## SECTION III.-FAMILY CONDITIONS.

1. General.-In order to permit of any adequate analysis or criticism of the figures relating to income and expenditure presented in this report, it appears desirable that the returns as to family conditions should be first investigated. It is proposed to deal first with these matters from the following standpoints, viz.:-(a) Geographical distribution of families; (b) Structure and size of families; and (c) Occupations of heads of families.
2. Geographical Distribution.- The classification of income and expenditure, according to families living in the metropolitan towns and in other parts of the several States, is given in Section VI., and the urban and rural distribution of the families to which the returns refer is therefore a matter of importance in this connection.

For the purpose of classification in the following table, the suburbs have been included with the metropolitan towns, and in Western Australia, Fremantle has also been included with Perth. The families in each State are classified according to income and size of family, and corresponding figures for all families are given for the 1910 -11 inquiry.

Expenditure on Living, November, 1813.-Classitication of Families Residing in Metropolitan Towns and in other parts of each State.

| Fanilies having Hreekiy lucomes of- | Number of Members. | Number of Eammates Resmbion in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 'lotal |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | W.A. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 它 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 13 | over 4 . | 5 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | ] | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 18 | $\underline{9}$ | 45 |
|  | 4 and under | 8 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 1 | , 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 33 |  |  |
| £3 \& under 53108 | over 4 . |  | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 2 | , | 2 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 31 | 44 |
|  | 4 and under | 6 | 4 | 9 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 6 | 5 | 4 | $\frac{2}{2}$ | $\underline{\square}$ | 4 | 3 | 2 | 50 | 19 | 49 |
| ¢3 10s. \& under £4 | over 4 . | 2 | 3 | 3 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 6 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 |  | 1 | 16 | 17 | 33 |
|  | 4 and under | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 6 |  | - | 11 | 13 | 34 |
| £4 and over .. | over 4 and | 8 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 7 | 9 | 6 7 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 48 | 58 | 94 |
|  | 4 and under | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |  | 7 |  | 2 | 7 | 9 |  | 2 | 10 | 25 | 4. |
| All Families | * | 33 | 40 | 41 | 27 | 39 | 70 | 21 | 12 | 29 | 37 | 15 | 28 | 178 | 214 | 392 |
| All Frmilies, 1910 | 11 Inquiry | 41 | 23 | 57 | ®4 | 18 | © | 10 | 8 | 1] | 7 | 6 | 6 | 138 | 74 | 212 |

From the above table it may be seen that in the inquiry of November, 1913, the returns from families residing outside the metropolitan radius (214, or 54.6 per cent.), were slightly greater in number than those from metropolitan towns ( 178 , or 45.4 per cent.), whereas in the earlier inquiry the number of metropolitan returns was nearly double the number of country returns.
3. Structure of Families.-The following tables have been compiled in order to bring together the more important facts obtained as to membership of families, classified according to income and size of family.
(i.) General Membershap.-The total number of the members of families for which returns were received was 2032 , including all persons who participated in the family expenditure for 'any considerable part of the four weeks under review. The persons grouped under the heading of dependants include boarders, servants, resident visitors, etc. The following table shews the component members of the families classified according to income and size of family. Corresponding figures for all families are given in regard to the 1910-11 inquiry:-

Expenditure on Living, November, 1913.-Membership of Families comprised in Returns.

| Fambles having Weekty Incomes of- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Members. } \end{gathered}$ | 'Total] Fimilies. | Hug' bandis. | Wives. | Chidren. | Depertitants. | Total Persuns | Ave'ge pers'ns per tamily |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under $£$ | over 4 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 176 | 15 | 280 | 0.16 |
| Under $2 \rightarrow$ | 4 and under | 59 | 58 | 尔 | 73 | 9 | 198 | 3.16 |
| £3 and wnter $£ 3$ los. | over 4 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 180 | 12 | 280 | 6.34 |
|  | 4 and under | 45) | 48 | 48 | 60 | 7 | 10.3 | 3.84 |
| LS 109. and under $£ 4$ | over 4 | 39 | ${ }^{+38}$ | 33 | 188 | 21 | 225 | 6.72 |
| ¢ | 4 and under | 9.4 | 23 | 24 | $\underline{9}$ | 3 | 74 | 3.08 |
| £4 and over . | over 4 4 | 54 | 42 | 93 43 | 413 | 64 15 | 062 | 6.86 |
|  | 4 and under | 24 | 43 | 43 | 49 | 15 | 150 | 3.30 |
| All Families .. | .. | 392 | 386 | 387 | 1.113 | 146 | 2,082 | 5.10 |
| All Easmiles, 1910-11 Inquity |  | 214 | 202 | $\underline{05}$ | 522 | 70 | 990 | 4.68 |

[^0]It may be seen that in the inquiry of November, 1913, only six of the families ( 1.5 per cent.) were without a husband, and five ( 1.3 per cent.) without a wife.
(ii.) Conditions as to Children.-Of the 392 families covered by the investigation, 351 included children. The subjoined table shews the average number of children in each group, together with the number of children earning wages, and those not earning wages (i.e., either at home, at school, or at college) classified in age groups. Corresponding results for all families together included in the inquiry of 1910-11 are also given for comparative purposes.

Expenditure on Living, November, 1913.-Conditions of Families as to Children.

| Families liaving Weekly Incomes of- | Number of Members. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average Children } \\ & \text { per Family. } \end{aligned}$ | Children at Work. |  |  | Chaldren at <br> Jome or at scloot. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | a |
| Virler 53 | over 4 . | 45 | 176 | 3.01 | 2 | 3 |  | 5 | 2 | 31 | 52 | 53 | 28 |
|  | 4 and under | 49 | 78 | 1.49 | 1 | 1 |  | + | 4 | 5 | 11 | 25 | 20 |
| £3 and under $£ 310 \mathrm{~s}$. | - iver 4 . | 44 | 180 | 4.0n | 7 | 6 | 1- | - 6 | .9 | 29. | 43 | 58. | 26 |
| 23 and witer | 4 and under | 30 | 60. | 1.54 | 5 | 1 |  | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 27 | 8 |
| E\% 10s. and maler Et | over $4 \ldots$ | 32 | 188 | 4.81 | 11 | 9 |  | 3 | 14 | 24 | 30 | 35 | 12 |
|  | 4 and uater | 15 | ${ }^{2} 4$. | 1.00 | -3 | 2 |  |  |  | 3 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 8 | 5 |
| ¢4 and over | over 4 .. | 13 | 413 | 4.54 | 74 | 24 |  | 17 | 53 | 0 | 80 | ${ }^{0} 18$ | 41 |
|  | 4 and staler | 30 | 49 | 1.36 | , | 1 |  | , | . | 5 | 9 | 18 | 8 |
| All Families |  | 351 | 1113 | 3.17 | 165 | 47 | 1 | 37 | 86 | 162 | 240 | 281 | 154 |
| ALL FAMILISS, 191 | 11 InquiRy | 180 | 522 | 2.00 | 77 | 11 |  | 38 | 52 | 65 | 77 | 128 | 79 |

The above figures shew that a considerable number of the children included was in the lower age groups, those under six years of age numbering 435, or 39 per cent., of the total number of children. This result is nearly identical with that obtained in the 1910 -11 inquiry, when 207, or nearly 40 per cent. of the children, were found to be under six years of age.

The total number of children at work was 153 , or 13.7 per cent, while the number of those at home or at school was 960 , or 86.3 per cent., on the total number of children. As might be expected, the majority of children in the higher age-groups who were not wageearners is confined to the higher income groups.

It is of importance to observe that taking the larger and the smaller family groups separately, with the exception of the smaller family group in the highest income class, the average number of children per family increases as the income increases.

This aspect of the matter is more clearly shewn by the figures in the subjoined taple, which shews, in family and income groups, the total number and the average number per family of all children, of children at work and of children at home or at school. As already pointed out, in each family group the average number of all children increases as the income increases, except in the case of families of four members and under having income of $£ 4$ and over. The average number of children at work also increases, whije the average number at home or at school decreases as the income increases, in each case with the same exception as before.

It appears, therefore, that since the average number of children increases, and the average number at home or at school decreases, as the income increases, any conclusions which might be drawn from the mere fact that the average number of all children increases with wne income, must be subject to qualifications, since it may well be that the fact that the average number of children at work is greater in the higher income group is itself the cause of the higher income. It will be seen that, compared with the 1910-11 inquiry, the average number of children in the larger family group is considerably higher in the November, 1913, inquiry, while there is but little difference in the corresponding figures for the smaller family group.

## Expenditure on Living, November, 1013.-Relation between Income and Number of Children.

| Weekly Income Group. | Number of Fimilies having Children | Fadilies of Oyer 4 members having- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Children. |  | Cindren at Work. |  | Chilaren at Home or at Sthool. |  |
|  |  | Total | Average per Ramily. | Total No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Famly. } \end{gathered}$ | Tot:al No. | Average per Fimuly. |
| Under £3 . . . . | 45 | 176 | 3.91 | 5 | 0.11 | 171 | 3.80 |
| ¢3 and under £3 10s. | 44 | 180 | 4.09 | 14 | 0.32 | 168 | 3.77 |
| £3 10s. and under £4 | 32 | 138 | 4.31 | 20 | 0.63 | 118 | 3.68 |
| f4 and over | 01 | 419 | 4.54 | 08 | 1.08 | 315 | 3.46 |
| All Families | 212 | 807 | 4.28 | 137 | 0.65 | 770 | 3.83 |
| Ale Famjlies, 1910-11 1nquiry | 105 | 410 | 8.90 | 77 | 0.73 | 385 | 8.17 |

Expenditure on Living，November，1913．－Relation between Income and Number of Children－continued．

| Weekly Income Group． |
| :--- |

4．Occupations of Heads of Families．－In order to give a general idea of the class of persons included in the returns，the following table shewing the occupations of the heads of families has－beer compiled－
（a）Unskilled labour incIudés such persons as general labourers，rail－ way gangers，etc．
（b）Skilled labourers，artisans and tradesmen，such as fitters，car－ penters，electrical workers，etc．
（c）Agricultural includes farmers，dairymen，gardeners，and or－ chardists．
（d）Commercial，those engaged in trade，such as chemists，tobacco－ nists，storekeepers，etc．
（e）Clerical，bookkeepers andiclerks．
（f）Professional，clergymen，doctors，school teachers，etc．
（g）No occupation comprises persons retired from business，families with no husband，and heads of families who failed to state their occupations．
Expenditure on Living，November，1913．－Occupations of Heads of Families．

| Families having Weekty Incomes of－ | Number of Members． | Oocupation of head of pashly． |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 袌 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 哥 } \\ & \text { 包 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & E_{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 晰 |  |
| Under $\mathrm{E}_{3}$ <br>  <br> £3 109．\＆under $\mathrm{f4}$ | over 4 ．． | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 and under．．． | 24 | 23 | 1 | 5 | 4 | $\because$ | 2 | 59 |
|  | over 4 － | 9 | 23 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 44 |
|  | 4 and under ．． | 7 | $\stackrel{29}{ }$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 7 | 2 | ＋＊ | 49 |
|  | over 4 and tinder ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9 3 | 19 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | ． 1 | ＊ | 33 |
| £4 and over |  | 13 | 15 4 | 1 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 12 | 13 | 5 | 94 |
|  | 4 and under | 1 | 14 |  |  | 11 | 13 | 1 | 44 |
| All Pamilies＇ |  | 84 | 183 | 2 | 35 | 43 | 34 | 11 | 392 |
| all Famlies，1910－11 inguiry |  | 21 | 52 | 11 | 21 | 40 | 42 | 25 | 212 |

From the above table it may be seen that the wage－earning class （skilled and unskilled labour）comprises 267 families，or 68.1 per cent．， commercial and clerical together include 78 families，or nearly 20 per cent．；and professional 34 ，or 8.7 per cent．The largest income group
( $£ 4$ and over) includes a greater number of the clerical and professional class than any other group. The difference between the relative numbers in the different oocupational groups is noticeable and important in regard to any comparisons which are drawn between the results of the two inquiries. It has already been stated that in the present inquiry the skilled and unskilled labour class together comprise 267 heads of families, that is about 68 per cent. of the total number included, but in the $1910-11$ inquiry these two classes included only 73 , or about 34 per cent. of the total number of heads of families. Moreover, in the present inquiry the commercial, clerical and professional classes together covered about 29 per cent. of the budgets, while in the previous inquiry they comprised nearly 49 per cent.

SECTION IV.-INCOMES.

1. Sources of Income.-The sources of the family incomes are shewn in the subjoined table, classified according to amount of income and size of family. The third column shews the number of families having incomes from the husband:only. The fourth; fifth, sixth, and seventh columns comprise families having incomes from more than one source. " Miscellaneous" comprises incomes from boarders, investments, etc. The figures given in these columns are not mutually exclusive, that is to say, that, for example; a ffamily having an income from both husband and wife is included in both the fourth and fifth columns, while a family having an income from wife, children and boarders is included in each of the fifth, sixth, and seventh columns. 'It may be seen that, except in the highest income class, a larger number of the small families than the large families derive their income from the husband only. Comparative figures for 1910-11 for all families together are also given in the table.

Expenditure on Living, November, 1913.-Sources of Incomes.




[^0]:    - In computing this average, temporary nbsence from buane and temporary presence of visitors, etc., have beetl taken into account.

