	13.3	37.1	20.7	4.1
Elementary	83.0	44.5	75.5	94.9

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 23. Educational Attainment of Males 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Inflow Percentages

Age of males and mothers' level of education	Males' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
20 - 24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	5.0	15.3	*	*
Secondary	38.5	57.6	41.4	10.9
Elementary	56.5	27.1	56.0	88.6
25 - 44 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	2.9	10.4	2.5	*
Secondary	24.1	48.2	29.8	7.6
Elementary	73.0	41.4	67.7	91.7
45 - 64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	1.9	9.2	2.2	*
Secondary	15.6	44.4	23.7	5.1
Elementary	82.5	46.4	74.1	94.5

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 24. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Fathers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Inflow Percentages

Age of females and fathers' level of education	Females' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
20 - 24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	6.8	21.9	5.5	*
Secondary	31.0	45.2	33.7	9.1
Elementary	62.2	32.9	60.8	90.6
25 - 44 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	5.4	22.5	5.2	*
Secondary	21.7	36.3	28.0	6.6
Elementary	72.9	41.2	66.8	92.4
45 - 64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	5.0	20.9	6.6	*
Secondary	15.1	30.5	24.2	4.8
Elementary	79.9	48.6	69.2	94.1

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 25. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Inflow Percentages

Age of females and mothers' level of education	Females' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
20-24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	4.4	18.2	2.7	*
Secondary	38.5	54.7	42.1	11.3
Elementary	57.1	27.1	55.2	88.6
25-44 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	3.0	17.2	2.3	*
Secondary	26.7	44.2	34.4	7.9
Elementary	70.3	38.6	63.3	91.7
45-64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	2.3	12.6	2.5	*
Secondary	17.5	44.4	27.0	5.1
Elementary	80.2	43.0	70.5	94.3

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BOTH PARENTS IN RELATION TO INTERGENERATION MOBILITY

So far, intergeneration mobility in educational attainment has been examined by considering the level of education of men or women and that of either their fathers or mothers, i.e., the levels of education of the fathers and mothers were considered separately. In Table 26, the education of respondents is examined in relation to both their fathers' and mothers' level of education. The table shows that if both father and mother have attended

university, 51.0 per cent of their children entered university, a proportion which is considerably higher than when only one parent is university-educated. If both have attended elementary school, over 50 per cent of the respondents were found at that level of education, while if only one parent was poorly educated, the proportion of respondents remaining at that level ranges from 15.5 per cent to 20.8 per cent. In general, and not surprisingly,

TABLE 26. Level of Education of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education of Father and Mother, Canada, January, 1966

Parent and parent's level of education		Respondents' level of education			
Father	Mother	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
University	University	100.0	51.0	46.1	*
Secondary	Secondary	100.0	18.8	74.9	6.3
Elementary	Elementary	100.0	4.8	42.9	52.3
University	Secondary	100.0	35.8	59.7	4.5
Secondary	University	100.0	38.4	57.6	*
University	Elementary	100.0	17.2	64.3	18.5
Elementary	University	100.0	24.8	59.7	15.5
Secondary	Elementary	100.0	10.3	68.9	20.8
Elementary	Secondary	100.0	9.8	70.1	20.1

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

the data provided show that the incidence of inheritance at any given level of parental education is much greater when both parents have the same level of education.

Table 26 also shows that if one parent has received more education than the other, the proportion of respondents attending university is higher if the *mother* is the parent with the higher level of education. Thus, 17.2 per cent of the respondents whose fathers have entered university and whose mothers have obtained an elementary school education went to university themselves. In contrast, the proportion rises to 24.8 per cent if the mother has attended university and the father

has attended elementary school. The same relationship is shown where one parent has a university education and the other a secondary school education: the proportion of respondents who attended university is higher if the mother is the more educated parent.²⁰

²⁰ However, the proportion of respondents who have attended university is not appreciably affected by differences in the parents' education when one parent has no more than elementary schooling and the other has attended secondary school. Thus, if the father has attended secondary school and the mother has no more than elementary schooling, 10.3 per cent of the respondents attended university. If the educational attainment of the parents is reversed, 9.8 per cent of the respondents attended university.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN INTERGENERATION MOBILITY

Changes in educational attainment between generations are not uniform throughout Canada but differ from one region to another. The percentage outflows from each parental education category are shown in Tables 27 and 28, while inflow percentages for the regions appear in Tables 29 and 30. To take account of interregional differences in

the educational attainment of parents, corresponding indexes are given in Tables 31 and 32.

First, the value of the index of association between university-trained respondents (sons and daughters) and fathers is markedly higher in the Atlantic region and Quebec than in the rest

TABLE 27. Educational Attainment of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over, by Region and Fathers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Outflow Percentages

Region and fathers' level of education	Respondents' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
Canada	100.0	9.9	52.6	37.5
University	100.0	36.4	57.0	6.6
Secondary	100.0	17.3	72.5	10.2
Elementary	100.0	5.5	46.3	48.2
Atlantic	100.0	7.7	48.6	43.7
University	100.0	36.9	55.3	*
Secondary	100.0	15.4	70.5	14.1
Elementary	100.0	4.4	42.6	53.0
Quebec	100.0	9.2	46.3	44.5
University	100.0	37.6	55.9	6.5
Secondary	100.0	19.8	67.0	13.2
Elementary	100.0	4.9	41.0	54.1
Ontario	100.0	9.8	56.7	33.5
University	100.0	36.2	57.8	6.0
Secondary	100.0	15.7	76.6	7.7
Elementary	100.0	5.5	49.7	44.8
Prairie	100.0	10.5	54.1	35.4
University	100.0	35.1	56.0	*
Secondary	100.0	16.5	71.8	11.7
Elementary	100.0	6.8	48.5	44.7
British Columbia	100.0	14.1	60.7	25.2
University	100.0	35.4	58.8	*
Secondary	100.0	19.9	72.4	7.7
Elementary	100.0	7.7	54.9	37.4

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

of Canada; it is well below the national figure in British Columbia (see Table 31). The same regional pattern is observed in Table 32, with respect to the educational attainment of mothers.

Secondly, the value of the index of association between university-trained respondents and fathers with a secondary school education varies from a high of 2.2 in Quebec to a low of 1.4 in British Columbia.

While the higher values of the index at the university level in the Atlantic region and Quebec suggest that the educational structure in these regions is more "rigid", i.e. educational inheritance is stronger, the higher level of association between university-trained respondents and fathers with a secondary school education indicate that opportunity for advancement is *relatively* higher in these regions than elsewhere in Canada. Since proportionately fewer fathers have attended university in the Atlantic region and in Quebec, the ranks of the university category in the respondents' generation have been filled by a *relatively* higher degree of educational inheritance and by a *relatively* greater movement from the secondary to the university category. These patterns are shown in Tables 27 and 29. The data in Table 27 indicate that, in the Atlantic region, 36.9 per cent of the respondents with university-trained fathers entered

university while only 7.7 per cent of all respondents did so. In contrast, the corresponding proportions in British Columbia indicate that 35.4 per cent of the respondents from university origins entered university while fully 14.1 per cent of all respondents did so.

The data in Table 29 illustrate the second point, that there has been a *relatively* greater movement from the secondary to the university category in the Atlantic region and Quebec. While 20.1 per cent of all fathers in the Atlantic region have attended secondary school, 40.1 per cent of all university-trained respondents have fathers in the secondary category. In Quebec, the comparable figures are 17.3 per cent and 37.3 per cent respectively. In British Columbia, on the other hand, 31.3 per cent of the fathers have a secondary school education and their sons and daughters represent 44.2 per cent of all university-trained respondents, a relatively smaller increase in educational attainment between generations. Thus, while the proportion of fathers with a secondary school education is lower in the Atlantic region and in Quebec, the proportion of all university-trained respondents drawn from this category is about as high as in the other regions but lower than in British Columbia, the province with the highest proportion of fathers in the secondary category.

TABLE 28. Educational Attainment of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over, by Region and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Outflow Percentages

Region and mothers' level of education	Respondents' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
Canada	100.0	9.9	52.7	37.4
University	100.0	40.7	53.1	6.2
Secondary	100.0	17.9	71.6	10.5
Elementary	100.0	5.4	45.5	49.1
Atlantic	100.0	7.7	48.7	43.6
University	100.0	37.3	54.6	*
Secondary	100.0	14.9	69.9	15.2
Elementary	100.0	3.6	40.2	56.2
Quebec	100.0	9.1	46.4	44.5
University	100.0	47.3	46.2	*
Secondary	100.0	21.0	65.6	13.4
Elementary	100.0	5.1	41.2	53.7
Ontario	100.0	9.8	56.8	33.4
University	100.0	42.0	52.8	*
Secondary	100.0	16.7	75.2	8.1
Elementary	100.0	5.3	48.9	45.8
Prairie	100.0	10.5	54.1	35.4
University	100.0	35.0	56.8	*
Secondary	100.0	17.1	71.6	11.3
Elementary	100.0	6.3	46.8	46.9
British Columbia	100.0	13.9	61.0	25.1
University	100.0	41.1	54.8	*
Secondary	100.0	19.2	73.4	7.4
Elementary	100.0	7.8	54.1	38.1

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 29. Educational Attainment of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over, by Region and Fathers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Inflow Percentages

Region and fathers' level of education	Respondents' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	5.8	21.2	6.2	1.0
Secondary	22.0	38.5	30.3	6.0
Elementary	72.2	40.3	63.5	93.0
Atlantic	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	3.3	15.9	3.8	*
Secondary	20.1	40.1	29.2	6.5
Elementary	76.6	44.0	67.0	92.9
Quebec	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	5.3	21.8	6.4	0.8
Secondary	17.3	37.3	25.0	5.1
Elementary	77.4	40.9	68.6	94.1
Ontario	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	6.2	22.6	6.2	1.1
Secondary	24.2	38.7	32.8	5.5
Elementary	69.6	38.7	61.0	93.4
Prairie	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	5.5	18.3	5.7	1.4
Secondary	22.5	35.3	29.8	7.4
Elementary	72.0	46.4	64.5	91.2
British Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	9.1	22.9	8.8	*
Secondary	31.3	44.2	37.3	9.5
Elementary	59.6	32.9	53.9	88.4

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 30. Educational Attainment of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over, by Region and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966: Inflow Percentages

Region and mothers' level of education	Respondents' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	3.2	13.3	3.2	0.5
Secondary	26.7	48.5	36.3	7.5
Elementary	70.1	38.2	60.5	92.0
Atlantic	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	3.3	15.7	3.7	*
Secondary	26.8	51.7	38.5	9.4
Elementary	69.9	32.6	57.8	90.0
Quebec	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	1.8	9.2	1.8	*
Secondary	20.8	47.8	29.5	6.3
Elementary	77.4	43.0	68.7	93.5
Ontario	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	3.2	13.9	3.0	*
Secondary	29.3	49.8	38.8	7.1
Elementary	67.5	36.3	58.2	92.4
Prairie	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	4.3	14.4	4.6	*
Secondary	27.8	45.0	36.7	8.9
Elementary	67.9	40.6	58.7	90.1
British Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	6.1	18.1	5.5	*
Secondary	35.9	49.5	43.1	10.7
Elementary	58.0	32.4	51.4	88.3

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 31. Indexes of Association Between the Level of Education of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over and that of their Fathers, by Region, Canada, January, 1966

Region and fathers' level of education	Respondents' level of education		
	University	Secondary	Elementary
Canada:			
University	3.7	1.1	0.2
Secondary	1.7	1.4	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.3
Atlantic:			
University	4.8	1.1	*
Secondary	2.0	1.4	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.2
Quebec:			
University	4.1	1.2	0.2
Secondary	2.2	1.4	0.3
Elementary	0.5	0.9	1.2
Ontario:			
University	3.7	1.0	0.2
Secondary	1.6	1.4	0.2
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.3
Prairie:			
University	3.3	1.0	0.2
Secondary	1.6	1.3	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.8	1.3
British Columbia:			
University	2.5	1.0	*
Secondary	1.4	1.2	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.5

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE 32. Indexes of Association Between the Level of Education of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over and that of their Mothers, by Region, Canada, January, 1966

Region and mothers' level of education	Respondents' level of education		
	University	Secondary	Elementary
Canada:			
University	4.1	1.0	0.2
Secondary	1.8	1.4	0.3
Elementary	0.5	0.9	1.3
Atlantic:			
University	4.8	1.1	*
Secondary	1.9	1.4	0.4
Elementary	0.5	0.8	1.3
Quebec:			
University	5.2	1.0	*
Secondary	2.3	1.4	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.2
Ontario:			
University	4.3	0.9	*
Secondary	1.7	1.3	0.2
Elementary	0.5	0.9	1.4
Prairie:			
University	3.3	1.0	*
Secondary	1.6	1.3	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.3
British Columbia:			
University	3.0	0.9	*
Secondary	1.4	1.2	0.3
Elementary	0.6	0.9	1.5

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

SUMMARY

An examination of information on the educational attainment of respondents and that of their parents has revealed that, in Canada, the level of education of one generation is clearly influenced by that of the preceding generation. The strongest relationship occurs among university-trained parents and their sons or daughters, and particularly between mothers and daughters at this level of education. Short-distance moves between education categories are more common than long ones, i.e. the closer two categories are to one another, the greater the flow of persons between them. In the secondary and university categories, the influence of parental attainment in determining the educational attainment of sons or daughters appears to be declining over time.

However, this trend is not so clearly apparent among persons whose parents have no more than elementary schooling. This suggests that the general increase in educational attainment which has occurred during this century has been taking place less rapidly among persons whose parents are poorly educated. Furthermore, the incidence of inheritance at any given level of parental education is usually greater when both parents have the same level of education. Regional differences in upward educational mobility occur at the university level only. The degree of association between university-trained sons and daughters and their parents is highest in the Atlantic region and Quebec.

APPENDICES

A. EXPLANATORY NOTES ON DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

The data in this report was obtained by appending questions to the Labour Force Survey of January 1966. The first two questions sought to determine the respondent's level of education and the province in which he or she had obtained most of his or her schooling, classified by three levels. The questions were:

1. "How far did this person go in school?"
2. "In what province did this person obtain most of his (or her)
 - elementary education?"
 - high school or secondary education?"
 - college or university education?"

Another question concerned the level of education of the respondent's parents. It read:

"How far did this person's parents go in school?"

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.²¹ 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

The following are definitions of terms used in this study other than those for migrants and immigrants which were defined in the study.

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 those 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.

²¹ 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., D.D., etc.

Median Years of School Completed

The median year of school completed in 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 schooling completed it is necessary to make some 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.²² In the first study in this series — *Educational Attainment of the Canadian Population and Labour Force: 1960-65* — by Frank J. Whittingham, certain class limits were used to calculate median years of schooling which gave a range of years to both the completed elementary school education and completed high school education classes. This was felt necessary at the time because "completed elementary school", for example, could refer to 7 years of schooling in Quebec and 8 years in other provinces. While "completed secondary school" may be a correct answer even when it refers to either 11, 12, or 13 years depending on the province, it follows from this that there is a necessary difference in the actual level of educational attainment achieved.

²² For a summary of differences between secondary school systems, see W. M. Illing and Z. E. Zsigmond, *Enrolment in Schools and Universities, 1951-52 to 1975-76*, Staff Study No. 20 (Economic Council of Canada, 1967) pp. 23-24.

However, it is now felt, because most medians will be found in the range of educational attainment that falls between these two classes (i.e. some secondary schooling), that it is preferable to concentrate on defining this group. The medians for this study therefore have been calculated on the assumption that the terms "completed elementary schooling" and "completed secondary schooling" refer to a fixed number of years (obtained by an approximate weighting of the relevant levels for each province). The result of this exercise is that the term "some secondary schooling" in this study has a range of 7.75 to 12.25 years compared with 8.5 to 11.5 years in the earlier study. It is felt that the merit of the new approach is that a student who, if the actual years of education were available, was at the top end of the "some secondary schooling" class, would be from a province where 13 years of schooling were necessary to complete secondary schooling and he or she would therefore have obtained 12 or a little over 12 years of education. Similarly a person whose education was terminated at the bottom end of this class would most likely have come from Quebec and may not even have completed his or her eighth year of schooling. It therefore provides a more sensitive measure of educational attainment in what are the critical class ranges when calculating medians.

For the reader's information, the tables in which medians were used in the first study in this series — *Educational Attainment of the Canadian Population and Labour Force, 1960-65* — have been calculated using the class boundaries discussed above. These revised tables are presented below. The numbers of the tables are those which were used in the original publication. The new measures of median years of education do not alter the conclusions stated in the original publication.

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

Age in 1956	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	7.8	} 0.0 } 0.0 } 11.5 } 8.0 } 13.8	7.8	} 0.0 } 10.3 } 8.1 } 8.6 } 10.9
55-64 years	1900-09	7.8		7.8	
45-54 "	1910-19	7.8		8.6	
35-44 "	1920-29	8.7		9.3	
25-34 "	1930-39	9.4		10.1	
20-24 "	1940-44	10.7		11.2	

**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
	per cent distribution					
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	9.3	8.7	10.7	9.6	9.3	10.2

**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	11.0
Male	100.0	26.7	42.9	30.4	10.2
Female	100.0	13.5	33.5	53.0	12.2
25-44 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	35.4	35.5	29.1	9.6
Male	100.0	39.1	35.1	25.8	9.2
Female	100.0	24.0	36.8	39.2	10.9
45-64 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	49.3	27.0	23.7	7.9
Male	100.0	53.6	25.2	21.2	7.8
Female	100.0	37.1	31.9	31.0	9.6
Post-war immigrant					
20-24 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	33.3	25.8	40.9	10.7
Male	100.0	34.2	28.8	37.0	10.2
Female	100.0	32.0	*	46.0	11.4
25-44 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	40.1	23.5	36.4	9.6
Male	100.0	41.1	23.3	35.6	9.5
Female	100.0	37.7	23.9	38.4	10.0
45-64 years:					
Both sexes	100.0	47.1	17.3	35.6	8.5
Male	100.0	49.6	16.6	33.8	7.8
Female	100.0	40.3	19.3	40.4	10.0

* Estimate less than 10,000.

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	9.8	11.0
25-44 "	73.3	69.5	26.7	30.4	5.7	6.8	8.9	9.6
45-64 "	77.7	75.1	22.3	24.8	4.7	5.7	7.8	7.9
65 years and over	79.4	79.0	20.6	21.0	5.6	5.7	7.8	7.8

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	8.9	11.5	10.2	12.2
25-44 "	23.9	36.6	27.6	39.0	8.4	10.5	9.2	10.8
45-64 "	19.6	32.2	22.4	32.0	7.8	9.2	7.8	9.6
65 years and over	18.4	32.3	18.7	29.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8

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 percent 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 tabulation 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. COMPARISON OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES (1966)

A previous Special Labour Force Study contained a comparison of educational attainment in Canada and in the United States.²³ Similar data collected more recently are presented below. The Canadian data were obtained in January 1966 and those from the United States in March 1966. Since both these months fall in the same school year, the data are generally comparable.

²³ See F. J. Whittingham, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

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Table

C1. Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Level of Education and Sex, Canada, January, 1966.

C2. Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Level of Education and Sex, United States, March, 1966

C3. Percentage Distribution of Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, Age and Sex, United States (March, 1966) and Canada (January, 1966).

TABLE C 1. Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Level of Education and Sex, Canada, January, 1966

Sex and level of education	Age									
	Total	14 - 16	17 - 19	20 - 24	25 and over	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over
	estimates in thousands									
Both sexes	13,305	1,154	1,030	1,383	9,738	2,354	2,474	2,030	1,447	1,433
Some elementary school education or less	2,595	182	64	118	2,230	312	451	461	437	570
Completed elementary school education	2,439	51	69	153	2,166	393	519	472	398	385
Some secondary school education	4,846	905	622	509	2,810	867	808	586	310	239
Completed secondary school education	2,138	*	160	362	1,607	494	437	324	193	159
Some university education	755	*	112	181	454	141	122	94	55	41
University degree	532	*	*	60	471	147	137	94	54	39
Male	6,593	590	519	685	4,799	1,163	1,222	1,011	727	676
Some elementary school education or less	1,396	110	42	63	1,182	166	236	248	234	297
Completed elementary school education	1,250	29	36	84	1,101	211	271	241	201	177
Some secondary school education	2,335	443	330	246	1,315	409	378	277	150	101
Completed secondary school education	863	*	53	145	661	207	178	141	80	56
Some university education	402	*	59	113	226	74	64	43	27	19
University degree	348	*	*	34	314	96	95	61	35	26
Female	6,712	564	511	698	4,939	1,191	1,252	1,019	720	757
Some elementary school education or less	1,199	73	23	56	1,048	145	215	213	203	273
Completed elementary school education	1,190	22	34	68	1,066	182	248	231	196	208
Some secondary school education	2,512	462	292	263	1,494	458	430	309	160	138
Completed secondary school education	1,275	*	107	216	946	288	259	183	114	103
Some university education	352	*	53	68	228	67	59	51	29	22
University degree	184	*	*	26	157	51	41	33	19	13

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE C 2. Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Level of Education and Sex, United States, March, 1966

Sex and level of education	Age				
	Total	14-17	18-19	20-24	25 and over
estimates in thousands					
Both sexes	137,617	14,185	6,678	12,876	103,876
Some elementary school education or less	20,406	2,187	205	471	17,544
Completed elementary school education	20,133	3,789	178	526	15,639
Some secondary school education	31,420	8,062	2,281	2,217	18,859
Completed secondary school education	41,377	137	3,195	5,654	32,391
Some university education	20,359	9	818	3,786	15,747
University degree	3,921	-	-	221	3,700
Male	65,787	7,184	3,223	5,970	49,410
Some elementary school education or less	10,536	1,234	122	270	8,911
Completed elementary school education	9,980	1,930	85	271	7,695
Some secondary school education	14,739	3,967	1,208	952	8,611
Completed secondary school education	17,388	53	1,388	2,274	13,672
Some university education	10,408	-	420	2,038	7,950
University degree	2,736	-	-	165	2,572
Female	71,830	7,001	3,456	6,906	54,467
Some elementary school education or less	9,869	955	83	201	8,633
Completed elementary school education	10,153	1,860	94	255	7,945
Some secondary school education	16,682	4,095	1,073	1,265	10,246
Completed secondary school education	23,989	84	1,807	3,380	18,719
Some university education	9,952	9	398	1,749	7,796
University degree	1,186	-	-	56	1,128
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Both sexes	22,023	24,125	22,188	17,159	18,381
Some elementary school education or less	1,386	2,460	3,320	3,861	6,517
Completed elementary school education	1,252	2,299	3,286	3,875	4,927
Some secondary school education	4,158	4,801	4,508	3,078	2,314
Completed secondary school education	9,546	9,390	7,215	3,622	2,618
Some university education	4,666	4,093	3,154	2,159	1,675
University degree	1,017	1,082	706	565	329
Male	10,701	11,734	10,774	8,207	7,994
Some elementary school education or less	758	1,320	1,736	2,034	3,063
Completed elementary school education	645	1,261	1,654	1,940	2,195
Some secondary school education	1,839	2,256	2,199	1,445	872
Completed secondary school education	4,191	3,849	3,141	1,482	1,009
Some university education	2,505	2,213	1,590	977	665
University degree	763	836	453	330	190
Female	11,322	12,390	11,416	8,953	10,386
Some elementary school education or less	626	1,141	1,584	1,826	3,456
Completed elementary school education	607	1,038	1,633	1,935	2,732
Some secondary school education	2,319	2,544	2,309	1,633	1,441
Completed secondary school education	5,335	5,541	4,074	2,141	1,608
Some university education	2,162	1,879	1,563	1,182	1,010
University degree	255	246	253	235	139

Source: Current Population Reports - "Population Characteristics" Series P-20, No 158, Page 7, Table 1, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

TABLE C 3. Percentage Distribution of Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, Age and Sex, United States (March, 1966) and Canada (January, 1966)

Sex and level of education	Age							
	14-16	14-17	17-19	18-19	20-24		25-34	
	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.
	per cent							
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	15.8	15.4	6.2	3.1	8.5	3.7	13.3	6.3
Completed elementary school education	4.4	26.7	6.7	2.7	11.1	4.1	16.7	5.7
Some secondary school education	78.4	56.8	60.4	34.2	36.8	17.2	36.8	18.9
Completed secondary school education	*	1.0	15.5	47.8	26.2	43.9	21.0	43.3
Some university education	*	0.1	10.9	12.2	13.1	29.5	6.0	21.2
University degree	*	—	*	—	4.3	1.7	6.2	4.6
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	18.6	17.1	8.1	3.7	9.2	4.6	14.3	7.1
Completed elementary school education	4.9	26.9	6.9	2.6	12.3	4.5	18.1	6.0
Some secondary school education	75.1	55.2	63.6	37.5	35.9	15.9	35.2	17.2
Completed secondary school education	*	0.7	10.2	43.1	21.2	38.1	17.8	39.2
Some university education	*	—	11.4	13.0	16.5	34.1	6.4	23.4
University degree	—	—	*	—	4.9	2.8	8.2	7.1
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	12.9	13.6	4.5	2.4	8.0	2.9	12.2	5.5
Completed elementary school education	3.9	26.6	6.7	2.7	9.8	3.7	15.3	5.4
Some secondary school education	81.8	58.5	57.3	31.0	37.7	18.3	38.5	20.5
Completed secondary school education	*	1.2	21.0	52.3	31.0	48.9	24.2	47.3
Some university education	*	0.1	10.4	11.5	9.8	25.4	5.6	19.1
University degree	*	—	*	—	3.7	0.8	4.2	2.2
	35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.
	per cent							
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	18.2	10.2	22.7	15.0	30.2	22.5	39.8	35.5
Completed elementary school education	21.0	9.5	23.2	14.8	27.5	22.6	26.9	26.8
Some secondary school education	32.7	19.9	28.9	20.3	21.4	17.9	16.7	12.6
Completed secondary school education	17.6	38.9	16.0	32.5	13.4	21.1	11.1	14.2
Some university education	4.9	17.0	4.6	14.2	3.8	12.6	2.8	9.1
University degree	5.6	4.5	4.6	3.2	3.7	3.3	2.7	1.8
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	19.3	11.2	24.5	16.2	32.2	23.8	43.9	38.3
Completed elementary school education	22.2	10.7	23.8	15.4	27.6	23.6	26.2	27.5
Some secondary school education	31.0	19.2	27.4	20.4	20.6	17.6	15.0	10.9
Completed secondary school education	14.5	32.8	14.0	29.1	11.0	18.1	8.3	12.6
Some university education	5.2	18.9	4.3	14.7	3.7	11.9	2.8	8.3
University degree	7.8	7.1	6.0	4.2	4.9	4.0	3.8	2.4
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	17.2	9.1	20.9	13.9	28.2	20.4	36.1	33.3
Completed elementary school education	19.8	8.4	22.7	14.3	27.2	21.6	27.5	26.3
Some secondary school education	34.3	20.5	30.3	20.2	22.2	18.3	18.2	13.9
Completed secondary school education	20.7	44.7	17.9	35.7	15.8	23.9	13.6	15.5
Some university education	4.7	15.1	5.0	13.7	4.0	13.2	2.9	9.7
University degree	3.3	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.3

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.
 — Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: Current Population Reports, — "Population Characteristics", Series P. 20, No 158, P. 7, Table 1, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

D. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1967

Following the Labour Force Survey of January 1966, another Survey of educational attainment in Canada was conducted in February 1967. The data obtained from that Survey are presented below. Both the numerical and percentage distributions are shown.

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Table

D1. Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Level of Education and Sex, Canada, February, 1967.

D2. Percentage Distribution of Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Level of Education and Sex, Canada, February, 1967.

TABLE D1. Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Level of Education and Sex, Canada, February, 1967

Sex and level of education	Age								
	Total	14-19	20-24	25 and over	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
estimates in thousands									
Both sexes	13,717	2,271	1,489	9,957	2,413	2,499	2,084	1,500	1,461
Some elementary school education or less	2,552	259	116	2,178	293	411	433	463	578
Completed elementary school education	2,507	152	166	2,188	395	534	462	384	414
Some secondary school education	4,912	1,536	525	2,851	861	805	618	335	232
Completed secondary school education	2,452	204	436	1,811	557	494	390	209	161
Some university education	745	119	189	437	149	112	87	52	36
University degree	549	*	56	492	158	143	94	57	40
Male	6,798	1,153	743	4,902	1,195	1,238	1,034	751	684
Some elementary school education or less	1,359	151	66	1,142	154	217	224	246	301
Completed elementary school education	1,268	79	87	1,102	208	277	237	196	184
Some secondary school education	2,395	784	266	1,345	418	376	296	158	98
Completed secondary school education	998	77	175	745	226	206	165	89	60
Some university education	412	62	121	229	83	60	45	25	16
University degree	366	*	28	338	106	102	66	38	25
Female	6,919	1,118	746	5,055	1,218	1,261	1,050	749	777
Some elementary school education or less	1,194	108	50	1,036	139	194	208	217	277
Completed elementary school education	1,239	74	79	1,086	187	257	224	188	229
Some secondary school education	2,517	752	260	1,505	443	429	322	178	135
Completed secondary school education	1,454	127	261	1,066	332	288	225	120	101
Some university education	333	56	68	208	65	52	43	27	21
University degree	183	*	28	155	52	41	28	19	14

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE D 2. Percentage Distribution of Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Level of Education and Sex, Canada, February, 1967

Sex and level of education	Age				
	Total	14 - 19	20 - 24	25 and over	
	per cent				
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	18.6	11.4	7.8	21.9	
Completed elementary school education	18.3	6.7	11.1	22.0	
Some secondary school education	35.8	67.7	35.3	28.6	
Completed secondary school education	17.9	9.0	29.3	18.2	
Some university education	5.4	5.2	12.7	4.4	
University degree	4.0	*	3.8	4.9	
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	20.0	13.1	8.9	23.3	
Completed elementary school education	18.7	6.8	11.7	22.5	
Some secondary school education	35.2	68.0	35.8	27.4	
Completed secondary school education	14.7	6.7	23.6	15.2	
Some university education	6.1	5.4	16.3	4.7	
University degree	5.3	*	3.7	6.9	
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	17.3	9.7	6.7	20.5	
Completed elementary school education	17.9	6.6	10.6	21.5	
Some secondary school education	36.4	67.3	34.8	29.8	
Completed secondary school education	21.0	11.4	35.0	21.1	
Some university education	4.8	5.0	9.2	4.1	
University degree	2.6	*	3.7	3.0	
	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over
	per cent				
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	12.1	16.4	20.8	30.8	39.6
Completed elementary school education	16.4	21.4	22.2	25.6	28.3
Some secondary school education	35.7	32.2	29.6	22.4	15.9
Completed secondary school education	23.1	19.8	18.7	13.9	11.0
Some university education	6.2	4.5	4.2	3.5	2.5
University degree	6.5	5.7	4.5	3.8	2.7
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	12.9	17.5	21.7	32.7	44.0
Completed elementary school education	17.4	22.4	22.9	26.1	27.0
Some secondary school education	35.0	30.3	28.7	21.0	14.3
Completed secondary school education	18.9	16.6	16.0	11.8	8.7
Some university education	7.0	4.9	4.3	3.3	2.3
University degree	8.8	8.3	6.4	5.1	3.7
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Some elementary school education or less	11.4	15.4	19.8	29.0	35.7
Completed elementary school education	15.4	20.4	21.4	25.1	29.5
Some secondary school education	36.3	34.0	30.6	23.7	17.3
Completed secondary school education	27.2	22.9	21.4	16.0	13.0
Some university education	5.4	4.1	4.1	3.6	2.7
University degree	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	1.8

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

E. TYPE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL COURSE ATTENDED, OCCUPATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1966

The Labour Force schedule of January 1966 included two questions regarding the nature of the high school (regular or academic, commercial or business, technical, vocational or occupational) in which the respondent was enrolled and the type of occupational or professional course (if any) taken by the respondent since September, 1965. The two questions read:

1. "What high school or secondary school course did this person take?"
2. "Since last September has this person taken any occupational or professional course at school, at work, or by correspondence?"

The data derived from these questions are presented below. It should be noted that columns may not add up to marginal totals due to rounding. Percentage distribution of the data are also provided.

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- E1. Population 20-64 Years of Age with no more than Secondary School Education, by Labour Force Status, Sex, Age and Nature of Secondary School Course, Canada, January, 1966.
- E2. Population 20-64 Years of Age by Sex, Level of Education and Occupational Course Taken, Canada, January, 1966.
- E3. Population by Age, Sex and Occupational Course Taken, Canada, January, 1966.
- E4. Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Occupational Course Taken, January, 1966.
- E5. Percentage Distribution of Population and Labour Force, by Age and Occupational Course Taken, Canada, January, 1966.

TABLE E1. Population 20-64 Years of Age with no more than Secondary School Education, by Labour Force Status, Sex, Age and Nature of Secondary School Course, Canada, January, 1966

Age and nature of course	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Labour force		Not in labour force	Total	Labour force		Not in labour force	Total	Labour force		Not in labour force
		Some secondary	Completed secondary			Some secondary	Completed secondary			Some secondary	Completed secondary	
estimates in thousands												
20-64 years	4,890	2,004	1,204	1,682	2,211	1,404	722	85	2,679	599	482	1,597
Regular	3,513	1,490	820	1,203	1,633	1,069	504	60	1,880	421	316	1,143
Commercial	721	198	207	316	162	69	87	*	559	129	120	311
Technical	382	200	135	47	305	186	107	12	77	14	28	35
Not stated	274	115	42	116	111	80	24	*	162	36	18	108
20-24 years	871	351	286	234	391	255	136	30	480	126	150	204
Regular	587	254	177	156	275	168	87	19	312	86	90	136
Commercial	157	41	66	51	33	10	21	*	124	30	45	49
Technical	72	33	30	10	57	31	20	*	16	*	10	*
Not stated	55	23	13	17	26	16	*	*	28	*	*	15
25-44 years	2,606	1,080	585	941	1,172	775	377	19	1,435	304	208	922
Regular	1,846	794	398	653	866	588	263	15	979	206	135	638
Commercial	401	108	91	202	73	34	38	*	328	74	53	202
Technical	220	119	77	25	178	110	65	*	43	*	11	23
Not stated	139	59	19	61	55	43	11	*	85	16	*	59
45-64 years	1,413	572	333	507	648	403	209	36	765	169	125	471
Regular	1,081	442	245	394	492	313	154	26	589	129	92	368
Commercial	163	49	50	63	56	24	28	*	107	25	22	60
Technical	89	49	29	12	70	45	22	*	19	*	*	*
Not stated	80	33	*	38	30	21	*	*	50	12	*	34

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE E 2. Population 20-64 Years of Age by Sex, Level of Education and Occupational Course Taken, Canada, January, 1966

Type of course	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Elementary ¹	Secondary ¹	University ¹	Total	Elementary ¹	Secondary ¹	University ¹	Total	Elementary ¹	Secondary ¹	University ¹
estimates in thousands												
20-64 years.....	9,688	3,713	4,890	1,085	4,808	1,955	2,211	642	4,880	1,757	2,679	443
At work.....	137	15	96	27	113	13	76	23	24	*	20	*
At school (part-time or evening).....	326	34	185	107	192	20	108	63	134	14	77	44
By correspondence.....	83	*	55	19	65	*	42	15	18	*	12	*
No course.....	8,995	3,576	4,498	920	4,336	1,854	1,950	532	4,659	1,721	2,548	389
Not stated.....	146	79	56	11	102	59	35	*	44	19	22	*

¹ In this table, "Elementary" refers to "completed elementary education or less", "Secondary", to "some or completed secondary education" and "University" to "some university education or degree".

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE E 3. Population by Age, Sex and Occupational Course Taken, Canada, January, 1966

Sex and age	Type of course					
	Totals	At work	At school (part-time or evening)	By correspondence	No course	Not stated
estimates in thousands						
Both sexes						
14-64 years.....	11,872	159	370	94	11,072	177
14-19 years.....	2,184	22	43	11	2,077	31
20-24 ".....	1,383	42	85	22	1,209	25
25-44 ".....	4,828	72	190	51	4,447	67
45-64 ".....	3,477	23	52	10	3,339	54
Male						
14-64 years.....	5,917	120	215	73	5,388	121
14-19 years.....	1,109	*	23	*	1,052	19
20-24 ".....	685	28	54	18	569	17
25-44 ".....	2,385	65	118	41	2,114	48
45-64 ".....	1,738	20	21	*	1,653	38
Female						
14-64 years.....	5,955	39	155	21	5,684	56
14-19 years.....	1,075	15	21	*	1,025	12
20-24 ".....	698	14	31	*	639	*
25-44 ".....	2,443	*	72	10	2,333	20
45-64 ".....	1,739	*	31	*	1,686	16

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE E4. Labour Force, by Age, Sex and Occupational Course Taken, January, 1966

Sex and age	Type of course					
	Totals	At work	At school (part-time or evening)	By correspondence	No course	Not stated
estimates in thousands						
Both sexes						
14-64 years	6,880	159	310	85	6,148	177
14-19 years	656	22	40	10	554	31
20-24 "	949	42	80	20	781	25
25-44 "	3,127	72	151	47	2,790	67
45-64 "	2,148	23	39	*	2,023	54
Male						
14-64 years	4,828	120	214	72	4,302	121
14-19 years	361	*	23	*	305	19
20-24 "	571	28	54	17	456	17
25-44 "	2,314	65	117	40	2,044	48
45-64 "	1,582	20	21	*	1,497	38
Female						
14-64 years	2,052	39	97	14	1,846	56
14-19 years	295	15	17	*	249	12
20-24 "	378	14	26	*	325	*
25-44 "	813	*	34	*	746	20
45-64 "	566	*	19	*	526	16

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE E5. Percentage Distribution of Population and Labour Force, by Age and Occupational Course Taken, Canada, January, 1966

Sex and age	Type of course					
	Total		At work		At school (part-time or evening)	
	Population	Labour force	Population	Labour force	Population	Labour force
per cent						
Both sexes						
14-64 years	100.0	100.0	1.3	2.3	3.1	4.5
14-19 years	100.0	100.0	1.0	3.3	2.0	6.1
20-24 "	100.0	100.0	3.1	4.5	6.1	8.5
25-44 "	100.0	100.0	1.5	2.3	3.9	4.8
45-64 "	100.0	100.0	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8
Male						
14-64 years	100.0	100.0	2.0	2.5	3.6	4.4
14-19 years	100.0	100.0	*	*	2.1	6.2
20-24 "	100.0	100.0	4.1	4.9	7.8	9.4
25-44 "	100.0	100.0	2.7	2.8	4.9	5.0
45-64 "	100.0	100.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Female						
14-64 years	100.0	100.0	0.7	1.9	2.6	4.7
14-19 years	100.0	100.0	1.4	5.0	1.9	5.9
20-24 "	100.0	100.0	2.1	3.8	4.4	7.0
25-44 "	100.0	100.0	*	*	3.0	4.2
45-64 "	100.0	100.0	*	*	1.8	3.3
By correspondence						
No course						
Not stated						
per cent						
Both sexes						
14-64 years	0.8	1.2	93.3	89.4	1.5	2.6
14-19 years	0.5	1.5	95.1	84.4	1.4	4.7
20-24 "	1.6	2.1	87.4	82.3	1.8	2.6
25-44 "	1.1	1.5	92.1	89.2	1.4	2.2
45-64 "	0.3	*	96.1	94.2	1.5	2.5
Male						
14-64 years	1.2	1.5	91.1	89.1	2.1	2.5
14-19 years	*	*	94.9	84.6	1.7	5.2
20-24 "	2.6	3.1	83.1	79.7	2.4	2.9
25-44 "	1.7	1.8	88.7	88.3	2.0	2.1
45-64 "	*	*	95.1	94.6	2.2	2.4
Female						
14-64 years	0.4	0.7	95.4	90.0	0.9	2.7
14-19 years	*	*	95.3	84.1	1.1	4.1
20-24 "	*	*	91.7	86.2	*	*
25-44 "	0.4	*	95.5	91.8	0.8	2.4
45-64 "	*	*	96.9	92.9	0.9	2.9

* Based on estimate of less than 10,000.

F. DETAILED TABLES

The following tables contain data related to the material discussed in this report. It should be noted that, due to rounding, columns may not add up to the totals in the tables. A list of the tables follows:

List of Detailed Tables

Table

- F 1. Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age and Level of Education, Canada and Regions, January, 1966.
- F 2. Labour Force, by Occupational Group and Sex, Canada, January, 1966.
- F 3. Labour Force, by Level of Education, Occupational Group and Sex, Canada, January, 1966.
- F 4. Population 20 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Highest Level of Education Attained and Residence in January 1966 in Relation to Province in which that Level was Attained, Canada.
- F 5. Population 20 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, Region in which that Level was Attained and Residence in January, 1966, Canada.
- F 6. Educational Attainment of Males 20-64 Years of Age, by Fathers' and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966.
- F 7. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Fathers' and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966.
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- F10. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Fathers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966.
- F11. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966.
- F12. Level of Education of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education of Father and Mother, January, 1966.
- F13. Educational Attainment of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over, by Fathers' Level of Education, Canada and Regions, January, 1966.
- F14. Educational Attainment of Respondents 14 Years of age and Over, by Mothers' Level of Education, Canada and Regions, January, 1966.

TABLE F 1. Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age and Level of Education, Canada and Regions, January, 1966

Age and level of education	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia
estimates in thousands						
14 years and over.....	13,305	1,279	3,852	4,683	2,227	1,264
Completed elementary school education or less	5,035	557	1,705	1,612	813	347
Some or completed secondary school education	6,984	625	1,785	2,630	1,188	757
Some university education or degree	1,286	97	362	441	226	160
14-19 years	2,184	256	673	710	363	184
Completed elementary school education or less	367	80	117	99	58	13
Some or completed secondary school education	1,696	163	502	590	284	158
Some university education or degree	121	13	54	21	21	13
20-24 years	1,382	148	457	439	221	118
Completed elementary school education or less	271	39	126	61	33	13
Some or completed secondary school education	871	90	258	301	144	78
Some university education or degree	240	19	73	77	44	27
25-44 years	4,827	399	1,442	1,753	784	450
Completed elementary school education or less	1,674	161	655	533	234	91
Some or completed secondary school education	2,606	202	635	1,021	457	291
Some university education or degree	547	36	152	199	93	68
45-64 years	3,477	326	948	1,255	598	349
Completed elementary school education or less	1,767	175	576	573	306	136
Some or completed secondary school education	1,413	130	304	568	238	173
Some university education or degree	297	21	68	114	54	40
65 years and over.....	1,433	149	332	526	261	164
Completed elementary school education or less	955	102	230	345	182	95
Some or completed secondary school education	398	40	87	150	64	57
Some university education or degree	80	*	15	31	15	12

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 2. Labour Force, by Occupational Group and Sex, Canada, January, 1966

Sex	Total ¹	"White collar" ²	"Blue collar" ²	Service and recreation	Transportation and communication	Primary ⁴ occupations
estimates in thousands						
Both sexes	7,079	2,981	2,231	814	410	643
Male	4,988	1,713	1,959	345	375	596
Female	2,091	1,268	272	469	35	47

¹ Total excludes an estimated 14,000 unemployed persons who have never worked.

² Includes persons in managerial, professional and technical, clerical and sales occupations.

³ Includes craftsmen, production process and related workers and labourers not elsewhere specified categories.

⁴ Includes farmers and farm workers, loggers and related workers, fishermen, trappers and hunters, miners, quarrymen and related workers.

TABLE F 3. Labour Force, by level of Education, Occupational Group and Sex, Canada, January, 1966

Level of education	Occupational group									
	"White collar" ¹		"Blue collar" ²		Service and recreation		Transportation and communication		Primary occupations ³	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
estimates in thousands										
Totals	1,713	1,269	1,959	272	346	469	375	35	596	47
Completed elementary school education or less	255	104	989	155	160	215	186	*	398	28
Some or completed secondary school education	961	930	925	115	175	246	179	29	187	18
Some university education or degree	497	235	46	*	11	*	*	*	10	*

¹ Includes persons in managerial, professional and technical, clerical and sales occupations.

² Includes craftsmen, production process and related workers and labourers not elsewhere specified categories.

³ Includes farmers and farm workers, loggers and related workers, fishermen, trappers and hunters, miners, quarrymen and related workers.

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 4. Population¹ 20 Years of Age and Over, by Age, Highest Level of Education Attained and Residence in January 1966 in Relation to Province in which that Level was Attained, Canada

Highest level of education attained and residence in January 1966 in relation to province in which that level was attained	Age				
	20 and over	20-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
	estimates in thousands				
All levels of education	10,974	1,379	4,801	3,424	1,370
Same province	7,635	1,147	3,335	2,385	767
Different province	1,217	101	567	409	140
Different country	1,855	82	789	557	427
Not stated	268	49	110	73	36
Elementary	4,521	267	1,648	1,714	892
Same province	3,154	218	1,186	1,229	520
Different province	401	17	144	164	77
Different country	934	31	308	309	286
Not stated	32	*	10	11	*
Secondary	5,288	871	2,606	1,413	398
Same province	3,745	736	1,821	978	210
Different province	628	63	331	186	47
Different country	723	37	371	197	117
Not stated	192	35	82	51	24
University	1,165	241	547	297	80
Same province	736	193	327	178	37
Different province	188	22	92	59	16
Different country	198	13	110	50	24
Not stated	44	12	18	10	*

¹ Excludes persons reporting "no schooling".

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 5. Population 20 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education, Region in which that Level was Attained and Residence in January, 1966, Canada

Level of education and region in which that level was attained	Residence in 1966					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia
	estimates in thousands					
Elementary:						
Atlantic	1,127	907	51	132	18	19
Quebec	2,767	12	2,593	132	15	15
Ontario	2,721	12	87	2,513	65	44
Prairie	1,723	*	18	114	1,332	255
British Columbia	480	*	*	18	24	434
Secondary:						
Atlantic	622	476	37	86	12	11
Quebec	1,331	*	1,234	71	*	10
Ontario	1,859	11	76	1,702	42	28
Prairie	1,092	*	15	76	853	144
British Columbia	398	*	*	17	20	357
University:						
Atlantic	89	64	*	13	*	*
Quebec	244	*	215	18	*	*
Ontario	315	*	21	270	12	10
Prairie	187	*	*	15	148	19
British Columbia	88	*	*	*	*	73

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 6. Educational Attainment of Males 20-64 Years of Age, by Fathers' and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966

Parent and parent's level of education	Males' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
	estimates in thousands			
Fathers	4,191	580	1,896	1,716
University	209	117	78	14
Secondary	799	229	487	82
Elementary	3,184	234	1,330	1,620
Mothers	4,200	579	1,902	1,718
University	121	65	46	10
Secondary	976	287	575	114
Elementary	3,102	227	1,281	1,594

TABLE F 7. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Fathers' and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966

Parent and parent's level of education	Females' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
	estimates in thousands			
Fathers	4,422	410	2,409	1,602
University	243	90	136	17
Secondary	918	150	674	95
Elementary	3,261	170	1,600	1,491
Mothers	4,444	411	2,425	1,607
University	133	66	60	*
Secondary	1,119	191	818	110
Elementary	3,191	154	1,547	1,490

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 8. Educational Attainment of Males 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Fathers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966

Age of males and fathers' level of education	Males' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
	estimates in thousands			
20-24 years	629	138	358	134
University	45	28	16	*
Secondary	209	66	131	12
Elementary	376	44	211	120
25-44 years	2,087	298	1,005	784
University	109	62	42	*
Secondary	393	110	246	38
Elementary	1,584	126	717	741
45-64 years	1,475	144	533	798
University	55	26	20	*
Secondary	196	53	111	33
Elementary	1,224	64	402	758

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 9. Educational Attainment of Males 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966

Age of males and mothers' level of education	Males' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
estimates in thousands				
20-24 years	631	138	359	134
University	31	21	*	*
Secondary	243	80	148	15
Elementary	357	38	201	118
25-44 years	2,094	298	1,011	786
University	62	31	25	*
Secondary	504	144	301	59
Elementary	1,529	123	685	721
45-64 years	1,474	143	532	799
University	28	13	12	*
Secondary	230	62	126	40
Elementary	1,217	68	395	756

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 10. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Fathers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966

Age of females and fathers' level of education	Females' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
estimates in thousands				
20-24 years	638	89	437	112
University	44	20	24	*
Secondary	198	40	147	10
Elementary	396	29	265	102
25-44 years	2,245	204	1,309	732
University	122	46	68	*
Secondary	488	74	366	48
Elementary	1,635	84	875	676
45-64 years	1,539	117	664	758
University	77	24	44	*
Secondary	232	36	161	36
Elementary	1,229	57	459	713

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 11. Educational Attainment of Females 20-64 Years of Age, by Age and Mothers' Level of Education, Canada, January, 1966

Age of females and mothers' level of education	Females' level of education			
	Total	University	Secondary	Elementary
estimates in thousands				
20-24 years	642	90	439	113
University	28	16	12	*
Secondary	247	49	185	13
Elementary	367	24	242	100
25-44 years	2,258	204	1,319	735
University	69	35	31	*
Secondary	602	90	454	58
Elementary	1,587	79	835	674
45-64 years	1,543	117	667	760
University	36	15	17	*
Secondary	270	52	180	39
Elementary	1,237	50	470	716

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 12. Level of Education of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over, by Level of Education of Father and Mother, January, 1966

Level of education of parents		Total	University ¹	Secondary ¹	Elementary ¹
Father	Mother				
estimates in thousands					
University	University.....	173	88	80	*
Secondary.....	Secondary.....	1,763	331	1,320	112
Elementary	Elementary.....	7,453	355	3,198	3,900
University	Secondary.....	386	138	231	17
Secondary.....	University.....	113	43	65	*
University.....	Elementary.....	114	20	73	21
Elementary	University.....	88	22	52	14
Secondary	Elementary.....	711	73	490	147
Elementary	Secondary.....	993	97	696	200

¹ In this table, "university" refers to "some university education or degree", "secondary", to "some or completed secondary school education" and "elementary", to "completed elementary school education or less".

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 13. Educational Attainment of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over, by Fathers' Level of Education, Canada and Regions, January, 1966

Region and fathers' level of education	Respondents' education			
	Total	University ¹	Secondary ¹	Elementary ¹
estimates in thousands				
Canada	11,884	1,176	6,256	4,451
University.....	685	249	390	46
Secondary.....	2,614	452	1,894	268
Elementary.....	8,585	475	3,972	4,138
Atlantic	1,142	88	555	499
University.....	38	14	21	*
Secondary.....	230	35	162	32
Elementary.....	875	39	372	464
Quebec	3,652	335	1,691	1,626
University.....	194	73	109	13
Secondary.....	631	125	423	83
Elementary.....	2,826	137	1,159	1,529
Ontario	4,142	407	2,349	1,386
University.....	254	92	147	15
Secondary.....	1,004	157	769	77
Elementary.....	2,884	158	1,433	1,294
Prairie	1,951	206	1,056	690
University.....	108	38	60	10
Secondary.....	438	73	314	51
Elementary.....	1,406	95	681	629
British Columbia	995	140	605	251
University.....	91	32	53	*
Secondary.....	311	62	225	24
Elementary.....	594	46	326	222

¹ See footnote ¹, Table F 12.

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

TABLE F 14. Educational Attainment of Respondents 14 Years of Age and Over, by Mothers' Level of Education, Canada and Regions, January, 1966

Region and mothers' level of education	Respondents' education			
	Total	University ¹	Secondary ¹	Elementary ¹
estimates in thousands				
Canada	11,927	1,177	6,287	4,462
University.....	384	156	204	24
Secondary.....	3,190	571	2,284	336
Elementary.....	8,353	450	3,799	4,103
Atlantic	1,149	89	559	501
University.....	37	14	20	*
Secondary.....	308	46	215	47
Elementary.....	804	29	323	451
Quebec	3,656	334	1,695	1,625
University.....	65	31	30	*
Secondary.....	762	160	500	102
Elementary.....	2,829	144	1,165	1,520
Ontario	4,155	408	2,359	1,388
University.....	135	57	71	*
Secondary.....	1,216	203	915	98
Elementary.....	2,804	148	1,372	1,283
Prairie	1,965	207	1,063	695
University.....	85	30	48	*
Secondary.....	545	93	390	62
Elementary.....	1,334	84	624	626
British Columbia	1,002	139	612	251
University.....	61	25	34	*
Secondary.....	359	69	264	27
Elementary.....	582	45	315	222

¹ See footnote ¹, Table F 12.

* Estimate of less than 10,000.

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