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> DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS GMMERAL MANUFACTURES BRANCH OTTAWA - CANADA

CONSUMPTION OF LUXURY IN CANADA, 1932 and $1933^{\circ}$
The present report has been prepared in order to meet the demands which are continually being received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics concerning the consumption of luxuries in Canada. The term "luxury" is rather difficult of definition. To arrive at an all inclusive definition of the term is impossible. To begin with, the conception of luxury is continually undergoing change. Silk stockings, for example, which formerly were considered a luxury, are today considered a necessity even by girls who are getting the lowest wages possible. The same is true of many other articles of food, clothing and furniture which have now become necessities although formerly considered the height of luxury. The conception of luxuries also differ from place to place. Higher priced clothes, for example, which to an office employee in the city are a necessity become a luxury to a person similarly employed in a rural district. The sade is true also as regards many articles of food and furniture The difficulties involved, therefore, are numerous, both as regards the difficulties* of definition, as well as the incompleteness of the statistical data available. The statistics compiled at the Bureau do not permit of a detailed analysis into necessities and luxuries of such important items as clothing, furniture and food. For the purpose of this report it has, therefore; been decided to include all articles made in Canada which are actually above the line of necessities. According to this definition, objection may be raised to the inclusion of some of the items listed in the tables following To some people, for example, tobacco is a luxury, while others consider it a necessity. The same objection may also be made to some of the other products included in the list. The present statement should, therefore, not be considered as being absolutely complete or correct. It should be treated rather as an attempt to throw some light on the production and consumption in Canada of goods which are more or less in the nature of luxuries.

The commodities have been grouped under eight main headings, viz., foods, beverages, tobacco, clothing, personal utilities, house furnishings, vehicles and pleasure boats, and amusement and sporting goods. The value of production of these eight groups in 1933 amounted to $\$ 263,608,185$ or 12.6 per cent of the total value of production of the Canadian manufacturing industries. In 1932 the output of these eight groups was valued at $\$ 233,596,969$ or 13.4 per cent of the total. The beverage group showed the highest consumption in 1951, while in 1932 and 1933 the tobacco group came first. A summary of the groups is given in table 1 while details of the most important products comprised in each group are given in tables 2 and 3. IT SHOULD BE RLWEB BERED THAT THE PRODUCT ON FIGUEES HERE GIVEN ARF SELLTNG VALUES AT THE FACTORY ONLY. For this reason the tables following do not. show the amount spent on luxuries in Canada To obtain this information the retail prices would have to be taken. These, however, are not available. oi t deports and production The figures in the following tables are for the calendar vire.

## CONSUMPTION OF LUXURIES IN CANADA, 1932 and 1933.

Table 1. - Sumary Statistics by Groups, 1932 and 1933.
Table 2. - Detailed Statistics of the Nost Inportant Products Comprised in Each Group, 1932

Table 3. - Detailed Statistics of the Most Important Products Comprised in Each Group, 1933.

Table 1. - Sunmary Statistics of Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption of Articles Manufactured in Canada which are not usually considered as being in the nature of Absolute Necessities.


## 1933

| Foods | 57,459,661 | 4,132,089 | 2,317,353 | 59,274,397 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beverages | 55,670,630 | 13,626,422 | 9,488,039 | 59,809,013 |
| Tobacco | 70,919,914 | 430, 724 | 76,425 | 71,274,213 |
| Clothing | 21,202,973 | 1,069,489 | 1,250,709 | 21,021,753 |
| Personal utilitles | 11,374,866 | 2,662,357 | 31,307 | 14,005,916 |
| House furnishings | 6,010,192 | 849,467 | 5,372 | 6,854,287 |
| Vehicles and boats | 30,957,417 | 589,139 | 7,027,586 | 24,518,970 |
| Amuserent and sporting goods | 10,012,532 | 1,759,944 | 138,115 | 11,584,361 |
| TOTAL | 263,608,185 | 25,119,631 | 20,384,906 | 268,342,910 |

## CONSUEPITON OF LUXURTES IN CAIADA, 1932 and 1933.

Table $\mathrm{a}_{0}$.- Consumption of Articles Manufactured in Canada, not usually considered as being in the nature of Absolute

Necessities, 1932.

|  |  | Production | Imports | Exports | Apparent Consuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{3}{6}$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1. | FOOLS | 53,521,457 | 4,480,391 | 1,708,803 | 61,293,045 |
|  | Confectionery .............. | 33,176,287 | 790,319 | 235,130 | 33,731,476 |
|  | Candy, chocolate coated and other $\qquad$ ice crean $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,523,612 \\ 8,166,063 \end{array}$ | 626,022 | 175,599 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,974,035 \\ 8,166,063 \end{array}$ |
|  | Other, including chewing guan | $6,486,612$ | 164,297 | 59,531 | 6,591,378 |
| Fruit and Vegetable |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bauces, catsups and relishes | 2,949,296 | 267,154 | 1,202,863 | 2,013,582 |
|  | Tams, jellies and marmalades <br> Other $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,170,667 \\ & 2,632,464 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,018 \\ 3,017,734 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,640 \\ 264,165 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,229,045 \\ & 5,386,033 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Miscellaneous | 15,592,743 | 340,166 | - | 15,932,909 |
|  | Pies, cakes and pastry Meats, cooked ............ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,673,178 \\ 3,212,063 \end{array}$ | 340,166 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 10,673,178 \\ 3,212,063 \end{array}$ |
|  | Other ................... | 1,707,502 | 340,166 | - | 2,047,668 |
|  | BETMRAGES . ................ | 65,290,966 | 17,121,458 | 11,701,589 | 70,710,935 |
|  | Beer, ale, stout and porter .................... | 37,415,309 | 250,707 | $49,464$ | $37,616,552$ |
|  | Waters, aerated ......... Whiskies and other | 10,495,472 | 110,040 | $7,361$ | $10,598,151$ |
|  | potable spirits <br> wine, fermented | $\begin{array}{r} 13,233,932 \\ 4,146,253 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,515,754 \\ 1,244,957 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,642,239 \\ 2,525 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,107,447 \\ 5,383,685 \end{array}$ |
| 3. | TOBACCO | $\cdot 74,487,653$ | 582,868 | 79,204 | 74,99], 3 21 |
|  | Cigars | 5,976,484 | 40,062 | 408 | 6,016,138 |
|  | Cigarettes ............. | 36,073,614 | 60,242 | 879 | 36,132,977 |
|  | Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff .... | 32,437,555 | 482,564 | 77,917 | 32,842,202 |
| 4. | Closhing | 20,885,328 | 1,413,647 | 770,969 | 21,528,006 |
|  | Fur and fur goods ...... Hosiery silk | $\begin{aligned} & 10,663,947 \\ & 10,045,662 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,087 \\ & 21,106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39,255 \\ 731.714 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,693,779 \\ 9,335,054 \end{array}$ |
|  | hiscellaneous, including embroideries and laces, artificial flowers, | 10,045,662 | 21,100 | 7,714 | 9,635,054 |
|  | өte. .................. | 175,719 | 1,323,454 | - | 1,499,173 |

Table 2. - Consumption of Articles Nanufactured in Canada, not usually considered as being in the nature of Absolute Necessities, 1932. - (Concl. ${ }^{2}$.)

|  | Production | Imports | Exports | Apparent Concamption |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | § | \$ | \% |
| 5. PERSONAL UTILITIES | 12,111,238 | 3,674,633 | 26,707 | 15,735,254 |
| Jewelry and jewelry cases | 1,702,090 | 799,822 | 16,370 | 2,495,54? |
| Toilet preparations .... | 5,543,880 | 737,274 | 16,370 | 6,281,154 |
| Miscellaneous .......... | 4,865,368 | 2,137,537 | 10,337 | 6,992,568 |
| 6. HOUSE FURNISHINGS | 5,906,237 | 909,243 | - | 6,815,480 |
| Carpets, mats and rugs. Hollow-ware and flatware, silver and silver- | 1,884,051 | 320,134 | - | 2,204,185 |
| plated ................... | 1,278,105 | 431,829 | - | 1,709,934 |
| Lamps, table and floor, shades and stands ..... Miscellaneous $\qquad$ | 784,914 $1,959,167$ | 36,218 121,062 | - | 821,132 $2,080,229$ |
| 7. VEHICLES AND BOATS | 32,078,895 | 716,751 | 4,540,662 | 28,254,984 |
| Automobiles, passenger . Bicycles, women's and children's $\qquad$ | $31,713,291$ 25,850 | 671,959 | 4,511,559 | $27,873,691$ 25,850 |
| Boats, motor and sail, and canoes ............. | 339,754 | 44,792 | 29,103 | 355, 4 2 5 |
| 8. AMUSEMENT AND SPORTING GOODS | 14,315,095 | 2,569,657 | 302,592 | 16,582,100 |
| Musical instruments and accessories $\qquad$ | 10,554,568 | 407,032 | 73,093 | 10,888,507 |
| Sporting goods | 1,677,303 | 660,521 | 121,370 | 2,216,454 |
| Toys and dolls ......... | $745,989$ | $1,253,744$ | 108,129 | $1,891,604$ |
| Miscellaneous .......... | 1,337,235 | 248,360 | - | 1,585,595 |
| TOTAL . . . . . . . . . | 283,596,969 | $31,468,648$ | 19,130,526 | 295,935,091 |

Tatle 3. - Consumption uf irticles Manufacturod in Canada, not asually considered as being in the nature of Absolute

Necessities, 1933.



Table 3. - Consumption of Articles Manufactured in Canada, not usually considered as being in the nature of Absolute Necessities, 1933.-(Conclㄹ. ${ }^{\circ}$ )


