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DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FARM INCOMES IN CANADA BY SIZE

1959

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Central Research and Development Staff

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Central Research and Development Staff

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FARM INCOMES
IN CANADA BY SIZE
1959

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PREFACE

This report is the sixth in a series of reports on the distribution of non-farm incomes in Canada. The results are based mainly upon a sample survey of approximately 8,700 families and unattached individuals conducted for the Central Research and Development Staff by the Special Surveys Division, in March and April 1960. Estimates for earlier years were based upon similar surveys. For convenient reference information on the previous reports is provided on the opposite page of this publication.

The next survey is scheduled to take place in the early part of 1962; the results will be released in the latter half of 1963. In addition, the 1961 Census of Canada collected income data from a sample of one-fifth of all non-farm households in Canada. Income statistics from the census will be released during 1963 and 1964 as they become available; these will provide more detailed information than can be tabulated from the sample survey. The census will provide income estimates for individual provinces and cities as well as other cross-classifications such as income by occupation, by industry and by schooling.

This report was prepared in the Central Research and Development Staff by Miss J.R. Podoluk and Mrs. G. Oja.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

SYMBOL

The interpretation of the symbol used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

-- sample too small to provide an estimate.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents estimates of the non-farm income distribution for the year 1959. It is the sixth in the series of reports published periodically by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on incomes and other aspects of consumer finances. The first report issued, D.B.S. Publication 13-503 *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size 1951*, contained estimates of the income distribution of non-farm families and unattached individuals as well as estimates of all non-farm individual incomes. The reports for 1951, 1954 and 1957 were similar in scope to the present report; the reports for 1955 and 1958, in addition to income statistics, contained data on the distribution of selected asset holdings and consumer indebtedness.¹

The estimates in the present report, as in the earlier reports, are based primarily upon survey data obtained from a sample of non-farm households. The first section of the report contains two series of income estimates—income size distribution of non-farm families and unattached individuals and the distribution of non-farm individual incomes. Families and individuals whose income largely originates in net income from farming or military pay are excluded.

Approximately 8,600 families and individuals supplied complete data on their sources of income in a sample survey conducted in March and April, 1960. The estimates contained in Tables 1, 2, 19, 20 and 21 are based upon the survey results with some further adjustments from income tax statistics for the year 1959, as collected by the Department of National Revenue.² All other tables in the report are derived from the survey results with no further adjustments.

The estimates in Tables 1 to 18 present data on the incomes of families and unattached individuals by size of income and other characteristics such as age of head, size of family, tenure, and so forth. Some tables are for families and unattached individuals combined, while other tables are restricted to families only, as for many purposes statistics for families only are wanted separately. A **family** in these estimates is defined as consisting of two or more persons living in the same household and related by blood, marriage, or adoption. **Unattached individuals** are persons living by themselves or rooming in a household where they are not related to other household members.

Tables 19 to 31 contain estimates of individual incomes by size cross-classified by other characteristics such as sex and age. In this series of tables individuals are all persons aged 14 and over who received income in 1959, and whose major source of income is other than net income from farming or military pay and allowances. Table 27 provides some indication of the relationship of the individual income series to the family income distribution. Many individuals with income are not heads of family units but rather subsidiary contributors to family income.

The concepts underlying the estimates are similar to those in the earlier surveys. The definition of the family unit has been described above. The incomes measured are the total money income receipts from the following sources: wages and salaries (before deductions for taxes, pensions, etc.), net unincorporated business income (net income from self-employment or independent professional practice), investment income (bond interest, dividends, etc.), transfer payments (such as family allowances and old age pensions), and miscellaneous income (retirement pensions, alimony, etc.). The income estimates refer to the total money income receipts for the calendar year 1959.

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windfall income counts
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temp. loan income as problem here.

This income concept is not identical with the concept of personal income as measured in the National Accounts. The latter measures the income received by the personal sector of the economy and, although households (and families) are the most important part of the personal sector, they do not comprise the whole sector. In general, the income concepts of the estimates in this report are similar to the money income components of personal income received by non-farm households.

The present estimates also have a less comprehensive coverage than the personal income series by excluding some segments of the population, such as the institutional population, military personnel and farm population. The relationship between the survey estimates and the National Accounts is discussed more fully in Appendix II, page 63.

It should be noted, too, that the estimates are for total money income receipts during the year, not all receipts of money. The estimates exclude amounts received from inheritances, bequests, capital gains or cash from the sale of investments or property, income tax or pension fund refunds or gambling gains.

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OK

¹ Full references to these publications are listed at the beginning of the present report. See page 2.

² Published annually in *Taxation Statistics*, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

A new feature of this report is an analysis of automobile ownership by income and other family characteristics as well as data on the characteristics of automobiles owned. Questions on automobile ownership were included in the survey to obtain data for use in the construction of the Consumer Price Index. Although some families did not provide information on automobiles owned, approximately 8,000 families and unattached individuals completed the questionnaire. The main findings being of general interest are presented in tables 32 to 45, Section II.

In preparing the estimates for the present report, some changes were made in the methods of estimating the income distributions shown in Tables 1, 2, 19 and 20. Since these changes affected comparability with estimates for 1957 and 1958, published in previous reports,³ the estimates for these years were revised to a similar basis. These revised estimates are contained in Appendix I.

³ D.B.S. Publication No. 13-512, *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1957* and No. 13-514 *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1958*.

SECTION I

Income Distribution by Size, 1959

Reliability of Estimates

The income estimates for families and unattached individuals are based upon income data collected from approximately 8,600 families and unattached individuals; the income estimates for all individuals are based upon incomes reported by approximately 13,500 individuals. The sample sizes are larger than in previous surveys.

Estimates based on a sample are subject to a number of types of error. There are three main categories of error: sampling error, errors arising from non-response and response errors. The sampling error is the error which arises because every one in the population under study was not included in the sample. The second type of error arises because a family or individual selected in the sample was not interviewed. This may introduce a bias because the characteristics of those who were not contacted or who were unwilling to supply the information may differ from the characteristics of those replying. A study of the characteristics of families and individuals not replying shows that higher refusal and non-response rates occur among renting than home owning families, among families headed by self-employed persons, and among families whose heads are in the older age groups. Unattached individuals also had higher non-response and refusal rates. Some of these characteristics are associated with higher incomes, but others are not; on balance, no conclusive evidence exists that non-response introduces a serious bias into the estimates.

Response errors result from omissions in reporting specific types of income receipts or from inaccurate reporting of items. Errors of this type

are not at present susceptible to statistical measurement, but are usually present, to some degree, in surveys such as the present one. For example, it is known that some types of income, such as investment income, are less accurately reported than other types of income such as wages and salaries. This may result from a lack of records, recall problems or deliberate concealment on the part of the respondent. The personal income estimates of the National Accounts provide a check on the aggregate income as estimated from the survey and allow some assessment as to the coverage of the survey estimates. Some further comments on this may be found in the Appendix II.

Sampling Error

The sample was selected from within the labour force sampling framework which uses a stratified clustered sampling scheme. Sampling errors from such a complex sampling scheme are difficult to derive and are higher than the sampling errors of simple random samples of the same size. For many labour force characteristics the error may be twice as high for a stratified cluster sample as for a simple random sample. No similar calculations have been made for the income data, but the similarity of method makes it likely that the same magnitude of sampling error applies.

The following table indicates the approximate sampling variability of certain percentages when related to samples of different size where the sample is selected by simple random method. For percentage figures the chances are 95 out of 100 that a range equal to the estimated percentage plus or minus the sampling error contains the true value of the variable being estimated.

Approximate Sampling Errors of Percentages, Plus or Minus¹

(Expressed in percentage points)

Estimated percentage given by a simple random sample	Sample size (Number of cases)						
	200	500	1,000	2,000	5,000	7,500	10,000
2 or 98			0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
5 or 95	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
10 or 90	4.4	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6
25 or 75	6.2	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.9
50	7.0	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.0

¹ This table is derived from the formula $2 \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$ where p = percentage given by the sample, q = 100 - p, and n = sample size.

To assist in calculating the sampling error, the composition of the original sample of families and unattached individuals and of the original sample of individuals is given below.¹ The distri-

¹ Original sample counts by automobile ownership are given on pages 48-49.

bution of incomes contained in the tables of the report differs from the relative distribution shown below, since the tables are based upon the weighted sample, while this table presents the distribution of the original sample. Methods of weighting are described in the Appendix II on Sources and Methods.

Sample of Families and Unattached Individuals

By size of income	Sample size
Under \$1,000	851
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	495
1,500 - 1,999	480
2,000 - 2,499	507
2,500 - 2,999	527
3,000 - 3,499	674
3,500 - 3,999	705
4,000 - 4,499	740
4,500 - 4,999	628
5,000 - 5,499	574
5,500 - 5,999	464
6,000 - 6,999	673
7,000 - 7,999	463
8,000 - 9,999	454
10,000 - 14,999	263
15,000 and over	106
Total	8,604

By age and sex of head		Sample size
29 and under	— Male	1,130
	Female	272
30 - 39	— Male	1,872
	Female	169
40 - 49	— Male	1,604
	Female	205
50 - 64	— Male	1,533
	Female	387
65 and over	— Male	936
	Female	496
Total		8,604

By Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres by Region

Total.....		8,604	Sample size			
			Metro- politan	Non-Metro- politan	Total	
By employment status and sex of head						
Wage earner	— Male.....	5,554	Atlantic Provinces	312	673	985
	Female	726	Quebec	1,620	510	2,130
Employer or own	— Male.....	610	Ontario	2,279	791	3,070
account	Female	36	Prairie Provinces	841	408	1,249
Not in the labour	— Male.....	911	British Columbia.....	741	429	1,170
force	— Female	767	Totals.....	5,793	2,811	8,604
Total.....	— Male.....	7,075	By Immigration Status of Head			
	Female	1,529				
Total.....		8,604	Sample size			

By Immigration Status of Head

	Sample size
Canadian born	5,615
Non-Canadian born	2,030
Entered before 1946	1,216
Entered 1946 - 1950	190
Entered 1951 - 1955	382
Entered 1956 - 1959	242
Not ascertained	959
Total	8,604

Sample of Individuals

By housing status	
Owners.....	4,801
Renters.....	2,751
Lodgers and others.....	1,052
Total.....	8,604

By family size	
Unattached individuals	1,724
Two persons	1,940
Three persons.....	1,424
Four persons.....	1,448
Five or more persons	2,068
Total.....	8,604

By age and sex		
19 and under	— Male	562
	Female	522
20 - 29	— Male	1,677
	Female	1,018
30 - 39	— Male	2,055
	Female	763
40 - 49	— Male	1,702
	Female	672
50 - 64	— Male	1,609
	Female	719
65 and over	— Male	1,089
	Female	1,102
Total.....	— Male	8,694
	Female	4,796
Total.....		13,490

By Employment Status and Sex

		Sample size
Wage earners	- Male.....	6,780
	Female	2,671
Employers or own accounts	- Male.....	647
	Female	90
Not in the labour force	- Male.....	1,267
	Female	2,035
Total		13,490

By region

Atlantic Provinces	1,617
Quebec	3,355
Ontario	4,952
Prairie Provinces	1,904
British Columbia	1,662
Total	13,490

By immigration status and sex

Canadian born	- Male.....	5,890
	Female	3,281
Non-Canadian born	- Male.....	1,927
	Female	991
Entered before 1946	- Male.....	1,041
	Female	568
Entered 1946-1950	- Male	205
	Female	70
Entered 1951-1955	- Male	417
	Female	176
Entered 1956-1959	- Male	264
	Female	177
Not ascertained	- Male.....	877
	Female	524
Total		13,490

An example of using the above information to derive sampling error might be useful. The number of families and unattached individuals owning

homes in the original sample was 4,801; if these had been chosen by simple random selection the sampling errors given under sample size 5,000 would be applicable. Table 15 indicates that 5.2 per cent of owners had incomes of \$2,000 to \$2,499. If the sample size had been exactly 5,000, for a simple random sample the chances are 95 out of 100 that a range of 4.6 to 5.8 would contain the true percentage. The actual sample size was slightly smaller so that the range might be slightly larger. Since the sample was actually drawn from a stratified cluster sample, in fact, the sampling error may be greater than plus or minus 0.6.

The estimates in Tables 1, 2, 19, 20 and 21 are based upon survey estimates adjusted with income tax statistics. The remaining tables are estimated from the sample survey only, with no further adjustments and, as a result, are subject to greater sampling error. It is not possible to make adjustments from tax data to all tables, both because of the amount of work involved and the lack of sufficient information on income tax returns.

In addition to percentage distributions, the tables contain figures on two measures of central tendency, the arithmetic mean or the "average income" and the "median income". The average is obtained by dividing total income reported by the number of families and unattached individuals; the median is that value which divides the distribution in two so that one-half have less than the figure shown and one-half have more. The mean or average of a sample may be greatly affected by a few extreme values of income. The larger the sample the less is the effect of extreme values on the mean. Substantial variations have occurred from survey to survey as to the size of the largest incomes reported; for this reason changes in the means may not always be reliable. A few extreme values will have no influence on the median and for many purposes it is a more reliable figure than the average.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals

The average income of all non-farm families and unattached individuals in 1959 showed little change from 1958—an average of \$4,521 as compared with \$4,512.² The percentage of families and unattached individuals with incomes below \$2,000 declined from 22.6 in 1958 to 21.9 in 1959; conversely the percentage with incomes above \$5,000 rose from 32.9 to 33.9.

Although incomes levelled off between 1958 and 1959, incomes in 1959 were substantially higher than in 1951, the first year for which estimates are available. Between 1951 and 1959, average income,

in current dollars, rose some 42 per cent. In 1951 the average income was \$3,185; one-third of all families and unattached individuals had incomes below \$2,000 while only 14 per cent had incomes of \$5,000 or more. Since some price increases occurred during this period the increase in real income is not as great as the increase in current dollars. After adjusting for price changes, average income in real terms has still risen by more than 25 per cent.

When non-farm families and unattached individuals are ranked by income and then grouped into quintiles, the share of aggregate income before taxes accruing to each quintile has not varied greatly over the eight year period. That is, there has been little change in the degree of income

² All comparisons involving 1957 and 1958 incomes are made on the basis of the revised estimates. See Appendix I, page 57.

inequality. The following table shows what proportion of total income each quintile received in selected years. Each quintile contains one-fifth of all family units ranked by their income—the lowest quintile, the one-fifth with the lowest incomes and the highest quintile, the one-fifth with the highest incomes.

Income quintile	1951	1954	1957	1959
	per cent of income			
Lowest quintile	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.4
Second quintile	9.6	11.6	11.3	11.8
Third quintile	18.1	17.2	16.6	17.1
Fourth quintile	22.6	23.8	23.3	23.3
Highest quintile	45.7	43.2	44.9	43.5

When families and unattached individuals are classified into three main groups by their major source of income, the two groups whose major source of income is earned income show minor increases in income. For family units whose major source of income was wages and salaries, the average income rose slightly from \$4,851 in 1958 to \$4,892 in 1959. The average income of families and unattached individuals whose major source of income was net income from self-employment also rose moderately from \$5,808 in 1958 to \$5,852 in 1959.

The third group of families, those whose income came mainly from sources other than earnings, experienced a small decrease in average income. The average income dropped from \$2,243 in 1958 to \$2,208 in 1959, although median income rose from \$1,255 in 1958 to \$1,330 in 1959. These families and unattached individuals received their income mainly from government transfer payments, retirement pensions, investment income and miscellaneous sources. This is obviously a very heterogeneous group. The largest number of family units in this group received its income mainly from transfer payments (such as old age pension, veterans pensions and relief). Unpublished data indicate that income for these family units probably rose somewhat during 1959; on the other hand, the income of families with investment or miscellaneous income as their major source of income on the average seems to have declined from 1958 to 1959.

If the incomes of unattached individuals and families are examined separately, the average income for unattached individuals was \$1,956, down by about six per cent from \$2,081 in 1958. On the other hand average income for families (exclusive of unattached individuals) shows a slight increase from the year before, \$4,968 in 1959 against \$4,921 in 1958. The median income of families rose somewhat more, from \$4,308 to \$4,423. The percentage of families with incomes below \$4,000 decreased from 43.9 per cent in 1958 to 41.6 per cent in 1959. At the other end of the distribution the percentage of families having incomes above \$10,000 declined somewhat from 5.6 in 1958 to 5.2 in 1959. Proportionately more families had incomes between \$4,000 and \$10,000 in 1959 than in 1958.

Compared to 1951, average and median family incomes in 1959 have increased in terms of current dollars by more than 40 per cent. The average family income was \$3,535 and the median \$3,110 in 1951.

Income by Regions

By regions average family incomes ranged from \$3,606 in the Atlantic Provinces to \$5,408 in Ontario. For unattached individuals, the lowest average income, \$1,437, occurred in the Atlantic Provinces and the highest, \$2,218, in British Columbia. Average family incomes for the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and Ontario were slightly down from 1958, but showed increases for the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. There is strong indication that average family incomes in metropolitan areas generally experienced a decline in 1959, but family incomes in non-metropolitan areas continued to rise. Metropolitan areas are cities with populations of 30,000 or more. In recent years there appears to have been some narrowing of the differential between metropolitan and non-metropolitan incomes. For the whole of Canada average family income in 1957 was \$5,313 for metropolitan areas and \$3,728 for non-metropolitan areas. In 1959 these averages were \$5,582 and \$4,173 respectively (see Table 4), a decrease in the difference in absolute as well as in relative terms. As in the past the largest differential between metropolitan and non-metropolitan family incomes existed in the Atlantic Provinces and the Prairie Provinces.

The combined income distributions for families and unattached individuals in Table 5 show that the middle 50 per cent of all family units had incomes between

\$1,586 and \$4,145	in the Atlantic Provinces
2,485 "	5,459 in Quebec
2,607 "	6,035 in Ontario
1,680 "	5,345 in the Prairie Provinces
2,212 "	5,993 in British Columbia

25 per cent of all family units in each region had incomes below the lower limit of the range given above, and 25 per cent of all family units had incomes above the upper limit of this range.

Incomes by Age and Sex of Head of Family

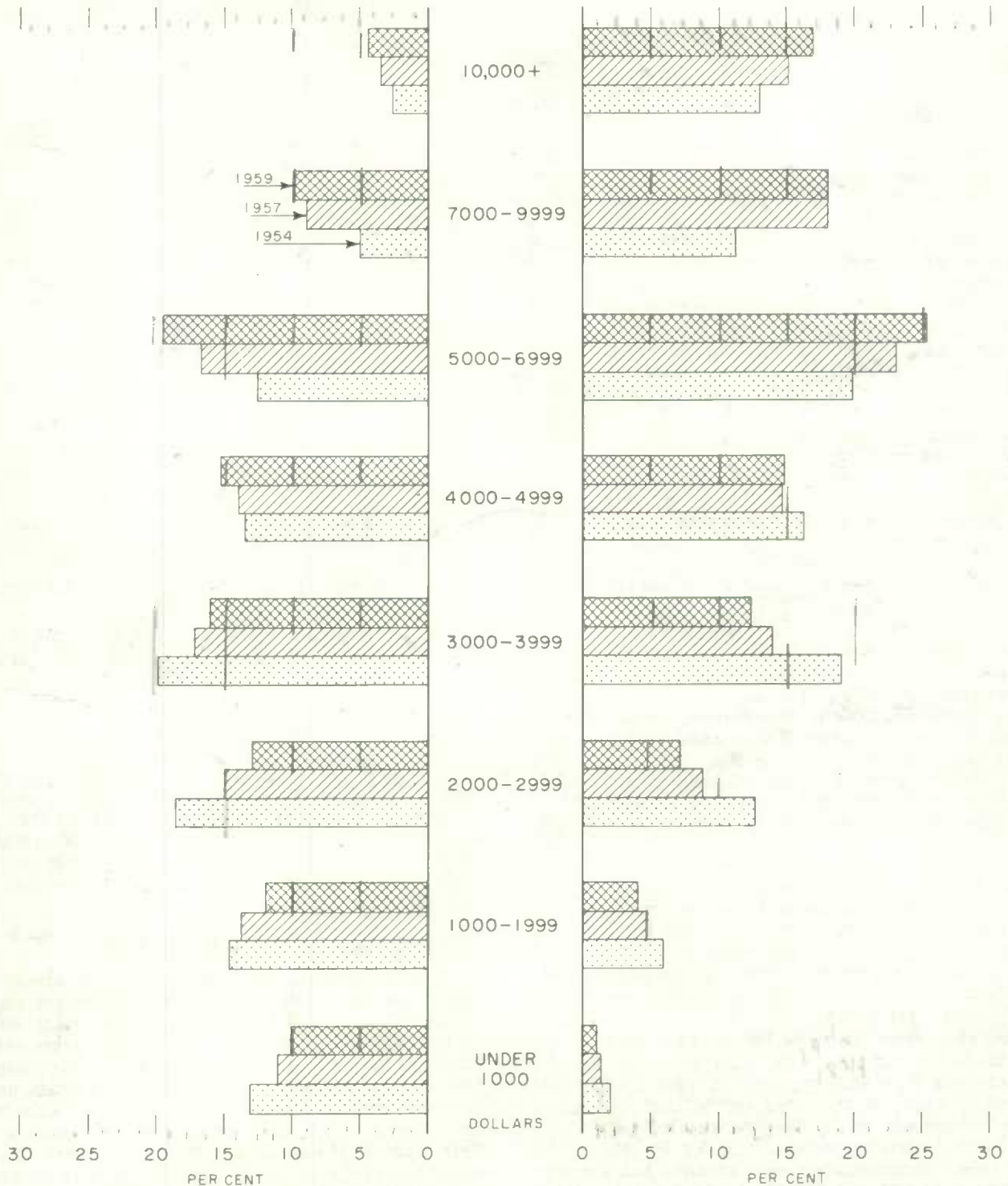
Family incomes are highly correlated with the age of the family head. Family incomes keep rising with the age of the head and attain their maximum, on the average, when the head is 40-49 years old. In 1959 the average family income for this group was \$5,554. For the next group, where heads are 50-64 years old, family incomes level off; incomes drop sharply after the head attains the age of 65. This pattern is unchanged from past years. The minor increases in income from 1958 were shared by families with heads in all age groups.

CHART-1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS AND OF INCOME BY INCOME GROUPS 1954, 1957, 1959

PER CENT OF FAMILIES AND
UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS

PER CENT OF
TOTAL INCOME



The changes in the relative income position of the different age groups through time are shown in the table below. The 1951 and 1959 income distributions have been divided into quintiles; the table compares the proportion of each age

group in each quintile in both these years. If the age of the head were not correlated with income, all age groups would have 20 per cent in each quintile.

Age of head	Income quintiles					
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	All quintiles
	1951					
	per cent					
29 and under	25	26	23	17	9	100
30-39	9	19	27	28	17	100
40-49	11	17	21	24	27	100
50-64	19	20	17	15	29	100
65 and over	47	21	11	10	11	100
All families and unattached individuals.....	20	20	20	20	20	100
	1959					
	per cent					
29 and under	20	26	24	19	11	100
30-39	7	18	26	29	20	100
40-49	9	16	22	23	30	100
50-64	18	20	18	18	26	100
65 and over	52	21	9	8	10	100
All families and unattached individuals.....	20	20	20	20	20	100

The range of the quintiles was approximately:

	1951	1959
Lowest.....	Under \$1,250	Under \$1,800
Second.....	\$1,250- 2,300	\$1,800- 3,300
Third.....	2,300- 3,200	3,300- 4,500
Fourth.....	3,200- 4,400	4,500- 6,200
Highest	Over \$4,400	Over 6,200

It appears that younger age groups have improved their position from 1951 to 1959, while the reverse is true of the older age groups. Proportionately more family units with heads 65 and over belonged to the lowest income quintile in 1959 than in 1951. This movement cannot be interpreted unambiguously as evidence that incomes of the older family units have increased less proportionately than incomes of the remaining population. Paradoxically it may reflect to a large extent, the fact that increases in incomes of the older population (higher old age pensions mainly) allow them to become self-supporting family units independent of relatives; such new units usually fall into the lower income brackets. In 1951 about 12 per cent of all families and unattached individuals had heads 65 years or older, in 1959 this proportion had risen to over 16 per cent.

Incomes for family units headed by women, as in previous surveys, are substantially lower than for family units headed by men. In 1959 these units

reported an average family income of \$2,362, less than half of the average income, \$4,792, reported by families and unattached individuals whose heads were men. The differential appears in all age groups, although it is least in the 65 and over group, mainly due to the importance of old age pension as a source of income for this age group.

The disparity in incomes of family units headed by men from those headed by women is caused mainly by the difference in family characteristics. Family units with female heads contain a higher proportion of unattached individuals and broken families. However, the earned income of women, on the average, is also lower than that of men as is evident in the tables on earnings by sex.

The family income distribution by employment status and sex of head shows that one-half of families headed by male employees had incomes above \$4,732; for families headed by women employees the median point was \$3,687. For families whose heads were not in the labour force the situation is reversed; families with female heads had a median income of \$2,763, and families with male heads \$2,032.

Incomes by Family Characteristics

Family incomes increase with family size averaging from \$4,116 for a family of two persons to over \$5,500 for families with five or more members.

are these measurements in constant \$s

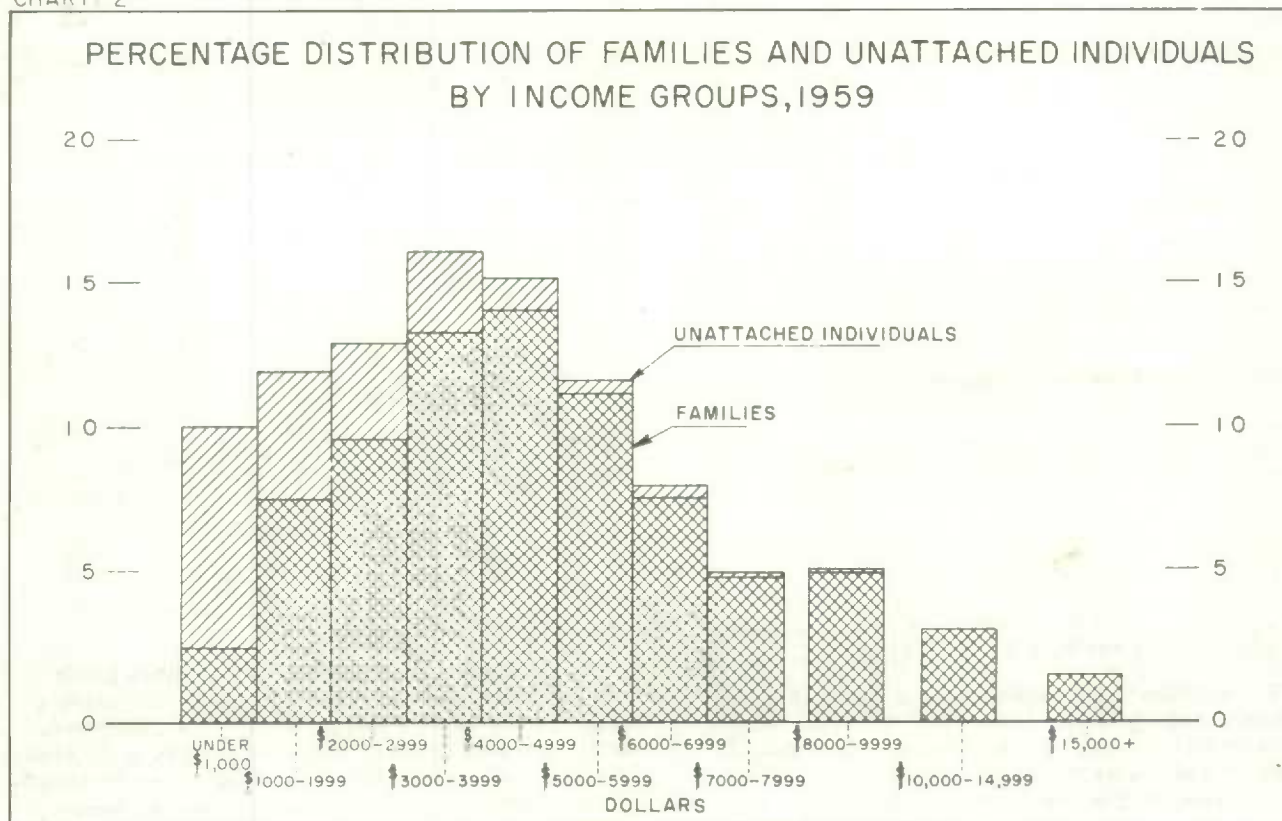
would a breakdown 1965-80 by family size & unattached indiv. show this?

This, of course, is partially explained by the higher number of possible income recipients in a large family. As Table 14 shows, the number of income earners per family increases in higher income brackets indicating that, to a considerable extent, higher family incomes result from two or more family members working. For families with incomes over \$7,000 the average number of income earners is two or more, while family units with incomes below \$3,000 have on the average less than one income earner.

This is confirmed, as well, in Table 13 which shows that when family characteristics are considered, doubled up families have the highest average income. Such families consist of married couples who have married children or other adult

relatives living with them, as well as, perhaps, unmarried children. Over one-third of such families had incomes over \$7,000, against one-sixth of families consisting of married couples only. Family incomes of doubled up families are obviously increased by the earnings of additional adult members or by their income from other sources, such as, the old age pensions received by elderly relatives. Broken families, those with only one parent present, and any relatives living together without a married couple present (e.g., unmarried sisters living together) are grouped together and designated as "all other families". This group has the lowest income of all families, over ten per cent of such families had incomes below \$1,000 and the average income was \$3,867 as compared to \$4,968 for all families.

CHART-2



Incomes by Tenure

As in past surveys highest family incomes were reported by families who owned their own homes, followed by renting families, lodging families and families receiving free accommodation such as janitors. The average family incomes ranged from \$5,208 for home owners to \$3,121 for families who received free accommodation. The lower cash incomes of the last group are partially compensated by not having to pay housing expenses out of this income. Families renting self-contained accommodations had average incomes of \$4,619.

Incomes by Immigration Status of Head

Families and unattached individuals headed by Canadian born persons had, on the average, higher incomes than family units whose heads were not born in Canada. However, because unattached individuals have lower incomes and are proportionately more important among the non-Canadian group, the situation is reversed for families only. Families of two or more with non-Canadian heads had an average income of \$5,038, which is somewhat higher than the average income of \$4,957 reported by families with Canadian born

heads. Some additional data, not published in this report, indicate that families with non-Canadian heads have, on the average, a higher number of income recipients than families of the same size with Canadian born heads. This, rather than a difference in individual incomes, seems to account for the difference in family incomes.³

Classifying immigrant families by period of arrival in Canada, incomes were highest for families whose head had come to Canada between 1946 and 1950, an average of \$5,753, and lowest for pre-war immigrants who reported an average family income of \$4,772. Families whose heads arrived in the

nineteen fifties had average incomes between these two groups. It is possible that the age factor would explain the income differential between pre-war and post-war immigrants; post-war immigrants would be concentrated in those age groups whose earnings are highest, while pre-war immigrants would more likely be found in the older age groups. It should be noted that the group of families whose heads arrived in Canada between 1956 and 1959 includes families who did not receive Canadian incomes for all of 1959, because they were not in Canada for the whole year. This would lower the average income for the group.

Individual Incomes

The average income for all individuals has risen by more than six per cent since 1957;⁴ the average income in 1959 was \$2,998 against \$2,812⁵ in 1957. Fifty per cent of all individuals had incomes above \$2,477 in 1959, compared with \$2,351 in 1957, \$2,020 in 1954 and \$1,768 in 1951. Price increases between 1957 and 1959 have absorbed some of this increase, although there still has been a substantial improvement in real terms during this period.

By **major source of income**, highest incomes were reported by individuals whose income came mainly from operating an unincorporated business or from a professional practice. These individuals reported in 1959 an average income of \$4,449 and a median income of \$3,023, compared to \$4,152 and \$2,735 respectively in 1957. The largest increase since 1957 in average income (about 17 per cent) was recorded for persons whose income originated largely in transfer payments, investment income or miscellaneous sources. This is mainly due to the increase in old age pensions that became effective in the middle of 1957; the full impact of this was not felt in annual incomes till 1958. About 65 per cent of persons in this group had incomes below \$1,000 in 1959, compared to 72 per cent in 1957 and 81 per cent in 1951. The average income was \$1,448 in 1959, up from \$1,234 in 1957. Individuals who received their income mainly from wages and salaries were the most important group of income recipients; their average income rose by less than six per cent from \$3,045 in 1957 to \$3,212 in 1959. The median income reported in 1959 was \$2,893.

When individuals are classified by **employment status**, employers and own-accounts had the highest incomes in 1959, on the average \$4,958. Employees

reported an average of \$3,278, while persons not in the labour force averaged only \$1,094. The increase in average incomes for each group since 1957 is approximately five per cent. For each employment status group incomes of women were lower than those of men; the greatest differential was in the group of employers and own accounts. In this group women had an average income of \$2,506, less than half of the male average of \$5,307. However, since 1951 average income for female employees working the full year has increased by 60 per cent, while male employees have experienced a 46 per cent increase during the same time. This has resulted in some narrowing of the differential.

Individual incomes in 1959 were up from 1957 in all **regions**. As in past surveys, average incomes reported were highest in British Columbia, \$3,196, followed by Ontario with an average of \$3,174. Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and the Atlantic Provinces follow in this order; the lowest average income, \$2,064, was reported in the Atlantic region. In all regions, except British Columbia, individual incomes in non-metropolitan areas increased proportionately more from 1957 to 1959 than in metropolitan areas, although, incomes in metropolitan areas continued to be substantially higher than in non-metropolitan areas. Highest metropolitan incomes were reported in Ontario—\$3,304 on the average, and the lowest in the Atlantic Provinces—an average of \$2,618. Non-metropolitan average incomes ranged from \$3,205 in British Columbia to \$1,841 in the Atlantic Provinces.

Income distributions by **age groups and sex** indicate that highest incomes were reported by men in their forties; their average income was \$4,456 in 1959. Lowest incomes among men occurred in the youngest age group—19 and under. For this age group incomes averaged \$1,064 in 1959, nearly \$100 less than in 1957. In all other age groups incomes rose between 1957 and 1959. Average incomes of women ranged from \$1,964 for those 30 to 39 years old to \$988 for those in the 65 and over age bracket. The income distribution for women is characterized by a heavy concentration in the lower income groups with only about 20 per cent in income groups higher than \$3,000. This may be partially attributable to the fact that women

³ For an analysis of individual incomes by immigration status see page 17.

⁴ No income distribution by size for individuals is available for 1958 and comparisons are only possible with 1957 or earlier years. D.B.S. publication No. 13-514 *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1958* contains only information on incomes of families and unattached individuals.

⁵ See Appendix I, page 57, for revised estimates for 1957.

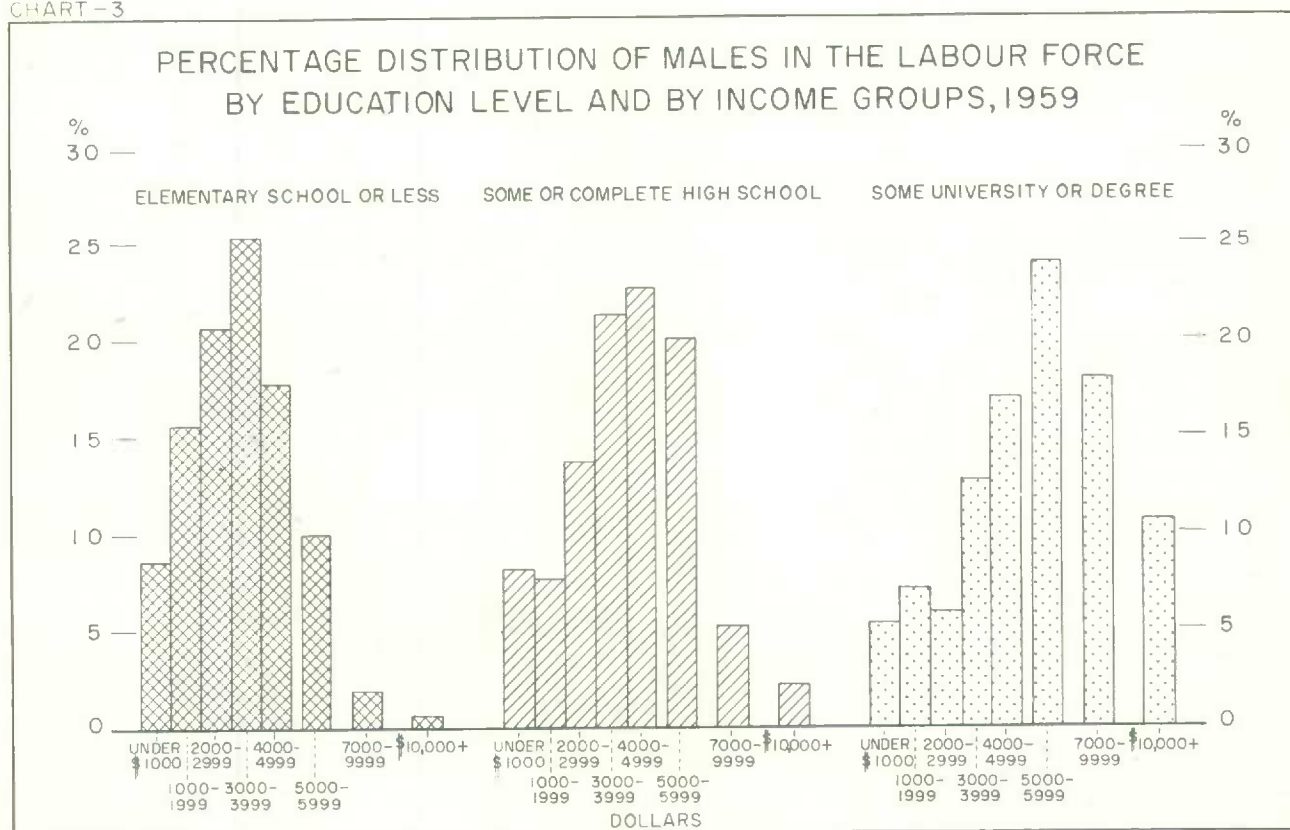
are more likely to be part-year participants in the labour force, but women are also more likely to be found in occupations with a lower earning potential.

As in previous surveys, in the lower income groups the majority of individuals were **not heads of families but relatives of the head**. Only one-third of all individuals with incomes under \$1,000, and one-half with incomes of \$1,000 to \$2,000 were heads of families. The average income for male heads was \$3,944, and \$1,899 for female heads. In 1951 about nine per cent of all income recipients were wives of the family head; in 1959 this has risen to over 13 per cent—probably a reflection of the trend towards greater participation of married women in the labour force. However, sons and daughters are still the most frequent secondary contributors to family income; in 1959 nearly 17

per cent of all individuals with income were sons or daughters living with their parents.

As in 1957, the average income of all **Canadian born individuals**, as a group, was not significantly higher than that of **individuals born outside Canada**. The average income for individuals born in Canada was \$2,925 and the median \$2,570; for individuals not born in Canada the mean income was \$2,917 and the median \$2,534. Among immigrants, persons who arrived in Canada between 1946 and 1950 had the highest incomes; 50 per cent of these individuals had incomes above \$3,440, compared to \$2,534 for all immigrants. Lowest incomes were reported by the most recent arrivals, those arriving between 1956 and 1959, and by pre-war immigrants. The latter group may be heavily weighted by older age groups who are past their earnings peak; the former are still probably becoming established in Canada.

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Cross-classifications of **education level** and income by sex are presented in Table 29. A further analysis is carried out in Table 31 of the income of males in the labour force in 1959 by level of education and age. The data indicate a high correlation between level of education and level of income. The completion of a specific stage of the educational process has a substantial influence

on the income attainable. For example, males with high school graduation had higher incomes than those with only some high school training and university graduates had higher incomes than those with only some university training. In fact, males with some university but no degree did not appear to have any earning advantage over high school graduates.

Men with university degrees averaged \$7,046, an average which was approximately 50 per cent higher than the \$4,638 average income of male high school graduates. In turn, the average income of the latter was approximately 40 per cent higher than that of elementary school graduates. At every level of education the average incomes of women were substantially below those of men. Women with university degrees reported an average of only \$3,303. Unpublished data indicate that income differentials are reduced somewhat when comparisons are restricted to wage earners working the full year.

The analysis of male incomes by age groups indicates that income is likely to continue rising with age longer when the person has a higher level of education. Men with elementary education or less attain their maximum income much earlier than those with more education. Maximum income is attained by this group between the ages of 30 and 50. On the other hand, for men with university education, incomes do not seem to level off before retirement age, but continue rising as long as participation in the labour force continues.

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

The **family** is defined as a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage or adoption. Thus, all relatives living together were considered to comprise one family unit whatever the degree of family relationship; aside from single sons and daughters other relatives most commonly found living in the household were married sons and daughters and widowed parents. **Unattached individuals** are persons living by themselves or rooming in a household where they are not related to other household members.

The definition of the family used in the present study is a common definition of what constitutes a family unit. It is recognized, however, that it is not a concept which is suitable for all studies which may be made in respect to families and that for many purposes a modified definition would be useful. In fact, other definitions are employed for other purposes. Demographic studies made in connection with population censuses normally use a more restricted classification—the family consists of a husband, wife, and any unmarried children resident with them, or one parent and unmarried children. Thus, families of the first two categories shown in Table 13 are what might be termed "census" families. For budget studies which investigate patterns of family expenditure, the important criterion is whether or not relatives living together pool their incomes for expenditure purposes; that is, whether they constitute one spending unit or several spending units. In this definition it is allocation of income as well as relationship which determines what constitutes a family (although in Canadian studies unmarried children are included as members of their parents' family and not treated as separate units).

These more restricted definitions would yield higher estimates of the number of families and unattached individuals and, correspondingly, show lower average incomes. The designation "economic family" has been used to identify the family as defined in this study. An analysis has been made of the relationship between "census families" and "economic families" from the Census of Canada, 1956, in a special compilation, "Characteristics of Economic Families", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, 18-2-59; this report may be obtained on request. Further studies are planned in the 1961 Census programme.

In the text **family unit** was used as a collective term to designate unattached individuals and families with two or more members. This was a convenient way to distinguish between families proper (a group of individuals related by blood, marriage or adoption) and units in the family incomes series, which in most cases also include unattached individuals. Table headings always specify whether families only or families and unattached individuals are included. The estimates exclude families containing one or more persons whose major source of income was net income from farming operations or military

pay and allowances. The estimates also exclude inmates of institutions, persons residing on Indian reservations, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Canadians temporarily abroad.

The family, as defined in the survey, is the family as it was constituted when the survey was conducted (March and April, 1960). No recall or adjustment was made to account for persons who were members of the family unit for part of the year and who left because of marriage, death or other reasons. Some family units existing at survey time were not family units during the whole year—for example, a couple who married in the middle of 1959. Income data were collected from each family member and considered to be part of the family's income in 1959 even if, in some cases, certain family members were part of another family unit part of the year. One exception, however, was made; families who had immigrated to Canada during 1959 and had earned some income abroad and some income in Canada were only classified by their Canadian income. Thus, some families are classified at incomes which are somewhat lower than actual receipts because income prior to arrival in Canada was not included. Income from abroad of Canadian residents at the time of the survey was included in the income distribution.

All family income distributions by income group refer to the income group classification of total income earned or received in the calendar year 1959.

Total Income consists of income from the following sources:

1. *Wages and Salaries*: gross wages and salaries earned before deduction for such items as income taxes, unemployment insurance and pension funds. Commission income received by salesmen is also included in this category. All income in kind such as meals or living accommodation is excluded.

Where individuals received military pay in the form of reserve army pay, and where this was a minor part of total income, such income was included in the distribution and combined with wages and salaries.

2. *Net Unincorporated Business Income*: net income (gross income minus expenses) earned from self-employment either on own account or in an unincorporated business or in independent professional practice. Included here is net income earned from roomers and boarders and, possibly, in a few instances, net farm income where this is a minor component of income.

In the survey, data were collected on gross rather than net receipts from roomers and boarders since the estimation of net income in this instance is difficult; during editing net income from this source was assumed to be one-third of gross receipts.

Payments for room and board by relatives living in the same household were not included as income for the person receiving such payments.

3. *Investment Income*: bond interest, dividends, mortgage interest, net rents, estate income, bank interest and other investment income.

4. *Government Transfer Payments*: municipal, provincial and federal government payments of relief, old age, disability and blind pensions, veterans' pensions and allowances, family allowances, mothers' allowances, workmen's compensation, and unemployment insurance. Although family allowance payments are made to the mother, the survey treated them as part of the income of the father.

5. *Miscellaneous Income*: retirement pensions, annuities, alimony, and other items not specified or included in the above categories.

Families and unattached individuals were classified into subgroups based on the major source of income. Major source of income refers to the largest source of total family income; the groupings used are wages and salaries (item 1 above), net unincorporated business income (item 2 above) and other money income (items 3, 4 and 5 above).

Receipts of gifts, lump-sum settlements from insurance policies, income tax or pension plan refunds, capital gains and losses, receipts from the sale of assets, and inheritances or bequests were excluded as was all income in kind such as meals or living accommodation.

Tables 1 to 18 are analyses of family incomes while Tables 19 to 31 analyze individual incomes. The last two tables in this individual series, Tables 30 and 31, are for males only. It should be noted that Tables 1, 2, 19, 20 and 21 are primarily based upon survey data but adjusted by income tax statistics. Tables 3 to 18 and 22 to 31 are derived entirely from the sample survey with no adjustment from tax statistics. Adjustments were not made to all series for two reasons; income tax statistics

are not available in sufficient detail and the amount of work involved to adjust in each case would be too great.

Aggregate income of all families in Table 2 is not equivalent to the aggregate incomes of all individuals in Table 20 because some individuals with wages or other non-farm income were members of families where other family members received net farm incomes as their major source of income. Families in which one or more members received their major income from farming were excluded from the family income estimates.

Several points should be noted:

(a) In Table 13 the following classifications of family characteristics are used: (i) Married couple—families consisting of a married couple with no other relatives living with them (ii) Married couple, unmarried children—families composed of a married couple and unmarried single children of any age, (iii) Married couple, children and other relatives—these are family units headed by married couples and including unmarried children or other adult relatives such as parents, as well as possibly unmarried children. These families consist largely of what have been termed "doubled-up" families, (iv) All other families—this classification includes families of one parent and unmarried children, and families consisting of two or more related adults such as brothers and sisters. For the distribution of incomes of unattached individuals see Table 11.

(b) In classifying individuals by their relationship to the heads of families (Table 27), wives and husbands of married children living with their in-laws are included in the group "son or daughter". Mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law are also grouped with "parents" when they reside with their married children.

(c) In cross-classifying families by income and education level or immigration status of head (Tables 16 and 17) a certain number of families had to be excluded from the table because the information was not available. An explanation is given in **Appendix II** page 61. The same applies to Tables 28, 29, 30 and 31 in the individual series.

INCOME TABLES, PART I—FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS

- Table 1. Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1959.
- Table 2. Distribution of Aggregate Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1959.
- Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Regions, 1959.
- Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres, 1959.
- Table 5. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres, 1959.
- Table 6. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres, 1959.
- Table 7. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Age and Sex of Head, 1959.
- Table 8. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries by Income Groups and by Age and Sex of Head, 1959.
- Table 9. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Age of Head, 1959.
- Table 10. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, by Employment Status and by Sex of Head, 1959.
- Table 11. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Size of Family, 1959.
- Table 12. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Number of Children Under 16 Years, 1959.
- Table 13. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Family Characteristics, 1959.
- Table 14. Average Size of Income Units, Average Number of Children, Average Number of Income Recipients and Average Number of Income Earners by Income Groups, 1959.
- Table 15. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Tenure, 1959.
- Table 16. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Year of Immigration of Head, 1959.
- Table 17. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Education of Head, 1959.
- Table 18. Percentage Composition of Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, 1959.

**TABLE 1. Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals¹ (number and per cent)
by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1959**

Income group	All families and unattached individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
Under \$1,000	460,000 ²	10.0	131,000	3.7	25,000	7.2	221,000	36.3
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	277,000	6.0	134,000	3.8	16,000	4.6	127,000	20.9
1,500 - 1,999	273,000	5.9	161,000	4.5	22,000	6.3	90,000	14.8
2,000 - 2,499	288,000	6.2	213,000	6.0	25,000	7.2	50,000	6.2
2,500 - 2,999	311,000	6.7	252,000	7.1	29,000	8.3	30,000	4.9
3,000 - 3,499	385,000	8.4	324,000	9.1	38,000	10.9	23,000	3.8
3,500 - 3,999	356,000	7.7	324,000	9.1	22,000	6.3	10,000	1.6
4,000 - 4,499	372,000	8.1	340,000	9.5	22,000	6.3	10,000	1.6
4,500 - 4,999	327,000	7.1	303,000	8.5	17,000	4.9	7,000	1.2
5,000 - 5,499	294,000	6.4	273,000	7.6	17,000	4.9	4,000	0.7
5,500 - 5,999	240,000	5.2	227,000	6.4	10,000	2.9	3,000	0.5
6,000 - 6,999	363,000	7.9	330,000	9.2	23,000	6.6	10,000	1.6
7,000 - 7,999	225,000	4.9	205,000	5.7	17,000	4.9	3,000	0.5
8,000 - 9,999	230,000	5.0	203,000	5.7	20,000	5.7	7,000	1.2
10,000 - 14,999	143,000	3.1	113,000	3.2	25,000	7.2	5,000	0.8
15,000 and over	65,000	1.4	37,000	1.0	20,000	5.7	8,000	1.3
Totals	4,609,000	100.0	3,570,000	100.0	348,000	100.0	608,000	100.0
Average income	\$	4,521		4,892		5,852		2,208
Median income	\$	3,936		4,361		3,928		1,330

¹ Distribution of families and unattached individuals are shown separately in Table 11, page 28.

² This figure includes 83,000 units with no income during the year; these consist of newly formed units (largely unattached individuals).

**TABLE 2. Distribution of Aggregate Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals (amount and per cent)
by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1959**

Income group	All families and unattached individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent
Under \$1,000	233	1.1	76	0.4	9	0.4	148	11.0
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	351	1.7	169	1.0	18	0.9	164	12.2
1,500 - 1,999	473	2.3	279	1.6	39	1.9	155	11.5
2,000 - 2,499	652	3.1	481	2.8	58	2.8	113	8.4
2,500 - 2,999	856	4.1	692	4.0	78	3.8	86	6.4
3,000 - 3,499	1,245	6.0	1,042	6.0	127	6.2	76	5.7
3,500 - 3,999	1,329	6.4	1,209	6.9	82	4.0	38	2.8
4,000 - 4,499	1,568	7.5	1,432	8.2	92	4.5	44	3.3
4,500 - 4,999	1,551	7.4	1,434	8.2	83	4.1	34	2.5
5,000 - 5,499	1,541	7.4	1,432	8.2	68	4.3	21	1.6
5,500 - 5,999	1,370	6.6	1,298	7.4	55	2.7	17	1.3
6,000 - 6,999	2,364	11.3	2,148	12.3	150	7.4	66	4.9
7,000 - 7,999	1,686	8.1	1,534	8.8	129	6.3	23	1.7
8,000 - 9,999	2,079	10.0	1,835	10.5	182	8.9	62	4.6
10,000 - 14,999	1,791	8.6	1,414	8.1	316	15.5	61	4.5
15,000 and over	1,758	8.4	992	5.7	530	26.0	236	17.6
Totals	20,847	100.0	17,467	100.0	2,036	100.0	1,344	100.0

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Regions,¹ 1959

Income group	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia	
	Unattached individuals	Families	Unattached individuals	Families	Unattached individuals	Families	Unattached individuals	Families	Unattached individuals	Families
	per cent									
Under \$1,000	42.6	5.8	40.3	2.9	34.8	1.9	45.1	5.1	31.7	2.6
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	19.0	10.2	9.1	3.7	11.5	3.5	14.6	4.1	13.4	4.2
1,500 - 1,999	12.1	9.5	9.5	5.4	10.0	3.1	7.6	6.0	10.0	4.6
2,000 - 2,499	11.5	10.2	10.1	6.3	8.0	4.1	7.9	4.3	9.0	5.8
2,500 - 2,999	5.7	12.4	3.6	6.9	8.6	4.8	6.7	6.7	7.1	4.3
3,000 - 3,499	2.1	11.1	7.7	11.3	9.6	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.9	6.8
3,500 - 3,999	4.5	8.8	5.0	10.8	5.2	8.2	4.7	9.0	5.1	6.5
4,000 - 4,499	1.2	8.8	3.9	10.8	3.3	10.5	1.9	9.2	6.2	7.2
4,500 - 4,999	0.6	5.6	3.1	7.7	3.8	9.5	1.8	9.3	3.2	8.6
5,000 - 5,499	--	3.8	2.1	6.7	1.7	9.3	0.5	7.3	2.6	6.2
5,500 - 5,999	0.3	2.9	1.4	5.2	1.1	7.5	--	5.6	1.7	9.1
6,000 - 6,999	--	3.9	2.1	7.1	1.5	10.5	1.9	8.8	1.7	11.0
7,000 - 7,999	--	2.9	0.2	4.7	0.3	8.0	--	6.1	0.8	7.9
8,000 - 9,999	0.3	2.3	0.9	5.6	0.4	7.4	0.5	5.1	0.3	6.9
10,000 - 14,999		0.6	0.7	3.1	--	4.3		3.5	0.4	4.9
15,000 and over		1.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.5		1.8		1.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 1,437	3,606	2,077	4,814	2,067	5,408	1,635	4,847	2,218	5,252
Median income	\$ 1,195	3,086	1,532	4,125	1,685	4,916	1,168	4,364	1,745	4,965

¹ Percentage distributions of families and unattached individuals by income groups for Canada are contained in Table 11, page 28.

TABLE 4. Percentage Distribution of Families, by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,¹ 1959

Income group	Canada		Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia	
	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.
	per cent											
Under \$1,000	1.5	5.2	3.7	6.7	0.9	6.0	1.2	3.0	2.3	8.6	2.0	3.2
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	2.4	5.8	4.7	12.4	2.0	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.6	7.1	3.3	5.4
1,500 - 1,999	3.1	7.4	3.9	11.9	3.4	8.7	2.5	3.9	3.0	9.7	3.7	5.7
2,000 - 2,499	4.3	7.1	6.0	11.9	5.4	7.8	3.2	5.4	2.8	6.2	6.3	5.2
2,500 - 2,999	4.6	8.6	8.3	14.1	5.4	9.2	4.4	5.4	3.9	10.2	2.4	6.8
3,000 - 3,499	7.2	9.8	12.2	10.6	10.1	13.2	5.1	7.3	6.6	9.9	5.5	8.5
3,500 - 3,999	8.8	9.1	10.1	8.3	11.0	10.5	7.3	9.6	10.3	7.4	5.6	7.7
4,000 - 4,499	10.0	9.7	12.6	7.2	12.0	8.8	8.6	13.0	9.6	8.7	7.5	6.9
4,500 - 4,999	8.7	8.3	6.2	4.6	8.1	7.1	8.4	11.2	11.1	7.1	8.5	8.8
5,000 - 5,499	8.5	6.5	5.8	3.1	7.7	5.2	9.4	9.1	9.5	4.6	7.6	9.1
5,500 - 5,999	7.2	5.2	3.9	2.4	6.7	2.6	7.6	7.1	6.8	4.1	8.2	10.3
6,000 - 6,999	10.7	6.2	6.4	2.8	8.7	4.5	12.1	8.1	11.3	5.8	12.1	9.5
7,000 - 7,999	7.7	4.5	5.2	1.9	5.0	4.2	9.8	5.2	7.3	4.7	9.1	6.5
8,000 - 9,999	8.2	3.1	6.0	0.8	6.8	3.7	9.8	3.8	7.3	2.5	8.6	4.4
10,000 - 14,999	5.1	1.5	1.6	0.2	4.4	0.9	5.5	2.5	5.0	1.7	7.6	1.4
15,000 and over	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.7
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
Average income	\$ 5,582	4,173	4,516	3,228	5,306	4,024	5,907	4,658	5,520	4,024	5,767	4,585
Median income	\$ 4,966	3,780	4,044	2,752	4,492	3,462	5,351	4,404	4,946	3,414	5,342	4,534

¹ Metropolitan centres are centres with a population of 30,000 and over; non-metropolitan centres are those with less than 30,000.

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,¹ 1959

Income group	Atlantic Provinces			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie Provinces			British Columbia		
	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.
	per cent														
Under \$1,000	11.7	7.9	13.3	8.0	7.4	9.1	9.1	8.0	10.8	15.8	11.6	20.7	9.8	10.1	9.4
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	11.6	7.1	13.5	4.4	3.3	6.5	5.2	4.7	6.1	6.9	4.9	9.2	6.5	6.2	7.0
1,500- 1,999	9.9	5.3	11.9	6.0	4.6	8.6	4.6	4.2	5.2	6.4	4.7	8.4	5.9	5.7	6.3
2,000- 2,499	10.4	6.6	12.0	6.8	6.2	8.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	3.6	7.2	6.6	7.4	5.4
2,500- 2,999	11.4	9.7	12.1	6.4	5.0	9.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.7	4.9	8.9	5.0	4.2	6.3
3,000- 3,499	9.6	10.8	9.2	10.8	9.8	12.6	6.8	6.4	7.4	7.7	6.4	9.3	6.9	6.5	7.5
3,500- 3,999	8.2	9.5	7.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.6	7.0	8.4	7.8	9.5	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.8
4,000- 4,499	7.6	10.8	6.2	9.9	10.7	8.3	8.9	7.7	11.0	7.3	7.8	6.6	7.0	7.3	6.5
4,500- 4,999	4.8	6.8	4.0	7.1	7.3	6.7	8.2	7.4	9.6	7.3	9.0	5.4	7.2	6.6	8.3
5,000- 5,499	3.2	4.7	2.6	6.1	6.8	4.9	7.7	7.4	8.1	5.5	7.3	3.4	6.8	5.9	8.3
5,500- 5,999	2.4	3.4	2.0	4.7	5.8	2.5	6.1	6.3	5.9	4.1	5.1	2.9	7.2	6.2	9.0
6,000- 6,999	3.3	5.3	2.4	6.4	7.6	4.2	8.5	9.6	6.8	7.0	9.1	4.5	8.6	8.9	8.3
7,000- 7,999	2.4	4.4	1.6	4.1	4.2	3.9	6.3	7.5	4.3	4.5	5.4	3.3	6.1	6.5	5.5
8,000- 9,999	2.0	5.2	0.7	4.9	5.7	3.5	5.9	7.5	3.1	3.9	5.8	1.8	5.2	6.2	3.7
10,000- 14,999	0.5	1.3	0.2	2.8	3.8	0.9	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.6	3.7	1.2	3.8	5.4	1.2
15,000 and over	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.6
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
Average income	\$ 3,262	4,060	2,923	4,438	4,755	3,852	4,680	5,014	4,130	3,993	4,595	3,285	4,494	4,698	4,165
Median income	\$ 2,781	3,637	2,471	3,880	4,173	3,345	4,348	4,608	4,064	3,577	4,282	2,753	4,221	4,281	4,100

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4, page 23.

TABLE 6. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,¹ 1959

Income group	Atlantic Provinces			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie Provinces			British Columbia		
	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.
	per cent														
Under \$1,000	6.6	5.9	6.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.3	5.8	4.7	7.5	2.0	2.3	1.5
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	8.6	5.0	10.5	3.1	2.4	4.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	4.1	3.2	5.6	2.5	2.0	3.1
1,500- 1,999	8.9	4.3	11.4	4.5	3.1	7.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.4	3.3	8.5	3.3	3.1	3.7
2,000- 2,499	9.3	6.5	10.8	6.6	5.6	8.8	4.6	4.3	5.2	5.4	3.4	8.4	5.3	5.8	4.5
2,500- 2,999	13.4	10.4	15.1	6.9	4.9	11.2	5.7	5.9	5.4	6.2	4.4	8.8	5.5	4.9	6.5
3,000- 3,499	11.0	12.1	10.5	11.6	10.2	14.4	7.3	7.0	7.8	8.5	6.9	10.9	7.3	7.2	7.6
3,500- 3,999	9.6	10.0	9.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	8.9	8.1	10.4	10.2	11.3	8.5	7.6	7.3	8.3
4,000- 4,499	9.1	11.7	7.7	11.4	12.3	9.5	10.6	8.7	14.0	9.3	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.3	8.9
4,500- 4,999	5.7	7.8	4.6	8.4	8.6	8.1	9.6	8.3	12.2	9.4	9.9	8.6	9.4	8.9	10.3
5,000- 5,499	4.2	5.4	3.6	7.0	7.9	5.3	8.9	8.3	10.0	7.3	8.5	5.4	9.2	8.3	10.7
5,500- 5,999	3.1	3.5	2.8	5.5	6.7	3.0	7.3	7.2	7.6	5.6	6.4	4.3	9.3	8.0	11.2
6,000- 6,999	4.1	5.6	3.3	7.0	8.0	4.7	10.1	11.1	8.2	8.9	10.9	5.9	10.6	10.8	10.2
7,000- 7,999	2.6	4.1	1.8	4.7	4.9	4.5	7.3	8.7	4.8	5.5	6.2	4.4	7.9	8.3	7.2
8,000- 9,999	2.4	5.0	1.0	5.0	5.9	3.2	6.7	8.4	3.4	5.1	6.9	2.3	7.0	8.2	5.1
10,000- 14,999	0.7	1.5	0.2	2.8	3.7	1.1	3.2	4.0	1.6	2.7	3.6	1.4	4.0	6.1	0.8
15,000 and over	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	1.5		0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
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
Average income	\$ 3,587	4,196	3,257	4,632	4,979	3,904	5,070	5,349	4,535	4,536	5,009	3,829	5,162	5,388	4,805
Median income	\$ 3,145	3,789	2,844	4,136	4,385	3,535	4,708	4,939	4,421	4,236	4,666	3,518	4,925	5,012	4,786

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4, page 23.

TABLE 7. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals, by Income Groups and by Age and Sex of Head, 1959

Income group	All families and unattached individuals	Age of head				
		29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over
per cent						
All families and unattached individuals						
Under \$1,000		11.8	2.1	4.1	9.5	28.6
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499		5.1	2.4	2.8	5.5	16.7
1,500- 1,999		6.1	4.4	3.8	5.2	11.4
2,000- 2,499		7.8	5.2	4.4	6.4	7.9
2,500- 2,999		9.4	5.8	5.3	6.4	6.0
3,000- 3,499		10.5	8.9	8.0	8.9	4.5
3,500- 3,999		10.6	10.4	9.2	6.1	3.8
4,000- 4,499		8.9	11.6	9.6	7.9	3.5
4,500- 4,999		7.5	10.9	7.9	6.0	3.3
5,000- 5,499		5.8	9.6	7.8	5.2	2.3
5,500- 5,999		4.9	7.1	6.4	5.1	1.6
6,000- 6,999		4.9	7.9	10.4	8.2	3.4
7,000- 7,999		4.0	5.3	7.8	5.1	2.2
8,000- 9,999		2.2	4.6	6.5	7.4	2.7
10,000- 14,999		0.5	2.4	4.5	4.8	1.0
15,000 and over			1.3	1.6	2.3	1.2
Totals	455,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$	3,564	4,827	5,251	4,823	2,717
Median income	\$	3,466	4,465	4,677	4,126	1,706
Male head						
Under \$1,000		5.3	4.9	0.9	2.2	20.4
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499		4.7	3.6	1.9	1.9	17.4
1,500- 1,999		5.3	5.9	3.9	2.8	12.4
2,000- 2,499		5.5	6.8	4.4	3.3	9.2
2,500- 2,999		6.4	9.2	5.7	5.0	7.3
3,000- 3,499		8.3	10.1	8.7	7.8	4.6
3,500- 3,999		8.8	12.1	10.3	9.3	4.7
4,000- 4,499		9.7	10.8	11.9	10.2	4.3
4,500- 4,999		8.2	9.2	11.3	8.0	3.8
5,000- 5,499		7.3	7.0	10.3	8.6	1.7
5,500- 5,999		5.9	6.1	7.5	6.9	1.9
6,000- 6,999		8.2	5.9	8.5	11.2	3.9
7,000- 7,999		5.9	5.0	5.8	8.6	2.8
8,000- 9,999		5.7	2.7	4.9	7.2	2.9
10,000- 14,999		3.3	0.6	2.6	5.1	1.2
15,000 and over		1.6		1.3	1.8	1.6
Totals	370,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$	4,792	4,030	5,007	5,375	3,028
Median income	\$	4,293	3,892	4,602	4,968	1,991
Female head						
Under \$1,000		32.4	39.4	16.9	18.1	43.4
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499		12.2	11.2	8.6	10.2	15.3
1,500- 1,999		8.7	7.0	9.3	10.9	9.6
2,000- 2,499		9.2	11.6	14.8	12.8	5.5
2,500- 2,999		6.8	10.4	7.9	7.0	3.7
3,000- 3,499		8.1	12.2	11.0	9.4	4.4
3,500- 3,999		5.2	4.3	11.2	8.9	2.2
4,000- 4,499		3.4	1.2	8.3	5.0	1.9
4,500- 4,999		3.4	0.8	6.0	7.2	2.3
5,000- 5,499		2.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	3.2
5,500- 5,999		2.1	--	2.1	2.0	1.2
6,000- 6,999		2.8	0.8	1.2	4.4	2.6
7,000- 7,999		1.3	--	--	1.3	1.2
8,000- 9,999		1.3	--	0.5	0.7	2.2
10,000- 14,999		0.6	--	--	0.4	0.7
15,000 and over		0.2	--	0.7	--	0.5
Totals	210,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$	2,362	1,698	2,726	2,727	2,155
Median income	\$	1,810	1,472	2,525	2,421	1,215

¹ See Table 1, page 22 for a distribution of all families and unattached individuals by income groups. It should be noted, however, that Table 1 has been adjusted by income tax statistics and is not strictly comparable with Table 7. See page 63 for further explanation.

TABLE 8. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries by Income Groups and by Age and Sex of Head, 1959

Income group	All families and unattached individuals ¹	Age of head				
		29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over
per cent						
All families and unattached individuals						
Under \$1,000		8.7	1.0	1.6	4.0	4.5
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,499		5.2	2.5	2.3	4.0	6.1
1,500- 1,999		6.3	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.6
2,000- 2,499		8.2	5.1	3.6	5.7	8.7
2,500- 2,999		9.1	5.5	5.4	7.1	8.8
3,000- 3,499		11.1	8.3	7.7	9.4	8.1
3,500- 3,999		11.3	11.1	8.8	7.4	8.8
4,000- 4,499		9.2	12.4	10.5	9.3	6.9
4,500- 4,999		8.0	11.6	8.6	7.0	7.7
5,000- 5,499		6.1	10.3	8.6	6.0	5.8
5,500- 5,999		5.2	7.7	6.9	6.2	3.9
6,000- 6,999		5.1	8.2	11.9	9.0	7.9
7,000- 7,999		4.1	5.4	8.4	5.7	6.1
8,000- 9,999		2.2	4.5	7.2	8.3	6.6
10,000- 14,999		0.3	2.1	4.1	4.8	2.5
15,000 and over			0.4	0.9	2.0	2.4
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$	3,683	4,749	5,302	5,158	4,672
Median income	\$	3,562	4,513	4,889	4,445	4,000
Male head						
Under \$1,000	1.7	3.8	0.4	1.1	2.1	2.6
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,499	2.6	3.5	1.9	1.8	2.6	6.1
1,500- 1,999	3.8	6.0	3.6	2.5	3.8	2.6
2,000- 2,499	4.7	7.0	4.3	2.5	4.8	9.1
2,500- 2,999	6.3	8.4	5.4	5.1	6.3	8.8
3,000- 3,499	8.6	10.4	8.1	7.2	9.3	7.5
3,500- 3,999	10.0	12.7	11.0	8.6	7.6	10.9
4,000- 4,499	11.1	10.9	12.5	10.9	10.2	8.1
4,500- 4,999	9.4	9.6	11.9	8.5	7.4	8.1
5,000- 5,499	8.5	7.2	10.8	9.2	6.5	4.0
5,500- 5,999	6.9	6.3	8.1	7.3	6.2	4.4
6,000- 6,999	9.3	6.0	8.7	12.6	9.6	8.3
7,000- 7,999	6.5	5.0	5.8	9.2	6.2	7.1
8,000- 9,999	6.2	2.7	4.8	7.9	9.5	6.5
10,000- 14,999	3.2	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.6	2.7
15,000 and over	1.1		0.4	1.0	2.4	3.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$	5,023	4,072	4,876	5,523	5,522
Median income	\$	4,564	3,928	4,617	5,098	4,723
Female head						
Under \$1,000	15.5	30.8	9.1	6.3	13.1	9.1
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,499	9.9	12.8	10.3	6.6	10.4	7.4
1,500- 1,999	7.6	7.3	7.5	10.9	5.1	9.4
2,000- 2,499	12.1	13.2	16.6	14.1	10.1	7.7
2,500- 2,999	10.0	12.3	7.2	8.8	10.5	8.9
3,000- 3,499	11.4	13.9	10.6	12.1	9.9	9.4
3,500- 3,999	7.6	5.1	12.8	11.4	6.9	4.0
4,000- 4,499	5.0	1.4	10.9	6.8	5.1	4.0
4,500- 4,999	5.5	1.0	7.8	9.8	5.3	6.9
5,000- 5,499	3.5	1.1	2.2	2.3	3.6	10.0
5,500- 5,999	3.1	--	2.8	2.8	6.6	2.9
6,000- 6,999	4.1	1.0	1.6	5.3	6.2	6.9
7,000- 7,999	1.9	0.2	--	1.8	3.6	3.7
8,000- 9,999	1.9		0.6	1.0	2.3	6.9
10,000- 14,999	0.6				1.2	0.9
15,000 and over	0.1					2.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$	3,049	1,952	2,981	3,278	3,429
Median income	\$	2,745	1,937	2,950	3,136	3,398

¹ See Table 1, page 22 for a distribution by income groups of all families and unattached individuals whose major source of income is wages and salaries. It should be noted, however, that Table 1 is adjusted by income tax statistics and is not strictly comparable with Table 8. See page 63 for further explanation.

TABLE 9. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Age of Head, 1959

Income group	All families	Age of head				
		29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over
		per cent				
Under \$1,000	3.1	2.3	0.9	2.1	3.5	9.2
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	4.4	2.6	1.5	2.3	3.4	17.2
1,500 - 1,999	5.0	4.8	3.4	2.8	4.2	13.3
2,000 - 2,499	5.5	5.2	4.4	3.7	6.2	9.9
2,500 - 2,999	6.3	8.8	5.8	4.8	6.1	8.0
3,000 - 3,499	8.4	10.3	8.9	7.6	8.5	6.3
3,500 - 3,999	8.9	13.2	10.4	9.3	6.4	5.0
4,000 - 4,499	9.9	11.9	11.8	10.1	8.8	5.3
4,500 - 4,999	8.5	9.8	11.1	8.2	7.1	4.8
5,000 - 5,499	7.6	7.8	10.3	8.6	6.0	3.3
5,500 - 5,999	6.3	6.9	7.7	7.0	5.8	2.4
6,000 - 6,999	8.7	6.8	8.8	11.1	9.7	4.7
7,000 - 7,999	6.3	5.7	5.9	8.6	6.3	3.5
8,000 - 9,999	6.0	3.2	5.0	7.0	9.1	4.1
10,000 - 14,999	3.6	0.7	2.7	5.0	5.9	1.9
15,000 and over	1.6		1.4	1.8	2.9	1.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,968	4,313	5,055	5,554	5,515	3,533
Median income	\$ 4,423	4,117	4,630	4,944	4,697	2,525

TABLE 10. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, by Employment Status and by Sex of Head, 1959

Income group	Employment status of head ¹								
	Employee			Employer or own account			Not in labour force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female ²	Total	Male	Female
	per cent								
Under \$1,000	0.8	0.6	5.1	2.9	2.9		14.0	13.4	15.1
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	1.9	1.8	5.3	3.0	2.9		16.7	20.0	10.9
1,500 - 1,999	3.3	3.2	5.3	3.8	3.7		13.6	15.9	9.6
2,000 - 2,499	4.1	3.8	12.1	7.3	7.3		10.8	11.0	10.4
2,500 - 2,999	5.7	5.6	8.0	7.9	7.6		8.2	8.5	7.6
3,000 - 3,499	8.4	8.3	10.0	9.8	9.9		7.2	5.7	9.9
3,500 - 3,999	10.3	10.3	11.2	7.0	7.1		4.0	3.6	4.7
4,000 - 4,499	11.6	11.8	7.0	6.4	6.4		4.4	4.3	4.7
4,500 - 4,999	9.9	9.9	9.7	5.6	5.7		4.2	3.8	5.1
5,000 - 5,499	8.9	9.0	4.1	5.9	5.9		3.2	2.3	4.8
5,500 - 5,999	7.7	7.7	6.8	3.2	3.3		2.0	1.4	3.1
6,000 - 6,999	9.9	10.0	8.0	8.7	8.8		3.2	2.0	5.3
7,000 - 7,999	7.0	7.1	3.9	6.2	6.3		3.1	3.1	3.0
8,000 - 9,999	6.4	6.5	3.2	7.8	7.7		2.8	2.6	3.3
10,000 - 14,999	3.4	3.5	0.2	7.1	7.1		1.6	1.5	1.7
15,000 and over	0.8	0.9		7.4	7.5		0.9	0.9	0.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 5,147	5,187	3,926	6,360	6,388		3,101	2,937	3,389
Median income	\$ 4,697	4,732	3,687	4,670	4,693		2,264	2,032	2,763

¹ Heads of family were classified by their employment status at time of survey. This is not necessarily their employment status during 1959.
² Distribution not shown separately because of the small number of families in this category in the sample.

TABLE 11. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Size of Family, 1959

Income group	Unattached individuals	All families	Size of family (number of persons) ¹			
			2	3	4	5 or more
per cent						
All families and unattached individuals						
Under \$1,000	38.0	3.1	7.7	2.2	1.5	0.7
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	12.5	4.4	10.0	3.5	1.2	1.9
1,500- 1,999	9.5	5.0	8.5	4.4	2.6	3.7
2,000- 2,499	8.7	5.5	7.9	5.3	4.2	4.4
2,500- 2,999	6.9	6.3	7.0	6.4	5.9	6.1
3,000- 3,499	7.7	8.4	8.2	8.2	9.3	8.0
3,500- 3,999	5.0	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.0	9.6
4,000- 4,499	3.4	9.9	8.1	9.7	12.1	10.1
4,500- 4,999	2.9	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.1	9.6
5,000- 5,499	1.5	7.6	5.0	8.1	9.4	8.5
5,500- 5,999	1.0	6.3	4.9	6.9	6.6	7.0
6,000- 8,999	1.6	8.7	8.7	10.0	10.2	8.7
7,000- 7,999	0.3	6.3	4.9	6.4	7.4	6.7
8,000- 9,999	0.5	6.0	3.6	6.2	6.8	7.5
10,000- 14,999	0.2	3.6	2.1	3.2	3.9	5.0
15,000 and over	0.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	2.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 1,956	4,968	4,116	5,026	5,243	5,509
Median income	\$ 1,479	4,423	3,545	4,550	4,730	4,786
Major source of income: Wages and salaries						
Under \$1,000	17.4	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.4
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	11.6	2.1	3.4	2.3	1.1	1.7
1,500- 1,999	10.7	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.5	3.3
2,000- 2,499	12.8	4.4	6.2	4.9	3.5	3.5
2,500- 2,999	10.6	6.1	7.2	6.8	5.5	5.2
3,000- 3,499	12.1	8.3	9.5	6.6	8.1	7.6
3,500- 3,999	7.8	10.0	11.0	10.3	9.3	9.6
4,000- 4,499	5.2	11.2	10.4	10.4	13.2	10.9
4,500- 4,999	4.8	9.7	8.4	9.7	10.2	10.2
5,000- 5,499	2.2	8.8	7.1	9.2	9.6	9.2
5,500- 5,999	1.5	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.7
6,000- 6,999	2.2	9.8	8.9	10.5	10.9	9.4
7,000- 7,999	0.5	7.0	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.4
8,000- 9,999	0.5	6.6	4.8	6.3	6.7	7.9
10,000- 14,999	0.1	3.4	2.2	2.6	3.6	4.7
15,000 and over	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 2,570	5,167	4,725	5,075	5,248	5,475
Median income	\$ 2,492	4,695	4,317	4,670	4,798	4,882

¹ Size of family refers to the total number of persons in the family including both adults and children.

TABLE 12. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Number of Children Under 16 years, 1959

Income group	No children ¹	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children
per cent					
All families					
Under \$1,000	5.6	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	7.8	2.9	1.3	2.3	2.6
1,500 - 1,999	7.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	5.0
2,000 - 2,499	6.7	5.6	3.7	4.3	5.5
2,500 - 2,999	6.0	5.9	6.9	7.4	6.4
3,000 - 3,499	7.3	8.9	8.7	7.9	10.4
3,500 - 3,999	6.7	10.1	10.0	10.1	11.1
4,000 - 4,499	7.8	9.9	12.7	9.9	11.7
4,500 - 4,999	6.4	8.7	10.0	9.8	11.1
5,000 - 5,499	5.3	8.2	10.0	8.8	9.4
5,500 - 5,999	5.3	6.3	7.2	6.2	8.1
6,000 - 6,999	8.9	9.6	9.0	9.3	5.9
7,000 - 7,999	6.7	7.0	6.1	6.6	3.8
8,000 - 9,999	6.6	6.6	5.0	7.2	3.8
10,000 - 14,999	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.9	1.6
15,000 and over	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,810	5,156	5,079	5,184	4,802
Median income	\$ 4,173	4,603	4,590	4,673	4,337
Major source of income: Wages and salaries					
Under \$1,000	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.2
1,500 - 1,999	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.5	4.8
2,000 - 2,499	5.2	4.8	3.0	4.1	4.4
2,500 - 2,999	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0
3,000 - 3,499	8.1	5.3	7.8	7.3	10.6
3,500 - 3,999	8.8	9.9	10.9	10.6	11.1
4,000 - 4,499	9.3	10.7	14.0	10.3	13.1
4,500 - 4,999	7.7	9.3	11.0	10.6	12.2
5,000 - 5,499	6.9	8.8	10.6	10.2	9.8
5,500 - 5,999	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.2	8.6
6,000 - 6,999	11.0	10.1	9.9	10.6	5.8
7,000 - 7,999	8.5	7.1	6.5	7.7	3.7
8,000 - 9,999	8.3	7.1	4.9	7.2	3.8
10,000 - 14,999	4.3	4.1	2.9	2.6	1.6
15,000 and over	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 5,365	5,202	5,098	5,135	4,760
Median income	\$ 4,856	4,741	4,668	4,811	4,392

¹ All families without any children under 16.

TABLE 13. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Family Characteristics¹, 1959

Income group	Married couple only	Married couple with unmarried children	Married couple with children and other relatives	All other families
per cent				
Under \$1,000	6.2	0.8	1.0	10.7
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	9.5	1.9	1.1	9.2
1,500 - 1,999	8.6	3.5	1.4	7.8
2,000 - 2,499	6.7	4.4	2.8	10.9
2,500 - 2,999	6.8	6.2	4.2	7.4
3,000 - 3,499	8.0	8.9	5.5	8.2
3,500 - 3,999	8.0	10.2	5.5	6.4
4,000 - 4,499	8.5	11.5	6.1	6.2
4,500 - 4,999	6.7	9.6	8.6	6.0
5,000 - 5,499	5.1	9.3	6.6	4.5
5,500 - 5,999	5.3	6.9	7.0	4.6
6,000 - 6,999	7.4	9.3	12.8	5.6
7,000 - 7,999	5.4	6.3	11.4	4.4
8,000 - 9,999	3.7	6.0	15.0	4.8
10,000 - 14,999	2.5	3.5	9.5	2.2
15,000 and over	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,313	5,226	6,483	3,867
Median income	\$ 3,762	4,635	6,016	3,243

¹ For a description of family characteristics see page 20. The classifications do not include unattached individuals; for a description of the income of unattached individuals see Table 11, page 28.

TABLE 14. Average Size of Income Units, Average Number of Children, Average Number of Income Recipients and Average Number of Income Earners by Income Groups, 1959

Income group	Average size of income units ¹	Average number of children ²	Average number of income recipients ³	Average number of income earners ⁴
All families and unattached individuals				
Under \$1,000	1.39	0.16	0.86	0.41
\$ 1,000 - \$1,999	2.36	0.65	1.32	0.77
2,000 - 2,999	3.05	1.12	1.30	1.07
3,000 - 3,999	3.56	1.50	1.31	1.17
4,000 - 4,999	3.84	1.64	1.42	1.30
5,000 - 6,999	3.92	1.54	1.69	1.56
7,000 - 9,999	4.14	1.29	2.15	2.00
10,000 and over	4.40	1.26	2.27	2.05
Totals	3.34	1.22	1.48	1.25
Major source of income: Wages and salaries				
Under \$1,000	1.47	0.24	1.05	1.04
\$ 1,000 - \$1,999	2.64	0.97	1.19	1.12
2,000 - 2,999	2.99	1.12	1.25	1.33
3,000 - 3,999	3.51	1.48	1.29	1.31
4,000 - 4,999	3.87	1.69	1.41	1.34
5,000 - 6,999	3.92	1.54	1.69	1.59
7,000 - 9,999	4.17	1.30	2.20	2.07
10,000 and over	4.65	1.20	2.62	2.39
Totals	3.58	1.37	1.54	1.44

¹ Income unit refers to both families and unattached individuals; average size is the average number of persons of all ages in the unit.

² Average number of children under 16 years of age.

³ Average number of persons with income from any source.

⁴ Average number of persons with wages and salaries or net unincorporated business income.

TABLE 15. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Tenure, 1959

Income group	All families and unattached individuals				All families			
	Owners	Renters	Lodgers	Other ¹	Owners	Renters	Lodgers	Other ²
per cent								
Under \$1,000	6.7	7.1	28.9	50.4	3.1	2.8	5.3	10.2
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	5.7	5.0	9.5	12.0	4.5	3.6	8.3	10.2
1,500 - 1,999	5.2	5.5	10.6	9.0	4.8	4.8	9.2	10.2
2,000 - 2,499	5.2	6.4	11.6	6.0	5.2	5.9	9.5	8.3
2,500 - 2,999	5.4	8.1	8.0	5.6	5.4	8.0	7.4	13.0
3,000 - 3,499	7.2	10.2	9.1	5.6	7.4	10.0	8.9	19.2
3,500 - 3,999	7.6	10.3	5.8	2.9	8.0	11.1	6.8	6.3
4,000 - 4,499	8.5	10.3	4.9	3.0	9.1	11.4	12.8	7.3
4,500 - 4,999	8.1	7.3	4.4	2.0	8.8	8.0	10.7	3.4
5,000 - 5,499	7.2	6.4	2.7	1.6	7.8	7.5	7.1	3.4
5,500 - 5,999	6.2	5.1	0.9	0.5	6.7	5.9	2.1	2.3
6,000 - 6,999	8.5	7.0	2.5	0.7	9.2	8.0	7.7	2.8
7,000 - 7,999	6.5	4.2	0.7	0.3	7.1	5.0	3.0	1.1
8,000 - 9,999	6.1	4.4	0.5	--	6.7	5.1	1.2	--
10,000 - 14,999	4.0	2.0		0.3	4.3	2.4		1.1
15,000 and over	2.0	0.6		0.3	2.1	0.7		1.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,907	4,232	2,292	1,546	5,208	4,619	3,601	3,121
Median income	\$ 4,411	3,873	2,043	992	4,642	4,166	3,603	2,918

¹ This includes families and unattached individuals who reside with their employers, or families and unattached individuals who receive free lodgings.

² This includes families residing with their employers or receiving free lodgings.

TABLE 16. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals¹ by Income Groups and by Year of Immigration of Head, 1959

Income group	Canadian born	Non-Canadian born				
		Total	Year of immigration of head			
			Before 1946	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1959
per cent						
All families and unattached individuals						
Under \$1,000	8.6	11.6	16.7	2.1	3.0	6.3
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	5.4	7.3	10.2	2.1	1.6	5.8
1,500- 1,999	5.7	6.0	7.3	3.1	2.6	6.5
2,000- 2,499	6.1	6.1	5.8	4.1	4.7	11.4
2,500- 2,999	6.7	5.8	5.3	5.4	6.3	8.1
3,000- 3,499	8.4	8.0	7.6	11.0	7.4	9.2
3,500- 3,999	8.5	6.8	5.2	8.7	9.9	8.3
4,000- 4,499	8.8	8.0	6.2	10.8	12.0	9.2
4,500- 4,999	7.8	6.4	5.9	8.3	6.6	6.6
5,000- 5,499	6.9	5.9	6.2	4.1	6.4	5.3
5,500- 5,999	5.6	4.8	3.6	8.5	7.3	4.2
6,000- 6,999	7.3	8.1	6.5	10.0	11.8	8.8
7,000- 7,999	5.1	5.7	4.5	8.7	8.6	4.4
8,000- 9,999	4.9	5.4	4.4	6.6	8.6	4.4
10,000- 14,999	2.9	3.2	3.2	5.2	3.2	1.0
15,000 and over	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.2		0.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,455	4,310	3,958	5,344	5,076	4,097
Median income	\$ 4,034	3,882	3,309	4,662	4,689	3,662
All families						
Under \$1,000	2.8	3.5	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.5
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	4.2	4.9	7.7	1.0	0.2	2.0
1,500- 1,999	4.8	5.0	6.8	2.4	1.9	3.2
2,000- 2,499	5.5	5.4	5.9	3.4	3.4	8.5
2,500- 2,999	6.3	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.8	7.2
3,000- 3,499	8.6	7.7	8.1	9.4	6.3	6.2
3,500- 3,999	9.2	7.8	6.6	6.8	10.8	10.2
4,000- 4,499	9.9	9.6	7.7	12.6	12.3	12.2
4,500- 4,999	8.9	7.6	7.4	8.2	7.3	9.0
5,000- 5,499	8.0	7.1	7.4	4.8	7.5	7.2
5,500- 5,999	6.5	6.0	4.7	9.9	7.7	6.2
6,000- 6,999	8.6	10.0	8.0	11.6	13.6	12.4
7,000- 7,999	6.1	7.4	6.0	10.1	10.1	6.5
8,000- 9,999	5.8	6.8	5.9	7.2	9.1	6.5
10,000- 14,999	3.4	4.1	4.4	6.0	3.7	1.5
15,000 and over	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4		0.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,957	5,038	4,772	5,753	5,442	5,009
Median income	\$ 4,433	4,520	4,227	5,125	5,120	4,500

¹ Immigration status of head was not ascertained for 11% of all families and unattached individuals and these family units are excluded from the table.

TABLE 17. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals¹ by Income Groups and by Education of Head, 1959

Income group	Education of head		
	Elementary school or less	High school ²	University ³
	per cent		
Under \$1,000	12.5	5.9	7.1
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,499	8.3	3.5	3.0
1,500- 1,999	7.7	3.7	4.0
2,000- 2,499	7.4	5.3	2.8
2,500- 2,999	7.4	5.8	3.5
3,000- 3,499	9.3	7.2	7.6
3,500- 3,999	8.7	8.1	4.7
4,000- 4,499	8.0	9.7	7.6
4,500- 4,999	6.8	9.2	3.4
5,000- 5,499	5.4	8.3	5.9
5,500- 5,999	3.9	7.2	5.4
6,000- 6,999	5.3	9.4	11.7
7,000- 7,999	3.9	6.4	7.2
8,000- 9,999	3.4	5.6	11.3
10,000- 14,999	1.7	3.2	9.0
15,000 and over	0.3	1.4	5.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,650	4,896	5,523
Median income	\$ 3,360	4,543	5,537

¹ 11% of all families are excluded from the table because the head's educational level was not ascertained.

² All family units whose head has one or more years of high school.

³ All family units whose head has one or more years of university.

TABLE 18. Percentage Composition of Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, 1959

Income groups	Wages and salaries	Net unincorporated business income	Investment income	Transfer payments	Miscellaneous income	Total
	per cent					
All families and unattached individuals						
Under \$1,000	30.2	2.5	3.7	60.1	3.5	100.0
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,499	40.7	5.3	7.3	42.3	4.4	100.0
1,500- 1,999	51.2	7.3	5.9	31.4	4.3	100.0
2,000- 2,499	63.4	9.8	4.0	18.5	4.4	100.0
2,500- 2,999	72.1	9.3	3.5	12.6	2.4	100.0
3,000- 3,499	77.3	10.2	1.7	8.7	2.2	100.0
3,500- 3,999	83.7	6.9	1.9	6.6	1.0	100.0
4,000- 4,499	85.3	6.5	1.7	5.6	0.9	100.0
4,500- 4,999	85.7	5.7	1.7	5.8	1.1	100.0
5,000- 5,499	86.9	6.1	1.6	5.0	0.5	100.0
5,500- 5,999	87.9	5.0	1.5	4.4	1.3	100.0
6,000- 6,999	84.9	7.8	2.9	3.5	0.9	100.0
7,000- 7,999	63.6	9.3	2.6	3.4	1.0	100.0
8,000- 9,999	82.3	10.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	100.0
10,000- 14,999	72.0	19.9	4.6	2.6	0.9	100.0
15,000 and over	44.7	38.4	14.8	1.1	1.1	100.0
All incomes	77.4	10.6	3.5	7.1	1.4	100.0

INCOME TABLES, PART II—INDIVIDUAL INCOMES

- Table 19. Distribution of Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1959.
- Table 20. Distribution of Aggregate Individual Income (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1959.
- Table 21. Composition of Individual Incomes by Income Groups, 1959.
- Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Employment Status and by Sex, 1959.
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- Table 30. Percentage Distribution of Males by Income Groups, by Immigration Status and by Age, 1959.
- Table 31. Percentage Distribution of Males whose Major Source of Income is Earned Income by Income Groups, by Age and by Education, 1959.

TABLE 19. Distribution of Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1959

Income group	All individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
Under \$500	555,000	7.8	429,000	7.9	44,000	9.7	82,000	7.0
\$ 500-\$ 999	1,167,000	16.5	458,000	8.4	31,000	6.8	678,000	57.8
1,000- 1,499	635,000	9.0	440,000	8.1	26,000	5.7	169,000	14.4
1,500- 1,999	599,000	8.5	478,000	8.8	41,000	9.1	80,000	6.8
2,000- 2,499	607,000	8.6	513,000	9.4	41,000	9.1	53,000	4.5
2,500- 2,999	579,000	8.2	512,000	9.4	41,000	9.1	26,000	2.2
3,000- 3,499	607,000	8.6	537,000	9.9	49,000	10.8	21,000	1.8
3,500- 3,999	495,000	7.0	458,000	8.4	25,000	5.5	12,000	1.0
4,000- 4,499	441,000	6.2	409,000	7.5	24,000	5.3	8,000	0.7
4,500- 4,999	347,000	4.9	325,000	6.0	16,000	3.5	6,000	0.5
5,000- 5,999	437,000	6.2	406,000	7.5	22,000	4.9	9,000	0.8
6,000- 6,999	221,000	3.1	192,000	3.5	23,000	5.1	6,000	0.5
7,000- 9,999	233,000	3.3	194,000	3.6	30,000	6.6	9,000	0.8
10,000 and over	138,000	2.0	85,000	1.6	40,000	8.8	13,000	1.1
Totals	7,061,000	100.0	5,436,000	100.0	453,000	100.0	1,172,000	100.0
Average income	\$	2,998		3,212		4,449		1,448
Median income	\$	2,477		2,893		3,023		871

TABLE 20. Distribution of Aggregate Individual Incomes (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1959

Income group	All individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent
Under \$500	129.0	0.6	110.4	0.6	-0.6	--	19.2	1.1
\$ 500-\$ 999	843.3	4.0	340.7	2.0	23.5	1.2	479.1	28.2
1,000- 1,499	773.1	3.6	537.3	3.1	31.8	1.6	204.0	12.0
1,500- 1,999	1,037.9	4.9	828.2	4.7	71.9	3.6	137.8	8.1
2,000- 2,499	1,351.9	6.4	1,141.6	6.5	90.3	4.5	120.0	7.1
2,500- 2,999	1,573.2	7.4	1,394.7	8.0	107.1	5.3	71.4	4.2
3,000- 3,499	1,965.9	9.3	1,740.1	10.0	157.8	7.8	68.0	4.0
3,500- 3,999	1,857.6	8.8	1,718.7	9.8	93.1	4.6	45.8	2.7
4,000- 4,499	1,874.9	8.9	1,736.1	9.9	104.3	5.2	34.5	2.0
4,500- 4,999	1,647.4	7.8	1,542.9	8.8	75.6	3.8	28.9	1.7
5,000- 5,999	2,378.5	11.2	2,208.4	12.6	121.6	8.0	48.5	2.9
6,000- 6,999	1,428.1	6.7	1,242.5	7.1	147.8	7.3	37.8	2.2
7,000- 9,999	1,903.8	9.0	1,576.8	9.0	247.9	12.3	77.1	4.5
10,000 and over	2,407.4	11.4	1,338.7	7.7	743.3	36.9	325.4	19.2
Totals	21,172.0	100.0	17,459.1	100.0	2,015.4	100.0	1,697.5	100.0

TABLE 21. Composition of Individual Income Groups, 1959

Income group	Wages and salaries	Net unincorporated business income	Investment income	Transfer payments	Miscellaneous	Total income
millions of dollars						
Under \$500	108.6	-2.2	7.1	13.5	1.8	128.8
\$ 500-\$ 999	328.2	26.3	23.6	453.1	12.2	843.4
1,000- 1,499	505.7	31.1	37.2	164.2	34.9	773.1
1,500- 1,999	786.0	62.5	33.8	126.5	29.0	1,037.8
2,000- 2,499	1,075.1	94.8	41.2	118.1	22.9	1,352.1
2,500- 2,999	1,317.9	105.8	42.1	91.0	16.4	1,573.2
3,000- 3,499	1,663.5	150.0	42.5	90.1	19.8	1,965.9
3,500- 3,999	1,654.1	84.0	39.9	67.7	12.0	1,857.7
4,000- 4,499	1,668.1	94.4	36.8	66.8	8.8	1,874.9
4,500- 4,999	1,478.3	70.5	32.2	55.3	10.9	1,647.2
5,000- 5,999	2,110.9	116.0	59.5	74.3	17.9	2,378.6
6,000- 6,999	1,189.7	138.7	48.8	36.8	14.1	1,428.1
7,000- 9,999	1,500.6	240.0	107.0	41.1	15.0	1,903.7
10,000 and over	1,289.7	696.4	356.3	29.2	35.9	2,407.5
Totals	16,676.4	1,908.3	908.0	1,427.7	251.6	21,172.0

TABLE 22. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Employment Status and by Sex, 1959

Income group	Employment Status ¹								
	Employee			Employer or own account			Not in the labour force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
per cent									
Under \$500	4.6	2.4	10.3	4.6	2.6	16.5	18.6	13.4	22.5
\$ 500-\$ 999	7.0	4.2	14.5	5.9	4.8	13.4	49.4	44.7	53.0
1,000- 1,499	7.7	5.2	14.3	5.5	5.0	9.1	13.4	17.1	10.7
1,500- 1,999	8.8	6.5	14.9	7.2	5.6	18.5	7.0	9.0	5.6
2,000- 2,499	9.3	7.5	14.3	9.9	9.4	13.1	4.4	5.6	3.3
2,500- 2,999	9.6	9.0	11.2	8.4	8.9	4.4	2.0	2.7	1.6
3,000- 3,499	10.4	11.0	8.9	9.9	10.8	3.4	1.6	2.6	0.9
3,500- 3,999	10.5	12.3	5.8	6.7	7.3	3.0	0.9	1.2	0.7
4,000- 4,499	9.3	11.9	2.4	7.0	7.5	3.0	0.6	1.1	0.2
4,500- 4,999	6.8	8.9	1.2	3.6	4.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2
5,000- 5,999	8.5	11.2	1.4	6.0	6.5	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
6,000- 6,999	3.5	4.6	0.4	6.1	6.4	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
7,000- 9,999	3.0	4.0	0.4	8.9	9.8	3.0	0.5	1.0	0.1
10,000 and over	0.9	1.2		10.3	11.2	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,278	3,769	1,984	4,958	5,307	2,506	1,094	1,291	947
Median income	\$ 3,144	3,670	1,865	3,428	3,698	1,743	817	909	759

TABLE 22 A. Average Income by Weeks Worked and Employment Status

Weeks worked ²	Employment Status ¹							
	Employee				Employer or own account ³			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Total income ⁴	Earned income ⁵	Total income	Earned income	Total income	Earned income	Total income	Earned income
dollars								
50-52	4,515	4,315	2,551	2,493	6,060	5,456	3,423	3,254
40-49	3,637	3,423	1,809	1,744				
30-39	2,464	2,207	1,383	1,332				
20-29	1,761	1,440	1,028	952				
10-19	1,198	925	592	538				
9 and under	606	319	334	253				

¹ Individuals were classified by their employment status at the time of the survey. This is not necessarily the same as their employment status during 1959.

² Complete data are not given for this classification because the sample was not large enough to provide reliable figures.

³ These are weeks worked in either full time or part-time employment.

⁴ Total income from all sources.

⁵ Income from wages and salaries and net unincorporated business income.

TABLE 23. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Regions and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,¹ 1959

Income group	Atlantic Provinces			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie Provinces			British Columbia		
	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.
	per cent														
Under \$500	12.0	9.7	12.9	6.6	5.1	8.7	7.0	6.7	7.5	9.0	9.1	9.0	7.0	7.5	6.2
\$ 500-\$ 999	22.5	15.9	25.2	17.0	12.0	24.6	14.0	12.2	17.1	17.9	13.4	23.1	15.1	15.3	14.7
1,000- 1,499	14.7	9.9	16.7	8.9	7.2	11.5	7.6	7.3	8.1	8.7	7.3	10.3	7.9	7.4	8.7
1,500- 1,999	10.8	7.8	12.0	9.3	10.0	8.3	6.9	6.9	7.0	9.2	8.8	9.7	6.8	6.9	6.7
2,000- 2,499	8.8	9.8	8.4	9.2	9.7	8.5	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.1	8.3	8.4	9.8	6.0
2,500- 2,999	8.1	9.3	7.7	8.7	8.9	8.3	7.7	8.2	8.8	8.0	6.9	9.3	5.6	5.2	6.4
3,000- 3,499	6.8	10.0	5.5	9.9	10.8	8.5	7.9	8.2	7.3	9.1	8.9	9.4	7.2	7.5	6.7
3,500- 3,999	5.9	9.2	4.5	8.1	9.0	6.8	9.0	9.6	8.1	7.4	9.1	5.4	8.1	7.7	8.9
4,000- 4,499	3.8	7.7	2.3	6.9	8.1	5.2	8.5	7.8	9.7	6.4	7.5	5.0	7.7	7.8	7.6
4,500- 4,999	1.7	2.8	1.3	3.9	4.6	2.7	6.9	7.1	6.6	4.9	6.9	2.5	5.9	5.7	6.3
5,000- 5,999	1.9	2.9	1.5	5.3	6.9	2.9	8.4	8.5	8.2	4.7	5.8	3.4	10.5	9.0	13.1
6,000- 6,999	0.9	1.2	0.8	2.4	3.2	1.4	3.6	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.9	1.9	3.7	3.6	3.9
7,000- 9,999	1.2	2.4	0.7	2.4	2.8	1.9	3.3	3.6	2.7	2.6	3.4	1.6	4.5	5.0	3.6
10,000 and over	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.0
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
Average income	\$ 2,064	2,618	1,841	2,813	3,152	2,306	3,174	3,304	2,942	2,765	3,107	2,358	3,196	3,191	3,205
Median income	\$ 1,537	2,342	1,356	2,446	2,837	1,813	2,942	3,049	2,721	2,338	2,812	1,892	2,929	2,798	3,097

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4, page 23.

TABLE 24. Percentage Distribution of Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries by Income Groups, by Regions and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,¹ 1959

Income group	Atlantic Provinces			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie Provinces			British Columbia		
	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.
	per cent														
Under \$500	12.4	9.5	13.8	6.8	5.0	9.6	6.8	6.5	7.5	8.9	9.2	8.5	6.8	7.3	5.8
\$ 500-\$ 999	12.2	9.7	13.4	9.1	5.8	14.6	7.0	6.9	7.3	8.6	8.1	9.3	5.1	5.2	4.9
1,000- 1,499	13.4	8.0	16.1	9.1	6.3	13.7	6.4	6.1	7.1	7.1	6.1	8.4	5.4	4.8	6.4
1,500- 1,999	12.0	7.7	14.0	9.4	9.4	9.3	6.9	6.7	7.5	9.8	8.2	12.1	6.8	6.9	6.6
2,000- 2,499	10.5	11.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	8.0	8.3	7.2	9.2	7.9	11.0	8.6	10.1	5.9
2,500- 2,999	10.9	10.1	11.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	8.4	8.9	7.3	8.9	7.7	10.8	6.8	6.3	7.5
3,000- 3,499	8.0	11.8	6.1	11.0	12.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	8.8	10.9	9.7	12.7	8.2	9.2	6.6
3,500- 3,999	7.6	10.7	6.1	9.5	10.7	7.5	10.6	10.9	10.1	9.4	10.6	7.6	10.4	9.9	11.1
4,000- 4,499	5.1	9.4	3.0	8.0	9.2	5.9	10.0	8.9	12.3	7.8	8.6	6.5	10.1	9.9	10.5
4,500- 4,999	2.2	3.5	1.5	4.8	5.6	3.5	8.2	8.1	8.4	6.1	7.7	3.7	7.5	7.3	7.8
5,000- 5,999	2.7	3.5	2.2	6.2	8.0	3.2	9.9	9.5	10.6	5.9	6.7	4.8	13.6	11.8	16.8
6,000- 6,999	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.5	3.3	1.2	4.1	4.7	2.7	3.6	4.4	2.4	4.5	4.3	4.8
7,000- 9,999	1.2	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.7	1.0	3.5	3.8	2.8	2.9	3.6	1.9	5.6	6.2	4.7
10,000 and over	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
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
Average income	\$ 2,342	2,836	2,101	2,936	3,318	2,311	3,399	3,479	3,234	3,030	3,264	2,683	3,623	3,582	3,693
Median income	\$ 2,000	2,688	1,739	2,757	3,128	2,135	3,353	3,355	3,347	2,860	3,144	2,532	3,611	3,510	3,784

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4, page 23.

TABLE 25. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Age and by Sex, 1959

Income group	All age groups ¹	Age					
		19 and under	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over
per cent							
All individuals							
Under \$500.....		32.4	6.5	4.6	5.5	6.7	4.1
\$ 500-\$ 999.....		25.5	8.9	5.0	6.0	9.6	56.5
1,000- 1,499.....		15.7	8.9	5.3	6.4	7.9	13.7
1,500- 1,999.....		11.6	10.5	6.9	6.4	9.2	6.7
2,000- 2,499.....		8.2	11.8	8.0	6.7	8.9	5.1
2,500- 2,999.....		3.7	12.9	8.1	7.8	7.7	3.2
3,000- 3,499.....		1.0	11.4	10.0	10.6	9.5	2.5
3,500- 3,999.....		1.2	10.8	10.6	10.5	8.0	2.2
4,000- 4,499.....		0.3	7.0	11.1	9.8	8.4	1.5
4,500- 4,999.....		0.1	4.2	8.9	7.5	5.4	1.0
5,000- 5,999.....		0.1	4.4	11.2	10.4	7.6	1.1
6,000- 6,999.....		0.1	1.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	0.7
7,000- 9,999.....			1.3	4.3	4.7	4.1	1.1
10,000 and over.....			0.1	1.7	2.6	2.7	0.7
Totals.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income..... \$		1,036	2,673	3,731	3,784	3,434	1,472
Median income..... \$		844	2,632	3,599	3,529	3,000	905
Males							
Under \$500.....	4.0	33.6	3.1	0.8	0.4	2.5	2.3
\$ 500-\$ 999.....	9.9	25.1	5.3	2.1	2.8	5.2	43.2
1,000- 1,499.....	6.9	14.6	7.2	3.2	3.3	5.8	16.5
1,500- 1,999.....	6.7	10.7	8.1	4.9	4.5	7.4	8.5
2,000- 2,499.....	7.4	7.5	10.8	5.9	4.6	8.6	7.5
2,500- 2,999.....	8.1	4.3	12.3	7.5	7.6	8.5	4.6
3,000- 3,499.....	9.8	1.2	12.6	10.2	12.0	10.7	4.0
3,500- 3,999.....	10.3	2.1	13.6	12.1	12.3	9.7	3.5
4,000- 4,499.....	10.0	0.7	10.2	13.7	12.3	10.8	2.7
4,500- 4,999.....	7.3	0.1	6.2	11.3	10.8	7.1	1.7
5,000- 5,999.....	9.3	0.1	6.6	14.5	13.4	9.3	1.6
6,000- 6,999.....	4.2	0.1	2.0	5.9	6.4	5.6	1.0
7,000- 9,999.....	4.1		1.8	5.7	6.1	5.3	1.9
10,000 and over.....	2.0		0.1	2.2	3.5	3.4	1.0
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income..... \$	3,556	1,064	3,129	4,327	4,456	4,046	1,893
Median income..... \$	3,356	826	3,127	4,120	4,101	3,567	1,136
Females							
Under \$500.....	15.2	31.2	12.6	15.8	16.9	17.3	6.2
\$ 500-\$ 999.....	29.2	26.0	15.5	13.9	15.1	20.7	71.9
1,000- 1,499.....	12.8	17.0	12.2	11.6	14.9	13.2	10.4
1,500- 1,999.....	11.4	12.6	14.9	12.7	11.5	13.7	4.7
2,000- 2,499.....	10.0	9.0	13.6	14.2	12.6	9.7	2.4
2,500- 2,999.....	7.3	3.1	14.0	9.6	8.3	5.6	1.5
3,000- 3,499.....	5.7	0.9	9.2	9.3	6.8	6.6	0.7
3,500- 3,999.....	3.8	0.2	5.8	6.1	5.6	3.5	0.8
4,000- 4,499.....	1.6		1.2	3.1	3.0	2.4	0.1
4,500- 4,999.....	0.8		0.4	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.2
5,000- 5,999.....	1.1		0.3	1.2	1.8	3.4	0.5
6,000- 6,999.....	0.4		--	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.3
7,000- 9,999.....	0.4		0.3	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.1
10,000 and over.....	0.2			0.2		0.7	0.3
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income..... \$	1,599	1,005	1,850	1,964	1,902	1,887	988
Median income..... \$	1,218	861	1,825	1,842	1,635	1,454	804

¹ See Table 19, page 34 for a distribution of individuals by income groups. It should be noted, however, that Table 19 is adjusted by income tax statistics and is not strictly comparable with Table 25. See page 61 for further explanation.

TABLE 26. Percentage Distribution of Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries by Income Groups and by Age and Sex, 1959

Income group	All age groups	Age					
		19 and under	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over
per cent							
All individuals							
Under \$500	7.6	32.3	6.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.3
\$ 500- \$ 999	8.1	25.7	8.4	4.6	4.5	6.2	7.5
1,000- 1,499	7.8	15.6	9.0	5.3	6.0	6.5	9.9
1,500- 1,999	8.5	11.6	10.8	6.3	6.3	8.6	8.
2,000- 2,499	9.1	8.3	12.0	8.0	6.3	9.0	14.
2,500- 2,999	9.1	3.7	12.8	8.3	8.0	8.7	10.8
3,000- 3,499	9.7	1.1	11.7	9.9	10.7	10.9	9.4
3,500- 3,999	9.8	1.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	9.7	10.0
4,000- 4,499	8.7	0.4	7.2	11.7	10.8	9.8	5.9
4,500- 4,999	6.3	0.1	4.3	9.6	8.3	6.6	4.8
5,000- 5,999	8.0	0.1	4.4	11.8	11.4	9.2	5.0
6,000- 6,999	3.3	0.1	1.2	4.7	5.4	4.4	2.9
7,000- 9,999	3.0		1.1	4.0	4.9	3.8	3.9
10,000 and over	1.0			0.8	1.7	2.1	2.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,144	1,038	2,687	3,668	3,788	3,605	3,273
Median income	\$ 2,988	844	2,648	3,685	3,669	3,307	2,740
Males							
Under \$500	4.0	33.4	3.0	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.1
\$ 500- \$ 999	4.6	25.2	5.1	1.7	1.4	2.9	3.2
1,000- 1,499	5.4	14.5	7.1	3.2	3.3	4.2	9.1
1,500- 1,999	6.2	10.8	8.3	4.4	4.2	6.3	6.0
2,000- 2,499	7.5	7.6	10.9	5.7	4.2	8.0	15.7
2,500- 2,999	8.7	4.2	11.9	7.7	7.5	9.2	11.0
3,000- 3,499	10.7	1.2	12.8	9.9	11.7	11.8	11.0
3,500- 3,999	11.9	2.1	13.9	12.7	12.8	11.5	11.6
4,000- 4,499	11.5	0.7	10.4	14.4	13.2	12.3	7.1
4,500- 4,999	8.6	0.1	6.4	12.0	10.5	8.3	5.8
5,000- 5,999	10.9	0.1	6.6	15.2	14.7	11.1	6.0
6,000- 6,999	4.6	0.1	1.9	6.1	6.9	5.6	3.6
7,000- 9,999	4.1		1.6	5.3	6.3	4.8	4.7
10,000 and over	1.4			1.1	2.3	2.7	2.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,717	1,067	3,124	4,216	4,398	4,145	3,664
Median income	\$ 3,622	829	3,144	4,142	4,147	3,769	3,132
Females							
Under \$500	16.0	31.1	11.6	14.1	14.4	12.7	14.7
\$ 500- \$ 999	16.4	26.2	14.4	13.3	13.6	15.7	27.9
1,000- 1,499	13.3	16.8	12.4	11.6	13.9	13.2	14.0
1,500- 1,999	13.9	12.5	15.2	12.4	12.6	15.4	20.2
2,000- 2,499	12.8	9.1	14.0	14.8	12.6	12.2	10.1
2,500- 2,999	9.6	3.1	14.5	10.2	9.5	7.5	10.1
3,000- 3,499	7.6	0.9	9.5	10.0	7.7	8.4	1.6
3,500- 3,999	5.0	0.2	6.1	6.5	6.6	4.6	1.5
4,000- 4,499	2.1		1.3	3.5	3.7	2.8	
4,500- 4,999	1.1		0.4	2.1	1.7	1.8	
5,000- 5,999	1.3		0.4	1.3	2.0	3.8	
6,000- 6,999	0.3		--	0.4	0.8	0.9	
7,000- 9,999	0.4		0.3		0.9	0.9	
10,000 and over						0.2	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 1,805	1,005	1,897	1,996	2,012	2,055	1,397
Median income	\$ 1,654	860	1,881	1,943	1,821	1,772	1,264

TABLE 27. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups and by Relationship to Head of Family, 1959

Income group	Head		Relationship to head				
	Male	Female	Wife	Son or daughter	Parent	Other relative	
per cent							
By income groups							
Under \$500	1.5	8.8	19.6	17.7	3.1	11.1	
\$ 500- \$ 999	7.2	29.2	27.6	18.6	74.2	26.1	
1,000- 1,499	5.6	14.8	11.8	12.6	10.9	12.2	
1,500- 1,999	5.9	10.7	11.6	11.8	5.0	11.5	
2,000- 2,499	6.8	9.2	10.4	10.9	4.1	10.0	
2,500- 2,999	8.0	6.9	7.2	8.9	1.1	10.7	
3,000- 3,499	10.2	6.6	5.5	7.1	0.6	9.9	
3,500- 3,999	11.4	5.1	3.0	5.4	0.6	3.5	
4,000- 4,499	11.4	2.6	1.7	2.9	--	2.4	
4,500- 4,999	8.6	1.5	0.6	1.5	--	1.2	
5,000- 5,999	11.0	2.4	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.9	
6,000- 6,999	5.0	1.1	0.2	0.5		0.2	
7,000- 9,999	5.0	0.7	0.1	0.4		0.4	
10,000 and over	2.4	0.5	0.3				
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income—Male	\$ 3,944			1,895	1,136	2,033	
Median income—Male	\$ 3,711			1,621	900	1,901	
Average income—Female		1,899	1,487	1,723	800	1,502	
Median income—Female		1,405	1,119	1,462	781	1,257	
	Head		Relationship to head				
	Male	Female	Wife	Son or daughter	Parent	Other relative	Total
per cent							
Within income groups							
Under \$500	10.8	10.6	34.6	38.0	1.1	5.0	100.0
\$ 500- \$ 999	24.1	16.6	23.0	18.9	11.9	5.5	100.0
1,000- 1,499	34.5	15.6	18.2	23.7	3.2	4.8	100.0
1,500- 1,999	39.0	12.0	19.0	23.6	1.6	4.8	100.0
2,000- 2,499	45.1	10.4	17.2	21.9	1.3	4.2	100.0
2,500- 2,999	55.5	8.2	12.4	18.8	0.4	4.7	100.0
3,000- 3,499	65.8	7.3	8.8	14.0	0.2	4.0	100.0
3,500- 3,999	76.3	5.9	5.0	11.0	0.2	1.5	100.0
4,000- 4,499	85.7	3.3	3.1	6.7	--	1.1	100.0
4,500- 4,999	90.2	2.7	1.5	4.8	--	0.8	100.0
5,000- 5,999	99.9	3.4	1.2	3.9	0.1	0.5	100.0
6,000- 6,999	92.3	3.6	0.9	3.1		0.2	100.0
7,000- 9,999	94.4	2.3	0.7	2.2		0.5	100.0
10,000 and over	93.7	3.0	2.8	0.4			100.0
All individuals	54.4	9.3	13.6	16.6	2.6	3.4	100.0

TABLE 28. Percentage Distribution of Individuals¹ by Income Groups, by Sex and by Year of Immigration, 1959

Income group	Canadian born	Non-Canadian born				
		Total	Year of immigration			
			Before 1946	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1959
per cent						
All individuals						
Under \$500	8.5	4.8	4.4	5.7	3.6	7.7
\$ 500-\$ 999	15.5	18.2	26.7	5.1	6.9	11.6
1,000- 1,499	8.5	9.2	10.6	5.7	4.8	12.0
1,500- 1,999	8.2	8.5	7.6	5.4	8.6	13.3
2,000- 2,499	8.2	8.8	5.9	11.0	11.8	13.6
2,500- 2,999	7.8	7.4	5.9	7.4	10.6	8.8
3,000- 3,499	8.5	8.4	7.0	11.0	9.7	9.9
3,500- 3,999	8.1	8.0	5.5	11.7	13.0	7.5
4,000- 4,499	7.1	8.3	6.6	12.1	12.1	6.5
4,500- 4,999	5.2	5.5	5.6	7.4	6.8	2.1
5,000- 5,999	7.0	6.2	6.6	7.8	7.0	2.6
6,000- 6,999	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.3	1.7
7,000- 9,999	2.9	2.8	2.7	4.8	2.4	2.4
10,000 and over	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.3	0.5	0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 2,925	2,917	2,780	3,648	3,221	2,518
Median income	\$ 2,570	2,534	2,059	3,440	3,190	2,198
Males						
Under \$500	4.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.8
\$ 500-\$ 999	9.5	10.2	16.5	0.8	1.6	6.2
1,000- 1,499	6.6	6.7	8.8	1.9	2.9	8.2
1,500- 1,999	6.4	7.5	7.6	5.9	6.3	10.5
2,000- 2,499	7.3	8.0	6.3	7.6	8.7	14.1
2,500- 2,999	8.0	7.8	6.2	7.8	9.8	11.0
3,000- 3,499	9.7	10.0	8.9	12.5	10.8	11.2
3,500- 3,999	10.2	10.5	7.2	14.2	16.4	11.5
4,000- 4,499	9.9	11.4	9.4	15.1	15.6	10.1
4,500- 4,999	7.4	7.8	7.9	9.8	9.4	3.4
5,000- 5,999	9.9	8.7	9.0	10.4	9.7	4.3
6,000- 6,999	4.5	3.7	4.2	3.4	3.2	2.8
7,000- 9,999	4.2	3.9	3.8	5.9	3.4	3.4
10,000 and over	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.0	0.7	0.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,584	3,576	3,466	4,281	3,762	3,145
Median income	\$ 3,401	3,399	3,163	3,908	3,756	2,872
Females						
Under \$500	16.6	11.3	10.0	17.3	8.9	15.2
\$ 500-\$ 999	27.7	35.5	48.2	18.5	20.4	19.6
1,000- 1,499	12.4	14.5	14.5	17.3	9.9	17.8
1,500- 1,999	11.8	10.4	7.7	4.0	14.4	17.5
2,000- 2,499	9.9	10.5	5.2	21.4	19.7	12.8
2,500- 2,999	7.4	6.7	5.2	6.4	12.5	5.4
3,000- 3,499	5.9	4.9	3.1	6.4	6.7	7.9
3,500- 3,999	3.9	2.5	2.1	4.0	4.3	1.6
4,000- 4,499	1.5	1.4	0.8	2.9	3.1	1.2
4,500- 4,999	0.8	0.4	0.6	--	--	--
5,000- 5,999	1.2	0.9	1.6	--	--	--
6,000- 8,999	0.3	0.4	0.7	--	--	--
7,000- 9,999	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.7	--	0.9
10,000 and over	0.2	--	--	--	--	--
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 1,601	1,492	1,324	1,712	1,828	1,572
Median income	\$ 1,237	1,110	914	1,410	1,874	1,426

¹ Immigration status was not ascertained for 10% of all individuals in the survey, and these have been excluded from the table. This proportion was 10% for males and 11% for females.

TABLE 29. Percentage Distribution of Individuals¹ by Income Groups, by Sex and by Education Level, 1939

Income group	No schooling	Some elementary school	Finished elementary school	Some high school	Finished high school	Some university	University degree
per cent							
All individuals							
Under \$500.....	9.6	7.7	6.1	10.3	5.9	9.0	2.8
\$ 500- \$ 999.....	53.4	26.5	18.1	11.2	9.8	8.2	4.4
1,000- 1,499.....	10.9	10.7	10.1	7.3	7.5	8.3	3.0
1,500- 1,999.....	6.0	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.9	4.2
2,000- 2,499.....	3.4	9.7	7.5	8.2	9.8	7.4	3.8
2,500- 2,999.....	2.6	8.3	7.7	7.8	9.0	3.6	4.4
3,000- 3,499.....	3.6	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	9.6	7.7
3,500- 3,999.....	3.2	6.2	9.6	8.4	9.0	6.8	6.4
4,000- 4,499.....	3.0	5.2	7.6	8.6	7.6	10.7	7.2
4,500- 4,999.....	2.6	2.8	5.9	6.8	5.1	4.9	4.0
5,000- 5,999.....	0.4	3.2	6.0	8.4	9.1	10.4	9.7
6,000- 6,999.....	0.9	0.9	2.0	3.5	4.0	6.3	10.2
7,000- 9,999.....	0.4	0.7	1.6	2.3	4.7	4.9	19.4
10,000 and over.....		0.2	0.4	0.7	2.4	3.2	12.8
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income..... \$	1,387	2,110	2,666	2,971	3,449	3,700	6,261
Median income..... \$	878	1,765	2,452	2,813	3,035	3,343	5,108
Males							
Under \$500.....	7.6	4.6	2.3	5.5	2.6	3.4	1.2
\$ 500- \$ 999.....	44.7	18.0	9.4	5.6	3.3	7.0	1.7
1,000- 1,499.....	12.6	10.3	8.1	4.2	3.1	6.5	2.0
1,500- 1,999.....	7.6	10.0	7.2	5.3	3.6	5.4	4.6
2,000- 2,499.....	4.7	10.7	7.6	6.4	6.3	4.5	3.1
2,500- 2,999.....	3.5	10.0	8.9	7.5	7.0	2.8	2.6
3,000- 3,499.....	5.0	11.0	11.1	9.4	8.3	7.9	6.9
3,500- 3,999.....	4.4	8.1	12.7	11.3	11.5	5.6	4.3
4,000- 4,499.....	4.1	6.9	10.5	12.4	11.9	14.0	8.0
4,500- 4,999.....	3.5	3.8	8.3	10.1	8.2	6.9	4.4
5,000- 5,999.....	0.6	4.3	8.4	12.5	15.1	14.2	10.1
6,000- 6,999.....	1.2	1.2	2.8	5.3	6.8	9.5	12.1
7,000- 9,999.....	0.6	0.9	2.2	3.4	8.2	7.7	23.4
10,000 and over.....		0.3	0.6	1.0	4.2	4.5	15.6
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income..... \$	1,648	2,495	3,265	3,723	4,638	4,551	7,046
Median income..... \$	973	2,331	3,292	3,769	4,180	4,246	6,045
Females							
Under \$500.....	16.6		14.7	19.3	10.0	16.8	8.8
\$ 500- \$ 999.....	53.3		38.3	21.6	17.8	9.8	14.2
1,000- 1,499.....	11.5		14.7	13.1	12.9	10.8	6.5
1,500- 1,999.....	7.8		12.9	13.5	12.0	9.1	2.7
2,000- 2,499.....	6.2		7.3	11.6	14.1	11.5	6.5
2,500- 2,999.....	2.9		4.9	8.3	11.5	4.7	11.5
3,000- 3,499.....	1.0		3.1	6.6	9.0	11.9	10.4
3,500- 3,999.....	0.6		2.4	2.9	6.1	8.5	14.2
4,000- 4,499.....			0.8	1.4	2.3	5.9	4.2
4,500- 4,999.....			0.3	0.6	1.3	2.1	2.7
5,000- 5,999.....			0.3	0.7	1.9	4.9	8.1
6,000- 6,999.....			--	0.2	0.6	1.7	3.5
7,000- 9,999.....			0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	4.2
10,000 and over.....				0.1	0.2	1.3	2.3
Totals.....	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income..... \$	956		1,273	1,558	2,016	2,485	3,303
Median income..... \$	813		960	1,347	1,887	2,152	2,990

¹ Education level was not ascertained for 10% of all individuals in the survey, and these individuals have been excluded from the table. This proportion was 10% for males and 11% for females.

TABLE 30. Percentage Distribution of Males¹ by Income Groups, by Immigration Status and by Age, 1959

Income group	All age groups	Age					
		19 and under	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 64	65 and over
Canadian born		per cent					
Under \$500	4.4	34.3	3.3	0.7	1.5	2.8	2.3
\$ 500 - \$ 999	9.5	25.5	5.6	2.2	2.9	4.9	46.2
1,000 - 1,499	6.6	14.4	7.7	2.6	3.4	6.5	15.7
1,500 - 1,999	6.4	11.1	7.9	5.1	4.3	7.2	6.4
2,000 - 2,499	7.3	6.4	10.8	5.7	4.5	9.1	7.3
2,500 - 2,999	8.0	4.1	12.1	7.0	7.4	8.6	4.9
3,000 - 3,499	9.7	1.2	13.1	10.4	11.9	9.1	3.6
3,500 - 3,999	10.2	2.0	13.5	12.2	11.2	9.3	4.0
4,000 - 4,499	9.9	0.8	9.4	13.4	12.3	11.0	2.5
4,500 - 4,999	7.4	--	6.1	11.8	9.4	6.7	1.3
5,000 - 5,999	9.9	--	6.8	15.5	14.2	9.7	0.8
6,000 - 6,999	4.5	0.2	1.8	8.2	6.9	5.9	1.2
7,000 - 9,999	4.2		1.8	5.4	6.2	5.8	2.8
10,000 and over	1.9		0.1	1.9	3.7	3.3	0.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income \$	3,584	1,040	3,102	4,325	4,525	4,081	1,858
Median income \$	3,401	807	3,099	4,153	4,118	3,597	1,048
Non-Canadian born							
Under \$500	1.8	19.2	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.3	2.7
\$ 500 - \$ 999	10.2	20.0	2.8	1.0	1.2	3.9	38.1
1,000 - 1,499	6.7	13.3	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.8	17.8
1,500 - 1,999	7.5	11.7	11.2	3.7	4.8	6.8	11.7
2,000 - 2,499	8.0	20.8	12.5	6.7	5.0	7.4	7.9
2,500 - 2,999	7.8	9.2	10.1	9.2	8.4	8.4	3.5
3,000 - 3,499	10.0	--	11.7	9.9	11.1	14.0	4.1
3,500 - 3,999	10.5	5.8	14.6	10.6	17.2	11.0	2.7
4,000 - 4,499	11.4		14.6	17.2	12.9	11.8	3.3
4,500 - 4,999	7.8		8.4	9.8	10.0	9.4	2.7
5,000 - 5,999	8.7		4.3	14.4	12.5	9.2	3.0
6,000 - 6,999	3.7		2.8	5.3	4.7	4.8	1.0
7,000 - 9,999	3.8		1.9	8.0	5.6	5.0	0.4
10,000 and over	2.0			2.5	2.5	3.1	1.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income \$	3,576	1,491	3,310	4,442	4,272	4,073	1,930
Median income \$	3,399	1,405	3,354	4,151	3,944	3,700	1,258

¹ Immigration status was not ascertained for 10% of males in the survey, and these individuals are excluded from the table.

**TABLE 31. Percentage Distribution of Males whose Major Source of Income is Earned Income¹
by Income Groups, by Age and by Education, 1959**

Income group	All age groups	29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over
per cent						
Elementary school or less						
Under \$500	3.5	9.3	0.6	2.5	1.7	3.2
\$ 500- \$ 999	5.0	13.2	1.9	1.9	2.6	8.4
1,000- 1,499	7.2	11.9	4.8	5.1	6.1	11.4
1,500- 1,999	8.5	11.5	7.2	6.4	9.0	7.5
2,000- 2,499	9.9	11.2	9.5	6.0	11.5	15.9
2,500- 2,999	10.7	11.4	11.3	10.3	9.6	12.3
3,000- 3,499	12.8	9.7	13.0	15.0	14.0	10.7
3,500- 3,999	12.5	9.9	14.2	15.3	10.8	10.9
4,000- 4,499	10.4	5.2	12.7	12.0	12.6	5.2
4,500- 4,999	7.3	3.0	8.9	10.3	7.8	4.3
5,000- 5,999	7.6	3.1	10.8	9.3	7.8	4.1
6,000- 6,999	2.4	0.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	2.5
7,000- 9,999	1.8	0.1	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.0
10,000 and over	0.5		0.2	0.7	0.6	1.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,227	2,270	3,611	3,616	3,450	2,985
Median income	\$ 3,203	2,183	3,560	3,591	3,339	2,646
High school²						
Under \$500	4.7	11.6	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.6
\$ 500- \$ 999	3.3	7.3	1.6	0.1	1.6	--
1,000- 1,499	3.3	6.5	1.1	0.9	1.9	8.9
1,500- 1,999	4.2	7.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	6.8
2,000- 2,499	6.1	10.1	3.3	3.1	5.0	14.1
2,500- 2,999	7.6	9.7	5.2	5.8	9.1	8.9
3,000- 3,499	9.3	10.6	8.5	9.5	7.7	6.8
3,500- 3,999	11.9	12.5	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.0
4,000- 4,499	12.6	9.3	16.4	14.1	12.2	8.9
4,500- 4,999	9.9	6.3	14.8	10.4	9.2	6.8
5,000- 5,999	13.9	5.5	19.2	20.6	15.4	9.9
6,000- 6,999	6.1	1.4	7.8	10.0	8.8	5.2
7,000- 9,999	5.1	1.2	5.9	6.5	10.6	9.4
10,000 and over	2.2	0.1	1.9	4.9	3.0	1.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,106	2,770	4,647	5,212	4,756	4,104
Median income	\$ 3,982	2,840	4,487	4,615	4,384	3,632
University³						
Under \$500	1.9	5.0	1.0		1.4	
\$ 500- \$ 999	3.4	11.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	
1,000- 1,499	3.1	8.7	1.3	0.5	1.4	
1,500- 1,999	3.9	7.8	4.2	1.1	2.0	
2,000- 2,499	3.3	7.1	1.3	2.2	2.8	
2,500- 2,999	2.6	4.7	0.4	2.2	3.4	
3,000- 3,499	7.7	8.0	7.1	8.6	7.0	
3,500- 3,999	4.9	5.4	2.1	4.6	8.4	
4,000- 4,499	11.2	12.1	11.9	10.0	10.4	
4,500- 4,999	5.6	3.8	7.1	4.0	7.3	
5,000- 5,999	12.3	9.0	18.6	12.7	7.6	
6,000- 6,999	11.5	7.3	13.8	11.9	13.2	
7,000- 9,999	17.9	9.0	20.3	28.8	13.8	
10,000 and over	10.6	0.5	10.5	12.9	20.5	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$ 6,100	3,495	6,658	6,810	7,705	
Median income	\$ 5,195	3,318	5,709	6,302	5,670	

¹ Income from wages and salaries or net income from unincorporated business or professional practice.

² One or more years of high school.

³ One or more years of university.

SECTION II

Analysis of Automobile Ownership Patterns

A new feature of the income survey was the addition of questions on the extent of automobile ownership among family units. Each person with income in the sample, in addition to the income questions, was asked to answer questions on whether they owned a car, the make and model year, the year purchased, if bought new or used and, if purchased in 1957 to 1959, the gross and net outlay. These questions were included to provide more comprehensive data on patterns of automobile ownership for use in weighting the Consumer Price Index. The response to the questions was, on the whole, satisfactory and the information appeared to be of sufficient general interest to warrant inclusion of some of the major findings in this report.

Some 7 per cent of all families and individuals did not provide information as to ownership, approximately 40 per cent reported owning no automobiles, 49 per cent stated they owned one, while just under 5 per cent reported two or more. An examination of families and unattached individuals separately indicates, however, that the majority of cases not supplying data were individuals rather than families. Approximately 17 per cent of unattached individuals did not answer the questions on automobile ownership; these were, to a considerable extent concentrated in the lower income brackets. Since many

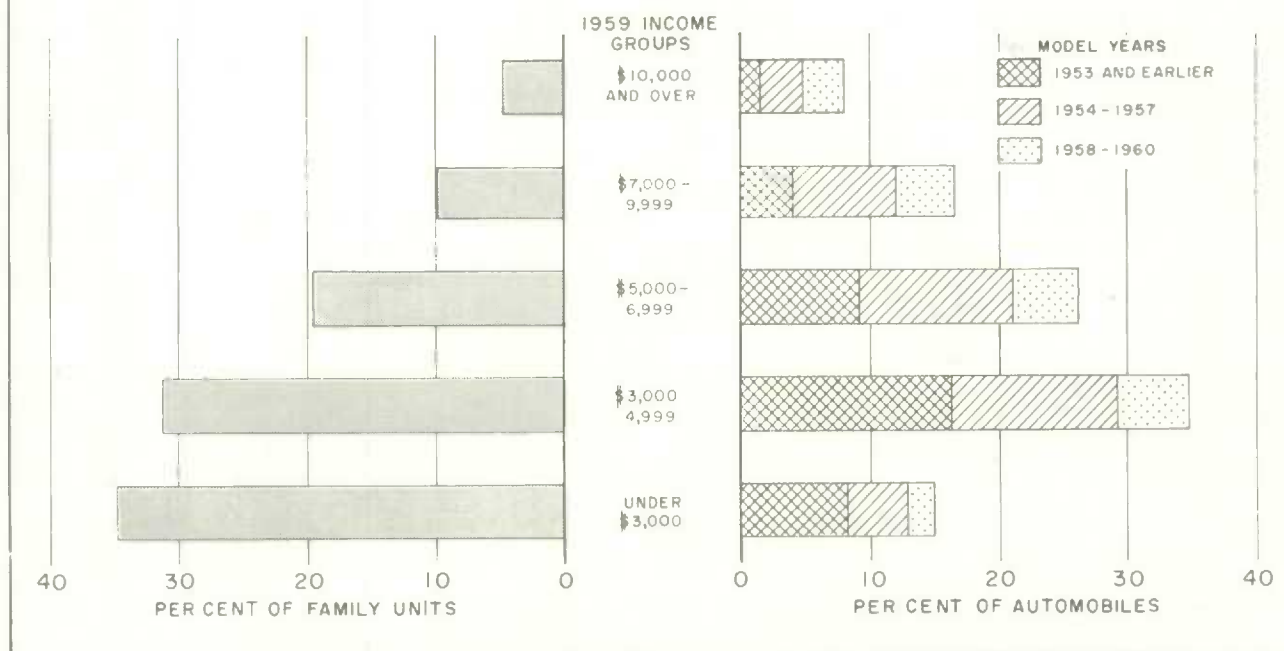
such persons would be in the older age groups, it is probable that the majority would, in fact, not own automobiles. The majority of unattached individuals, approximately 63 per cent, reported owning no cars while nearly 20 per cent reported ownership.

Data supplied by families were more complete; automobile ownership was not ascertained for only 4 per cent of families, 34 per cent reported no automobile ownership, while 57 per cent owned one automobile and 6 per cent two or more.

Again, those who did not report in respect to ownership were largely in the lower income groups and probably not owners. In the income groups below \$3,000 the majority of families reported that they did not own cars; only 35 per cent were automobile owners. The situation was reversed for families with incomes above \$3,000, in all income groups the majority reported automobile ownership. The higher the income the larger the proportion of families who reported owning cars; some 83 per cent of families with incomes above \$10,000 owned automobiles. Multiple car ownership was significant for families with incomes above \$7,000; approximately 14 per cent of families with incomes of \$7,000 to \$10,000 owned two or more cars while 26 per cent of those with incomes above \$10,000 were multiple owners.

CHART - 4

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY UNITS AND OF AUTOMOBILES BY INCOME GROUPS DECEMBER, 1959



Considered from another point of view, over one-half of all families and individuals not owning cars reported incomes below \$3,000; nearly three-quarters had incomes below \$4,000. The median income of such families was approximately \$2,750. Families with one car had a median income of approximately \$4,800; only 17 per cent had incomes of less than \$3,000. Families owning two or more cars had median incomes of \$7,300; almost one-quarter of these families had incomes above \$10,000.

An examination of automobile ownership by tenure indicates that family units who own their own homes own automobiles to a greater extent than those who rent self-contained accommodation; lodging family units, in turn, have lower ownership rates than renters. On average, families owning their own homes have higher income, but this in itself does not explain differences in automobile ownership. For equivalent income levels renting families consistently have a higher proportion without cars than do home owning families; for example, in the income groups \$7,000 to \$10,000 approximately 14 per cent of family units owning homes did not own a car, but this proportion was 24 per cent for those renting. It is possible that renting families may have access to better public transportation facilities and have less need for a car. Conversely they may find that owning a car creates greater problems for them than for home owners for reasons such as a lack of parking facilities.

Multiple Car Ownership

As has already been indicated families owning two or more cars had higher incomes than families with one car or no cars. In addition to income other family characteristics appear to have a bearing on why a family acquires an additional car. Again, families owning their own homes have a significantly higher ratio of multiple car owners; approximately 16 per cent of those with incomes between \$7,000 and \$10,000 and 30 per cent of those with incomes above \$10,000 have at least two cars.

The presence of children who are old enough to drive appears to be an important factor in the acquisition of a second car. The majority of family units with two or more cars consist of families with unmarried children present. Families with adult relatives present, although they are only 6 per cent of all family units, account for 16 per cent of multiple car families. Children and other adult relatives own one-quarter of the cars in families with two or more cars. Only 4 per cent of cars in these families were reported as being owned by the wife although it is probable that where cars were driven by both the husband and wife, that the husband reported such cars as being owned by him.

A higher proportion of the automobiles owned by multiple car families were imported models rather than domestically produced. Approximately

one-third of family units with two or more cars owned European cars, usually one domestically produced and one European-type. Somewhat less than 11 per cent of family units with one car owned an imported model. The European types of automobiles are those manufactured in Europe, including the British Isles, while the domestic type are those manufactured in Canada and the United States.

Ownership by Region

Although the sample size did not allow extensive cross-classification by regions some observations can be made about differences in regional patterns. The percentage of family units owning automobiles was highest in Ontario, followed by British Columbia, and lowest in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec. Ontario and British Columbia also had the highest proportion owning two or more automobiles. British Columbia had the highest ratio of ownership of European type cars, almost one-quarter, while the Atlantic Provinces were next; in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces the highest ratios of domestic type cars were reported.

In all regions the majority of cars owned were purchased as used cars, rather than new cars. Although Quebec had one of the lowest proportions of automobile owning family units, these were more likely to have bought their automobiles new than in other regions. Some 44 per cent acquired their cars as new cars, while in British Columbia the ratio was only 33 per cent. In Ontario approximately 40 per cent of cars owned were purchased as new and 60 per cent were used.

Characteristics of Automobiles Owned

Approximately one-fifth of automobiles owned on December 31, 1959 were 1958, 1959, or 1960 models; some 11 per cent were 1959-60. On the other hand, nearly forty per cent were 1953 or earlier model years. The higher the income, the newer the car owned. In the income group under \$3,000 only 14 per cent of cars owned were 1958 or later models, while 55 per cent were 1953 or earlier. At the other end of the distribution 37 per cent of cars owned by family units with incomes above \$10,000 were 1958 or later models, and only 18 per cent of their automobiles were of the period 1953 or earlier.

In all income groups, however, over one-half of all automobiles owned were purchased in 1958 and 1959; in the lower groups the cars would be acquired as used cars, while in the higher income groups the purchases would more likely consist of new cars. In income groups above \$7,000 over one-half of the cars owned were purchased new, while below this income level used car purchases predominate.

As indicated earlier, families with more than one car owned a higher proportion of European type

cars than did families with one car. Since the former group is more likely to be found in the higher income brackets, this may partially explain why families with incomes above \$7,000 own a somewhat higher proportion of imported cars than do family units below this level. Of all automobiles owned 88 per cent were of a domestic type while 12 per cent were imported. An examination of the families by whether the head is Canadian born or an immigrant indicates that family units with non-Canadian born heads were more likely to purchase imported automobiles than families with a Canadian born head. This holds within all income brackets. For example, in the income group \$3,000 to \$5,000 families whose heads were non-Canadian born reported that 18 per cent of automobiles owned were of an imported type, the ratio was only 9 per cent for families whose heads were non-immigrants.

Table 41 shows the age distribution of automobiles owned within income groups cross-classified by domestic or foreign origins. Imported automobiles owned are of more recent model years, over one-half are 1958 to 1960 models; this ratio is only one-quarter for domestic models. Table 43 presents an additional analysis of types of cars owned cross-classified by whether the automobile was acquired new or used. Cars of the domestic type are divided into two groups—standard models and other models. Standard models are defined as the major lines (Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth) of the largest producers in Canada and the United States. At the time of the survey domestically produced compact cars had only been available for a short period of time, and, as a result, few such cars were owned by families in the survey. The other domestic models thus consist almost entirely of models other than compacts, usually of more expensive lines than the standard models. In income groups below \$7,000 ownership of domestically produced cars is almost evenly divided between the standard models and the other domestic types. Above \$7,000 there appears to be a preference for the less commonly sold models. Approximately one-third of cars owned by family units with incomes above \$10,000 were the domestic standard models while over one-half were other types of domestic models.

Automobile Purchases in 1959

The table below summarizes the percentage of families and unattached individuals reporting automobiles purchases in 1959 by income level.

Income groups	New car purchasers	Used car purchasers
	per cent	
Under \$3,000	2.1	7.1
\$ 3,000 - \$4,999	4.9	14.1
5,000 - 6,999	7.8	16.8
7,000 - 9,999	12.3	15.8
10,000 and over	20.7	12.8
All incomes	5.9	12.3

As might be expected from the fact that car ownership is less frequent at the lower income levels, families and unattached individuals in these groups reported automobile purchases less frequently. Only 9 per cent of family units with incomes below \$3,000 purchased automobiles during 1959 while the ratio for families with incomes above \$10,000 was one-third. The average gross outlay for new cars was approximately \$3,150 while the net outlay was \$2,150. The net outlay is the gross cost less the trade-in allowance of cars traded in. By amount, approximately 7 per cent of new car purchasers made net outlays of less than \$1,000, 40 per cent spent \$1,000 to \$2,000, while nearly all of the remaining purchasers had outlays of \$2,000 to \$3,000.

The average gross outlay for used cars was approximately \$1,100 with an average net outlay somewhat higher than \$800. Over one-third of used car purchasers had net payments of less than \$500 and over one-half were less than \$1,000. Only 15 per cent made outlays exceeding \$1,500.

Net outlays on new cars were higher for the higher income groups although the differences are not very great—the average outlay for family units with incomes below \$3,000 was approximately \$2,000, while for family units with incomes above \$10,000 it rose to \$2,500. However, for used car purchases family units in the lowest income group only spent a net amount of somewhat over \$600 in contrast to expenditures of nearly \$1,300 for used cars purchased by families with incomes above \$10,000.

Notes on Automobile Ownership

Every respondent 16 years and over was asked to report information on any automobiles owned and operated by him on December 31, 1959. Only privately owned passenger automobiles were to be reported. Trucks, cars bought for resale and not operated, and cars used by respondents but owned by a business with which they were associated were to be excluded.

All cars owned by members of a family unit (family or unattached individual)¹ were grouped together, and automobile ownership was examined

in terms of family units. The sample of families and unattached individuals used to estimate automobile ownership was that used to estimate the income distributions in Tables 1 to 18.

In all tables on automobile ownership "1959 Income Group" refers to the total money income of the family or unattached individual in 1959. Tables 32 to 37 analyze families and unattached individuals by automobile ownership and selected family characteristics. Tables 38 to 45 examine the distribution of automobiles reported by different characteristics of the automobile itself.

¹ See "Notes and Definitions", page 19.

The following are comments on specific aspects of the automobile ownership tables:

1. *Type of car.* In table 34 and subsequent tables "type of automobile" refers to the place of manufacture. Cars manufactured in Canada or the United States are termed to be of "domestic type". Table 43 contains a further breakdown of automobiles of the domestic type; the major lines of three largest manufacturers (Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth) are classified as "domestic standards"; all other North-American cars are grouped as "other domestic types". In the same tables automobiles manufactured in Europe (regardless of place of assembly) are classified to be of "European type". In Tables 39 and 40 these are further subdivided into British and "other European" cars.

2. *Condition of car when purchased.* Table 34 and some of the subsequent tables also classify automobiles by the condition when purchased, that is, new or used. In addition to automobiles that were bought either new or used a small number were acquired as gifts, prizes, etc., these are classified as "other".

3. *Model year.* In Tables 39 and 42 automobiles are classified by model year; 1960 models (sold in the fall of 1959) are grouped with 1959 models.

4. *Gross and net outlay.* In Tables 44 and 45 gross outlay is defined as the price paid for the car before any trade-in allowance is deducted. Net outlay is the gross price less trade-in allowances; no adjustment is made for any cash received from the private sale of a previous car. The number of private sales reported was negligible, and in most cases the sale price was so low that it seemed likely that the automobiles may have been sold for their scrap value. No serious understatement of the net outlay has resulted from disregarding any amounts reported.

Where respondents reported a gross price but omitted reporting the trade-in allowance on the previous car, this was interpreted as meaning that no trade-in was involved. To the extent that this was a mistaken assumption, the net outlay in Tables 44 and 45 may be overstated.

Some respondents who reported car purchases in 1959 supplied all the information required except for the gross price of the car. In these cases automobile dealers prices² were used to assign a gross price taking into account make, model year and region.

5. *Non-response.* As the original sample counts below indicate not all families and unattached individuals who completed income questionnaires

supplied automobile information. The non-response problem appears on two levels: (1) cases where it was not ascertained whether anybody in the family unit owned an automobile, and (2) cases where automobile ownership was ascertained but not all information about the car owned was supplied.

Non-response on the first level constitutes the "not ascertained" cases in Tables 32 to 37.³ Tables 38 to 43 analyze all cars reported by family units whose automobile ownership status was ascertained. Tables 44 and 45 are restricted to cars purchased by these family units in 1959. In these tables the "not ascertained" cases result from non-response at the second level. The proportion of "not ascertained" cases may be different in each table, because respondents may have answered some questions about their cars but not others.

The problem of "not ascertained" cases is handled in the tables in two different ways. Depending on the type and purpose of the table, the "not ascertained" cases are shown in the table as percentages of the total family units or cars in each group, or a footnote is provided giving the proportion of total cases that were excluded from the table because no information was available on the characteristics used for classification in the table.

Sample Size

As the **Introduction** indicates the original sample⁴ consisted of 8,604 families and unattached individuals. The distribution of these **family units by automobile ownership** was as follows:

Automobile ownership not ascertained.....	586
No automobile	3,431
One automobile	4,202
Two automobiles	364
Three or more automobiles.....	21
Total	8,604

4,587 families and unattached individuals reported owning 4,995 automobiles. The **distribution of these automobiles** was:

By type	Sample size
Not stated.....	11
Domestic.....	4,360
Standard	2,144
Other	2,216
European.....	624
British.....	419
Other European	205
Total	4,955

³ See page 45 above for a discussion of the implications of non-response on the estimates.

⁴ For a discussion of sampling error see page 9.

² *Canadian Red Book*. Official Used Car Valuations (National Automotive Publishers, Ltd.)

By model year	Sample size
Not stated.....	73
1953 and earlier.....	1,918
1954.....	411
1955.....	494
1956.....	579
1957.....	519
1958.....	438
1959/60.....	563
Total	4,993

By condition when bought	
Not stated.....	15
Bought new.....	1,954
Bought used	3,013
Other (gift, etc.)	13
Total	4,993

By year of purchase	Sample size
Not stated.....	20
1953 and earlier.....	389
1954.....	217
1955.....	353
1956.....	588
1957.....	774
1958.....	1,054
1959.....	1,600
Total	4,993

From the original sample estimates were prepared using the same weighting technique as for family incomes. The weighting procedure is described in **Appendix II**, page 61.

TABLES ON AUTOMOBILE OWNERSHIP

Table 32. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Automobile Ownership Status, December, 1959.

Table 33. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Automobile Ownership within Income Groups, December, 1959.

Table 34. Automobile Ownership and Selected Characteristics by Region, December, 1959.

Table 35. Family Characteristics of Families and Unattached Individuals by Automobile Ownership Status, December, 1959.

Table 36. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Tenure and by Automobile Ownership within Income Groups, December, 1959.

Table 37. Tenure Characteristics of Families and Unattached Individuals by Automobile Ownership Status, December, 1959.

Table 38. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles by Relationship of Owner to the Head of the Family Unit within Income Groups, December, 1959.

Table 39. Selected Characteristics of Automobiles Owned by Families and Unattached Individuals within Income Groups, December, 1959.

Table 40. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles by Type and by Immigration Status of Head of Family Unit within Income Groups, December, 1959.

Table 41. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles by Type and by Model Year within Income Groups, December, 1959.

Table 42. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles by Condition when Purchased and by Model Year within Income Groups, December, 1959.

Table 43. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles by Type and by Condition when Purchased within Income Groups, December, 1959.

Table 44. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles Purchased in 1959 and Average Gross and Net Outlay by Income Groups.

Table 45. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles Purchased in 1959 by Size of Gross and Net Outlay.

TABLE 32. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals¹ by Income Groups and by Automobile Ownership Status, December, 1959

1959 income group	No automobile	Owned	
		One automobile	Two or more automobiles
		per cent	
Under \$2,000	36.6	7.4	1.0
\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999	17.8	9.5	2.9
3,000 - 3,999	17.1	17.3	5.9
4,000 - 4,999	12.0	20.6	12.2
5,000 - 5,999	6.5	16.5	12.8
6,000 - 6,999	4.1	10.1	11.5
7,000 - 7,999	2.1	7.2	12.5
8,000 - 9,999	2.1	6.5	17.4
10,000 - 14,999	1.2	3.4	15.1
15,000 and over	0.4	1.5	8.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median income	2,752	4,766	7,296

¹ Automobile ownership was not ascertained for 7% of all families and unattached individuals, and these family units are excluded from the table.

TABLE 33. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Automobile Ownership within Income Groups, December, 1959

Automobile ownership	1959 income group					All incomes
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
	per cent					
Families and unattached individuals:						
Not ascertained	13.6	4.2	2.9	1.8	1.7	6.8
No automobile	62.1	35.7	22.3	16.9	15.8	39.6
1 automobile	23.9	57.6	69.0	67.7	57.6	49.0
2 or more automobiles	0.5	2.5	5.8	13.6	24.8	4.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of automobiles per family unit	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.6
Families:						
Not ascertained	8.4	3.3	2.8	1.9	1.7	4.2
No automobile	56.8	33.6	21.8	16.7	15.6	33.6
1 automobile	34.1	60.2	69.4	67.6	56.8	56.7
2 or more automobiles	0.7	2.9	6.0	13.8	25.9	5.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of automobiles per family	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7

TABLE 34. Automobile Ownership and Selected Characteristics by Region, December, 1959

	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
	per cent					
Distribution of family units by automobile ownership:						
No automobile	48.3	47.5	33.1	38.5	37.2	39.6
1 automobile	41.1	40.6	55.6	49.2	52.2	49.0
2 or more automobiles	3.2	1.6	6.1	5.3	6.0	4.5
Not ascertained	7.4	10.2	5.1	7.0	4.6	6.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distribution of automobiles by type:						
Domestic	86.2	91.0	88.8	91.2	76.3	87.8
European	13.1	8.6	11.0	8.8	23.5	12.0
Not ascertained	0.7	0.4	0.2		0.2	0.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distribution of automobiles by condition when purchased:						
New	34.2	44.4	39.4	38.9	32.7	39.1
Used	65.8	55.5	59.9	60.2	66.3	60.4
Other		0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Not ascertained			0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 35. Family Characteristics of Families and Unattached Individuals by Automobile Ownership Status, December, 1959

	Unattached individuals	Married couple	Married couple with children	Married couple with children and/or other relatives	All other families	Total
	per cent					
Family units with no automobile	32.5	17.2	33.9	4.3	12.2	100.0
Family units with 1 automobile	7.9	19.8	60.4	6.7	5.2	100.0
Family units with 2 or more automobiles	1.3	9.9	66.5	16.4	6.0	100.0
Family units - automobile ownership not ascertained	51.6	13.3	18.2	3.2	13.7	100.0

TABLE 36. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Tenure and by Automobile Ownership within Income Groups, December, 1959

Automobile ownership	1959 income group					All incomes
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000-4,999	\$5,000-6,999	\$7,000-9,999	\$10,000 and over	
	per cent					
Home owners:						
Not ascertained	9.4	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.9	4.2
No automobile	58.3	29.3	19.1	13.9	12.8	32.3
1 automobile	31.5	64.6	71.7	69.0	55.7	56.9
2 or more automobiles	0.8	3.6	6.9	15.8	29.7	6.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Average number of automobiles per family unit</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Renters:						
Not ascertained	11.0	5.5	3.7	3.1	1.1	6.6
No automobile	65.9	43.5	28.3	24.4	26.5	45.8
1 automobile	22.8	49.6	64.2	64.7	62.7	45.4
2 or more automobiles	0.4	1.3	3.9	7.8	9.7	2.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Average number of automobiles per family unit</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Lodgers and other:						
Not ascertained	23.6	10.4	8.6			19.8
No automobile	64.7	43.4	30.2	31.0		58.0
1 automobile	11.5	45.3	58.3	55.2		21.5
2 or more automobiles	0.2	1.0	2.9	13.8		0.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
<i>Average number of automobiles per family unit</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>		<i>0.3</i>

TABLE 37. Tenure Characteristics of Families and Unattached Individuals¹ by Automobile Ownership Status, December, 1959

	Home owners	Renters	Lodgers and other	Total
	per cent			
Family units with no automobile	46.2	36.1	17.7	100.0
Family units with 1 automobile	65.8	28.9	5.3	100.0
Family units with 2 or more automobiles	82.6	15.7	1.8	100.0

¹ Automobile ownership was not ascertained for 7% of all families and unattached individuals. This percentage was 4% for home-owners, 7% for renters and 20% for lodgers and others. These family units have been excluded from the table.

TABLE 38. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles by Relationship of Owner to Head of Family Unit within Income Groups, December, 1959

	1959 income group					All incomes
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
	per cent					
Families and unattached individuals owning 1 automobile:						
Automobile owner—Head	95.8	95.8	94.0	86.9	87.6	93.7
Wife	0.3	0.3	1.1	2.6	2.2	0.9
Children	2.4	2.9	3.8	7.1	7.2	3.9
Other relatives	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.4	3.0	1.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families and unattached individuals owning 2 or more automobiles:						
Automobile owner—Head	95.0	79.2	70.6	63.0	61.7	68.6
Wife	--	4.9	3.4	5.9	3.9	4.4
Children	2.5	13.0	19.8	21.7	27.5	20.4
Other relatives	2.5	3.0	6.2	9.5	7.0	6.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 39. Selected Characteristics of Automobiles Owned by Families and Unattached Individuals within Income Groups, December, 1959

	1959 income group					All incomes
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
	per cent					
All automobiles	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distribution of automobiles by condition when purchased:						
New	32.6	31.6	38.7	48.8	64.6	39.1
Used	67.0	67.9	60.3	50.8	35.0	60.4
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Not ascertained		0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
Distribution of automobiles by owner's relationship to head:						
Head	95.8	94.2	90.6	79.9	74.9	89.6
Wife	0.3	0.9	1.4	3.5	3.0	1.6
Children	2.4	3.7	6.2	11.4	17.1	6.5
Other relatives	1.5	1.1	1.8	5.2	4.9	2.3
Distribution of automobiles by model year:						
1959-60	9.5	8.5	10.0	15.4	21.7	11.2
1958	4.4	7.6	9.3	11.4	15.6	8.8
1957	7.8	7.8	11.6	13.8	16.1	10.4
1954-6	22.3	28.9	33.0	34.2	27.2	29.7
1953 and earlier	55.1	46.0	34.1	24.2	17.6	38.4
Not ascertained	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.4
Distribution of automobiles by year of acquisition:						
1959	37.6	31.4	31.5	31.1	33.6	32.5
1958	14.8	20.8	21.4	23.2	23.2	20.7
1957	12.8	14.5	15.4	18.4	18.1	15.4
1954-6	20.1	24.3	24.3	21.8	20.0	22.9
1953 and earlier	14.3	8.7	6.9	4.9	4.9	8.1
Not ascertained	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4
Distribution of automobiles by type:						
Domestic	88.8	88.4	88.1	86.3	85.0	87.8
British	8.3	7.0	7.3	9.7	10.2	8.0
Other European	2.9	4.3	4.2	3.6	4.7	4.0
Not ascertained	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4		0.2

TABLE 40. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles¹ by Type and by Immigration Status of Head of Family Unit within Income Groups, December, 1959

	1959 income group					All incomes
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
	per cent					
Head of family unit—Canadian born:						
Type of automobile—Domestic	89.9	91.3	39.9	86.5	88.0	89.7
British	7.6	5.8	6.4	9.9	7.9	7.0
Other European	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.0
Not ascertained	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5		0.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head of family unit—non Canadian born:						
Type of automobile—Domestic	85.5	81.5	85.2	85.8	78.1	83.6
British	10.7	10.3	9.7	9.3	15.6	10.6
Other European	3.8	8.0	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.6
Not ascertained		0.2	0.7			0.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ 9.4% of all cars reported were excluded from this table because the immigration status of the head was not ascertained.

TABLE 41. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles¹ by Type and by Model Year within Income Groups, December, 1959

1959 income group	Domestic type						European type						Total
	Model year					All model years	Model year					All model years	
	1953 and earlier	1954-1956	1957	1958	1959-1960		1953 and earlier	1954-1956	1957	1958	1959-1960		
	per cent												
Under \$3,000.....	51.4	20.6	7.2	3.7	6.0	88.9	4.5	1.7	0.7	0.7	3.5	11.1	100.0
\$ 3,000-\$4,999	43.4	27.5	7.0	5.4	5.1	88.4	3.2	1.7	1.0	2.2	3.4	11.5	100.0
5,000- 6,999	31.6	31.3	10.6	6.8	8.1	86.4	3.1	2.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	11.5	100.0
7,000- 9,999	21.1	32.3	12.8	9.5	11.2	86.9	3.2	2.2	1.2	2.1	4.4	13.1	100.0
10,000 and over	14.8	24.1	15.1	13.2	17.6	84.8	3.0	3.6	1.2	3.0	4.4	15.2	100.0
All incomes	35.6	28.0	9.6	6.8	8.0	88.0	3.3	2.1	1.0	2.2	3.3	11.9	100.0

¹ 1.6% of all automobiles were excluded from this table, because type or model year were not ascertained. For this reason the subtotals for all domestic type and European type automobiles (in columns "All model years") differ slightly from estimates in Table 39.

TABLE 42. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles¹ by Condition when Purchased and by Model Year within Income Groups, December, 1959

1959 income group	Purchased new						Purchased used						Total
	Model year					All model years	Model year					All model years	
	1953 and earlier	1954-1956	1957	1958	1959-1960		1953 and earlier	1954-1956	1957	1958	1959-1960		
	per cent												
Under \$3,000	9.4	7.6	3.8	2.9	9.1	32.8	46.4	14.9	3.9	1.5	0.5	67.2	100.0
\$ 3,000-\$4,999	5.0	9.0	4.1	5.8	8.1	32.0	41.5	20.2	3.8	1.9	0.6	68.0	100.0
5,000- 8,999	4.2	12.1	6.6	6.8	9.9	39.6	30.4	21.6	5.2	2.7	0.4	60.3	100.0
7,000- 9,999	2.9	13.4	10.1	8.9	14.0	49.3	21.4	21.0	3.9	2.7	1.6	50.6	100.0
10,000 and over	3.4	14.8	13.0	13.9	20.8	65.9	14.1	13.0	3.4	2.3	1.4	34.2	100.0
All incomes	5.0	10.8	6.4	6.8	10.7	39.7	33.9	19.4	4.2	2.2	0.7	60.4	100.0

¹ 1.6% of all automobiles were excluded from this table, because the model year or condition when purchased were not ascertained. For this reason the subtotals for all new and all used automobiles (in columns "All model years") differ slightly from estimates in Table 39.

TABLE 43. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles¹ by Type and by Condition when Purchased within Income Groups, December, 1959

1959 income group	Domestic type standard		Domestic type other		European type		Total
	Purchased		Purchased		Purchased		
	New	Used	New	Used	New	Used	
	per cent						
Under \$3,000	13.6	31.7	13.4	30.1	5.9	5.3	100.0
\$ 3,000- \$4,999	13.3	31.4	12.3	31.6	6.2	5.1	100.0
5,000- 6,999	16.3	27.0	16.7	28.3	6.0	5.5	100.0
7,000- 9,999	18.5	23.4	22.6	22.2	8.1	5.2	100.0
10,000 and over	20.5	12.1	34.6	17.9	9.7	5.2	100.0
All incomes	15.6	27.5	17.1	28.0	6.7	5.3	100.0

¹ 0.2% of all automobiles were excluded from this table, because the type of automobile was not ascertained.

TABLE 44. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles Purchased in 1959 and Average Gross and Net Outlay by Income Groups

1959 income group	Cars purchased new in 1959			Cars purchased used in 1959		
	Distribution of cars	Average gross outlay	Average net outlay	Distribution of cars	Average gross outlay	Average net outlay
	per cent	\$	\$	per cent	\$	\$
Under \$3,000	12.4	2,783	1,970	19.4	841	637
\$ 3,000-\$4,999	26.7	2,774	1,971	36.6	1,003	781
5,000- 6,999	24.5	3,106	2,005	25.6	1,135	863
7,000- 9,999	20.7	3,211	2,358	13.4	1,343	1,029
10,000 and over	15.7	4,038	2,531	4.8	1,694	1,261
Totals	100.0	3,145	2,147	100.0	1,084	831

TABLE 45. Percentage Distribution of Automobiles Purchased in 1959 by Size of Gross and Net Outlay

Outlay size groups	Cars purchased new in 1959		Cars purchased used in 1959 ¹	
	By gross outlay	By net outlay	By gross outlay	By net outlay
	per cent			
Under \$500	14.8	{	0.8	35.9
\$ 500- \$ 999			5.9	28.0
1,000- 1,499			13.8	19.8
1,500- 1,999			26.2	10.2
2,000- 2,999	30.3		9.2	4.7
3,000- 3,999	36.2		2.7	0.7
4,000 and over	18.6		1.4	0.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average gross outlay	\$ 3,145		1,084	
Average net outlay		\$ 2,147		831

¹ Approximately .5% of used automobiles purchased in 1959 are excluded from the distribution by gross outlay and 1.1% from the distribution by net outlay because of incomplete data supplied on some automobiles.

APPENDIX I

Revised Income Estimates for 1957 and 1958

Income estimates for 1959 contained in Tables 1, 2, 19 and 20 in the present report are not strictly comparable with statistics published for 1957 in Tables 1, 2, 17 and 18 of D.B.S. publication 13-512 *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size 1957* and Tables 1 and 2 in 13-514 *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1958*.

The 1957 estimates were based on survey data adjusted by income tax returns, while the 1958 estimates were projections based upon the 1957 estimates using survey results and other indicators. The 1959 income estimates contained in this report in Tables 1, 2, 19, 20 and 21 are similar in methods of estimation to 1957, that is, they are based upon both survey and tax data. Separate estimates are made for the three main groups of income recipients: those whose major source is wages and salaries, those whose major source is net income from unincorporated business, and those whose major source is other money income. In using income tax statistics for individuals whose income is largely from net unincorporated business, adjustments are necessary to the tabulated data for changes in net income because of the reassessment of tax returns. Reassessment of such returns results in sizable upward adjustment of declared income. However, the

method of adjustment for reassessment of incomes of the self-employed was altered in 1959; the amount added to the estimates is lower than it would be under the method originally used in 1957. As a result, the incomes of individuals and of families whose major source of income is net unincorporated business income as published for 1957 and 1958 are higher than they would have been if the 1959 methods of estimation had been used. This appendix contains revised estimates for 1957 and 1958 reworked on a comparable basis to 1959.

A revision has also been made to the income estimates for 1958 for families and unattached individuals whose major source of income was "other money income", the 1958 tables in this appendix contain the new estimates. As indicated above, the 1958 estimates were projections from the 1957 data. Additional data now available indicate that the effect of higher transfer payment receipts in 1958 was not as great as originally estimated. Accordingly the 1958 estimates have been revised downward. No revisions were made to published 1957 and 1958 income distributions of individuals and families whose major source of income was wages and salaries, neither do the revisions affect any remaining tables in publications 13-512 and 13-514.

Revised Tables for 1957 and 1958

Table A. Revised Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1957.

Table B. Revised Distribution of Aggregate Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1957.

Table C. Revised Distribution of Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1957.

Table D. Revised Distribution of Aggregate Individual Incomes (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1957.

Table E. Revised Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1958.

Table F. Revised Distribution of Aggregate Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1958.

**TABLE A. Revised Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals (number and per cent)
by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1957¹**

Income group	All families and unattached individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
Under \$500	142,000 ²	3.3	39,000	1.2	8,000	2.4	27,000	4.6
\$ 500 - \$ 999	332,000	7.7	107,000	3.2	19,000	5.8	206,000	35.2
1,000 - 1,499	302,000	7.0	136,000	4.1	15,000	4.6	151,000	25.8
1,500 - 1,999	288,000	6.7	183,000	5.5	30,000	9.1	75,000	12.8
2,000 - 2,499	319,000	7.4	244,000	7.3	29,000	8.9	46,000	7.9
2,500 - 2,999	330,000	7.6	276,000	8.3	31,000	9.5	23,000	3.9
3,000 - 3,499	353,000	8.2	320,000	9.6	25,000	7.6	8,000	1.4
3,500 - 3,999	387,000	9.0	354,000	10.6	25,000	7.6	8,000	1.4
4,000 - 4,499	323,000	7.5	300,000	9.0	20,000	6.1	3,000	0.5
4,500 - 4,999	281,000	6.5	255,000	7.6	18,000	5.5	8,000	1.4
5,000 - 5,999	441,000	10.2	417,000	12.5	19,000	5.8	5,000	0.9
6,000 - 6,999	275,000	6.4	252,000	7.5	19,000	5.8	4,000	0.7
7,000 - 9,999	388,000	9.0	346,000	10.4	33,000	10.1	9,000	1.5
10,000 and over	157,000	3.6	109,000	3.3	36,000	11.0	12,000	2.1
Totals	4,318,000	100.0	3,338,000	100.0	327,000	100.0	585,000	100.0
Average income	\$	4,251		4,620		5,490		1,950
Median income	\$	3,617		4,011		3,638		1,198

¹ This is a revision of estimates originally published in D.B.S. Publication 13-512, Table 1.

² This figure includes 68,000 families with no income during the year; these consist mainly of newly formed units (largely unattached individuals.)

**TABLE B. Revised Distribution of Aggregate Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals (amount and per cent)
by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1957¹**

	All families and unattached individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent
Under \$500	18.6	0.1	9.7	0.1	1.8	0.1	7.1	0.6
\$ 500 - \$ 999	218.2	1.2	76.7	0.5	13.8	0.8	127.7	11.2
1,000 - 1,499	355.6	1.9	167.4	1.1	18.5	1.0	169.7	14.9
1,500 - 1,999	508.5	2.8	323.4	2.1	53.8	3.0	131.3	11.5
2,000 - 2,499	715.8	3.9	551.1	3.6	64.1	3.6	100.6	8.8
2,500 - 2,999	910.4	5.0	764.6	5.0	85.6	4.8	60.2	5.3
3,000 - 3,499	1,135.6	6.2	1,027.9	6.7	82.3	4.6	25.4	2.2
3,500 - 3,999	1,438.0	7.8	1,313.6	8.5	96.1	5.4	28.3	2.5
4,000 - 4,499	1,375.0	7.5	1,274.1	8.3	86.7	4.8	14.2	1.2
4,500 - 4,999	1,341.2	7.3	1,216.9	7.9	83.8	4.7	40.5	3.6
5,000 - 5,999	2,439.7	13.3	2,303.4	14.9	106.5	5.9	29.8	2.6
6,000 - 6,999	1,802.1	9.8	1,652.4	10.7	126.0	7.0	23.7	2.1
7,000 - 9,999	3,317.0	18.1	2,952.2	19.1	291.1	16.2	73.7	6.5
10,000 and over	2,778.9	15.1	1,789.0	11.6	681.4	38.0	308.5	27.0
Totals	18,354.6	100.0	15,422.4	100.0	1,791.5	100.0	1,140.7	100.0

¹ This is a revision of estimates originally published in D.B.S. Publication 13-512, Table 2.

TABLE C. Revised Distribution of Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1957¹

Income group	All individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
Under \$500	540,000	8.1	375,000	7.4	44,000	10.2	121,000	10.8
\$ 500 - \$ 999	1,138,000	17.1	416,000	8.2	32,000	7.4	690,000	61.6
1,000 - 1,499	592,000	8.9	432,000	8.5	33,000	7.7	127,000	11.3
1,500 - 1,999	617,000	9.3	510,000	10.0	43,000	10.0	64,000	5.7
2,000 - 2,499	626,000	9.4	548,000	10.8	43,000	10.0	35,000	3.1
2,500 - 2,999	590,000	8.9	525,000	10.3	43,000	10.0	21,000	1.9
3,000 - 3,499	567,000	8.5	526,000	10.3	28,000	6.5	13,000	1.2
3,500 - 3,999	497,000	7.5	463,000	9.1	27,000	6.3	7,000	0.6
4,000 - 4,499	392,000	5.9	384,000	7.1	22,000	5.1	6,000	0.5
4,500 - 4,999	288,000	4.3	264,000	5.2	16,000	3.7	8,000	0.7
5,000 - 5,999	350,000	5.3	324,000	6.4	21,000	4.9	5,000	0.4
6,000 - 6,999	172,000	2.6	148,000	2.9	19,000	4.4	5,000	0.4
7,000 - 9,999	165,000	2.5	132,000	2.6	27,000	6.3	6,000	0.5
10,000 and over	107,000	1.6	62,000	1.2	33,000	7.7	12,000	1.2
Totals	6,641,000	100.0	5,690,000	100.0	431,000	100.0	1,120,000	100.0
Average income	\$	2,812		3,045		4,152		1,234
Median income	\$	2,351		2,748		2,735		818

¹ This is a revision of estimates originally published in D.B.S. Publication 13-512, Table 17.

TABLE D. Revised Distribution of Aggregate Individual Incomes (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1957¹

Income group	All individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent
Under \$500	131.9	0.7	92.7	0.6	8.3	0.5	30.9	2.2
\$ 500 - \$ 999	759.8	4.1	309.5	2.0	23.9	1.3	426.4	30.9
1,000 - 1,499	719.5	3.9	526.6	3.4	39.3	2.2	153.6	11.1
1,500 - 1,999	1,069.2	5.7	884.1	5.7	74.9	4.2	110.2	8.0
2,000 - 2,499	1,395.5	7.5	1,224.3	7.9	94.7	5.3	76.5	5.5
2,500 - 2,999	1,511.4	8.6	1,438.6	9.3	115.5	6.5	57.3	4.1
3,000 - 3,499	1,840.2	9.9	1,708.1	11.0	92.0	5.1	40.1	2.9
3,500 - 3,999	1,864.3	10.0	1,736.9	11.2	100.3	5.6	27.1	2.0
4,000 - 4,499	1,665.8	8.9	1,547.8	10.0	93.1	5.2	24.9	1.8
4,500 - 4,999	1,367.5	7.3	1,254.5	8.1	76.3	4.3	36.7	2.7
5,000 - 5,999	1,904.8	10.2	1,763.4	11.4	114.0	6.4	27.4	2.0
6,000 - 6,999	1,101.6	5.9	951.6	6.1	120.0	6.7	30.0	2.2
7,000 - 9,999	1,340.6	7.2	1,066.4	6.9	226.7	12.7	47.5	3.4
10,000 and over	1,900.7	10.2	996.8	6.4	610.8	34.1	293.1	21.2
Totals	18,672.8	100.0	15,501.3	100.0	1,789.7	100.0	1,381.7	100.0

¹ This is a revision of estimates originally published in D.B.S. Publication 13-512, Table 18.

TABLE E. Revised Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups, and by Major Source of Income, 1958¹

Income group	All families and unattached individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
Under \$1,000	466,000 ²	10.4	144,000	4.2	27,000	7.7	245,000	39.8
\$ 1,000 - \$1,499	268,000	6.0	130,000	3.8	15,000	4.3	123,000	20.0
1,500 - 1,999	278,000	6.2	164,000	4.8	25,000	7.1	89,000	14.4
2,000 - 2,499	317,000	7.1	228,000	6.6	35,000	9.9	54,000	8.8
2,500 - 2,999	312,000	7.0	253,000	7.4	24,000	6.8	35,000	5.7
3,000 - 3,499	360,000	8.1	316,000	9.2	32,000	9.1	12,000	1.9
3,500 - 3,999	405,000	9.1	378,000	11.0	20,000	5.7	7,000	1.1
4,000 - 4,499	313,000	7.0	281,000	8.2	25,000	7.1	7,000	1.1
4,500 - 4,999	272,000	6.1	247,000	7.2	22,000	6.2	3,000	0.5
5,000 - 5,999	470,000	10.5	434,000	12.6	25,000	7.1	11,000	1.8
6,000 - 6,999	315,000	7.1	291,000	8.5	19,000	5.4	5,000	0.8
7,000 - 9,999	491,000	11.0	439,000	12.7	41,000	11.6	11,000	1.8
10,000 and over	193,000	4.3	137,000	4.0	42,000	11.9	14,000	2.3
Totals	4,460,000	100.0	3,442,000	100.0	352,000	100.0	616,000	100.0
Average income	\$	4,512		4,851		5,808		2,243
Median income	\$	3,786		4,183		3,947		1,255

¹ This is a revision of estimates originally published in D.B.S. Publication 13-514, Table 1.

² This figure includes 50,000 families with no income during the year: these consist mainly of newly formed units (largely unattached individuals).

TABLE F. Revised Distribution of Aggregate Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1958¹

Income group	All families and unattached individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent
Under \$1,000	264.4	1.3	87.4	0.6	15.7	0.8	161.3	11.7
\$ 1,000 - \$1,499	343.2	1.7	164.2	1.0	18.6	0.9	160.4	11.6
1,500 - 1,999	491.7	2.4	292.8	1.8	44.4	2.2	154.5	11.2
2,000 - 2,499	720.8	3.6	520.1	3.1	78.8	3.8	121.9	8.8
2,500 - 2,999	868.7	4.3	704.5	4.2	67.8	3.3	96.4	7.0
3,000 - 3,499	1,174.7	5.8	1,034.1	6.2	103.7	5.1	36.9	2.7
3,500 - 3,999	1,535.2	7.6	1,430.6	8.6	76.9	3.8	27.7	2.0
4,000 - 4,499	1,345.4	6.7	1,208.5	7.2	106.2	5.2	30.7	2.2
4,500 - 4,999	1,300.2	6.5	1,183.4	7.1	102.6	5.0	14.2	1.0
5,000 - 5,999	2,597.1	12.9	2,394.8	14.3	138.8	6.8	63.5	4.6
6,000 - 6,999	2,037.9	10.1	1,886.0	11.3	121.5	5.9	30.4	2.2
7,000 - 9,999	4,004.5	19.9	3,578.8	21.4	336.0	16.4	89.7	6.5
10,000 and over	3,439.9	17.1	2,212.1	13.2	833.5	40.8	394.3	28.5
Totals	20,123.7	100.0	16,697.3	100.0	2,044.5	100.0	1,381.9	100.0

¹ This is a revision of estimates originally published in D.B.S. Publication 13-514, Table 2.

APPENDIX II

Sources and Methods

The main income estimates presented in this report were based upon two sources of data: income statistics collected on a Survey of Consumer Finances in March and April, 1960, conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and tabulations of income tax statistics made available by the Department of National Revenue. In addition, information on the immigration status of the individual and the highest level of education attained was obtained from a previous Labour Force Survey conducted in February, 1960, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In general, the data were collected and estimates were prepared by methods similar to those used in the estimation of the 1951, 1954 and 1957 income distributions. Full reference to publications containing these distributions is made on page 2 of this report.

Sample Size and Enumeration

The sample interviewed in 1960 was again that portion of the labour force sample that was being used for the last time in the monthly labour force survey. The original sample comprised 12,000 households; about 1,600 of these were not surveyed because they were vacant, occupied by business premises or other similar reasons. From the 10,400 households surveyed approximately 8,700¹ non-farm families supplied complete income information; another 700 families were farm families and did not complete income questionnaires for that reason. The overall response rate was 76 per cent. An additional 1,150 families supplied partial income information (some but not all members completed questionnaires satisfactorily). Approximately 1,400 family units refused to answer or were unable to supply income information for reasons such as illness, etc. The sample was collected from 152 primary sampling areas; of these 41 were urban centres with populations of 30,000 or more.

Enumeration procedures were similar to those of surveys conducted in 1952, 1955 and 1958. The enumerator filled control cards for each household listing information on each member of the household for household members of all ages. An income questionnaire was left for completion by each person 14 and over whose income came mainly from sources other than operating a farm as a self-employed person. On a later visit the enumerator picked up the completed questionnaires. A copy of the control card and the income questionnaire are reproduced at the end of this Appendix.

The sample chosen consisted of the majority of those households that were interviewed for the last time in the March or April, 1960, Labour Force

Surveys. The sample represented 1/3 of one per cent of all households in the Maritimes, in all cities with a population of 15,000 and over, in small urban areas in Manitoba and in rural British Columbia. In all remaining areas (most of the small urban and rural areas of the country) the sample was 1/6 of one per cent.

It was possible in most cases to match the income questionnaires completed in March and April to the Labour Force Survey records of the same household and transfer information on education and immigration collected in the February, 1960, Labour Force Survey. For various reasons this matching operation was not always successful (for example, families moved between the two surveys, individuals were interviewed in the one survey but not contacted in the other). For this reason immigration status was not ascertained for 1,401 and level of education for 1,413 individuals who had otherwise completed satisfactory income questionnaires.

Estimation of Individual Incomes

Survey data were used to prepare two sets of estimates, an estimate of the distribution of individual incomes and an estimate of the distribution of family incomes.

For the individual estimates, all complete returns from persons aged 14 and over were used, including those who had no incomes; some of these individuals were members of families where other members did not answer the questionnaires.

The original survey sample was sorted on selected characteristics and then built up to predetermined regional estimates. Individuals not in the labour force were weighted by age and sex to the adult non-labour force population as estimated by the Labour Force Survey. Persons in the labour force were weighted by sex and labour force status (paid worker—employed, paid worker—unemployed, own account—non-farm, own account—farm). After these adjustments were made to account for the total population aged 14 and over, individuals without income and individuals with income mainly from farming or military pay and allowances were set aside.

Adjustments with Income Tax Data

The income distributions for individuals in Tables 22 to 31 were derived from these weighted returns without further adjustment.

Tables 19, 20 and 21, however, are based on a different method of estimation. Here data from special tabulations of income tax returns were combined with weighted survey results to improve the income estimates for higher income groups.

¹ Approximately 100 of these families received most of their income from military pay and allowances; these families were later excluded from the tabulations.

From a sample of tax returns (both taxable and non-taxable) special tabulations were provided by the Department of National Revenue showing, for different groups, the estimated number of individuals at each income level and the composition of their aggregate income. By combining groups of income recipients with different earning status it was possible to construct three main groups which were approximately comparable to survey groups by main source of income:

1. Individuals whose income was derived mainly from wages and salaries
2. Individuals whose income was derived mainly from professional income or business income
3. Individuals with investment income or pension income predominating.

Total income in each income group was broken down into the following income components: wages and salaries, net income from an unincorporated business, net income from professional practice, commission income, farm income (included only if it was a minor part of the total income), dividends, bond and bank interest, net rental income, mortgage interest income, annuity income, estate income, old age pension income, miscellaneous income.

The three main groups were treated separately and adjustments made by slightly different methods in each case. In general, taxation statistics were used as the basis of the estimate for upper income levels, while the survey was used for estimating incomes at the lower levels.

A. Distribution of Incomes Derived Mainly from Wages and Salaries

1. The income components in the distribution obtained from income tax returns were grouped into income components equivalent to those used in the Survey of Consumer Finances.

2. At each income level income tax statistics were adjusted to add into total declared income an estimate for receipts of transfer payments which are largely not taxable and for that reason not declared on tax returns. This adjustment was based upon the average receipt of transfer payments at the corresponding level in the survey. In addition, the amounts of net income received from self-employment, where this represented a subsidiary source of income, were also adjusted upward as the survey indicated that such receipts, for wage-earners, were consistently larger than the amounts reported on income tax returns.

3. These upward adjustments of income made it necessary to shift individuals from lower income size groups into higher groups. This adjustment of the distribution was accomplished by using the nomographic interpolation method which assumes that all incomes in each class interval of the distribution increase by the same average amount.²

² See "Nomographic Interpolation of Income Size Distributions" by Maurice Liebenberg in *Review on Economics and Statistics*, August 1956, Harvard University Press.

4. The adjusted income distribution from tax statistics for wage and salary earners above \$3,000 was combined with the income distribution below \$3,000 from the survey. Minor adjustments were made to the combined distribution in the number of individuals and total income in the lower income groups so that the total number of individuals in the combined distribution equalled the estimated number of wage and salary earners in the Survey of Consumer Finances.

B. Distribution of Incomes Derived Mainly from Business Income

1. Income tax statistics for the distribution of business income were adjusted by basically the same method as the distribution of wage and salary earners. In addition to the adjustment for transfer payments another upward adjustment was made for the effect of reassessment on the net incomes.

Tax statistics were largely tabulated on the basis of net income originally declared on tax returns. No statistics are available on the changes in income resulting from the reassessment of returns; the net effect of such reassessment for self-employed persons is a substantial increase in taxable income. Information was obtained on the amount of additional tax collected because of reassessment, and this was the basis of estimating the income added to declared net income. This amount was allocated among groups proportionately to amounts of net income originally declared.

The method of estimating the amount of net income added through reassessment was changed from previous years and made it necessary to bring the income distributions published for 1957 and 1958 to a comparable basis with current estimates. Revised income distributions for 1957 and 1958 adjusted for the change in method are published in this report in Appendix I.

2. After shifting individuals and aggregate income because of these adjustments into the appropriate income groups, the adjusted distribution from income tax data above \$3,500 was combined with the income distribution below \$3,500 derived from the survey. A minor adjustment was made to numbers in the lower income groups to conform to the total individuals as originally estimated from the survey.

3. To this combined distribution 34,600 individuals were added whose major source of income originated in net income from keeping roomers and boarders. The estimate of 34,600 persons and their income (in all cases below \$2,000) was made from the survey, although there is evidence that the reporting of this income component is very unreliable, fluctuating from year to year, and that this income component may be substantially underreported.

C. Distribution of "Other Money Income"

1. Persons with retirement pensions or investment income as their main source were combined into a joint distribution from tax data;

survey data were used to estimate and add in receipts of non-taxable income, such as certain types of transfer payments. The upward adjustment in this case was so minor that no shifting by the nomographic interpolation method was necessary.

2. The distribution above \$2,000 from tax data was combined with the survey distribution below \$2,000 and then combined with two other groups whose incomes were estimated from the survey; persons whose income came mainly from transfer payments or from miscellaneous sources.

Estimation of Family Income

For preparing the family income estimates from the survey, each household was broken down into family units. For example a household with four individuals—a married couple, their son and an unrelated boarder would become two family units, a family of three persons and an unattached individual.³

Regional estimates of the number of families and unattached individuals classified by family characteristics were used to apply weights to the original sample. Weighting characteristics were: a) whether the unit was an unattached individual or a family of two or more, b) sex of the head of the unit, c) labour force status of the head (paid worker, self-employed—non-farm, self-employed—

farm, not in the labour force). Since the definition of the family differs from that employed in census statistics, independent estimates of the number of family units on the survey definition were developed using internal data available in D.B.S.

Farm families were included in the initial weighting, although these families were later excluded from all tabulations. Tables 3 to 18 are based on survey results collected from 8,600 non-farm family units weighted in the manner described above. Estimates in Tables 1 and 2 were derived by a different method. Individuals in the income distribution adjusted by income tax data were regrouped into families on the basis of patterns in the survey sample.)

Special tabulations were made from weighted survey data cross-classifying individual incomes by family incomes in each main income group. Then the individuals in the adjusted income distribution were distributed by family income levels and family income types in the same ratio as the weighted survey sample. Aggregate income was distributed by family income levels in the same ratio as the distribution of individuals.

As a final step, the numbers of families for each income level and type were estimated by dividing the number of redistributed individuals by the average number of income recipients in the survey at the corresponding income level and type.

Relation of Income Estimates to the National Accounts

The income concept used in this reference paper is similar to the monetary income received by non-farm households as measured in the personal income series in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure". Personal income is the total current income of individuals and private non-commercial institutions, such as charitable organizations and hospitals.⁴ The personal income series include imputed income as well as monetary income. Among the imputed items are labour income received in kind, imputed rents of owner-occupied houses, and imputed banking services to individuals. Furthermore, some of the income components of the personal income series are not received directly by families and individuals during the year. Among such items are employer contributions to pension funds, the investment income of life insurance companies and the investment income of industrial pension funds. The inclusion of such items in the National Accounts introduces differences in concepts between the Accounts and the income distribution estimates. On the other hand, certain income components included in the income distribution

have no equivalent in the personal income series. Examples are annuity income and retirement pensions.

It should be noted that two sources of income accruing to households are largely omitted from the survey estimates: net income from farming, and military pay and allowances. Families and individuals whose income originates mainly in farming or military pay and allowances are excluded from the income distributions. Such families and persons, in addition to farm income or service pay, would also be in receipt of other types of income such as family allowances, old age pensions, and investment income. Conversely some amounts of farm income and military pay accrue to non-farm families but it is probable that such amounts are of minor significance.

The survey estimates also do not include incomes of inmates of institutions, persons residing on Indian reservations, Canadian residents temporarily abroad and families resident in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Thus besides differences in concepts the two series also differ as to coverage.

Adjustments were made to the personal income series of the National Accounts for 1959 to make them as comparable as possible to the income

³ For a definition of a family unit see "Notes and Definitions", page 19.

⁴ See D.B.S. Publication 13-502, *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1958), pp. 123-126.

distribution estimates and comparisons were made of the two series to determine to what extent the income distributions agreed with the National Accounts.

Where comparability existed between components of the two series, comparisons were made of the two sets of aggregate income estimates. A complete reconciliation cannot be effected because of the exclusion of the farm sector in the income distribution study.

The aggregate estimates in the main tables are given below and compared with the personal income series.

	Survey estimates million \$	Survey estimates as per cent of personal income estimates
Wages and salaries	16,676	99
Net income of non-farm un- incorporated business	1,908	90
(Net income of non-farm unincorporated business less net income from roomers and boarders)	1,828	95
Investment Income	908	57
Transfer Payments	1,428	78
Total¹	20,920	93

¹ These comparisons exclude miscellaneous income receipts in the income size distribution.

The difference between the National Accounts estimates of net unincorporated business income and the size distribution estimates is due largely to differences in the estimate of net income received from roomers and boarders; exclusive of this item, the income distribution estimates of net unincorporated business income are 95 per cent of the National Accounts total. The differences in the aggregate estimates of income from roomers and boarders are partly due to conceptual differences and partly due to the methods used in the sample

survey. The National Accounts measure, while the income size distribution does not, payments of room and board between members of the same family; the sample survey did not include, as income, payments received for room and board from relatives resident in the household. Secondly, the sample survey assumed that net income represented one-third of gross income from roomers and boarders. The National Accounts estimates are based on data collected in a family expenditures survey conducted in 1948 and assume that net income is one-half of gross. The income size distribution estimates would have been \$22 million higher if the larger ratio had been used.

Some fraction of the income receipts not covered in the size distribution estimates was undoubtedly part of the total income of families of farmers and military personnel but it is impossible at the present time to estimate what percentage accrued to these sectors. A survey of farm families conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1958-59 will provide data on this. As yet the total discrepancy in the present income estimates cannot be calculated. The estimates account for 93 per cent of the total non-farm monetary income components of the personal income series in the Accounts. Of the remaining 7 per cent, some went to farm families in such forms as family allowances, old age pensions and rents. Excluded from these estimates as well are the incomes of persons resident in institutions and Indian reservations. This too would account for some of the discrepancy. However, the differences between the estimates of investment income in the size distribution and in the Personal Income series suggest that this particular income component may be significantly underestimated in the survey distribution. This must be considered one of the most serious defects of the present estimates. In total the differences may not appear to affect the end product to any substantial degree but the analytic value of the breakdown of certain of the individual size distributions is lessened because of these discrepancies.

HOUSEHOLD CONTROL CARD - To be Completed for Each Household

Name of Head of Household Address

Call back date

1. P.S.U.	<input type="text"/>	2. Seg.	<input type="text"/>	3. H.H.	<input type="text"/>	4. Own <input type="checkbox"/>	Rent <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Assignment Card Line Number								
6. Relation to Head of Household	Head							
7. Age								
8. Sex	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
9. Marital Status (Single, married, other)								
FOR PERSONS 14 AND OVER								
10. During the last week did this person: (Check one)								
(a) Work for pay or profit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
or (b) Look for work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
or (c) Have a job but not at work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
or (d) Any other activity - housework, student, retired, unpaid family worker, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Skip to 12	<input type="checkbox"/> Skip to 12	<input type="checkbox"/> Skip to 12	<input type="checkbox"/> Skip to 12	<input type="checkbox"/> Skip to 12	<input type="checkbox"/> Skip to 12	<input type="checkbox"/> Skip to 12	<input type="checkbox"/> Skip to 12
11. If check in (a), (b), or (c) to what class of worker does he belong? (Check one)								
(a) Paid worker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Own business or profession	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Did this person have income of any kind in 1959?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
13. Did more than half of this person's income come from operating a farm?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
14. For all relatives of the head except wife and unmarried children?								
(a) Did this person pay board?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Was this person financially independent of the head of this household?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

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15. Farm or Non-Farm						
F.S.	<input type="text"/>	Ch.	<input type="text"/>	F.C.	<input type="text"/>	Inc.
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Ea.	<input type="text"/>	I.T.	<input type="text"/>			

Privately-Owned Automobiles

16. Did you own a car on Dec. 31, 1959? (Check one) Yes ☐ No ☐ If no, skip to question 19.

IF YES

17. How many cars did you own on Dec. 31, 1959?

18. For each car owned on Dec. 31, 1959 please supply the following information:

	Car 1	Car 2
(a) Was it bought new or used?		
(b) What year was it purchased?		
(c) What make is it?		
(d) What is the model year?		
For cars listed above and purchased during 1957, 1958, and 1959		
(e) What was the price (before trade-in allowance)?		
(f) If you traded in your old car, what was the trade-in allowance?		
(g) If you sold your old car, what was the selling price?		

COMMENTS:

Homes Purchased or Sold in 1959

To be answered by the head of the household only:

19. In 1959 did you buy a house or other dwelling for your own occupancy?
(Exclude summer cottages) Yes ☐ No ☐ If no, skip to question 21.

IF YES

20. (a) Was it newly built? Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) Is it (check one)? A single family house ☐
 Half a double ☐
 Entire duplex or double ☐
 Other ☐

(c) What was the full purchase price? \$

21. During 1959 did you sell a house or dwelling that you had lived in? Yes ☐ No ☐

IF YES

22. What was the selling price? \$

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