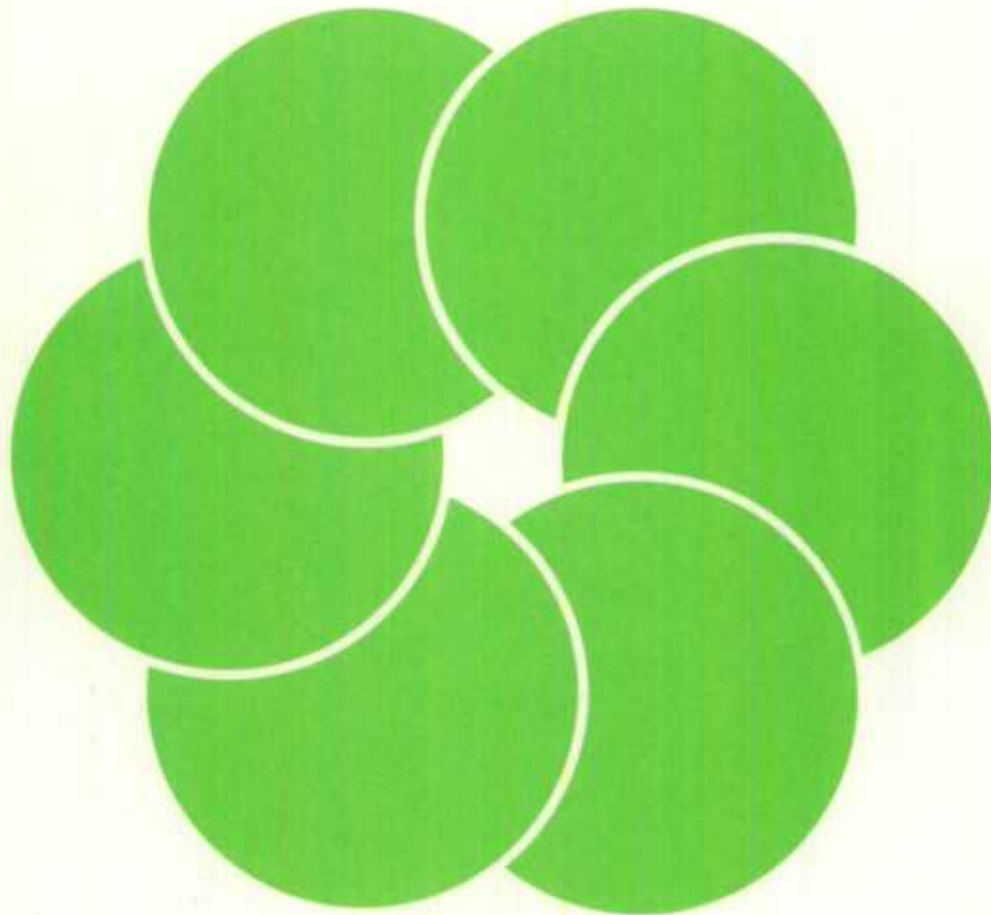


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Earnings and Work Experience of the 1967 Labour Force



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Consumer Finance Research Staff

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O. — Occasional

E. — English

F. — French

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The Department of National Revenue publishes annually "Taxation Statistics, Part 1 — Individuals" which may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Price \$1.50.

PREFACE

This publication is one of a number of special reports being prepared from the material collected in April 1968 as part of the Survey of Consumer Finances. The main report has been published as DBS Catalogue No. 13-534 *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967*. The present report utilizes mainly the data on the work history of individuals during 1967 and their earnings. In that respect it updates some of the analysis done from the Survey of Consumer Finances, 1962 that was published as a section in the general report DBS Catalogue No. 13-521 *Distribution of Non-farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1961*. The 1967 data are more comprehensive—farmers and their families are now covered in the Surveys of Consumer Finances; also the data come from a substantially larger sample than the 1961 information.

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

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

SYMBOLS

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

Surveys of Consumer Finances have been taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since the early 1950's. Up to the present, ten reports have been published¹ and data from the eleventh survey is being processed. The main objective of the surveys is to produce estimates of the income distribution by size for families and individuals from data collected in national surveys of households. Apart from the standard questions about the amount and sources of annual money income the surveys have always collected data on some demographic and labour force characteristics (or obtained this information by linkage with the monthly Labour Force Survey). The content of the surveys has never been standardized completely; in selected years additional questions on various related topics have been asked. For example, in four surveys (including the latest one taken in the spring of 1970) data on assets and debts have been collected in addition to income.

Although all Surveys of Consumer Finances have obtained some data about the respondent's labour force activity at the time of the survey, only once before have respondents been questioned about their work experience during the reference year. The survey taken in the spring of 1962 asked respondents to account for the 52 weeks in 1961 in terms of having worked, looked for work or done neither. Questions about the job of longest duration were also asked. Such data are, of course, much more relevant in analyzing income and earnings than the usual point of time observation—usually reported in terms of labour force activity in the week preceding the survey. To obtain such data, however, is far more difficult—it is intricate to cover all the relevant information in a few questions and there is evidence of serious recall problems; as a result the quality of the data is affected by these problems.

An analysis of the 1961 data was presented as part of the report DBS Catalogue No. 13-521 *Distribution of Non-farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1961*. The present report updates some of the 1961 tables and in addition contains some new data. A summary comparison of the 1961 and 1967 data is presented in the following text.² It is, of course, difficult to draw conclusions about the historical trend in the labour force participation patterns of individuals and its influence on incomes over time from two isolated observations spaced six years apart—cyclical and random influences may affect the data greatly. This was not the main objective of repeating the experiment anyway. A cross-sectional view of the influence of work experience on individual earnings and family

income in 1967 is a topic of some interest in its own right.

In April 1968 in approximately five sixth of all households interviewed for the Monthly Labour Force Survey, drop-off income questionnaires were left for all persons aged 14 years and over who were in receipt of cash income in 1967. Nearly 38,000 such individuals completed satisfactorily the "1967 Income Questionnaire".³ They reported their labour force activity during the week preceding the survey on the Labour Force Schedule and also answered special questions on their labour force activity during 1967. The data collected on the Labour Force Schedule has been fully integrated with the person's income reporting and the present report focuses attention on the earnings reported by individuals and their work experience during 1967. The Labour Force Schedule and the Household Record Card provide⁴ a number of basic personal and family characteristics and these have been used extensively in the report in order to illustrate the varying impact an individual's work experience has on family income.

The tables in the Appendix place the data in the main tables into a broader context. Table A relates the 1967 labour force participants by age and sex to the corresponding population groups. Tables B and C present some data on labour force non-participants and part-year participants—their main reason for not working or looking for work and the type and average amount of income these persons received.

Tables 1-10 present data on individuals who either worked or looked for work in 1967 and the key variable in most tables are total individual earnings during 1967. This includes wages and salaries as well as net income from unincorporated businesses, farms and other types of self-employment. The estimates cover a somewhat different universe in:⁴

- Tables 1-3 all persons in labour force in 1967 and reporting some money income
- 4-8 all persons reporting earnings for 1967
- 9 all persons reporting earnings for 1967 but also in labour force in April, 1968
- 10 all persons reporting wages and salaries for 1967.

It should be noted that "all persons in labour force in 1967" refers to an estimate of all persons aged 14 and over who either worked or looked for work at any time during 1967. This is sometimes referred to as the annual gross labour force and

¹ See page 2 for references to some of these publications.

² See page 10.

³ See pp. 42-45 for copy of questionnaires.

⁴ For a detailed reconciliation of these different groups see Technical Notes and Explanations, page 35.

is an extension of the usual standard measure that is applied to a reference week only.

Tables 11-19 concentrate on total income of family units—the distributions shown are by size of total money income received by families or unattached individuals. Tables 11-16 present data on families proper—groups of related individuals sharing one dwelling, whereas Tables 17-19 deal with unattached individuals—persons living on their own or in a household where they are unrelated to anybody else.

Although the stub variable in the above tables is total family income, average earnings and average transfer payments received per family are shown also. Average earnings are the average sum of wages and salaries and net income from self-employment received by all members of the family. Family data are cross-classified by the labour force activity of the family head in most tables, although Table 16 presents a somewhat more comprehensive view by showing the influence of other earners on family income.

It should be noted that a number of closely related tables on family incomes were included in the main report DBS Catalogue No. 13-534 *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967*. Because of their traditional place in the general report they were included there although in terms of topic their inclusion in the present report could have been argued. Some examples are—with bracketed numbers referring to the numbering system of tables in main report (Catalogue No. 13-534):

Table (6) Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups by Number of Income Recipients and by Number of Income Earners, 1967

(8) Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and Occupation of Head, 1967

(16) Percentage Distribution of Husband-wife Families by Presence of Children and Labour Force Participation of Wife, 1967.

The main report also contains a number of tables on individuals that use either current (at time of survey) or year's labour force characteristics as classifying variables. However, the distributions and averages shown are usually in terms of total money income and not earnings of the individual. In any case, for a complete picture of the data on work experience obtained from the Survey of Consumer Finances 1968 both reports should be consulted—it was often a decision based on previous practices whether a table was published as part of the main report or included in the present special report.

The main report (Catalogue No. 13-534) has to be consulted also for a more detailed description of sources and methods. An attempt is being made to provide in the present report the most essential information for the proper use of the data—a description of the data source, concepts and definitions used, etc. However, far more detailed descriptions on some technical aspects of the survey were provided in the main report. Users should consult it on topics such as estimation techniques and reliability of estimates.

For any remaining questions of a technical or subject matter nature inquiries should be directed to Consumer Finance Research Staff, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

In this report a **labour force participant** is a person 14 years or older who worked or looked for work in 1967. If a person did neither at any time in 1967—he or she is a non-participant. Footnotes to tables specify any further exclusions or adjustments to these definitions.⁵

An **earner** is a person who received in 1967 wages and salaries and/or net income from an unincorporated business, farm or profession. An **income recipient** is a person who in 1967 received some money income from any of the thirteen sources specified on the questionnaire.

⁵ A general exclusion not specifically mentioned but applying to all tables are all individuals and families whose major source of income came from military pay and allowances. Also, see page 35 for an explanation about the coverage of the survey.

A **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. **Unattached individuals** are persons living by themselves or rooming in a household where they are not related to other household members.

The Survey of Consumer Finances collected data on money income received in 1967—the questionnaire specified 13 different categories to be reported. These income components add to **total income**. **Average income** referred to in tables should be interpreted as mean total income per individual or family. **Median income** in Tables 11-16 is the median total family income. Similarly, in Tables

17-19 median income refers to the midpoint in the distributions by size of total income of unattached individuals.

Earnings consist of:

1. *Wages and Salaries*: gross wages and salaries before deduction for such items as income taxes, unemployment insurance and pension funds. Commission income received by salesmen as well as occasional earnings of baby sitters, paperboys, charwomen, etc. are 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 earnings.

2. *Net income from self-employment*: net income (gross income minus expenses) earned from self-employment either on own account or in partnership in an unincorporated business or in independent professional practice. Included here is net income from operating a farm.

Net income from farming was to be reported by all individuals who operated their own or a rented farm either on own account or in partnership. Field instructions specified that net income was to be calculated by subtracting farm operating expenses incurred during 1967 and depreciation of farm assets from farm cash receipts. The latter were to include all money receipts in 1967 from the sale of farm products including supplementary and assistance payments from governments. Income in kind is excluded.

Transfer payments consist of all social welfare payments from municipal, provincial and federal governments such as Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Old Age Assistance, pensions under Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, unemployment insurance benefits, workmen's compensation, training allowances, veterans' pensions and allowances, mothers' allowances, pensions to the blind and the disabled. In the survey, family and youth allowances are treated as part of the income of the father or guardian although legally the payment goes to the mother.

So the difference between **earnings** and **total income** is accounted for by net income from roomers and boarders,⁶ government transfer payments, investment income, retirement pensions and other miscellaneous non-capital type money receipts.

Average earnings and average transfer payments published in Tables 11-19 were calculated by dividing aggregates by the number of families or

⁶ Data were collected on gross rather than net receipts from roomers and boarders. During billing net income from this source was assumed to be one third of the gross receipts. Income from roomers and boarders has not been included in this report as part of earnings.

unattached individuals in the column i.e., these are not averages per recipient unit only.

The **industry** classification used in Table 3 is based on the industry divisions in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*⁷ with four divisions — agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries and oil wells — being grouped into "primary industries".

The **occupational** classification in Table 9 follows closely the broad occupation divisions used in other DBS statistics such as labour force surveys and the census.⁸ In some cases where the sample yield was very small it was necessary to combine the data for several occupational divisions. Thus, it was necessary to combine and publish one joint distribution for farmers, loggers and fishermen; and miners, quarrymen and related workers were combined with craftsmen, production process and related workers.

The above definition of labour force participation implies that "number of weeks in the labour force" is the sum of "number of weeks worked" and "number of weeks unemployed".⁹

It should be also noted that a "labour force participant" is not synonymous with "earner". A labour force participant may have had zero cash earnings in 1967 and not appear as an earner in the statistics for any of the following reasons:

- (1) having been an unpaid family worker;
- (2) having received no cash wages and salaries in 1967 (e.g., been paid in kind, or been paid in 1968 for work performed in 1967);
- (3) having broken even in his own business or farm — i.e., having had no profit or loss to report;
- (4) having kept one or more roomers or boarders in her own home and reported some net income from this source (not defined as earnings here);
- (5) having immigrated to Canada in 1967 or early 1968 and having reported weeks worked abroad but no Canadian earnings;¹⁰
- (6) having participated in the 1967 labour force only as an unemployed person — never actually having worked in 1967.

On the other hand, some persons in receipt of earnings in 1967 may have been labour force non-

⁷ DBS Catalogue No. 12-501, *Standard Industrial Classification*.

⁸ See DBS Catalogue No. 12-596, *Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1961*.

⁹ See Questions 30 and 36 on Labour Force Schedule reproduced on page 45.

¹⁰ Although not specified on questionnaire the intention was to collect Canadian earnings. Detailed instructions in the enumerator's manual reflect this restriction and questionnaires were edited to remove income earned while residing abroad. The same restriction was not applied to the "weeks worked" question.

participants in 1967—they may have been paid in 1967 for work performed in previous period.

The report concentrates on income and earnings as the dependent variable and uses work experience and personal characteristics as explanatory variables. For this reason in the individual tables (Part I) the universe covered is usually "all earners" or all labour force participants in receipt of income.

Most tables on families and unattached individuals (Part II), on the other hand, deal with the total universe covered by the survey, but always distinguish between units whose head was a labour force participant in 1967 and those whose head was a non-participant. A family of the latter type nearly always has income to report and often this is income earned by members other than the head and for that reason such families are relevant to the study.

EARNINGS AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION 1967

Comparison of Earnings and Work Patterns, 1961-67

Although the Survey of Consumer Finances have undergone a major change in coverage during the period by starting to include farmers and their families, some historical comparison of the data are possible. Because of the special definition of "farmer" used in this series,¹¹ there were less than 300,000 individuals in 1967 who would have been classified as such, and their influence among the 8.2 million labour force participants with income is minor unless special subgroups are examined in which farmers are heavily represented, e.g., among male self-employed persons. In some cases a crude adjustment to the 1961 data was possible to allow for the non-inclusion of farmers, but most comparisons suffer from this inconsistency in the data sources. Another serious drawback in attempting a historical comparison are the widely differing economic conditions in the two years. In 1961 the annual average rate of unemployment was 7.1 per cent of the labour force whereas in 1967 the unemployment rate was 4.1 per cent. Consequently, any observed differences in work patterns are caused by a mixture of historical trends and cyclical influences.

No comparison against 1961 census data will be attempted because of special difficulties of reconciling the coverage of the survey with that of the census. It should be noted that data published in *1961 Census of Canada Vol. III, Part 3 (Wage-earners: Earnings and Employment)* are not comparable with the data in the present report. The above mentioned census volume deals with wages and salaries only, excluding all self-employed persons. Earnings in the current report are defined as wages and salaries and/or net income from self-employment.

All comparisons with 1961 that follow are made against data obtained from the Survey of Consumer Finances taken in the spring of 1962. Most of these data were published in DBS Catalogue No. 13-521 *Distribution of Non-farm Incomes in Canada by*

Size, 1961 or in DBS Catalogue No. 13-529 *Income Distributions, Incomes of Non-farm Families and Individuals in Canada, Selected Years, 1951-65*. Occasional use is made of unpublished material from the same source.

Individuals

An adjustment was made to the 1961 data for the non-inclusion of farmers in order to get an idea about the change of the proportion of female to male labour force participants. The adjusted 1961 data indicates that approximately 28 per cent of the gross labour force was made up of women, in 1967 this ratio had risen to 32 per cent. The well-documented trend of rising female participation rates in some age groups is reflected in the data when the "gross participation rates" are compared by broad age groups.

Estimated Gross Participation Rate of Women¹ by Age, 1961 and 1967

Age group	1961 ²	1967 ³
24 years and under	44.3	51.4
25-44 years	34.5	42.5
45-64 "	33.7	39.6
65+ "	5.9	7.6
Totals	33.0	40.3

¹ Calculated by dividing estimated number of persons who worked or looked for work at any time in reference year by number of persons in respective age and sex group at time of survey (spring of next year).

² Calculated from unpublished SCF 1962 estimates after adjusting for non-coverage of farmers.

³ Calculated from Table A in Appendix, page 40.

The surveys indicate that average annual earnings of all labour force participants had increased during the six-year period from \$3,842 to \$5,314 for males and from \$1,839 to \$2,445 for females.¹² The above

¹¹ A person who received more than half of his income from farm sources.

¹² Statistics for 1967 quoted in this section can be found in Table 1, page 22. The comparable 1961 table is Table 32 in Catalogue No. 13-521.

figures are not adjusted for the inconsistency in coverage and there is an indication that non-farm male earnings rose by somewhat more than 40 per cent over the six-year period. Female earnings are hardly affected by the coverage problem and consequently increased by approximately 33 per cent. It should be noted that the Consumer Price Index rose from 100.0 in 1961 to 115.4 in 1967 so substantial real gains accrued to males as well as females, approximately 20 per cent and 15 per cent respectively on the average.

Average earnings (in current dollars) for males and females who worked 50-52 weeks during the year increased at a very similar rate—for males from \$4,750 to \$6,245 and for females from \$2,562 to \$3,374 or by somewhat more than 30 per cent over the six-year period. In fact, average earnings of individuals with less than full-year work increased by more than that—for males as well as females.

In 1967, as can be expected in a year of low unemployment, a higher proportion of male labour force participants worked the full year; this can be observed in all "relationship to head" groups in Table 1 except among sons 20 years or under. Among the latter 42.8 per cent instead of 31.5 per cent reported having worked in 1-14 weeks, presumably most of them at summer jobs which may have been more easily available in 1967 than in 1961.

A lower proportion of male participants reported any unemployment—14.8 per cent in 1967 compared to 22.8 per cent in 1961. Especially the proportion of males reporting 30 weeks or more of unemployment is nearly halved and the average total income of males who suffered unemployment of such long duration is up by 47 per cent. Earnings in 1967 accounted for a smaller share in total income of these males than other sources indicating an above average increase in transfer payments compared to other income sources. However, even in 1967 males with 30 weeks or more of unemployment reported only on the average \$474 in government transfer payments (including Unemployment Insurance Benefits).¹³

Although more women (in absolute numbers as well as a proportion) were in the labour force in 1967 than in 1961 the work patterns have changed only marginally. For 1967, 57 per cent of female labour force participants reported having worked in 50-52 weeks instead of 55.5 per cent in 1961. This overall increase in full-year workers is most pronounced among female heads and wives—for both

¹³ Evaluation of income aggregates from the survey indicates that there are special problems in collecting data on Unemployment Insurance Benefits. The under-reporting and non-reporting of such benefits is likely due to their intermittent nature and non-taxable status which makes it difficult to obtain correct answers to a recall question posed several months after the end of the reference year.

groups a 5 percentage point increase has occurred. On the other hand, for daughters under 20 years old a substantial decrease in full-year work was estimated; only 25 per cent of girls aged 14-19 living at home worked in 50-52 weeks compared to over 34 per cent in 1961. A corresponding increase in part-year work for these girls can be observed with nearly 38 per cent reporting short-term employment (1-14 weeks) compared to 24 per cent in 1961.

In Canada, unemployment rates for women are always lower than for men. For that reason, the observed changes by weeks unemployed are rather small in percentage points and it becomes difficult to judge whether the change is significant or not. In 1967, 88.7 per cent of all female labour force participants reported no unemployment—a 1.5 percentage point increase from 1961. At the same time, the proportion of women reporting long-term unemployment (30-52 weeks) had not changed; 2.1 per cent against 2.2 per cent in 1961 does not constitute a statistically significant change.

Families

Compared to 1961 no change is observed in the proportion of families whose head was a labour force participant. As before, only 13 per cent of all families had heads who had neither worked nor looked for work in the reference year. However, a higher proportion of participant heads reported having worked in 50-52 weeks; this proportion rose from approximately 76 per cent in 1961 to 83 per cent in 1967.¹⁴ Lower unemployment rates were at least partially responsible for this change.

Average income for families with non-participant heads showed an increase much in line with the increase experienced by families headed by full year workers. Average family incomes (in current dollars) for these two groups increased by 37-38 per cent over the six-year period. Surprisingly the largest increase in family incomes was reported by families whose head reported working 49 weeks or less. Average income for such families rose by 46 per cent from 1961 to 1967.

Obviously family incomes are influenced in a substantial way by factors other than the head's own work experience. Among such factors are the work experience and earnings of other family members and the level of transfer payments received by families. On the first point there is evidence that other family members are on the average contributing more to family incomes than in 1961. The average number of earners has increased from 1.39 in 1961 to 1.55 in 1967.¹⁵ On the other hand, head's income as a proportion of total family income shows the following changes:

¹⁴ See Tables 11 and 13, pp. 30 and 31. For 1961 data see Tables 28 and 29 in Catalogue No. 13-521.

¹⁵ For 1967 see Table 18 in Catalogue No. 13-534, 1961 data from unpublished material SCF 1962.

Ratio of Head's Income/family Income

	1961 ¹	1967 ²
	per cent	
Families, head worked 50-52 weeks....	84.4	80.7
Families, head worked 49 weeks or less	76.8	72.9
Families, head did not work	42.9	48.9
All families	80.3	77.5

¹ Unpublished data from SCF 1962.

² Unpublished data from SCF 1968.

The only category where head's income has become proportionately more important is among families with non-participant heads, presumably due to higher transfer payments received by the head. However, for all families and for families with heads in the labour force the importance of head's income has declined. This in conjunction with the evidence that earnings for the family as a whole have not declined in relative terms, suggests that the earnings of other family members have gained importance as a component of family income.

Composition of Family Incomes, 1961 and 1967

	1961 ¹	1967 ²
	per cent	
Earnings	88.7	89.3
Transfer payments	6.6	6.0
Investment income	3.4	3.1
Miscellaneous	1.3	1.6
Totals	100.0	100.0

¹ From Table 8, page 56, Catalogue No. 13-529.

² From Table 19, Catalogue No. 13-534.

Transfer payments, on the other hand, have decreased in relative term when family incomes for 1967 are compared with those of 1961. Possibly because family allowances, being in aggregate one of the most important types of transfer payment received by families, have changed little over the period while other income components have risen substantially.

The somewhat decreasing dependence of family incomes on the head's earnings can also be demonstrated by comparing family incomes by the number of weeks the head was unemployed during the reference year.

Ratio of Family Incomes¹ by Number of Weeks Head Was Employed, 1961 and 1967

	1961 ²	1967 ³
	per cent	
Number of weeks head was unemployed:		
None ⁴	100	100
1-9 weeks	77	78
10-19 "	64	70
20-29 "	55	61
30-52 "	39	48

¹ Table excludes all families where head was not a labour force participant.

² Unpublished, data from SCF 1962.

³ Calculated from Table 15, page 32.

⁴ Income of families whose head experienced no unemployment = 100.

Clearly, in 1967 family incomes decreased less as the head's period of unemployment lengthened, so they must have been less dependent on the head's earnings.

Unattached Individuals

Unattached individuals, persons living by themselves or in households where they are unrelated to anybody else, form an unstable population that is subject to rapid fluctuations reflecting demographic and socio-economic factors. For that reason historical comparisons will reflect to a large degree the structural changes in the population rather than the behavioral or economic factors in respect to labour force participation and work experience.

For the group as a whole the changes over the six-year period can be summarized in the following table.

Work Experience and Changes in Average Income for Unattached Individuals, 1961-67

	Proportion		Percentage increase in average income 1961-67 ³
	1961 ¹	1967 ²	
	per cent		
Of all unattached individuals:			
Labour force participants	64.5	69.7	44
Labour force non-participants	35.5	30.3	67
Of all labour force participants:			
Unattached individuals who worked in 50-52 weeks	63.2	70.0	38
Unattached individuals who worked in 49 weeks or less	36.8	30.0	44
Unattached individuals who experienced no unemployment	79.3	85.4	41
Unattached individuals who experienced some unemployment	20.7	14.6	49

¹ Unpublished data from SCF 1962.

² Calculated from Tables 17 and 19, pp. 33 and 34 (present report).

³ Calculated from Tables 28, 29 and 30 in Catalogue No. 13-521 and Tables 17 and 19, pp. 33 and 34 (present report).

However, the composition of unattached individuals in the two years is substantially different in respect to age and sex, and possibly other characteristics. In 1967 more males and more younger people belonged to this group than in 1961. Data are not available to standardize on these important characteristics and make more valid comparisons. For these reasons, the above table should be considered as purely descriptive.

Full-time Workers and Other Earners

In selecting the tables that would be of the most general interest, the majority of data in Part I of this report deal with "all earners".¹⁶ However, in some cases a distinction has been made between full-time workers and other workers, in others between full-year earners and other earners. These classifications are based on two questions on the Labour Force Schedule—about the number of weeks

¹⁶ See explanation in Notes and Definitions, page 8.

in which a person had worked in 1967 and whether the work during these weeks had been mostly full-time or part-time.¹⁷ So a full-year earner is a person reporting earnings for 1967 and work in 50-52 weeks regardless how many hours a week he worked. Table 6 in the report shows the percentage distribution of earnings for males and females for such earners and contrasts it with the earnings of individuals who worked in 49 weeks or less. In the latter case, average earnings are about 60-65 per cent lower than those of full-year workers. Full-year male workers reported average earnings of \$6,274 whereas those with 49 weeks or less work reported \$2,592. For females, the corresponding averages were \$3,421 and \$1,235.

We know from Table 1 that 74.7 per cent of male and 63.5 per cent of female labour force participants worked 50-52 weeks in 1967. From another point of view the same data show:

¹⁷ See Questions 30 and 31 on reproduction of Labour Force Schedule on page 45.

Percentage Composition of Full-year Workers and Part-year Workers¹ by Sex and Relationship to Family Head, 1967

	Labour force participants who worked in		per cent	
	50-52 weeks	1-49 weeks		
Male	73.5	55.2		
Head			64.9	31.1
Sons under 20 years			2.0	13.0
Sons 20 years and over			5.5	9.1
Other			1.1	2.0
Female	26.5	44.8		
Head			6.5	5.5
Wife			14.0	25.4
Daughters under 20 years			1.4	9.7
Daughters 20 years and over			3.6	3.2
Other			1.0	1.0
Totals	100.0	100.0		

¹ Labour force participants who did not work at all in 1967 have been eliminated from this table. There are still other marginal differences, between the concept of labour force participant and earner but for most purposes the above table can be used as a description of the universe in Table 6.

Full-year workers are predominantly male, and the majority of them are heads of family units.¹⁸ Somewhat less than half of part-year workers are women, and wives are the largest group among them. However, it should be noted that 31.1 per cent of all part-year workers or 783,000 were male heads of family units. Their part-year work pattern may be due to voluntary or involuntary reasons (unemployment). In fact, 540,000 of them reported some unemployment during 1967.

If, in addition to weeks worked, the answer to the question on the nature of the work is taken into

¹⁸ Either head of a family or an unattached individual.

account another more homogeneous grouping of earners can be examined. All persons who reported earnings for 1967 and who worked 50-52 weeks mostly full-time,¹⁹ have been designated as "full-time" earners, whereas all persons working in 50-52 weeks on a part-time basis and persons who worked in 49 weeks or less are grouped as "other earners". Based on this classification approxima-

¹⁹ It should be noted that enumerators are instructed to accept the answer to Question 31 from respondent without further probing. In situations where respondents are doubtful about the correct answer enumerators are instructed to interpret "full-time" not as a given number of hours per week but rather relative to what is the normal or customary work week in the particular job.

tely 71 per cent of male earners, but only 46 per cent of female earners fall into the "full-time earner" category. In comparison with the "full-year" definition discussed above, the number of persons who worked in 50-52 weeks but mostly part-time and who now are removed from the "full-time earner" category was approximately 182,000 males and 256,000 females. Considering the much larger base of male earners in total the difference

between the male full-year and full-time workers is rather minor compared to the difference in the two female groups.²⁰ This must be borne in mind when Table 6 is compared with the following table.

²⁰ All male earners were estimated at 5.6 million and all female earners at 2.7 million persons. See Technical Notes and Explanations, page 36.

Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Size of Earnings, Work Experience and Sex, 1967

Size of earnings	All earners		Full-time earners ¹		Other earners ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	per cent					
Under \$500	5.6	18.0	1.3	2.4	15.9	31.4
\$ 500-\$ 999	4.9	11.9	1.0	2.5	14.3	20.0
1,000- 1,499	4.0	9.3	1.5	2.9	10.2	14.9
1,500- 1,999	3.8	7.4	1.7	4.3	8.9	10.1
2,000- 2,499	4.2	8.4	2.6	8.9	8.0	7.9
2,500- 2,999	4.1	7.9	3.0	11.6	7.0	4.8
3,000- 3,499	4.8	8.6	4.1	14.9	6.6	3.3
3,500- 3,999	5.5	7.7	5.8	13.7	4.9	2.6
4,000- 4,499	6.3	6.0	6.8	11.3	5.1	1.5
4,500- 4,999	6.4	4.6	7.5	8.2	3.6	1.4
5,000- 5,499	7.9	3.2	9.7	6.0	3.6	0.7
5,500- 5,999	6.5	2.1	8.1	4.1	2.7	0.4
6,000- 6,999	11.9	2.5	15.2	4.9	4.0	0.6
7,000- 7,999	7.9	1.0	10.3	2.1	1.9	0.1
8,000- 9,999	8.1	0.8	10.7	1.5	1.9	0.3
10,000 and over	8.1	0.4	10.8	0.8	1.4	-
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average earnings	\$ 5,322	2,454	6,415	3,746	2,662	1,346
Median earnings	\$ 5,252	2,201	5,808	3,590	2,043	964

¹ Persons reporting earnings who worked 50-52 weeks mostly full-time.

² Persons reporting earnings who worked 49 weeks or less and persons who worked 50-52 weeks mostly part-time.

Unfortunately, no detailed data similar to the data on full-year workers, about the composition of the full-time earners group were produced. For males this is not a serious matter as the groups differ only marginally. However, it would have been of considerable interest to observe the characteristics of the group of females who make up the difference between full-year and full-time female earners. This group of females accounts for approximately 10 per cent of all female earners and their earnings averaged \$1,858 in 1967.²¹

The largest number of male full-time workers earned \$5,000 to \$6,000 in 1967—this was the modal group in the distribution of earnings. They earned \$6,415 on the average in 1967 compared to \$5,322 for all male workers. Full-time female workers reported average earnings of \$3,746 compared to \$2,454 for all female workers. The vastly different annual work patterns for males and females have been commented on already and the effect of their

influence on female/male earnings differentials will be discussed in the following section.

Work Patterns and Female/male Earnings Differentials

Differences in earnings between men and women are due to many factors, the most important ones among them being a different occupational distribution, differences in education, training, accumulated work experience, etc.²² In addition, there is the suspected problem of discrimination—in certain situations women may be paid less than men for equal work. A factor that also contributes to the substantial difference in male and female annual earnings is the difference in annual work patterns; more women than men work less than the full year and more women are part-time workers than men. The combined effect of these two factors can be

²² See S. Ostry, *The Female Worker in Canada, 1961 Census Monograph*, DBS Catalogue No. 99-553/1968., Chapter 4.

²¹ Calculated residually from unpublished data.

called the "annual hours worked effect", although it is only a proxy for the actual hours worked during the year. This factor has in the past been shown to be less important than the unfavourable occupational distribution of women workers,²³ but is still substantial and may be gaining in importance. The present data permit a closer look at this aspect of female/male earnings differential.

	Ratio of average female/male earnings	
	per cent	
All earners	46.1	
Full-year earners (worked in 50-52 weeks)	54.5	
Full-time earners (worked in 50-52 weeks, mostly full-time)	58.4	

Among the two components making up the "annual hours worked effect", the "weeks worked" is the more important influence. Average female and male earnings move closer together by approximately 8 percentage points when earnings of workers who worked in 50-52 weeks are compared rather than all workers. Having worked these weeks on a full-time rather than a part-time basis eliminates another 4 points in the ratio.²⁴

A comparison by broad occupational groups shows that the 8 percentage point average difference ranges from 1 to nearly 13 percentage points in selected occupational groups depending on the different proportion of full-year workers among men and women.

	Ratio of average female/male earnings	
	All earners	Full-year earners
	per cent ¹	
All occupations ²	46.1	54.5
Managerial	41.1	42.5
Professional and technical	49.3	53.4
Clerical	62.0	65.3
Sales	33.2	37.6
Services and recreation	39.2	51.5
Transport and communication	55.3	62.7
Miners, craftsmen, and related workers	46.6	50.5

¹ Calculated from data in Table 42, Catalogue No. 13-534.

² Farmers, loggers, fishermen and labourers are included in "all occupations" but not shown separately because of the extremely small sample size of female earners in these groups.

²³ *Ibid*, p. 41.

²⁴ More sophisticated techniques of analysis would likely show that these factors are not simply additive. Here no attempt was made to ascertain and calculate an interaction effect.

It is tempting to draw parallels between the findings from the 1961 Census data and the above estimates. The ratio of average female/male earnings was 54.2 for all earners and 59.3 for full-year, full-time earners in 1961,²⁵ compared to 46.1 and 58.4 in 1967. However, there are major conceptual and coverage differences that make a comparison invalid. In the Census monograph wage-earners rather than all earners were used, omitting self-employed workers; those who worked, in 49-52 for 35 hours a week or more (at least "usually") were defined as full-year, full-time workers—quite a different definition from the one used here.

Data from the Survey of Consumer Finances taken in the spring of 1962, indicated that average female/male earnings ratios were: 47.9 per cent for all earners, 53.9 per cent for full-year earners and 56.3 per cent for full-time earners. However, here again, problems of data comparability introduce uncertainty into the conclusions that can be drawn; the questions about full-time, part-time work were phrased differently for 1961²⁶ and the inclusion of farmers in 1967 may have biased the data. However, disregarding these problems the data indicate that the overall female/male earnings differential has not narrowed, but earnings of full-time females is somewhat closer to male full-time earnings. These conclusions are very tentative; in addition to the doubts about data comparability there is the problem of statistical significance which for technical reasons cannot be tested properly. The apparent increased importance that "annual hours worked effect" has on female/male earnings cannot be tested without a substantial volume of consistent data (preferably for more than just two points in time). At present such data are not available.

Income Sources and Labour Force Participation

Individual Labour Force Participants

According to Table 1 there were 5,582,000 males and 2,643,000 females who either worked or looked for work in 1967 and reported some cash income for the year 1967. Data in Tables 1, 2 and 3 pertain to these two groups of individuals. Tables 4 to 8 deal with a marginally different universe—with persons reporting earnings.²⁷ The following discussion about the income composition is based on unpublished data that was tabulated for labour force participants. However, because of the marginal difference between this group and earners the analysis is also valid in respect to earners.

According to the survey definition earnings consist of wages and salaries and net income from self-employment.²⁸ Total income includes, besides

²⁵ See S. Ostry, *The Female Worker in Canada, 1961 Census Monograph*, DBSCatalogue No. 99-553/1968, page 41.

²⁶ See DBS Catalogue No. 13-521 p. 59 for questions on "full-time" versus "part-time" work.

²⁷ See Statement 1 in Technical Notes and Explanations, page 36 for a reconciliation.

²⁸ In addition, minor amounts of military pay and allowances are also included.

earnings, government transfer payments, investment income, retirement pensions and other miscellaneous income components.

(which will not in all cases be the same as their status during 1967) total income consisted of the following components:

If labour force participants are classified by their employment status at the time of the survey

Composition of Income Received by 1967 Labour Force Participants, by Sex and Employment Status, Spring 1968

Employment status at time of survey (April 1968)	Estimated numbers	1967 average total income	Percentage composition of total income		
			Wages and salaries	Net income from self-employment	Other sources
	'000	\$			
Males:					
Employee	4,357	6,018	93.2	1.6	5.2
Self-employed, non-farm	441	7,622	40.4	50.2	9.4
Self-employed, farm	322	3,660	14.4	73.8	11.8
Unpaid family worker ¹	26	1,132	73.9	14.4	11.7
Not in labour force	436	2,083	70.0	7.3	22.7
Totals	5,582	5,677	84.0	9.6	6.4
Females:					
Employees	1,996	2,981	96.0	0.4	3.6
Self-employed	79	1,876	35.8	41.7	22.5
Unpaid family worker ¹	10	1,145	66.9	9.9	23.2
Not in labour force	558	1,242	85.6	0.7	13.7
Totals	2,643	2,574	93.6	1.4	5.0

¹ Only those persons who were unpaid family workers in the spring of 1968 but had some cash income to report for 1967.

Source: Unpublished data, SCF 1968.

Male labour force participants received on the average only 6.4 per cent of their total income from other sources than earnings, for females this percentage was even lower - 5 per cent on the average. Particularly employees, who receive over 90 per cent of their income from wages and salaries, reported on the average very small amounts of unearned income.

It should be noted that according to survey conventions family and youth allowances are attributed to the father or guardian of the child. If this component is disregarded, dependence of male and female labour force participants on earnings becomes roughly equal. In both cases about 95 per cent of total came from earnings and other income sources played a very minor part. This statement is, of course, based on a comparison of proportions, and males had in absolute terms substantially more non-earned income than females.

Approximately 90 per cent of male labour force participants and 98 per cent of female labour force participants reported some wages and salaries. Table 10 shows that wages and salaries were \$5,292 for male and \$2,470 for females - averaged over reporting individuals.

There were 557,000 males and 64,000 females who reported earnings but no wages and salaries -

i.e., they were in receipt of net income from self-employment. Farmers were numerically the most important subgroup among them.

Self-employment income is of little importance for female labour force participants as a group. For males, however, nearly 10 per cent of total income of all male participants comes from operating farms and businesses or engaging in a professional practice. Also about 10 per cent of male earners report only net income from self-employment, no wages and salaries and another 4.6 per cent report earnings from several sources - in some cases a combination of wages and salaries and net income from self-employment, and in others a combination of net income from farm and non-farm sources.

The income composition table above indicates that non-farm self-employed males are particularly likely to be reporting wages and salaries and/or net income from self-employment. This may be partially a reflection of the multiple activities pursued by non-farm self-employed - either simultaneously, or moving during the year between jobs as employees and self-employed persons. However, a classification problem may contribute to this mixed picture: unpublished DBS studies have revealed that a substantial number of owners-managers of incorporated businesses (particularly in cases of family-owned private corporations) are

classified as self-employed in the Labour Force Survey although legally they should be considered to be employees of the incorporated business. This misclassification can be due to confusion on the part of enumerators or the person being interviewed - very frequently the housewife rather than the labour force participant is the person interviewed in the Labour Force Survey. The income questionnaire, however, is completed personally by each individual aged 14 years and over. Thus situations arise where a businessman running an incorporated business is classified as self-employed in the Labour Force Survey (and the Survey of Consumer Finances accepts the coding of the Labour Force Survey without alterations) but he reports his income correctly as wages and salaries and/or dividends.

This problem in classifying business people has been well documented internally in DBS and the 1971 Census of Canada will include a question on the population sample questionnaire (Form 2B) on whether the business is incorporated or not. It is hoped that the additional question will permit a more precise classification of the persons class of worker status and eliminate some of the inconsistencies between status and income reporting. The substantial proportion of income received as wages and salaries by non-farm self-employed males is at least partially a reflection of the fact that the group contains some individuals who would be considered employees if a more rigorous system of classification were applied.

Family Income and Labour Force Participation of Family Heads

Although the comparison of 1961 and 1967 data indicated that the head's contribution to family

income through its earnings had somewhat decreased in importance, the head's ability and willingness to work is still a crucial determinant of the family's income position. Tables 11 to 13 describe the major differences in family incomes where the family head worked in 1967 and where he (or she) did not work. Theoretically, families shown in columns with the heading "head-participant" include some cases where the family head did not work but only looked for work in 1967, but for all practical purposes their number is very small and "labour force participation" and "working" can be roughly equated. Table 13 shows that only 59,000 family heads or 1.8 per cent of all families among the "head-participant" group had reported working in 9 weeks or less.

Differences in family incomes are striking when families with participant heads are compared with families whose head was not in the labour force in 1967. Average family incomes of the latter group were only about half of the average income of the former group. Table 11 shows that nationally the figures were \$4,338 for families with non-participant heads and \$8,098 for families with participant heads - a ratio of 53.6 per cent. Table 12 indicates that regionally this ratio varies from 45.4 per cent in British Columbia to 61.9 per cent in Quebec. Of course, in terms of basic characteristics the two groups of families are very dissimilar. From Table 11 it can be calculated that males headed 96.3 per cent of families in the "participant" group and only 67.6 per cent of families among the "non-participant" group; concentration of families with female heads is relatively high among the "non-participant" group. From unpublished data, it was calculated that the age distribution is also very different for the two groups.

Percentage Distribution of Families by Age of Head and Labour Force Participation in 1967

Age group of head	In the labour force	Not in the labour force
	per cent	
24 years and under	5.9	1.9
25-34	24.0	5.5
35-44	27.8	7.3
45-54	22.7	10.2
55-64	15.0	13.5
65 years and over	4.7	61.6
Totals	100.0	100.0

Source: Unpublished data, SCF 1968.

Families with elderly heads are the dominant group among the "non-participant" group of families. Because of the heavy weight of female heads and elderly families, the average family size and average number of children is much lower among the "non-participant" families than among the "participant" ones. Unpublished data show that the 3.9 million families whose heads were labour force participants in 1967 averaged 3.5 persons and

1.3 children per family, whereas the 596,000 families whose head was not in the labour force averaged 2.2 and 0.4 respectively. Thus the much lower family incomes among the latter group must be evaluated in the light of these basic differences.

Another study prepared from the same survey material and published as DBS Catalogue No. 13-536 *Statistics on Low Income in Canada, 1967* examines

the status of families headed by full-time workers,²⁹ families headed by part-time workers³⁰ and families headed by persons who did not work in 1967 in respect to low income cut-offs or "poverty lines". These cut-offs are graduated as to family size and the analysis is thus more oriented towards an assessment of income adequacy. Data on family incomes in the current report is not appropriate for such analysis for reasons discussed above.

It should be noted that Tables 11 to 13 classify families by the labour force participation of the family head and that regardless of the head's status other family members may have worked in 1967. In this text, families are sometimes referred to as "participants" or "non-participants" but this is only being resorted to for the sake of brevity. Up to this point, no information about the labour force participation of other family members than the head has been used. With the help of the additional unpublished information that "participant" families had on the average 1.6 earners and "non-participants" 0.5 earners, it is possible to speculate that "participant" families had on the average a greater number of "other earners than head" than "non-participant" families. On the other hand, the probability of working in respect to an adult family member other than head was greater in a "non-participant" family than in a "participant" family. This apparent paradox is caused by the difference in the average number of adults in the two types of families. In "participant" families there were on the average 2.2 adults or 1.2 other adults besides the family head and on the average 0.6 of them reported earnings. In "non-participant" families there were 1.8 adults or 0.8 other adults than the head, of whom 0.5 on the average reported earnings. Thus the probability of working for adult family members (other than head) is in "participant" families 1 out of 2 and in "non-participant" families 5 out of 8.

The "average earnings" published in Tables 11-13 are the combined earnings of all family members. Among families where the head did not work other family members contributed on the average \$1,810 in earnings to family income. This constitutes about 42 per cent of total family income whereas for families whose head was a labour force participant earnings accounted for 93 per cent of total family income (\$7,528 out of \$8,093 as per Table 11).

Transfer payments from governments were considerably more important for "non-participant" families. Less than 4 per cent of average family income was derived from this source by "participant" families whereas for "non-participants" nearly 35 per cent of total income come from transfer payments. Similarly income sources other than

earnings and transfer payments were of negligible importance for "participant" families but accounted for nearly 24 per cent of family income in case of "non-participant" families. Ten per cent or over two fifths of this miscellaneous income was identified as retirement pensions and annuities - not surprising if the age structure of these families is recalled.

The above discussion about the income composition is based on overall averages for the two groups - all families where the head worked in 1967 and all families where he did not. It is expected that there are substantial differences in the income composition if these two groups are further subdivided - e.g., by family income size. Further analysis of this is of considerable interest but cannot be pursued in the present context.

Unattached Individuals and Labour Force Participation

Of the 1.5 million unattached individuals approximately two-thirds worked or looked for work in 1967 and about one-third did not. About 70 per cent of the labour force participants worked in 50-52 weeks and over 85 per cent reported no unemployment. The discrepancy in these two proportions is accounted for by unattached individuals who worked less than a full year and withdrew from the labour force for the remaining weeks (see Table 19).

Tables 17, 18 and 19 describe the income distribution of unattached individuals according to their "degree" of labour force participation. Table 17 shows that income of participating unattached individuals averaged \$3,967 against \$1,624 for the non-participants. Again among the non-participant, a higher concentration of women and elderly are found; the majority of labour force participants were male (55 per cent), but females dominated the non-participant group - nearly two thirds of the group were women. Unpublished data show that over half of the non-participating unattached individuals were 70 years old or older and about two-thirds were 65 years or older. Among the labour force participants 30 per cent belonged to the youngest age group - 24 years or less, and over 45 per cent were in the prime age groups - 25 to 54 years old. Average earnings for unattached individuals who worked in 1967 were \$3,703 on the average (Table 17). A more detailed comparison by sex (Table 17 and Table 1) indicates that working female unattached individuals averaged higher earnings than all female labour force participants - \$3,060 against \$2,445. However, unpublished data indicates that unattached females are more likely to work on a full-time basis than other women in the labour force. Nearly 78 per cent of them worked in 50-52 weeks and we know from Table 1 that the overall proportion of women working the full year is only 57 per cent.

On the other hand, male unattached individuals who worked had on the average lower earnings than all male labour force participants - \$4,231 against \$5,314, although they also were more likely to work throughout the year than all male labour force participants. The tabulated data were inadequate to

²⁹ Heads who worked for 50-52 weeks in 1967, mostly full-time.

³⁰ Heads who worked in 49 weeks or less, or those who worked in 50-52 weeks but mostly part-time.

explain this difference, but it is likely related to the age distribution of male unattached individuals compared to other males in the labour force, particularly those who are heads of families.

Unattached individuals who were labour force participants derived 90 per cent to 95 per cent of their income from earnings; the overall average was 93.3 per cent—91.5 per cent for females and 94.5 per cent for males. They were in receipt of negligible amounts of transfer payments—only about 2 per cent of total income came from this source. This is in sharp contrast with the non-participating unattached individuals for whom as a group transfer payment constituted over half of their income. This is not surprising considering the high concentration of elderly, who often derive their whole income from old age pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplement.

As an interesting corollary some of the data from the report on low incomes can be cited. Among the unattached individuals below the low income cut-off 57.3 per cent males and 64.9 per cent of females had not worked in 1967.³¹ The income of

unattached individuals below the low income cut-off consisted of:³²

	Earnings	Transfer payments	Other sources
		per cent	
Male	33.8	58.8	7.5
Female	27.5	59.1	13.4

Of the unattached individuals with \$1,740 of income or more only 13.5 per cent of males and 22.0 per cent of females had not worked in 1967.³³ Their income consisted of:³⁴

	Earnings	Transfer payments	Other sources
		per cent	
Male	90.8	3.1	6.0
Female	80.2	5.3	14.5

³¹ DBS Catalogue No. 13-536, *Statistics on Low Income in Canada, 1967*, Table 16A. The low income cut-off for unattached individuals was defined as \$1,740 in 1967.

³² *Ibid*, Table 21.

³³ *Ibid*, Table 16A.

³⁴ *Ibid*, Table 21.

PART I – INDIVIDUALS

Table

1. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Employment Experience, Relationship to Head and Sex, 1967.
2. Average Earnings of Individuals by Education, Age and Sex, 1967.
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9. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Size of Earnings, Occupation and Sex, 1967.
10. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Size of Wages and Salaries, Employment Status and Sex, 1967.

TABLE 1. Percentage Distribution of Individuals¹ by Employment Experience, Relationship to Head and Sex, 1967

	All males	Relationship to head				Estimated number	Average income	Average earnings	
		Head	Sons under 20 years ²	Sons 20 years and over ²	Other				
		per cent				'000	dollars		
Male									
Weeks in labour force:									
50-52	86.2	92.7	37.6	74.9	74.4	4,814	6,215	5,854	
40-49	2.1	2.0	3.2	2.2	3.8	120	4,253	3,858	
30-39	2.5	1.9	6.4	3.8	6.3	141	3,637	3,141	
15-29	4.2	2.2	16.0	10.4	8.3	233	2,023	1,677	
1-14	4.9	1.3	36.7	8.8	7.2	274	1,029	702	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5,582	5,677	5,314	
Weeks worked:									
50-52	74.7	82.2	25.1	57.3	55.4	4,173	6,596	6,245	
40-49	6.4	6.4	5.0	7.1	8.8	356	4,763	4,418	
30-39	5.3	4.6	7.3	8.1	10.2	295	3,796	3,337	
15-29	7.1	4.6	19.5	16.0	15.5	395	2,433	2,025	
1-14	6.2	1.9	42.8	11.2	9.4	346	1,059	709	
None	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	17	1,893	...	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5,582	5,677	5,314	
Weeks unemployed:									
30-52	2.5	1.7	6.2	5.1	6.0	138	1,904	1,285	
20-29	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.6	5.7	161	3,205	2,732	
10-19	3.7	3.3	4.3	5.6	6.8	204	3,888	3,502	
9 or less	5.7	4.8	11.5	7.8	9.9	319	4,023	3,738	
None	85.3	87.7	74.4	77.0	71.6	4,760	6,059	5,702	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5,582	5,677	5,314	
	All females	Relationship to head				Estimated number	Average income	Average earnings	
		Head	Wife	Daughters under 20 years ³	Daughters 20 years and over ³				Other
		per cent				'000	dollars		
Female									
Weeks in labour force:									
50-52	63.5	77.7	61.7	33.0	78.6	75.6	1,679	3,323	3,197
40-49	5.5	4.0	6.8	5.1	2.8	4.4	146	2,366	2,245
30-39	5.5	3.9	6.3	6.7	3.1	4.3	145	1,776	1,658
15-29	12.6	8.7	12.6	22.2	8.6	11.4	332	1,272	1,141
1-14	12.9	5.7	12.6	33.0	6.9	4.4	341	585	433
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,643	2,574	2,445
Weeks worked:									
50-52	57.0	72.5	55.2	24.9	71.5	68.4	1,506	3,496	3,374
40-49	7.3	5.8	8.3	6.6	6.2	6.8	194	2,475	2,357
30-39	6.7	5.0	7.7	7.4	4.1	4.1	176	1,904	1,777
15-29	14.0	9.6	14.4	23.2	9.7	13.9	371	1,307	1,167
1-14	14.8	6.7	14.2	37.7	8.1	6.4	390	597	450
None	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	6	101	...
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,643	2,574	2,445
Weeks unemployed:									
30-52	2.1	1.4	2.1	3.9	1.8	1.7	56	849	654
20-29	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.5	40	1,599	1,370
10-19	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.6	59	1,828	1,705
9 or less	5.4	5.3	4.1	9.9	6.0	9.8	144	1,909	1,822
None	88.7	90.6	89.9	81.6	88.8	83.2	2,344	2,692	2,563
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,643	2,574	2,445

¹ All individuals who worked or looked for work in 1967 and who reported some money income in 1967.

² Includes sons-in-law.

³ Includes daughters-in-law.

TABLE 2. Average Earnings of Individuals by Education, Age and Sex, 1967

Education	All labour force participants ¹							Full-time workers ²						
	All age groups	24 years and under	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	All age groups	24 years and under	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
	dollars													
Male														
Elementary schooling - None or some	3,712	2,064	3,851	4,422	4,046	3,675	2,400	4,469	3,330	4,400	5,030	4,517	4,448	3,182
Elementary schooling - Complete	4,733	3,047	4,876	5,227	5,360	4,572	2,840	5,221	3,934	5,244	5,484	5,673	4,930	3,980
Secondary schooling - Some	4,847	2,302	5,629	6,394	6,168	5,508	3,026	5,990	4,362	5,943	6,658	6,480	6,166	3,897
Secondary schooling - Complete	6,143	3,448	6,357	7,488	7,538	7,130	5,272	6,911	4,684	6,666	7,826	7,788	7,431	7,184
University - Some	5,398	2,138	6,322	8,060	9,644	9,254	4,360	7,792	4,775	6,964	8,285	9,892	9,643	5,239
University - Degree	10,914	3,974	8,572	12,828	14,422	13,680	8,819	11,987	5,619	9,439	13,077	14,818	14,208	11,563
Female														
Elementary schooling - None or some	1,638	1,180	1,705	1,902	1,864	1,444	1,307	2,422	2,047	2,539	2,631	2,600	2,022	2,344
Elementary schooling - Complete	1,845	1,442	1,819	1,906	2,044	1,972	1,623	2,796	2,130	2,987	2,922	3,036	2,779	2,672
Secondary schooling - Some	1,988	1,438	2,268	2,380	2,470	2,626	1,444	2,799	2,933	3,547	3,511	3,571	3,605	2,646
Secondary schooling - Complete	2,893	2,396	3,158	3,239	3,303	3,544	2,310	3,933	3,270	4,396	4,326	4,266	4,433	3,583
University - Some	3,129	1,990	3,892	4,022	4,231	4,640	2,006	4,919	3,839	5,313	5,384	5,142	5,829	4,293
University - Degree	4,900	3,751	4,856	5,019	6,442	5,607	5,864	6,499	5,287	6,188	6,685	7,667	7,621	8,125

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1.

² All individuals who worked 49-52 weeks in 1967 mostly full-time.

TABLE 3. Average Income and Average Earnings of Individuals¹ by Industry Divisions² and Sex, 1967

Industry division	Average income			Average earnings			Average earnings of full-time workers ³			Proportion reporting full-time work ⁴		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	dollars									per cent		
Primary industry	3,744	3,919	1,319	3,380	3,538	1,197	4,108	4,134	'	62.6	65.7	19.8
Manufacturing	5,168	5,900	2,663	4,924	5,612	2,572	5,978	6,493	3,494	71.3	76.3	54.1
Construction	5,354	5,447	'	4,991	5,071	2,987	6,534	6,654	'	50.8	50.7	'
Transportation	5,564	6,047	3,008	5,276	5,734	2,855	6,228	6,492	4,162	73.1	77.1	52.1
Trade	4,282	5,448	2,146	4,017	5,106	2,021	5,536	6,201	3,227	61.9	74.3	39.2
Finance	5,483	8,051	2,910	5,074	7,336	2,808	6,517	8,555	3,679	68.9	80.1	57.6
Services	4,016	6,320	2,593	3,757	5,879	2,447	5,606	7,386	3,884	54.4	70.1	47.7
Public administration	5,353	6,091	3,229	5,038	5,712	3,101	6,230	6,793	4,210	72.2	76.1	61.0

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1.

² Individuals were classified according to their longest job in 1967. See Question 33 on questionnaire, p. 45.

³ Individuals who worked 50-52 weeks mostly full-time.

⁴ Proportion of full-time workers out of all labour force participants.

⁵ Sample too small for reliable estimates.

TABLE 4. Percentage Distribution of Individuals¹ by Size of Earnings, Provinces and Sex, 1967

Earnings group	Atlantic Provinces					Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces				British Columbia
	Region total	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island ²	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick			Region total	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	
per cent												
All earners												
Under \$500	12.8	12.8	16.8	13.1	11.7	7.9	8.5	11.6	11.6	9.9	12.6	11.8
\$ 500 - \$ 999	10.0	10.3	14.9	9.3	9.9	6.2	6.8	7.8	8.9	7.5	7.3	7.5
1,000 - 1,499	8.5	9.8	11.6	8.3	7.4	5.3	4.9	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.2	5.2
1,500 - 1,999	7.4	9.7	11.8	6.3	6.2	5.2	4.2	5.4	4.7	6.0	5.4	4.5
2,000 - 2,499	7.0	8.5	5.6	6.2	7.1	6.6	4.4	6.0	6.5	6.6	5.3	4.6
2,500 - 2,999	7.2	7.6	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.0	4.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.4	4.6
3,000 - 3,499	7.2	6.3	8.8	7.8	6.9	7.4	5.0	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.1
3,500 - 3,999	6.5	6.3	3.7	6.7	7.0	7.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.2	5.3
4,000 - 4,499	6.3	4.8	4.5	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.6	5.4	4.5
4,500 - 4,999	5.0	3.7	3.4	5.2	5.9	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.7	4.1
5,000 - 5,499	5.7	4.6	4.2	6.1	6.1	7.3	6.7	5.6	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.9
5,500 - 5,999	3.4	3.0	1.5	3.9	3.4	4.8	6.0	4.9	5.5	5.1	4.4	4.8
6,000 - 6,999	5.1	5.6	2.5	4.6	5.9	8.0	10.7	7.1	7.2	6.4	7.4	10.9
7,000 - 7,999	3.1	3.0	1.1	3.1	3.4	5.1	6.4	5.1	3.9	4.6	6.2	7.5
8,000 - 9,999	2.6	2.1	1.4	2.6	3.2	4.5	6.8	5.6	4.7	5.4	6.3	8.1
10,000 and over	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.5	2.4	5.0	7.1	4.6	4.1	4.5	5.1	6.4
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
Average earnings	\$ 3,250	3,021	2,285	3,364	3,447	4,300	4,852	4,020	3,812	3,983	4,172	4,587
Median earnings	\$ 2,798	2,434	1,783	2,965	3,064	3,850	4,468	3,526	3,474	3,507	3,566	4,185
Male earners												
Under \$500	7.5	8.8	9.5	7.6	6.1	5.3	4.4	7.3	7.1	6.1	8.1	6.1
\$ 500 - \$ 999	8.0	7.9	14.5	7.0	8.3	4.3	4.3	5.5	7.1	5.2	4.7	4.8
1,000 - 1,499	7.4	9.1	12.1	6.9	5.8	3.7	3.0	5.3	4.7	6.2	5.1	3.5
1,500 - 1,999	6.3	8.2	12.0	5.0	5.3	4.0	3.0	4.4	3.2	5.2	4.6	3.0
2,000 - 2,499	6.7	8.9	6.3	5.6	6.3	5.2	2.8	4.7	4.3	5.8	4.3	3.0
2,500 - 2,999	7.0	8.2	8.5	6.8	6.1	4.9	2.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.6
3,000 - 3,499	7.3	6.8	9.4	8.0	6.6	6.1	3.4	5.1	4.4	6.3	4.7	3.9
3,500 - 3,999	7.1	5.7	4.0	7.8	7.9	7.2	4.4	5.1	5.7	5.7	4.4	4.0
4,000 - 4,499	7.0	5.3	5.2	8.1	7.3	7.0	5.9	6.6	7.7	7.1	5.8	4.3
4,500 - 4,999	6.2	4.6	4.1	6.6	7.3	7.2	6.2	6.8	7.6	6.0	6.7	4.4
5,000 - 5,499	7.4	5.8	5.6	8.1	8.0	8.9	6.0	7.4	8.5	7.5	6.7	6.3
5,500 - 5,999	4.5	4.0	1.7	5.3	4.5	5.9	7.7	6.3	7.0	6.6	5.6	6.4
6,000 - 6,999	6.8	7.1	3.6	6.2	7.9	10.5	14.6	9.5	9.8	8.2	10.2	14.8
7,000 - 7,999	4.3	4.1	1.6	4.3	4.9	6.8	9.1	7.1	5.8	6.0	8.7	10.8
8,000 - 9,999	3.5	2.9	1.7	3.4	4.4	6.2	9.8	8.0	6.9	7.5	8.9	11.8
10,000 and over	3.0	2.5	0.4	3.4	3.2	6.9	10.5	6.7	6.0	6.2	7.4	9.5
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 earnings	\$ 3,832	3,479	2,618	4,013	4,106	5,045	5,979	4,884	4,664	4,703	5,131	5,753
Median earnings	\$ 3,485	2,932	2,147	3,698	3,947	4,659	5,609	4,624	4,604	4,358	4,798	5,741
Female earners												
Under \$500	24.8	23.8	25.0	23.8	13.9	16.8	20.6	20.3	19.3	21.4	23.0	
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.6	17.0	14.3	13.3	10.6	11.5	12.7	12.4	13.2	12.7	12.9	
1,000 - 1,499	11.2	11.6	11.3	10.9	9.1	8.6	11.0	11.3	9.9	11.3	8.5	
1,500 - 1,999	10.0	13.9	9.1	8.3	7.9	6.6	7.3	7.4	8.1	6.9	7.4	
2,000 - 2,499	7.7	7.6	7.4	8.8	9.9	7.5	8.6	10.7	8.5	7.3	7.9	
2,500 - 2,999	7.7	5.9	8.3	8.2	8.7	7.7	8.3	8.1	10.2	7.5	6.6	
3,000 - 3,499	6.9	4.7	7.3	7.6	10.5	8.1	8.7	9.4	7.5	8.8	7.6	
3,500 - 3,999	5.2	7.8	4.5	4.9	9.0	7.8	6.6	5.8	7.0	7.0	8.0	
4,000 - 4,499	4.7	3.3	4.9	5.8	5.4	7.6	4.8	4.1	5.6	4.8	4.9	
4,500 - 4,999	2.2	1.2	2.3	2.6	4.7	5.7	3.5	2.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	
5,000 - 5,499	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.0	3.6	4.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.3	
5,500 - 5,999	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	
6,000 - 6,999	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.3	
7,000 - 7,999	0.3	--	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	
8,000 - 9,999	0.6	--	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.9	
10,000 and over	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	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	
Average earnings	\$ 1,900	1,749	1,942	2,007	2,583	2,628	2,230	2,183	2,215	2,267	2,284	
Median earnings	\$ 1,472	1,396	1,472	1,619	2,428	2,432	1,889	1,904	1,968	1,832	1,877	

¹ All individuals reporting earnings for 1967.

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

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of Individuals¹ by Size of Earnings, Age and Sex, 1967

Earnings group	All age groups	24 years and under	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	per cent							
All earners															
Under \$500	9.6	20.9	5.5	4.6	4.9	5.8	16.3								
\$ 500-\$ 999	7.1	14.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	5.2	12.9								
1,000-1,499	5.7	9.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	5.4	9.3								
1,500-1,999	5.0	7.8	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.6	7.9								
2,000-2,499	5.5	6.4	4.7	4.6	5.1	6.5	8.0								
2,500-2,999	5.3	6.8	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.0	6.8								
3,000-3,499	6.1	7.4	5.2	4.8	6.5	6.3	6.3								
3,500-3,999	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.4	6.3	7.2	5.2								
4,000-4,499	6.2	5.5	7.0	5.9	6.5	6.6	5.7								
4,500-4,999	5.8	4.3	6.8	5.7	6.6	6.7	3.7								
5,000-5,499	6.4	3.9	8.8	7.5	6.5	6.6	3.0								
5,500-5,999	5.1	2.3	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.1	2.7								
6,000-6,999	8.9	2.7	12.4	12.5	10.2	9.0	4.3								
7,000-7,999	5.7	1.0	8.5	8.4	6.8	5.4	1.6								
8,000-9,999	5.8	0.6	7.8	9.5	7.5	5.2	2.2								
10,000 and over	5.6	0.1	4.7	9.5	9.4	7.3	4.0								
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								
Average earnings	\$ 4,398	2,490	4,954	5,595	5,361	4,849	3,161								
Median earnings	\$ 3,959	1,813	4,911	5,252	4,734	4,226	2,224								
Male earners															
Under \$500	5.6	17.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	3.5	13.9								
\$ 500-\$ 999	4.9	14.6	1.3	1.3	2.0	3.3	12.1								
1,000-1,499	4.0	9.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	4.0	9.0								
1,500-1,999	3.8	7.7	2.1	1.7	2.7	4.0	8.1								
2,000-2,499	4.2	5.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	5.4	7.4								
2,500-2,999	4.1	5.7	3.6	2.7	3.8	4.7	6.8								
3,000-3,499	4.8	6.0	4.2	3.1	5.2	5.9	6.6								
3,500-3,999	5.5	5.9	5.5	4.4	5.6	6.7	5.5								
4,000-4,499	6.3	6.1	6.7	5.8	6.0	7.0	6.1								
4,500-4,999	6.4	5.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	7.3	3.8								
5,000-5,499	7.9	5.6	10.5	8.6	7.9	7.8	3.1								
5,500-5,999	6.5	3.6	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.0	3.2								
6,000-6,999	11.9	4.6	16.0	15.7	12.9	11.0	5.2								
7,000-7,999	7.9	1.7	11.4	10.9	9.1	6.8	1.8								
8,000-9,999	8.1	0.9	10.8	12.6	10.0	6.6	2.2								
10,000 and over	8.1	0.1	6.6	12.8	13.1	9.1	5.0								
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								
Average earnings	\$ 5,322	2,590	5,857	6,653	6,433	5,520	3,465								
Median earnings	\$ 5,252	2,101	5,672	6,066	5,652	4,876	2,465								
Female earners															
Under \$500	18.0	25.0	15.0	13.9	12.5	12.7	25.5								
\$ 500-\$ 999	11.9	14.9	9.5	10.7	9.5	11.1	15.6								
1,000-1,499	9.3	10.1	8.3	8.9	9.1	9.5	10.3								
1,500-1,999	7.4	7.9	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.5	7.0								
2,000-2,499	8.4	7.1	8.3	9.0	9.3	9.8	10.6								
2,500-2,999	7.9	8.1	5.7	8.3	8.7	10.0	6.7								
3,000-3,499	8.6	9.0	7.8	9.2	9.4	7.5	5.0								
3,500-3,999	7.7	6.6	9.3	8.1	8.1	8.9	4.1								
4,000-4,499	6.0	4.6	7.3	6.2	7.9	5.2	4.3								
4,500-4,999	4.6	3.4	6.8	4.4	4.4	5.1	3.7								
5,000-5,499	3.2	1.8	4.9	4.4	3.2	3.2	2.3								
5,500-5,999	2.1	0.8	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.3	0.6								
6,000-6,999	2.5	0.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.1	1.1								
7,000-7,999	1.0	0.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1								
8,000-9,999	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.9								
10,000 and over	0.4		0.2	0.5	0.7	1.9									
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								
Average earnings	\$ 2,454	1,883	2,812	2,721	2,863	2,818	1,959								
Median earnings	\$ 2,201	1,499	2,639	2,499	2,654	2,699	1,431								

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4.

TABLE 6. Percentage Distribution of Individuals¹ by Size of Earnings, Weeks Worked and Sex, 1967

Earnings group	Full-year workers ²		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	per cent			
Under \$500	2.0	4.6	15.8	34.8
\$ 500-\$ 999	1.6	5.1	14.2	20.5
1,000- 1,499	1.8	5.3	10.4	14.4
1,500- 1,999	1.9	5.9	9.3	9.3
2,000- 2,499	2.6	9.5	8.5	6.9
2,500- 2,999	3.0	10.6	7.2	4.5
3,000- 3,499	4.1	13.0	6.9	3.2
3,500- 3,999	5.7	12.1	5.0	2.2
4,000- 4,499	6.7	9.9	5.1	1.2
4,500- 4,999	7.5	7.3	3.3	1.1
5,000- 5,499	9.4	5.2	3.6	0.7
5,500- 5,999	7.9	3.5	2.6	0.4
6,000- 6,999	15.0	4.2	3.3	0.4
7,000- 7,999	10.0	1.8	1.7	0.1
8,000- 9,999	10.3	1.3	1.7	0.2
10,000 and over.....	10.5	0.7	1.3	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average earnings	\$ 6,274	3,421	2,592	1,235
Median earnings	\$ 5,733	3,345	2,017	870

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4.

² Individuals who worked 50-52 weeks in 1967.

TABLE 7. Percentage Distribution of Individuals¹ by Size of Earnings, Immigration Status and Sex, 1967

Earnings group	Canadian born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	per cent					
Under \$500	11.1	31.7	8.3	25.8	5.2	25.5
\$ 500-\$ 999						
1,000- 1,499	4.1	9.2	4.2	9.8	2.9	10.1
1,500- 1,999	3.9	7.2	3.9	8.2	2.8	8.1
2,000- 2,499	4.4	7.5	4.5	10.8	2.6	9.7
2,500- 2,999	4.2	7.6	3.9	9.7	3.9	9.6
3,000- 3,499	5.1	8.3	4.7	9.2	4.2	10.6
3,500- 3,999	5.5	7.6	6.2	5.9	5.4	7.2
4,000- 4,499	5.9	6.3	6.3	3.7	7.5	5.9
4,500- 4,999	6.4	4.5	6.6	4.9	6.3	5.4
5,000- 5,499	7.8	3.1	6.5	1.7	9.6	2.7
5,500- 5,999	6.3	2.1	7.6	3.2	7.7	1.5
6,000- 6,999	11.3	2.6	11.5	4.2	14.3	2.2
7,000- 7,999	7.5	1.1	8.0	1.3	9.9	0.8
8,000- 9,999	8.2	0.8	7.0	1.2	9.0	0.5
10,000 and over	8.2	0.4	10.8	0.4	8.7	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average earnings	\$ 5,242	2,416	5,732	2,564	5,811	2,474
Median earnings	\$ 4,932	2,120	5,052	2,276	5,469	2,315

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4.

TABLE 8. Average and Median Earnings of Individuals¹ by Immigration Status, Age and Sex, 1967

	All age groups	Age					
		24 years and under	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
dollars							
Male							
Average earnings:							
Canadian born	5,242	2,469	5,969	6,550	6,361	5,601	3,238
Pre-war immigrants	5,732	²	6,304	7,501	7,564	5,503	3,974
Post-war immigrants	5,810	2,854	5,747	6,692	6,752	6,201	3,934
Median earnings:							
Canadian born	4,932	1,921	5,679	6,074	5,550	4,822	2,368
Pre-war immigrants	5,052	²	6,313	6,211	6,238	5,116	2,764
Post-war immigrants	5,469	2,673	5,705	6,248	5,838	4,871	3,220
Female							
Average earnings:							
Canadian born	2,416	1,826	2,805	2,690	2,853	2,985	2,091
Pre-war immigrants	2,564	²	3,054	2,565	3,025	2,407	1,831
Post-war immigrants	2,474	1,893	2,599	2,584	3,100	2,354	499
Median earnings:							
Canadian born	2,120	1,400	2,689	2,426	2,598	2,714	1,572
Pre-war immigrants	2,276	²	1,865	2,099	2,812	2,263	1,221
Post-war immigrants	2,315	1,524	2,368	2,613	2,722	2,279	264

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4.

² Sample too small for reliable estimates.

TABLE 9. Percentage Distribution of Individuals¹ by Size of Earnings, Occupation² and Sex, 1967

Earnings group	Managerial	Professional and technical	Clerical	Sales	Service and recreation	Transportation and communication	Farmers, loggers and fishermen ³	Miners, craftsmen, etc.	Labourers ³
per cent									
Male earners									
Under \$500	1.0	0.5	1.5	8.1	4.1	1.5	12.4	1.3	7.1
\$ 500 - \$ 999	0.5	0.7	3.0	5.6	5.4	1.9	9.8	1.9	9.4
1,000 - 1,499	0.8	1.0	2.5	3.6	4.6	2.1	10.7	2.0	7.6
1,500 - 1,999	1.3	1.9	3.2	3.1	4.9	3.0	8.5	2.2	5.6
2,000 - 2,499	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.1	6.0	4.6	10.8	3.2	6.4
2,500 - 2,999	1.7	2.2	4.5	3.2	5.1	5.0	8.5	3.5	6.3
3,000 - 3,499	3.2	2.6	4.8	4.0	7.4	6.3	7.0	4.8	7.1
3,500 - 3,999	4.4	2.4	6.9	5.6	9.1	6.7	5.3	6.2	7.8
4,000 - 4,499	3.5	4.0	8.1	5.9	10.2	8.3	5.1	7.4	8.7
4,500 - 4,999	4.1	4.3	8.9	6.7	8.1	8.3	3.7	8.5	7.2
5,000 - 5,499	6.5	5.1	11.5	7.2	7.7	11.8	3.4	10.6	10.2
5,500 - 5,999	4.3	4.4	12.0	5.4	6.2	9.6	2.9	9.0	5.5
6,000 - 6,999	12.9	12.9	15.8	12.2	9.8	12.6	4.0	16.4	7.5
7,000 - 7,999	10.0	11.6	7.5	9.3	6.8	7.8	2.3	10.5	2.2
8,000 - 9,999	17.4	15.5	5.1	8.6	3.5	7.3	2.4	9.2	0.8
10,000 and over	26.7	28.9	1.9	9.4	1.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average earnings	\$ 8,642	8,610	5,014	5,419	4,180	5,139	3,040	5,432	3,427
Median earnings	\$ 7,419	7,525	5,173	5,145	4,166	5,096	2,397	5,424	3,537
Female earners									
Under \$500	9.7	6.9	4.3	16.8	23.3	4.8		6.4	
\$ 500 - \$ 999	6.9	4.5	7.0	17.0	15.8	8.6		6.5	
1,000 - 1,499	5.7	4.8	7.4	14.2	12.9	12.6		9.0	
1,500 - 1,999	6.2	5.3	5.8	13.1	9.1	7.2		9.6	
2,000 - 2,499	6.0	5.1	7.8	11.7	10.1	14.0		17.7	
2,500 - 2,999	13.0	3.6	9.5	11.0	8.9	6.9		14.9	
3,000 - 3,499	7.8	4.5	15.1	5.8	9.0	5.0		14.4	
3,500 - 3,999	8.8	8.4	13.9	4.2	5.9	15.7		8.1	
4,000 - 4,499	8.4	7.8	11.9	2.9	1.8	5.1		6.9	
4,500 - 4,999	4.6	10.4	7.4	1.4	1.4	12.2		2.9	
5,000 - 5,499	3.6	9.3	4.1	1.3	0.6	5.6		2.0	
5,500 - 5,999	5.2	6.7	3.0	--	0.4	1.2		0.8	
6,000 - 6,999	5.3	11.6	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.3		0.4	
7,000 - 7,999	1.8	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9		0.3	
8,000 - 9,999	2.7	4.1	0.3	--	0.3				
10,000 and over	4.4	1.7		0.2	0.1				
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	
Average earnings	\$ 3,601	4,243	3,122	1,786	1,723	2,835		2,539	
Median earnings	\$ 3,159	4,441	3,271	1,575	1,421	2,702		2,526	

¹ Individuals who reported earnings for 1967 and who were in the labour force at the time of the survey.

² Individuals are classified by their occupation at the time of the survey which is not necessarily the same as during 1967.

³ Complete data are not given for this classification because the sample was not large enough to provide reliable estimates.

TABLE 10. Percentage Distribution of Individuals¹ by Size of Wages and Salaries, Employment Status and Sex, 1967

Wages and salaries group	Total		Employment status ²			
			Employee		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	per cent					
Under \$500	5.4	17.6	2.5	9.9	22.2	42.7
\$ 500-\$ 999	5.0	11.8	3.1	8.9	16.0	21.1
1,000- 1,499	3.8	9.2	2.7	8.8	10.5	10.8
1,500- 1,999	3.6	7.4	2.7	7.5	8.5	6.8
2,000- 2,499	3.6	8.4	3.2	9.4	5.9	5.2
2,500- 2,999	3.8	8.0	3.7	9.2	4.0	4.0
3,000- 3,499	4.5	8.7	4.5	10.6	4.3	2.4
3,500- 3,999	5.4	7.9	5.8	9.8	3.1	1.7
4,000- 4,499	6.4	6.1	7.0	7.6	2.9	1.4
4,500- 4,999	6.7	4.6	7.4	5.7	2.5	1.1
5,000- 5,499	8.3	3.3	9.2	4.0	3.3	1.1
5,500- 5,999	7.0	2.2	7.8	2.7	1.9	0.5
6,000- 6,999	12.6	2.6	14.1	3.3	4.3	0.5
7,000- 7,999	8.4	1.1	9.4	1.3	2.5	0.3
8,000- 9,999	8.4	0.8	9.3	0.9	2.9	0.3
10,000 and over	7.2	0.4	7.6	0.4	5.3	0.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average wages and salaries \$	5,292	2,470	5,681	2,881	3,041	1,146
Median wages and salaries \$	5,107	2,237	5,401	2,798	1,575	673

¹ All individuals who reported wages and salaries for 1967.

² Individuals were classified by their employment status at the time of the survey which is not necessarily the same as during 1967.

PART II – FAMILIES, UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS

Table

11. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, Sex and Labour Force Participation of Head, 1967.
12. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, Region and Labour Force Participation of Head, 1967.
13. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and Weeks Worked by Head, 1967.
14. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, Family Characteristics and Weeks Worked by Head, 1967.
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17. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, Sex and Labour Force Participation, 1967.
18. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, Region and Labour Force Participation, 1967.
19. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and Work Experience, 1967.

TABLE 11. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, Sex and Labour Force Participation of Head,¹ 1967

Family income group	Labour force participation						
	All families		Male head		Female head		
	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant	
	per cent						
Under \$1,000	1.3	5.7	1.2	4.3	3.7	8.6	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	2.4	13.7	2.2	14.1	7.2	12.7	
2,000- 2,999	4.5	26.5	4.2	31.3	10.4	16.4	
3,000- 3,499	2.9	8.5	2.9	9.1	4.9	7.4	
3,500- 3,999	3.6	6.6	3.5	7.0	7.4	5.9	
4,000- 4,499	4.2	5.6	4.2	5.9	5.9	4.9	
4,500- 4,999	4.5	4.1	4.4	3.8	5.3	4.8	
5,000- 5,499	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.6	7.2	5.6	
5,500- 5,999	5.8	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.5	3.6	
6,000- 6,499	6.2	3.0	6.2	2.6	7.1	3.9	
6,500- 6,999	5.7	2.9	5.7	2.3	4.9	4.2	
7,000- 7,999	11.3	3.4	11.5	3.2	7.8	3.9	
8,000- 9,999	17.1	4.9	17.3	3.2	10.3	8.5	
10,000- 14,999	18.4	4.5	18.8	3.4	8.3	6.7	
15,000 and over	6.6	2.2	6.7	1.8	3.2	2.9	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers	'000						
Average income	\$	8,098	4,338	8,183	4,076	5,916	4,885
Median income	\$	7,300	3,240	7,364	3,015	5,360	3,914
Average earnings	\$	7,528	1,810	7,627	1,274	4,998	2,927
Average transfer payments	\$	307	1,491	303	1,590	432	1,283
Sample size		15,636	2,507	15,022	1,802	614	705

¹ A family head is classified as a labour force participant if he worked or looked for work at any time in 1967.

TABLE 12. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, Region and Labour Force Participation of Head,¹ 1967

Family income group	Labour force participation										
	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia		
	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant	
	per cent										
Under \$1,000	1.6	5.1	1.0	4.5	1.0	7.7	2.3	5.0	1.0	4.0	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	5.1	16.8	2.2	13.3	1.3	10.8	4.2	17.7	1.9	14.2	
2,000- 2,999	9.0	28.3	4.6	24.3	2.8	23.3	6.0	29.3	3.4	35.6	
3,000- 3,499	6.0	8.1	3.2	6.9	2.0	8.3	3.6	11.3	2.3	9.9	
3,500- 3,999	6.5	7.5	4.0	4.9	2.6	8.0	4.1	5.1	3.4	8.2	
4,000- 4,499	6.9	6.9	5.3	4.5	3.2	6.5	3.8	5.4	3.4	4.8	
4,500- 4,999	7.1	3.7	5.6	4.4	3.2	4.3	4.7	4.3	3.6	3.2	
5,000- 5,499	7.4	4.3	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	4.3	4.1	3.2	
5,500- 5,999	6.8	3.6	6.8	4.1	5.1	3.9	6.2	1.9	4.5	2.4	
6,000- 6,499	7.2	2.2	6.6	3.3	6.0	3.0	6.3	4.0	5.1	2.0	
6,500- 6,999	5.1	2.6	5.9	3.1	5.9	2.6	5.0	2.9	6.2	3.6	
7,000- 7,999	8.7	3.6	10.6	4.9	12.2	3.2	11.4	2.3	12.0	1.6	
8,000- 9,999	11.1	4.2	16.1	8.0	18.4	3.6	16.4	4.6	21.0	2.4	
10,000- 14,999	9.2	2.2	15.9	5.5	22.7	6.5	15.6	1.4	21.4	2.8	
15,000 and over	2.4	1.0	6.4	2.9	8.3	2.7	4.8	0.6	6.9	2.0	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers	'000										
Average income	\$	6,168	3,796	7,808	4,835	8,952	4,584	7,384	3,682	8,508	3,859
Median income	\$	5,558	2,993	6,923	3,601	7,950	3,493	6,809	2,940	7,924	2,910
Average earnings	\$	5,552	1,512	7,235	2,603	8,385	1,725	6,847	1,324	7,926	1,054
Average transfer payments	\$	455	1,677	361	1,450	259	1,439	271	1,477	280	1,583
Sample size		3,239	726	3,244	489	4,305	561	3,242	479	1,606	252

¹ See footnote 1, Table 11.

TABLE 13. Percentage Distribution of Families¹ by Income Groups and Weeks Worked by Head, 1967

Family income group	Number of weeks worked by head					
	50-52 weeks	40-49 weeks	30-39 weeks	20-29 weeks	10-19 weeks	9 weeks or less
	per cent					
Under \$1,000.....	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.9	3.8	8.8
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	1.5	1.7	4.0	9.4	15.1	18.5
2,000- 2,999	2.9	6.1	10.9	14.8	17.0	23.2
3,000- 3,499	2.2	4.8	6.7	8.6	7.3	10.6
3,500- 3,999	2.7	7.0	8.2	9.5	7.4	10.7
4,000- 4,499	3.6	5.7	8.6	9.6	7.9	5.0
4,500- 4,999	4.1	5.7	8.9	4.3	6.5	4.5
5,000- 5,499	5.2	8.0	7.4	5.7	6.1	3.7
5,500- 5,999	5.9	7.0	5.0	6.1	2.7	0.3
6,000- 6,499	6.1	8.6	7.8	6.1	3.7	1.5
6,500- 6,999	5.9	6.8	4.9	3.4	3.3	1.6
7,000- 7,999	12.1	10.3	7.2	5.7	6.3	4.5
8,000- 9,999	18.5	14.5	9.1	8.6	6.2	2.0
10,000- 14,999	20.5	11.0	7.6	5.3	5.8	4.2
15,000 and over	7.5	2.1	2.9	1.1	0.9	1.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	3,253	250	169	122	89	59
Average income \$	8,580	6,682	5,976	5,097	4,705	3,736
Median income \$	7,726	6,197	5,127	4,301	3,958	2,973
Average earnings \$	8,079	6,120	5,183	4,047	3,520	1,758
Average transfer payments \$	253	367	497	702	650	1,279
Sample size	12,726	1,030	751	568	305	256

¹ This table excludes all families whose head was not in the labour force at any time in 1967.

TABLE 14. Percentage Distribution of Families¹ by Income Groups, Family Characteristics and Weeks Worked by Head, 1967

Family income group	Weeks worked by head									
	Married couples only		Married couples with single children only		All other married couples		Single parent with single children only		All other families	
	50-52 weeks	49 weeks or less	50-52 weeks	49 weeks or less	50-52 weeks	49 weeks or less	50-52 weeks	49 weeks or less	50-52 weeks	49 weeks or less
	per cent									
Under \$1,000	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.9	9.0	1.2	0.9
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	2.1	9.9	1.2	4.6	0.8	3.4	5.5	15.7	4.9	5.9
2,000- 2,999	4.2	13.3	2.6	10.3	1.0	4.2	5.9	24.8	5.9	12.2
3,000- 3,499	2.4	8.5	2.0	6.6	1.3	2.2	5.3	7.8	3.1	2.9
3,500- 3,999	3.2	8.8	2.5	8.4	1.3	1.9	8.0	4.8	3.1	13.6
4,000- 4,499	4.0	6.6	3.5	7.9	2.2	8.1	6.2	3.9	4.9	6.1
4,500- 4,999	3.9	6.5	4.2	6.6	2.3	4.5	7.3	5.7	3.8	2.8
5,000- 5,499	5.7	6.2	5.2	7.9	2.4	5.1	7.6	4.5	9.0	2.3
5,500- 5,999	5.7	5.0	6.1	5.3	3.6	5.9	8.4	3.6	4.8	7.8
6,000- 6,499	5.3	6.3	6.5	7.4	3.0	3.8	8.1	6.0	6.0	7.2
6,500- 6,999	5.4	4.2	6.3	5.4	3.3	5.0	4.5	4.6	6.2	1.7
7,000- 7,999	11.2	6.9	12.8	8.0	9.8	10.3	7.9	5.1	7.6	9.3
8,000- 9,999	18.4	7.7	18.9	10.8	18.7	18.2	11.2	3.6	14.7	11.2
10,000- 14,999	20.7	7.0	19.8	7.4	35.5	18.8	8.9	0.9	16.1	15.3
15,000 and over	6.1	1.0	7.4	1.9	14.4	7.9	3.4		9.1	0.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	595	170	2,299	393	201	43	94	37	64	26
Average income \$	8,292	5,190	8,573	5,866	10,766	8,382	6,351	3,730	7,920	6,120
Median income \$	7,579	4,560	7,694	5,265	8,988	7,504	5,636	3,031	6,781	5,711
Average earnings \$	7,756	4,261	8,150	5,145	9,658	6,584	5,816	2,567	6,884	4,598
Average transfer payments \$	99	400	240	547	775	118	220	690	551	862
Sample size	2,301	704	8,956	1,737	814	207	392	156	263	106

¹ See footnote 1, Table 13.

TABLE 15. Percentage Distribution of Families¹ by Income Groups and Number of Weeks Head Unemployed, 1967

Family income group	Number of weeks head unemployed				
	30-52 weeks	20-29 weeks	10-19 weeks	1-9 weeks	None
	per cent				
Under \$1,000	3.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	21.5	5.0	4.2	1.7	2.0
2,000- 2,999	17.3	15.4	9.9	5.0	3.7
3,000- 3,499	9.0	8.7	7.0	5.3	2.4
3,500- 3,999	10.5	12.5	7.0	6.8	3.0
4,000- 4,499	8.2	9.3	8.4	6.0	3.8
4,500- 4,999	5.7	6.3	7.8	6.7	4.2
5,000- 5,499	5.1	6.6	8.8	7.7	5.3
5,500- 5,999	2.3	4.3	5.7	7.9	5.8
6,000- 6,499	2.0	5.8	8.9	7.6	6.1
6,500- 6,999	1.6	5.1	6.4	7.1	5.7
7,000- 7,999	4.5	6.5	8.1	11.0	11.7
8,000- 9,999	6.6	7.7	8.4	14.5	17.9
10,000- 14,999	1.2	5.0	6.6	9.9	19.9
15,000 and over	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.6	7.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000 61	92	123	184	3,462
Average income	\$ 4,052	5,127	5,847	6,521	8,411
Median income	\$ 3,438	4,391	5,272	6,111	7,572
Average earnings	\$
Average transfer payments	\$ 970	686	498	358	276
Sample size	279	436	537	755	13,629

¹ See footnote 1, Table 13.

TABLE 16. Percentage Distribution of Families¹ by Income Groups, Number of Earners and Unemployment Experience of Head, 1967

Family income group	Number of earners in family					
	Head—No unemployment experience			Head—Some unemployment experience		
	1	2	3 or more	1	2	3 or more
	per cent					
Under \$1,000	2.0	0.6	0.3	2.5	0.2	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	3.1	1.0	0.5	9.1	2.5	0.7
2,000- 2,999	5.8	1.9	0.8	15.0	5.4	2.7
3,000- 3,499	3.8	1.3	0.5	8.5	6.3	2.2
3,500- 3,999	4.4	1.9	0.9	10.3	7.5	3.5
4,000- 4,499	5.4	2.4	1.3	10.1	5.3	4.0
4,500- 4,999	6.1	2.7	1.2	7.3	6.8	4.7
5,000- 5,499	7.3	3.9	1.6	8.1	8.0	2.7
5,500- 5,999	7.6	4.4	3.1	5.1	7.5	3.6
6,000- 6,499	7.2	6.0	2.5	5.7	9.3	4.1
6,500- 6,999	6.4	5.8	2.7	3.7	7.5	9.6
7,000- 7,999	11.9	13.1	7.1	6.5	10.5	10.5
8,000- 9,999	13.4	24.1	17.3	5.1	15.2	18.8
10,000- 14,999	10.5	24.9	40.8	2.2	7.5	25.3
15,000 and over	5.0	6.0	19.3	0.7	0.5	7.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000 1,704	1,302	456	236	170	54
Average income	\$ 7,194	8,907	11,540	4,630	6,246	8,938
Median income	\$ 6,312	8,414	11,249	4,227	6,026	8,180
Average earnings	\$
Average transfer payments	\$ 300	229	324	631	401	595
Sample size	6,674	5,162	1,793	1,043	731	233

¹ See footnote 1, Table 13.

TABLE 17. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, Sex and Labour Force Participation,¹ 1967

Income group	Labour force participation					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant
	per cent					
Under \$1,000	12.6	25.3	8.9	20.7	17.1	27.7
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	7.3	42.4	6.0	44.7	8.8	41.1
1,500- 1,999	6.7	13.4	6.7	14.9	6.6	12.5
2,000- 2,499	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.1	6.6	5.7
2,500- 2,999	6.3	3.2	5.1	4.2	7.8	2.6
3,000- 3,499	7.9	2.8	6.4	2.8	9.7	2.8
3,500- 3,999	8.0	2.5	7.3	2.1	8.8	2.7
4,000- 4,999	14.4	2.1	14.2	3.0	14.6	1.6
5,000- 5,999	11.2	0.9	13.8	1.0	7.9	0.9
6,000- 6,999	8.2	0.8	11.2	0.3	4.7	1.0
7,000- 7,999	4.0	0.3	4.6	0.1	3.2	0.4
8,000- 9,999	4.4	0.3	5.9	--	2.6	0.4
10,000 and over	2.9	0.6	4.0	1.2	1.7	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	1,046	455	574	157	472	298
Average income \$	3,967	1,624	4,479	1,691	3,344	1,589
Median income \$	3,693	1,290	4,286	1,327	3,159	1,270
Average earnings \$	3,703	...	4,231	...	3,060	...
Average transfer payments \$	86	908	98	980	71	870
Sample size	2,631	1,504	1,223	451	1,408	1,053

¹ An unattached individual is classified as a labour force participant if he or she worked or looked for work any time in 1967.

TABLE 18. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, Region and Labour Force Participation,¹ 1967

Income group	Labour force participation									
	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia	
	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant	Participant	Non-participant
	per cent									
Under \$1,000	17.8	24.2	18.5	32.4	8.0	22.3	12.1	25.4	10.1	22.3
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	12.8	47.4	5.5	46.5	7.1	39.1	8.3	41.9	6.8	41.0
1,500- 1,999	10.1	11.6	5.8	10.1	5.8	14.0	8.0	13.2	7.2	17.9
2,000- 2,499	8.6	6.2	6.1	2.9	5.2	8.1	8.4	6.3	3.6	6.6
2,500- 2,999	7.5	3.0	6.8	2.5	5.3	3.5	6.9	2.7	6.3	4.0
3,000- 3,499	9.3	1.1	8.8	1.7	6.3	4.0	8.8	1.9	8.7	3.8
3,500- 3,999	8.3	2.3	10.0	1.0	8.6	4.1	7.5	2.0	8.2	2.0
4,000- 4,999	10.4	2.4	12.7	1.4	18.2	2.6	12.8	2.9	11.8	1.2
5,000- 5,999	5.2	0.5	10.2	--	13.0	1.4	10.6	1.4	12.4	0.8
6,000- 6,999	3.1	0.4	6.0	1.2	10.4	0.9	7.4	0.7	12.0	--
7,000- 7,999	1.6	0.3	3.3	--	5.1	0.5	3.0	0.5	5.2	--
8,000- 9,999	3.2	0.5	3.7	0.4	5.4	0.4	3.6	--	5.0	--
10,000 and over	2.0		2.6		3.6	1.1	2.7	1.2	2.7	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	78	44	283	102	373	156	195	81	117	72
Average income \$	3,024	1,496	3,621	1,353	4,438	1,825	3,749	1,673	4,291	1,592
Median income \$	2,546	1,271	3,414	1,188	4,334	1,353	3,357	1,293	3,944	1,337
Average earnings \$	2,772	...	3,422	...	4,164	...	3,470	...	3,916	...
Average transfer payments \$	128	949	62	842	73	883	90	912	148	1,025
Sample size	448	284	509	227	700	414	650	360	324	219

¹ See footnote 1, Table 17.

TABLE 19. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and Work Experience,¹ 1967

Income group	Weeks worked		Weeks unemployed	
	50-52 weeks	49 weeks or less	None	Some
	per cent			
Under \$1,000	8.1	23.0	11.1	21.4
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	4.1	14.8	6.5	11.8
1,500- 1,999	4.0	12.9	5.8	11.6
2,000- 2,499	4.7	9.5	5.2	11.3
2,500- 2,999	5.4	8.3	5.9	8.5
3,000- 3,499	8.2	7.2	7.4	10.7
3,500- 3,999	9.2	5.3	8.6	4.5
4,000- 4,999	17.5	7.2	15.5	7.8
5,000- 5,999	13.6	5.6	12.2	5.6
6,000- 6,999	10.8	2.4	9.1	3.2
7,000- 7,999	4.9	1.9	4.3	1.8
8,000- 9,999	5.6	1.7	4.9	1.3
10,000 and over	4.0	0.1	3.3	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000	732	314	893
Average income	\$	4,608	2,473	4,197
Median income	\$	4,370	1,972	3,970
Average earnings	\$	4,394	2,093	3,933
Average transfer payments	\$	52	165	72
Sample size		1,823	808	2,253

¹ This table excludes unattached individuals who were not in the labour force at any time in 1967.

TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS

Data Sources

The Sample

The Survey of Consumer Finances used five sixths of the April 1968 Labour Force Survey sample—only households surveyed for the first month in the Labour Force Survey were not included in the Survey of Consumer Finances. For a detailed description of the sample design see DBS Catalogue No. 71-504, *Canadian Labour Force Survey, Methodology*.

Of the 31,887 households selected 3,002 were vacant and 2,954 could not be contacted or were not interviewed for other reasons; among them were some refusals for any information at all. From the remaining 25,931 households sometimes only data on the general characteristics of the household occupants was collected; in other cases Labour Force Survey schedules were completed but income data was refused or not fully reported. However, from 37,985 individual income recipients aged 14 years and over satisfactory data were collected; these aggregate into 22,641 family unit records (families or unattached individuals).¹ In the present report, tables in Part I are based on reporting from approximately 21,000 male and 10,500 female earners. Tables in Part II utilize either the 18,143 family records or the 4,135 complete schedules returned by unattached individuals.

Tables in Part II specify the sample size for each tabulation shown. Because of technical problems in tabulating the individual data, it was impossible to provide this information for tables in Part I. However, some information about sample size in individual tabulations has been provided below in the discussion on **Reliability of Estimates**.

Data Collection

The enumeration procedures used in this survey were largely the same as those used in past income surveys. Information for all household members was listed on control cards. For all persons 14 years of age and over the enumerator completed a Labour Force Survey schedule. Then an income questionnaire was left for each household member who had received income during the year. The enumerator later picked up the completed income questionnaires. So the data utilized in this report was partially obtained by interview (Household Record

¹ A small number of completed schedules were removed prior to obtaining these counts—individuals or families whose major source of income came from military pay and allowances were excluded from tabulations. See further note in coverage below.

Card, Labour Force Schedule) and partially by self-enumeration (Income Questionnaire).

Of the five rotation groups of households that were used in the Survey of Consumer Finances, four were in the Labour Force survey sample in February 1968 and answered questions about their immigration status. So for approximately 70 per cent of the sample this piece of information was successfully linked with the other data in the survey. A separate weighting scheme was used to produce national estimates but it should be noted that tables by immigration status are based on a smaller sample than the rest of the estimates.

The questionnaires used to collect data for the current report are reproduced at the end of the publication. See pp 42 to 45.

Coverage

Except for the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the Labour Force Survey sample covers all private households in Canada. The "private household" stipulation excludes from the coverage, individuals residing in institutions,² on Indian reservations or in military camps. In addition, the Survey of Consumer Finances removes from its tabulations all records of individuals or families whose income comes mainly from military pay and allowances. Because of these exclusions, the tabulations in the present report should be considered to deal with the civilian labour force residing in the ten provinces.

It should be noted that earlier income surveys were limited to non-farm families and individuals. The income-work history data for 1961 excluded individuals who received at least half of their income from farming. Also, families containing at least one such individual were excluded. Data in the present report cover the farm as well as the non-farm population.

Apart from this general description of the survey coverage, it should be noted that tables in Part I and in the Appendix often cover a somewhat different universe, depending on the purposes of the table. The following table explains the main differences in coverage.

² Institutions such as prisons, penitentiaries, jails, reformatories, mental hospitals, TB hospitals, sanatoriums, orphanages, homes for the aged.

Statement I. Coverage of Individuals in Various Tables

Description	Estimated number			Reference
	Male	Female	Total	
	'000			
All persons 14+ covered by survey	7,014	7,155	14,169	Appendix, Table A
Less persons not in the 1967 Labour Force Survey	- 1,293	- 4,267	- 5,560	
Persons in 1967 Labour Force Survey	5,721	2,888	8,609	Tables 1-3
Less persons without any cash income ¹	- 139	- 245	- 384	
Persons in 1967 labour force in receipt of income	5,582	2,643	8,225	
Plus net difference consisting of:				
Persons not in 1967 labour force with earnings, ² less persons in 1967 labour force with income other than earnings ¹	+ 19	+ 21	+ 40	
All earners	5,601	2,664	8,265	Tables 4-8

¹ See above for the various reasons why a labour force participant may have no cash income or earnings.

² A person may have been a non-participant but been paid in 1967 for work done in an earlier period. It is suspected that a number of reporting errors also occur in this group.

Tables B and C in the Appendix deal with:

	Part-year labour force participants	Non-participants
	'000	
Male	826	1,293
Female	1,070	4,267
Totals	1,896	5,560

Also Table 9 and 10 cover a special universe:

	Male	Female	Total	Reference
	'000			
Earners currently in the labour force (Apr. '68) excluding new seekers	5,114	2,059	7,173	Table 9
Persons reporting wages and salaries	5,044	2,600	7,644	Table 10

Response Rate

The 28,885 occupied households contained 31,045 family units. Of these family units 21,639 non-farm and 1,002 farm family units provided complete income information which constitutes a 72.9 per cent response rate. Another 1,001 family units supplied partial information; these records were not used in the family series but at least one individual in each partial unit provided usable income information and the response rate on an individual basis was 82.4 per cent. The remaining 7,403 family units either refused to complete the questionnaire, were unable to supply the information or simply could not be contacted by the enumerators.

Reliability of Estimates

For a fuller discussion of the reliability of the estimates the reader is referred to pp. 67-70 in DBS Catalogue No. 13-534 *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967*.

Sampling Error

As a rough guide to evaluating sampling errors of percentages, our past experience indicates that errors for percentages derived from a stratified clustered sample such as the one used for the Survey of Consumer Finances, are up to twice as large as those for a simple random sample of the same size. Thus the formula $S = 2\sqrt{\frac{PQ}{n}}$ should be used to calculate the approximate sampling error where s = estimated standard error of percentage (expressed in percentage points), P = percentage of the population with a given characteristic, Q = 100 - P, and n = sample size. Statement A on page 69 of the main report (DBS Catalogue No. 13-534) contains a table where values of s have been calculated for selected sample sizes (n ranging from 100 to 20,000) and selected values of P.

For example, referring to Table 14 page 31 we see that 9.9 per cent of all married couples where the head worked 49 weeks or less in 1967 had a family income of \$1,000-\$1,999. This estimate is based on a sample of 704 families. Using the above formula $s = 2\sqrt{\frac{9.9 \times 90.1}{704}} = 2.25$ per cent; from this we can state with 68 per cent confidence that the true value of P lies between 9.9 ± 2.3 or between 7.6 per cent and 12.2 per cent. The corresponding 95 per cent confidence interval will range between $9.9 \pm (2 \times 2.25)$ or 5.4 per cent and 14.4 per cent. Statement A from the main publication would have

given us as an approximation the reading $s = 2.2$ per cent.

Tables in Part II give at the bottom of each column the sample size n and permit the reader to estimate the reliability of the statistics in the above manner. For tables in Part I this procedure was not possible for technical reasons and as a partial substitute we present below the sample size in

respect to individual earners and labour force participants for the most important basic characteristics. It should be noted that the distribution of the original sample by various characteristics will differ from the distribution of the weighted estimates because of differential weighting factors. The sample size figures are presented here solely for the purpose of evaluating the reliability of estimates.

Statement II. Sample Size for Individuals

	Male	Female
Distribution of labour force participants in original sample by sex		
All labour force participants¹	20,915	10,526
By relationship to head of family (Table 1):		
Head	16,536	2,002
Wife	—	5,764
Son or daughter under 20 years ²	1,843	1,350
Son or daughter 20 years and over ²	2,100	1,081
Other	436	329
By age (Table 2):		
24 years and under	4,505	3,764
25-34 years	4,516	2,061
35-44 "	4,600	1,804
45-54 "	3,831	1,742
55-64 "	2,599	924
65+ "	864	231
Distribution of earners in original sample by sex		
All earners³	21,018	10,614
By province (Table 4):		
Newfoundland	1,158	485
Prince Edward Island	291	156
Nova Scotia	1,988	1,097
New Brunswick	1,553	853
Quebec	4,208	1,707
Ontario	5,340	2,686
Manitoba	1,310	783
Saskatchewan	1,131	509
Alberta	1,957	1,179
British Columbia	2,082	1,159
By age (Table 5):		
24 years and under	4,554	3,821
25-34 years	4,505	2,085
35-44 "	4,573	1,824
45-54 "	3,818	1,729
55-64 "	2,592	940
65+ "	976	215
By work experience:		
50-52 weeks worked:		
Full-time	14,378	4,616
Part-time	698	1,020
1-49 weeks worked:		
Full-time	4,737	2,992
Part-time	888	1,681
Zero weeks worked ⁴	317	305

¹ All individuals who worked or looked for work in 1967 and who reported some money income in 1967. This sample was utilized in producing estimates for Table 1, 2 and 3.

² Includes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law.

³ All individuals reporting earnings for 1967. This sample was utilized in tabulating Tables 4-8.

⁴ See footnote 2, Statement I, p. 36.

It should be noted that the three tables in the Appendix were run from a special tape, that includes data on all persons aged 14 years and over in sample households regardless of whether they received

money income in 1967 or not—except non-respondents. These estimates were based on the following sample counts.

Statement III. Distribution of Original Sample by Labour Force Participation in 1967, by Age and Sex

	Age				All ages
	14-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
Male:					
In labour force all year	2,850	8,630	6,022	627	18,129
In labour force part of the year	2,132	543	433	240	3,348
Not in labour force	3,005	166	456	2,069	5,696
Totals	7,987	9,339	6,911	2,936	27,173
Female:					
In labour force all year	1,985	2,675	2,184	152	6,996
In labour force part of the year	2,085	1,616	760	91	4,552
Not in labour force	4,425	6,703	5,044	3,127	19,299
Totals	8,495	10,994	7,988	3,370	30,847

Technical difficulties have prevented us from estimating the *standard error of average earnings* and *average income* presented in this report. Some idea about the reliability of these statistics can be formed by examining the underlying sample size and by referring back to the main report where similar tables have been presented for total income of individuals (rather than earnings) and income of all families and unattached individuals—with estimated standard errors of average income shown. For example, in order to get an idea about the sampling error attaching to the estimate of average earnings by age and sex (see Table 5, page 25) the reader is referred to Table 38 in the main report (Catalogue No. 13-534). Except for the 65 years and over age group the average earnings and average total income are very close and standard error of average

income published in Table 38 is a good guide for "guessing" the standard error of average earnings in Table 5. Unfortunately, only some tables in the present report have parallel tables containing error estimates in the main report.

The complex sampling scheme makes the estimation of sampling errors very cumbersome and expensive.

Methods of Estimation

A detailed description of how the sample returns were weighted to obtain the published estimates can be found on pp. 70-71 in the main report (DBS Catalogue No. 13-534).

APPENDIX

Table

- A. Labour Force Participation in 1967 of Individuals Aged 14 Years and Over, by Age and Sex.
- B. Percentage Distribution of Individuals with less than Full-year Labour Force Participation in 1967 by Main Reason for not being in the Labour Force, by Age and Sex.
- C. Average Income of Individuals with less than Full-year Labour Force Participation in 1967 by Age and Sex.

TABLE A. Labour Force Participation in 1967 of Individuals Aged 14 Years and Over, by Age and Sex

	Age				All ages
	24 years and under	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
	estimated numbers '000				
Males:					
In the labour force all year ¹	742	2,372	1,614	167	4,896
In the labour force part of the year ²	522	142	105	58	826
Not in labour force ³	670	40	114	469	1,293
Totals	1,934	2,554	1,833	694	7,015
Females:					
In the labour force all year ¹	523	700	553	39	1,815
In the labour force part of the year ²	489	379	180	22	1,070
Not in labour force ³	955	1,457	1,120	735	4,267
Totals	1,967	2,536	1,853	796	7,152
Both:					
In the labour force all year ¹	1,265	3,072	2,167	206	6,711
In the labour force part of the year ²	1,011	521	285	79	1,896
Not in labour force ³	1,625	1,497	1,234	1,205	5,560
Totals	3,901	5,090	3,686	1,490	14,167

¹ Individuals who were in the labour force 50-52 weeks during 1967, i.e. those for whom total of weeks in which they worked and weeks in which they were without work and looked for work adds to 50-52.

² Individuals who were in the labour force 1-49 weeks in 1967.

³ Individuals who neither worked nor looked for work in 1967.

TABLE B. Percentage Distribution of Individuals with less than Full-year Labour Force Participation in 1967¹ by Main Reason for not being in Labour Force, by Age and Sex

Main reason for not being in labour force	All ages	Age			
		24 years and under	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
		per cent			
Males with 1-49 weeks of labour force participation:					
Permanently unable to work	2.3	0.1	2.7	10.9	5.9
Keeping house	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.3
Going to school	64.4	92.7	30.6	2.3	--
Retired on voluntarily idle	21.9	4.3	32.2	60.3	87.6
Other	11.0	2.8	33.7	25.5	5.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males with no labour force participation:					
Permanently unable to work	12.3	1.1	52.7	55.4	14.3
Keeping house	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.9
Going to school	51.0	96.9	25.0	0.7	--
Retired or voluntarily idle	35.0	0.9	11.6	38.6	84.7
Other	1.1	0.7	9.7	4.7	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females with 1-49 weeks of labour force participation:					
Permanently unable to work	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0
Keeping house	61.3	27.7	90.7	88.5	76.2
Going to school	31.6	66.2	3.2	1.4	--
Retired or voluntarily idle	3.7	3.8	2.4	4.8	18.1
Other	3.1	2.1	3.5	4.9	4.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females with no labour force participation:					
Permanently unable to work	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.2	5.1
Keeping house	79.0	25.9	98.7	97.5	80.8
Going to school	16.4	72.5	0.4	0.2	--
Retired or voluntarily idle	2.9	0.6	0.1	1.1	14.0
Other	0.1	0.2		0.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Table excludes those individuals whose labour force participation is described in footnote 1, Table A.

TABLE C. Average Income of Individuals with less than Full-year Labour Force Participation in 1967¹ by Age and Sex

	All ages	Age				
		24 years and under	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
Males with 1-49 weeks of labour force participation:						
Income recipients as proportion of part-year participants ²	%	93.5	90.1	98.7	99.3	100.0
Average income per recipient	\$	2,240	1,157	4,222	4,009	3,629
Earners as proportion of part-year participants ²	%	91.7	89.6	97.3	96.5	87.1
Average earnings per earner	\$	1,894	1,092	3,699	3,237	1,938
Recipients of transfer payments as proportion of part-year participants ²	%	27.5	6.5	65.9	51.9	74.0
Average transfer payments per recipient	\$	174	28	385	326	680
Males with no labour force participation:						
Income recipients as proportion of non-participants	%	47.2	4.2	65.3	85.4	98.1
Average income per recipient	\$	1,006	37	1,344	2,055	2,114
Recipients of transfer payments as proportion of non-participants	%	40.4	0.6	56.4	58.6	91.8
Average transfer payments per recipient	\$	489	3	954	809	1,070
Females with 1-49 weeks of labour force participation:						
Income recipients as proportion of part-year participants ²	%	90.6	91.4	89.4	90.1	97.2
Average income per recipient	\$	1,196	934	1,394	1,387	2,119
Earners as proportion of part-year participants ²	%	88.7	90.9	88.1	85.4	77.9
Average earnings per earner	\$	1,076	907	1,297	1,115	796
Recipients of transfer payments as proportion of part-year participants ²	%	8.8	4.4	8.8	15.1	52.7
Average transfer payments per recipient	\$	48	16	40	85	562
Females with no labour force participation:						
Income recipients as proportion of non-participants	%	21.7	4.1	6.1	15.7	85.5
Average income per recipient	\$	301	21	76	222	1,247
Recipients of transfer payments as proportion of non-participants	%	17.0	0.9	3.0	7.3	81.2
Average transfer payments per recipient	\$	186	6	44	72	882

¹ Table excludes those individuals whose labour force participation is described in footnote 1, in Table A.

² Not all individuals reporting labour force participation in 1967 will necessarily have income or earnings to report in 1967. For explanation see p. 9.

Name of respondent: _____

CF2

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Ottawa, Canada

1967 INCOME QUESTIONNAIRE


(To be completed by persons 14 years of age and over who received income in 1967)

P.S.U.	<input type="text"/>
SEG.	<input type="text"/>
H.H.	<input type="text"/>
Line number	<input type="text"/>

CONFIDENTIAL - All information will be treated as confidential and used only by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for statistical purposes. Please refer to the guide on reverse side if necessary.

PART I - During the twelve months ending December 31, 1967, what was your income from the following sources:	Dollars	¢
1. WAGES AND SALARIES BEFORE DEDUCTIONS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. NET INCOME FROM NON-FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT* - unincorporated business, professional practice, and other self-employment. (In the case of a partnership, report your share of net income only.) Note: Also complete Part II	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. NET INCOME FROM FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT* (In the case of a partnership, report your share of net income only.) NOTE: Also complete Part II	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. GROSS INCOME FROM ROOMERS AND BOARDERS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. INTEREST (on bonds or deposits), DIVIDENDS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. OTHER INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS* - net rents, interest from mortgage investment, income from estate or trust funds, etc.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. FAMILY AND YOUTH ALLOWANCES - Federal and Provincial (Quebec - Family and Schooling allowances). To be reported by the father or the guardian	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. OLD AGE PENSIONS - old age security, payments received under Guaranteed Income Supplement Plan, old age assistance and pensions received under Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11. OTHER INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES - all other social assistance and allowance payments not reported already in Questions 8 to 10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12. RETIREMENT PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION AND ANNUITIES	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13. OTHER MONEY INCOME - income from abroad (show equivalent in Canadian dollars), alimony, non-refundable scholarships, etc.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Specify:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14. TOTAL INCOME - sum of entries in Questions 1 to 13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

PART II - To be completed by persons who reported NET INCOME from farm and non-farm self-employment (Questions 3 and 4)

	Type of self-employment activities	Office use only		Gross income		Operating expenses and depreciation		Net income (or net loss*)	
				Dollars	¢	Dollars	¢	Dollars	¢
15.	Sole proprietorships (including own-account farming)	1.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		2.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		3.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
16.	Partnerships	1.	<input type="text"/>	In the case of a partnership, report your share of net income only. 				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		2.	<input type="text"/>					<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
									Office use only
Note: Income from an incorporated business should be reported as "Wages and salaries" (in Question 1) and "Dividends" (in Question 6) rather than as net income from self-employment.									<input type="text"/>
									<input type="text"/>

* To identify a loss, write the word "Loss" immediately above the appropriate amount.

Use reverse side for comments.

REMARKS: _____

GUIDE TO INCOME SURVEY QUESTIONS

PART I. This part should be completed by all persons 14 years of age and over who received income in 1967.

- 1. WAGES and SALARIES. Report total cash wages and salaries before all deductions, such as, income tax, pension fund contributions, etc. Earnings of newspaper boys, cleaning women and baby sitters should be reported here.
- 2. MILITARY PAY & ALLOWANCES. Show here any pay received as a regular member of the armed forces or as a member of a reserve unit.
- 3. NET INCOME FROM NON-FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT
- and -
- 4. NET INCOME FROM FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT. Any person who had income from either of the above sources is asked first to complete PART II of the Questionnaire. See instructions given for PART II at the end of this Guide.
- 5. GROSS INCOME from ROOMERS & BOARDERS. Exclude payments received from relatives.
- 6. INTEREST (on BONDS or DEPOSITS), DIVIDENDS. Report interest received on deposits in banks, credit unions, trust companies, etc., on all kinds of bonds, as well as dividends. Cash dividends paid on insurance policies should be reported in Question 7.
- 7. OTHER INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS. Report net rents from real estate (including rental received with respect to farm land), all mortgage interest, regular income from an estate or trust fund, interest from loans, etc.
- 8. FAMILY & YOUTH ALLOWANCES. Allowances received under the federal and provincial (Quebec - Family and Schooling Allowances) programs should be reported by the father or guardian of the children. If there is no male parent, then this income is to be reported by the mother.
- 9. OLD AGE PENSIONS. Pensions and assistance received under Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Old Age Assistance plans, as well as pensions under CANADA and QUEBEC Pension plans should be entered here.
- 10. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS. Report here the amount of benefits received under the Unemployment Insurance Act.
- 11. OTHER INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES
Include here:
- workmen's compensation, training allowances;
- veterans pensions and allowances and pensions to widows and dependents of veterans;
- social assistance and social allowances, such as, mother's allowances, pensions to the blind and disabled, cash relief payments, etc.
- 12. RETIREMENT PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION & ANNUITIES
Report:
- income which was received as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers; pensions paid to widows or other relatives of deceased pensioners;
- pensions of retired civil servants, military personnel and R.C.M.P. officers;
- annuity payments received from Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc.
Note: Pensions from abroad should be entered in Question 13.
- 13. OTHER MONEY INCOME. Enter and identify here any other money income not reported in questions 1 to 12, such as, alimony, royalties, non-refundable scholarships, etc.
Note: Following cash receipts should not be reported: sale of property, settlements of insurance policies and inheritances received in a lump sum, capital and gambling gains or losses, income tax and pension fund refunds.
- 14. TOTAL INCOME. This should be the total of amounts reported in questions 1 to 13.

PART II. This part should be completed by all persons who during 1967 obtained income from self-employment, farm or non-farm.

"Self-employed" are:

- 1) persons operating a business or professional practice alone or in partnership;
- 2) persons operating farms whether they own or rent the land;
- 3) persons working on a free-lance basis or who contract or sub-contract to do a job;
- 4) private-duty nurses.

Details should be supplied for each self-employment activity separately, if there is more than one.

Note that Question 15 applies to businesses, etc., which you operated alone and Question 16 to situations where you were a partner.

Government farm supplementary payments should be included in gross income but the value of income-in-kind excluded.

Net income should equal gross income less operating expenses (including depreciation).

The total of all net income amounts entered with respect to non-farm activities in PART II should be recorded in PART I, Question 3 as "Net Income from Non-Farm Self-Employment", and the total with respect to farm operations in Question 4 as "Net Income from Farm Self-Employment".

To identify a loss, write the word "LOSS" immediately above the net amount.

THE ENUMERATOR WILL ASSIST YOU IN COMPLETING THE INCOME QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD YOU SO DESIRE

Please enter your comments or explanations above

HOUSEHOLD RECORD CARD (FORM 1)

1.
 Primary Sampling Unit

2.
 Segment number

3.
 Household number

4. Address

(a) _____ Street Address

(b) _____ City, Town, Village, Settlement etc.

(c) _____ Section, Township, Range and Meridian or other identification

5. Does this household live on a farm? Yes No

6. Is this dwelling owned or rented by a member of the household? Owned Rented

IMPORTANT - CHECK HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP EVERY MONTH

COMPLETE RENT SCHEDULE

Line number 7.	Names of household members		Relationship to head of household 9.	Marital status (S, M, or C) 10.	Age 11.	12. COMMENTS Survey
	Surname	Given name				
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

Special Surveys Division Dominion Bureau of Statistics

1968 INCOME SURVEY CF1

Remarks _____ Call back date _____

Questions below apply only to persons 14 years of age and over

13. Persons who had income (%)	14. Completed CF2 forms returned?		Line No.	FOR OFFICE USE					
	Yes	No*		Family Unit	Relat. Code	M S	Age	Inc. Code	
			0 1						
			0 2						
			0 3						
			0 4						
			0 5						
			0 6						
			0 7						
			0 8						
			0 9						
			1 0						
			1 1						
			1 2						
			1 3						
			1 4						
			1 5						

* Explain in "Remarks" why completed CF2 forms were not picked up.

FOR HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY

<input type="text"/>	01	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	02	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	03	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	04	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	05	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	06	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	07	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	08	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	09	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	15	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

LABOUR FORCE SCHEDULE (Form 2) - Complete a schedule for every member of the household 14 years of age or over

5. Servant

Form 2 header section containing fields for Primary Sampling Unit, Segment Number, Household Number, Line Number, and Reason for non-interview. Includes a grid for recording data for 10 household members.

9604-10 / 1-6-66

Main body of Form 2 with sections for 12. Relationship to head of household, 13. Age, 14. What did this person do last week?, 15. Did this person do anything else last week?, 16. How many hours did this person work last week?, 17. For how many months has this person been looking for work?, 18. Did this person usually work 30 hours or more at his present job?, 19. Does this person usually work 30 hours or more at his present job?, 20. Would this person prefer to work 35 hours or more?, 21. Why doesn't this person usually work 35 hours or more each week?, 22. Why did this person work less than the usual number of hours last week?

FORM 2-72

SPECIAL SURVEYS DIVISION DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION section with questions 30. In what country were you born? and 31. In what year did you immigrate to Canada? Includes a vertical scale for years from 0 to 9.

Section 23-27. 23. For whom did this person work? 24. INDUSTRY In what kind of business or industry did this person work? 25. OCCUPATION What kind of work did this person do in this industry? 26. To what class of worker did this person belong? 27. Make comments on all vague, difficult or unusual situations.

Section 28-39. 28. What was this person doing the week ending? 29. Did this person do anything else that week? 30. In how many weeks did this person work during 1967? 31. During these weeks was the work mostly - Full-time? Part-time? 32. For whom did this person work? 33. INDUSTRY In what kind of business or industry did this person work? 34. OCCUPATION What kind of work did this person do in this industry? 35. To what class of worker did this person belong? 36. How many weeks was this person without work and looking for work in 1967? 37. Were those weeks all in one continuous stretch? 38. What did this person do mostly in 1967 during the weeks he/she was neither working nor looking for work? 39. How far did this person go in school?

FORM 2-14

1966

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