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FAMILY LIVING EYPRNDITTURES IN CANADA
CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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At the last session of Parliament, authorization was given for an investigation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of nutrition and family living expenditures in typical Canadian cities. In October and November surveys were accordingly made under the direction of Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in twelve cities reprosenting all the provinces of the Dominion. Summary results from these surveys are now available separately for each city, and will be supplemented by reports presenting a complete statement of findings. The present statement covers the city of Charlottetown, F.E.I., and other statements are also being released at this time for Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Reacris in Charlottetown were collected for the year ending September, 1938, from fancies of gratian origin, with both parents and from one to five children present in the home; in some cases one lodger also lived with the family. The earnings of families in the sample ranged from $\$ 450$ to $\$ 2,500$ per annum. Within these limits families were selected at random so as to present as nearly as possible an accurate picture of
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Records from these 54 typical wage-eamer families show that 59 per cent of total living expenditure was devoted to goods usually classed as necessities. Approxmately 25 per cent was apent on foods, 15 per cent upon shelter, 8 per cent for fuel and light, and 11 per cent upon clothing. Another 9 per cent was devoted to the maintenance of the home, and 6.5 per cent to health and personal care. Slightly less than 6 per cent spent on recreation was greater than the combined expenditures upon education, community welfare and gifts outside of the family circle. Only 17 of the families owned motor cars, and the average amount spent per family on current operating costs and the purchase of sars was just 4.5 per gent of total family expenditure, while less than one per cent was taken by other forms of transportation. Average family savings (including life insurance premiums, and repayment of obligations incurred in years preceding) amounted to $\$ 157$, or slightly more than 10 per cent of the expenditure total. Balanced against this amount was an average of $\$ 104$ per family ow its an accounts ontrachot during the survey yow

Arrancement of records accoraine to progressive income per person eroups reVealed some noteworthy differences in the composition of families and their economic infoumstances. The average age of the father was close to 38 years in all income groups but the number of children per family dropped steadily from 3.3 in the group with income of from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$ per person to 1.5 children for familles with income fram $\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$ per person. The corresponding averages of annual income per family increased from $\$ 815$ to ${ }_{n} 1,880$ in these respective groups, and the number of rooms per person mounted from .9 to 2.9. There was a sharp drop in the percentage of expenditure upon foods from 36 to 17 corresponding with the rise in income per person from $\$ 100-199$ to $\$ 500-599$. Clothing percentages showed a more moderate decrease, but the expenditure pattern for other hucpet groups at successive income per person levels did not appear so closely raibted to the amount of income.

Distribution of Annual Living Expenditures for 54 Charlottetown Wage-Farner Families (Year endine September 30,1938 )


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[^0]:    * Includes life insurance premiums and re-payment of obligations incurred prior to the survey year; amounts still owing on current accounts averaged $\$ 104$ per family, and a small portion of expenditures was also financed by reducing bank balances and the sale of property.

