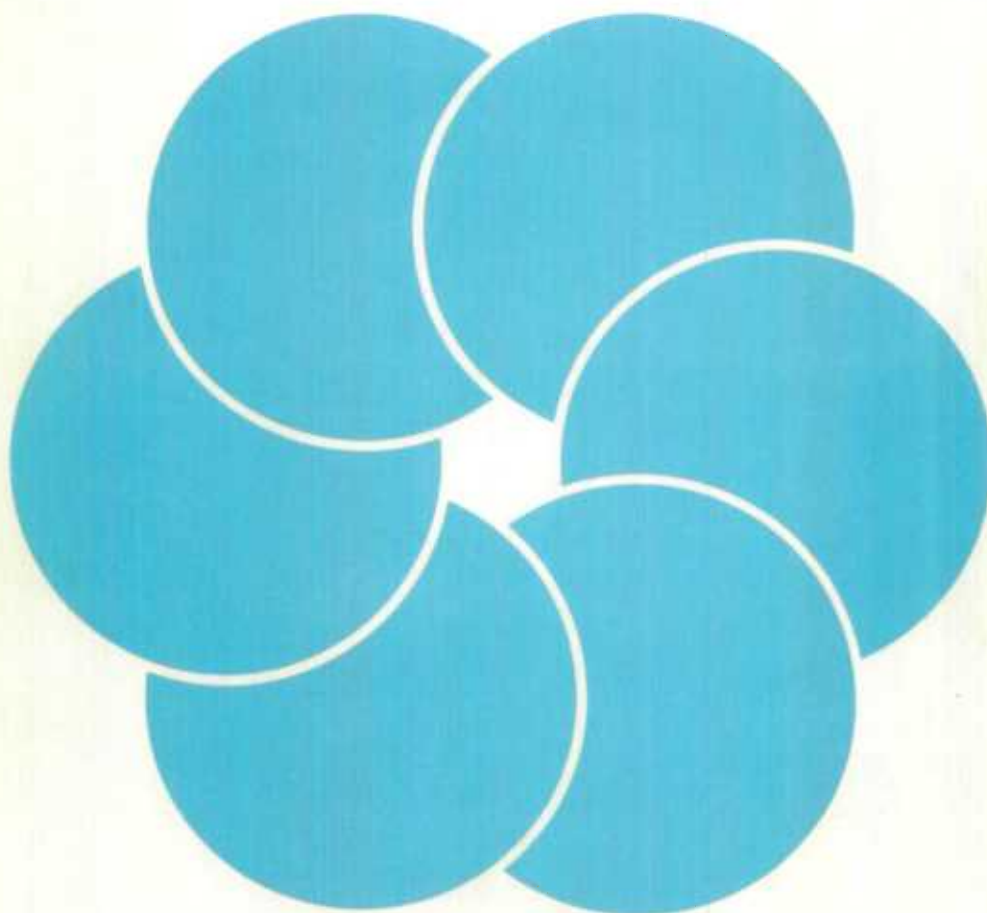




Family Incomes (Census Families) 1967



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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13-538

OCCASIONAL

Family Incomes
(Census Families)

1967

ERRATA

Page 18, Table 10, column 2

reads:

instead of:

26.5	20.1
26.9	20.0
8.3	8.1
6.2	6.0
4.6	5.5
4.8	5.8
4.8	5.9
5.5	9.6
4.8	7.3
3.5	5.2
1.7	2.3
1.3	2.4
1.2	1.8
100.0	100.0
664	664
2,325	2,959
1,436	2,149
2,437	2,437

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Consumer Finance Research Staff

FAMILY INCOMES (CENSUS FAMILIES)

1967

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Publications Dealing with INCOMES

Catalogue number	Title
13-503	Distribution of Non-farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1951 (Out of print) O., E.
13-504	Distribution of Non-farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1954, O., E.
13-508	Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-farm Families in Canada, 1955 (Out of print) O., E.
13-512	Distribution of Non-farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1957, O., E.
13-514	Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-farm Families in Canada, 1958, O., E.
13-517	Distribution of Non-farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1959, O., E.
13-521	Distribution of Non-farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1961, O., E.
13-525	Incomes, Assets and Indebtedness of Non-farm Families in Canada, 1963, O., E.
13-528	Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1965, O., E.
13-529	Incomes of Non-farm Families and Individuals in Canada, Selected Years 1951-65, O., E. and F.
13-534	Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967, O., E. and F.
13-535	Earnings and Work Experience of the 1967 Labour Force, O., E.
13-536	Statistics on Low Income in Canada, 1967, O., E.
13-538	Family Incomes (Census Families) 1967, O., E.
13-539	Comparative Income Distributions, 1965 and 1967, O., E.
13-542	Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1969 Preliminary Estimates, O., E.

O. — Occasional

E. — English

F. — French

In addition to the selected publications listed above, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes a wide range of statistical reports on Canadian economic and social affairs. A comprehensive catalogue of all current publications is available free on request from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa 3.

The Department of National Revenue publishes annually "Taxation Statistics, Part 1 - Individuals", which may be obtained from Information Canada, Ottawa, Price \$1.50.

PREFACE

This report presents income distributions of census families and persons not in families for the year 1967. It is one of a series of special reports prepared from the data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances in the spring of 1968. The main report, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967*, Catalogue 13-534, as well as other income reports for previous years based on sample surveys, contained estimates of family incomes on the basis of an "economic family" definition. The present report represents the first time that a supplementary report has been published where income data collected from individuals have been grouped into "census families". In recent years there has been a demand for income data on an alternate family definition that would exclude relatives other than the immediate family (husband, wife and unmarried children), and the census family definition meets this requirement.

The economic family will be retained as the main concept for the income series, but supplementary reports are planned containing income distributions of census families and persons not in families. This will integrate the data from the Surveys of Consumer Finances more closely with census data where the concept is widely used. It should be noted that data in the present report are not completely comparable with income data published in Volume IV, 1961 Census of Canada, because in the census persons living on farms were excluded from the 20% income sample.

The report was prepared by the Consumer Finance Research Staff of the Socio-Economic Statistics Branch.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Chief Statistician of Canada.

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SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed.
- ▮ preliminary figures.
- † revised figures.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents 1967 income distributions for census families and persons not in families. These data differ from those presented in the main report Catalogue 13-534 *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967* in that the family is defined differently. Instead of the broad family definition (economic family) that includes all relatives living in the same household, the census family is restricted to a husband and wife with or without children who have never married, or in single parent situation—a parent with one or more children who have never married. This narrower definition has been used since 1941 for compiling most Canadian census statistics on families. A review of the historical development of this definition has been prepared by the Census Division.¹

The income distributions in this report are the first statistics published for census families since the 1961 Census of Canada. The estimates were obtained by reworking the income data collected in the Survey of Consumer Finances taken in the spring of 1968.² It is planned to make a special report on census families a regular feature of the future publication program of survey results. A Survey of Consumer Finances was taken in the spring of 1970 and from it a similar report will be published containing income data for 1969. Extensive data on incomes of census families and persons not in families will become available from the 1971 Census of Canada covering the year 1970. Starting in the spring of 1972 Surveys of Consumer Finances will be taken annually and supplementary income reports for census families will be published for 1971 and future years.

Computer technology makes it relatively easy to compile income data for different family groupings as long as the data are collected from all individuals in a household and the relationship of individuals to each other is fully specified. In recognition of the fact that for different purposes other groupings of individuals may be more appropriate Surveys of Consumer Finance data will in the future be made available for units other than the economic families. Census family income data will be published regularly in the future and also distributions of household incomes will be available

every second year.³ Should the demand arise, other variations of family unit definitions will also be considered in the future. However, the original reasons for choosing the economic family as the standard definition of grouping income data seem still valid. The definition is simple to define operationally and economic families are in most cases identical with "spending units"—a definition used in budget studies which investigate patterns of family expenditure. It is also the most useful definition for international comparisons; in the United States income data are published on an economic family basis,⁴ and it also approximates the widely used European concept of "household".

Although the number of families is much the same using either the economic or census family definition, the number of persons not in families differs substantially: it was estimated from the survey that in 1967 there were 1.5 million individuals who lived alone or in households where they were unrelated to anybody else compared to 2 million persons who were not part of a census family. The implications of this on the income distributions are discussed in the following text.

Tables 1 to 6 and 8 present the distributions of census families by various socio-economic characteristics and income size groups. Table 7 shows the composition of family incomes by income size group. The income measured consists of total money income receipts from the following sources: wages and salaries (before deductions for taxes, pensions, etc.), net unincorporated business income (including net income from farming and independent professional practice), investment income, transfer payments (such as family allowances, old age pensions), and miscellaneous income (retirement pensions, alimony, etc.).

Tables 9 to 15 deal with persons not in census families and contain estimates of them by income size group and such characteristics as place of residence, age, sex, major source of income.

A detailed description of methods used in data collection, processing and estimation can be found in Catalogue 13-534 *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967*. The same methodology underlies the estimates in the current report except for different rules followed when grouping individuals into family units.

¹ DBS, Population and Housing Research Memorandum, Herve Gauthier, *The Census Definition of Family: 1871-1971* (PH-Fam-1, May 1971) mimeo. For details of this definition see Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 2.1-13, (Catalogue 93-522) *Introductory Report to Volume II* (Part 1).

² See page 2 for a list of available reports based on the same survey. In addition three more special reports are in preparation; see p. 9 Catalogue 13-534 for a full list of planned publications.

³ See Catalogue 13-540 *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1968* (forthcoming).

⁴ See Consumer Income Series P-60 as well as other income reports published from the Current Population Survey or U.S. Census.

COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC AND CENSUS FAMILIES

The following discussion is presented as background to users of the income statistics in the present report. The emphasis will be on the changes that occur when the population is grouped according to the census family definition rules rather than those of the economic family. This seemed appropriate because traditionally all income data produced from Surveys of Consumer Finances have been published on the economic family definition and the only series of statistics dealing with total income of census families that exist in Canada are those published from the 1961 Census. These data were limited to the population not residing on farms and historical income comparisons cannot be made with the current report without taking into account this difference in coverage. This problem only affects the comparability of income data and not the more general statistics of numbers and family size that have been used in the following text.

The current report is the first in a series; it is planned to publish subsidiary reports featuring income data of census families on a regular basis from future Surveys of Consumer Finance. The economic family will, however, remain the main concept and data from past surveys and special purpose data¹ from future surveys will not be available on the census family definition. For this reason it seems advisable to discuss the difference of the two family definitions in some depth and outline the implication that the change from the economic to the census family definition has for income data.

Definitional Differences

A **census family**, sometimes also referred to as "immediate family" or "nuclear family", consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never married) or a parent with one or more children never married, living together in the same dwelling. It should be noted that unmarried children regardless of age living in the same household with their parent(s) are considered part of the family, i.e., the census family includes adult children as long as they are not married, separated or divorced.

An **economic family** is a group of two or more persons living together and related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption.

Under either definition part of the population is excluded and the census refers to them as **persons not in families**. Individuals who live alone or as lodgers, roomers or employees in households where they are not related to anybody else do not belong

into economic families and have been labelled **unattached individuals**.²

The economic family is a broader definition as it includes all relatives who may be living in the same household. For example, parents living with their married son and his wife would be considered as part of the economic family, whereas in census terms both couples are counted as separate families; one economic family of size four becomes two census families of two persons each. In many cases related individuals, like elderly widowed parents, are absorbed into the economic family, whereas according to the census definition, they are persons not in families. The census defines a household that contains two or more related individuals such as sisters or brothers as a non-family household consisting of persons not in families. According to the economic family definition these individuals would form a family.

In summary, transforming economic family data to a census family basis, economic families can split up into:

- (i) two or more census families,
- (ii) one or more census families with one or more persons not in families present,
- (iii) a group of persons not in families.

Of course, in the great majority of cases, no change is involved, as most households contain only an immediate family which under either definition is one unit.

Number of Families and Persons Not in Families

Theoretically speaking, the number of census families may be equal to the number of economic families or it may be greater or smaller than it. Change (i) increases the number of census families over economic families. Change (ii) may be neutral or increase the number of census families, whereas change (iii) decreases these numbers in respect to economic families.

In fact, in Canada, over the last few decades the number of census families has been consistently somewhat higher than the number of economic families. This relationship holds nationally but not necessarily for all provinces or other aggregations of households. For example, according to the 1961 Census³ in Saskatchewan and in the census metropolitan areas in New Brunswick and British Columbia, the number of economic families was equal or slightly greater than the number of census families. The number of units defined either way differ only marginally because as mentioned

¹ The terminology in respect to families and unattached individuals in the context of the economic family definition is identical with the U.S. Bureau of the Census usage of the terms.

² See DBS, Catalogue 98-524, *Population Sample, Economic Families*, p. 6.

³ E.g., quintile and constant dollar income distribution data, data on low income families, etc.

above the difference in definition does not affect many households. In 1956, the ratio of census families to economic families was 1.02* and in 1961, 1.01.*

As far as family size is concerned, the above quoted census sources show that, as expected, economic families are somewhat larger than census families—averaging 4.0 persons per family against 3.8 or 3.9.

Regardless of what happens to the number of families when a different definition is applied, the number of persons not in census families can only be higher than the number of unattached individuals by the economic family definition. According to census sources, approximately 91% of the total population belonged into economic families compared to only 88% belonging into census families. In 1961, there were over 2 million persons not in census families and only 1.5 million unattached individuals. Obviously, the family definition that is

* See Census of Canada, 1956, *Characteristics of Economic Families*, (DBS, 1959).

* DBS, Catalogue 98-524.

applied makes a very substantial difference for this part of the population and the implications of counting another half a million of persons as independent units although they are living in households with relatives has a great impact on the income distributions.

Against this historical background the data in the present report should be viewed with some caution. The data were obtained from a small national sample of private households and the estimates are subject to sampling and other errors. The coverage of the survey also differs somewhat from the census—Yukon and the Northwest Territories are excluded as well as persons residing in institutions and family units whose major source of income during 1967 came from military pay and allowances.¹⁰

¹⁰ For these reasons no historical trends can be computed from the three sets of observations discussed here—Census 1956, Census 1961 and Survey of Consumer Finances 1968. It is, however, tempting to speculate that the trend is for the numbers to move closer together which would not be at odds with living preferences in the 1950's and 1960's—that an immediate family prefers to live in a separate household by itself.

Table A. Estimated Number of Families, Survey of Consumer Finances, 1968

	Economic families ¹	Census families ²	$\frac{\text{Census}}{\text{Economic}} \times 100$
	'000		
Newfoundland	92	97	105.4
Prince Edward Island	22	23	104.5
Nova Scotia.....	154	157	101.9
New Brunswick.....	123	125	101.6
Quebec.....	1,245	1,262	101.4
Ontario.....	1,661	1,670	100.5
Manitoba	218	217	99.5
Saskatchewan	219	218	99.5
Alberta.....	324	323	99.7
British Columbia	459	463	100.9
Canada	4,517	4,555	100.8

¹ DBS Catalogue 13-534, Table 2.

² Current report, Table 2.

Nationally, the difference in the number of families applying the two alternate definitions is less than 1%. Provincially, however, the ratio of census families to economic families varies from a high of 105.4 in Newfoundland to 99.5 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This pattern is similar to the relationships found in the 1961 Census data. These regional differences seem to be largely due to the different proportion of related families splitting off and forming additional census families (change (i) and (ii) described on p. 8). At this superficial level, it is difficult to say whether this variation

across regions is purely a reflection of preferences for living in an extended family situation (usually two generations) instead of only one immediate family per household, or whether some demographic differences are also at play. There seems to be far less regional variation in the proportion of economic families disappearing completely—all members becoming persons not in census families. (Change (iii) described on p. 8.) The situation found in the Prairies where the number of economic families exceeds the number of census families can be attributed to the unusually low number of related families

splitting off¹¹ that would have increased the number of census families rather than an unusually high proportion of economic families splitting into persons not in families.

As mentioned above the definitional difference is most effective in changing the size of the population not in families. According to survey estimates there were 514,000 persons who had to be classified as persons not in families based on the census family definition although they had been part of an economic family, i.e., they were living in households where they are related to at least one other household member. The ratio of persons not in families (census family definition) to unattached individuals (economic family definition) is 1.34.

Considering this large difference it is of some interest to examine the characteristics of people whose status changes. According to survey estimates, these 514,000 persons can be described by quoting the following statistics:

- 65.9% of them were women,
- 48.2% of them were 65 years or older,
- 64.7% of them had no earnings in 1967,
- 12.7% of them had no cash income in 1967.

Examining the income distribution for the group reinforces the impression that these individuals likely share accommodation with relatives because they are unable for financial or other reasons to live independently.

¹¹ Compared to the national average and based on the 1961 Census. See DBS Catalogue 98-524, Statement 1. Detailed data on how the conversion from one definition to the other affected families were not produced from the Survey of Consumer Finances and the explanations offered above are based on the assumptions that: (i) basic patterns have not drastically changed since 1961, (ii) the coverage differences between the Census and survey do not affect these basic patterns greatly.

TABLE B. Percentage Distribution of Persons not in Families Who Live With Relatives by Income Groups, 1967

Income group	Per cent
Under \$1,000	30.7
\$1,000 - \$1,499	26.1
1,500 - 1,999	6.2
2,000 - 2,499	6.1
2,500 - 2,999	6.2
3,000 - 3,499	4.2
3,500 - 3,999	4.7
4,000 - 4,999	6.5
5,000 - 5,999	5.1
6,000 - 6,999	3.1
7,000 and over	1.3
Total	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	514
Average income	\$ 1,437
Median income	\$ 1,370

These incomes are much lower than those of unattached individuals in the economic family series whose average income was \$3,257 and median income \$2,601 in 1967.¹²

Differences in Income

Family Incomes

As shown above the rules by which individuals are grouped into families do not make a great deal of difference—nationally the number of census families is only slightly higher than the number of economic families and families are only marginally smaller applying the census definition. Consequently, the income picture also changes very little. As expected, average income of census families at \$7,366 is somewhat lower than that of economic families (\$7,602), this is due to the splitting-off of related families and persons not in families who in the economic family series were part of the family. The remaining census families are smaller and have less income having lost members with income. This effect is further reinforced by the newly split-off families also being smaller and having less income. This is only marginally counteracted by the complete disappearance of 164,000 economic families that contained no parent-child relationship and whose members all become persons not in families. These families had an average income below the national average (\$6,752)¹³ and their disappearance must raise census family incomes somewhat.

On the whole Tables 1 to 9 in the current publication resemble closely in terms of income levels similar tables presented in Part I of the main report DBS Catalogue 13-534. Nationally, average income of economic families exceeds that of census families by 3.2%. Provincially (Table 2, both publications) the highest difference can be observed in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. For Ontario, the ratio of average incomes is 1.03; all provinces east of Ontario show differences of 4% and more, all provinces west of Ontario show differences below 3%. Although not in perfect harmony with the ratio of numbers (see Table A above) there obviously is some correlation between the excess of census families over economic families and a decrease in family income.

Although the income patterns in the two sets of tables are very similar, some subtle differences can be found. For example, if Table 4 in the current report is compared to Table 5 in the main report it becomes obvious that income distributions by family size are somewhat different on the two concepts. Economic families of a given size have always higher incomes than census families of the same size because some of them contain adult relatives with incomes of their own rather than just young children with parent or parents. Income composition of census families shown in Table 7 differs from that of economic families¹⁴ in that it contains less

¹² *Ibid.*, Table 31.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Table 17.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Table 19.

transfer payments—largely due to splitting-off of elderly relatives in receipt of old age pensions and counting them as persons not in families.

Incomes of Persons Not in Families

The discussion above about the large increase in the group of persons not in families as one

moves from the economic to census family definition and an examination of the group whose status changes implied that income distributions for this part of the population would look substantially different depending on the definition used.

TABLE C. Percentage Distribution of Persons not in Families¹ and Unattached Individuals² by Income Groups, 1967

Income group	Persons not in families ¹	Unattached individuals ²
	per cent	
Under \$1,000	20.1	16.4
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	20.0	17.9
1,500 - 1,999	8.1	8.7
2,000 - 2,499	6.0	5.9
2,500 - 2,999	5.5	5.4
3,000 - 3,499	5.8	6.4
3,500 - 3,999	5.9	6.3
4,000 - 4,999	9.6	10.7
5,000 - 5,999	7.3	8.1
6,000 - 6,999	5.2	5.9
7,000 - 7,999	2.3	2.9
8,000 - 9,999	2.4	3.1
10,000 and over	1.8	2.2
Totals	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000	
Average income	\$ 2,959	3,257
Median income	\$ 2,149	2,601

¹ Census family definition. From Table 12, current report.

² Economic family definition. From Table 21, DBS, Catalogue 13-534.

Clearly the income of persons not in families is substantially lower than that of unattached individuals. The additional half a million persons who live with relatives but are not counted as family members according to the census definition have especially low incomes and lower the average for the whole group by \$300 or nearly 10%.

Income Inequality

It is well known that income inequality is greater among individuals than among families. In a way the family unit serves as a redistributor of income.¹⁵ In case of census and economic families there is very definite evidence that relatives other than children join a family group at least partially for economic reasons. In these circumstances, the broader definition of the unit will redistribute income in such a way that there will be less income inequality.

Income inequality is usually measured by drawing Lorenz curves or calculating Gini ratio.

Perfect income equality, implying uniform incomes for all units, results in a Gini ratio of zero and a case of extreme inequality (one unit receiving all the income and the rest nothing) would yield a Gini ratio of 1.000.¹⁶ Gini ratios were calculated from Table D for census families and from unpublished sources for economic families:

	Census family concept	Economic family concept
Gini ratio for families3212	.3166
Gini ratio for persons not in families4492	.4768
Gini ratio for all units3963	.3724

Income inequality among economic families is lower than that of census families. The broader

¹⁵ See Jenny R. Podoluk, *Incomes of Canadians*, 1961 Census Monograph, Information Canada, 1968, pp. 271-274.

¹⁶ For a mathematical explanation see Morris G. Kendall, *Advanced Theory of Statistics* (New York: Hafner Publishing Co. 1943) Vol. 1, pp. 42-44. The approximate method described by James L. Morgan, "The Anatomy of the Income Distribution", *Review of Economics and Statistics XLIV* (Aug. 1962), Appendix was used for calculating the ratios here.

TABLE D. Percentage Distribution of Census Families and Persons not in Families and their Aggregate Income by Income Groups, 1967

Income group	Distribution of units			Distribution of aggregate income		
	All units	Families	Persons not in families	All units	Families	Persons not in families
	per cent					
Under \$1,000	7.7	2.2	20.1	0.5	--	3.2
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	7.2	1.6	20.0	1.5	0.3	8.4
1,500 - 1,999	4.3	2.6	8.1	1.2	0.6	4.6
2,000 - 2,499	4.2	3.4	6.0	1.6	1.0	4.5
2,500 - 2,999	4.7	4.3	5.5	2.1	1.6	5.1
3,000 - 3,499	4.4	3.8	5.8	2.4	1.6	6.4
3,500 - 3,999	4.7	4.1	5.9	2.9	2.1	7.4
4,000 - 4,499	4.6	4.5	4.8	3.3	2.6	6.9
4,500 - 4,999	4.6	4.6	4.8	3.7	2.9	7.7
5,000 - 5,499	5.3	5.6	4.6	4.6	4.0	8.0
5,500 - 5,999	4.8	5.7	2.7	4.5	4.4	5.3
6,000 - 6,499	5.1	6.0	3.3	5.3	5.1	7.0
6,500 - 6,999	4.4	5.5	1.9	4.9	5.1	4.4
7,000 - 7,999	7.9	10.4	2.3	9.9	10.7	5.8
8,000 - 9,999	11.2	15.1	2.4	16.6	18.3	7.1
10,000 - 14,999	10.9	15.2	1.3	21.4	24.4	4.8
15,000 and over	3.9	5.4	0.5	13.6	15.3	3.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	6,570	4,555	2,015	--	--	--
Average income \$	6,015	7,366	2,959	--	--	--
Median income \$	5,339	6,644	2,149	--	--	--
Sample size	34,558	19,225	9,322	--	--	--

definition of the family acts as a more effective redistributor of income than the narrower census family. The picture is reversed when persons not in families are examined; the income distribution of unattached individuals is more unequal than that of persons not in census families. It must be remembered that nearly half a million persons with low incomes are added to the latter distribution when one moves from the economic to the census family definition. Their effect is to lower the average income for the group but apparently also to equalize the distribution—persons not in census families have a more equal income distribution which is heavily concentrated at the lower end of the distribution.

The most relevant measure in the present context is the inequality of income for all units—considering that the status of a large group of people changes with the family definition. Income inequality is lower for economic families and unattached individuals combined than that of all units under the census definition. Ideally, some further refinements should have been introduced

such as a standardizing for different unit sizes; this could have been achieved by measuring income inequality per family member. However, accepting the above measure as a rough indicator, the case seems to be proven that the economic family is a more viable unit economically than the census family. Economists would prefer statistical units to be close approximations of the "decision-making unit". Designing rules for grouping individuals into such units would be operationally very difficult considering the multi-faceted nature of the decision-making process that goes on in a family. The spending unit used in family budget studies is a variant of the decision making unit although its rules of construction deal only with a limited number of dimensions that economists are interested in. The economic family is a clear and easy concept to enforce operationally and it differs from the spending unit only marginally. For this and for reasons of historical and international comparability the economic family will be retained as the main concept in the income distribution series, with the census family data being made available in special reports.

TABLE 1. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, Regions and Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Areas,¹ 1967

Income group	Metro- politan	Non-metropolitan				Metro- politan	Non-metropolitan				Metro- politan	Non-metropolitan				
		Total	Other cities	Small urban	Rural		Total	Other cities	Small urban	Rural		Total	Other cities	Small urban	Rural	
	Canada					Atlantic Provinces					Quebec					
		per cent														
Under \$1,000	1.5	3.4	2.1	2.0	4.6	1.7	4.1	2.8	4.1	4.5	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.8	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	2.2	7.2	3.5	5.1	9.8	4.5	9.2	4.8	5.3	11.6	2.3	7.3	3.8	4.7	9.9	
2,000 - 2,999	4.8	12.4	7.1	9.6	15.7	6.5	16.1	10.7	12.2	18.9	4.7	13.0	6.9	9.8	16.8	
3,000 - 3,499	2.9	5.1	3.8	3.8	6.4	4.2	7.6	5.2	5.3	8.9	3.2	5.2	3.8	3.7	6.6	
3,500 - 3,999	2.9	6.0	4.0	5.5	6.9	5.0	8.4	6.6	7.4	9.3	2.6	7.5	1.6	7.9	8.7	
4,000 - 4,499	3.6	5.9	5.0	5.8	6.3	5.2	7.2	4.8	6.9	8.1	4.5	7.6	9.2	8.1	6.9	
4,500 - 4,999	4.1	5.4	3.8	5.9	5.7	7.3	6.2	5.4	6.5	5.9	5.1	6.8	5.6	7.0	7.0	
5,000 - 5,499	5.2	6.1	5.6	6.6	8.0	6.7	6.6	8.0	8.7	5.7	5.7	6.3	4.4	7.0	6.3	
5,500 - 5,999	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.5	5.8	7.9	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.5	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.8	6.3	
6,000 - 6,499	5.9	6.1	5.7	7.5	5.4	6.5	6.0	7.4	7.4	5.2	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.3	
6,500 - 6,999	6.0	4.7	7.2	4.4	4.1	6.5	3.8	5.4	4.8	3.1	6.1	4.4	10.0	4.7	2.6	
7,000 - 7,999	11.7	8.5	12.6	9.5	6.6	10.8	6.0	8.1	6.4	5.2	11.5	7.8	15.9	7.6	5.9	
8,000 - 9,999	17.9	10.7	16.6	13.0	7.4	12.9	7.0	11.9	8.8	5.0	16.8	9.1	11.0	13.1	5.9	
10,000 - 14,999	18.7	9.7	15.1	11.4	7.0	10.9	5.2	11.3	7.0	2.7	16.0	7.3	12.0	7.8	5.8	
15,000 and over	7.1	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.0	0.6	7.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers '000	2,764	1,791	311	547	932	113	289	60	47	182	813	450	59	158	232	
Average income \$	8,279	5,957	7,070	6,546	5,239	6,714	4,932	6,248	5,440	4,366	7,955	5,613	6,591	6,054	5,063	
Median income \$	7,461	5,376	6,791	5,937	4,525	6,076	4,318	5,659	5,022	3,827	7,138	5,023	6,534	5,485	4,376	
Sample size	10,186	8,139	1,474	2,276	4,389	1,138	2,922	592	476	1,854	2,459	1,326	177	471	678	
		Ontario					Prairie Provinces					British Columbia				
		per cent														
Under \$1,000	1.5	3.5	2.5	1.6	5.2	1.1	4.5	2.9	2.0	6.3	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.4	3.4	
\$ 1,000 - 1,999	1.8	4.4	1.5	4.0	6.0	2.0	10.6	7.1	7.1	13.1	2.8	4.9	3.2	5.0	6.5	
2,000 - 2,999	3.8	9.8	5.0	7.8	13.0	4.5	14.1	7.5	11.6	16.6	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.1	11.0	
3,000 - 3,499	2.4	3.8	3.2	3.0	4.5	3.4	5.7	4.6	4.8	6.5	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.4	4.7	
3,500 - 3,999	2.7	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.4	2.7	5.5	3.4	3.5	7.0	3.6	4.2	4.3	5.2	3.3	
4,000 - 4,499	3.0	5.2	4.1	5.1	5.6	3.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	3.5	3.7	2.7	2.2	6.0	
4,500 - 4,999	3.1	4.4	3.2	4.7	4.6	4.1	5.5	3.2	6.1	5.5	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.9	4.6	
5,000 - 5,499	5.1	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.7	5.6	6.1	4.8	6.7	5.9	3.3	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.4	
5,500 - 5,999	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	4.2	6.3	5.6	3.9	5.2	3.7	5.6	6.1	
6,000 - 6,499	5.7	6.5	6.2	8.4	5.3	6.6	5.5	2.9	7.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	3.2	5.3	6.2	
6,500 - 6,999	5.9	5.5	7.6	4.9	5.1	5.6	4.0	6.1	3.2	4.1	5.9	6.2	6.4	4.6	7.3	
7,000 - 7,999	11.7	10.5	13.9	10.7	8.9	13.0	7.5	14.1	10.2	4.9	10.4	10.9	10.9	12.3	9.6	
8,000 - 9,999	18.1	12.8	18.4	12.4	10.9	19.7	10.0	18.5	13.0	6.8	20.1	16.3	22.6	18.2	8.9	
10,000 - 14,999	21.5	13.4	15.9	16.0	10.6	17.9	7.8	12.9	10.4	5.5	19.3	16.5	21.6	14.5	13.5	
15,000 and over	8.4	3.4	2.8	4.7	2.9	5.4	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.4	5.8	4.5	3.7	5.7	4.3	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers '000	1,179	491	97	156	237	384	373	33	128	212	275	188	62	58	68	
Average \$	8,806	6,730	7,370	7,278	6,108	8,035	5,492	6,892	6,254	4,815	7,962	7,260	7,954	7,450	6,466	
Median income \$	7,846	6,168	6,566	6,416	5,499	7,453	4,917	6,876	5,769	4,048	7,528	6,870	7,825	7,056	5,999	
Sample size	3,498	1,404	285	460	659	1,972	1,732	167	636	929	1,119	755	253	233	269	

¹ Centers with a population of 30,000 and over are classified as metropolitan areas and the rest of the country as non-metropolitan. The latter category is further subdivided into: (i) other cities (size 15,000-29,999), (ii) small urban (centers with population under 15,000), and (iii) rural.

TABLE 2. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and Provinces, 1967

Income group	Canada	Atlantic Provinces					Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces				British Columbia
		Regional total	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New-Brunswick			Regional total	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	
		per cent											
Under \$1,000.....	2.2	3.4	3.8	5.5	3.0	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	1.9	3.2	3.0	1.6
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999	4.2	7.9	10.3	7.5	6.9	7.2	4.1	2.6	6.3	4.2	7.7	6.6	3.6
2,000 - 2,999	7.7	13.3	15.2	26.6	12.0	11.3	7.7	5.6	9.2	9.5	11.6	7.4	8.5
3,000 - 3,499	3.8	6.6	6.8	11.0	6.2	6.2	3.9	2.8	4.6	4.2	3.6	5.4	3.5
3,500 - 3,999	4.1	7.5	6.8	8.5	7.7	7.5	4.5	3.1	4.1	4.3	5.4	3.0	3.8
4,000 - 4,499	4.5	6.6	6.4	5.7	7.1	6.4	5.6	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.6
4,500 - 4,999	4.6	6.5	5.7	6.6	7.2	6.3	5.7	3.5	4.8	5.7	5.5	3.7	3.5
5,000 - 5,499	5.6	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	5.2	3.9
5,500 - 5,999	5.7	6.2	5.5	4.8	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.9	4.8	6.0	4.4
6,000 - 6,499	6.0	6.2	6.5	4.3	5.6	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.9	6.4	5.3	4.7
6,500 - 6,999	5.5	4.6	4.4	2.0	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.3	4.6	6.0
7,000 - 7,999	10.4	7.3	6.8	3.9	7.9	7.6	10.2	11.4	10.3	9.9	9.6	11.0	10.6
8,000 - 9,999	15.1	8.7	8.5	3.4	9.3	9.0	14.1	16.6	14.9	13.7	14.5	15.9	18.6
10,000 - 14,999	15.2	6.8	6.4	3.6	6.4	8.1	12.9	19.1	12.9	14.3	9.2	14.5	18.2
15,000 and over	5.4	1.7	1.1	0.4	2.2	1.8	5.3	6.9	4.0	3.3	3.4	4.8	5.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	4,555	402	97	23	157	125	1,262	1,670	758	217	218	323	463
Average income	\$ 7,366	5,431	5,110	4,158	5,645	5,645	7,121	8,196	6,782	6,755	6,226	7,175	7,677
Median income	\$ 6,644	4,861	4,560	3,472	4,999	5,137	6,354	7,174	6,229	6,274	5,728	8,597	7,273
Sample size	18,325	4,060	939	204	1,632	1,285	3,785	4,902	3,704	1,084	985	1,635	1,874

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, Age and Sex of Head, 1967

Income group	All age groups	Age of head					
		24 and under ¹	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
per cent							
All families							
Under \$1,000	2.2	3.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.0
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,999	4.2	3.8	2.4	1.8	2.6	5.9	12.5
2,000- 2,999	7.7	7.0	4.2	4.3	4.8	7.3	26.8
3,000- 3,499	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.1	4.0	8.6
3,500- 3,999	4.1	5.2	3.8	3.7	3.1	4.6	6.0
4,000- 4,499	4.5	5.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	5.0	5.7
4,500- 4,999	4.6	6.8	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.8
5,000- 5,499	5.6	5.8	6.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.3
5,500- 5,999	5.7	8.1	6.3	6.2	4.8	5.6	3.6
6,000- 6,499	6.0	9.0	7.7	6.4	5.6	4.7	2.9
6,500- 6,999	5.5	7.6	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.7	3.1
7,000- 7,999	10.4	10.0	13.8	12.2	9.6	8.7	4.5
8,000- 9,999	15.1	15.6	17.9	18.2	15.8	13.4	4.6
10,000- 14,999	15.2	8.2	14.4	17.6	20.9	15.1	5.6
15,000 and over	5.4		2.2	5.8	9.3	7.9	3.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000 4,555	256	994	1,133	941	662	569
Average income	\$ 7,366	5,998	7,170	7,964	8,585	7,601	4,845
Median income	\$ 6,644	6,021	6,862	7,319	7,603	6,488	3,447
Sample size	18,325	1,053	3,974	4,434	3,798	2,684	2,382
Male head							
Under \$1,000	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.8	3.2
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,999	3.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	5.4	12.9
2,000- 2,999	7.2	6.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	7.1	26.1
3,000- 3,499	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.1	2.6	3.9	9.3
3,500- 3,999	3.9	5.2	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.2	6.1
4,000- 4,499	4.5	5.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	5.1	5.0
4,500- 4,999	4.6	7.1	5.0	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.8
5,000- 5,499	5.5	6.2	6.8	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.3
5,500- 5,999	5.7	8.6	6.5	6.3	4.8	5.7	3.6
6,000- 6,499	6.1	9.6	7.9	6.4	5.5	4.8	2.9
6,500- 6,999	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.3	5.2	4.8	3.1
7,000- 7,999	10.8	10.6	14.4	12.5	10.0	6.7	4.1
8,000- 9,999	15.7	16.6	18.7	19.0	16.2	13.8	4.1
10,000- 14,999	16.0	8.7	15.0	18.3	22.5	16.0	5.2
15,000 and over	5.6		2.3	6.0	10.0	8.2	3.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000 4,251	241	952	1,085	865	611	497
Average income	\$ 7,566	6,293	7,342	8,144	8,918	7,776	4,740
Median income	\$ 6,826	6,176	7,137	7,471	7,869	6,624	3,318
Sample size	17,142	995	3,798	4,237	3,495	2,498	2,119
Female head							
Under \$1,000	9.4		11.8	12.9	9.4	5.5	1.4
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,999	12.4		15.0	11.8	9.9	12.5	10.6
2,000- 2,999	15.7		22.9	15.4	13.5	10.2	17.6
3,000- 3,499	7.2		8.3	10.6	8.8	4.9	4.8
3,500- 3,999	6.9		9.0	9.6	5.2	9.3	4.8
4,000- 4,499	5.0		8.7	3.4	5.1	3.6	6.0
4,500- 4,999	5.2		9.6	3.3	4.5	7.2	3.8
5,000- 5,499	6.3		3.8	5.4	7.3	5.9	8.9
5,500- 5,999	4.5		3.5	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.2
6,000- 6,499	4.6		2.8	6.0	5.9	3.7	5.0
6,500- 6,999	4.7		2.4	6.5	4.4	4.1	6.5
7,000- 7,999	5.7		1.4	6.0	5.1	9.5	7.0
8,000- 9,999	6.5		—	2.2	10.9	9.5	7.9
10,000- 14,999	3.8		—	1.8	2.9	5.1	8.3
15,000 and over	1.9		0.7		1.9	3.4	3.2
Totals	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000 304		42	48	76	51	72
Average income	\$ 4,567		3,222	3,891	4,802	5,505	5,868
Median income	\$ 3,883		3,017	3,466	4,313	4,777	5,035
Sample size	1,183		176	197	303	186	263

¹ Complete data are not given for this classification because sample was not large enough to provide reliable estimates.

TABLE 4. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, by Size of Family and by Number of Children Under 16 Years, 1967

Income group	All families	Size of family (number of persons) ¹				Number of children					
		2	3	4	5 or more	None ²	1	2	3	4 or more	
per cent											
Under \$1,000	2.2	3.5	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	4.2	8.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	6.3	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.6	
2,000- 2,999	7.7	14.9	6.1	4.1	4.4	11.8	5.9	4.5	4.6	5.7	
3,000- 3,499	3.8	5.5	3.6	2.7	3.0	4.7	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.5	
3,500- 3,999	4.1	5.2	3.7	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	5.4	
4,000- 4,499	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.9	6.4	
4,500- 4,999	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.8	5.2	4.7	5.2	
5,000- 5,499	5.6	5.4	6.4	5.8	5.2	4.9	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.3	
5,500- 5,999	5.7	4.9	5.8	5.5	6.4	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.3	8.3	
6,000- 6,499	6.0	4.7	6.8	6.7	6.2	4.7	6.8	6.9	6.2	7.2	
6,500- 6,999	5.5	4.4	5.4	6.5	5.9	4.4	5.5	6.7	6.4	6.1	
7,000- 7,999	10.4	7.9	11.2	11.5	11.7	8.3	11.1	12.1	13.1	11.3	
8,000- 9,999	15.1	11.0	17.2	17.4	16.2	13.2	15.9	17.2	17.9	14.2	
10,000- 14,999	15.2	11.7	14.8	17.7	17.1	16.0	15.1	15.0	15.4	12.8	
15,000 and over	5.4	3.4	4.4	6.2	7.3	5.8	5.8	4.9	5.1	4.3	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers	'000	4,555	1,340	891	942	1,382	1,792	833	836	529	565
Average income	\$	7,366	6,165	7,349	8,008	8,105	7,152	7,504	7,569	7,702	7,226
Median income	\$	6,644	5,314	6,786	7,251	7,196	6,254	6,799	6,939	7,114	6,409
Sample size		18,325	5,401	3,544	3,699	5,681	7,172	3,344	3,308	2,135	2,366

¹ Size of family refers to the total number of persons in the family including both adults and children.
² All families without any children under 16 years of age.

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Presence of Earnings¹ in Family Income, 1967

Income group	Family income composition		
	No earnings	Only ² earnings	Earnings and other income
per cent			
Under \$1,000	12.1	1.6	1.1
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	20.8	2.3	3.2
2,000- 2,999	37.1	4.1	6.8
3,000- 3,499	10.2	2.9	3.7
3,500- 3,999	5.1	3.9	4.2
4,000- 4,499	4.5	4.5	4.4
4,500- 4,999	2.2	4.9	4.8
5,000- 5,499	2.4	6.1	5.6
5,500- 5,999	1.6	6.8	4.9
6,000- 6,499	0.5	7.2	5.4
6,500- 6,999	0.8	6.3	5.3
7,000- 7,999	0.8	12.2	9.9
8,000- 9,999	0.4	17.2	15.2
10,000- 14,999	0.9	16.0	17.0
15,000 and over	0.5	3.9	8.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	369	2,459	1,727
Average income	\$ 2,733	7,473	8,204
Median income	\$ 2,557	6,951	7,060
Sample size	1,604	9,676	7,045

¹ Earnings are defined as wages and salaries and/or net income from self-employment.
² Including families whose income contains some family or youth allowances besides earnings.

TABLE 6. Percentage Distribution of Families¹ by Income Groups, Family Characteristics and Combination of Income Recipients, 1967

Income group	Income recipient in							Total
	Husband-wife families				Single-parent families			
	Head only	Head and wife only	Head, wife and child(ren)	Other than head ²	Head only	Head and child(ren)	Other than head ²	
	per cent							
Under \$1,000	2.3	0.7	0.6		10.6	1.3		2.2
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,999	5.2	2.6	0.9		20.7	6.2		4.2
2,000- 2,999	7.6	9.4	2.5		20.3	11.7		7.7
3,000- 3,499	4.4	3.6	1.5		8.8	5.9		3.8
3,500- 3,999	5.0	3.4	1.9		7.6	6.5		4.1
4,000- 4,499	6.1	3.2	2.7		5.8	4.1		4.5
4,500- 4,999	6.1	3.4	2.6		4.9	6.3		4.6
5,000- 5,499	7.5	4.2	3.2		4.9	7.4		5.6
5,500- 5,999	7.3	4.5	4.1		3.2	6.5		5.7
6,000- 6,499	7.1	5.7	4.2		3.6	6.4		6.0
6,500- 6,999	6.0	5.1	5.2		2.2	6.4		5.5
7,000- 7,999	10.7	11.5	10.1		3.0	8.0		10.4
8,000- 9,999	11.8	19.7	19.0		2.6	11.5		15.1
10,000- 14,999	8.8	18.8	29.2		0.9	7.8		15.2
15,000 and over	3.9	4.1	12.3		1.1	4.0		5.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
Estimated numbers '000	1,957	1,386	829		142	190		4,555
Average income \$	6,610	7,698	9,825		3,485	6,212		7,385
Median income \$	5,896	7,364	9,104		2,903	5,545		6,614
Sample size	7,888	5,580	3,346		589	740		18,315

¹ Excluded from this table are 21,000 families who received no cash income in 1967.

² Because of an inadequate sample, income distributions are not shown for: 12,000 husband-wife families where the head received no cash income, 18,000 single-parent families where the head received no cash income.

TABLE 7. Percentage Composition of Income of Families by Income Groups, 1967

Income group	Wages and salaries	Net income from self-employment	Investment income	Transfer payments	Miscellaneous income	Total
	per cent					
Under \$1,000	}	33.2	0.2	6.3	55.4	100.0
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999		30.7	15.0	4.4	44.8	100.0
2,000 - 2,999		49.1	15.4	4.5	24.4	100.0
3,000 - 3,499		62.0	14.3	2.8	16.8	100.0
3,500 - 3,999		67.4	13.0	3.1	12.3	100.0
4,000 - 4,499		77.6	7.9	3.0	8.7	100.0
4,500 - 4,999		79.3	8.8	2.8	6.9	100.0
5,000 - 5,499		84.0	6.6	2.3	5.5	100.0
5,500 - 5,999		86.5	6.1	1.4	5.0	100.0
6,000 - 6,499		87.9	5.0	1.2	4.7	100.0
6,500 - 6,999		88.6	4.7	1.7	3.7	100.0
7,000 - 7,999		90.5	4.2	1.7	2.7	100.0
8,000 - 9,999		89.1	5.8	2.3	1.9	100.0
10,000 - 14,999		72.0	19.3	6.7	1.1	100.0
15,000 and over						
Totals	81.7	8.4	2.9	5.5	1.5	100.0

TABLE 8. Distribution of Families (number and per cent) by Income Groups and Major Source of Income, 1967

Income group	All families		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net income from self-employment		Other money income	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Under \$1,000	101 ¹	2.2	17	0.5	29	6.4	34	6.7
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999	191	4.2	51	1.4	37	8.2	103	20.1
2,000 - 2,999	355	7.7	113	3.2	62	13.9	180	35.2
3,000 - 3,499	173	3.8	90	2.5	30	6.8	53	10.3
3,500 - 3,999	187	4.1	123	3.4	30	6.8	34	6.6
4,000 - 4,499	205	4.5	149	4.2	31	6.8	25	5.0
4,500 - 4,999	209	4.6	175	4.9	18	4.1	16	3.2
5,000 - 5,499	255	5.6	216	6.0	23	5.2	16	3.0
5,500 - 5,999	258	5.7	230	6.4	18	4.0	10	1.9
6,000 - 6,499	272	6.0	250	7.0	18	4.0	4	0.9
6,500 - 6,999	249	5.5	230	6.4	13	3.0	6	1.1
7,000 - 7,999	475	10.4	443	12.4	25	5.5	7	1.4
8,000 - 9,999	686	15.1	652	18.2	29	6.4	7	1.4
10,000 - 14,999	692	15.2	642	18.0	41	9.2	9	1.8
15,000 and over	245	5.4	193	5.4	44	9.7	8	1.5
Totals	4,555	100.0	3,574	100.0	448	100.0	512	100.0
Average income	\$	7,366		8,059		6,721		3,403
Median income	\$	6,644		7,330		4,633		2,703
Sample size		18,325		14,384		1,617		2,244

¹ This figure includes 21,000 families who had no cash income in 1967.

TABLE 9. Percentage Distribution of Persons not in Families by Income Groups and by Provinces, 1967

Income group	Canada	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
	per cent											
Under \$1,000	20.1	26.3	21.9	19.2	21.1	25.0	17.0	22.4	16.0	18.5	18.9	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	20.0	38.3	37.9	30.9	23.9	18.8	18.4	18.0	20.2	21.1	19.0	
1,500- 1,999	8.1	10.3	11.2	7.8	11.7	6.1	7.6	10.5	7.4	8.4	11.4	
2,000- 2,499	6.0	5.1	4.5	9.1	7.8	6.0	5.3	7.9	8.1	6.3	4.5	
2,500- 2,999	5.5	3.5	4.6	4.8	7.9	5.5	5.1	5.6	6.0	5.3	6.7	
3,000- 3,499	5.8	1.4	6.4	6.6	5.6	6.0	5.3	4.9	8.7	6.9	6.1	
3,500- 3,999	5.9	4.1	1.7	4.3	7.4	7.0	5.5	5.4	7.8	5.2	5.4	
4,000- 4,999	9.6	3.7	4.6	7.7	7.8	8.7	11.8	9.0	9.2	10.6	6.7	
5,000- 5,999	7.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	2.6	6.8	9.2	6.8	6.8	6.2	7.0	
6,000- 6,999	5.2	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.9	4.6	6.5	5.6	2.7	4.9	7.2	
7,000- 7,999	2.3	0.5	2.7	0.8	0.9	2.3	2.9	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	
8,000- 9,999	2.4	1.1		2.3	0.8	2.0	2.9	1.5	1.6	3.0	2.8	
10,000 and over	1.8	0.1	1.6	0.7	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.4	1.7		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers	'000	2,015	39	13	80	55	530	714	111	97	150	226
Average income	\$	2,959	1,843	1,900	2,385	2,305	2,744	3,315	2,771	3,033	2,920	3,042
Median income	\$	2,149	1,308	1,370	1,497	2,213	2,007	2,666	1,956	2,394	2,158	2,077
Sample size		6,233	266	106	578	398	1,155	1,638	429	344	616	703

TABLE 12. Percentage Distribution of Persons not in Families by Income Groups, Age and Sex, 1967

Income group	All age groups	Age						
		24 and under	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
per cent								
All persons not in families								
Under \$1,000	20.1	25.9	8.1	15.3	19.1	27.6	18.8	
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	20.0	8.7	3.5	3.7	7.1	12.7	44.2	
1,500- 1,999	8.1	8.1	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.6	12.5	
2,000- 2,499	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.3	4.3	7.2	6.2	
2,500- 2,999	5.5	7.9	5.4	4.5	6.4	6.1	3.8	
3,000- 3,499	5.8	9.7	5.9	4.3	6.7	6.2	3.4	
3,500- 3,999	5.9	8.1	8.9	6.3	8.4	5.7	2.8	
4,000- 4,999	9.6	14.1	17.5	13.1	9.5	9.8	3.4	
5,000- 5,999	7.3	7.1	14.7	13.5	12.6	6.8	1.9	
6,000- 6,999	5.2	3.0	11.9	14.7	8.8	4.9	0.9	
7,000- 7,999	2.3	0.3	6.5	5.7	3.3	2.5	0.8	
8,000- 9,999	2.4	0.7	5.8	6.3	4.7	2.2	0.6	
10,000 and over	1.8	0.3	2.8	3.2	3.6	2.9	0.8	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers	'000	2,015	397	234	166	227	318	673
Average income	\$	2,959	2,600	4,598	4,477	3,844	3,018	1,902
Median income	\$	2,149	2,569	4,488	4,559	3,547	2,284	1,352
Sample size		6,233	1,125	600	439	654	992	2,423
Male								
Under \$1,000	14.5	17.9	7.0	12.2	13.9	21.1	14.4	
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	15.4	8.4	2.6	4.0	4.9	10.9	42.3	
1,500- 1,999	8.0	7.7	4.2	4.1	8.5	5.1	13.9	
2,000- 2,499	5.7	6.1	4.4	4.8	4.6	6.7	6.5	
2,500- 2,999	5.4	6.5	5.3	4.3	5.1	6.2	4.8	
3,000- 3,499	5.5	8.2	5.6	1.8	6.3	7.1	3.7	
3,500- 3,999	6.1	8.7	7.2	4.3	8.3	5.8	3.0	
4,000- 4,999	11.2	16.9	14.0	11.3	8.8	11.3	5.9	
5,000- 5,999	10.7	11.9	17.8	15.2	15.0	8.8	1.9	
6,000- 6,999	7.8	5.5	13.5	18.3	10.6	6.2	0.9	
7,000- 7,999	3.2	0.4	6.9	6.6	3.7	4.2	0.8	
8,000- 9,999	3.6	1.3	7.5	9.2	5.1	2.4	0.4	
10,000 and over	2.8	0.5	4.0	3.9	5.3	4.1	1.5	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers	'000	906	191	147	102	114	125	227
Average income	\$	3,605	3,124	4,960	4,941	4,309	3,621	2,172
Median income	\$	3,090	3,206	4,976	5,231	3,903	2,999	1,420
Sample size		2,420	455	339	243	295	340	748
Female								
Under \$1,000	24.6	33.3	9.9	20.2	24.3	31.8	21.0	
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	23.8	9.1	5.1	3.0	9.3	13.8	45.2	
1,500- 1,999	8.1	8.5	3.1	4.1	2.7	5.9	11.7	
2,000- 2,499	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.1	4.1	7.5	6.1	
2,500- 2,999	5.6	9.2	5.5	4.8	7.7	6.1	3.3	
3,000- 3,499	6.0	11.2	6.3	8.5	7.1	5.5	3.2	
3,500- 3,999	5.8	7.4	11.6	9.5	8.6	5.7	2.7	
4,000- 4,999	8.3	11.5	23.4	16.0	10.2	8.4	2.2	
5,000- 5,999	4.6	2.5	9.4	10.8	10.0	5.5	1.9	
6,000- 6,999	3.2	0.6	9.2	8.8	7.1	4.1	0.9	
7,000- 7,999	1.6	0.2	6.0	4.4	3.0	1.4	0.7	
8,000- 9,999	1.4	0.1	3.0	1.8	4.2	2.1	0.7	
10,000 and over	0.9	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.8	2.1	0.5	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers	'000	1,109	206	87	64	113	193	446
Average income	\$	2,431	2,114	3,986	3,732	3,377	2,627	1,764
Median income	\$	1,598	1,946	4,068	3,673	3,133	1,872	1,320
Sample size		3,813	670	261	196	359	652	1,675

TABLE 13. Percentage Distribution of Persons not in Families by Income Groups and by Presence of Earnings,¹ 1967

Income group	Income composition		
	No earnings	Only earnings	Earnings and other income
	per cent		
Under \$1,000	35.4	12.3	5.7
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	40.1	6.5	7.9
1,500- 1,999	10.2	5.9	8.3
2,000- 2,499	4.4	6.5	7.8
2,500- 2,999	2.9	7.6	6.5
3,000- 3,499	2.0	8.5	7.8
3,500- 3,999	1.6	9.0	8.3
4,000- 4,999	1.5	15.5	13.7
5,000- 5,999	0.6	12.4	10.1
6,000- 6,999	0.6	7.9	9.1
7,000- 7,999	0.3	3.3	4.3
8,000- 9,999	0.2	3.4	4.9
10,000 and over	0.4	1.2	5.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000 793	819	402
Average income	\$ 1,355	3,753	4,503
Median income	\$ 1,181	3,649	3,860
Sample size	2,827	2,262	1,144

¹ Earnings are defined as wages and salaries and/or net income from self-employment.

TABLE 14. Percentage Composition of Income of Persons not in Families by Income Groups, 1967

Income group	Wages and salaries	Net income from self-employment	Investment income	Transfer payments	Miscellaneous income	Total
	per cent					
Under \$1,000	28.8	0.8	6.0	60.2	4.1	100.0
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	15.5	2.1	4.1	74.5	3.7	100.0
1,500- 1,999	39.4	4.3	9.6	39.3	7.3	100.0
2,000- 2,499	57.2	5.6	11.1	16.7	9.4	100.0
2,500- 2,999	69.3	5.0	8.0	8.8	8.8	100.0
3,000- 3,499	77.1	4.3	6.3	8.2	4.2	100.0
3,500- 3,999	81.0	3.0	6.0	4.7	5.1	100.0
4,000- 4,999	87.5	2.3	4.8	2.0	3.4	100.0
5,000- 5,999	89.7	2.2	4.5	1.6	2.0	100.0
6,000- 6,999	90.0	1.9	4.2	1.3	2.6	100.0
7,000- 7,999	89.3	1.0	7.2	1.5	1.1	100.0
8,000- 9,999	90.8	2.3	4.8	0.5	1.6	100.0
10,000 and over	70.7	14.0	12.0	0.7	2.6	100.0
Totals	73.4	3.6	6.3	12.9	3.7	100.0

TABLE 15. Distribution of Persons not in Families (number and per cent) by Major Source of Income, 1967

Income group	All persons not in families		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net income from self-employment		Other money income	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Under \$1,000	405 ¹	20.1	104	9.4	16	23.2	166	22.8
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	403	20.0	63	5.8	8	11.6	332	45.7
1,500- 1,999	162	8.1	64	5.9	7	10.1	90	12.4
2,000- 2,499	120	6.0	71	6.5	7	10.1	42	5.8
2,500- 2,999	111	5.5	79	7.2	7	10.1	25	3.4
3,000- 3,499	117	5.8	93	8.5	5	7.3	19	2.6
3,500- 3,999	119	5.9	100	9.1	3	4.3	16	2.2
4,000- 4,999	194	9.6	174	15.7	5	7.3	16	2.2
5,000- 5,999	147	7.3	135	12.3	3	4.3	9	1.2
6,000- 6,999	106	5.2	99	8.9	2	2.9	5	0.7
7,000- 7,999	47	2.3	44	4.0	1	1.4	2	0.3
8,000- 9,999	48	2.4	46	4.2	1	1.4	1	0.1
10,000 and over	35	1.8	27	2.5	4	5.8	4	0.6
Totals	2,014	100.0	1,099	100.0	69	100.0	727	100.0
Average income	\$ 2,959		4,106		3,491		1,436	
Median income	\$ 2,149		3,867		2,371		1,207	
Sample size	6,233		3,030		201		2,605	

¹ This figure includes 119,000 persons with no income in 1967.

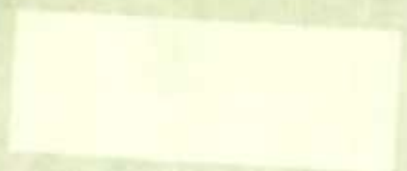
TABLE 16. Distribution of Families and Persons not in Families (number and per cent) by Income Groups and Major Source of Income, 1967

Income group	All families and persons not in families		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net income from self-employment		Other money income	
	'000	per cent	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Under \$1,000	507 ¹	7.7	122	2.6	45	8.7	200	16.1
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	476	7.2	82	1.8	22	4.3	372	30.0
1,500- 1,999	280	4.3	97	2.1	30	5.8	153	12.4
2,000- 2,499	277	4.2	116	2.5	43	8.3	118	9.5
2,500- 2,999	309	4.7	146	3.1	33	6.4	129	10.4
3,000- 3,499	290	4.4	183	3.9	36	7.0	71	5.7
3,500- 3,999	307	4.7	223	4.8	34	6.6	50	4.0
4,000- 4,499	302	4.6	235	5.0	34	6.6	33	2.7
4,500- 4,999	305	4.6	262	5.6	18	3.5	25	2.0
5,000- 5,499	348	5.3	301	6.4	26	5.0	21	1.7
5,500- 5,999	313	4.8	281	6.0	19	3.7	13	1.1
6,000- 6,499	338	5.1	311	6.7	19	3.7	8	0.7
6,500- 6,999	288	4.4	267	5.7	14	2.7	7	0.6
7,000- 7,999	522	7.9	488	10.4	25	4.8	10	0.8
8,000- 9,999	736	11.2	698	14.9	30	5.8	8	0.7
10,000- 14,999	717	10.9	663	14.2	43	8.3	11	0.9
15,000 and over	255	3.9	199	4.3	46	8.9	10	0.8
Totals	6,570	100.0	4,674	100.0	517	100.0	1,239	100.0
Average income		6,015		7,129		6,348		2,141
Median income		5,339		6,462		4,305		1,467
Family size		24,558		17,414		1,818		4,849

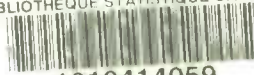
¹ This figure includes 140,000 units with no income during the year; the great majority of such units were persons not in families.

TABLE 17. Distribution of Aggregate Income of Families and Persons not in Families (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and Major Source of Income, 1967

Income group	All families and persons not in families		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net income from self-employment		Other money income	
	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%
Under \$1,000	188	0.5	64	0.2	- 28	- 0.9	152	5.1
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	597	1.5	102	0.3	27	0.8	468	15.8
1,500- 1,999	486	1.2	168	0.5	53	1.6	265	9.0
2,000- 2,499	625	1.6	262	0.8	97	3.0	266	9.0
2,500- 2,999	845	2.1	404	1.2	90	2.8	351	11.8
3,000- 3,499	938	2.4	593	1.8	115	3.6	230	7.8
3,500- 3,999	1,146	2.9	834	2.5	128	3.9	186	6.3
4,000- 4,499	1,284	3.3	997	3.0	146	4.5	141	4.8
4,500- 4,999	1,447	3.7	1,240	3.7	90	2.8	117	3.9
5,000- 5,499	1,821	4.6	1,575	4.7	137	4.2	109	3.7
5,500- 5,999	1,794	4.5	1,613	4.8	107	3.3	74	2.5
6,000- 6,499	2,107	5.3	1,940	5.8	117	3.6	50	1.7
6,500- 6,999	1,943	4.9	1,798	5.4	96	3.0	49	1.7
7,000- 7,999	3,900	9.9	3,641	10.9	188	5.8	71	2.4
8,000- 9,999	6,549	16.6	6,213	18.6	261	8.1	75	2.5
10,000- 14,999	8,473	21.4	7,829	23.5	515	15.9	129	4.4
15,000 and over	5,374	13.6	4,042	12.1	1,104	34.1	228	7.7
Totals	39,517	100.0	33,315	100.0	3,241	100.0	2,961	100.0



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