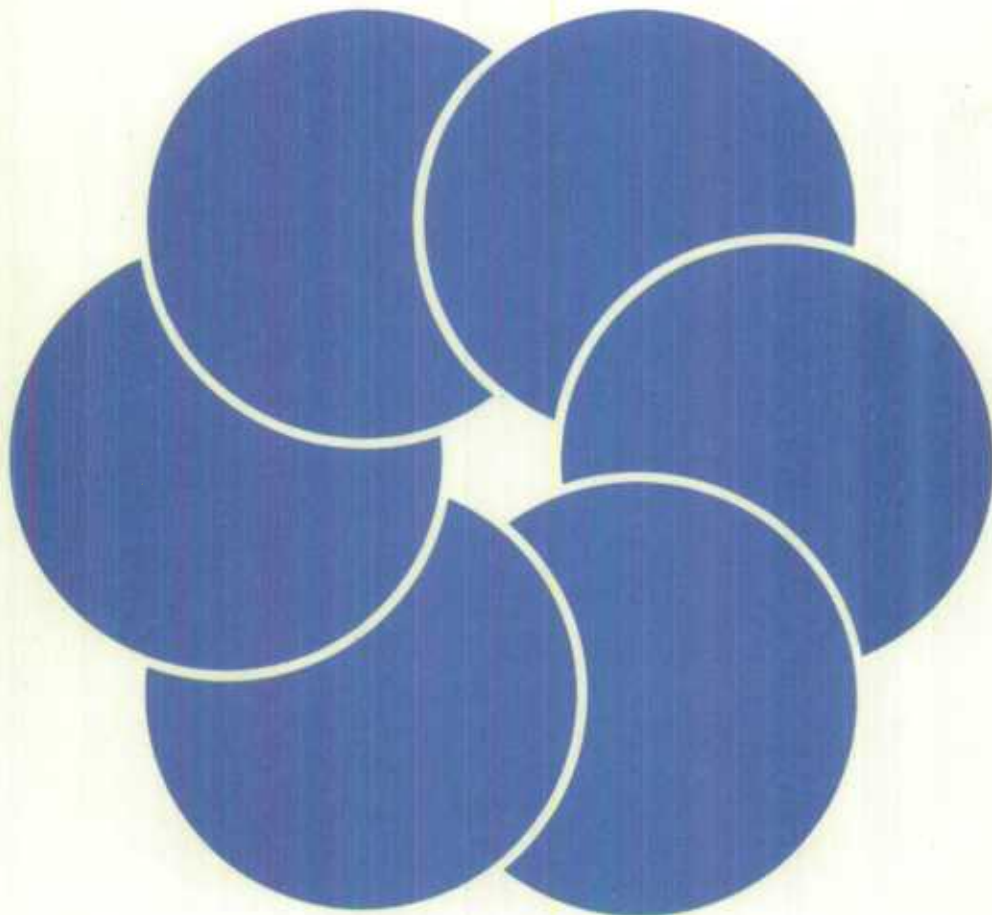


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# Statistics on Low Income in Canada 1967



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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
Consumer Finance Research Staff

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13-529	Incomes of Non-farm Families and Individuals in Canada, Selected Years 1951-65. O., E. and F. Income Distribution and Poverty in Canada, 1967, Preliminary Estimates, O., E.
13-534	Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967, O., E. and F.
13-536	Statistics on Low Income in Canada, 1967, O., E.
13-542	Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1969, Preliminary Estimates, O., E.
99-544	Incomes of Canadians by Jenny R. Podoluk, 1961 Census Monograph, O., E. National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1968, (Advance release)
13-201	National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1967, A., E.

A. — Annual

O. — Occasional

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## PREFACE

This report is one of a number of special reports based on 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 classifies families and unattached individuals in respect to their income in 1967 and family size as being below or above the "low income lines". Extensive tabular material is presented on the socio-demographic characteristics of the two groups of family units and the analysis focuses on factors that have a differential effect in determining a family's low income status.

Special tabulations for this report were planned by the Consumer Finance Research Staff who was also responsible for the planning and execution of the Survey of Consumer Finances. Mr. Roger B. Love from the same staff wrote the text and compiled the report under Mrs. G. Oja's direction.

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

This report presents estimates of unattached individuals and families with low income in Canada and their characteristics for the year 1967. The statistics in this publication replace and expand on those in the report *Income Distribution and Poverty in Canada, 1967 (Preliminary Estimates)*, DBS (uncatalogued). Data on low income family units<sup>1</sup> are also available, though not all conceptually comparable, for the years 1961, 1963 and 1965. These conceptual problems are discussed in the section which presents inter-temporal comparisons of family units with low income.

The definition of low income used in this report is an extension of that used in the Census monograph, *Incomes of Canadians*<sup>2</sup> and later used by the Economic Council of Canada in its analysis of the problem of poverty in Canada.<sup>3</sup> It should be noted, however, that Canada has no official definition of poverty. The "low income lines", "low income cut-off points", or "low income limits", terms which are used interchangeably, are defined in the next section which discusses the relation between low income and poverty.

The estimates in this report are based on data collected from a sample of approximately 30,000 households in the Surveys of Consumer Finances. These households were interviewed in April 1968 for the monthly Labour Force Survey and additional questions concerning the socio-economic characteristics of the household were asked. Each member of the household at least 14 years of age who received income during 1967 was also asked to complete a questionnaire on income receipts from various sources.<sup>4</sup> These questionnaires were later picked up by the enumerator. The data were then compiled and summarized in the report *Income Distributions by Size in Canada; 1967*, DBS Catalogue No. 13-534.

In the present report, the "low income" and "other" family units have been classified by various demographic and socio-economic characteristics to present relevant statistics and distributions. Tables are constructed separately for economic families and unattached individuals. An **economic family** is a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling and related by blood, marriage or adoption. An **unattached individual** is a person living alone or rooming in a household where he/she is not related to any other household members.

<sup>1</sup> Unattached individuals and families, both defined later, are family units.

<sup>2</sup> J.R. Podoluk, *Incomes of Canadians*, 1961 Census Monograph, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada, 1968.

<sup>3</sup> Economic Council of Canada, *Fifth Annual Review: The Challenge of Growth and Change*, Ottawa, Queen's Printer, September 1968.

<sup>4</sup> These questionnaires are reproduced at the end of the publication.

Tables are published on finer breakdowns than have been previously available—due to a larger sample size. The sample is about two and one-half times larger than any of the previous samples used in Surveys of Consumer Finances. Thus, tables are given separately by sex for unattached individuals and also a few for families by sex of head. Also it has been possible to use a much finer "size of place of residence" classification than previously. Tables in this publication use six "size of place of residence" categories with metropolitan centres broken down as follows: centres with a population of 500,000 or more, 100,000-499,999, and 30,000-99,999 whereas before only metropolitan centres with populations of 30,000 and over could be identified. Other tables include pertinent classificatory variables which were not available before. The most important of these relates to the work experience during 1967 of the head of the family unit. These work experience classifications are a combination of weeks worked during 1967 and the nature of work during this period, i.e. whether full-time or part-time. Thus a full-time worker is one who works 50-52 weeks of the year and during these weeks works full-time hours whereas the "worked but not full-time" category includes all those who may have worked less than 50 weeks full-time or 50-52 weeks part-time. A person who "did not work" obviously worked zero weeks during 1967. Since working is the major source of income for the majority of families this information is very relevant in examining the problem of low income.

The general organization of the tables is as follows:

Tables 1-11 low income and other families

12-20 low income and other unattached individuals (separate tables for males and females except for Tables 19 A, 19 B, and 20)

21-22 income composition of low income and other unattached individuals and families

When vertical and horizontal percentage distributions based on the same data are presented, the same table number is used but the two versions are distinguished by adding a suffix A or B to the table number. Finally, two classificatory variables have been used more frequently than any others. These are "work experience in 1967" of the head of the family unit, and "size of place of residence". Tables 2-7 B and 14-16 B use "work experience in 1967" as a major variable of classification and Tables 8, 10 A-11, and 17-20 use "size of place of residence". It should also be remembered that proportions and distributions are obtained from unrounded detail data and will not be the same as obtained from the rounded data. Sums of the various components may not add to totals since each component is rounded separately.

### LOW INCOME AND POVERTY

Poverty may be generally defined as "an insufficient access to certain goods, services and conditions of life which are available to everyone else and have come to be expected as basic to a decent, minimum standard of living".<sup>5</sup> In order to quantify the numbers of poor people and examine their characteristics, it is necessary to devise some statistical criterion which one can use to determine whether or not a family unit is poor. The majority of statistical measures developed thus far are current income based; that is, if a family presently receives or has received in the recent past, say during the last year, an income below a certain level then it is considered poor. Measures of this type tend to emphasize one dimension of poverty—the economic dimension. Even within the economic sphere a current income based criterion is not always synonymous with poverty—for example, a family with low money income may have substantial assets which will permit it access to requisite goods and services to maintain a socially acceptable living standard. This may be particularly true of individuals and families whose incomes fluctuate widely from year to year. At the present time, data are not regularly available which would permit the construction of a poverty index based on a more refined economic criterion. In addition, once such data become available, one is confronted with the problem of constructing a composite statistical measure of poverty which accounts for all the economic variables; for example, how does one combine income and asset information into a poverty index?

Given the acceptance of a current income based criterion as a valid statistical measure of poverty, many problems still arise. First, how does one determine the level of income considered necessary to give sufficient access to goods and services?<sup>6</sup> Secondly, it is well accepted that people in different circumstances have different needs and requirements with respect to goods and services—the needs of old people are much different than those of young people, and consequently, income requirements for these groups will be different. The problem is to define those groups which have different needs and requirements. The low income lines used in this report distinguish different levels of low income for varying family sizes. This is obviously a primary consideration when examining income inadequacy of family units.

The data used to determine the low income cut-offs for different family sizes came from the 1959

family expenditure survey. In this survey, income and expenditure data were collected for approximately 2,000 spending units residing in urban centres of 15,000 or more. An examination of this data revealed that families, on the average, allocated about one half of their income to expenditure on food, shelter and clothing. It was then assumed that families which, on the average, spent 70 per cent or more of their income on these items would have little discretionary income left and would be in straitened circumstances. Using this criterion, low income limits were set for 1961 at the following income levels:

Unattached individuals .....	\$1,500
Two person family .....	2,500
Three person family .....	3,000
Four person family .....	3,500
Five or more person family .....	4,000

Any family receiving less than the low income cut-off for its corresponding family size is called a "low income family". The income limits were first applied to 1961 Census income data and various characteristics of low income families were examined.<sup>7,8</sup> For subsequent years, the low income cut-offs were adjusted for increases in the Consumer Price Index. Thus the low income limits for 1967 would permit the family to purchase the same quantity of goods and services as in 1961.<sup>9</sup> These income limits for various family sizes in 1967 are:

Unattached individuals .....	\$1,740
Two person family .....	2,900
Three person family .....	3,480
Four person family .....	4,060
Five or more person family .....	4,640

A useful measure in investigating poverty is the **incidence of low income** which is the proportion of families in a specified group with income below the cut-off point. High rates of incidence can often suggest possible reasons for poverty and thus be a useful aid in directing policy to decrease the numbers in the low income bracket. One must be careful, however, not to confuse a high incidence of low income with high numbers receiving low income. For example, although 69 per cent of unattached females in rural areas have low income and only 40 per cent of unattached females in metropolitan areas have low income, there are 217,000 unattached females with low income in metropolitan areas but only 45,000 in rural areas. Thus one must be careful not to stereotype receivers of low income on the basis of high incidences since population bases may differ greatly.

Finally, one must be careful not to interpret a certain characteristic showing a high incidence of

<sup>5</sup> Economic Council of Canada, *op. cit.*, p. 104.

<sup>6</sup> Generally, two basic approaches have been used. One applies a modification of Engel's law which in its original form states that the proportion of income spent on food declines as income increases. The problem is to estimate at what proportion would a family be considered poor and then determine the income associated with this proportion. The second approach emphasizes the use of family budgets which are costed to give minimum income requirements.

<sup>7</sup> J.R. Podoluk, *op. cit.*, Chapter 8.

<sup>8</sup> Economic Council of Canada, *op. cit.*, Chapter 6.

<sup>9</sup> The problem with this approach for determining low income cut-offs is discussed in the section "Intertemporal Comparisons of Low Income", pp.

low income as being a cause of low income. It may be a cause but that can only be determined by understanding the mechanisms by which low income develops. For example, if all people with low income have low levels of education and are also old,

and there is a high incidence of low income for persons with low levels of education, then education, in this example, is likely spurious as a cause of low income, since the educating of old people will have little effect on their earning ability.

### LOW INCOME IN CANADA, 1967

#### Introduction

In 1967 it is estimated that 1,417,000 family units were below the low income cut-off points. Of this total, 586,000 were unattached individuals and 831,000 were families. These estimates represent incidences of 39 per cent and 18 per cent for unattached individuals and families respectively.

Much of the difference in incidences for these two groups can be explained by basic differences in the underlying unattached and family groups with respect to certain characteristics—especially age and work experience. Before examining these two groups with respect to these variables one should note that it does not make too much sense to account for the differences in the incidence by examining the different sex distributions of the two groups—i.e., by sex of family head and of unattached individuals. This is because family head, where both parents are present, is always the male. If some other definition of head relating to some form of decision making or deriving majority of family income then it may make some sense to discuss differences in the incidences accounted for by differences in the sex distributions of the underlying populations. Sex of family head is important in that families headed by females are one parent families. However, it is reasonable to examine such things as differences in the age and work experience distributions of the underlying populations. Significant differences in the distributions of the groups by age of family head and by age of unattached individuals can affect the earning capacity of these individuals and consequently the total income of both types of family units. Thus, if one group has a greater proportion in the age groups where earning ability is much lower, then one would expect this

group to have, in aggregate, a higher incidence. The same argument also applies to work experience.

In contrast with unattached individuals, where 51 per cent were in the "non-prime" age groups (less than 24 years or greater than or equal to 65 years), only 18 per cent of family heads were in these same age groups. Since individuals in these age groups tend to have lower earning capabilities, due to old age or youth and its concomitant lack of experience, one would expect a higher proportion of unattached individuals to be recipients of low income. In addition to these age distribution differences, dissimilarities in work experience distributions of the two groups are apparent. A much larger proportion of family heads worked full-time during 1967-69 per cent compared with 44 per cent of unattached individuals. These differences appear for the different age groups as well. This confirms that the aggregate differences are not only due to the different age structures of families and unattached individuals but also to their different work experience structures.

If the incidences of unattached individuals for the different age: work-experience classifications are standardized by the age: work-experience distribution of family heads then the incidence of low income for unattached individuals would be 22 per cent. Thus the great majority of the difference in the incidences of low income of families and unattached individuals is explained by the different age: work-experience patterns of the underlying groups.

Statement A classifies low income family units by income size class and size of family unit. Median

STATEMENT A. Estimated Number of Low Income Units by Size of Unit and Size of Income, 1967

Income size group	Unattached individuals	Family units of				All families
		2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 or more persons	
		'000				
Under \$1,000 .....	247	37	15	12	20	84
\$1,000 - \$1,499 .....	269	39	8	6	10	63
1,500 - 1,999 .....	69	63	17	15	17	113
2,000 - 2,499 .....		78	29	16	28	148
2,500 - 2,999 .....		83	25	20	34	162
3,000 - 3,499 .....			31	23	42	96
3,500 - 3,999 .....				27	54	81
4,000 - 4,499 .....				5	62	67
4,500 - 4,999 .....					19	19
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>585</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>832</b>
Median income .....	\$ 1,082	2,071	2,397	2,784	3,402	2,526

income of low income unattached individuals is \$1,082 and \$2,526 for low income families of size 2 or greater. Median income for low income families of size 2 or greater varies from \$2,071 for families of size 2 to \$3,402 for families of size 5 or more. Approximately 40 per cent of low income families are of size 2. These will be mainly families with young or old heads. A slightly smaller percentage of families had five or more persons—these would be mainly families with school age children.

Thus far the estimated number of family units with low income have been presented. It is also

pertinent to know the number of persons in low income families and their characteristics. Statement B presents the number of persons in low income families by their family characteristics. In total, 3,863,000 persons are in low income family units. Unattached individuals represent 15 per cent of this total. Most striking is the fact that 36 per cent of the total persons in low income families are children under 16 years of age. If their future opportunities are limited because of the inability of their parents to provide for them in the present, because of an inadequate income, then one might expect low income and poverty to perpetuate themselves from generation to generation.

**STATEMENT B. Estimated Number of Persons in Low Income Family Units, by Family Characteristics, 1967**

	Total		Distribution	
	'000		per cent	
Unattached individuals .....		585		15.1
Male .....	221		5.7	
Female .....	365		9.4	
Family heads .....		832		21.5
Male .....	708		18.3	
Female .....	123		3.2	
Wives .....		684		17.7
Children under 16 .....		1,404		36.3
Other <sup>1</sup> .....		359		9.3
<b>Totals .....</b>		<b>3,863</b>		<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> This group includes the following—single children 16 and over living at home, married children with their spouses with or without any other relatives, any other relatives other than children under 16.

**STATEMENT C. Estimated Numbers of Persons and Children Under 16 in Low Income Family Units, by Province, 1967**

Province	Number of persons in low income family units		Number of children under 16 in low income family units	
	'000	Distribution %	'000	Distribution %
Newfoundland .....	197	5.1	90	6.4
Prince Edward Island .....	54	1.4	20	1.5
Nova Scotia .....	223	5.8	87	6.2
New Brunswick .....	188	4.9	81	5.8
Quebec .....	1,232	31.9	486	34.6
Ontario .....	902	23.3	298	21.3
Manitoba .....	204	5.3	72	5.1
Saskatchewan .....	253	6.5	82	5.9
Alberta .....	299	7.7	99	7.1
British Columbia .....	312	8.1	85	6.1
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>3,863</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Statement C presents the provincial distributions of persons and children under 16 in low income families; 55 per cent of persons and 56 per cent of children under 16 in low income families reside in Ontario and Quebec.

### Low Income Families

From Table 1 it is apparent that the incidence of low income varies greatly for some characteristics. Just as there are significant differences in income among regions and between urban and rural areas, there are also large differences in the incidence of low income for these characteristics. In the Atlantic provinces, where the proportion of families receiving low income is as high as 53 per cent, the probability of such a family being of low income status is approximately four and one-half times that of Ontario where the incidence of low income of families is 12 per cent. This is reflected in the distribution of families in the low income and all family categories among regions. The Atlantic provinces, with 16 per cent of low income families, have only 9 per cent of all families whereas Ontario, with 37 per cent of all families has only 24 per cent of low income families. The incidence of low income for metropolitan centres (cities of 30,000 or over) varies between 10 per cent and 12 per cent while in rural areas the probability of a family receiving a low income is 41 per cent. Whereas 61 per cent of all families and only 35 per cent of low income families live in metropolitan centres, 21 per cent of all families and 45 per cent of low income families live in rural areas. These large differences in the incidence of low income of rural and urban areas are examined later.

Table 1 presents low income incidences for various characteristics such as work experience, age, occupation, and education of head and other family characteristics of interest. For most of these characteristics there is a great variability in incidences which can be significant as policy guides to particular types of low income problems. However, as mentioned previously, one must be very careful when associating **high incidences** of low income with **causes** for low income. The causes for low income can only be determined by a thorough understanding of the mechanisms by which low income develops. Then policies directed toward major groups with high incidences of low income will have a better chance of success.

Another previously mentioned point should be reiterated and demonstrated at this time. This is not to confuse **high incidences** of low income with **high numbers** with low income. Incidence is a relative concept. It is too easy from looking at only incidences to stereotype a low income family as living in the Atlantic provinces with the head a fisherman over 70 years of age with no schooling and four or more children under 16. This is obviously an exaggeration but only reinforces certain misconceptions one may have about low income recipients. In actual fact, in 1967, 54 per cent of

low income receiving families resided in Ontario and Quebec, 35 per cent lived in metropolitan centres, 37 per cent of low income family heads worked full-time during the year, 63 per cent worked some time during 1967 and 70 per cent of them were between the ages of 24 and 65 years, and 42 per cent of low income families had no children under 16 years of age. Thus one must bear in mind that policies directed towards major groups with high incidences of low income can neglect unwittingly other major groups of families. For example, although the incidence of low income for families where the head did not work in 1967 is 46 per cent and only 10 per cent for families where the head worked full-time, the estimated size of each low income group is almost identical. Thus a policy motivated by the 46 per cent incidence figure neglects an equally large number of low income families whose heads worked full-time during 1967.

The low income family can be described by statistics such as average income, average earnings, and average family size. These types of statistics are useful in that they give some sort of general statistical summary of a low income family. The "average" low income family in Canada in 1967 received a total income of \$2,442 with the head of the family earning approximately one half of this or \$1,231. It received \$851 in transfer payments and the family averaged 3.9 individuals with .9 earners and 1.7 children under 16 years of age.

A comparison of differences and similarities between low income and other<sup>10</sup> families may give some insights into reasons for receiving a low income. First, one notices a marked difference in the age distributions of family heads among the two groups of families. Low income families have a much larger proportion of family heads in the youngest and oldest age groups (less than 25 years or greater than 64 years). Of low income family heads, 31 per cent and, of other family heads, 15 per cent are in these age groups. Thus to some extent the problem of low income is one associated with age of the head and the problems it represents. For the elderly, and the majority in the group are elderly, the problem is one of no longer being able, in the majority of the cases, to participate in the labour force and having to rely mainly on government transfer payments for income. For the young, the prospects for the future may be brighter due to the prospects of future earnings.

It is generally accepted that there is a positive relationship between income and schooling. The statistics for the low income and other families tend to support this hypothesis. The median schooling for the heads of low income families is slightly above "some elementary" while for the rest of the heads it is approximately mid high-school. Of low income family heads 68 per cent have less than

<sup>10</sup> For want of a better expression the terms "other" and the "rest" are usually used to refer to the non-low income units.

high-school education but only 37 per cent of other family heads have less than this level of schooling.

In addition to age, low income is a problem associated with the sex of the family head. Families with female heads constitute 8 per cent of all families but 15 per cent of low income families. If age and sex of the head are combined 40 per cent of low income families have aged (65 years or over) or female heads.

Other statistics put the two family groups in perspective. Average income for low income families was \$2,442 of which \$1,231 were earnings of the family head. Other families averaged \$8,766 of income with \$6,151 being head's earnings. There is very little difference in family size for the two groups—3.9 for low income families and 4.0 for other families. The difference in the average number of children is also slight being 1.7 and 1.5 for low income and other families respectively. The difference in the average number of earners is significant. Low income families average less than one earner per family while other families average 1.7 earners. This suggests that many families are able to maintain an income higher than the cut-offs by having more than one earner in the family.

Since families with female heads constitute a larger proportion of low income families than other families, a comparison of low income families with male and female heads will give insights into their particular problems. At the outset it should be noted that such comparisons may be somewhat tenuous because of the different nature of families with female heads. The fact is that, due to the special nature of the definition used in determining family head, families with female heads are single parent families. These families will have special problems not comparable to families with male heads of which 98 per cent are two parent families. Approximately 75 per cent of single parent families have female heads.

The incidences of low income of families headed by males and females are 16 per cent and 36 per cent respectively. These large differences occur because of basic differences in the distributions by certain characteristics of families headed by males and females, especially with respect to work experience, which would result in a higher proportion of families headed by females being in the low income category. Of female family heads, 61 per cent did not work during 1967 or were elderly (65 years or over); 29 per cent were elderly and, exclusive of the elderly, 32 per cent did not work. The corresponding statistics for male heads were 16 per cent who did not work or were elderly, of whom 12 per cent were elderly and 4 per cent exclusive of the elderly did not work. If one standardizes the incidence of low income of families headed by females by the age distribution of male family heads then the incidence increases. This is because the proportion of families headed by females receiving low income decreases with age and since the

female age distribution gives greater weight to the upper age groups than the male distribution. As a result an age distribution such as that of male heads increases the incidence of low income of families headed by women. However, if one standardizes the incidence for families with female heads by the work experience distribution of male heads then there is a sharp decline in the female incidence to 20 per cent. Thus the income status of families headed by females relates very much to their labour force characteristics. Given that a female head is either (i) working or (ii) not working, the likelihood of the family being in the low income category is almost the same as that for families with male heads. The problem seems to come down to finding ways and means for female family heads in the "prime" age groups to participate more actively in the labour force.

Average family size for families with female heads was 3.3 compared to 4.0 for families with male heads. This difference is due to the fact that most families (98 per cent) with male heads are two parent families whereas families with female heads are one parent families. The average number of children under 16 for families with male heads is 1.7 which is slightly higher than the 1.5 average for families with female heads. However, there tend to be different patterns in the number of children under 16 by work experience of family heads. Low income families with male heads who worked full-time average 2.3 children under 16, whereas low income families with full-time working female heads average less than one child under 16. At the other end of the work experience spectrum, low income families with male heads who did not work during 1967 average only half a child under 16 whereas families with non-working female heads average 1.5 children under 16. Obviously, the presence of young children hinders female single parents from participating in the labour force.

Average family income of families with male heads is \$2,516 of which \$1,382 is earned by the head. The corresponding averages for families with female heads are \$2,018 and \$364 respectively. The average earnings of female heads is much lower than for male heads but a much larger proportion of female heads did not work in 1967. Average earnings of full-time working male and female heads among low income families are \$2,084 and \$1,459 respectively. The differences in the relative economic well-being of low income families with female and male heads should be judged in the light of differing family sizes. Any conclusions about the greater impoverishment of families headed by women are then not all that obvious.

#### **Low Income and Labour Force Characteristics**

The work experience patterns of low income family heads are quite different than those of other families. Of non-low income families, 15 per cent of heads did not work during 1967 while for low income families the corresponding figure is 37 per cent.

Since the majority of family heads who did not work in 1967 are either 65 years and over or women and since these two groups make up a larger proportion of the low income population than the other population, one would expect a larger proportion of non-working heads among the low income group. Of low income families 40 per cent were headed by individuals 65 years and over or by women, and only 15 per cent of other families were headed by them. Within the low income group that did not work, 80 per cent were either families headed by persons 65 and over or women. Consequently, the low income problem for families with non-working heads is strongly linked to the age and sex of the head.

Although the different age-sex distributions of the low income and other family populations result in a much higher proportion of non-working heads among low income families, still 63 per cent of the low income family heads worked at least some during 1967 and fully 59 per cent of those who worked during the year worked full-time, i.e., 50-52 weeks and at least normal working hours. The other 41 per cent worked anywhere from one to 49 weeks and during the span in which they worked may or may not have worked normal working hours or they worked 50-52 weeks and not the normal hours. Of low income families headed by full-time workers, 47 per cent were in the "farmer and farm worker" category. This group constitutes a large percentage of the self-employed who tend to have much irregularity in earnings and are not necessarily in low paying occupations when earnings are averaged over a longer period of time. However, the second largest group of low income families with full-time working heads, 19 per cent of the total are in the "craftsmen and production process and related workers" category where low earnings may be the crux of the problem.

The problems of families whose heads "worked but not full-time" seem to be of a somewhat different nature. A large proportion of such families have heads in the younger and older age groups than family heads that worked full-time—19 per cent versus 9 per cent. For the older group, the problem is again the age related one. On the other hand, the younger group will include families where the husband or wife is attending school and may have other sources of income such as family gifts which are not picked up by the survey.<sup>11</sup> However, 81 per cent of the group has heads in the "prime" age groups (25-64 years) and the above explanation is limited. Occupationally, 50 per cent of the heads in the "worked but not full-time" category are craftsmen, labourers or loggers and fishermen, occupations which tend to have a certain degree of seasonality which may be linked to their low income status. However, 53 per cent of low income family heads who worked less than 50 weeks during 1967 worked less than 30 weeks which suggests that

<sup>11</sup> Such money gifts would not be reported as income. Non-refundable scholarships should be reported but the extent to which they are is doubtful.

seasonal factors are not solely responsible for low income. In addition, average earnings for full-time working heads are only about \$400 higher than those for heads who "worked but not full-time"—\$2,067 versus \$1,641. Thus the hourly wage of part-time workers may be sufficient to provide an income above the cut-off point if they could work full-time. Therefore low income for such families may be related to general economic conditions, especially the availability of work.

Among the low income group average income varies from \$2,124 for families where the head did not work to \$2,644 for families where the head worked but not full-time. Families with full-time workers received essentially the same amount or \$2,644. These relationships also hold at the regional level, although for low income families, on the average, incomes are higher in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec and lower in Ontario and the Prairies (see Table 5). Families who have working heads are larger than families with non-working heads—4.5 versus 2.9. This is because families with non-working heads are mainly either in the older age groups with no children or headed by females and consequently no husband is present.

#### Urban and Rural Low Income

An increasing pace towards urbanization means that low income will become more and more an urban problem. Since urban living has different facets than rural living, the problems of the urban "poor" may need to be approached differently from the rural "poor".

Statistics comparing the urban and rural low income families indicate certain differences. Family size in rural areas tends to be larger than in urban areas—4.3 in urban areas compared with approximately 3.5 in major metropolitan areas. The number of children under 16 is higher, at 1.9, in rural areas than in major urban areas where it averages around 1.5 children. Striking is the proportion of low income families with female heads in urban areas, up to 27 per cent, whereas in rural areas only 6 per cent of low income families have female heads. Also the problems are of different types. In rural areas 29 per cent of low income families with female heads are over 65 whereas only 19 per cent of urban family heads are in the same category. Conversely, 27 per cent of low income families headed by females in metropolitan centres have what may be termed "young mothers" as heads (14-34) while only 13 per cent of female family heads in rural areas are in this category. Thus the problem of low income one parent families is much more critical in urban areas. The proportion of low income families owning their home is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas. This is discussed in the section, "Low Income and Home Ownership".

Low income is a problem more associated with age and sex of family head in urban areas than in rural areas. For all sizes of urban centres there are proportionately more aged heads than in rural areas

(see Table 10A). If age and sex of the family head are considered jointly, 48 per cent of family heads in metropolitan centres (over 30,000), opposed to only 26 per cent in rural areas, are over 65 or female. Thus the problems age and sex represent with respect to low income are much more serious in metropolitan centres.

### Sources of Family Income

As would be expected, government transfer payments such as old age pensions and family allowances are sources of income for a large proportion of low income families—59 per cent receive family allowances, 25 per cent receive old age pensions and 30 per cent income from other government sources. For the majority of low income families receiving old age pensions this will be the major source of income as well. Since families receiving old age pensions and family allowances will be to a large extent mutually exclusive, approximately 80 per cent of low income families receive income from either of these two government sources. Because of the large proportion of low income families headed by individuals over 65 or women, the proportion receiving wages and salaries, 53 per cent, is much lower than the proportion for other families.

Since family allowances are presently paid universally, the proportion of other families receiving this transfer payment is also very high—63 per cent. These family allowance payments to other families are 72 per cent of total government payments going to low income families. Some of these family allowance payments to other families, however, keep them out of the low income category. It would be better to calculate family allowances going to those families who would still have an income greater than the low income without the family allowances.

In terms of income composition, low income families receive 44 per cent from wages and salaries and 35 per cent from transfer payments. Conversely, other families receive 83 per cent of their income from wages and salaries and only 4 per cent from transfer payments. Because of the importance of the self-employed, especially farmers, among the receivers of low income, 15 per cent of income for such families comes from self-employment income whereas for other families only 8 per cent of income comes from this source.

### Low Income and Home-ownership

A current income based poverty index ignores other economic considerations such as borrowing power, asset position, and income in kind which should be considered as well as current money income in examining the low economic status of families. A person's current asset position is some indication of past income and consumption patterns and may provide a source of funds for meeting future financial obligations. Other assets, especially

homes owned free of mortgage debt, lower a family's current income requirements for expenditure on the other "essentials". Thus for this family the stated low income limit may indeed provide an adequate income. Past research<sup>12</sup> suggests that a major group of low income families have a substantial net worth position and also a major group of other families have zero or negative net worth and that a poverty index incorporating the income-asset position of the family will put some low income families over the "poverty" line and some other families below it.

From the 1968 survey information concerning the extent of home-ownership of family units has been examined. A surprising proportion, or 69 per cent, of low income families own their home. If many of these are in mortgage free situations, and in 1963 very large proportions of low income home-owning families were (90 per cent of families with income under \$2,000 had no mortgage debt and 78 per cent with income under \$3,000, had no mortgage debt), then the position of some low income families may not be as straitened as that of some other families. In addition, 89 per cent of all families and unattached individuals where the head was 65 or over owned a home free of mortgage debt. Since the aged make up a large proportion of the poor, on this basis one would expect a large proportion of low income home-owners to be in mortgage free situations.

The proportion of low income families owning their homes is highest in the Atlantic provinces and the Prairie provinces, 82 per cent and 81 per cent, respectively. As the age of the family head increases the proportion of families owning their home increases from 25 per cent in families with heads 14-24 years to 80 per cent for families where the head is 65 years or over. The incidence of home-ownership of low income Prairie families is high because of the high percentage of low income farmers owning their homes—95 per cent. In rural areas, the proportion of home-owners is much higher than in urban areas—being 91 per cent in rural areas in contrast with 71 per cent in small urban areas. The percentage was lower than this in the larger urban areas. This is particularly significant since there is generally a smaller proportion of low income family heads in the older age groups in rural areas. Thus home-ownership amongst the low income group is predominantly a rural phenomenon.

At first sight, there is very little difference between the incidence of home-ownership of low income families and other families. This is also true by age of the family head. However, different patterns occur for the two groups when the incidences are examined by size of place of residence. Classified by size of place of residence incidence figures for other families are in the area of 20 per centage points higher for families residing in larger

<sup>12</sup> G. Oja, "Problems of Defining Low Economic Status for Poverty Studies", *Canadian Statistical Review*, September 1968.



metropolitan centres (centres of 30,000 or more); in other urban centres and rural areas the differences are not as great. Since the low income family population is weighted toward the rural-older age groups compared to other families, the two overall averages are quite similar. Stated differently, if the two family populations had approximately the same distribution by age of head and size of place of residence, then the incidence of home-ownership of other families would be higher than that of low income families.

How should these incidences be interpreted concerning the relationships among low income, poverty and asset holdings? Very simply they indicate that there is a large number of low income families who own their own home and there is a possibility that they may be in a better financial position than other families who do not own a home. This is especially true of families with older heads living in rural areas. However, one should note that this is only a **possibility**. The conjecture is not refuted by the data, i.e., if for low income families incidence of home-ownership was zero, then we could refute the possibility. In order to evaluate the advantages of home-ownership, it will be necessary to examine further. Specifically, measures relating to the quality and value of the homes for the respective groups should be considered. For example, are the type of homes owned by low income families economical, i.e., would such families be better off with alternative types of accommodation which may be made available? Also, is the quality of the housing such as to be socially acceptable? However, data required to examine these problems are not available presently.

#### Low Income Unattached Individuals

Discussion in the section "Low Income in Canada, 1967" suggests that the great difference in the incidences between unattached individuals and families is accounted for by the different age-work experience distribution of the two groups. Still, unattached individuals have problems peculiar to their group. For example, a family has the possibility of receiving more income if the number of earners can be increased, and such things as housing requirements may be different for unattached individuals and families.

Of the 586,000 low income unattached individuals, 365,000 were females and 220,000 were males—low income incidences of 47 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. As with families, incidences tend to vary widely for various characteristics such as province of residence, area of residence, work experience (see Tables 12 and 13). The proportions of unattached females with low income are generally higher than among similar male groups considered. Some of the difference in the low income incidences of unattached males and females is accounted for by the different age and work

experience distributions of the two populations. Of unattached males, 23 per cent, and of unattached females 34 per cent are 65 years or older. With respect to work experience, 42 per cent of unattached females, as contrasted with only 27 per cent of unattached males, did not work during 1967. One would expect this since there is a higher proportion of persons over 65 in the female group. However, even in the age groups under 65 a greater proportion of females did not work in 1967. If the unattached female incidences are standardized by the age-work experience distribution of unattached males the incidence of low income for females would be 38 per cent, which is still 8 percentage points higher than the incidence of low income for unattached males.

One suspects, but cannot prove, that some of this 8 percentage point difference can be accounted for by the different occupational structure of females as compared to men. Likely if reliable data were available, so that female incidences could be standardized by age-work experience-occupational distribution of unattached males, then much of the difference would disappear. For example, nurses-in-training, considered as part of the professional occupation category, receive a very low income but are likely not "poor". Since the majority of nurses are female, this would tend to raise the female incidence. If this is true, the low income problem among unattached females in the working age groups relates very much to (i) being in low paying occupations and, (ii) the general availability of occupational opportunities for females.

Average income of low income unattached males and females differed only marginally. Low income unattached males received \$993 total income of which \$331 was earned, while unattached females received a total income of \$950, of which \$243 was earned. Average earnings for full-time unattached female workers in the low income group were \$603, slightly higher than the \$514 earned by low income male unattached full-time workers. Among the low income unattached individuals, male part-time workers earned \$826 whereas female part-time workers earned \$639. As with families, a large percentage of low income unattached individuals received transfer payments as their major source of income—51 per cent for males and 52 per cent for females. The average transfer payments received were \$586 for males and \$566 for females. However, the average transfer payments received show great variations when age of the low income individual is considered. Low income individuals over 65, most of whom received old age pensions, averaged over \$1,000 in transfer payments. For all other age groups the figure was \$350 or less, declining to less than \$20 average for low income unattached individuals under 25. Similarly, the proportion of low income recipients reporting major source transfer payments varied from a high of 89 per cent for unattached individuals over 65 to less than 37 per cent for all other age groups.

**INTER-TEMPORAL COMPARISONS OF INCIDENCES OF LOW INCOME,  
SELECTED YEARS, 1961-67**

Up to this point we have examined the extent and nature of low income in Canada in the year 1967. However, we also want to know how the size of the low income population relative to the whole population compares in 1967 with other years for which data are available. In addition, among any major groups are a greater proportion of families reporting low income now than in the past?

These inter-temporal comparisons of the incidences of low income assume that the low income cut-offs for 1961 updated by the consumer price index for succeeding years give equivalent low income cut-off points for these years. Then, by comparing the incidences of low income for the years, some idea of the relative importance of low income between years is possible. This approach, however, is based on the assumption that giving a family enough money to purchase in a given year the same bundle of goods that it could have purchased in 1961 makes it "as well off" in the given year. Some will argue that in a society where levels of living are in general rising, low income cut-offs must reflect these increases. This implies that the cut-offs must be adjusted over time not only for rising prices but also by some index or measure that reflects the rising living standards that the community at large takes for granted. Strong proponents of this relativity notion suggest that half the median income or half the mean income should be adopted as the "poverty line". This method of measurement would, however, result in fairly constant incidence figures over time and not provide a realistic measure of improvement or deterioration in the situation in an absolute sense. Obviously a compromise between the two positions of measuring poverty, the one considering poverty in a purely absolute sense and the other in a purely relative sense, should be sought. At present we do not know of a satisfactory proposal that would reflect these considerations. There is, however, a great deal of research and discussion going on, and a review of the present statistical methods used in this report to make historical comparisons will be undertaken in the near future.

The inter-temporal comparisons below are based on the low income cut-offs that were set for analysing 1961 census data<sup>13</sup> and have been updated for consumer price increases. This methodology does not allow for the relativity notion—it ignores the general advances in the levels of living that have occurred in the 1960's. It is likely safe to say that over the short-run, say 2 or 3 years, that comparisons taking into account only price changes are quite realistic but comparisons over longer periods of time become increasingly tenuous.

<sup>13</sup> See section "Low Income and Poverty".

Using the above criterion and applying it to non-farm data<sup>14</sup> for selected years 1961-67<sup>15</sup> the following low-income incidences are estimated:

Group	Incidence			
	1961 <sup>1</sup>	1963	1965	1967
Non-farm unattached individuals.....	48.8	46.8	38.7	38.0
Non-farm families.....	25.9	22.3	19.7	15.5

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that figures for 1961 come from Surveys of Consumer Finances information and are not exactly the same as those derived from 1961 Census data.

In the years from 1961 to 1967 there has been a gradual decrease in the incidence of low income for non-farm families and unattached individuals with a very large decrease for unattached individuals between 1963 and 1965. For the years 1965 and 1967 comparable data exist for the entire non-institutional population excluding households in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and on Indian reservations. For these years the proportions of unattached individuals and families with low income are:

	Incidence	
	1965	1967
Unattached individuals .....	39.0	39.0
Families .....	21.2	18.4

The small change in the incidence figures when moving from non-farm to all family units is due to the special definition used for identifying farm families in income surveys. For survey purposes it is not relevant whether a family lives on a farm or not but rather the fact whether at least one member receives half or more of his total income from farming. Under this definition many families living on marginal farms but having other non-farm receipts such as wages and salaries or transfer payments were considered for survey purposes to be non-farm families and were included in the above statistics for 1961, 1963, 1965.

For 1965 and 1967 incidence data exist on a family unit basis for several important characteristics. Because of their interest some of them are given here. However, one note of caution is in order—this is to note that these comparisons are made on a **family unit** basis. That is, the incidences are calculated for unattached individuals and families jointly. Each unattached individual and each family is counted as a family unit. This presents some problems for interpreting the incidences. For ex-

<sup>14</sup> Income data for farm family units do not exist for 1961 and 1963.

<sup>15</sup> For the year 1969, preliminary estimates are available.

ample, it is possible for incidences of low income for unattached individuals and families to decrease between two years but for the incidence on a **family unit** basis to increase. This is because incidences for unattached individuals are generally higher than those for families and any change in the proportions

of families and unattached individuals towards unattached individuals can raise the incidence on a **family unit** basis. Thus the following incidence comparisons should be interpreted as a decrease or increase in the number of family units with low income without regard for family unit size.

**STATEMENT D. Incidences of Low Income for Family Units by Various Characteristics, 1965 and 1967**

Characteristic	Incidence	
	1965	1967
<b>Canada totals</b> .....	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>
Region:		
Atlantic Provinces .....	39.0	37.7
Quebec .....	27.0	25.1
Ontario .....	18.3	17.3
Prairie Provinces .....	29.6	27.4
British Columbia .....	22.9	23.3
Age of unit head:		
14-24 years .....	27.9	28.3
25-34 " .....	15.0	14.4
35-44 " .....	17.6	15.7
45-54 " .....	18.7	16.3
55-64 " .....	26.6	23.5
65-69 " .....	44.2	40.4
70+ " .....	58.5	53.8
Schooling of unit head:		
No schooling .....	45.4	43.5
Elementary schooling .....	22.3	22.0
High school .....	12.7	15.0
Degree .....	6.5	5.0

Between the two years there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of family units with low income from 24.9 per cent to 23.5 per cent. The proportion of family units with low income has decreased the most in the Atlantic provinces and the Prairies—2.1 percentage points and 2.2 percentage points respectively. The British Columbia estimate is slightly higher in 1967 than in 1965. Decreases in the incidence of income are greater for family units with elderly heads—the 70 and over age groups showing the greatest decrease—4.7 percentage points. The incidence of low income for the two younger age groups are essentially the same for the two years. There is a 2.3 percentage point increase in the incidence of low income for the category where the head has high school education. There are slight decreases for other schooling categories.

Of interest is the very little change since 1965 in the incidence of low income for unattached individuals. Between 1965 and 1967 the change is essentially insignificant for the non-farm population from 38.7 per cent to 38.0 per cent. There is no change at all in the estimated proportions between

1965 and 1967 for the entire unattached population being 39.0 per cent for both years. Some may want to interpret this as evidence of no decline in poverty for unattached individuals. However, another interpretation is possible which suggests that the formation of the unattached population is associated with general levels of living. Many unattached individuals have family ties, i.e., young people with their parents and older people with their children, and these individuals often have a choice of living with their family or setting up households on their own. The latter is more prevalent in times of prosperity when young people can find work easily, have access to scholarships and student loans, and when older people are in receipt of adequate pension or other income. At such times the "core" family is also more likely in a position of helping, with money or other gifts, the individual who is moving out. "Doubling up" is often an economy measure and one expects that during prosperous times the formation of one-person units is accelerated. These newly formed units may have quite low incomes and often lower the average income for the group, but it would be fallacious to argue that this group of unattached

individuals is "worse off" than before. Such developments may have been taking place in the period 1965-67 and although it cannot be proven rigorously, there is some evidence that increases among the younger and older unattached individuals are greater than the average increases. All unattached males increased by 36 per cent between 1965 and 1967, whereas the group under 25 increased by 40 per cent

and those over 70 increased by 52 per cent. For unattached females the average increase was 36 per cent with the young increasing by 86 per cent and those between 55-65 and 65-69 increased by 41 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. These are groups from which one would expect increases in the unattached population to come from through the "undoubling" process.

## DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

This section summarizes the definitions and methodology used in the Surveys of Consumer Finances. For more complete details on definitions and methodology, see *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967*, DBS Catalogue No. 13-534.

### I. Definitions

- (1) **Family**—a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit related by blood, marriage or adoption.
- (2) **Unattached individual**—a person living by himself or rooming in a household where he/she is not related to other household members.
- (3) **Family unit**—a collective term describing a family or unattached individual as defined above. Family units were enumerated as found at the time of the survey—in April 1968. No allowances are made for changes in the composition of units that may have occurred during 1967 or early 1968.
- (4) **Total income**—this refers to total **money income received** in 1967 from the following sources: wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, investment income, government transfer payments and other miscellaneous income. Money income items are reported **gross** of taxes. Income in kind is excluded as are receipts of gifts, lump sum settlements from insurance policies, income tax or pension refunds, capital gains and losses, and receipts from sale of assets.
- (5) **Earned income or earnings** is the sum of wages and salaries and net income from self-employment.
- (6) **Major source of income**—that component of income which is largest in absolute terms.

### II. Notes

- (1) **The sample**—The sample used in the collection of the data was identical with the sample used in the April 1968 Labour Force Survey except for the in-rotation group. Consequently, the sample was 5/6 of the Labour Force Survey. For a description of the sample design, see DBS Catalogue No. 71-504, *Canadian Labour Force Survey, Methodology*. The sample consisted of 31,887 households of which 3,000 were vacant and 2,954 were non-contacts or refusals. The final sample used in the estimates contained 22,278

family units with 37,985 individuals in receipt of money income. Of the family units 4,135 were unattached individuals and 18,143 families. For sample sizes by finer breakdowns, see *Income Distributions by Size in Canada; 1967*, DBS, Catalogue No. 13-534 and Statements E and F contained in this note.

- (2) **Response rate**—On a family unit basis the response rate was 72.9 per cent.
- (3) **Data collection**—The enumerator listed each person in the household on a control card with his relationship to household head. A labour force schedule was completed for each person at least 14 years of age. The enumerator then determined how many individuals in each household had some money income in 1967 and left an income questionnaire to be completed by every such individual and to be picked up later by the enumerator.<sup>16</sup>
- (4) **Reliability of estimates**—Since the estimates in this report are derived from a sample, they are subject to sampling errors. They are also subject to errors in reporting and non-response but these are present whether a complete census or a sample is taken.

The virtue of probability sampling associated with an appropriate design is that it permits the estimation, from the sample data, of the variability in the estimates that occur due to chance, i.e., because a sample was drawn. This variability is measured by the **standard error of the estimate** which in a rough sense means that if samples were continually drawn, and a certain characteristic estimated, 68 per cent of the time the estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the result that would be obtained if a complete census were taken. Approximately 95 per cent of the time the difference would be less than twice the standard error. Thus it is possible to estimate quantitatively the range of reliability of proportions, averages, totals, and to determine which differences in these statistics are meaningful statistically by use of the standard error. However, within the present sampling framework it is very difficult to estimate standard errors and the cost of producing these estimates for a wide range of characteristics becomes prohibitive. Thus some

<sup>16</sup> Questionnaires are reproduced at the end of the publication.

rough approximation must be used. The following statements can help in judging whether an estimate, or difference of estimates is "fairly" reliable:

- (1) Estimates from larger samples are generally more reliable than estimates from smaller samples. This may not be true if the variability of the characteristic in the larger sample is very high.
- (2) Larger estimates of totals usually come from large samples and are therefore generally more reliable.
- (3) When comparing proportions, the larger the difference the more reliable it is. For small differences to be significant, samples should be large.

These points are not true in all instances, and do not help in quantifying the standard error but they can help one to form an opinion about the reliability of estimates.

As a rough guide to estimating standard errors of percentages, our past experience indicates that errors for percentages are up to twice as large as those for a simple random sample of the same size. Thus if the sample sizes are known, rough estimates

of standard errors can be made. The following table gives approximate standard errors for the proportion of families, male and female unattached individuals with low income.

	Estimated proportion <sup>1</sup> per cent	Approximate standard error percentage points
Unattached individuals with low income:		
Male .....	30.2	2.2
Female .....	47.3	2.0
Families with low income:		
Male head .....	16.2	0.6
Female head .....	36.3	2.6

<sup>1</sup> This proportion is the incidence of low income.

The following tables, Statements E and F, present sample sizes by the more important characteristics. These can be used to derive approximate standard errors using "twice the binomial standard error" assumption.

STATEMENT E. Sample Sizes of Families by Selected Characteristics, 1967

Selected characteristics	Sample size	
	All families	Low income families
Sex of head:		
Male .....	16,824	3,230
Female .....	1,319	499
Region of residence:		
Atlantic Provinces .....	3,965	1,362
Quebec .....	3,733	726
Ontario .....	4,866	564
Prairie Provinces .....	3,721	792
British Columbia .....	1,858	285
Area of residence:		
Metropolitan centres:		
500,000+ .....	4,930 <sup>1</sup>	492
100,000 - 499,999 .....	4,030 <sup>1</sup>	472
30,000 - 99,999 .....	1,126 <sup>1</sup>	132
Other cities .....	1,445	260
Small urban areas .....	2,268	516
Rural areas .....	4,344	1,857
Age of head:		
14-24 years .....	975	163
25-34 " .....	3,821	647
35-44 " .....	4,365	746
45-54 " .....	3,800	637
55-64 " .....	2,721	538
65-69 " .....	923	324
70+ " .....	1,538	674

See footnote(s) at end of table.

**STATEMENT E. Sample Sizes of Families by Selected Characteristics, 1967 - Concluded**

Selected characteristics	Sample size	
	All families	Low income families
<b>Schooling of head:</b>		
No schooling .....	276	179
Some elementary .....	3,803	1,490
Completed elementary .....	3,792	898
Some high school .....	5,228	792
Completed high school .....	2,989	262
Some university .....	920	63
University degree .....	1,135	45
<b>Work experience of head in 1967:</b>		
Worked full-time .....	13,866	1,276
Worked but not full-time .....	1,478	1,095
Did not work .....	2,799	1,358

<sup>1</sup> Exact counts were not available. A count on incomplete data was and the remainder was distributed into the three groups according to their relative sizes in the incomplete count groups.

**STATEMENT F. Sample Sizes of Unattached Individuals by Selected Characteristics, 1967**

Selected characteristics	Sample size			
	All unattached individuals		Low income unattached individuals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Region of residence:</b>				
Atlantic Provinces .....	732		133	253
Quebec .....	736		86	251
Ontario .....	1,114		120	302
Prairie Provinces .....	1,010		161	272
British Columbia .....	543		84	149
<b>Area of residence:<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Metropolitan centres:</b>				
500,000 + .....	514	788	120	329
100,000 - 499,999 .....	409	632	116	262
30,000 - 99,999 .....	71	141	22	79
Other cities .....	318	635	40	175
Small urban areas .....			86	194
Rural areas .....	361	265	200	188
<b>Age:</b>				
14 - 24 years .....	330	548	97	270
25 - 34 " .....	262	205	31	34
35 - 44 " .....	189	137	30	26
45 - 54 " .....	204	235	47	80
55 - 64 " .....	219	421	84	189
65 - 69 " .....	137	284	70	181
70 + " .....	333	631	225	447

See footnote(s) at end of table.

**STATEMENT F. Sample Sizes of Unattached Individuals by  
Selected Characteristics, 1967 - Concluded**

Selected characteristics	Sample size			
	All unattached individuals		Low income unattached individuals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Schooling:</b>				
No schooling .....	44	33	35	31
Some elementary .....	430	411	239	320
Completed elementary .....	310	418	111	275
Some high school .....	356	583	98	264
Completed high school .....	261	666	48	257
Some university .....	136	215	39	65
University degree .....	137	135	14	15
<b>Work experience in 1967:</b>				
Worked full-time .....	889	933	78	153
Worked but not full-time .....	256	378	152	241
Did not work .....	529	1,150	354	833

<sup>1</sup> Exact counts of all unattached males and females by size of place of residence were not available.

**Note on Earnings and Work Experience**

In tables such as 2 and 5, head's average earnings by different work experience is given. For heads who did not work in 1967 average earnings should be very close to zero. It is possible that a family head did not work in 1967 and received some earnings in 1967 relating to work done in 1966. This would

result in a non-zero average earnings for the group. However, it does not seem reasonable to expect that non-working family heads in 1967 received an average income of \$1,520 as in Table 2. This indicates that the "did not work" category includes by mistake some individuals who did work during 1967 and the corresponding average earnings reflect this fact.





## PART I – FAMILIES

### Table

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11. Incidence of Homeownership for Low Income and Other Families classified by Age of Head and Size of Place of Residence, 1967.



TABLE I. Distribution of Low Income and All Families by Selected Characteristics, 1967

Selected characteristics	Families with low income	All families	Incidence of low income	Percentage distribution of	
				Families with low income	All families
	*000			per cent	
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>832</b>	<b>4,517</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Newfoundland .....	37	92	40.1	4.4	2.0
Prince Edward Island .....	11	22	52.5	1.4	0.5
Nova Scotia .....	47	154	30.2	5.6	3.4
New Brunswick .....	37	123	30.1	4.4	2.7
Quebec .....	248	1,245	19.9	29.9	27.6
Ontario .....	203	1,661	12.2	24.4	36.8
Manitoba .....	44	218	20.4	5.3	4.8
Saskatchewan .....	60	219	27.2	7.2	4.8
Alberta .....	71	324	21.8	8.5	7.2
British Columbia .....	73	459	15.9	8.8	10.2
<b>Area of residence:</b>					
Metropolitan centres:					
500,000 + .....	149	1,454	10.3	17.9	32.2
100,000 - 499,999 .....	101	957	10.6	12.2	21.2
30,000 - 99,999 .....	40	328	12.1	4.8	7.3
Other cities:					
15,000 - 29,999 .....	48	307	15.6	5.7	6.8
Small urban areas .....	119	545	21.8	14.3	12.1
Rural areas .....	375	926	40.5	45.1	20.5
<b>Tenure:</b>					
Owner .....	576	3,057	18.8	69.3	67.7
Renter .....	244	1,428	17.1	29.3	31.6
Roomer or lodger .....	12	32	35.4	1.4	0.7
Other <sup>1</sup> .....					
<b>Weeks worked by head in 1967:</b>					
None .....	298	607	49.2	35.9	13.4
1 - 9 weeks .....	27	48	56.8	3.3	1.1
10 - 19 " .....	32	69	46.2	3.9	1.5
20 - 29 " .....	50	122	41.3	6.0	2.7
30 - 39 " .....	51	169	30.1	6.1	3.7
40 - 49 " .....	46	249	18.4	5.5	5.5
50 - 52 " .....	327	3,253	10.1	39.3	72.0
<b>Age of head:</b>					
14 - 24 years .....	35	240	14.6	4.2	5.3
25 - 34 " .....	143	959	14.9	17.1	21.2
35 - 44 " .....	176	1,119	15.7	21.1	24.8
45 - 54 " .....	137	941	14.6	16.5	20.8
55 - 64 " .....	118	669	17.7	14.2	14.8
65 - 69 " .....	71	227	31.1	8.5	5.0
70 years and over .....	152	363	42.0	18.3	8.0
<b>Current employment status of head:<sup>2</sup></b>					
Employee .....	274	3,138	8.7	33.0	69.5
Self-employed .....	222	647	34.3	26.7	14.3
Not in labour force .....	336	732	45.9	40.4	16.2
<b>Work experience of head in 1967:<sup>3</sup></b>					
Worked full-time .....	306	3,141	9.7	36.8	69.5
Worked but not full-time .....	219	710	30.8	26.3	15.7
Did not work .....	307	666	46.1	36.9	14.7
<b>Main occupation of head in 1967:</b>					
Managerial .....	34	510	6.7	4.1	11.3
Professional and technical .....	14	437	3.3	1.7	9.7
Clerical .....	15	269	5.6	1.8	5.9
Sales .....	14	195	7.2	1.7	4.3
Service and recreation .....	50	300	16.7	6.0	6.6
Transportation and communication .....	42	279	14.9	5.0	6.2
Farmers and farm workers .....	173	328	52.8	20.8	7.3
Loggers and fishermen .....	25	58	42.3	3.0	1.3
Miners .....	4	40	8.9	0.4	0.9
Craftsmen .....	128	1,333	9.6	15.4	29.5
Labourers .....	34	161	21.4	4.1	3.6
Did not work .....	298	607	49.2	35.9	13.4
<b>Schooling of head:</b>					
None or some elementary .....	342	924	37.0	41.1	20.5
Completed elementary or some high school .....	396	2,291	17.3	47.6	50.7
Completed high school or some university .....	83	996	8.3	10.0	22.0
University degree .....	11	307	3.5	1.3	6.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1. Distribution of Low Income and All Families by Selected Characteristics, 1967 - Continued

Selected characteristics	Families with low income	All families	Incidence of low income	Percentage distribution of	
				Families with low income	All families
	'000			per cent	
<b>Major source of income of head:</b>					
No income .....	14	14	100.0	1.7	0.3
Wages and salaries .....	317	3,541	9.0	38.1	78.4
Net income from self-employment .....	178	439	40.4	21.4	9.7
Transfer payments .....	281	370	75.8	33.7	8.2
Investment income .....	20	75	26.1	2.4	1.7
Pensions .....	17	65	26.1	2.0	1.4
Miscellaneous income .....	6	13	43.6	0.7	0.3
<b>Family characteristics:</b>					
Married couples only .....	230	1,030	22.4	27.7	22.8
Married couple with single children only .....	426	2,779	15.3	51.3	61.5
Married couple with married children <sup>4</sup> .....	20	219	9.4	2.5	4.8
Married couple with relatives other than children .....	7	50	14.7	0.9	1.1
Other families <sup>5</sup> .....	147	440	33.4	17.7	9.7
<b>Number of children under 16 years:</b>					
No children .....	347	1,798	19.3	41.7	39.8
One child .....	112	802	13.9	13.4	17.8
Two children .....	126	823	14.1	15.2	18.2
Three children .....	102	529	19.3	12.3	11.7
Four or more children .....	145	565	25.7	17.5	12.5
<b>Number of children under 6 years:</b>					
No children .....	530	2,925	18.1	63.7	64.8
One child .....	143	922	15.5	17.2	20.4
Two children .....	104	505	20.6	12.5	11.2
Three children .....	40	134	29.9	4.8	3.0
Four or more children .....	15	31	47.2	1.8	0.7
<b>Sex of head:</b>					
Male .....	708	4,178	16.2	85.2	92.5
Female .....	123	340	36.3	14.8	7.5

<sup>1</sup> "Other" includes heads of families who are employees or receive free room and board.

<sup>2</sup> This refers to the employment status of the head at the time the survey was taken - April, 1968.

<sup>3</sup> A full-time worker is an individual who worked 50-52 weeks during 1967 and worked the normal hours for the particular occupation. The "worked but not full-time" category includes all individuals who worked during 1967 but not full-time as defined above.

<sup>4</sup> Includes married couples with married children and their families. In some cases unmarried children and other relatives may be present as well.

<sup>5</sup> Includes single parent families and families consisting of two or more related adults such as brothers and sisters.

TABLE 2. Selected Statistics of Low Income and Other Families classified by Sex and Work Experience of Head, 1967

Work experience of head	Families	Family average income	Head's average earnings	Average family size	Average number of earners	Average number of children under 16 years
	'000	dollars				
<b>Male head</b>						
<b>Low income:</b>						
Worked full-time .....	298	2,635	2,084	4.7	1.2	2.3
Worked but not full-time .....	193	2,705	1,728	4.5	1.3	2.2
Did not work .....	217	2,184	112 <sup>1</sup>	2.7	0.3	0.5
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Other:</b>						
Worked full-time .....	2,760	9,346	7,192	4.2	1.7	1.6
Worked but not full-time .....	458	7,231	4,398	3.9	1.8	1.4
Did not work .....	251	6,520	1,520 <sup>1</sup>	3.1	1.0	0.5
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>8,863</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Female head</b>						
<b>Low income:</b>						
Worked full-time .....	8	1,902	1,459	2.6	1.2	0.9
Worked but not full-time .....	26	2,189	991	3.3	1.3	1.7
Did not work .....	89	1,980	84 <sup>1</sup>	3.4	0.5	1.5
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Other:</b>						
Worked full-time .....	74	7,300	4,392	2.7	1.8	0.7
Worked but not full-time .....	34	6,850	1,946	3.2	1.9	0.9
Did not work .....	108	7,277	279 <sup>1</sup>	3.3	1.5	0.6
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>7,218</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> See text, pp 21, for an explanation as to why average earnings of heads who did not work is greater than zero.





TABLE 5. Selected Statistics of Low Income and Other Families classified by Region and Work Experience of Head, 1967

Work experience and region of head	Families	Family average income	Head's average earnings	Average family size	Average number of earners	Average number of children under 16 years
	'000	dollars				
Low income families						
Atlantic Provinces:						
Worked full-time .....	43	3,102	2,559	4.9	1.3	2.4
Worked but not full-time .....	49	2,635	1,630	5.1	1.4	2.6
Did not work .....	41	2,211	112 <sup>1</sup>	3.5	0.5	1.2
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>132</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Quebec:						
Worked full-time .....	90	2,856	2,296	5.0	1.2	2.6
Worked but not full-time .....	69	2,843	1,848	4.7	1.2	2.4
Did not work .....	90	2,235	158 <sup>1</sup>	3.2	0.5	1.0
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>248</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Ontario:						
Worked full-time .....	70	2,504	1,941	4.4	1.3	2.1
Worked but not full-time .....	48	2,596	1,676	3.9	1.3	1.8
Did not work .....	86	1,995	81 <sup>1</sup>	2.7	0.3	0.8
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>203</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Prairie Provinces:						
Worked full-time .....	86	2,187	1,665	4.3	1.3	1.9
Worked but not full-time .....	34	2,386	1,313	3.9	1.3	1.7
Did not work .....	55	2,066	94 <sup>1</sup>	2.6	0.3	0.5
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>175</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
British Columbia:						
Worked full-time .....	18	2,747	2,176	4.3	1.3	2.1
Worked but not full-time .....	20	2,533	1,429	3.5	1.2	1.5
Did not work .....	35	2,147	29 <sup>1</sup>	2.4	0.3	0.5
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>73</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Canada:						
Worked full-time .....	306	2,615	2,067	4.6	1.2	2.3
Worked but not full-time .....	219	2,644	1,641	4.4	1.3	2.1
Did not work .....	307	2,124	104 <sup>1</sup>	2.9	0.4	0.8
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>832</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Other families						
Atlantic Provinces:						
Worked full-time .....	186	7,784	5,900	4.5	1.7	1.8
Worked but not full-time .....	40	6,286	3,390	4.7	1.9	1.7
Did not work .....	33	6,212	868 <sup>1</sup>	3.8	1.3	0.7
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>259</b>	<b>7,353</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Quebec:						
Worked full-time .....	750	9,046	6,885	4.4	1.7	1.8
Worked but not full-time .....	144	7,054	3,934	4.4	1.9	1.6
Did not work .....	103	7,453	1,039 <sup>1</sup>	3.7	1.5	0.7
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>997</b>	<b>8,594</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Ontario:						
Worked full-time .....	1,157	9,844	7,520	4.0	1.7	1.5
Worked but not full-time .....	168	7,420	4,369	3.5	1.7	1.2
Did not work .....	132	6,850	1,250 <sup>1</sup>	2.8	0.9	0.4
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>1,457</b>	<b>9,293</b>	<b>6,588</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Prairie Provinces:						
Worked full-time .....	462	8,721	6,700	4.0	1.8	1.6
Worked but not full-time .....	70	7,410	4,438	3.5	1.8	1.1
Did not work .....	54	6,032	1,430 <sup>1</sup>	2.8	1.1	0.4
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>586</b>	<b>8,315</b>	<b>5,941</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
British Columbia:						
Worked full-time .....	280	9,619	7,581	3.9	1.8	1.5
Worked but not full-time .....	69	7,317	4,771	3.6	1.7	1.3
Did not work .....	37	5,956	916 <sup>1</sup>	2.6	0.7	0.3
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>386</b>	<b>8,856</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Canada:						
Worked full-time .....	2,835	9,293	7,118	4.1	1.7	1.6
Worked but not full-time .....	491	7,205	4,229	3.9	1.8	1.4
Did not work .....	359	6,748	1,147 <sup>1</sup>	3.1	1.1	0.5
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>3,686</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> See text, pp 21, for an explanation as to why average earnings of heads who did not work is greater than zero.

TABLE 6. Selected Statistics of Low Income and Other Families classified by Age and Work Experience of Head, 1967

Work experience and age of head	Families	Family average income	Head's average earnings	Average family size	Average number of earners	Average number of children under 16 years
	'000	dollars				
<b>Low income families</b>						
14-24 years:						
Worked full-time .....	12	2,793	2,507	3.6	1.3	1.5
Worked but not full-time .....	16	2,215	1,724	3.1	1.3	1.2
Did not work .....	7	1,026	339 <sup>1</sup>	2.4	0.5	1.0
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>35</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
25-34 years:						
Worked full-time .....	70	2,750	2,326	4.7	1.1	2.6
Worked but not full-time .....	54	2,893	2,138	4.7	1.1	2.8
Did not work .....	19	2,053	190 <sup>1</sup>	4.8	0.2	3.5
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>143</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
35-44 years:						
Worked full-time .....	95	2,865	2,339	5.5	1.2	3.3
Worked but not full-time .....	51	2,898	1,847	5.8	1.3	3.5
Did not work .....	29	2,370	365 <sup>1</sup>	5.2	0.6	3.1
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>176</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
45-54 years:						
Worked full-time .....	65	2,695	2,002	4.8	1.4	2.0
Worked but not full-time .....	42	2,796	1,606	4.8	1.6	2.1
Did not work .....	31	2,062	111 <sup>1</sup>	3.6	0.6	1.5
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>137</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
55-64 years:						
Worked full-time .....	48	2,086	1,509	3.5	1.4	0.8
Worked but not full-time .....	31	2,251	1,207	3.4	1.3	0.9
Did not work .....	40	1,916	205 <sup>1</sup>	2.9	0.6	0.4
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>118</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
65 years and over:						
Worked full-time .....	16	1,662	922	2.4	1.2	0.1
Worked but not full-time .....	26	2,107	719	2.3	1.1	0.2
Did not work .....	181	2,192	21 <sup>1</sup>	2.3	0.2	0.1
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>223</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
All age groups:						
Worked full-time .....	306	2,615	2,067	4.6	1.2	2.3
Worked but not full-time .....	219	2,644	1,641	4.4	1.3	2.1
Did not work .....	307	2,124	104 <sup>1</sup>	2.9	0.4	0.8
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>832</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Other families</b>						
14-24 years:						
Worked full-time .....	154	7,179	5,327	2.7	1.7	0.7
Worked but not full-time .....	45	6,159	3,789	2.6	1.8	0.5
Did not work .....	5	6,906	4,705 <sup>1</sup>	2.7	1.8	0.7
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>205</b>	<b>6,947</b>	<b>4,971</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
25-34 years:						
Worked full-time .....	696	8,431	6,951	4.0	1.5	1.9
Worked but not full-time .....	102	6,950	4,928	3.9	1.6	1.7
Did not work .....	18	7,465	4,758	3.8	1.6	1.6
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>817</b>	<b>8,224</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
35-44 years:						
Worked full-time .....	817	9,378	7,723	5.0	1.6	2.6
Worked but not full-time .....	106	7,503	5,253	5.4	1.7	2.8
Did not work .....	20	8,255	4,520 <sup>1</sup>	5.1	1.7	2.3
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>943</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
45-54 years:						
Worked full-time .....	675	10,194	7,376	4.3	2.1	1.2
Worked but not full-time .....	91	7,989	4,347	4.5	2.2	1.4
Did not work .....	37	8,240	2,350 <sup>1</sup>	4.6	2.0	1.4
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>803</b>	<b>9,854</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
55-64 years:						
Worked full-time .....	410	9,833	6,772	3.2	1.9	0.4
Worked but not full-time .....	90	7,040	3,428	3.0	1.8	0.3
Did not work .....	50	7,240	1,059 <sup>1</sup>	3.4	1.6	0.4
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>551</b>	<b>9,139</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
65 years and over:						
Worked full-time .....	81	9,610	5,463	2.9	1.6	0.2
Worked but not full-time .....	57	6,946	2,483	2.6	1.5	0.1
Did not work .....	229	6,207	313 <sup>1</sup>	2.6	0.8	0.2
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>367</b>	<b>7,075</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
All age groups:						
Worked full-time .....	2,835	9,293	7,118	4.1	1.7	1.6
Worked but not full-time .....	491	7,205	4,229	3.9	1.8	1.4
Did not work .....	359	6,748	1,147 <sup>1</sup>	3.1	1.1	0.5
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>3,686</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> See text, pp 21, for an explanation as to why average earnings of heads who did not work is greater than zero.



**TABLE 7 A. Percentage Distribution of Low Income and Other Families by Work Experience, classified by Main Occupation of Head, 1967**

Main occupation of head	Work experience of head of							
	Low income families				Other families			
	Worked full-time	Worked but not full-time	Did not work <sup>1</sup>	Total	Worked full-time	Worked but not full-time	Did not work <sup>1</sup>	Total
	per cent							
Managerial .....	81.5	17.4	1.2	100.0	93.0	5.9	1.1	100.0
Professional and technical .....	66.7	32.5	0.8	100.0	88.5	10.1	1.3	100.0
Clerical .....	45.4	54.0	0.6	100.0	87.3	11.2	1.5	100.0
Sales .....	48.5	50.8	0.7	100.0	88.5	9.3	2.2	100.0
Service and recreation .....	40.1	57.8	2.1	100.0	80.2	18.0	1.8	100.0
Transport and communication .....	48.8	50.5	0.7	100.0	84.6	14.6	0.8	100.0
Farmers and farm workers .....	83.0	15.7	1.3	100.0	80.9	17.6	1.4	100.0
Loggers and fishermen .....	18.1	80.9	1.0	100.0	33.6	66.1	0.4	100.0
Miners .....	37.2	62.8	-	100.0	86.7	11.4	1.8	100.0
Craftsmen and production process and related workers .....	44.9	53.2	1.8	100.0	81.5	16.8	1.7	100.0
Labourers .....	21.9	74.0	4.1	100.0	66.7	31.7	1.6	100.0
Did not work .....	...	...	100.0	100.0	...	...	100.0	100.0
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> It happens, due to errors in reporting, that some family heads report an occupation in 1967 and that they did not work. This has resulted in some family heads in an "occupation - did not work" category.

**TABLE 7 B. Percentage Distribution of Low Income and Other Families by Main Occupation of Head, classified by Work Experience of Head, 1967**

Main occupation of head	Work experience of head of							
	Low income families				Other families			
	Worked full-time	Worked but not full-time	Did not work <sup>1</sup>	Total	Worked full-time	Worked but not full-time	Did not work <sup>1</sup>	Total
	per cent							
Managerial .....	9.1	2.7	...	4.1	15.6	5.7	...	12.9
Professional and technical .....	3.1	2.1	...	1.7	13.2	8.7	...	11.5
Clerical .....	2.3	3.7	...	1.8	7.8	5.8	...	6.9
Sales .....	2.2	3.2	...	1.7	5.7	3.4	...	4.9
Service and recreation .....	6.6	13.3	...	6.0	7.1	9.1	...	6.8
Transport and communication .....	6.6	9.6	...	5.0	7.1	7.1	...	6.4
Farmers and farm workers .....	47.0	12.4	...	20.8	4.4	5.5	...	4.2
Loggers and fishermen .....	1.5	9.1	...	3.0	0.4	4.5	...	0.9
Miners .....	0.4	1.0	...	0.4	1.1	0.9	...	1.0
Craftsmen and production process and related workers .....	18.8	31.1	...	15.4	34.7	41.1	...	32.7
Labourers .....	2.5	11.7	...	4.1	3.0	8.2	...	3.4
Did not work .....	...	...	100.0	35.9	...	...	100.0	8.4
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Due to incorrect reporting and edit conditions not correctly applied there are some cases with a main occupation in 1967 and did not work. However, their distribution is not published.

**TABLE 8. Selected Statistics of Low Income and Other Families classified by Size of Place of Residence, 1967**

Size of place of residence	Families	Average family income	Average transfer payments received	Average size of family	Average number of children under 16 years	Home-owners <sup>1</sup>	Families with female head <sup>2</sup>
	'000	dollars				per cent	
<b>Low income families</b>							
Metropolitan centres:							
500,000 + .....	149	2,438	884	3.5	1.4	36.9	24.1
100,000 - 499,999 .....	101	2,474	889	3.7	1.6	46.8	27.2
30,000 - 99,999 .....	40	2,497	879	3.3	1.3	45.7	25.6
Other cities:							
15,000 - 29,999 .....	48	2,530	942	3.9	1.7	64.4	19.0
Small urban areas .....	119	2,521	1,057	3.7	1.5	71.4	15.1
Rural areas .....	375	2,392	747	4.3	1.9	90.7	5.9
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Other families</b>							
Metropolitan centres:							
500,000 + .....	1,305	9,638	327	3.8	1.3	57.1	6.8
100,000 - 499,999 .....	856	8,910	360	3.9	1.4	67.2	6.9
30,000 - 99,999 .....	288	8,644	351	4.0	1.5	68.7	4.5
Other cities:							
15,000 - 29,999 .....	259	8,210	367	4.1	1.6	68.8	5.2
Small urban areas .....	426	7,915	437	4.1	1.6	73.5	5.6
Rural areas .....	551	7,460	487	4.5	1.8	85.4	3.3
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Proportion of families who own their home.

<sup>2</sup> Proportion of families with female heads.

TABLE 9. Selected Statistics of Low Income and Other Families in Four Classifications - Region, Age, Main Occupation and Schooling of Head, 1967

	Total families	Average family income	Head's average earnings	Average transfer payments received	Average family size	Average number of earners	Average number of children under 16 years	Major source transfer payments <sup>1</sup>	Home-owners <sup>2</sup>	Families with female head <sup>3</sup>
	'000	dollars						per cent		
Region of residence										
Low income families:										
Atlantic Provinces .....	132	2,655	1,464	856	4.5	1.1	2.1	31.7	82.0	13.8
Quebec .....	248	2,627	1,396	913	4.3	0.9	2.0	35.0	56.7	13.3
Ontario .....	203	2,310	1,091	832	3.6	0.9	1.5	34.5	67.2	18.6
Prairie Provinces .....	175	2,188	1,106	716	3.7	1.0	1.5	28.8	81.4	12.4
British Columbia .....	73	2,400	937	1,002	3.2	0.8	1.2	42.5	65.9	17.1
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Other families:										
Atlantic Provinces .....	259	7,352	4,869	563	4.4	1.7	1.6	4.4	76.1	6.0
Quebec .....	997	8,594	5,856	408	4.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	51.3	6.6
Ontario .....	1,457	9,293	6,588	337	3.8	1.7	1.3	2.6	71.4	5.6
Prairie Provinces .....	586	8,315	5,941	340	3.9	1.7	1.4	2.2	76.0	5.5
British Columbia .....	386	8,856	6,439	370	3.7	1.7	1.4	3.3	74.0	5.4
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Age of head										
Low income families:										
14-24 years .....	35	2,170	1,710	262	3.1	1.1	1.3	11.6	24.8	22.0
25-34 " .....	143	2,711	1,971	580	4.7	1.0	2.8	16.6	49.2	15.6
35-44 " .....	176	2,793	1,869	696	5.6	1.1	3.3	18.2	66.2	13.5
45-54 " .....	137	2,585	1,460	679	4.5	1.3	1.9	21.7	77.9	19.5
55-64 " .....	118	2,072	992	501	3.3	1.1	0.7	20.5	81.1	13.5
65 years and over .....	223	2,144	166	1,536	2.3	0.4	0.1	74.8	79.9	12.1
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Other families:										
14-24 years .....	205	6,947	4,971	99	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.2	19.7	2.3
25-34 " .....	817	8,224	6,650	202	3.9	1.5	1.9	0.3	50.3	1.9
35-44 " .....	943	9,143	7,378	363	5.1	1.6	2.6	0.5	73.7	2.6
45-54 " .....	803	9,854	6,800	329	4.3	2.1	1.3	0.7	76.9	7.1
55-64 " .....	551	9,139	5,704	246	3.2	1.9	0.4	1.0	77.9	7.9
65 years and over .....	367	7,075	1,789	1,252	2.6	1.1	0.2	19.2	78.3	19.6
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Main occupation of head in 1967										
Low income families:										
Managerial .....	34	2,642	1,910	259	4.2	1.3	1.8	6.0	73.5	5.7
Professional and technical .....	14	2,525	1,947	260	4.1	1.1	2.0	4.7	35.5	24.0
Clerical .....	15	2,726	1,937	338	3.8	1.3	1.7	9.3	40.8	41.3
Sales .....	14	2,898	1,959	484	4.1	1.3	1.9	11.3	63.2	15.1
Service and recreation .....	50	2,758	1,892	598	4.0	1.3	1.9	18.5	47.6	28.2
Transportation and communications .....	42	3,148	2,557	443	5.1	1.2	2.9	6.4	48.7	1.5
Farmers .....	173	2,096	1,386	382	4.4	1.3	1.9	10.0	94.7	1.9
Loggers, fishermen, trappers .....	25	2,685	1,636	799	5.5	1.3	3.0	24.2	89.3	-
Miners .....	4	3,472	2,929	443	6.4	1.3	3.9	-	77.8	-
Craftsmen .....	128	3,002	2,338	452	4.7	1.3	2.3	8.8	60.2	2.3
Labourers and not ascertained .....	34	2,818	1,956	670	4.8	1.2	2.5	19.6	51.5	1.4
Did not work .....	298	2,112	52 <sup>4</sup>	1,562	2.9	0.3	0.8	74.3	68.1	29.5
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Other families:										
Managerial .....	476	11,598	9,131	245	4.2	1.7	1.6	0.2	75.5	1.7
Professional and technical .....	423	11,581	9,250	213	3.8	1.6	1.5	0.2	61.9	4.8
Clerical .....	254	8,106	5,485	287	3.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	56.5	16.1
Sales .....	181	9,260	6,876	235	3.9	1.7	1.4	0.3	62.3	3.7
Service and recreation .....	250	7,597	4,754	346	3.9	1.9	1.3	1.8	62.6	9.3
Transportation and communication .....	237	7,884	5,891	287	4.2	1.7	1.7	0.4	59.5	0.8
Farmers .....	155	7,867	5,206	393	4.5	1.8	1.5	3.1	95.0	0.4
Loggers, fishermen, trappers .....	34	7,378	5,090	656	4.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	77.4	0.9
Miners .....	37	7,901	6,475	291	4.6	1.6	2.1	-	65.2	-
Craftsmen .....	1,206	8,103	6,030	276	4.2	1.8	1.7	0.3	66.8	0.7
Labourers and not ascertained .....	126	6,972	4,693	356	4.3	1.8	1.7	1.3	59.3	0.6
Did not work .....	309	6,453	383 <sup>4</sup>	1,422	3.0	1.0	0.4	22.2	74.4	34.3
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>

See footnote(s) at end of table.



**TABLE 10 B. Percentage Distributions of Low Income and Other Families by Size of Place of Residence, in Three Classifications - Region, Age of Head and Schooling of Head, 1967**

Selected characteristics	Size of place of residence of													
	Low income families							Other families						
	500,000 and over	100,000-499,999	30,000-99,999	15,000-29,999	Small urban areas	Rural areas	Total low income	500,000 and over	100,000-499,999	30,000-99,999	15,000-29,999	Small urban areas	Rural areas	Total other
per cent														
<b>Region of residence</b>														
Atlantic Provinces .....	...	13.7	1.2	10.2	9.9	65.0	100.0	...	29.6	5.2	17.0	12.8	35.3	100.0
Quebec .....	25.8	7.6	6.7	3.0	16.2	40.8	100.0	50.2	11.7	8.8	5.1	11.4	12.7	100.0
Ontario .....	20.1	18.5	9.2	5.7	11.8	34.7	100.0	33.5	28.3	11.6	5.9	9.1	11.6	100.0
Prairie Provinces .....	8.5	11.4	1.5	3.8	18.2	56.6	100.0	20.4	36.0	3.0	4.4	16.6	19.6	100.0
British Columbia .....	40.3	9.3	...	11.9	13.6	24.9	100.0	51.0	10.2	...	13.6	12.4	12.8	100.0
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age of head</b>														
14-24 years .....	19.5	23.5	7.8	7.8	11.8	29.6	100.0	31.4	27.7	8.2	7.4	12.1	13.1	100.0
25-34 " .....	19.7	16.9	5.7	6.7	10.9	40.0	100.0	35.9	24.6	8.0	7.3	11.2	13.0	100.0
35-44 " .....	18.8	11.7	4.3	3.5	10.7	51.0	100.0	37.4	22.7	8.1	6.9	10.5	14.3	100.0
45-54 " .....	15.7	8.5	4.3	6.0	12.1	53.3	100.0	35.2	22.7	7.6	7.4	11.0	16.0	100.0
55-64 " .....	13.4	9.8	3.1	5.2	13.5	55.0	100.0	34.7	21.4	7.0	6.9	12.8	17.1	100.0
65 years and over .....	19.7	11.2	5.2	6.7	21.5	35.7	100.0	32.8	22.9	8.4	5.6	13.9	16.5	100.0
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Schooling of head</b>														
No schooling .....	14.1	8.8	3.8	6.0	16.6	50.7	100.0	28.6	16.8	6.6	7.1	15.2	25.7	100.0
Some elementary .....		17.4	10.9	5.0	5.7	13.7	47.3	100.0	31.9	20.6	8.1	7.7	12.0	19.8
Finished elementary .....	19.7	16.9	4.3	6.0	12.9	40.1	100.0	33.7	25.1	8.4	6.9	11.7	14.2	100.0
Some high-school .....	30.2	17.1	9.3	3.4	11.1	28.8	100.0	40.4	25.8	8.3	7.4	10.0	8.1	100.0
Finished high-school .....	29.0	22.7	6.4	7.1	7.2	27.7	100.0	45.3	26.9	7.0	5.8	8.6	6.5	100.0
Some university .....		17.9	12.2	4.8	5.7	14.3	45.1	100.0	35.4	23.2	7.8	7.0	11.6	15.0
University degree .....	<b>17.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Totals .....</b>														

**TABLE 11. Incidence of Homeownership<sup>1</sup> for Low Income and Other Families classified by Age of Head and Size of Place of Residence, 1967**

Age of head	Size of place of residence						
	500,000 and over	100,000-499,999	30,000-99,999	15,000-29,999	Small urban areas	Rural areas	Total
<b>Low income families:</b>							
14-24 years .....	13.5	8.3	-	15.4	19.4	56.7	24.8
25-34 " .....	21.9	27.9	12.5	41.2	34.9	82.0	49.2
35-44 " .....	31.4	41.1	39.4	49.3	61.5	89.3	66.2
45-54 " .....	45.4	52.1	64.6	77.7	69.9	94.5	77.9
55-64 " .....	44.3	68.1	44.7	82.3	70.8	96.9	81.1
65 years and over .....	47.3	69.9	74.2	79.6	92.4	94.2	79.9
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>
<b>Other families:</b>							
14-24 years .....	9.3	18.3	14.1	23.5	19.1	49.7	19.7
25-34 " .....	40.1	51.9	50.1	50.3	55.4	71.2	50.3
35-44 " .....	64.2	75.8	79.4	74.6	79.5	87.3	73.7
45-54 " .....	67.1	77.7	79.0	75.6	82.3	92.9	76.9
55-64 " .....	65.6	80.3	76.9	81.4	87.2	91.6	77.9
65 years and over .....	66.1	73.5	80.9	94.0	86.3	96.2	78.3
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>67.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incidence of homeownership is the proportion of families who own their home.

## PART II – UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS AND OTHER

### Table

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TABLE 12. Distribution of Low Income and All Unattached Males by Selected Characteristics, 1967

Selected characteristics	Males with low income	All males	Incidence of low income	Percentage distribution of	
				Males with low income	All males
	'000			per cent	
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>221</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Newfoundland .....	6	12	49.2	2.6	1.6
Prince Edward Island .....	1	1	1	1	1
Nova Scotia .....	12	27	43.8	5.4	3.7
New Brunswick .....	6	17	35.7	2.8	2.3
Quebec .....	53	177	30.1	24.1	24.2
Ontario .....	59	250	23.7	26.9	34.2
Manitoba .....	14	39	35.4	6.2	5.3
Saskatchewan .....	15	42	36.9	7.0	5.7
Alberta .....	18	62	29.2	8.3	8.6
British Columbia .....	35	102	34.3	15.8	13.9
<b>Area of residence:<sup>2</sup></b>					
Metropolitan .....	110	484	22.7	49.8	66.2
Other cities .....	14	49	29.4	6.5	6.7
Small urban areas .....	33	78	42.1	14.8	10.6
Rural areas .....	64	121	52.7	28.8	16.5
<b>Tenure:</b>					
Owner .....	72	173	41.8	32.8	23.7
Renter .....	58	304	19.0	26.1	41.6
Roomer or lodger .....	81	237	34.1	36.7	32.4
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	10	17	58.6	4.5	2.3
<b>Weeks worked in 1967:</b>					
None .....	120	164	73.4	54.5	22.4
1-9 weeks .....	14	16	84.0	6.1	2.2
10-19 " .....	20	35	57.4	9.0	4.7
20-29 " .....	16	48	33.7	7.3	6.5
30-39 " .....	8	45	18.3	3.7	6.1
40-49 " .....	8	39	19.8	3.5	5.4
50-52 " .....	35	385	9.1	15.9	52.7
<b>Age group:</b>					
14-24 years .....	42	155	26.9	18.9	21.2
25-34 " .....	13	128	10.3	6.0	17.5
35-44 " .....	14	91	14.8	6.1	12.5
45-54 " .....	19	94	20.2	8.6	12.8
55-64 " .....	34	97	35.3	15.5	13.3
65-69 " .....	25	53	47.0	11.2	7.2
70 years and over .....	74	113	65.9	33.7	15.4
<b>Current employment status:<sup>4</sup></b>					
Employee .....	74	493	15.1	33.8	67.5
Self-employed .....	20	53	38.1	9.1	7.2
Not in labour force .....	126	185	68.1	57.2	25.3
<b>Schooling:</b>					
None or some elementary .....	98	185	52.9	44.3	25.3
Completed elementary or some high school .....	83	296	28.0	37.6	40.6
Completed high school or some university .....	35	186	18.7	15.7	25.4
University degree .....	5	64	8.4	2.4	8.7
<b>Major source of income:</b>					
No income .....	16	16	100.0	7.4	2.2
Wages and salaries .....	66	502	13.2	30.1	68.7
Net income from self-employment .....	15	39	38.3	6.8	5.4
Transfer payments .....	113	130	87.2	51.4	17.8
Investment income .....	4	18	23.6	2.0	2.5
Pensions .....	5	25	20.4	2.3	3.4
Miscellaneous income .....					
<b>Work experience in 1967:<sup>5</sup></b>					
Work full-time .....	29	353	8.2	13.3	48.3
Worked but not full-time .....	65	182	35.7	29.5	25.0
Did not work .....	126	195	64.6	57.3	26.7
<b>Main occupation in 1967:</b>					
Managerial .....	13	139	9.3	5.8	19.0
Professional and technical .....					
Clerical .....	6	45	14.4	2.9	6.1
Sales .....	4	29	15.3	2.0	3.9
Service and recreation .....	13	65	19.7	5.8	8.9
Transportation and communication .....	3	29	11.3	1.5	3.9
Farmers and farm workers .....	28	52	52.8	12.5	7.1
Loggers and fishermen .....					
Miners .....	22	160	13.7	9.9	21.9
Craftsmen .....	11	49	22.7	5.0	6.7
Labourers .....					
Did not work .....					
	120	164	73.5	54.6	22.4

<sup>1</sup> Sample too small on which to base a reliable estimate.

<sup>2</sup> Metropolitan areas are centres with population 30,000 or over, other cities are centres 15,000-29,999, urban areas are centres under 15,000 and rural areas the remainder.

<sup>3</sup> "Other" includes employees or other individuals who receive free room and board.

<sup>4</sup> This refers to the employment status of the individual at the time the survey was taken - April, 1968.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 3, Table 1, for definitions of work experience.

TABLE 13. Distribution of Low Income and All Unattached Females by Selected Characteristics, 1967

Selected characteristics	Females with low income	All females	Incidence of low income	Percentage distribution of	
				Females with low income	All females
	'000			per cent	
Canada .....	361	766	47.3	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland .....	8	11	68.6	2.1	1.5
Prince Edward Island .....	1	1	1	1	1
Nova Scotia .....	15	27	55.2	4.1	3.6
New Brunswick .....	10	20	52.6	2.8	2.6
Quebec .....	108	208	52.1	29.7	27.0
Ontario .....	116	280	41.5	31.8	36.3
Manitoba .....	19	41	46.4	5.2	5.3
Saskatchewan .....	18	38	47.8	5.0	5.0
Alberta .....	24	54	45.2	6.7	7.0
British Columbia .....	43	87	49.3	11.8	11.3
Area of residence: <sup>2</sup>					
Metropolitan .....	217	538	40.4	59.6	69.8
Other cities .....	52	81	63.9	14.2	10.5
Urban areas .....	51	86	58.9	13.9	11.1
Rural areas .....	45	66	68.6	12.4	8.5
Tenure:					
Owner .....	116	206	56.4	31.9	26.8
Renter .....	139	374	37.2	38.1	48.6
Roomer or lodger .....	55	116	47.3	15.0	15.0
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	54	74	73.3	14.9	9.6
Weeks worked in 1967:					
None .....	229	300	76.2	62.8	39.0
1-9 weeks .....	12	14	84.4	3.3	1.9
10-19 " .....	22	32	69.9	6.1	4.1
20-29 " .....	17	27	61.1	4.6	3.5
30-39 " .....	12	26	45.0	3.2	3.3
40-49 " .....	6	24	24.4	1.6	3.1
50-52 " .....	67	347	19.4	18.5	45.0
Age group:					
14-24 years .....	85	177	48.1	23.3	23.0
25-34 " .....	11	72	16.0	3.2	9.3
35-44 " .....	8	47	17.9	2.3	6.1
45-54 " .....	25	78	31.6	6.7	10.1
55-64 " .....	59	136	43.6	16.2	17.6
65-69 " .....	51	83	61.6	14.1	10.8
70 years and over .....	124	177	70.1	34.1	23.0
Current employment status: <sup>4</sup>					
Employee .....	120	428	28.0	32.9	55.6
Self-employed .....	11	20	51.6	2.9	2.7
Not in labour force .....	234	322	72.7	64.2	41.8
Schooling:					
None or some elementary .....	99	129	76.7	27.1	16.7
Completed elementary or some high school .....	159	313	50.7	43.5	40.6
Completed high school or some university .....	102	283	36.1	28.1	36.8
University degree .....	5	45	10.7	1.3	5.8
Major source of income:					
No income .....	38	38	100.0	10.4	4.9
Wages and salaries .....	100	413	24.2	27.5	53.6
Net income from self-employment .....	6	13	46.3	1.7	1.7
Transfer payments .....	188	210	89.4	51.5	27.2
Investment income .....	20	58	34.6	5.5	7.6
Pensions .....	9	29	31.7	2.5	3.7
Miscellaneous income .....	4	9	38.8	1.0	1.2
Work experience in 1967: <sup>5</sup>					
Worked full-time .....	52	306	17.0	14.2	39.7
Worked but not full-time .....	76	138	55.1	20.9	17.9
Did not work .....	237	326	72.7	65.0	42.3

<sup>1</sup> Sample too small on which to base a reliable estimate.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, Table 12 for definitions of areas.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, Table 12 for definition of "other."

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 4, Table 12 for explanation.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 5, Table 12 for definitions of work experience.



TABLE 14. Distribution, Average Income and Average Earnings of Low Income and Other Unattached Individuals by Sex and Work Experience, 1967

Work experience	Total	Average income	Average earnings
	'000	dollars	
Unattached male			
Low income:			
Worked full-time .....	29	599	514
Worked but not full-time .....	65	1,038	826
Did not work .....	126	1,061	34 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>221</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>331</b>
Other:			
Worked full-time .....	324	5,892	5,714
Worked but not full-time .....	117	3,808	3,315
Did not work .....	69	3,798	1,977 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>510</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>4,656</b>
Unattached female			
Low income:			
Worked full-time .....	52	716	603
Worked but not full-time .....	76	856	639
Did not work .....	237	1,031	37 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>365</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>243</b>
Other:			
Worked full-time .....	254	4,611	4,410
Worked but not full-time .....	62	3,549	2,670
Did not work .....	89	3,508	888 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>406</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>3,370</b>

<sup>1</sup> See text, pp 21, for an explanation as to why average earnings of unattached individuals who did not work is greater than zero.

TABLE 15A. Percentage Distribution of Low Income and Other Unattached Individuals by Work Experience, classified by Sex and Region, 1967

Selected characteristics	Work experience of							
	Low income unattached individuals				Other unattached individuals			
	Worked full-time	Worked but not full-time	Did not work	Total	Worked full-time	Worked but not full-time	Did not work	Total
per cent								
Region and sex								
Male:								
Atlantic Provinces .....	20.1	25.8	54.1	100.0	60.3	24.1	15.6	100.0
Quebec .....	9.6	30.7	59.7	100.0	64.9	23.1	12.0	100.0
Ontario .....	12.0	35.1	53.0	100.0	67.5	21.1	11.4	100.0
Prairie Provinces .....	18.4	33.3	48.4	100.0	61.2	25.5	13.3	100.0
British Columbia .....	9.2	15.5	75.3	100.0	54.1	24.5	21.4	100.0
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>13.3</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Female:								
Atlantic Provinces .....	17.9	17.5	64.7	100.0	54.4	11.7	33.9	100.0
Quebec .....	27.2	16.8	56.0	100.0	78.2	11.5	10.3	100.0
Ontario .....	7.0	21.6	71.3	100.0	57.7	16.0	26.3	100.0
Prairie Provinces .....	8.3	27.2	64.5	100.0	61.9	18.6	19.5	100.0
British Columbia .....	6.1	22.7	71.2	100.0	52.5	18.6	29.0	100.0
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>14.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



TABLE 17. Selected Statistics of Low Income and Other Unattached Males in Five Classifications - Region, Age, Main Occupation, Schooling and Size of Place of Residence, 1967

Selected characteristics	Total males	Average income	Average earnings	Average transfer payments received	Major source transfer payments <sup>1</sup>	Home-owners <sup>2</sup>
	'000		dollars			per cent
<b>Region</b>						
Low income unattached males:						
Atlantic Provinces	26	1,019	419	567	50.9	59.3
Quebec	53	936	346	518	50.2	22.0
Ontario	59	1,031	382	569	47.1	24.2
Prairie Provinces	47	989	369	541	46.0	42.9
British Columbia	35	1,003	105	796	68.5	30.3
Canada	221	993	331	586	51.4	32.8
Other unattached males:						
Atlantic Provinces	34	4,164	3,589	251	7.8	27.0
Quebec	124	5,108	4,701	117	1.9	9.8
Ontario	191	5,399	4,922	130	1.6	19.3
Prairie Provinces	96	4,890	4,383	172	3.6	26.2
British Columbia	67	5,231	4,742	249	7.9	26.6
Canada	510	5,130	4,656	158	3.3	19.8
<b>Age</b>						
Low income unattached males:						
14-24 years	42	747	673	20	3.7	2.5
25-34 "	13	694	490	129	11.9	13.9
35-44 "	14	879	535	344	33.2	26.4
45-54 "	19	835	458	368	32.9	35.2
55-64 "	34	828	406	334	36.7	35.8
65 years and over	99	1,239	87	1,048	87.9	47.4
Totals	221	993	331	586	51.4	32.8
Other unattached males:						
14-24 years	113	4,192	4,052	44	0.3	2.2
25-34 "	115	5,783	5,630	38	0.3	7.1
35-44 "	78	6,037	5,834	73	1.5	16.0
45-54 "	75	5,694	5,408	62	0.3	22.4
55-64 "	63	5,367	4,971	92	2.2	38.7
65 years and over	66	5,523	1,473	834	19.7	55.1
Totals	510	5,130	4,656	158	3.3	19.8
<b>Main occupation in 1967</b>						
Low income unattached males:						
Managerial	13	616	550	9	-	14.9
Professional and technical	6	802	697	85	8.8	-
Clerical	4	1,014	804	91	9.8	8.9
Sales	13	1,146	961	185	15.1	15.4
Service and recreation	3	956	939	17	-	-
Transportation and communication	28	772	511	225	16.1	58.1
Farmers and farm workers	22	988	860	109	9.0	23.3
Loggers, fishermen and trappers	11	936	777	105	7.1	5.4
Miners	120	1,084	9 <sup>1</sup>	965	85.8	38.5
Craftsmen	221	993	331	586	51.4	32.8
Labourers						
Did not work						
Totals	221	993	331	586	51.4	32.8
Other unattached males:						
Managerial	34	7,764	7,283	54	-	20.4
Professional and technical	92	6,482	6,258	28	-	7.6
Clerical	38	5,203	4,925	106	1.6	16.8
Sales	24	4,980	4,747	64	-	12.1
Service and recreation	52	4,191	3,914	116	1.5	13.3
Transportation and communication	25	4,832	4,688	28	-	11.6
Farmers and farm workers	21	3,446	2,995	195	3.4	53.4
Loggers, fishermen and trappers	4	4,354	3,675	488	3.7	25.8
Miners	10	5,754	5,624	57	-	9.5
Craftsmen	128	5,035	4,826	87	1.0	21.0
Labourers	38	4,204	4,000	111	1.1	17.2
Did not work	43	3,332	518 <sup>1</sup>	965	29.4	48.8
Totals	510	5,130	4,656	158	3.3	19.8
<b>Schooling</b>						
Low income unattached males:						
No schooling	11	1,144	..	838	70.6	48.2
Some elementary	87	1,075	..	768	68.6	43.1
Finished elementary	42	1,056	..	791	64.8	37.0
Some high school	41	802	..	349	32.0	22.0
Finished high school	19	879	..	164	15.5	14.9
Some university	16	932	..	186	18.6	10.4
University degree	5	910	..	39	4.3	12.5
Totals	221	993	..	586	51.4	32.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

**TABLE 17. Selected Statistics of Low Income and Other Unattached Males in Five Classifications - Region, Age, Main Occupation, Schooling and Size of Place of Residence, 1967 - Concluded**

Selected characteristics	Total males	Average income	Average earnings	Average transfer payments received	Major source transfer payments <sup>1</sup>	Home-owners <sup>2</sup>
					per cent	
<b>Schooling - Concluded</b>						
Other unattached males:						
No schooling .....	4	3,885	..	220	-	50.9
Some elementary .....	83	3,953	..	330	9.1	28.8
Finished elementary .....	96	4,785	..	200	3.6	31.6
Some high school .....	118	4,622	..	134	2.5	16.8
Finished high school .....	102	5,458	..	103	1.5	12.6
Some university .....	49	5,561	..	117	2.4	12.6
University degree .....	59	7,532	..	21	-	10.0
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>
<b>Size of place of residence</b>						
Low income unattached males:						
500,000 and over .....	59	1,051	..	540	45.5	11.0
100,000-499,999 .....	40	999	..	557	50.8	13.0
30,000- 99,999 .....	11	914	..	677	60.3	17.5
15,000- 29,999 .....	14	960	..	567	54.9	22.1
Small urban areas .....	33	1,052	..	730	63.5	41.9
Rural areas .....	64	926	..	563	48.9	65.8
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Other unattached males:						
500,000 and over .....	219	5,274	..	126	2.1	11.7
100,000-499,999 .....	127	5,384	..	162	4.1	17.5
30,000- 99,999 .....	28	5,009	..	247	5.3	23.1
15,000- 29,999 .....	34	5,433	..	110	1.6	21.3
Small urban areas .....	45	4,517	..	148	3.9	25.1
Rural areas .....	57	4,365	..	268	5.5	49.1
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Proportion of unattached individuals who have transfer payments as major source of income.

<sup>2</sup> Proportion of unattached individuals who own their home.

<sup>3</sup> See text, pp 21, for an explanation as to why average earnings of unattached individuals who did not work is greater than zero.

**TABLE 18. Selected Statistics of Low Income and Other Unattached Females in Four Classifications - Region, Age, Schooling and Size of Place of Residence, 1967**

Selected characteristics	Total females	Average income	Average earnings	Average transfer payments received	Major source transfer payments <sup>1</sup>	Home-owners <sup>2</sup>
					per cent	
<b>Region</b>						
Low income unattached females:						
Atlantic Provinces .....	35	979	305	578	51.0	38.0
Quebec .....	108	809	221	478	46.0	16.3
Ontario .....	116	999	238	579	52.8	39.6
Prairie Provinces .....	62	993	293	578	51.5	40.6
British Columbia .....	43	1,083	190	724	61.9	33.2
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Other unattached female:						
Atlantic Provinces .....	27	3,744	2,844	295	8.6	21.9
Quebec .....	100	3,949	3,475	96	2.0	7.9
Ontario .....	164	4,500	3,514	241	6.4	27.0
Prairie Provinces .....	71	4,072	3,327	195	5.2	29.0
British Columbia .....	44	4,193	2,989	353	8.3	25.3
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>Age</b>						
Low income unattached females:						
14-24 years .....	85	607	587	14	1.5	0.5
25-34 " .....	11	809	629	96	16.0	3.8
35-44 " .....	8	815	520	250	28.5	12.5
45-54 " .....	25	772	336	258	26.4	31.4
55-64 " .....	59	848	248	287	31.3	47.2
65 years and over .....	176	1,190	23	1,016	89.3	44.9
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 18. Selected Statistics of Low Income and Other Unattached Females in Four Classifications - Region, Age, Schooling and Size of Place of Residence, 1967 - Concluded

Selected characteristics	Total females	Average income	Average earnings	Average transfer payments received	Major source transfer payments <sup>1</sup>	Home-owners <sup>2</sup>	
	'000	dollars			per cent		
Age - Concluded							
Other unattached females:							
14-24 years .....	92	3,494	3,429	22	0.9	0.4	
25-34 " .....	60	4,727	4,632	11	-	3.2	
35-44 " .....	38	4,701	4,615	3	-	12.0	
45-54 " .....	53	5,051	4,658	46	0.4	22.7	
55-64 " .....	77	4,539	3,533	88	4.2	40.2	
65 years and over .....	85	3,550	891	876	21.1	47.0	
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	
Schooling							
Low income unattached females:							
No schooling .....	10	1,048	..	690	64.8	55.4	
Some elementary .....	89	1,073	..	860	77.9	43.0	
Finished elementary .....	82	1,107	..	720	62.6	42.6	
Some high school .....	77	930	..	446	42.7	29.4	
Finished high school .....	83	734	..	290	27.5	13.4	
Some university .....	20	632	..	221	18.9	16.5	
University degree .....	5	1,127	..	329	32.0	22.0	
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>950</b>	..	<b>566</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	
Other unattached females:							
No schooling .....	} 30	2,949	..	373	7.9	36.5	
Some elementary .....		49	3,144	..	501	17.7	42.0
Finished elementary .....		105	3,962	..	200	5.2	21.7
Some high school .....		138	4,191	..	141	2.9	17.0
Finished high school .....		43	4,749	..	201	3.0	15.9
Some university .....		40	6,548	..	39	0.9	13.0
University degree .....		<b>406</b>	<b>4,206</b>	..	<b>213</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Size of place of residence							
Low income unattached females:							
500,000 and over .....	112	1,003	..	632	57.3	20.3	
100,000-499,999 .....	77	1,050	..	530	46.6	29.5	
30,000-99,999 .....	28	931	..	538	52.5	28.4	
15,000-29,999 .....	52	578	..	284	27.2	20.9	
Small urban areas .....	51	1,062	..	677	60.3	50.1	
Rural areas .....	45	954	..	678	62.9	59.4	
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>950</b>	..	<b>566</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	
Other unattached females:							
500,000 and over .....	171	4,311	..	215	5.4	14.4	
100,000-499,999 .....	120	4,113	..	214	5.9	20.0	
30,000-99,999 .....	30	4,684	..	141	2.9	27.8	
15,000-29,999 .....	29	4,061	..	163	5.5	26.4	
Small urban areas .....	35	3,868	..	214	4.7	38.8	
Rural areas .....	21	3,961	..	369	8.9	55.9	
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>4,206</b>	..	<b>213</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, Table 17, for explanation.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, Table 17, for explanation.

**TABLE 19 A. Percentage Distributions of Low Income and Other Unattached Individuals by Region of Residence, Age, Schooling, classified by Size of Place of Residence, 1967**

Selected characteristics	Size of place of residence of													
	Low income unattached individuals							Other unattached individuals						
	500,000 and over	100,000-499,999	30,000-99,999	15,000-29,999	Small urban areas	Rural areas	Total low income	500,000 and over	100,000-499,999	30,000-99,999	15,000-29,000	Small urban areas	Rural areas	Total other
	per cent													
<b>Region</b>														
Atlantic Provinces .....	...	10.8	2.6	17.2	10.5	25.4	10.5	...	9.2	3.4	25.0	9.8	15.2	6.6
Quebec .....	37.5	17.0	33.5	45.9	19.2	16.8	27.6	37.5	12.3	23.9	14.9	10.1	19.4	24.4
Ontario .....	26.6	39.3	58.9	13.4	32.5	23.0	30.0	37.7	41.7	66.9	30.1	33.6	25.2	38.7
Prairie Provinces .....	10.2	28.1	5.0	8.6	28.9	24.7	18.6	8.2	30.9	5.7	6.6	37.4	27.6	18.2
British Columbia .....	25.7	4.9	...	15.0	8.9	10.1	13.3	16.6	5.9	...	23.4	9.1	12.6	12.1
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age</b>														
14-24 years .....	21.9	22.7	22.6	52.5	11.8	8.5	21.7	23.0	23.4	20.9	19.9	25.1	16.3	22.4
25-34 " " .....	5.1	5.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	4.4	4.2	21.2	20.0	18.0	20.2	9.0	16.2	19.1
35-44 " " .....	3.9	4.2	2.3	2.8	1.7	5.5	3.7	13.7	12.6	8.5	11.7	11.0	13.8	12.7
45-54 " " .....	6.9	7.1	9.2	3.5	8.9	9.3	7.4	14.0	12.7	15.0	14.6	13.1	17.7	14.0
55-64 " " .....	16.4	17.6	16.7	9.9	15.6	17.2	16.0	14.0	13.0	17.4	18.1	22.4	17.2	15.2
65 years and over .....	45.7	43.0	46.9	28.7	59.1	54.9	46.9	14.0	18.2	20.2	15.5	19.4	18.8	16.5
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Schooling</b>														
No schooling .....	1.2	2.1	4.9	1.5	8.5	5.6	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	-	1.3	0.5
Some elementary .....	26.5	23.9	30.3	18.4	37.5	43.3	30.0	11.0	8.6	17.2	10.0	17.5	23.4	12.3
Finished elementary .....	24.2	23.6	21.6	11.7	16.7	22.4	21.1	14.2	13.5	16.7	20.0	21.6	21.1	15.8
Some high school .....	19.2	23.6	26.8	17.2	20.8	17.1	20.2	24.1	27.4	21.2	25.3	21.4	20.6	24.4
Finished high school .....	18.3	17.2	11.2	40.7	13.2	7.5	17.4	26.9	30.0	23.4	22.6	24.7	17.9	26.3
Some university .....	8.7	5.9	4.3	9.9	2.5	2.8	6.0	12.1	8.2	8.8	11.8	6.4	8.5	10.0
University degree .....	1.8	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	11.4	12.0	11.7	9.0	8.3	7.2	10.8
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 19 B. Percentage Distribution of Low Income and Other Unattached Individuals by Size of Place of Residence in Three classifications - Region, Age and Schooling, 1967**

Selected characteristics	Size of place of residence of													
	Low income unattached individuals							Other unattached individuals						
	500,000 and over	100,000-499,999	30,000-99,999	15,000-29,999	Small urban areas	Rural areas	Total low income	500,000 and over	100,000-499,999	30,000-99,999	15,000-29,999	Small urban areas	Rural areas	Total other
	per cent													
<b>Region</b>														
Atlantic Provinces .....	...	20.6	1.7	18.5	14.3	45.0	100.0	...	37.7	3.3	26.4	13.0	19.6	100.0
Quebec .....	39.7	12.4	8.1	18.7	9.9	11.3	100.0	65.5	13.6	6.2	4.2	3.6	6.7	100.0
Ontario .....	25.9	26.3	13.1	5.0	15.4	14.3	100.0	41.5	29.1	10.9	5.4	7.6	5.5	100.0
Prairie Provinces .....	16.0	30.2	1.8	5.2	22.1	24.7	100.0	19.0	45.7	2.0	2.5	17.9	12.9	100.0
British Columbia .....	56.4	7.3	...	12.7	9.5	14.1	100.0	58.3	13.0	...	13.4	6.6	8.8	100.0
<b>Canada .....</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age</b>														
14-24 years .....	29.6	21.0	6.9	27.3	7.8	7.3	100.0	43.7	28.2	5.9	6.1	9.8	6.2	100.0
25-34 " " .....	} 33.2	24.0	3.8	7.6	8.1	23.3	100.0	46.7	27.6	5.2	6.9	5.5	8.0	100.0
35-44 " " .....														
45-54 " " .....														
55-64 " " .....														
65 years and over .....	28.4	18.4	6.6	6.9	17.9	21.7	100.0	36.1	29.8	7.7	6.5	10.3	9.6	100.0
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Schooling</b>														
No schooling .....	} 24.2	15.5	7.0	6.7	19.5	27.1	100.0	37.6	18.9	8.9	6.2	12.0	16.4	100.0
Some elementary .....														
Finished elementary .....														
Some high school .....														
Finished high school .....														
Some university .....														
University degree .....														
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 20. Incidence of Homeownership<sup>1</sup> for Low Income and Other Unattached Individuals classified by Age and Size of Place of Residence, 1967**

Selected characteristics	Size of place of residence						
	500,000 and over	100,000 - 499,999	30,000 - 99,999	15,000 - 29,999	Small urban areas	Rural areas	Total
Unattached individuals							
per cent							
Low income:							
14-24 years .....	1.1	1.5	—	—	—	6.9	1.1
25-34 " .....	4.8	—	—	8.3	19.6	26.1	9.2
35-44 " .....	5.3	—	—	—	40.4	60.9	21.1
45-54 " .....	1.7	43.2	22.2	24.4	51.3	53.3	33.0
55-64 " .....	25.4	34.7	47.8	61.8	39.7	72.6	43.0
65 years and over .....	26.5	33.3	32.6	48.7	59.0	73.9	45.8
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>
Other:							
14-24 years .....	1.5	—	—	0.9	1.6	9.1	1.4
25-34 " .....	4.9	1.3	—	5.1	11.9	30.8	5.8
35-44 " .....	6.6	11.1	24.5	28.6	21.1	45.7	14.7
45-54 " .....	10.0	21.5	46.3	26.0	16.9	61.2	22.5
55-64 " .....	28.0	41.4	38.8	44.2	47.5	67.8	39.5
65 years and over .....	37.7	48.9	48.4	46.4	74.5	82.8	50.6
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incidence of homeownership is the proportion of individuals who own their home.

**TABLE 21. Percentage Composition of Income from Selected Sources of Unattached Males, Unattached Females and Families, 1967**

Selected groups	Income source					
	Wages and salaries	Net income from self-employment	Investment income	Transfer payments	Other money income	Total
per cent						
Unattached male:						
Low income .....	32.1	1.7	3.8	58.8	3.7	100.0
Other .....	86.6	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.3	100.0
Unattached female:						
Low income .....	25.1	2.4	8.3	59.1	5.1	100.0
Other .....	78.7	1.5	9.4	5.3	5.1	100.0
Families:						
Low income .....	44.1	15.0	3.1	34.9	2.9	100.0
Other .....	83.2	8.0	3.1	4.3	1.5	100.0
<b>Totals:</b>						
Low income .....	40.6	12.2	3.9	40.1	3.3	100.0
Other .....	83.2	7.4	3.4	4.3	1.7	100.0

**TABLE 22. Percentage of Low Income and Other Family Units Receiving Income from Selected Sources,<sup>1</sup> 1967**

Selected groups	Wages and salaries	Net income from self-employment			Investment income		Transfer payments			Retirement pensions
		Business income	Farming income	Room and board	Interest and dividends	Other investment income	Family allowances	Old age pensions	Other government income	
per cent										
Unattached male:										
Low income .....	37.2	3.5	6.8	0.7	11.0	6.0	0.1	42.5	23.4	4.3
Other .....	87.7	3.9	3.2	1.9	18.7	6.8	1.1	10.1	11.0	6.2
Unattached female:										
Low income .....	34.3	0.8	0.6	6.3	17.3	8.2	0.3	46.2	15.3	5.6
Other .....	79.8	2.3	0.8	3.3	28.4	11.8	0.8	16.9	7.1	10.0
Families:										
Low income .....	52.8	11.0	20.8	3.4	13.2	6.3	58.9	24.7	30.6	6.0
Other .....	92.3	7.8	5.1	3.3	21.1	10.9	62.6	10.5	13.6	6.2
<b>Totals:</b>										
Low income .....	46.0	7.4	13.8	3.7	13.9	6.7	35.9	32.6	25.8	5.6
Other .....	90.7	6.9	4.5	3.2	21.5	10.5	50.3	11.0	12.7	6.5

<sup>1</sup> Percentages added across do not equal 100 per cent due to the possibility of double counting, i.e. a person receiving income from two sources will be included in each group.

Name of respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

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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"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
SEG.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H.H.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Line number	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<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 .....	01	
2. MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES .....	02	
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 .....	03	
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 .....	04	
5. GROSS INCOME FROM ROOMERS AND BOARDERS .....	05	
6. INTEREST (on bonds or deposits), DIVIDENDS .....	06	
7. OTHER INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS* - net rents, interest from mortgage investment, income from estate or trust funds, etc. ....	07	
8. FAMILY AND YOUTH ALLOWANCES - Federal and Provincial (Quebec - Family and Schooling allowances). To be reported by the father or the guardian .....	08	
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 .....	09	
10. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS .....	10	
11. OTHER INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES - all other social assistance and allowance payments not reported already in Questions 8 to 10 .....	11	
12. RETIREMENT PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION AND ANNUITIES .....	12	
13. OTHER MONEY INCOME - income from abroad (show equivalent in Canadian dollars), alimony, non-refundable scholarships, etc. ....	13	
Specify: _____		
14. TOTAL INCOME - sum of entries in Questions 1 to 13 .....	14	

**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.	15	16			17		18	
		2.	19	20			21		22	
		3.	23	24			25		26	
16.	Partnerships	1.	27						28	
		2.	29		In the case of a partnership, report your share of net income only.				30	
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.										
31										
32										

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

Use reverse side for comments.



REMARKS:

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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 O) 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 CFI

Remarks Call back date

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

13. Persons who had income (Y)	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

01	02	03	04	05
06	07	08	09	10
11	12	13	14	15

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

5. Survey

1. Primary Sampling Unit	2. Segment Number	3. Household Number	4. Line Number	6. Reason for non-interview
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	

13. How many months has this person been looking for work?	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. In what class of worker did this person belong last week?	18. For whom did this person work last week?	19. How many hours did this person usually work for his present job?	20. Would this person prefer to work 35 hours or more?	21. Why does this person usually work less than 35 hours?	22. Why did this person work less than the usual number of hours last week?
0	W	W	0	1	Under 1	0	No	Household responsibilities	Illness
1	L	L	1	2	1-3	1	No	Age or Physical Disability	Bad weather
2	J	J	2	3	4-6	2	Yes	Other to school	Vacation
3	V	V	3	4	7-12	3	Yes	Other (Specify below)	Labour dispute
4	H	H	4	5	13-18	4			Last job during week
5	M	M	5	6	19 or more	5			Found job during week
6	S	S	6	7		6			Temporary layoff
7	R	R	7	8		7			Working Short-time
8	OTH	OTH	8	9		8			Other (Specify below)
9			9			9			

SPECIAL SURVEYS DIVISION DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

23. For whom did this person work?	24. INDUSTRY	25. OCCUPATION
name of firm, governmental agency or person	in what kind of business or industry did this person work?	What kind of work did this person do in this industry?
	WORKED FOR OTHERS	OWN BUSINESS, FARM OR PROFESSION
	Paid worker	With paid help
	Unpaid family worker	Without paid help
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

27. Make comments on all vague, difficult or unusual situations

ACTIVITY LAST MONTH	QUESTIONS ON WORK IN 1967	QUESTIONS ON LOOKING FOR WORK IN 1967	EDUCATION
26. What was this person doing last month?	28. Did this person do anything else last month?	29. In how many weeks did this person work during 1967?	30. How far did this person go in school?
W	W	0	No (Type C)
L	L	1	PUBLIC OR SEPARATE SCHOOL
J	J	2	Some
V	V	3	Finished
H	H	4	HIGHER SCHOOL OR COLLEGIATE
M	M	5	Some
S	S	6	Finished
R	R	7	COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY
OTH	OTH	8	Some
		9	Degree

1964-1967-10-20-66

1964-1967-10-20-66

1964-1967-10-20-66

FORM 2-64

1964-1967-10-20-66

30. In what country were you born?	31. In what year did you immigrate to Canada?
Canada (include New Foundland)	BEFORE 1946
Elsewhere than Canada	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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