(for example, 7 for a family of four) for each family size by the number of family units of that size. Table A 5 shows this calculation for 1969.

## TABLE A 4

Approximate personal income by family unit size, 1969

Family unit size	Average income	Number of units	Total
sicijilora alnoani al	\$	(thousands)	(\$ thousands)
1	4,003	1,625	6,504,875
2	7,201	1,436	10,340,636
3	8,906	961	8,558,666
4	9,546	1,008	9,622,368
5	10,041	91,461	14,669,901
			Total: 49,696,446

SOURCE: Staff Study; D.B.S., Income Distribution by Size in Canada, 1969 (Cat. No. 13-542), Tables 2 and 8.

## TABLE A 5

Calculation of total number of F.S.E.P.s by family unit size in personal income survey, 1969

Family unit size	Number of F.S.E.P.s	Number of family units	Total number of F.S.E.P.s	
alt ad Latenbu Lat	baats gaivil an	(thousands)	(thousands)	
1	3	1.625	4,875	
2	5	1,426	7,180	
3	6	961	5,766	
4	7	1,008	7,056	
6.2*	9.2	1,461	13,441	
Total			38,318	

\*6.2 is the average size of families containing five or more persons, according to Statistics Canada officials. SOURCE: Staff Study.

The total number of Family Size Equalizer Points represented by the population was 38,318,000.

The total F.S.E.P.s is a more refined per-capita measure than the total number of individuals covered by the surveys. First, the method includes an implicit weighting of family sizes which is lost if only the total number of individuals is used. Second, the points method automatically takes into account demographic shifts such as the trend away from larger families and the greater number of unattached old people living on their own.