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Spending Patterns in Canada

2002



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Spending Patterns in Canada

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- ^P preliminary
- ^r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

Note

Due to reliability concerns, the average expenditure and percentage not reporting zero have been replaced by “F” in the tables for items reported by fewer than 30 households. This suppression criterion should not restrict valid use of the data since these items would normally have coefficients of variation of 30% or more. This symbol should not be interpreted as zero. The expenditure items are components of more reliable higher aggregates.

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Highlights

Highlights of household spending, dwelling characteristics and household equipment in 2002

According to estimates from the 2002 Survey of Household Spending, households in Canada's 10 provinces spent an average of \$60,100 for all purchases combined, from food, shelter and clothing to recreation and travel. This is a 4.5% increase over the 2001 average of \$57,500 and well above the 2002 inflation rate, which was 2.2% according to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). All expenditure figures in this publication are in current dollars.

Shelter, food and clothing accounted for exactly the same share of the household budget as in 2001: 19%, 11% and 4.1% respectively. Personal taxes made up an estimated 20% of the average household budget, down slightly from 2001 (21%). Transportation consumed 14% of the budget, up from 13% in 2001.

Spending on transportation increased in 2002

Households spent an average of \$8,400 on transportation in 2002, up 11% from 2001. This was largely due to a 14% increase in spending to purchase cars and trucks, particularly minivans and sports utility vehicles.

In addition, spending on gas and other fuels for vehicles rose 11% to an average of \$2,000 for households reporting such purchases in 2002. According to the CPI, the price of gasoline remained steady in 2002.

Higher transportation spending was also attributable to increases in spending on public and private auto insurance premiums, which was up 16% in 2002 compared with the previous year. Average household spending on this item was \$1,100.

Average spending on public transportation, including air fares and urban and intercity transit, climbed 7.5% to \$700 in 2002.

Spending on shelter was up slightly in 2002

Households spent an average of \$11,200 on shelter in 2002, up 4.3% from the 2001 average of \$10,700. The increase was largely due to higher spending on owned living quarters, especially regular mortgage payments, utilities and property taxes. For the three main utilities – water, fuel and electricity – reporting households spent an average of \$2,100 in 2002, up 4.5% from 2001.

Spending on maintenance, repairs and replacements was reported by 38% of owner households in 2002. Reporting households spent an average of \$1,400 in 2002, down from \$1,500 the previous year. The property tax payments of households that reported such expenditures rose 3.4% to \$2,000 in 2002.

Average spending on fuel, such as oil and natural gas, for households that reported such expenses, was \$1,100, up 4.9%. Spending on electricity was \$1,200, up 3.1% from the previous year. According to the CPI, electricity prices were 7.7% higher in 2002 than in 2001.

Half of Canadian households heated their homes with natural gas¹

According to 2002 data, about 50% of Canadian households used natural gas as their principal energy source for heating, compared with 32% for electricity and 13% for oil. Provincial figures varied with the availability of the different fuels.

The survey results also indicate that the principal source of energy used for heating varies with tenure. Renters were twice as likely as owners to use electricity as their main source of energy for heating. About 46% of the estimated 4.1 million renter households heated with electricity, compared with only 24% of owners. Conversely, some 55% of the 7.6 million owner households reported using natural gas as their primary energy source for heating, compared with 41% of renters.

Spending on high tech continued to climb

The proportion of households that have a cell phone rose from 48% in 2001 to over half in 2002 (52%). Households spent an average of \$300 on cell phone services in 2002, 25% more than in 2001.

According to the 2002 Survey of Household Spending, more than half of the households (54%) reported using the Internet at home, up from 50% in 2001 and 42% in 2000. More than half of the households with Internet access reported having a high-speed connection (cable or high-speed telephone connection) in 2002, up from 41% the previous year.

In 2002, 64% of households reported owning a computer, compared with 60% in 2001 and 55% in 2000.

DVD players and CD burners continue to gain in popularity. About 36% of households reported having a DVD player, and 28% a CD burner, up from about 20% for each one in 2001.

The use of cable TV remained steady at 67% of households. However, 21% of households reported having a satellite TV dish, up from 18% the previous year.

Households that reported expenditures on Internet services spent an average of \$400 in 2002, up from \$300 in 2001.

However, the downward trend in household spending on computer equipment that began in 1996 continued in 2002. The average expenditure of reporting households was \$1,200 in 2002, 7.2% less than in 2001. Prices for computer equipment and supplies dropped 18% in 2002 compared with 2001, according to the Consumer Price Index.

Spending on food was higher than in 2001

Households spent an average of \$6,700 on food in 2002, up 3.9% from 2001. The household spent on average \$5,200 on food purchased from stores, 4.2% more than the previous year.

1. Also includes households that use bottled gas as their main heating fuel. However, such households make up a negligible percentage of the total.

The increase in food expenditure was also partly attributable to higher spending on restaurant meals, which rose 2.7% to \$1,500 in 2002. Spending in restaurants made up 22% of total food expenditure.

Household spending on health care and pension plans increased in 2002

Average spending on health care by Canadian households rose 12% to \$1,600 in 2002. The increase is partly due to higher spending on health insurance premiums, which increased by 13% between 2001 and 2002. The average premiums paid by households reporting such expenses (55%) in 2002 were estimated at \$1,000. Health insurance premiums include payments for public hospital, medical and drug plans, where they exist, and payments for private health insurance plans, including dental care coverage and accident and disability insurance.

Household spending on personal insurance and pension contributions, excluding registered retirement savings plans, increased 9.3% to \$3,400 in 2002, chiefly because of higher Canada and Quebec Pension Plan contributions. Average Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) contributions fell 4.2% to \$1,600 in 2002.

Little change in household spending on personal taxes

The average household spending on personal taxes showed no significant change, decreasing only slightly to \$12,000 in 2002, compared to \$12,200 the previous year. The proportion of the average household budget represented by personal taxes in 2002 was 20%, the corresponding figure for 2001 being 21%.

Higher spending on games of chance and tobacco products

Net spending on games of chance averaged \$300 per household, up nearly 18% from 2001.

Average spending on tobacco products jumped 19% to \$700 in 2002. However, most of the increase stems from a 32% rise in the price of tobacco products according to the Consumer Price Index. The proportion of households reporting spending on tobacco products declined over the last 10 years, from 47% in 1992 to 39% in 2002.

Alberta households were Canada's biggest spenders

In 2002, households in Alberta reported higher spending than households in any other province, averaging \$67,700, while households in Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest average spending, at \$48,000. Household spending was also above the national average in Ontario and British Columbia.

Focus on the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver metropolitan areas showed that Toronto households spent more on shelter

Toronto households spent an average of \$15,400 on shelter in 2002, compared with \$13,700 for Vancouver households and \$10,200 for Montréal households. It is important to note that although half of Montréal's households were owners in 2002, while 61% of Toronto and Vancouver households owned their residences, the rankings of the three cities remained the same whether shelter costs for either owners or renters were compared. The situation was somewhat different for property taxes. Toronto households spent the highest amount, \$1,900, on property taxes, while Montréalers spent \$1,400 and Vancouver households averaged \$1,300.

Food, shelter and clothing accounted for over half of the expenses of lowest-income households

In 2002, households in the lowest income quintile spent an average of \$20,200, while households in the top quintile spent \$120,200.

The 20% of Canadian households with the lowest income spent 52% of their budgets on food, shelter and clothing in 2002, compared with just 3.8% on personal income taxes. In contrast, the 20% of households with the highest income spent 28% of their budgets on food, shelter and clothing and the same percentage on personal income taxes.

While there was a substantial difference in transportation expenditures between the lowest and highest quintiles (\$2,400 for the former and \$16,000 for the latter), the budget share allocated to transportation was similar for all income levels.

Couple households with children were more likely to have Internet access at home than lone-parent households

In 2002, 77% of couple households with children had Internet access from home, compared with only 52% of lone-parent households. However, the rate of Internet access from home is growing more rapidly for lone-parent households. Between 2001 and 2002, Internet access from home increased 9.2% for lone-parent households, compared with 7.5% for couples with children.

Lone-parent households headed by women were more likely than lone-parent households headed by men to have Internet access. Specifically, 53% of female lone-parent households used the Internet directly from home, compared with 48% of male lone-parent households.

Seniors spend less on recreation

In 2002, senior husband-wife households spent \$2,400 on all recreation items combined, from the use of recreation facilities to the purchase of recreation vehicles, home entertainment equipment, various types of entertainment, and package travel tours. This was well below the national average of \$3,500. However, 98% of senior husband-wife households reported such expenditures, the same proportion as the average for all Canadian households.



Introduction

This report presents the results of the 2002 Survey of Household Spending,¹ conducted January through March 2003. Information about the spending habits, dwelling characteristics and household equipment of Canadian households was obtained by asking people across Canada to recall their expenditures for the previous calendar year and their dwelling characteristics and household equipment at the end of 2002.

Beginning in 1999, the survey was conducted in the northern territories in alternating years. Therefore, for the 2000 and 2002 editions of this publication, Canada-level totals include the 10 provinces only. In the 1998, 1999 and 2001 editions of this publication, totals for Canada include the territories. The 2003 survey will include the northern territories.

All expenditure values quoted in this release are in current dollars.

This report is organized into the following sections:

- Five analytical articles covering recent trends; the effect of income on spending patterns; regional variations (with a focus on Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver metropolitan areas); spending patterns, dwelling characteristics and household equipment for different types of households; and a new article about trends in principal energy sources for household heating.
- Graphs for each summary level expenditure category by province and metropolitan area.
- Data tables presenting information for provinces, metropolitan areas, income quintiles, housing tenure and various types of households. These tables present information at the summary level, but are also available on a cost recovery basis at the detailed level (see Table 8) upon request.
- Survey notes and definitions. A more detailed User Guide (Catalogue No. 62F0026MIE) is available free of charge by visiting the Statistics Canada web site (www.statcan.ca). See Related Products and Services for information about obtaining this guide.

We welcome your comments, questions, and suggestions for future articles. Please contact Client Services at: income@statcan.ca or 1-888-297-7355.

1. Starting with the 1997 reference year, the Survey of Household Spending replaced the Family Expenditure Survey and the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. See Note to former users of data from the Family Expenditure Survey and Note to former users of data from the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey (Catalogue No. 62F0026MIE) for more information.



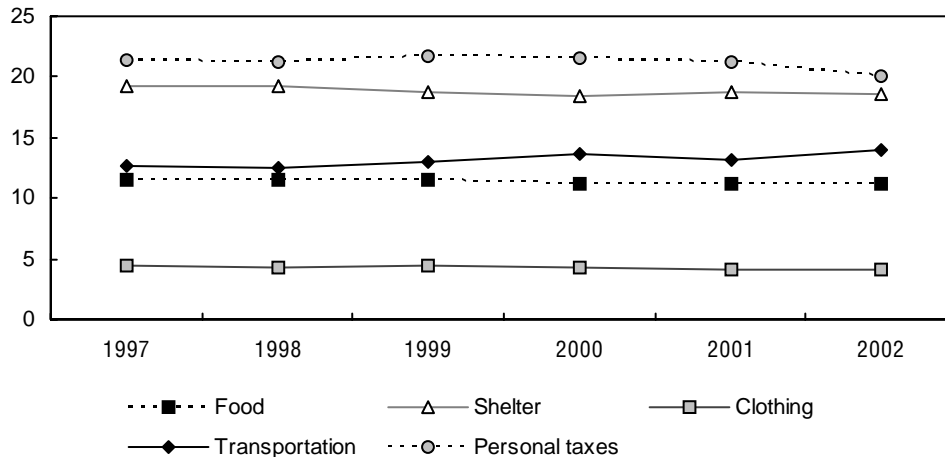
Recent Trends¹

Between 2001 and 2002, average household spending in Canada rose by 4.5 %, from \$57,500 to \$60,100. This increase was higher than the rate of inflation recorded for 2002 (2.2%) as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). It was also higher than the increase in average household income (2.2%).

The proportion of the household budget allocated to the largest spending categories remained largely unchanged. On average, personal taxes claimed 20% of the household budget, a slight decrease from 2001. Remaining stable in comparison with the previous year, shelter accounted for 19% of the household budget, clothing 4.1% and food 11%. In contrast, the portion of the budget that went to transportation increased slightly to 14%.

Graph 1.1
Budget share on major spending categories, Canada, 1997-2002

% of budget



Note: Statistics include the ten provinces only.

Spending on transportation increased in 2002

Households spent an average of \$8,400 on transportation in 2002, up 11% from 2001. This rise can be attributed primarily to the 14% increase in spending on cars and trucks, notably sport-utility vehicles and vans.

1. All expenditures referred to in this chapter are in current dollars. Moreover, all comparisons between 2001 and 2002 are based on averages for the 10 provinces only (excluding the territories). As a result, the 2001 data presented in this chapter will differ from the totals found in the main tables of the 2001 publication.

Table 1.1
Budget share by summary-level spending category, Canada, 1997-2002

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	%					
Personal taxes	21.4	21.2	21.7	21.6	21.3	20.0
Shelter	19.3	19.3	18.8	18.5	18.7	18.6
Transportation	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.6	13.2	14.0
Food	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.2	11.1
Recreation	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.9
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.7
Household operation	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Clothing	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1
Household furnishings and equipment	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Health care	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5
Gifts of money and contributions	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4
Education	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous expenditures	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Personal care	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4 ¹
Games of chance (net)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Reading materials and other printed matter	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Note: Statistics include the ten provinces only.

1. For 2001 only, extra questions were included in the survey so that data from the SHS could be used in the weighting of the Consumer Price Index. This change may affect historical comparisons for a few variables. For example, additional questions were added under "Personal care". As a result, respondents may have given more precise information and the increase in the estimate for "Personal care" may have been at least partly caused by an improvement in respondent recall. See "User Guide" (section: Comparability over time) for additional information.

Moreover, spending on gasoline and other vehicle fuels rose 11% in 2002, to an average of \$2,000 for households that reported such purchases. It should be noted that, according to the CPI, average gasoline prices decreased slightly in 2002.

Average spending on public transportation, which includes airfare as well as local and intercity transport, rose by 7.5% in 2002 to \$700.

The increase in spending on transportation can also be attributed to increased spending on public and private insurance premiums for motor vehicles, which jumped by 16% in 2002 compared with the previous year. Average household spending in this area totalled \$1,100.

Spending on shelter increased in 2002

In 2002, households spent an average of \$11,200 for shelter during the year, representing a 4.3% rise compared with the \$10,700 spent the previous year. This increase can be attributed largely to higher costs for owner-occupied dwellings, particularly for regular mortgage payments, utilities and property taxes.

In 2002, average spending on the three major utilities (water, fuel and electricity) by households that reported such expenditures was up 4.5%, from an estimated \$2,000 in 2001 to \$2,100 in 2002.

Among homeowners, 38% reported expenditures for maintenance, repairs and equipment replacement in 2002. The reporting households spent an average of \$1,400 in 2002, compared with \$1,500 the previous year. Payments on property taxes for households reporting them rose by 3.4% in 2002 to \$2,000.

Average spending on fuel, such as oil and natural gas, was up 4.9% to \$1,100 in households reporting such spending. Expenditure reported for electricity was \$1,200, a 3.1% increase since the previous year. As measured by the CPI, the price of electricity climbed 7.7% in 2002 compared with 2001.

The 2002 data reveal that approximately 50% of Canadian households used natural gas² as their principal heating fuel, while 32% used electricity and 13% used oil. These figures vary from one province to the next depending on the availability of the various types of fuel.

Spending on food also up

Households spent an average of \$6,700 on food in 2002, a 3.9% increase from the previous year. On average, each household spent approximately \$5,200 on food purchased from stores, representing a 4.2% increase since 2001.

The increase in spending on food can also be attributed in part to higher costs for restaurant meals, which rose 2.7% to \$1,500. Expenditures related to food services³ accounted for 22% of all spending on food.

Household spending on health care and for pension plans was higher

In 2002, average household spending on health care in Canada climbed by 12% to \$1,600. This increase can be explained partly by higher spending on health insurance premiums, which rose by 13% between 2001 and 2002. The average premium for households reporting such expenditures (55%) in 2002 was estimated at \$1,000. Health insurance premiums include payments for public health insurance or drug insurance plans where applicable, as well as payments for private health insurance plans, including coverage for dental care and accident or disability insurance.

Household spending on personal insurance and pension plan contributions, with the exception of registered retirement savings plans, climbed by 9.3% to \$3,400 in 2002, notably because of higher premiums for the Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Pension Plan. Average contributions to an RRSP fell by 4.2%, to \$1,600 in 2002 compared with 2001.

Increase in spending on games of chance and tobacco products

At the national level, net expenditures on games of chance rose by close to 18% from 2001 to an average of \$300 per household.

Spending on tobacco products shot up 19% to reach an average of \$700 in 2002. However, this total largely reflects a 32% increase in the price of tobacco products as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Over the past 10 years, the percentage of households that reported expenditures on tobacco products has dropped, from 47% in 1992 to 39% in 2002.

Little change in household spending on personal taxes

The average household spending on personal taxes showed no significant change, decreasing only slightly to \$12,000 in 2002, compared to \$12,200 the previous year. The proportion of the average household budget represented by personal taxes in 2002 was 20%, the corresponding figure for 2001 being 21%.

2. Also includes households that use bottled gas as their main heating fuel. However, such households make up a negligible percentage of the total.

3. Includes meals purchased at restaurants, drive-throughs, cafeterias, establishments that sell take-out food, mobile canteens, catering services and hotels.

Table 1.2
Average expenditure per household by summary-level spending category, Canada, 2001-2002

	2001 \$ current	2002 \$ current	Percent Difference
Games of chance (net)	266	313	17.7
Gifts of money and contributions	1,259	1,444	14.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,310	1,478	12.8
Health care	1,421	1,590	11.9
Transportation	7,596	8,431	11.0
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,124	3,415	9.3
Household furnishings and equipment	1,655	1,793	8.3
Household operation	2,618	2,783	6.3
Shelter	10,737	11,204	4.3
Miscellaneous expenditures	865	901	4.2
Food	6,432	6,684	3.9
Reading materials and other printed matter	275	285	3.6
Education	899	926	3.0
Recreation	3,450	3,537	2.5
Clothing	2,398	2,450	2.2
Personal taxes	12,217	12,025	-1.6
Personal care	960	829	-13.6 ¹
Total expenditure	57,482	60,090	4.5

Note: Statistics include the ten provinces only.

1. For 2001 only, extra questions were included in the survey so that data from the SHS could be used in the weighting of the Consumer Price Index. This change may affect historical comparisons for a few variables. For example, additional questions were added under "Personal care". As a result, respondents may have given more precise information and the increase in the estimate for "Personal care" may have been at least partly caused by an improvement in respondent recall. See "User Guide" (section: Comparability over time) for additional information.

Computers and the Internet becoming more popular with Canadians

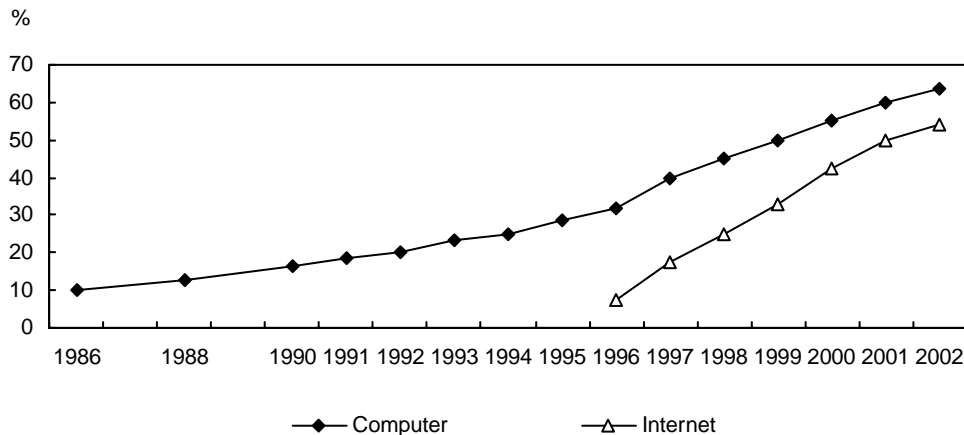
The use of home computers has skyrocketed in recent years. At the end of 2002, 64% of Canadian households reported that they had a home computer, compared with 60% in 2001, 55% in 2000 and only 10% in 1986, the first year in which such data were compiled.

Internet access at home has grown even more quickly. In 2002, more than half of all households indicated that they used the Internet at home (54%), as contrasted with 50% in 2001, 42% in 2000 and only 7.4% in 1996, the first year when data were compiled on this subject. Households that reported expenditures on Internet services spent an average of \$400 in 2002, up from \$300 in 2001.

In addition, more than half of the households with Internet access reported using a high-speed connection (high-speed cable or telephone) in 2002, up from 41% compared with 2001.

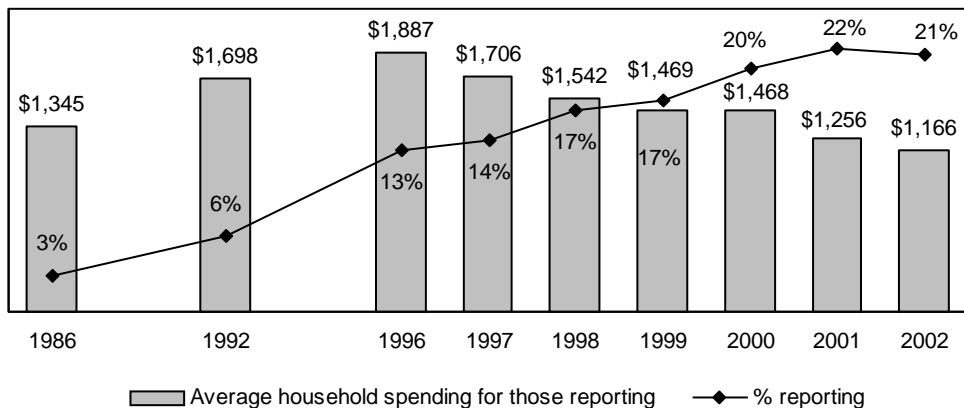
The downward trend observed since 1996 with respect to the amount spent by households on computer equipment continued in 2002. In 2002, average spending by reporting households decreased to \$1,200, or 7.2% less than in 2001. Prices for computer equipment and supplies in 2002, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, plunged by 18% from 2001. For 2002, 21% of households reported expenditures for computer equipment, a percentage similar to those reported for 2000 (20%) and 2001 (22%). In comparison, 13% of households had reported such expenditures in 1996 and only 3.0% in 1986.

Graph 1.2
Percentage of households with computer and Internet access, Canada, 1986-2002



Note: Statistics include the ten provinces only.

Graph 1.3
Percentage of Households Reporting Spending on Computer Hardware, Canada,



Note: Statistics include the ten provinces only.

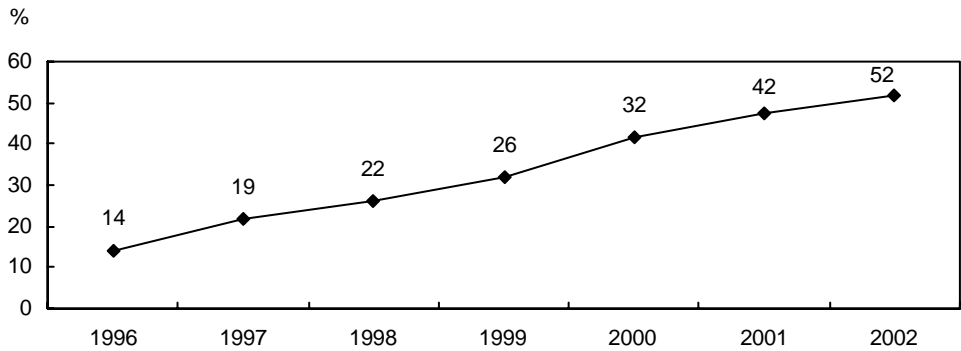
The majority of Canadian households had a cell phone

Cell phone use has been growing consistently since 1996—the first year for which data were compiled on this subject. The percentage of households that have a cell phone rose from 48% in 2001 to 52% in 2002. On average, households spent \$300 on cell phone services in 2002, 25% more than in 2001.

Long-term trends in ownership of home entertainment equipment...

Over the past two decades, Canadian households have adopted a wide variety of home entertainment equipment. The colour television continues to hold universal appeal: over 99% of households owned at least one in 2002. The percentage of households that subscribe to cable television services has been continually decreasing since 1999, when 73% of households subscribed to such services, compared with 67% in 2002. Satellite television receivers were reported in 21% of households, up from 18% in 2001.

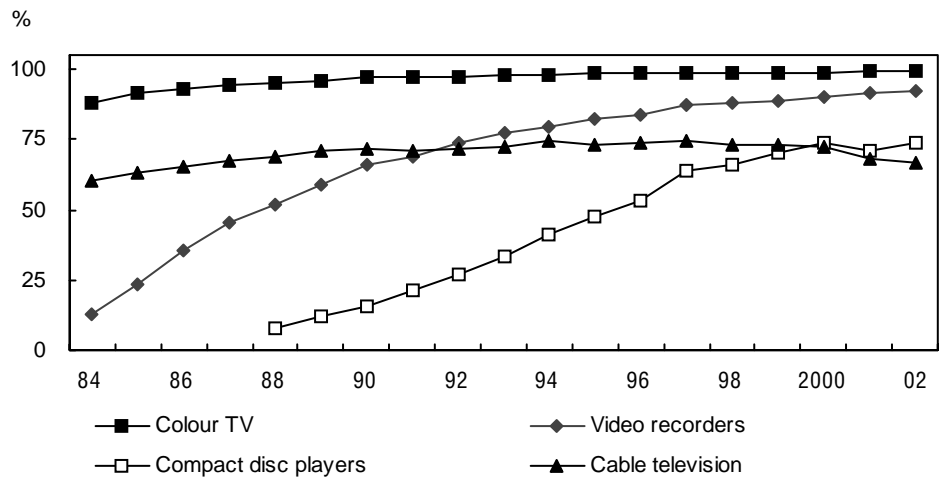
Graph 1.4
Percentage of Households with Cell Phones, Canada, 1996-2002



Note: Statistics include the ten provinces only.

At the end of 2002, the percentage of households that owned videocassette recorders and compact disc players was 92% and 74% respectively.

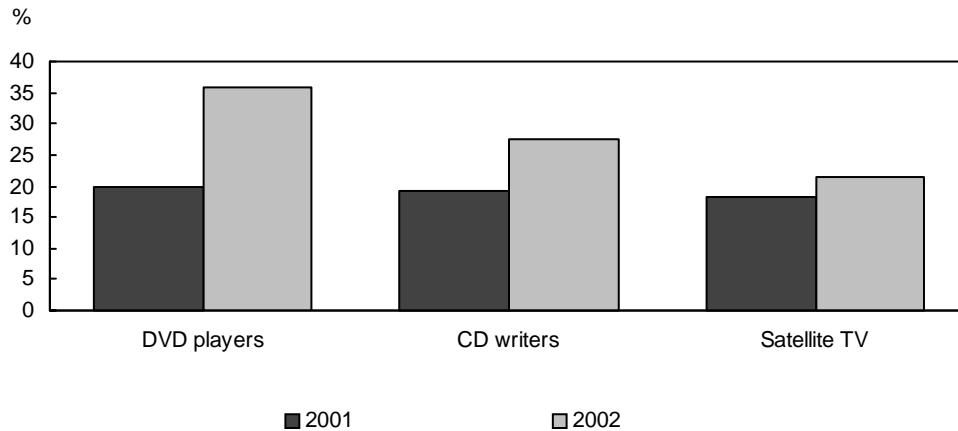
Graph 1.5
Percentage of households with selected home entertainment equipment, Canada, 1984-2002



Note: Statistics include the ten provinces only.

DVD players and CD burners are becoming increasingly popular. Approximately 36% of households reported having a DVD player and 28% a compact disc burner, as compared with approximately 20% for each type of equipment in 2001.

Graph 1.6
Percentage of households with new technology equipment, Canada, 2001-2002

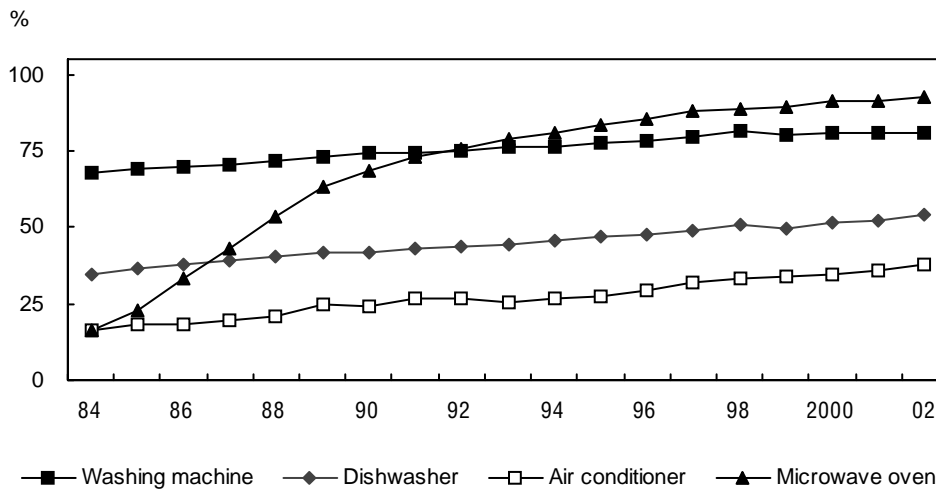


Note: Statistics include the ten provinces only.

...and household appliances

There has been slow but steady growth for most household appliances since 1984. The microwave oven, which was adopted more quickly and on a wider scale than more costly or less portable items such as air conditioners, dishwashers and washing machines, is the exception.

Graph 1.7
Percentage of households with selected home appliances, Canada, 1984-2002



Note: Statistics include the ten provinces only.



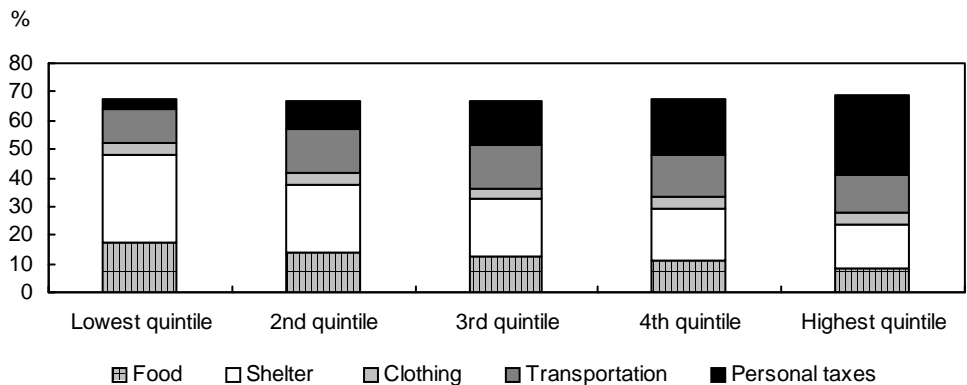
The effect of income level

In 2002, households in the lowest income quintile¹ spent an average of \$20,200, while households in the top quintile spent \$120,200. For households in the lowest quintile, just over half the budget went to food, shelter and clothing (\$10,500). In contrast, households in the highest quintile devoted \$33,200, or slightly more than a quarter of their budget, to these three necessities. Personal taxes made up 28% of the upper quintile's budget, compared with just 3.8% for lowest-quintile households. For all Canadian households combined, personal taxes took a slightly smaller share of the budget in 2002 than in 2001, whereas for households in the lowest quintile, they accounted for a slightly larger proportion in 2002.

While there was a substantial difference in transportation expenditures between the lowest and highest quintiles (\$2,400 for the former and \$16,000 for the latter), the budget share allocated to transportation was similar for all income levels.

Graph 2.1

Percentage of household budget spent on major spending categories, by income quintile, Canada, 2002



Adjusting spending data for household size gives a different perspective

Household spending patterns are affected not only by income but also by household size. On average, higher income households are larger than lower income households. Households in the lowest quintile averaged 1.5 persons, while those in the highest quintile averaged 3.5 persons. Furthermore, people living alone made up 61% of lowest-quintile households but only 2.8% of highest-quintile households.

1. An income quintile is a grouping based on income level obtained by ranking households in ascending order of total household income and dividing them into five groups such that the estimated number of households in each group is the same.

Table 2.1
Average household expenditure by income quintile, Canada, 2002

	Lowest quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Highest quintile
	\$				
Food	3,504	5,061	6,614	7,874	10,369
Shelter	6,145	8,249	10,474	13,220	17,930
Clothing	860	1,429	2,099	2,930	4,932
Transportation	2,437	5,514	8,005	10,209	15,991
Personal taxes	774	3,583	7,967	14,037	33,764
Other categories ¹	6,502	11,790	17,473	23,471	37,242
Total expenditure	20,222	35,625	52,633	71,741	120,227

1. "Other categories" includes all remaining spending categories such as furniture, communications, child care, recreation, education, health care, tobacco and alcohol, and gifts.

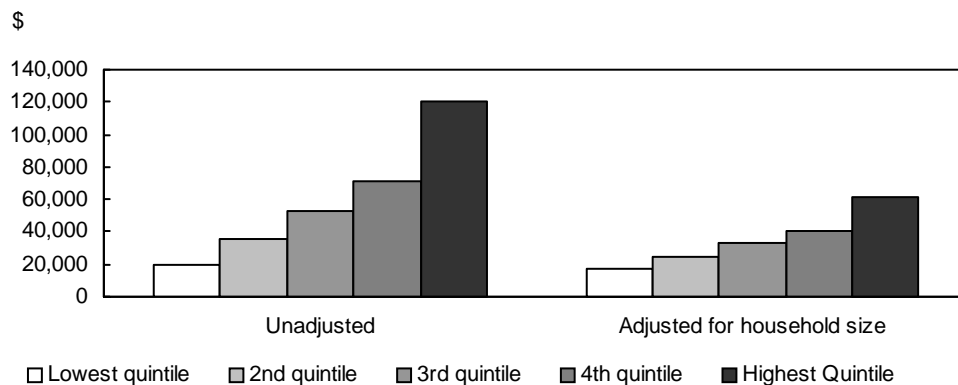
When adjusted for household size,² the estimated average expenditures of households in the upper quintile declined from six times the expenditures of lowest-quintile households to just under four times.

Table 2.2
Average household expenditure adjusted for household size, by income quintile, Canada, 2002

	Lowest quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Highest quintile
	\$				
Food	2,891	3,500	4,121	4,436	5,317
Shelter	5,070	5,704	6,526	7,448	9,195
Clothing	710	988	1,308	1,651	2,529
Transportation	2,010	3,813	4,988	5,752	8,200
Personal taxes	639	2,478	4,964	7,908	17,315
Other categories ¹	5,365	8,154	10,886	13,222	19,099
Total expenditure	16,685	24,637	32,793	40,417	61,655

1. "Other categories" includes all remaining spending categories such as furniture, communications, child care, recreation, education, health care, tobacco and alcohol, and gifts.

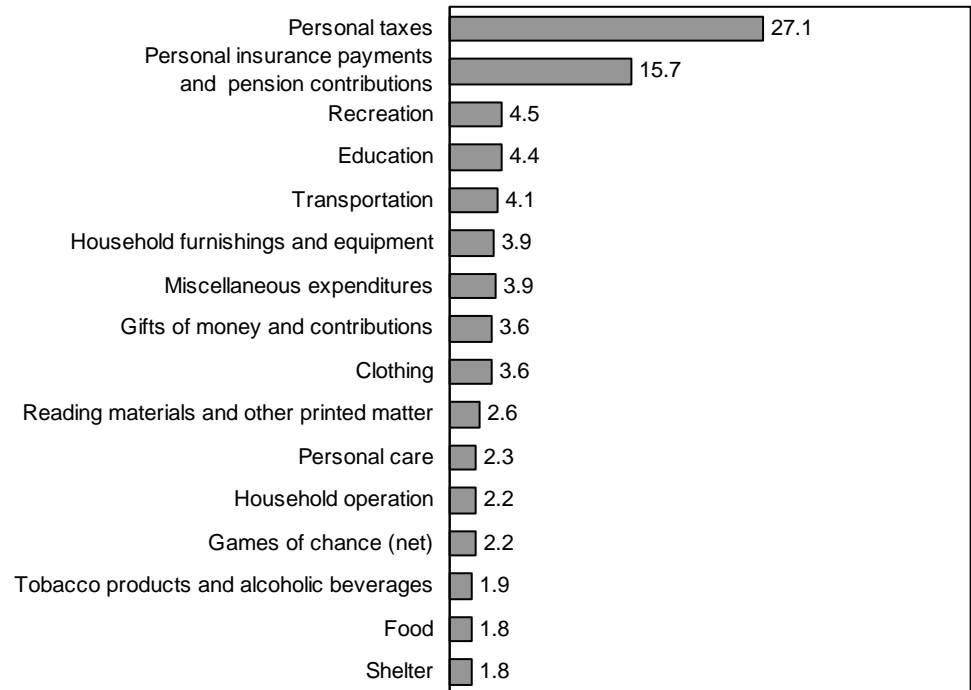
Graph 2.2
Total household expenditure unadjusted and adjusted for household size, by income quintile, Canada, 2002



2. The household size adjustment used reflects the principle that family needs increase with family size. The adult equivalence scales chosen were the same used for the Low Income Measures (LIM, Catalogue No. 13-582). Each additional adult is assumed to increase the family's needs by 40% of the needs of the first adult, and each child's needs are assumed to be 30% of that of the first adult. One exception is for households composed of one adult and one or more children. In that case, the first child is assumed to increase the family's needs by 40%, instead of 30%. The following adult equivalent household sizes were used to adjust the expenditure data by quintile (lowest to highest quintile): 1.212, 1.446, 1.605, 1.775 and 1.950.

When estimates adjusted for household size are used, the highest-income households spent twice as much as the lowest-income households on basic necessities such as food and shelter. On clothing, the highest income households spent nearly four times more than the lowest income households. Conversely, in the areas of personal taxes, households in the top income group spent 27 times more than households in the lowest income group, and in the areas of insurance and pension plan premiums, 16 times more.

Graph 2.3
Spending Ratio adjusted for household size, highest to lowest income quintile, Canada, 2002



Aside from household size, there are other significant differences between households in the highest and lowest income quintiles. For example, 91% of upper-quintile households have one or more full-time earners, compared with only 11% of lowest-quintile households. Only 5.3% of households in the top quintile have a reference person over the age of 65, compared with 41% of households in the bottom quintile. Moreover, 89% of upper-quintile households are composed of a couple, compared with only 20% of lowest-quintile households.

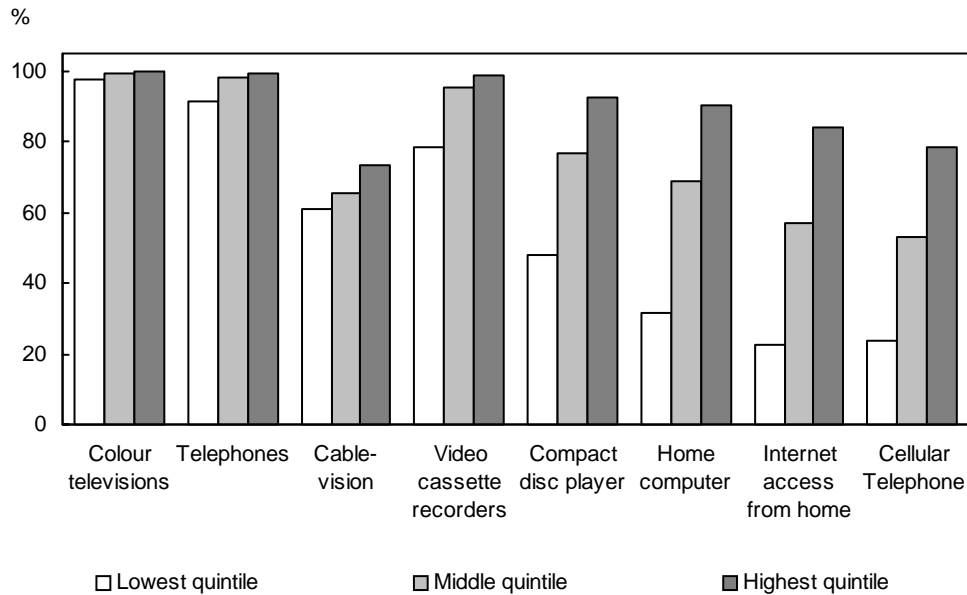
Highest-income households three times more likely to have a computer

The Survey of Household Spending collects data on the presence of selected types of household equipment, such as home entertainment equipment, communications equipment and household appliances. Households in the highest income quintile are more likely to own such equipment.

Upper-quintile households were three times more likely to have a personal computer or a cell phone than lowest-quintile households, and four times more likely to have Internet access from home.

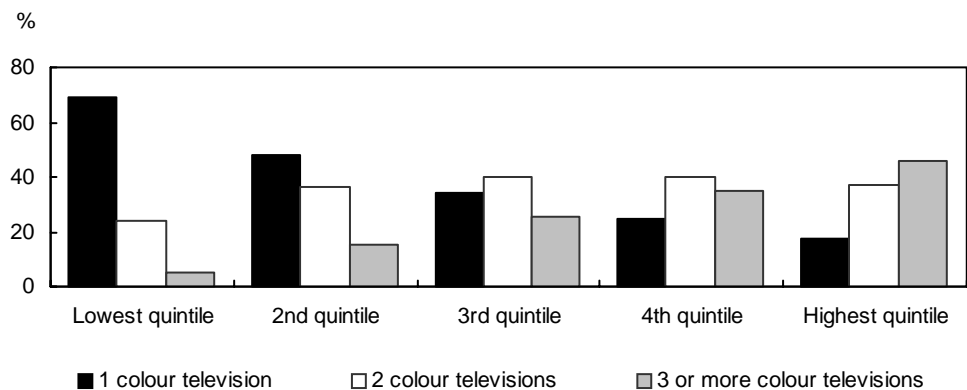
Nearly all households in the top income quintile reported having a conventional telephone, compared with 94% of households in the bottom quintile. It should also be noted that some households chose to have a cell phone instead of a conventional phone.

Graph 2.4
Percentage of households with selected home entertainment, communication and computer equipment, by selected income quintile, Canada, 2002



Ownership of colour television sets is nearly universal, as 98% of lowest-quintile households reported having one. The number of colour television sets owned increases with income; 82% of upper-quintile households stated that they had two or more colour televisions, compared with 29% of lowest-quintile households. Households in the highest quintile were twice as likely to have a CD player as households in the bottom quintile (93% compared with 48%).

Graph 2.5
Percentage of households with colour televisions by income quintile, Canada, 2002

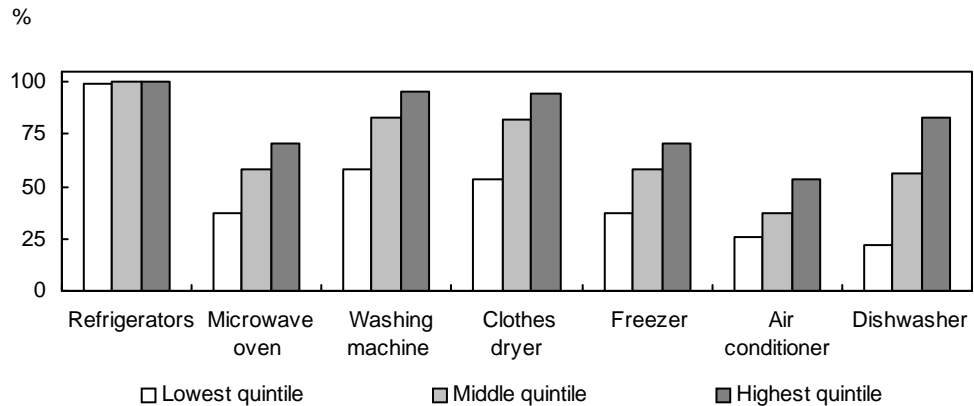


Type of dwelling may affect equipment ownership

Another factor that may influence what appliances and equipment are present in the home is the type of dwelling. Renters, for example, are less likely to report having appliances such as washers and dryers because such appliances are often available in the building where they live. About 57% of lowest-quintile households lived in apartments, compared with just 11% of top-quintile households. Households in the highest income group were almost twice as likely to have a washer or a dryer as households in the lowest group.

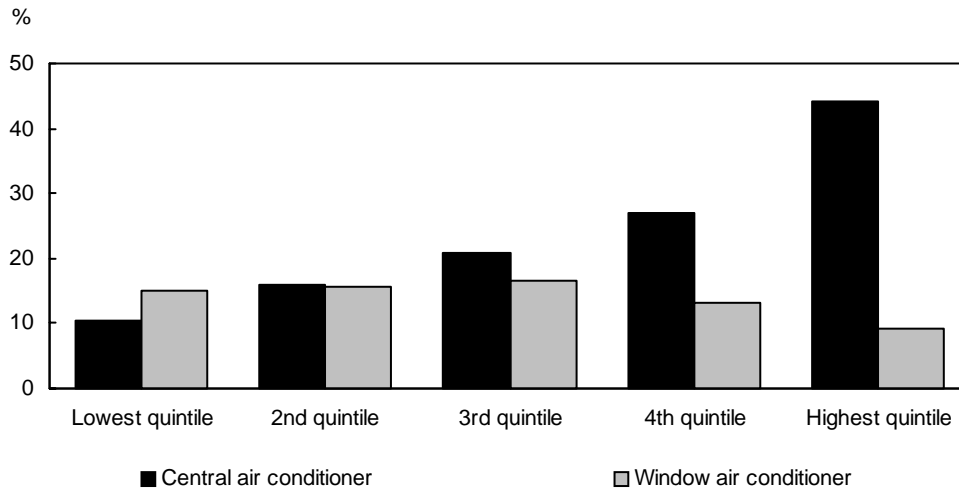
In the case of other appliances such as freezers and dishwashers, space limitations may also be a factor. On average, the dwellings of lowest-quintile households had three fewer rooms than the dwellings of upper-quintile households. The latter were twice as likely to have a freezer and almost four times as likely to have a dishwasher as lowest-quintile households.

Graph 2.6
Percentage of households with selected home appliances by selected income quintile, Canada, 2002



Although ownership rates are higher in the highest income group for most types of equipment, there are exceptions, mostly for appliances that can be replaced with something better. Air conditioners are a case in point: 15% of lowest-quintile households reported having a window air conditioner, compared with only 9.3% of highest-quintile households. Households in the top quintile were nearly five times as likely to invest in a central air conditioner as in a window air conditioner. It is also important to keep in mind that renters tend to use window air conditioners while homeowners are more likely to use a central air system.

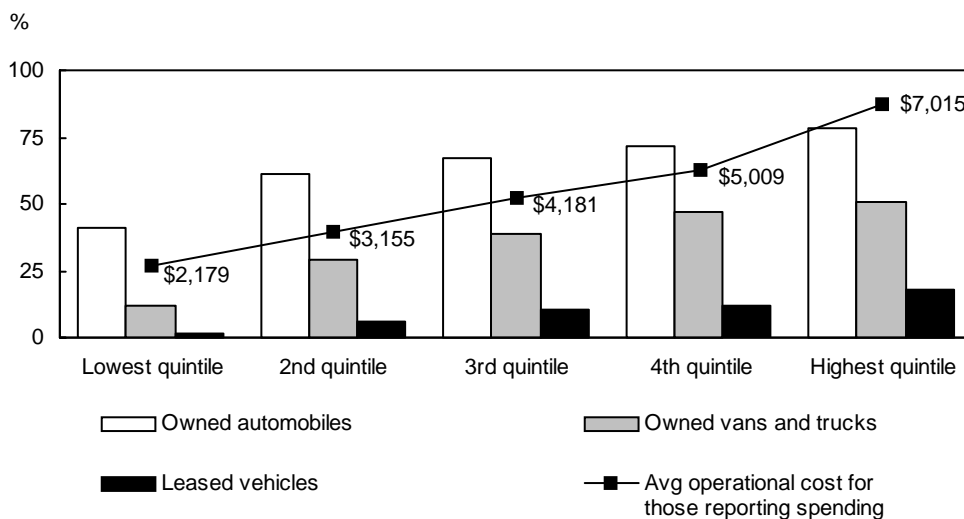
Graph 2.7
Percentage of households with air conditioners by income quintile, Canada, 2002



Owning or leasing a vehicle linked to household income

Households in the top income quintile are about twice as likely to own or lease a vehicle as households in the bottom quintile (98% compared with 51%). They are also more likely to own more than one vehicle. At the end of 2002, about 65% of upper-quintile households had two or more vehicles, compared with just 5.9% of lowest-quintile households. Spending on vehicle operating costs also varied from quintile to quintile. For those households that reported operating costs for any vehicles, average expenditures ranged from \$2,200 (bottom quintile) to \$7,000 (top quintile).

Graph 2.8
Percentage of households with vehicles and operational costs, by income quintile, Canada, 2002





Regional patterns

Because of regional characteristics, household spending patterns vary considerably across the country. In 2002, households in Alberta reported higher spending than households in any other province, averaging \$67,700, while households in Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest average spending, at \$48,000. Household spending was above the national average in Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia.

Graph 3.1
Average household expenditure by province and Canada, 2002

Alta.	\$67,727	
Ont.	\$67,538	
B.C.	\$60,596	
Man.	\$53,129	
Sask.	\$51,365	
N.S.	\$51,243	
Que.	\$51,213	
N.B.	\$50,039	
P.E.I.	\$48,065	
N.L.	\$47,965	
		Canada \$60,090

Total expenditures in the major categories – food, shelter, clothing, transportation and personal taxes – accounted for a similar share of the total household budget in every province, ranging from a low of 65% in Saskatchewan to a high of 69% in Quebec.

The share of the household budget spent on food was relatively stable throughout Canada, ranging from 10% in Alberta and Ontario to 13% in Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Prince Edward Island.

There were greater differences between provinces in the share of the total budget spent on shelter. Households in British Columbia devoted the largest proportion of their budgets to shelter (20%), while households in Newfoundland and Labrador reported the lowest average spending in that category (15%).

Table 3.1
Percentage of household budget spent on major spending categories by province and Canada, 2002

	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Transportation	Personal taxes
	% of budget				
Newfoundland and Labrador	13	15	5	16	17
Prince Edward Island	12	17	4	16	16
Nova Scotia	11	18	4	16	18
New Brunswick	12	16	4	16	18
Quebec	13	17	4	13	21
Ontario	10	20	4	14	21
Manitoba	11	17	4	14	19
Saskatchewan	11	17	4	14	19
Alberta	10	17	4	15	21
British Columbia	11	20	4	14	18
Canada	11	19	4	14	20

Nationally, transportation made up 14% of household budgets. At the provincial level, the proportion varied from 13% in Quebec to 16% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Personal taxes accounted for the largest share of the budget in Alberta, Quebec and Ontario (21%) and smallest share in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador (17%).

Household spending data were not collected in the three northern territories in 2002.

Calgary households were the biggest spenders

Among the 15 metropolitan areas for which data are available, Calgary reported the highest average spending, \$76,500, followed by Toronto and Ottawa. In 2001, Ottawa households had the highest spending, at \$82,700. The decline in household expenditure in Ottawa was primarily due to a substantial drop in spending on personal taxes.

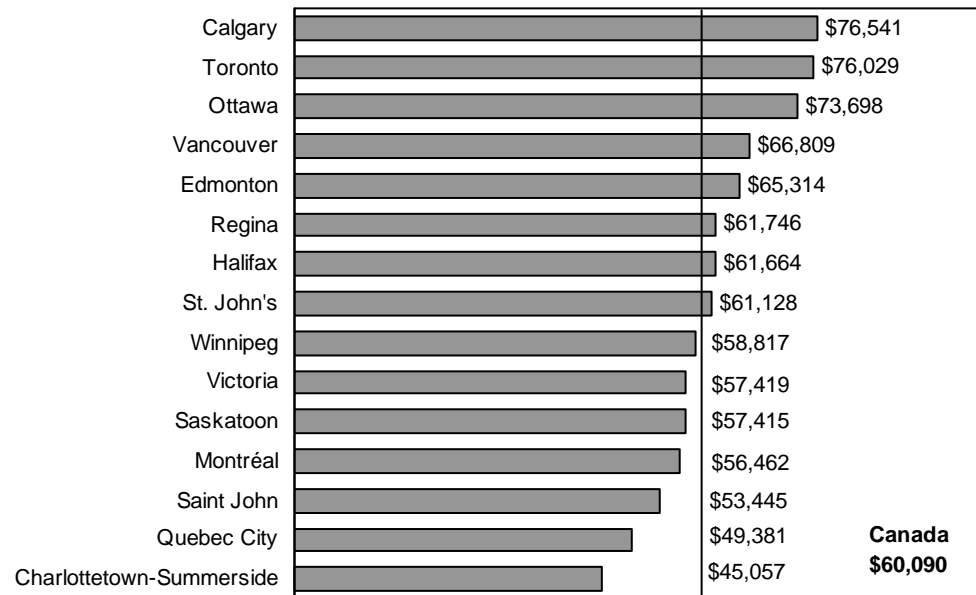
In 2002, Charlottetown–Summerside had the lowest average spending, at \$45,100. This was unchanged from 2001 in terms of ranking and amount.

Care must be taken when comparing metropolitan data for different years; because of small sample sizes, changes may not be statistically significant. To determine whether a change is statistically significant, please refer to the 2002 SHS User Guide (Catalogue no. 62F0026MIE), which contains information about sampling errors, coefficients of variation and how to use them. Special care must be exercised when using estimates for small subgroups (such as some metropolitan areas) where the sample is less than 200 households.

Focus on the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver metropolitan areas

Every year, this publication takes a close look at household spending patterns in a particular region of Canada. For the 2002 report, the focus is on the country's three largest metropolitan areas – Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Graph 3.2
Average household expenditure for selected metropolitan areas, 2002



Toronto households had the highest total spending among Canada's three biggest cities, averaging \$76,000 in 2002. Vancouver households followed with \$66,800, while Montréal households reported average expenditures of \$56,500, below the national average of \$60,100.

Toronto residents spent more on shelter

For all shelter categories combined, Toronto households spend an average of \$15,400 in 2002, compared with \$13,700 for Vancouver households and \$10,200 for Montréal households. It is important to note that although half of Montréal's households were owners in 2002, while 61% of Toronto and Vancouver households owned their residences, the rankings of the three cities remained the same whether shelter costs for either owners or renters were compared.

The situation was somewhat different in the area of property taxes. Toronto households spent the highest amount, \$1,900, on property taxes, while Montréalers spent \$1,400 and Vancouver households averaged \$1,300.

Personal taxes took the largest share of household budgets in Canada's three biggest cities

Montréal and Toronto households' largest outlays were for personal taxes, which made up 23% (\$13,000) and 22% (\$16,700) of their budgets respectively. For Vancouver households, spending on personal taxes accounted for 20% (\$13,200) of their budgets, the same as the national average.

Montréal households spent less on transportation

For all transportation categories combined, Toronto households had higher expenditures, averaging \$9,900, compared with the national average of \$8,400.

Vancouver households spent slightly less on average, at \$9,100. Montréal households, on the other hand, had far lower expenditures than households in the other two metropolitan areas, at \$6,900. This was partly due to the fact that Montréalers spent less on the purchase of automobiles and trucks (\$2,200 compared with \$3,200 and \$3,000 for Toronto and Vancouver households respectively). Spending on gas and other fuels was also lower for Montréal households (\$1,400 compared with \$1,800 and \$1,500 for Toronto and Vancouver households). Another transportation category on which Montréal households spent less was public transportation¹ (\$600 compared with \$1,400 and \$1,200 for Toronto and Vancouver households).

Vancouver households spent more on restaurant food

For all food expenditure categories combined, households in Canada's three largest cities spent more than the national average of \$6,700. The average was \$7,600 for Toronto, \$7,400 for Vancouver and \$6,900 for Montréal. It is worth noting that Vancouver households spent more, on average, for food purchased from restaurants than did households in the other two cities (\$2,000 compared with \$1,800 and \$1,500 for Toronto and Montréal respectively).

Recreation expenditures were highest in Toronto

Average spending on recreation was above the national average of \$3,500 for Toronto and Vancouver households, at \$3,900 and \$3,800 respectively. For households in the Montréal metropolitan area, spending on all recreation categories combined was lower than the national average, at \$3,000.

Toronto households spent twice as much on education as Montréal households

While household spending on education was lower in Montréal² than at the national level (\$700 compared with \$900), Toronto and Vancouver households spent far more on education, averaging \$1,600 and \$1,300 respectively.

Household spending on clothing in Canada's three biggest cities was above the national average

The average amount spent on clothing by households in Toronto (\$3,200), Vancouver (\$2,600) and Montréal (\$2,500) was higher than the national average for clothing expenditure of \$2,450 in 2002. The accessibility and diversity of clothing stores in urban areas probably have something to do with the fact that clothing expenditures are higher for households in these cities.

Montréal and Vancouver households spent more on alcohol

Vancouver and Montréal households reported spending \$800 on alcoholic beverages, an amount higher than the national average of \$750, while Toronto households spent an average of \$700, slightly less than the 2002 national average.

More Vancouver and Toronto households had cell phones

In 2002, cell phones were more popular in Toronto and Vancouver, with 64% of households reported having one for personal use. The corresponding proportion for Montréal households was 52%, the same as the national average.

1. For example, for users who buy a regular monthly pass, public transportation is less expensive in Montréal than in Toronto and Vancouver, according to the rate schedules of the three cities' transportation companies.

2. Postsecondary tuition fees are lower in Quebec than in any other province. For example, for the 2001-2002 academic year, average tuition fees for full-time undergraduate students were \$3,600 at the national level, \$1,800 in Quebec, \$4,500 in Ontario and \$2,500 in British Columbia (Statistics Canada, Tuition and living accommodation costs for full-time students at Canadian degree-granting universities and colleges).

Table 3.2
Average expenditure per household and budget share by summary-level spending category, Canada, Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver metropolitan areas, 2002

	Canada		Toronto CMA		Montréal CMA		Vancouver CMA	
	Average	Budget share	Average	Budget share	Average	Budget share	Average	Budget share
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Personal taxes	12,025	20.0	16,668	21.9	12,986	23.0	13,163	19.7
Shelter	11,204	18.6	15,448	20.3	10,199	18.1	13,735	20.6
Transportation	8,431	14.0	9,944	13.1	6,878	12.2	9,078	13.6
Food	6,684	11.1	7,570	10.0	6,922	12.3	7,411	11.1
Recreation	3,537	5.9	3,939	5.2	2,979	5.3	3,762	5.6
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,415	5.7	4,592	6.0	3,253	5.8	3,371	5.0
Household operation	2,783	4.6	3,426	4.5	2,337	4.1	3,071	4.6
Clothing	2,450	4.1	3,188	4.2	2,513	4.5	2,644	4.0
Household furnishings and equipment	1,793	3.0	2,246	3.0	1,526	2.7	1,889	2.8
Health care	1,590	2.6	1,453	1.9	1,689	3.0	1,963	2.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,478	2.5	1,224	1.6	1,544	2.7	1,250	1.9
Gifts of money and contributions	1,444	2.4	1,974	2.6	668	1.2	1,429	2.1
Education	926	1.5	1,562	2.1	727	1.3	1,289	1.9
Miscellaneous expenditures	901	1.5	1,101	1.4	775	1.4	1,237	1.9
Personal care	829	1.4	998	1.3	900	1.6	936	1.4
Games of chance (net)	313	0.5	365	0.5	269	0.5	282	0.4
Reading materials and other printed matter	285	0.5	331	0.4	297	0.5	299	0.4
Total expenditure	60,090	100.0	76,029	100.0	56,462	100.0	66,809	100.0

DVD players were more popular in Vancouver

Almost half of Vancouver households (49%) reported having a DVD player, well above the national average of 36%. Toronto households were less likely to have a CD player than Vancouver and Montréal households. However, the proportion of households that had a DVD player was higher in Toronto (42%) than in Montréal (35%). The versatility of DVD players (it can play videos and CDs) may be partly responsible for the fact that fewer Toronto households have CD players.

CD burners were more common among households in Vancouver (40%) than in Toronto (31%) and Montréal (29%). The national average was 28%.

Satellite dishes were slightly more popular in Montréal

Satellite dishes, generally more widespread in rural areas, were more common in households in the Montréal metropolitan area (14%) than in Toronto (12%) and Vancouver (9%).

Vancouver households were more likely to have a personal computer and access to the Internet at home

More households in the Vancouver metropolitan area had a personal computer than households in the other two cities. In Vancouver, 78% of households had access to a personal computer at home, compared with 75% of Toronto households and 64% of Montréal households. The national average was 64%.

The pattern was the same for Internet use from home. Vancouver households used the Internet more at home (71%) than Toronto households (63%), while Montréal households were about the same as the national average of 54%.

Most Toronto households had an air conditioning system; few Vancouver households did

While 70% of Toronto households had an air conditioning system; only 4.0% of Vancouver households had an air conditioner. The proportion of Montréal households (34%)³ that had an air conditioner was, once again, not far from the national average (38%). Climate may be a significant factor in household facilities and equipment such as air conditioners.

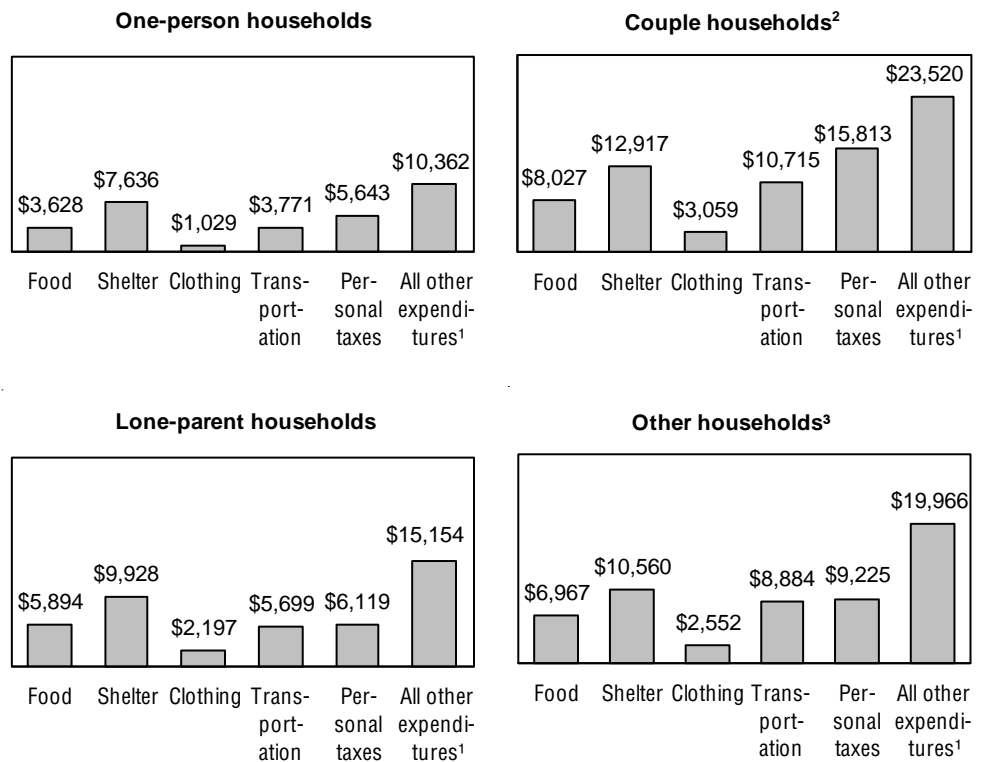
3. The Montréal metropolitan area has a larger proportion of renter households than the Toronto metropolitan area. The fact that owner households are more likely to use an air conditioning system (43%) than renter households (27%) may partly account for the fact that a larger proportion of Toronto households have an air conditioning system.



Spending patterns, dwelling characteristics, and household equipment for selected household types

The daily decisions made about spending and the amounts spent depend on the demographics of the household, such as the household type, income level, size of the household, and age of the members of the household.¹

Graph 4.1
Average Household Expenditure by Type of Household, Canada, 2002



1. "All other expenditures" includes all remaining spending categories such as furniture, communications, child care, recreation education, health care, tobacco and alcohol, and gifts.
2. "Couple households" includes households with and without children.
3. "Other households" includes households composed entirely of relatives (e.g., married sons and daughters) and households having at least one unrelated person.

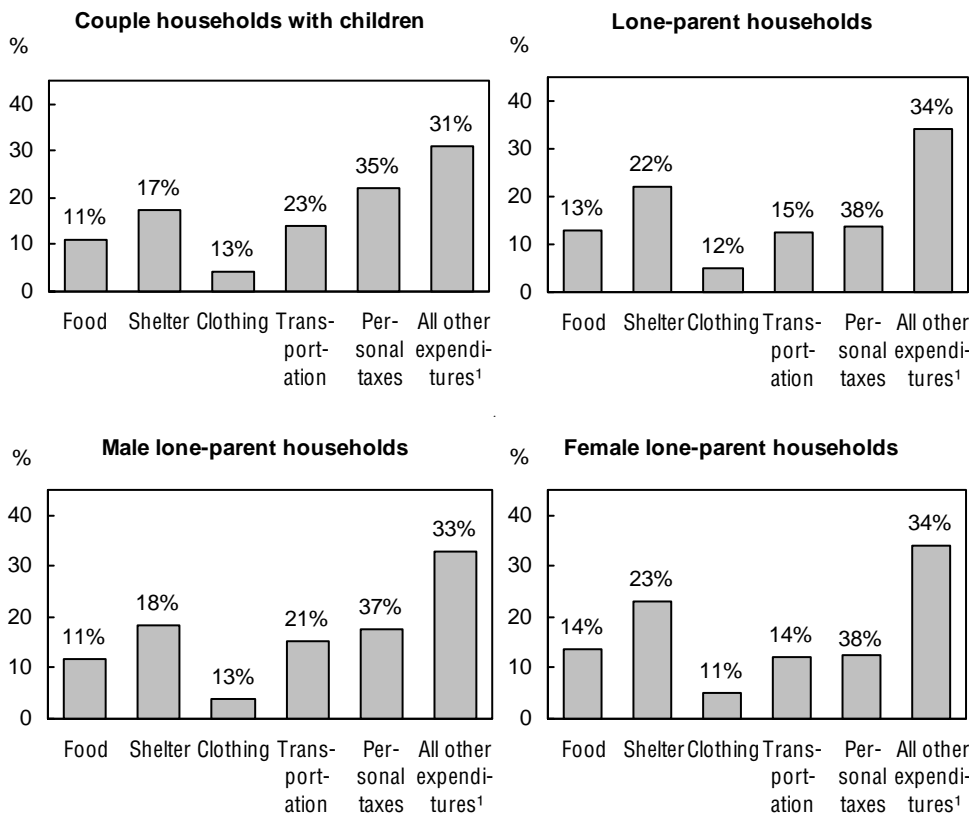
1. The Notes and definitions section contains complete definitions of the various types of households mentioned in this report.

Couple households with children spend almost twice that of lone-parent households

In 2002, couples with children spent on average \$82,400 compared to \$45,000 for lone-parent households. Approximately 84% of couple households with children included at least one full-time worker compared to only 54% of lone-parent households. Lone-parent households spent a substantially larger proportion of their budget on food, shelter and clothing (40%) than couples with children (32%).

The share of the budget spent by lone-parent households on transportation was only slightly less than that of couple households with children. However, the dollar amount spent was appreciably different. Couples with children spent \$11,700 (14% of their budget) on transportation compared to \$5,700 for lone-parent households (13% of their budget). Couples with children were more likely to own or rent a vehicle than lone-parent households. At the end of 2002, 96% of couples with children owned or rented a vehicle compared to 73% of lone-parent households.

Graph 4.2
Budget share of major spending categories, households with children, Canada, 2002



1. "All other expenditures" includes all remaining spending categories such as furniture, communications, child care, recreation, education, health care, tobacco and alcohol, and gifts.

However, for both lone-parent households and couple households with children, approximately one-third of expenditures were allocated to all expenditures other than those on food, shelter, clothing, transportation and personal taxes.

Couple households with children are more likely to have access to the Internet at home than lone-parent households

At the end of 2002, 77% of couple households with children had access to the Internet at home compared to only 52% of lone-parent households. However, the rate of access to the Internet at home is increasing faster among lone-parent households. Between 2001 and 2002, access to the Internet at home increased by 9.2% for lone-parent households and by 7.5% for couples with children.

Around two-thirds of couple households with children and lone-parent households reported expenditures for cable television services in 2002. However, couples with children were more likely to purchase satellite services with 24% of them reporting this expenditure compared to 13% of lone-parent households.

Nine out of ten couples with children reported buying reading material, such as newspapers, magazines and books; on average reporting households spent \$400. Fewer lone-parent households (79%) reported such expenditures in 2002. Compared to couples with children, lone-parent households spent less on reading material, averaging \$300.

Male and female lone-parent households have different spending patterns

Female lone-parent households represented 82% of all lone-parent households in Canada in 2002. These households allocated a larger proportion of their budget to food, shelter and clothing (42%) than did male lone-parent households (34%).

In contrast, male lone-parent households spent more for all expenditures related to transportation, some 15% of their total budget, compared to a proportion equivalent to 12% for all female lone-parent households. In fact, male lone-parent households spent 76% more on private transportation than female lone-parent households (\$7,800 and \$4,400 respectively).

A higher percentage of male lone-parent households reported owning a vehicle (84%) compared to female lone-parent households (71%). The appreciably higher expenditures on private transportation are due to the costs associated with owning and operating a vehicle, such as vehicle purchases, repairs, maintenance and the purchase of gas and other fuels.

Female lone-parent households made greater use of public transit - 74% reporting these expenditures compared to 61% of male lone-parent households. However, average expenditures for transportation by bus, metro and taxi, as well as for airline travel, were 13% higher for male lone-parent households than for female lone-parent households (\$700 for male lone-parent households and \$600 for female lone-parent households).

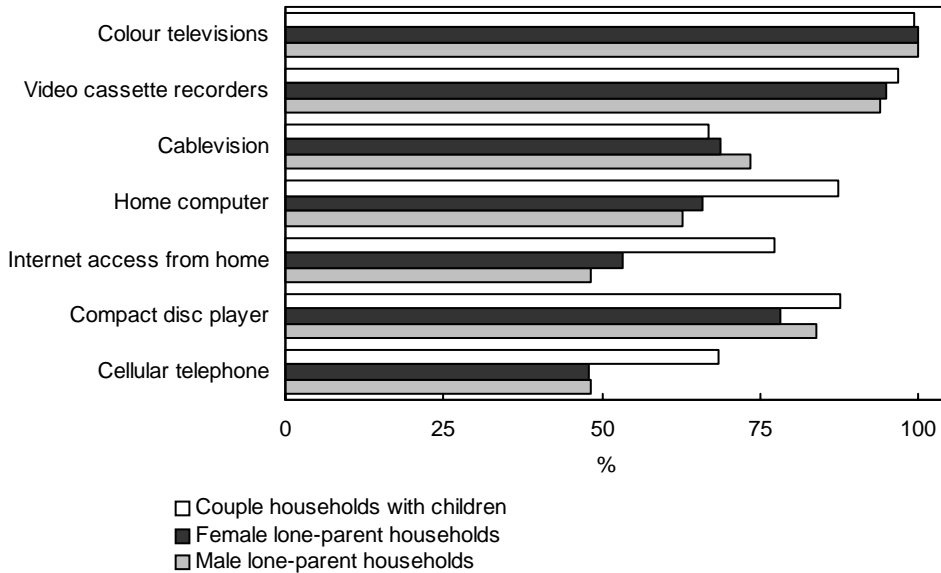
The differences in spending patterns were attributable in part to differences in employment and income levels. Approximately 64% of male lone-parent households included a full-time worker in 2002 compared to 46% of female lone-parent households. In addition, the average income before tax reported by male lone-parent households was 32% higher than the average before tax income reported by female lone-parent households.

Female lone-parent households have greater access to the Internet at home

A larger proportion of female lone-parent households has access to the Internet than their male counterparts. Some 53% of female lone-parent households use the Internet at home, while only 48% of male lone-parent households have home Internet access.

A similar proportion (48%) of female and male lone-parent households owned a cell phone.

Graph 4.3
Percentage of households with children having selected entertainment and communications equipment, Canada, 2002



Average expenditures on entertainment were lower in female lone-parent households (\$2,400) than in male lone-parent households (\$3,500). This gap was attributable mainly to differences in expenditures on recreational vehicles² and the use of recreational services. Expenditures by male lone-parent households in this area were much higher than those of female lone-parent households (\$800 compared to \$150).

Shelter represents the largest expenditure for persons of all ages living alone

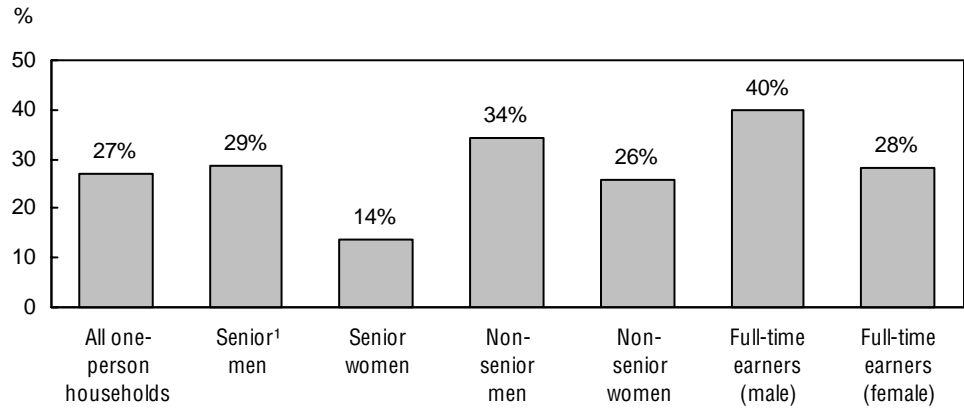
The largest share of the budget of one-person households was spent on shelter, some 24% compared to the national average of 19%. On average, persons living alone spent \$7,600 on shelter, compared to \$11,200 for all households. Approximately 85% of one-person households rented their dwelling or lived in a residence without a mortgage, compared to 66% for all Canadian households. The shelter costs associated with renting or with being an owner without a mortgage were in general much lower than the costs associated with being the owner of a mortgaged dwelling.

The second largest share of the budget of one-person households was allocated to personal taxes at 18%, a proportion slightly lower than the 20% Canadian average.

One-person households spent 11% of their total budget on food, which is the same as the national average. Average food expenditures were \$4,100 for men and \$3,200 for women. Expenditures on restaurant meals were higher for men in general and for all persons working full time. Moreover, men with a full-time job who were living alone spent 40% of their food budget in restaurants, which is almost double the Canadian average of 22%.

² Recreational vehicles include the purchase and operation of bicycles, travel trailers, motorcycles, snowmobiles, motor homes, and boats.

Graph 4.4
Share of food budget spent at restaurants by one-person households, Canada, 2002

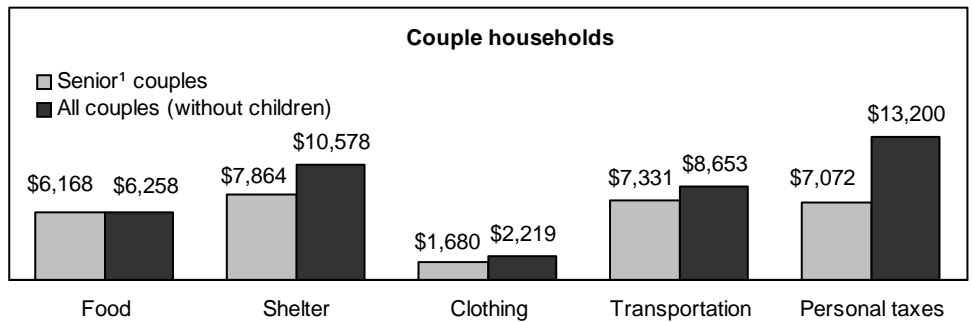
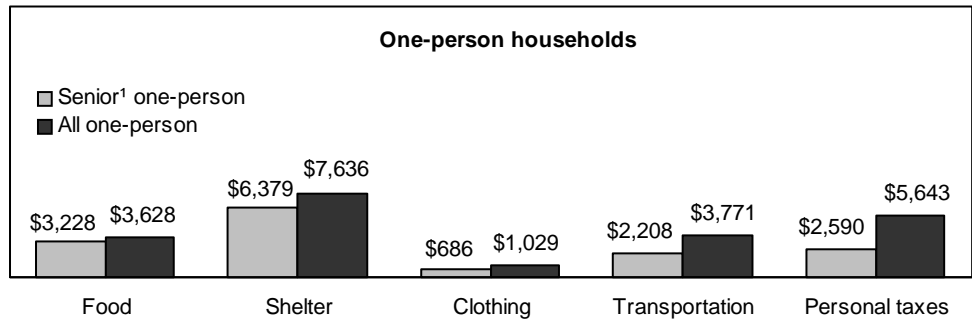


1. Includes individuals aged 65 years or over.

Senior households³ generally spend less

In general, senior households spent less than other types of households. In 2002, senior couple households spent an average of \$46,900 compared to \$60,400 for all couple households without children. Seniors living alone also generally reported lower expenditures than one-person households, spending \$22,400 compared to \$32,100.

Graph 4.5
Average household expenditure for senior households, Canada, 2002

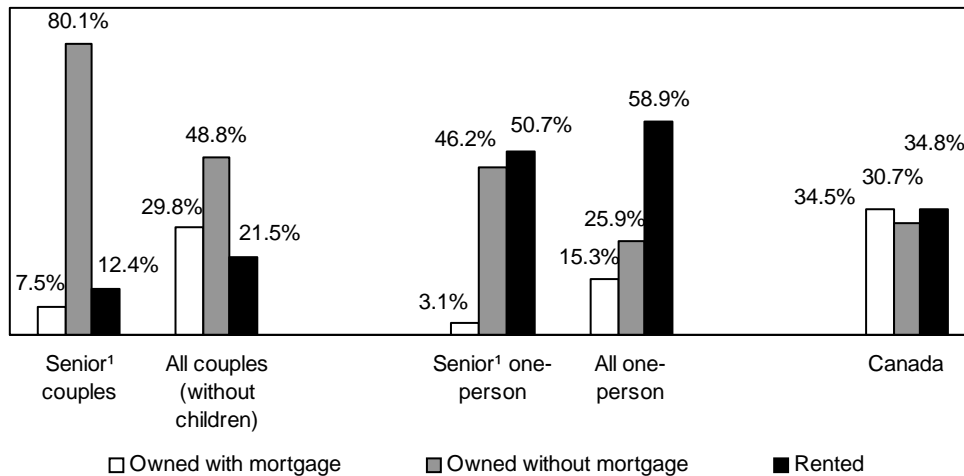


1. Includes individuals aged 65 years or over.

3. Including persons living alone aged 65 or older and couple households in which one of the people is aged 65 or older.

Housing expenditures were generally lower for senior households because they were more likely to live in a mortgage-free dwelling that they owned.⁴ At the end of 2002, 80% of senior couple households and 46% of seniors living alone owned their residence on which the mortgage had been paid off. In comparison, only 28% of all households owned their dwelling mortgage-free.

Graph 4.6
Housing tenure for selected household types, Canada, 2002



1. Includes individuals aged 65 years or over.

As might be expected, fewer senior households than other types of households reported expenditures on education and when it was reported, the amount reported was less. Approximately 12% of senior couple households reported spending an average of \$1,100 on education, while 4.9% of seniors living alone reported average spending of \$800. In comparison, 44% of households reporting expenditures on education spent an average of \$2,100.

Seniors spent less on recreation

At the end of 2002, senior couple households spent \$2,400 on all recreational items, ranging from the use of recreational facilities to the purchase of recreational vehicles to home entertainment equipment, and package travel tours. This amount was less than the national average of \$3,500. However, 98% of senior couple households reported this type of expenditure, as often as all Canadian households, but they spent less on average.

Seniors gave more gifts of money

Senior couple households reported spending twice as much as the national average on gifts of money and contributions to charity: \$2,900 on average (6.1% of the household budget) compared to \$1,400 (2.4% of the average household budget).

4. Canadian households that owned their dwelling and did not have a mortgage are those that spent the least on housing, that is, \$7,300 on average compared to \$8,400 for households that rented their housing and \$17,200 for households that owned their dwelling but that had not finished paying off the mortgage.

Senior men living alone spent more than senior women

Senior men living alone spent \$30,200 compared to \$20,000 for their female counterparts, which reflects in part the gap in their average incomes. In this regard, the gap in total expenditures between genders for seniors living alone has risen sharply, climbing from 22% in 2001 to 51% in 2002.

Senior men spent three times as much on transportation as senior women (\$4,500 compared to \$1,500). While senior men were more likely to own or rent a vehicle than senior women (73% compared to 44%), senior women, like female lone-parent households, used public transit more frequently, 65% reporting this type of expenditure compared to 51% for senior men.

Senior women spent more on personal care, clothing and health care, while senior men spent more on recreation, tobacco products and alcoholic beverages, reading and other printed materials, and gambling.

Table 4.1
Average household expenditure for seniors¹ living alone, Canada, 2002

	Male	Female
	\$	
Food	3,802	3,049
Shelter	6,628	6,301
Household operation	1,351	1,318
Household furnishings and equipment	536	563
Clothing	579	720
Transportation	4,477	1,501
Health care	918	1,045
Personal care	220	420
Recreation	1,195	734
Reading materials and other printed matter	211	166
Education	51	33
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	914	287
Games of chance (net)	510	158
Miscellaneous expenditures	452	216
Personal taxes	5,343	1,733
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	493	173
Gifts of money and contributions	2,557	1,604
Total expenditure	30,238	20,022

1. Includes individuals aged 65 years or over.

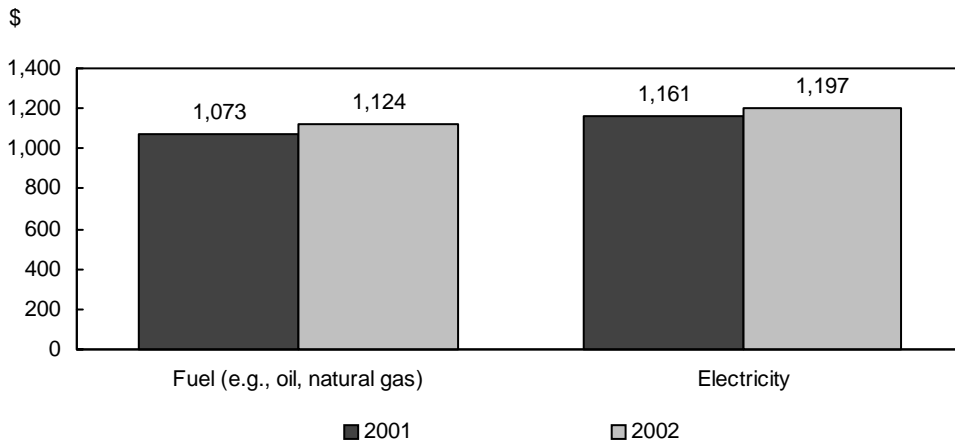


Trends in principal energy sources for household heating

This chapter, the first of its kind in this series of publications, is primarily about patterns in the main energy source that Canadian households use to heat their dwellings.

In 2002, the average expenditure on fuel, such as oil and natural gas, for households that reported such expenses, was \$1,100, up 4.8% from 2001. Spending on electricity was \$1,200, up 3.1% from the previous year. According to the CPI, electricity prices were up 7.7% in 2002 compared with 2001.

Graph 5.1
Average expenditure per household reporting on fuel and electricity, Canada, 2001-2002



Half of Canadian households heated their homes with natural gas¹

According to 2002 data, about 50% of households in Canada used natural gas as their principal energy source for heating, compared with 32% for electricity and 13% for oil.

Provincial figures varied with the availability of the different fuels. The small number of households in each of the four Atlantic provinces that reported using natural gas as their principal energy source reflects the lack of availability of that fuel in those provinces. On the other hand, households in the western provinces and Ontario used natural gas as a principal energy source. Among these provinces, Manitoba had the lowest proportion with 58%, while 97% of Albertan households reported using natural gas.

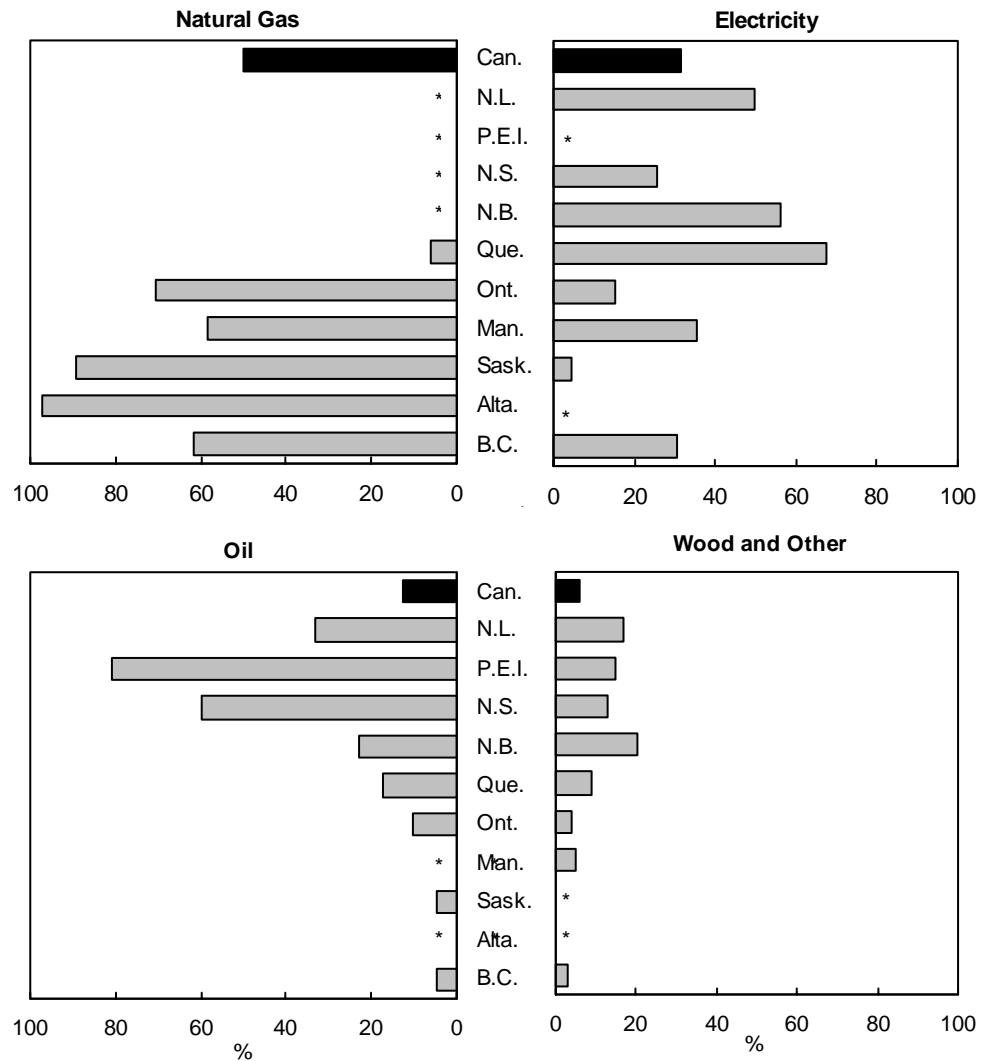
¹ Also includes households that use bottled gas as their main heating fuel. However, such households make up a negligible percentage of the total.

Electricity was the leading energy source for heating in Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland and Labrador (68%, 56% and 50% respectively).

In contrast, most Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia households used oil. It was the principal method of heating for 81% and 60% of the provinces' households, respectively.

Wood and fuels other than natural gas, electricity and oil² were used by 6% of households. These heating sources were used in higher proportion in the Atlantic provinces; they were the primary heating method for 20% of households in New Brunswick, 17% in Newfoundland and Labrador, 15% in Prince Edward Island and 13% in Nova Scotia.

Graph 5.2
Principal energy source used for heating by province and Canada, 2002 (percentage of households reporting)



* Insufficient number of households reporting

2. Wood was the principal fuel in this category.

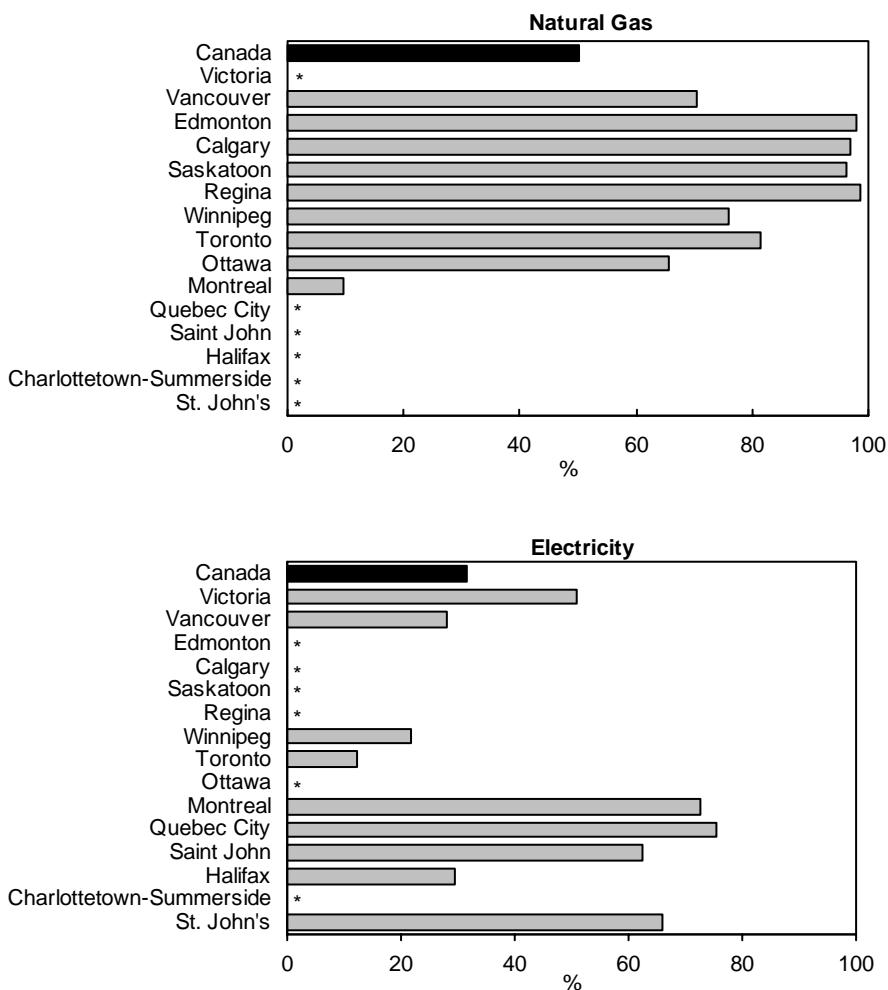
Differences in energy source used for heating were also evident between metropolitan areas

Almost all households in Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton used natural gas as the principal source of energy for heating their residences. In each of these cities, over 95% of households reported natural gas as their main fuel. A majority of Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Ottawa households also used natural gas (81%, 76%, 71% and 66% respectively).

Electricity was the predominant heating method for households in Québec City, Montréal, St. John's (N.L.), Saint John (N.B.), and Victoria where 76%, 73%, 66%, 63% and 51% of households reported using this source.

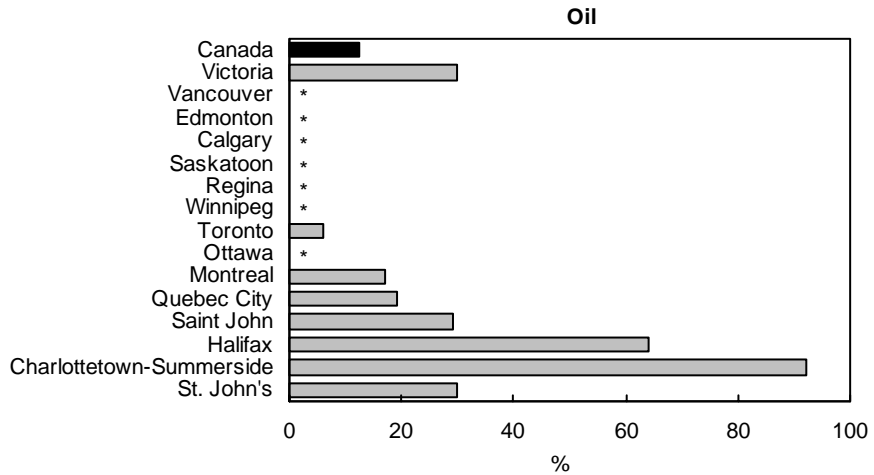
Oil was by far the leading fuel used for residential heating in Charlottetown–Summerside (92% of all households). In Halifax, 64% of households used oil as their main source of energy for heating.

Graph 5.3
Principal energy source used for heating, selected metropolitan areas and Canada, 2002 (percentage of households reporting)



* Insufficient number of households reporting.

Graph 5.3
Principal energy source used for heating, selected metropolitan areas and Canada, 2002 (percentage of households reporting) – concluded



* Insufficient number of households reporting.

Renters more likely to heat with electricity

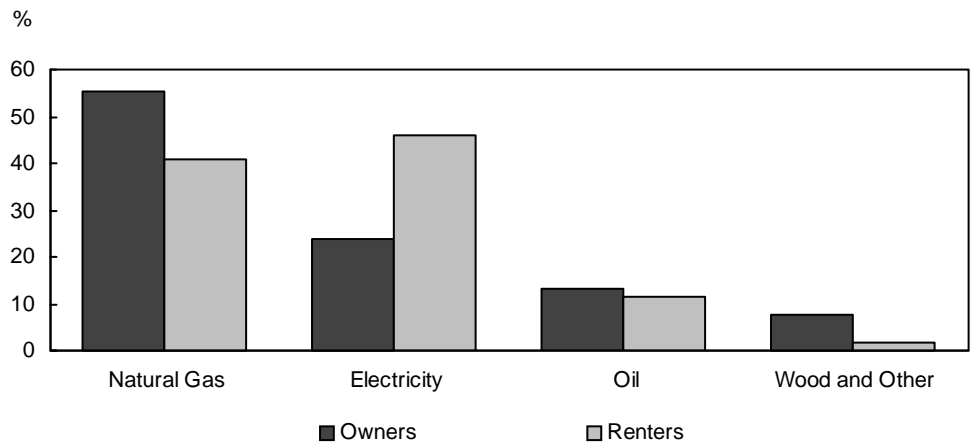
The survey results also indicate that the principal source of energy used for heating also varies with tenure. Renters are twice as likely as owners to use electricity as their main source of energy for heating.

In 2002, about 46% of the estimated 4.1 million renter households heated with electricity, compared with only 24% of owners. Meanwhile, some 55% of the 7.6 million owner households reported using natural gas as their primary energy source for heating, compared with 41% of renters.

In contrast, oil was used by fairly similar proportions of renters and owners. In 2002, the proportion of households using oil was between 11% and 13% for both tenure types.

As might be expected, wood and other less common fuels were mostly used by owner households. Specifically, 7.8% of owner households reported heating their homes primarily with wood and other fuels, compared with only 1.8% of renter households.

Graph 5.4
Principal energy source used for heating, by tenure, Canada, 2002 (percentage of households reporting)

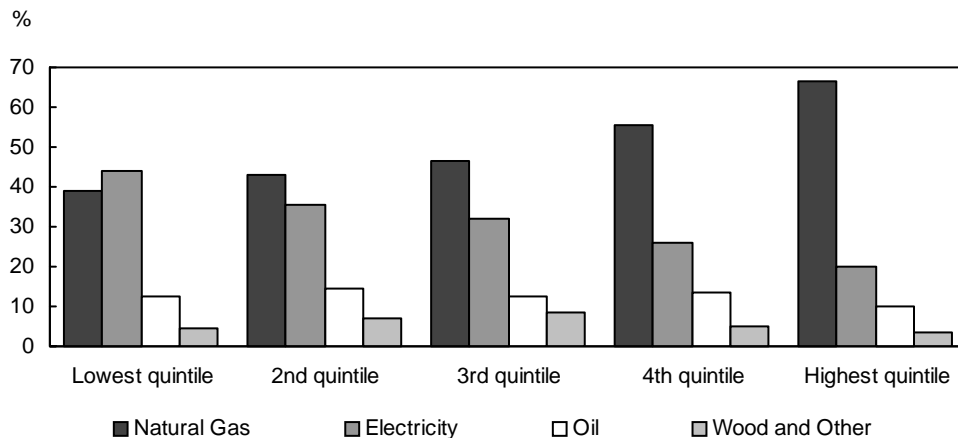


Lowest-quintile households more likely to heat with electricity

Electricity was the leading source of energy used for heating by the lowest-income households: 44% of them used electricity, compared with only 20% of upper-quintile households. This is probably due in part to the fact that the majority (63%) of lowest-quintile households are renters, compared with only 13% of the top-quintile households.

The leading heating fuel used by the highest-income households was natural gas (reported by 67% of them). In comparison, 39% of the lowest-quintile households reported using natural gas as their main energy source for heating.

Graph 5.5
Principal energy source used for heating, by income quintile, Canada, 2002
 (percentage of households reporting)



While there were substantial differences between the highest and lowest income quintiles in their use of electricity and natural gas as the principal source of energy for heating, the use of oil varied less across the five income groups, ranging between 10% and 15%.

Wood and other less common energy sources were used most by middle-quintile households (8.5%), while top- and bottom-quintile households were less likely to use them (about 4.0% each).

Both natural gas and electricity used for hot water supply

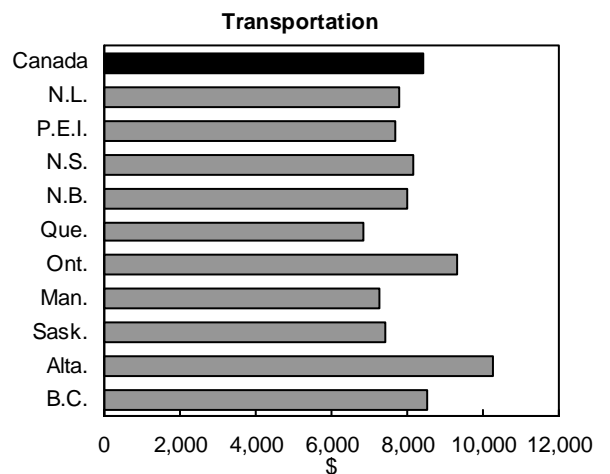
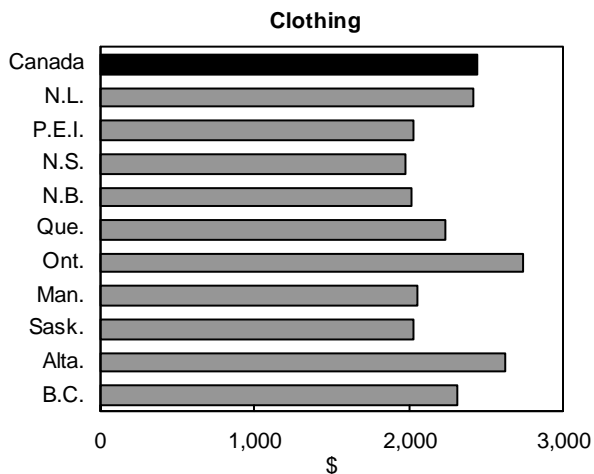
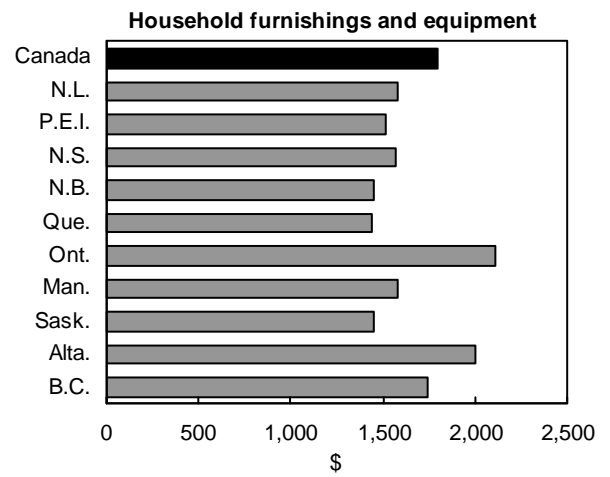
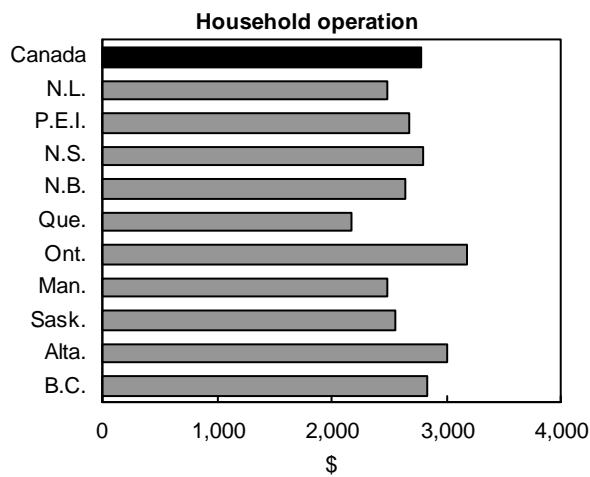
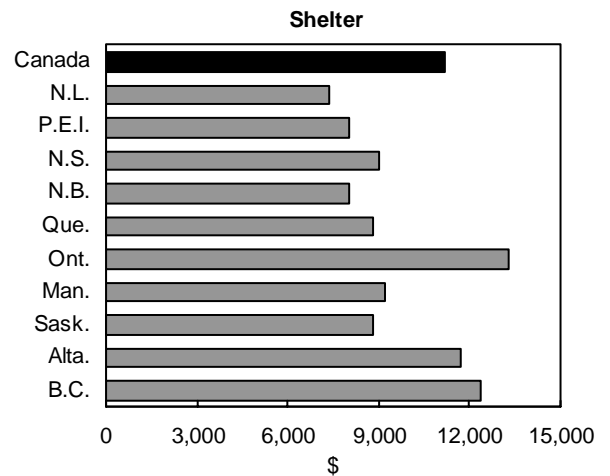
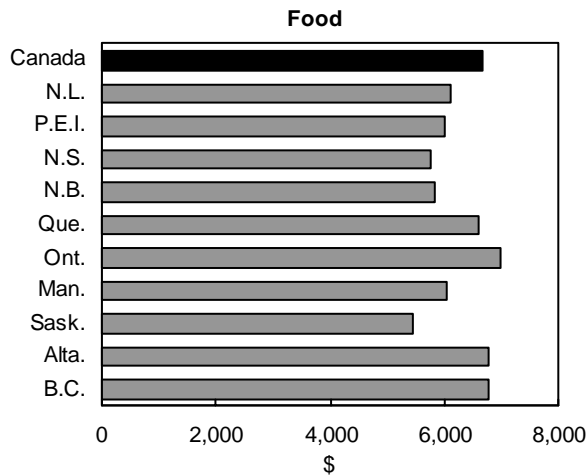
Roughly the same proportion of Canadian households (47%) reported natural gas and electricity as the main source of energy for hot water supply in their homes. Owners were somewhat more likely to use natural gas (51%) for hot water heating, while a slight majority of renters used electricity (52%).

Electricity was by far the dominant source of energy used by Canadian households for cooking (93%). Natural gas was reported by only 6.3%. There was a slight difference between owners and renters in the main source of energy they used for cooking: electricity was used by 91% of owners and 97% of renters.

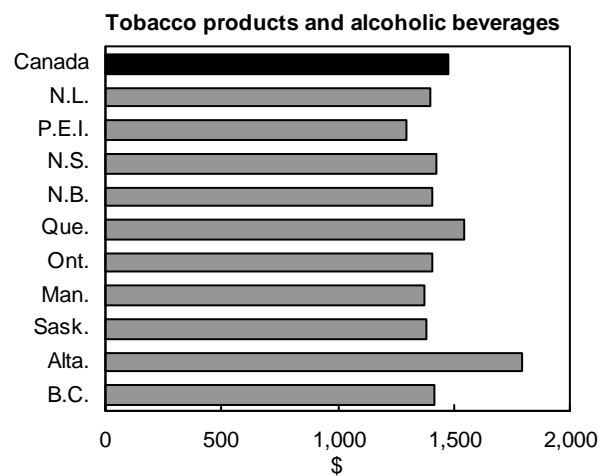
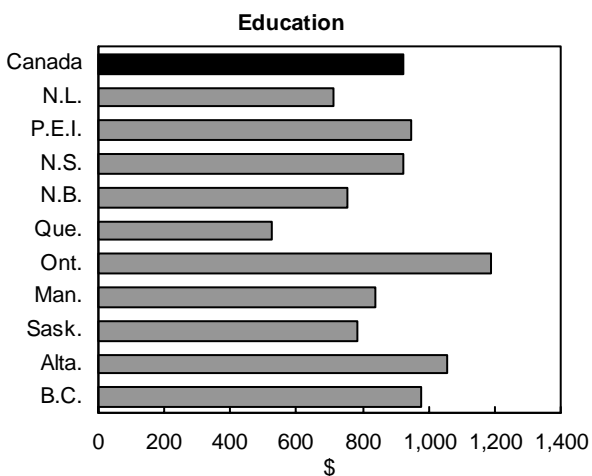
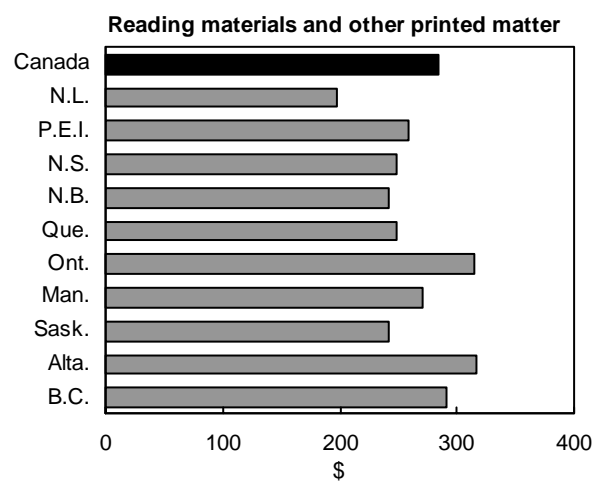
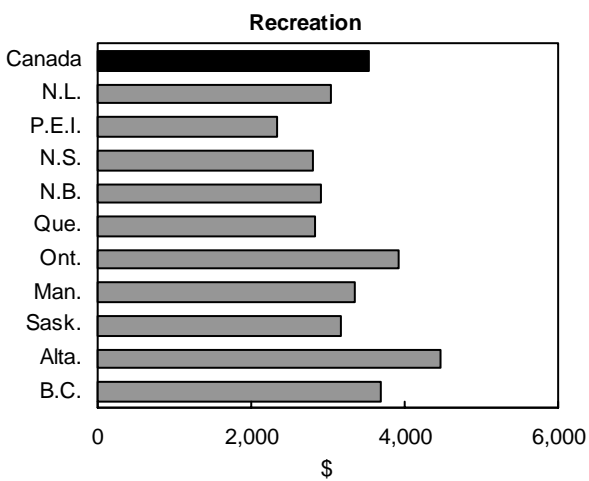
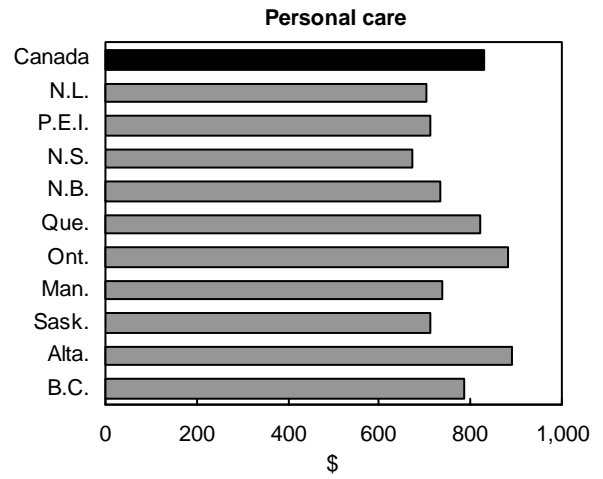
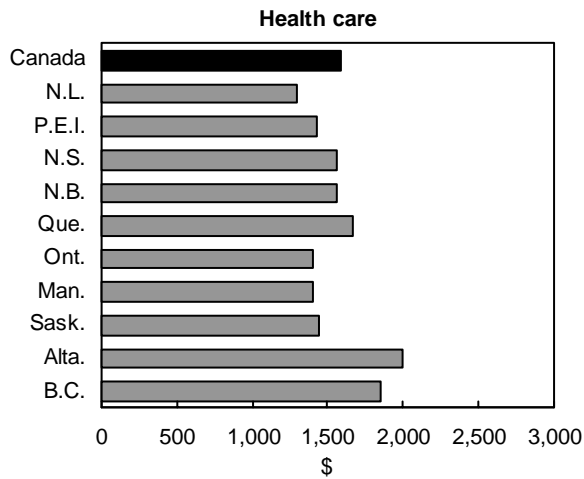


Graphs and tables

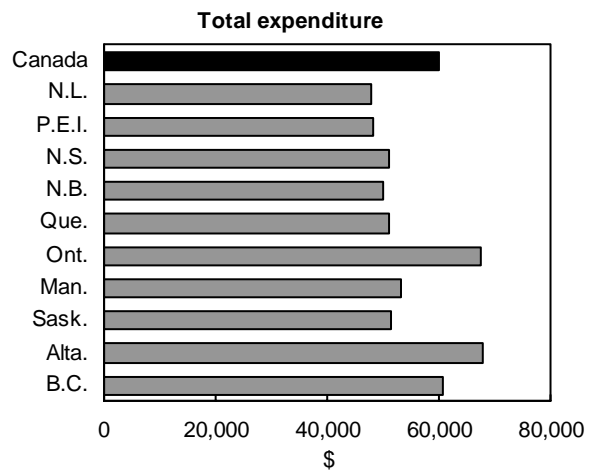
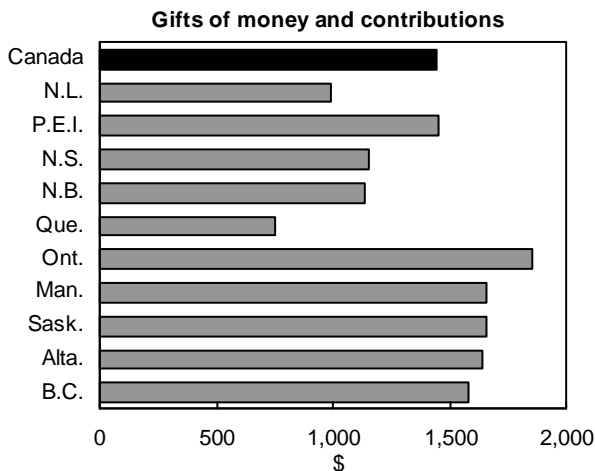
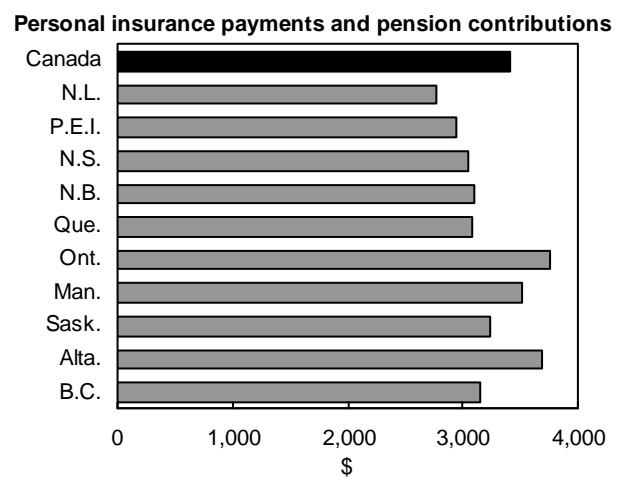
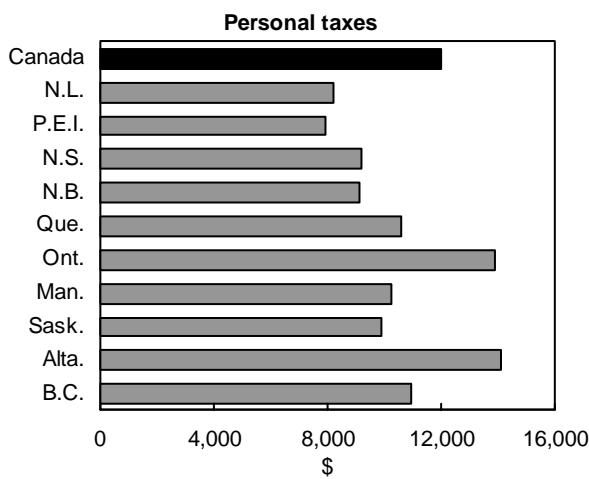
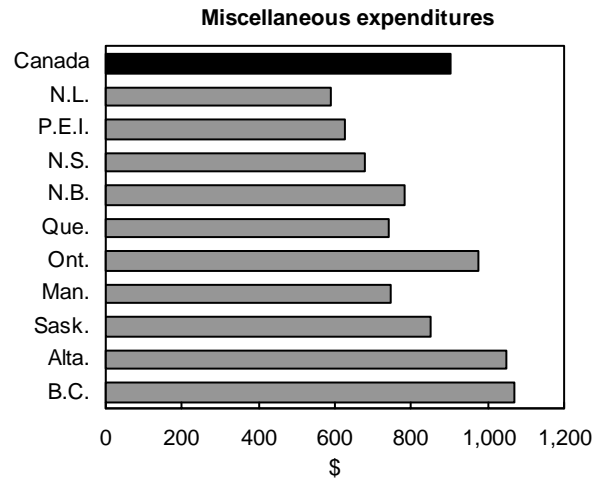
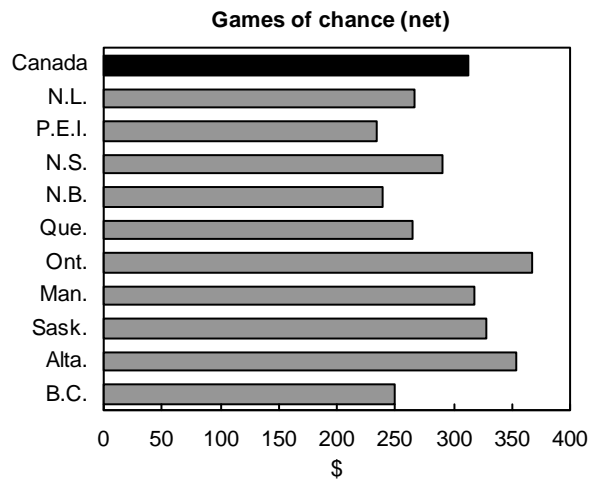
Graph 1
Average household spending by province and Canada, 2002



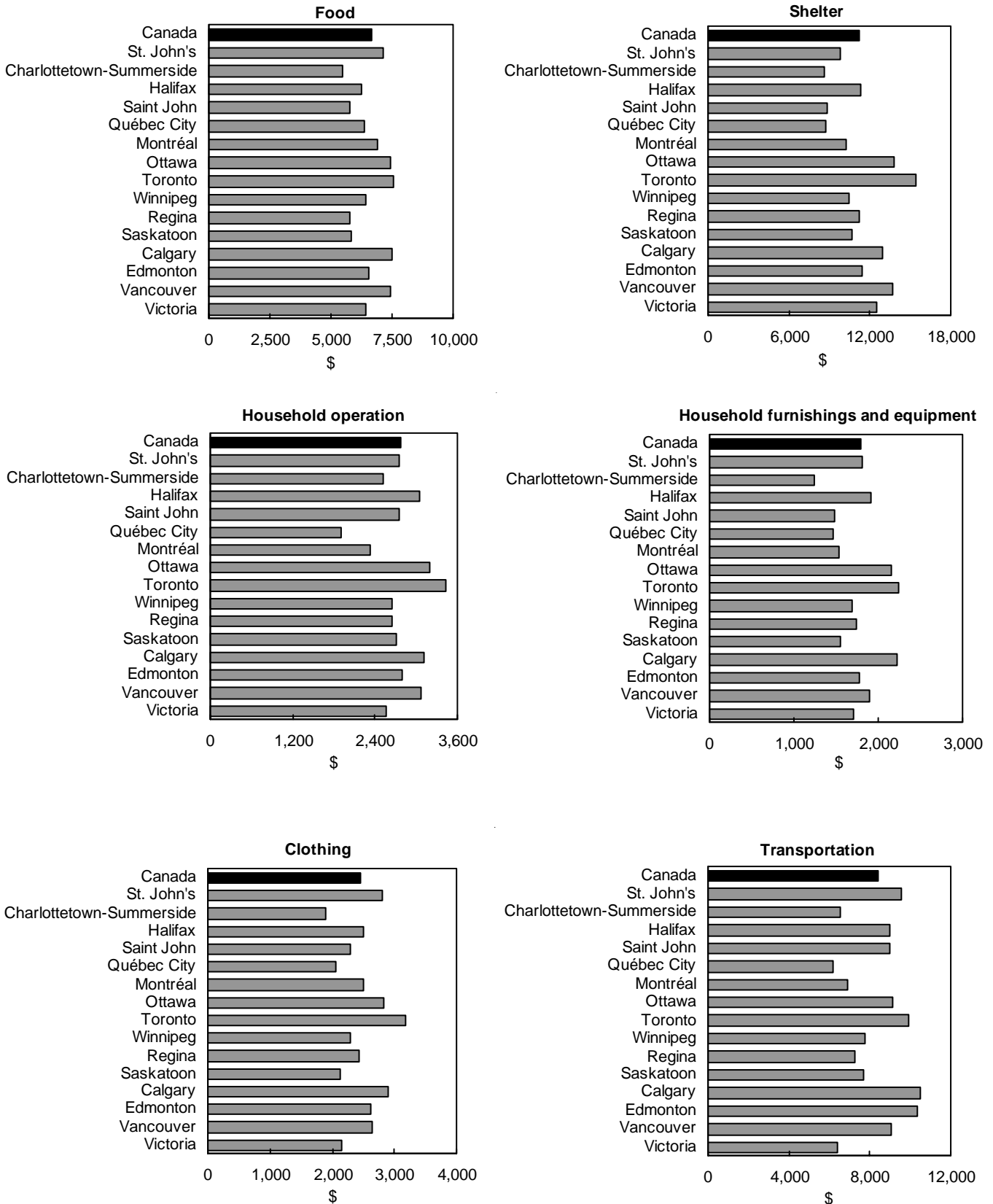
Graph 1
Average household spending by province and Canada, 2002 – continued



Graph 1
Average household spending by province and Canada, 2002 – concluded

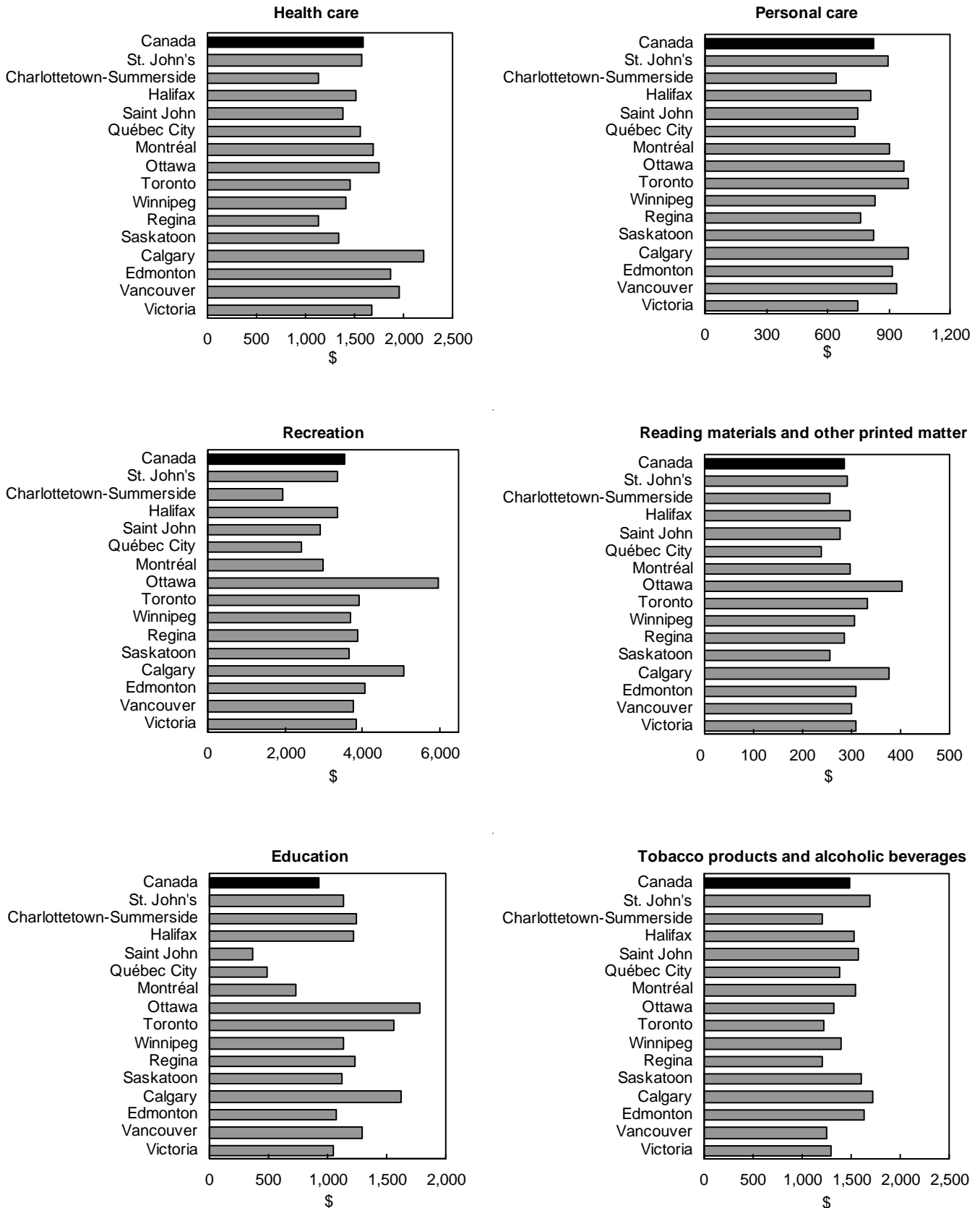


Graph 2
Average household spending for selected metropolitan areas and Canada, 2002



Graph 2

Average household spending for selected metropolitan areas and Canada, 2002 – continued



Graph 2

Average household spending for selected metropolitan areas and Canada, 2002 – concluded

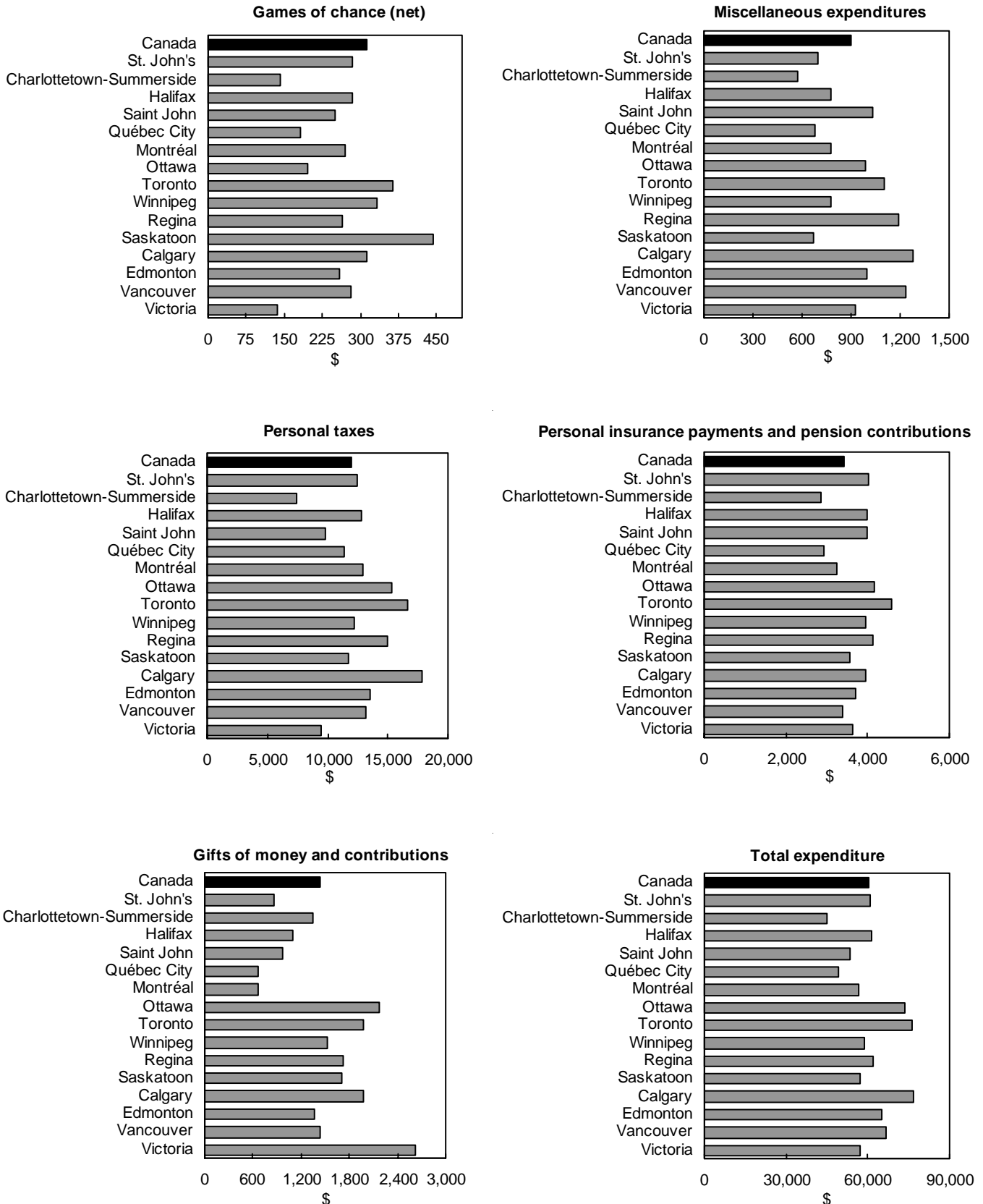


Table 1
Provinces, 2002
Household characteristics¹

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
Number of households in sample	14,229	1,220	622	1,318	1,200	1,924
Estimated number of households	11,657,730	189,820	51,750	355,920	281,350	2,998,460
Average household size	2.56	2.69	2.58	2.50	2.54	2.37
Average number of children aged:						
less than 5	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11
5 to 14	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.30	0.29	0.29
Average number of youths aged:						
15 to 19	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.17
20 to 24	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.44	1.57	1.40	1.40	1.46	1.36
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.30
Average age of reference person	50	50	50	50	51	50
Average household income before tax	60,699	48,333	48,059	50,678	49,646	51,367
Average other money receipts	1,927	544	654	1,155	1,362	1,594
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	2,503	610	581	423	695	1,733
Percentage homeowners (at December 31)	66.7	78.8	72.0	71.8	73.5	58.4
Percentage with:						
no full-time earner	40.6	56.4	50.8	45.7	47.3	44.3
one full-time earner	38.5	29.2	32.8	37.6	38.3	37.2
two or more full-time earners	20.9	14.4	16.4	16.7	14.4	18.5
Percentage with age of reference person:						
under 25	2.2	1.8	F	2.4	2.7	2.1
25 to 44	38.3	37.8	36.3	36.4	36.6	37.0
45 to 64	39.4	42.4	40.5	40.4	39.3	40.2
65 and over	20.0	18.1	20.4	20.9	21.5	20.7
Percentage one-person households	24.6	15.9	22.1	22.9	20.4	29.2
Percentage couple households	60.3	70.4	61.6	59.8	64.5	55.9
Percentage lone-parent households	9.4	9.3	9.8	11.0	9.2	10.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces, 2002 – continued
Household characteristics¹

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Number of households in sample	1,937	1,398	1,455	1,427	1,728
Estimated number of households	4,352,690	411,920	370,530	1,101,490	1,543,790
Average household size	2.67	2.53	2.50	2.67	2.54
Average number of children aged:					
less than 5	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.11
5 to 14	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.31
Average number of youths aged:					
15 to 19	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.19
20 to 24	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.15
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.50	1.35	1.28	1.49	1.44
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.27	0.33
Average age of reference person	50	51	51	48	50
Average household income before tax	68,841	53,796	52,351	70,093	59,278
Average other money receipts	1,715	1,677	1,159	2,114	3,780
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	2,987	2,112	1,864	4,219	2,776
Percentage homeowners (at December 31)	68.1	72.3	74.1	74.3	65.8
Percentage with:					
no full-time earner	38.1	41.1	40.4	30.3	43.3
one full-time earner	38.8	36.8	36.9	43.8	38.3
two or more full-time earners	23.1	22.1	22.7	25.9	18.4
Percentage with age of reference person:					
under 25	2.1	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.3
25 to 44	38.8	36.1	35.7	43.8	37.9
45 to 64	39.4	38.3	36.2	36.6	40.6
65 and over	19.7	23.2	24.8	16.9	19.2
Percentage one person households	22.7	26.1	25.9	21.8	24.3
Percentage couple households	62.3	59.8	60.2	62.6	59.9
Percentage lone-parent households	9.4	8.8	9.3	8.0	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces, 2002 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
Number of households in sample	14,229	1,220	622	1,318	1,200	1,924
Estimated number of households	11,657,730	189,820	51,750	355,920	281,350	2,998,460
Food	6,684	6,117	5,994	5,761	5,836	6,614
Shelter	11,204	7,383	8,012	9,011	8,048	8,820
Principal accommodation	10,542	6,947	7,608	8,495	7,459	8,340
Rented living quarters	2,530	1,165	1,656	1,812	1,380	2,470
Owned living quarters	6,149	3,551	3,842	4,630	3,992	4,492
Water, fuel and electricity	1,863	2,231	2,110	2,053	2,088	1,378
Other accommodation	662	436	405	516	589	480
Household operation	2,783	2,489	2,683	2,808	2,652	2,182
Communications	1,225	1,101	1,094	1,103	1,042	964
Child care expenses	287	218	336	303	302	185
Pet expenses	326	262	327	415	320	202
Other household operation	945	908	926	988	989	832
Household furnishings and equipment	1,793	1,580	1,519	1,566	1,453	1,439
Clothing	2,450	2,420	2,029	1,977	2,022	2,238
Transportation	8,431	7,803	7,674	8,147	8,005	6,863
Private transportation	7,740	7,297	7,285	7,676	7,684	6,423
Public transportation	691	506	389	471	320	440
Health care	1,590	1,295	1,421	1,555	1,565	1,667
Personal care	829	704	713	671	732	819
Recreation	3,537	3,027	2,341	2,799	2,914	2,838
Reading materials and other printed matter	285	198	259	249	242	248
Education	926	712	945	924	757	528
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,478	1,399	1,297	1,422	1,409	1,548
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	728	714	787	849	858	792
Alcoholic beverages	750	685	511	572	551	756
Games of chance (net)	313	266	235	291	239	265
Miscellaneous expenditures	901	590	626	678	781	740
Total current consumption	43,206	35,980	35,748	37,860	36,655	36,811
Personal taxes	12,025	8,232	7,917	9,176	9,143	10,573
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,415	2,762	2,951	3,049	3,108	3,082
Gifts of money and contributions	1,444	990	1,449	1,158	1,133	748
Total expenditure	60,090	47,965	48,065	51,243	50,039	51,213

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces, 2002 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Number of households in sample	1,937	1,398	1,455	1,427	1,728
Estimated number of households	4,352,690	411,920	370,530	1,101,490	1,543,790
Food	7,004	6,041	5,445	6,791	6,774
Shelter	13,282	9,183	8,792	11,720	12,380
Principal accommodation	12,477	8,583	8,247	10,934	11,731
Rented living quarters	2,906	1,678	1,389	2,030	3,016
Owned living quarters	7,476	5,047	4,531	6,623	7,109
Water, fuel and electricity	2,094	1,858	2,327	2,281	1,607
Other accommodation	805	600	545	786	648
Household operation	3,188	2,483	2,555	3,009	2,836
Communications	1,354	1,100	1,224	1,415	1,350
Child care expenses	376	220	231	260	283
Pet expenses	388	302	253	393	357
Other household operation	1,070	861	847	942	847
Household furnishings and equipment	2,105	1,576	1,451	1,998	1,747
Clothing	2,743	2,062	2,034	2,626	2,317
Transportation	9,292	7,288	7,421	10,243	8,550
Private transportation	8,427	6,735	7,035	9,511	7,631
Public transportation	866	553	386	732	919
Health care	1,396	1,403	1,435	1,990	1,846
Personal care	881	736	713	892	786
Recreation	3,914	3,356	3,165	4,472	3,690
Reading materials and other printed matter	315	270	242	317	291
Education	1,190	837	787	1,058	975
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,407	1,374	1,379	1,790	1,414
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	648	731	826	904	632
Alcoholic beverages	760	643	553	886	782
Games of chance (net)	367	318	329	353	249
Miscellaneous expenditures	975	746	853	1,051	1,068
Total current consumption	48,060	37,673	36,601	48,310	44,922
Personal taxes	13,869	10,279	9,867	14,078	10,951
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,758	3,521	3,241	3,694	3,144
Gifts of money and contributions	1,851	1,657	1,656	1,645	1,579
Total expenditure	67,538	53,129	51,365	67,727	60,596

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces, 2002 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
Number of households in sample	14,229	1,220	622	1,318	1,200	1,924
Estimated number of households	11,657,730	189,820	51,750	355,920	281,350	2,998,460
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.9
Principal accommodation	99.8	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.9
Rented living quarters	35.9	23.5	30.2	30.7	28.1	43.3
Owned living quarters	67.6	78.5	73.9	72.9	74.2	59.3
Water, fuel and electricity	87.4	95.9	96.1	92.8	93.6	90.4
Other accommodation	44.5	39.7	43.3	46.3	46.6	39.2
Household operation	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Communications	99.3	98.9	98.9	99.4	99.3	99.1
Child care expenses	12.3	9.9	12.4	13.5	12.7	13.3
Pet expenses	51.8	58.9	65.1	62.6	61.9	46.6
Other household operation	99.4	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.3
Household furnishings and equipment	94.4	95.7	95.5	95.2	94.6	92.4
Clothing	99.3	99.5	99.0	99.4	98.9	99.6
Transportation	98.1	94.8	97.6	97.9	98.1	98.0
Private transportation	87.6	84.8	91.9	87.3	89.7	86.1
Public transportation	65.8	60.1	48.6	60.0	47.5	59.6
Health care	97.8	97.0	97.5	98.4	98.5	98.7
Personal care	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.6
Recreation	98.1	98.3	97.4	98.1	97.8	97.7
Reading materials and other printed matter	85.8	81.2	86.8	86.1	83.8	81.8
Education	43.7	44.0	41.6	42.4	39.5	42.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	83.7	86.0	76.8	82.0	80.6	88.6
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	39.1	48.7	39.3	43.6	44.5	42.4
Alcoholic beverages	77.6	77.4	66.8	72.6	71.2	82.5
Games of chance (net)	73.0	70.3	63.0	74.8	69.0	79.1
Miscellaneous expenditures	90.3	81.0	87.8	88.6	88.6	90.3
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	92.2	83.2	89.6	88.3	86.4	89.3
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	81.5	76.4	81.4	82.2	80.5	83.6
Gifts of money and contributions	74.2	88.0	84.0	80.6	81.0	63.5
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces, 2002 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Number of households in sample	1,937	1,398	1,455	1,427	1,728
Estimated number of households	4,352,690	411,920	370,530	1,101,490	1,543,790
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	100.0	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.8
Principal accommodation	100.0	99.4	99.1	99.8	99.6
Rented living quarters	34.8	29.5	27.6	29.3	37.0
Owned living quarters	69.4	72.6	74.5	74.8	66.8
Water, fuel and electricity	79.9	86.3	94.5	93.9	93.3
Other accommodation	43.3	50.4	54.7	54.7	46.6
Household operation	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8
Communications	99.5	98.9	99.4	99.6	99.2
Child care expenses	12.4	12.0	12.2	11.7	10.3
Pet expenses	52.7	50.5	50.9	56.1	51.7
Other household operation	99.7	98.1	99.5	99.5	98.7
Household furnishings and equipment	96.0	92.1	95.0	95.5	92.6
Clothing	99.2	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.0
Transportation	98.1	98.0	98.3	98.9	98.6
Private transportation	86.4	88.6	92.1	92.6	88.9
Public transportation	67.9	63.7	54.5	68.7	79.1
Health care	96.9	97.1	97.2	98.8	97.8
Personal care	99.5	99.3	99.4	99.6	98.9
Recreation	98.4	97.1	97.5	98.5	98.4
Reading materials and other printed matter	87.4	87.7	88.4	89.6	86.4
Education	43.4	43.2	42.4	48.9	45.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	81.1	81.8	82.1	85.6	81.6
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	37.2	35.9	40.8	41.9	33.5
Alcoholic beverages	75.8	75.1	74.8	79.3	76.2
Games of chance (net)	71.4	70.3	73.1	69.0	70.2
Miscellaneous expenditures	90.7	89.7	91.2	91.7	90.2
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	96.1	93.7	83.6	93.7	90.6
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	80.5	78.9	76.4	87.9	78.0
Gifts of money and contributions	79.9	78.7	79.4	78.0	69.4
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces, 2002 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
Number of households in sample	14,704	1,257	637	1,367	1,239	1,989
Estimated number of households	12,021,010	196,450	53,250	366,850	290,090	3,082,910
Type of dwelling						
Single detached	56.8	75.8	73.5	67.6	70.7	45.6
Single attached	10.0	8.9	4.9	5.4	5.1	6.2
Apartment	31.1	12.8	18.2	22.2	18.8	46.5
Other	2.2	2.5	F	4.8	5.4	1.6
Repairs needed						
Major	8.2	6.9	5.6	9.7	10.5	8.1
Minor	16.0	13.7	14.8	15.7	15.7	15.5
None	75.8	79.5	79.6	74.7	73.8	76.4
Tenure						
Owned	65.2	76.7	70.6	70.2	71.9	57.1
With mortgage	34.5	29.3	32.0	35.3	34.0	31.1
Without mortgage	30.7	47.4	38.7	34.9	37.9	26.0
Rented	34.8	23.3	29.4	29.8	28.1	42.9
Year of move						
2002	13.4	10.6	15.4	12.3	12.1	12.7
1997 - 2001	33.3	22.5	26.0	28.3	24.6	33.4
Before 1997	53.4	66.9	58.7	59.4	63.3	53.9
Period of construction						
1991 - 2002	14.7	12.6	15.5	13.3	14.1	10.6
1971 - 1990	38.6	47.5	38.5	40.8	39.6	36.2
1946 - 1970	32.1	27.9	20.9	25.2	25.1	36.2
Before 1946	14.7	12.0	25.1	20.7	21.2	17.0
Number of rooms						
1-4	26.4	12.0	23.2	21.1	24.0	34.1
5	18.5	19.7	16.3	20.3	21.6	22.5
6	15.7	22.6	19.7	18.4	17.2	13.1
7 or more	39.4	45.7	40.9	40.1	37.1	30.3
Number of bathrooms						
1	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.8
2 or more	61.4	75.3	76.5	75.6	72.1	72.4
2 or more	38.4	24.6	22.9	24.3	27.8	27.4
Principal heating equipment						
Steam or hot water furnaces	13.5	9.5	58.8	29.8	8.9	12.4
Hot air furnaces	54.7	30.5	30.4	37.1	31.1	19.9
Heating stoves	4.3	10.7	7.6	8.2	9.7	8.7
Electric heating	27.2	49.1	F	24.4	49.8	59.0
Other	0.4	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel						
Oil or other liquid fuel	12.5	33.0	80.8	59.9	23.1	17.1
Piped gas or bottled gas	50.2	F	F	F	F	6.1
Electricity	31.6	49.7	F	25.5	56.0	67.6
Wood and other	5.7	17.0	14.7	13.0	20.1	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces, 2002 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Number of households in sample	1,986	1,443	1,501	1,492	1,793
Estimated number of households	4,487,230	424,290	380,170	1,139,820	1,599,960
Type of dwelling					
Single detached	57.6	70.2	75.8	65.1	53.9
Single attached	13.8	4.2	5.3	11.1	10.3
Apartment	28.3	23.8	15.7	18.2	31.1
Other	F	1.8	3.2	5.5	4.7
Repairs needed					
Major	8.2	9.5	6.7	7.7	8.4
Minor	16.4	17.4	20.7	18.5	12.9
None	75.4	73.1	72.5	73.8	78.7
Tenure					
Owned	66.7	70.5	72.9	72.5	64.0
With mortgage	34.7	35.2	31.4	41.7	36.1
Without mortgage	31.9	35.3	41.4	30.8	27.9
Rented	33.3	29.5	27.1	27.5	36.0
Year of move					
2002	13.0	12.9	12.1	15.1	15.5
1997 - 2001	32.9	30.9	31.1	37.3	36.6
Before 1997	54.1	56.3	56.8	47.6	47.9
Period of construction					
1991 - 2002	15.3	9.6	8.3	19.7	20.8
1971 - 1990	35.1	40.0	42.6	45.4	44.9
1946 - 1970	33.3	33.7	33.7	29.0	25.9
Before 1946	16.3	16.7	15.4	5.9	8.4
Number of rooms					
1-4	24.0	27.2	19.3	19.6	27.8
5	16.3	16.2	18.1	16.1	18.1
6	17.2	18.1	15.6	16.8	13.4
7 or more	42.5	38.5	47.0	47.6	40.7
Number of bathrooms					
1	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.8
2 or more	60.8	62.2	53.2	44.2	48.3
3 or more	39.0	37.5	46.7	55.4	51.5
Principal heating equipment					
Steam or hot water furnaces	13.3	10.0	12.5	12.7	13.6
Hot air furnaces	71.6	63.2	83.1	86.2	55.2
Heating stoves	2.3	F	F	F	2.8
Electric heating	12.3	24.7	3.1	F	27.2
Other	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel					
Oil or other liquid fuel	10.5	F	4.5	F	4.9
Piped gas or bottled gas	70.4	58.2	89.1	97.4	61.5
Electricity	15.4	35.5	4.2	F	30.4
Wood and other	3.8	4.8	F	F	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces, 2002 – continued
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
Number of households in sample	14,704	1,257	637	1,367	1,239	1,989
Estimated number of households	12,021,010	196,450	53,250	366,850	290,090	3,082,910
Household appliances						
Washing machine	80.9	91.0	83.9	82.3	86.3	86.2
Clothes dryer	78.7	87.5	81.3	79.0	85.0	82.5
Dishwasher	54.3	35.5	43.4	41.6	45.3	52.8
Refrigerator	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9
Freezer	57.0	79.4	71.4	65.4	69.4	49.5
Microwave oven	92.3	93.3	92.2	94.9	94.1	92.2
Air conditioner	37.5	2.1	4.8	7.8	13.4	25.8
Window air conditioner	13.9	F	F	6.1	10.4	15.6
Central air conditioner	23.6	F	F	F	3.0	10.1
Communication & home entertainment equipment						
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	98.7	97.1	98.3	99.2	98.9	98.4
Telephones (includes business use)	97.0	95.8	96.6	97.2	97.6	96.1
1	22.3	17.4	20.2	20.3	22.4	22.7
2	32.4	33.4	32.7	33.3	40.3	34.6
3 or more	42.3	45.0	43.7	43.6	34.9	38.9
Cellular Telephone	51.6	41.6	41.4	45.1	39.3	42.8
Compact disc player	73.7	73.7	67.5	73.2	70.4	71.6
Cablevision	66.5	69.1	58.7	65.2	59.6	59.7
Satellite dish	21.3	24.1	29.5	24.7	31.3	19.5
DVD player	35.8	27.5	23.3	30.4	28.0	28.5
CD writer	27.7	21.4	23.0	24.0	20.3	22.5
Video cassette recorders	92.1	90.6	90.0	92.6	90.7	90.9
1	58.9	56.5	59.7	60.0	57.5	59.9
2 or more	33.1	34.1	30.4	32.6	33.3	31.1
Home computer	63.9	51.5	52.6	57.3	49.6	56.7
Internet use from home	54.3	40.5	42.6	47.5	41.7	46.0
Type of Internet connection						
Regular telephone connection to a computer	25.1	24.2	26.7	22.1	29.1	24.4
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	13.6	5.9	11.7	13.5	11.1	12.6
Cable connection to a computer	15.3	10.3	F	11.9	F	8.9
Other type of connection	0.3	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.2	99.7	98.5	99.4	99.2	99.6
1	38.6	28.1	33.4	34.2	37.7	40.0
2	35.4	37.3	40.0	35.8	35.1	35.5
3 or more	25.1	34.3	25.1	29.5	26.4	24.1
Vehicles						
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	83.9	82.0	90.3	83.8	85.9	82.3
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	79.3	74.1	85.0	79.4	81.7	74.2
1	43.6	45.2	44.7	45.3	42.8	46.8
2 or more	35.7	28.9	40.3	34.1	38.8	27.5
Owned automobiles	63.8	55.4	68.4	64.7	63.7	62.6
1	48.0	44.8	52.5	49.5	48.7	48.1
2 or more	15.8	10.6	15.9	15.2	15.1	14.5
Owned vans and trucks	35.6	36.0	40.9	35.6	41.5	25.2
1	29.3	31.0	33.1	31.2	33.4	22.3
2 or more	6.3	5.0	7.8	4.5	8.2	2.9
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	9.8	12.6	10.0	8.8	9.5	13.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces, 2002 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Number of households in sample	1,986	1,443	1,501	1,492	1,793
Estimated number of households	4,487,230	424,290	380,170	1,139,820	1,599,960
Household appliances					
Washing machine	75.5	79.3	87.4	85.6	78.5
Clothes dryer	73.6	79.1	87.5	85.5	76.5
Dishwasher	51.2	52.2	53.3	69.5	63.2
Refrigerator	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.9
Freezer	54.3	72.6	79.1	68.5	54.4
Microwave oven	91.9	93.5	94.2	94.5	90.6
Air conditioner	64.7	66.0	41.8	10.1	11.3
Window air conditioner	18.8	22.7	14.6	3.5	6.1
Central air conditioner	45.9	43.3	27.2	6.6	5.2
Communication & home entertainment equipment					
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	98.8	98.2	98.6	99.5	98.7
Telephones (includes business use)	97.7	96.9	97.6	98.2	96.1
1	22.2	23.8	25.0	17.3	25.8
2	30.0	36.3	36.4	31.7	31.5
3 or more	45.5	36.8	36.2	49.1	38.8
Cellular telephone	56.7	46.4	50.2	60.9	54.4
Compact disc player	73.1	69.8	69.4	78.6	78.6
Cablevision	70.4	63.7	50.6	63.7	76.5
Satellite dish	21.2	23.1	35.0	26.2	14.6
DVD player	37.7	34.1	30.8	47.7	41.5
CD writer	29.1	25.1	25.3	32.7	34.3
Video cassette recorders	93.4	88.5	90.1	93.3	91.6
1	60.6	54.2	58.4	54.9	57.2
2 or more	32.8	34.3	31.8	38.4	34.4
Home computer	67.7	57.3	57.7	70.3	71.7
Internet use from home	58.1	47.2	47.9	60.8	64.0
Type of Internet connection					
Regular telephone connection to a computer	28.9	19.9	19.0	20.5	21.8
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	13.0	17.4	18.1	16.8	14.4
Cable connection to a computer	15.8	9.7	10.3	23.3	27.4
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.4	98.8	99.0	98.9	98.2
1	38.6	38.2	36.9	34.7	42.0
2	34.5	35.3	38.3	38.1	34.9
3 or more	26.3	25.2	23.8	26.0	21.3
Vehicles					
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	82.3	83.0	87.6	90.3	86.1
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	78.2	80.4	85.7	87.7	84.2
1	42.9	41.3	41.5	39.8	42.6
2 or more	35.3	39.1	44.2	47.8	41.6
Owned automobiles	63.4	61.5	65.6	66.7	65.6
1	46.6	46.8	50.0	47.2	51.7
2 or more	16.8	14.7	15.6	19.6	13.9
Owned vans and trucks	33.8	42.4	48.2	49.3	45.0
1	27.8	33.2	37.2	38.3	36.3
2 or more	6.0	9.1	11.0	11.1	8.8
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	9.8	6.1	5.3	7.5	5.1

1. Based on full-year households only (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

2. Based on full-year and part-year households (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2002
Household characteristics¹

	St. John's	Charlotte- town – Summer- side	Halifax	Saint John	Québec City	Montréal	Ottawa ³	Toronto
Number of households in sample	348	243	444	186	191	863	137	711
Estimated number of households	58,920	19,570	135,720	50,510	302,850	1,411,950	323,190	1,669,340
Average household size	2.82	2.31	2.50	2.38	2.18	2.40	2.55	2.93
Average number of children aged:								
less than 5	0.14	F	0.13	0.14	F	0.11	F	0.17
5 to 14	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.31	0.37	0.38
Average number of youths aged:								
15 to 19	0.20	0.16	0.18	F	F	0.16	F	0.22
20 to 24	0.25	0.16	0.17	F	F	0.17	F	0.21
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.60	1.25	1.50	1.36	1.24	1.37	1.46	1.65
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.28	0.33	0.22	0.30	0.34	0.27	0.30	0.31
Average age of reference person	49	50	47	52	52	49	49	49
Average household income before tax	61,744	44,931	61,944	50,517	49,742	56,984	79,211	78,099
Average other money receipts	861	504	1,602	1,647	1,270	1,094	4,004	1,688
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	1,171	284	1,555	(1,464)	1,257	1,794	8,682	3,699
Percentage homeowners (at December 31)	73.6	53.7	60.6	71.4	53.1	51.5	65.7	62.6
Percentage with:								
no full-time earner	35.7	49.1	33.3	43.3	49.3	39.2	40.6	29.4
one full-time earner	38.8	36.3	41.1	46.8	33.3	39.1	39.5	41.4
two or more full-time earners	25.5	14.6	25.7	F	17.4	21.7	19.9	29.2
Percentage with age of reference person:								
under 25	F	F	F	F	F	2.5	F	F
25 to 44	40.2	37.5	42.0	29.7	33.3	41.2	39.6	42.3
45 to 64	40.5	36.8	40.3	43.0	38.9	37.6	40.2	39.6
65 and over	16.5	21.7	14.0	24.0	25.2	18.6	F	17.2
Percentage one-person households	18.3	28.4	22.7	24.8	35.6	29.7	F	19.1
Percentage couple households	65.1	51.2	54.8	55.6	53.0	55.2	58.0	65.2
Percentage lone-parent households	10.3	13.4	13.5	F	F	9.4	F	9.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2002 – continued
Household characteristics¹

	Winnipeg ⁴	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Number of households in sample	852	280	298	381	504	866	162
Estimated number of households	239,990	72,820	86,040	349,180	348,820	774,610	125,310
Average household size	2.68	2.56	2.63	2.76	2.64	2.63	2.42
Average number of children aged:							
less than 5	0.15	0.17	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.13	F
5 to 14	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.38	0.33	0.32	F
Average number of youths aged:							
15 to 19	0.21	0.22	0.28	0.20	0.26	0.19	F
20 to 24	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.18	F
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.49	1.35	1.36	1.58	1.47	1.52	1.40
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.29
Average age of reference person	48	47	47	46	49	49	48
Average household income before tax	59,595	64,960	58,914	82,425	66,809	65,072	56,879
Average other money receipts	2,288	2,041	1,246	1,965	3,013	5,050	3,628
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	2,896	4,289	2,031	7,091	4,144	3,771	3,452
Percentage homeowners (at December 31)	69.5	70.3	70.3	73.4	72.7	63.3	58.7
Percentage with:							
no full-time earner	36.5	36.6	34.1	25.2	34.0	36.9	41.2
one full-time earner	40.2	40.1	41.2	44.7	42.8	41.2	37.6
two or more full-time earners	23.3	23.3	24.8	30.0	23.2	21.9	21.2
Percentage with age of reference person:							
under 25	2.9	F	F	F	F	2.5	F
25 to 44	39.6	43.0	40.5	46.5	42.5	39.1	47.3
45 to 64	41.9	35.6	37.9	36.7	38.4	42.5	33.8
65 and over	15.6	17.5	16.3	13.6	17.6	15.8	17.3
Percentage one-person households	22.8	25.6	24.8	18.2	27.4	24.1	27.2
Percentage couple households	61.0	55.4	59.2	63.3	58.7	59.4	58.2
Percentage lone-parent households	10.0	F	F	F	F	8.5	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2002 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	St. John's	Charlot- town – Summer- side	Halifax	Saint John	Québec City	Montréal	Ottawa ³	Toronto
Number of households in sample	348	243	444	186	191	863	137	711
Estimated number of households	58,920	19,570	135,720	50,510	302,850	1,411,950	323,190	1,669,340
Food	7,123	5,502	6,269	5,792	6,381	6,922	7,435	7,570
Shelter	9,853	8,631	11,330	8,854	8,706	10,199	13,844	15,448
Principal accommodation	9,369	8,072	10,591	8,297	8,233	9,630	12,635	14,515
Rented living quarters	1,583	2,830	2,908	1,550	2,801	3,185	3,304	4,005
Owned living quarters	5,447	3,400	5,818	4,706	4,227	5,078	7,373	8,631
Water, fuel and electricity	2,339	1,842	1,865	2,041	1,204	1,367	1,958	1,879
Other accommodation	484	558	739	557	473	569	1,209	933
Household operation	2,747	2,518	3,052	2,749	1,901	2,337	3,189	3,426
Communications	1,081	994	1,211	1,082	816	1,093	1,278	1,570
Child care expenses	319	397	415	F	F	213	F	464
Pet expenses	330	252	402	370	170	185	340	284
Other household operation	1,016	875	1,025	1,071	743	845	1,199	1,108
Household furnishings and equipment	1,817	1,234	1,914	1,475	1,464	1,526	2,160	2,246
Clothing	2,805	1,897	2,495	2,293	2,055	2,513	2,832	3,188
Transportation	9,591	6,513	8,962	8,948	6,190	6,878	9,137	9,944
Private transportation	8,957	6,087	8,272	8,531	5,772	6,235	7,962	8,558
Public transportation	634	427	691	417	418	643	1,174	1,385
Health care	1,572	1,131	1,522	1,386	1,564	1,689	1,745	1,453
Personal care	895	640	815	749	732	900	971	998
Recreation	3,354	1,943	3,350	2,930	2,441	2,979	5,989	3,939
Reading materials and other printed matter	291	255	296	275	238	297	404	331
Education	1,129	1,246	1,221	370	485	727	1,777	1,562
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,691	1,200	1,534	1,575	1,387	1,544	1,329	1,224
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	841	758	813	1,052	639	754	554	495
Alcoholic beverages	850	442	722	523	748	790	775	729
Games of chance (net)	284	143	283	250	183	269	195	365
Miscellaneous expenditures	699	570	778	1,036	682	776	989	1,100
Total current consumption	43,851	33,423	43,822	38,683	34,408	39,556	51,996	52,795
Personal taxes	12,399	7,424	12,782	9,786	11,391	12,986	15,367	16,668
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	4,023	2,869	3,971	4,003	2,921	3,253	4,159	4,592
Gifts of money and contributions	854	1,342	1,089	972	661	668	2,177	1,974
Total expenditure	61,128	45,057	61,664	53,445	49,381	56,462	73,698	76,029

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2002 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	Winnipeg ⁴	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Number of households in sample	852	280	298	381	504	866	162
Estimated number of households	239,990	72,820	86,040	349,180	348,820	774,610	125,310
Food	6,453	5,791	5,847	7,478	6,567	7,411	6,446
Shelter	10,490	11,162	10,653	12,978	11,431	13,735	12,452
Principal accommodation	9,846	10,531	10,078	12,007	10,731	13,088	12,062
Rented living quarters	1,937	1,703	2,057	2,440	2,081	3,636	3,655
Owned living quarters	5,958	6,455	5,709	7,401	6,366	7,852	7,081
Water, fuel and electricity	1,951	2,373	2,311	2,166	2,284	1,600	1,327
Other accommodation	644	631	575	971	700	647	390
Household operation	2,645	2,638	2,700	3,121	2,797	3,071	2,571
Communications	1,134	1,196	1,260	1,443	1,319	1,480	1,234
Child care expenses	301	343	236	279	241	390	F
Pet expenses	303	264	311	387	347	304	308
Other household operation	906	836	893	1,013	890	898	783
Household furnishings and equipment	1,685	1,745	1,545	2,216	1,772	1,889	1,703
Clothing	2,287	2,439	2,137	2,905	2,614	2,644	2,161
Transportation	7,749	7,250	7,664	10,485	10,377	9,078	6,403
Private transportation	7,009	6,691	7,083	9,494	9,596	7,862	5,545
Public transportation	740	559	581	992	781	1,216	858
Health care	1,416	1,130	1,343	2,210	1,868	1,963	1,673
Personal care	835	762	824	996	919	936	747
Recreation	3,691	3,876	3,675	5,089	4,054	3,762	3,847
Reading materials and other printed matter	306	286	255	376	309	299	309
Education	1,135	1,230	1,128	1,620	1,069	1,289	1,054
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,401	1,207	1,597	1,727	1,625	1,250	1,291
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	723	583	946	683	848	459	561
Alcoholic beverages	678	624	652	1,044	776	790	730
Games of chance (net)	331	263	442	313	259	282	137
Miscellaneous expenditures	773	1,195	672	1,278	1,001	1,238	926
Total current consumption	41,196	40,974	40,482	52,792	46,659	48,846	41,719
Personal taxes	12,158	14,941	11,682	17,830	13,575	13,163	9,426
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,937	4,113	3,548	3,939	3,723	3,371	3,650
Gifts of money and contributions	1,527	1,718	1,703	1,980	1,357	1,429	2,625
Total expenditure	58,817	61,746	57,415	76,541	65,314	66,809	57,419

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2002 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	St. John's	Charlotte- town – Summer- side	Halifax	Saint John	Québec City	Montréal	Ottawa ³	Toronto
Number of households in sample	348	243	444	186	191	863	137	711
Estimated number of households	58,920	19,570	135,720	50,510	302,850	1,411,950	323,190	1,669,340
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal accommodation	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rented living quarters	27.4	49.5	42.7	30.8	47.9	49.3	37.8	40.5
Owned living quarters	74.2	56.9	61.8	71.8	54.7	52.2	67.2	64.0
Water, fuel and electricity	95.9	95.1	90.9	94.1	82.7	91.6	82.5	68.4
Other accommodation	43.3	45.1	48.6	42.2	35.0	39.3	53.6	37.3
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Communications	98.9	98.3	99.3	98.9	100.0	99.3	98.8	99.9
Child care expenses	14.4	12.8	15.3	F	F	13.7	F	12.1
Pet expenses	65.6	51.0	57.8	61.2	38.4	43.1	59.9	37.7
Other household operation	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.1	99.3	99.9
Household furnishings and equipment	94.3	94.3	95.7	93.4	90.8	93.0	96.4	95.3
Clothing	99.3	98.8	100.0	97.9	99.5	99.7	99.3	99.3
Transportation	97.9	97.8	98.1	97.9	96.7	98.4	99.2	98.8
Private transportation	87.1	87.0	83.9	82.9	83.0	82.4	85.3	84.1
Public transportation	69.2	62.1	76.1	61.3	57.5	74.5	77.4	81.6
Health care	97.5	96.0	98.4	97.2	97.8	99.4	98.4	96.9
Personal care	99.8	99.3	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.5
Recreation	99.2	98.7	98.1	96.6	93.7	98.6	100.0	98.7
Reading materials and other printed matter	86.2	88.4	86.3	82.8	85.1	84.3	90.6	85.5
Education	53.3	39.2	49.0	30.2	43.7	44.5	59.8	46.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	90.8	75.0	84.7	82.9	89.8	86.8	87.2	76.4
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	46.4	39.7	43.4	55.2	37.4	39.4	34.7	33.0
Alcoholic beverages	85.5	65.1	77.7	71.5	84.1	81.4	80.5	71.5
Games of chance (net)	69.8	60.5	75.8	65.8	72.7	76.8	68.8	70.0
Miscellaneous expenditures	85.0	85.4	90.4	86.7	82.2	90.8	93.1	90.0
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	89.7	90.7	94.0	86.2	85.1	92.0	100.0	96.6
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	83.9	78.2	89.3	74.5	79.5	84.3	84.4	84.7
Gifts of money and contributions	82.9	81.1	77.4	74.2	52.1	57.9	82.3	77.9
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2002 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	Winnipeg ⁴	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Number of households in sample	852	280	298	381	504	866	162
Estimated number of households	239,990	72,820	86,040	349,180	348,820	774,610	125,310
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.7	99.4	99.5	100.0	99.9	99.7	100.0
Principal accommodation	99.7	99.0	99.1	99.9	99.9	99.7	100.0
Rented living quarters	33.1	30.6	32.0	31.1	31.0	39.4	44.2
Owned living quarters	70.3	71.4	70.1	73.7	72.9	63.9	59.2
Water, fuel and electricity	85.5	92.0	92.5	93.8	93.2	91.3	94.6
Other accommodation	47.7	55.2	51.9	57.2	49.6	43.8	40.1
Household operation	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0
Communications	98.7	99.2	99.4	100.0	99.5	99.0	100.0
Child care expenses	14.8	14.7	12.5	14.8	9.4	10.3	F
Pet expenses	51.1	49.5	44.9	49.6	53.9	42.8	49.5
Other household operation	98.8	99.1	99.0	99.8	99.7	98.3	99.4
Household furnishings and equipment	93.8	95.5	95.7	96.6	94.1	92.0	91.3
Clothing	99.3	99.0	99.8	99.4	99.4	98.7	98.7
Transportation	98.7	99.1	98.7	99.8	99.3	99.2	97.5
Private transportation	86.8	90.8	93.4	93.5	90.9	88.4	88.7
Public transportation	76.9	70.3	65.0	82.4	73.0	85.7	84.3
Health care	96.7	95.0	96.8	99.3	98.4	98.1	98.5
Personal care	98.9	98.9	99.2	99.2	99.7	98.8	100.0
Recreation	98.4	97.7	98.5	99.4	97.8	98.4	99.1
Reading materials and other printed matter	88.8	87.1	88.4	92.0	89.8	86.4	88.3
Education	50.9	49.9	51.8	56.9	47.6	50.2	43.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	85.4	88.4	85.0	89.0	84.3	78.3	89.5
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	37.6	36.4	43.1	40.5	37.5	26.4	28.8
Alcoholic beverages	78.8	81.0	78.5	83.5	78.2	73.9	85.5
Games of chance (net)	72.0	73.1	69.8	68.2	67.4	67.8	73.4
Miscellaneous expenditures	89.6	88.8	93.0	95.3	89.2	88.7	92.7
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	94.0	85.9	88.2	95.0	93.0	91.5	96.2
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	83.1	79.0	83.3	91.3	85.7	81.4	80.9
Gifts of money and contributions	77.4	77.0	77.0	84.1	75.3	68.5	75.5
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2002 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	St. John's	Charlotte- town – Summer- side	Halifax	Saint John	Québec City	Montréal	Ottawa ³	Toronto
Number of households in sample	364	256	465	193	196	900	141	731
Estimated number of households	62,090	20,860	140,840	52,290	310,250	1,463,470	337,500	1,728,070
Type of dwelling								
Single detached	57.8	51.4	52.4	60.5	40.8	33.6	50.0	41.2
Single attached	18.3	F	7.7	F	F	8.1	F	19.8
Apartment	23.0	36.6	38.1	28.1	53.1	57.9	34.2	39.0
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Repairs needed								
Major	F	F	F	F	F	6.4	F	8.0
Minor	12.7	16.2	13.1	18.5	F	16.6	F	17.9
None	82.8	78.5	79.9	72.4	81.0	77.0	75.7	74.1
Tenure								
Owned	71.0	52.1	59.3	70.1	52.9	49.9	62.9	60.9
With mortgage	41.4	22.7	36.6	39.7	28.0	31.8	36.2	33.4
Without mortgage	29.6	29.4	22.7	30.4	24.9	18.1	26.7	27.5
Rented	29.0	47.9	40.7	29.9	47.1	50.1	37.1	39.1
Year of move								
2002	14.1	21.9	15.8	F	F	13.0	F	13.8
1997 - 2001	27.1	32.1	34.7	26.6	35.8	38.0	33.0	34.6
Before 1997	58.8	46.0	49.6	61.4	50.0	48.9	54.6	51.6
Period of construction								
1991 - 2002	13.3	17.6	12.5	F	F	9.3	F	13.7
1971 - 1990	48.8	37.6	49.0	35.1	28.4	38.0	35.2	38.7
1946 - 1970	25.3	26.9	29.7	24.1	43.1	39.8	41.7	36.4
Before 1946	12.5	17.9	8.8	29.6	17.6	12.8	F	11.2
Number of rooms								
1-4	16.9	35.7	24.1	27.3	35.7	38.1	28.9	28.9
5	14.7	11.9	16.8	18.3	28.4	19.9	F	15.6
6	18.0	18.9	16.5	F	F	12.7	F	17.3
7 or more	50.4	33.6	42.6	39.4	25.7	29.3	52.0	38.2
Number of bathrooms								
1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.8	100.0	99.6
2 or more	72.0	78.4	70.0	72.8	68.4	71.4	63.7	54.9
2 or more	28.0	21.6	30.0	27.2	31.1	28.4	36.3	44.7
Principal heating equipment								
Steam or hot water furnaces	17.2	75.6	38.7	20.8	F	18.0	F	18.7
Hot air furnaces	14.1	19.9	28.1	F	16.1	19.1	68.7	71.0
Heating stoves	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Electric heating	65.7	F	27.6	57.8	65.1	62.0	F	10.0
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel								
Oil or other liquid fuel	29.8	92.0	64.1	29.3	19.1	17.0	F	6.1
Piped gas or bottled gas	F	F	F	F	F	9.7	65.6	81.3
Electricity	66.0	F	29.4	62.5	75.5	72.8	F	12.3
Wood and other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2002 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	Winnipeg ⁴	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Number of households in sample	882	292	306	400	534	900	164
Estimated number of households	248,630	75,420	87,960	364,690	365,670	805,980	126,900
Type of dwelling							
Single detached	66.2	74.6	70.0	62.1	64.1	47.3	49.6
Single attached	3.6	F	F	17.2	9.6	11.9	F
Apartment	29.7	17.2	23.7	19.9	23.7	40.2	38.5
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Repairs needed							
Major	9.0	F	F	F	7.4	7.1	F
Minor	16.9	18.8	19.2	18.9	16.4	11.9	F
None	74.1	73.9	75.1	74.8	76.1	81.0	87.8
Tenure							
Owned	67.6	67.9	70.2	71.0	70.4	61.2	57.9
With mortgage	39.7	38.3	40.8	44.6	39.0	35.9	32.1
Without mortgage	27.8	29.6	29.4	26.5	31.4	25.3	25.8
Rented	32.4	32.1	29.8	29.0	29.6	38.8	42.1
Year of move							
2002	15.4	12.7	13.6	16.5	14.2	15.3	F
1997 - 2001	33.3	39.6	32.8	41.1	34.9	37.0	41.2
Before 1997	51.3	47.7	53.6	42.4	50.9	47.7	43.7
Period of construction							
1991 - 2002	8.8	11.2	9.0	22.7	14.3	25.0	11.7
1971 - 1990	38.6	43.8	48.9	47.8	45.4	42.1	52.0
1946 - 1970	34.5	32.7	32.0	25.5	35.9	23.7	30.8
Before 1946	18.1	12.3	10.1	F	F	9.2	F
Number of rooms							
1-4	28.3	22.6	19.1	18.6	22.9	30.7	36.3
5	14.0	17.1	15.5	14.4	12.7	16.5	F
6	18.6	17.7	15.6	19.2	15.8	12.4	F
7 or more	39.0	42.5	49.8	47.8	48.6	40.4	37.3
Number of bathrooms							
1	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	100.0
2 or more	60.4	50.6	46.1	41.6	45.7	44.1	53.4
3 or more	39.3	49.4	53.4	58.0	54.0	55.5	46.6
Principal heating equipment							
Steam or hot water furnaces	12.9	15.1	17.9	9.9	19.5	17.5	F
Hot air furnaces	69.9	84.7	79.3	87.7	80.3	56.7	34.7
Heating stoves	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Electric heating	16.9	F	F	F	F	25.1	48.3
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel							
Oil or other liquid fuel	F	F	F	F	F	F	29.8
Piped gas or bottled gas	76.0	98.6	96.1	96.8	98.0	70.5	F
Electricity	21.6	F	F	F	F	28.2	50.9
Wood and other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2002 – continued
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	St. John's	Charlotte- town – Summer- side	Halifax	Saint John	Québec City	Montréal	Ottawa ³	Toronto
Number of households in sample	364	256	465	193	196	900	141	731
Estimated number of households	62,090	20,860	140,840	52,290	310,250	1,463,470	337,500	1,728,070
Household appliances								
Washing machine	84.7	70.0	72.2	80.8	87.2	79.1	69.6	68.5
Clothes dryer	83.9	70.0	70.4	78.3	81.8	73.8	65.8	65.7
Dishwasher	46.5	42.5	49.8	38.8	56.8	51.5	55.5	46.0
Refrigerator	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.8
Freezer	66.1	60.2	55.4	67.5	38.2	39.2	49.0	39.1
Microwave oven	94.9	90.1	94.9	90.7	93.6	89.7	93.9	90.4
Air conditioner	F	F	7.6	F	F	33.9	61.7	70.4
Window air conditioner	F	F	F	F	F	21.2	F	15.5
Central air conditioner	F	F	F	F	F	12.8	47.8	54.9
Communication & home entertainment equipment								
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	99.1	97.3	99.1	98.1	99.6	98.8	100.0	99.2
Telephones (includes business use)	96.8	96.0	96.8	97.3	98.1	96.8	100.0	98.1
1	14.5	17.8	16.3	24.5	28.7	21.0	F	25.2
2	31.5	35.1	27.8	33.0	28.1	31.0	33.7	28.3
3 or more	50.7	43.0	52.7	39.8	41.3	44.8	47.9	44.6
Cellular telephone	49.7	36.6	55.4	46.2	35.8	51.8	53.1	63.8
Compact disc player	83.6	68.3	81.7	69.9	68.8	79.1	82.3	71.6
Cablevision	84.9	75.0	82.1	63.4	61.9	62.4	84.1	85.2
Satellite dish	10.6	15.3	10.1	29.1	15.3	13.8	F	12.3
DVD player	40.4	29.0	42.3	38.2	30.7	35.2	40.0	41.8
CD writer	33.1	25.6	31.9	23.8	19.8	28.9	44.6	30.9
Video cassette recorders	93.4	89.5	95.2	91.6	89.5	92.3	98.4	91.8
1	52.2	57.8	53.8	56.2	56.2	60.6	71.3	59.8
2 or more	41.3	31.7	41.4	35.4	33.2	31.8	27.1	32.0
Home computer	66.2	51.7	69.3	51.2	54.1	64.4	75.5	74.7
Internet use from home	55.6	43.7	59.5	46.1	44.7	53.7	68.8	63.2
Type of Internet connection								
Regular telephone connection to a computer	18.7	14.8	19.3	25.6	24.2	23.6	26.4	24.3
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	12.6	21.7	18.9	17.9	F	19.0	19.2	16.6
Cable connection to a computer	24.3	F	21.2	F	F	10.5	22.7	22.0
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.5	99.2	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.2
1	26.0	34.2	28.2	36.5	45.7	37.9	39.8	40.7
2	36.2	40.1	32.8	35.3	33.0	36.3	31.5	33.4
3 or more	37.3	24.9	38.4	28.2	21.3	25.1	28.7	25.1
Vehicles								
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	83.1	85.2	80.0	78.5	79.9	77.0	81.2	78.1
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	72.9	77.2	73.1	74.3	63.9	68.0	76.4	73.4
1	43.5	49.1	46.1	40.9	46.5	45.9	46.7	43.7
2 or more	29.3	28.0	27.0	33.4	17.3	22.1	29.7	29.8
Owned automobiles	59.5	65.1	61.3	58.7	58.9	59.0	67.7	61.3
1	45.2	50.9	48.8	40.6	48.5	45.5	48.6	42.4
2 or more	14.3	14.2	12.5	18.0	F	13.5	F	18.9
Owned vans and trucks	29.3	26.4	28.7	37.7	F	17.9	23.4	25.2
1	25.6	22.8	26.9	31.8	F	16.4	20.6	22.5
2 or more	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	15.1	F	15.3	F	22.2	15.8	F	10.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2002 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	Winnipeg ⁴	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Number of households in sample	882	292	306	400	534	900	164
Estimated number of households	248,630	75,420	87,960	364,690	365,670	805,980	126,900
Household appliances							
Washing machine	74.0	84.8	86.4	85.8	80.3	74.7	73.8
Clothes dryer	73.9	87.1	85.0	85.2	80.9	73.2	73.2
Dishwasher	54.4	55.2	65.8	71.8	69.3	68.1	60.2
Refrigerator	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.9	99.9	99.9	98.8
Freezer	64.9	70.2	75.3	61.6	63.4	42.7	49.1
Microwave oven	93.4	93.6	95.4	95.1	93.4	90.6	93.6
Air conditioner	72.9	53.3	47.3	F	7.0	4.0	F
Window air conditioner	21.2	16.8	14.1	F	F	F	F
Central air conditioner	51.7	36.5	33.2	F	F	F	F
Communication & home entertainment equipment							
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	97.7	98.7	98.8	100.0	98.8	98.8	99.1
Telephones (includes business use)	96.0	97.1	97.5	98.5	97.7	96.3	97.3
1	25.2	25.9	19.8	12.6	22.9	26.6	22.8
2	32.5	29.4	36.7	32.8	28.2	27.0	33.3
3 or more	38.3	41.8	41.0	53.1	46.7	42.7	41.2
Cellular telephone	46.1	50.3	49.4	62.5	59.1	63.7	47.0
Compact disc player	75.8	79.6	80.4	83.5	76.4	81.6	85.2
Cablevision	80.7	71.8	62.5	78.9	67.1	83.9	85.4
Satellite dish	13.3	20.4	20.8	11.2	21.3	9.0	F
DVD player	39.2	42.1	39.5	53.3	49.0	48.6	47.4
CD writer	30.3	32.5	33.0	37.4	37.6	40.3	38.1
Video cassette recorders	91.1	90.8	94.0	95.5	92.9	91.5	93.6
1	52.1	51.7	50.0	54.9	56.8	53.8	58.2
2 or more	39.0	39.0	44.0	40.6	36.0	37.7	35.4
Home computer	65.3	70.3	68.8	77.7	71.1	77.6	72.6
Internet use from home	56.4	60.0	60.2	71.9	62.1	71.0	65.5
Type of Internet connection							
Regular telephone connection to a computer	18.3	15.3	13.5	17.2	20.2	21.3	F
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	22.7	29.6	21.6	22.4	18.1	17.4	F
Cable connection to a computer	15.2	15.2	24.0	32.0	23.8	32.0	33.3
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.5	99.2	98.5	99.8	99.1	98.0	98.3
1	34.2	28.2	31.1	34.3	39.0	41.1	40.4
2	38.2	36.0	36.7	36.3	33.9	36.4	32.9
3 or more	27.1	35.0	30.8	29.1	26.2	20.5	25.0
Vehicles							
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	79.9	85.0	87.4	91.4	87.9	84.7	86.9
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	77.2	82.8	84.6	88.4	86.0	82.3	86.0
1	41.1	38.8	42.0	41.4	38.8	46.1	43.4
2 or more	36.0	44.0	42.6	47.0	47.3	36.2	42.6
Owned automobiles	61.2	66.9	70.4	72.6	69.5	67.3	69.9
1	44.8	46.6	50.3	47.2	47.8	52.1	50.7
2 or more	16.4	20.4	20.1	25.3	21.7	15.2	F
Owned vans and trucks	36.2	40.9	39.7	41.0	45.1	36.3	41.7
1	30.6	33.3	31.4	35.2	36.0	30.7	36.9
2 or more	5.6	F	F	F	9.1	5.6	F
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	7.4	F	F	9.5	F	6.6	F

1. Based on full-year households only (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").
2. Based on full-year and part-year households (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").
3. The Ottawa metropolitan area includes only the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau metropolitan area.
4. The Winnipeg metropolitan area includes the municipality of Selkirk.

Table 3
Household income quintile,³ Canada (10 provinces), 2002
Household characteristics¹

	All classes	Lowest quintile \$23,465 or less	Second quintile \$23,465 to \$41,000	Third quintile \$41,000 to \$60,270	Fourth quintile \$60,270 to \$88,244	Highest quintile \$88,244 and over
Number of households in sample	14,233	3,208	3,240	2,860	2,697	2,228
Estimated number of households	11,657,750	2,331,550	2,331,550	2,331,550	2,331,550	2,331,550
Average household size	2.56	1.53	2.15	2.60	3.03	3.48
Average number of children aged:						
less than 5	0.13	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.15	0.15
5 to 14	0.33	0.14	0.26	0.34	0.43	0.47
Average number of youths aged:						
15 to 19	0.19	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.26	0.35
20 to 24	0.15	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.18	0.31
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.44	0.72	1.11	1.50	1.80	2.05
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.32	0.49	0.46	0.30	0.19	0.15
Average age of reference person	50	57	52	48	46	47
Average household income before tax	60,699	15,235	31,903	50,370	72,728	133,258
Average other money receipts	1,927	2,665	1,167	1,166	1,841	2,796
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	2,503	(2,180)	(2,108)	(654)	2,848	14,610
Percentage homeowners (at December 31)	66.7	36.9	57.1	68.8	79.9	90.6
Percentage with:						
no full-time earner	40.6	89.5	57.2	31.0	16.1	9.3
one full-time earner	38.5	10.2	39.0	54.4	52.5	36.2
two or more full-time earners	20.9	F	3.8	14.6	31.5	54.5
Percentage with age of reference person:						
under 25	2.2	3.7	3.0	2.0	2.1	F
25 to 44	38.3	25.8	34.1	45.2	46.8	39.8
45 to 64	39.4	29.1	34.7	35.9	43.1	54.4
65 and over	20.0	41.4	28.3	16.9	8.1	5.3
Percentage one person households	24.6	61.3	31.1	18.4	9.3	2.8
Percentage couple households	60.3	19.9	49.8	64.0	79.1	88.7
Percentage lone-parent households	9.4	13.7	13.5	10.8	5.8	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3
Household income quintile,³ Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	All classes	Lowest quintile \$23,465 or less	Second quintile \$23,465 to \$41,000	Third quintile \$41,000 to \$60,270	Fourth quintile \$60,270 to \$88,244	Highest quintile \$88,244 and over
Number of households in sample	14,233	3,208	3,240	2,860	2,697	2,228
Estimated number of households	11,657,750	2,331,550	2,331,550	2,331,550	2,331,550	2,331,550
Food	6,684	3,504	5,061	6,614	7,874	10,369
Shelter	11,204	6,145	8,249	10,474	13,220	17,930
Principal accommodation	10,542	6,010	7,970	10,017	12,555	16,158
Rented living quarters	2,530	3,496	3,123	2,635	2,045	1,350
Owned living quarters	6,149	1,486	3,326	5,573	8,345	12,015
Water, fuel and electricity	1,863	1,029	1,521	1,808	2,164	2,793
Other accommodation	662	135	278	458	665	1,772
Household operation	2,783	1,355	2,018	2,572	3,252	4,717
Communications	1,225	701	980	1,194	1,448	1,803
Child care expenses	287	56	137	211	381	650
Pet expenses	326	132	223	313	387	574
Other household operation	945	466	679	854	1,036	1,690
Household furnishings and equipment	1,793	575	1,067	1,592	2,167	3,567
Clothing	2,450	860	1,429	2,099	2,930	4,932
Transportation	8,431	2,437	5,514	8,005	10,209	15,991
Private transportation	7,740	2,054	5,018	7,458	9,435	14,736
Public transportation	691	383	496	548	775	1,255
Health care	1,590	789	1,306	1,650	1,913	2,295
Personal care	829	391	586	783	971	1,416
Recreation	3,537	999	1,979	3,081	4,392	7,235
Reading materials and other printed matter	285	129	180	250	328	539
Education	926	330	353	560	1,032	2,355
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,478	688	1,204	1,508	1,897	2,095
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	728	457	719	814	894	757
Alcoholic beverages	750	231	484	694	1,003	1,338
Games of chance (net)	313	131	264	295	419	457
Miscellaneous expenditures	901	294	562	777	1,013	1,857
Total current consumption	43,206	18,627	29,769	40,259	51,618	75,754
Personal taxes	12,025	774	3,583	7,967	14,037	33,764
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,415	308	1,424	2,986	4,581	7,775
Gifts of money and contributions	1,444	512	848	1,421	1,505	2,935
Total expenditure	60,090	20,222	35,625	52,633	71,741	120,227

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3
Household income quintile,³ Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	All classes	Lowest quintile \$23,465 or less	Second quintile \$23,465 to \$41,000	Third quintile \$41,000 to \$60,270	Fourth quintile \$60,270 to \$88,244	Highest quintile \$88,244 and over
Number of households in sample	14,233	3,208	3,240	2,860	2,697	2,228
Estimated number of households	11,657,750	2,331,550	2,331,550	2,331,550	2,331,550	2,331,550
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.9	99.5	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Principal accommodation	99.8	99.5	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0
Rented living quarters	35.9	63.3	44.3	34.5	23.9	13.4
Owned living quarters	67.6	37.1	58.3	70.4	81.1	91.3
Water, fuel and electricity	87.4	72.2	85.5	90.1	93.3	96.1
Other accommodation	44.5	15.6	35.1	45.7	54.9	71.2
Household operation	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	99.3	97.4	99.5	99.9	99.8	100.0
Child care expenses	12.3	4.9	8.5	13.3	15.9	18.7
Pet expenses	51.8	37.1	46.6	54.2	58.1	63.2
Other household operation	99.4	98.7	98.9	99.7	99.8	100.0
Household furnishings and equipment	94.4	83.9	93.7	97.2	98.2	98.9
Clothing	99.3	97.8	99.3	99.7	99.8	99.9
Transportation	98.1	92.6	99.1	99.4	99.6	99.9
Private transportation	87.6	58.1	88.2	95.2	97.7	98.9
Public transportation	65.8	62.7	59.5	60.5	68.5	77.9
Health care	97.8	93.0	98.3	99.0	99.3	99.3
Personal care	99.4	98.6	99.2	99.8	99.6	99.9
Recreation	98.1	91.9	99.2	99.6	100.0	99.9
Reading materials and other printed matter	85.8	71.3	80.8	88.5	92.5	96.1
Education	43.7	20.4	33.4	44.6	52.6	67.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	83.7	63.8	79.8	88.5	91.6	94.5
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	39.1	34.5	38.6	40.9	42.9	38.6
Alcoholic beverages	77.6	51.0	72.5	83.6	88.8	92.2
Games of chance (net)	73.0	57.3	73.3	76.8	78.9	78.7
Miscellaneous expenditures	90.3	74.1	88.4	94.2	97.0	97.9
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	92.2	65.4	96.2	99.6	99.9	100.0
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	81.5	43.5	77.7	90.8	96.7	98.7
Gifts of money and contributions	74.2	54.9	69.1	75.7	81.9	89.7
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3
Household income quintile,³ Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	All classes	Lowest quintile \$21,996 or less	Second quintile \$21,996 to \$39,500	Third quintile \$39,500 to \$59,249	Fourth quintile \$59,249 to \$86,602	Highest quintile \$86,602 and over
Number of households in sample	14,708	3,315	3,304	2,984	2,783	2,322
Estimated number of households	12,021,000	2,404,200	2,404,200	2,404,200	2,404,200	2,404,200
Type of dwelling						
Single detached	56.8	32.0	48.0	58.3	66.3	79.2
Single attached	10.0	7.5	10.0	10.7	11.9	9.6
Apartment	31.1	57.2	39.1	28.9	19.8	10.5
Other	2.2	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.0	0.7
Repairs needed						
Major	8.2	8.4	9.3	9.7	7.6	6.1
Minor	16.0	16.7	15.2	16.6	17.1	14.3
None	75.8	74.8	75.5	73.8	75.3	79.6
Tenure						
Owned	65.2	32.5	55.8	67.5	79.7	90.4
With mortgage	34.5	6.4	18.2	37.9	52.5	57.4
Without mortgage	30.7	26.0	37.6	29.7	27.2	33.0
Rented	34.8	67.5	44.2	32.5	20.3	9.6
Year of move						
2002	13.4	22.6	15.1	11.7	10.4	7.0
1997 - 2001	33.3	31.8	32.5	36.7	34.0	31.3
Before 1997	53.4	45.6	52.4	51.6	55.6	61.7
Period of construction						
1991 - 2002	14.7	10.8	10.9	14.5	17.6	19.4
1971 - 1990	38.6	34.8	35.6	38.7	42.4	41.5
1946 - 1970	32.1	36.4	36.3	33.5	27.6	26.9
Before 1946	14.7	17.9	17.2	13.3	12.4	12.5
Number of rooms						
1-4	26.4	57.8	34.4	22.8	11.6	5.2
5	18.5	19.0	25.1	20.5	17.0	10.7
6	15.7	11.6	15.0	18.5	19.7	13.9
7 or more	39.4	11.6	25.5	38.2	51.7	70.2
Number of bathrooms						
1	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
2 or more	61.4	87.3	74.4	62.6	49.8	32.7
3 or more	38.4	12.1	25.4	37.3	50.1	67.1
Principal heating equipment						
Steam or hot water furnaces	13.5	18.4	14.9	13.2	11.3	9.4
Forced hot air furnaces	54.7	37.9	47.8	52.5	62.6	72.8
Heating stoves	4.3	3.5	4.9	6.9	3.6	2.5
Electric heating	27.2	40.0	31.9	26.7	22.3	15.0
Other	0.4	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel						
Oil or other liquid fuel	12.5	12.4	14.6	12.6	13.3	9.8
Piped gas or bottled gas	50.2	39.1	43.0	46.7	55.7	66.5
Electricity	31.6	44.0	35.4	32.2	26.2	20.2
Wood and other	5.7	4.5	6.9	8.5	4.8	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3
Household income quintile,³ Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	All classes	Lowest quintile \$21,996 or less	Second quintile \$21,996 to \$39,500	Third quintile \$39,500 to \$59,249	Fourth quintile \$59,249 to \$86,602	Highest quintile \$86,602 and over
Number of households in sample	14,708	3,315	3,304	2,984	2,783	2,322
Estimated number of households	12,021,000	2,404,200	2,404,200	2,404,200	2,404,200	2,404,200
Household appliances						
Washing machine	80.9	57.9	76.0	83.4	91.1	95.8
Clothes dryer	78.7	53.1	73.8	82.4	90.2	94.2
Dishwasher	54.3	22.1	41.8	56.4	67.9	83.3
Refrigerator	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9
Freezer	57.0	37.4	54.2	58.0	64.9	70.7
Microwave oven	92.3	81.5	92.0	94.5	96.1	97.5
Air conditioner	37.5	25.3	31.5	37.3	40.1	53.3
Window air conditioner	13.9	14.9	15.6	16.5	13.2	9.3
Central air conditioner	23.6	10.4	15.9	20.8	26.9	44.0
Communication & home entertainment equipment						
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	98.7	94.7	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.0
Telephones (includes business use)	97.0	91.2	96.7	98.4	99.3	99.6
1	22.3	44.3	27.8	19.0	13.0	7.6
2	32.4	32.8	38.2	36.6	31.0	23.1
3 or more	42.3	14.1	30.6	42.8	55.4	68.9
Cellular telephone	51.6	23.7	37.4	52.8	65.6	78.4
Compact disc player	73.7	47.9	65.5	76.8	85.6	92.5
Cablevision	66.5	60.9	63.2	65.3	69.3	73.6
Satellite dish	21.3	11.7	20.4	23.6	25.0	25.7
DVD player	35.8	13.5	23.0	33.3	47.5	61.5
CD writer	27.7	8.7	15.6	25.1	37.1	51.8
Video cassette recorders	92.1	78.3	90.9	95.5	97.0	98.7
1	58.9	67.7	67.6	61.9	53.5	44.0
2 or more	33.1	10.6	23.3	33.6	43.5	54.6
Home computer	63.9	31.4	48.7	68.9	80.1	90.3
Internet use from home	54.3	22.6	37.8	57.2	69.7	84.1
Type of Internet connection						
Regular telephone connection to a computer	25.1	12.3	20.7	30.7	30.5	31.2
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	13.6	4.4	7.2	12.8	18.1	25.5
Cable connection to a computer	15.3	5.9	9.6	13.1	20.4	27.3
Other type of connection	0.3	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.2	97.8	99.2	99.4	99.7	99.9
1	38.6	69.1	47.7	34.3	24.6	17.5
2	35.4	23.8	36.4	39.9	40.1	36.8
3 or more	25.1	4.9	15.1	25.2	35.0	45.5
Vehicles						
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	83.9	50.9	82.8	92.6	95.6	97.6
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	79.3	49.5	78.1	86.2	90.1	92.4
1	43.6	43.6	56.6	49.9	40.2	27.6
2 or more	35.7	5.9	21.5	36.4	49.9	64.8
Owned automobiles	63.8	40.8	61.3	67.1	71.3	78.3
1	48.0	38.7	53.9	52.4	50.5	44.3
2 or more	15.8	2.0	7.4	14.7	20.8	34.0
Owned vans and trucks	35.6	12.1	29.5	38.7	46.8	51.0
1	29.3	11.2	26.5	32.6	37.8	38.3
2 or more	6.3	0.9	3.0	6.1	9.0	12.6
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	9.8	1.7	6.2	10.7	12.0	18.2

1. Based on full-year households only (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

2. Based on full-year and part-year households (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

3. Quintiles are created by ranking households in ascending order of total household income and partitioning the households into five groups such that the estimated number of households in each group is the same. In a quintile table, the number of households in the sample for "All classes" is four households higher than the actual number of households in the sample. This is because the sampled household which falls on the threshold between two quintiles represents a number of households, some of which would be allocated to the quintile and some to the other. (For this reason, the upper threshold for one quintile is repeated as the lower threshold for the next quintile.) Since there are four thresholds between quintiles, the number of households in the sample for "All classes" in a quintile table increases by four units.

Table 4
One-person households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002
Household characteristics¹

	One-person households	Male				Female			
		Total	Aged 65 or over	Under 65	Full-time earner	Total	Aged 65 or over	Under 65	Full-time earner
Number of households in sample	3,455	1,416	329	1,087	599	2,039	1,110	929	500
Estimated number of households	2,864,790	1,342,590	238,180	1,104,400	606,680	1,522,210	765,150	757,060	402,850
Average household size	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Average number of children aged:									
less than 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of youths aged:									
15 to 19	F	F	...	F	F	F	...	F	F
20 to 24	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	0.01	...	0.03	F
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	0.63	0.80	...	0.98	0.97	0.48	...	0.97	0.95
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.35	0.18	1.00	...	F	0.50	1.00	...	F
Average age of reference person	56	49	75	43	42	62	77	47	45
Average household income before tax	30,901	36,270	28,722	37,898	49,783	26,165	19,969	32,427	43,593
Average other money receipts	1,574	1,265	709	1,385	623	1,847	242	3,469	1,036
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	676	108	(763)	296	1,207	1,177	7	2,360	2,137
Percentage homeowners (at December 31)	42.8	40.0	51.7	37.4	41.9	45.2	48.8	41.7	46.6
Percentage with:									
no full-time earner	64.8	54.8	96.5	45.8	...	73.5	98.4	48.4	...
one full-time earner	35.2	45.2	F	54.2	100.0	26.5	F	51.6	100.0
two or more full-time earners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage with age of reference person:									
under 25	1.7	1.9	...	2.3	1.7	1.5	...	2.9	F
25 to 44	29.8	43.4	...	52.7	56.4	17.8	...	35.7	43.3
45 to 64	33.6	37.0	...	45.0	40.5	30.5	...	61.3	51.3
65 and over	35.0	17.7	100.0	...	F	50.3	100.0	...	F
Percentage one-person households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage couple households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage lone-parent households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4
One-person households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	One-person households	Male				Female			
		Total	Aged 65 or over	Under 65	Full-time earner	Total	Aged 65 or over	Under 65	Full-time earner
Number of households in sample	3,455	1,416	329	1,087	599	2,039	1,110	929	500
Estimated number of households	2,864,790	1,342,590	238,180	1,104,400	606,680	1,522,210	765,150	757,060	402,850
Food	3,628	4,069	3,802	4,126	4,757	3,239	3,049	3,431	3,866
Shelter	7,636	8,007	6,628	8,304	9,567	7,309	6,301	8,329	9,851
Principal accommodation	7,315	7,556	6,182	7,852	8,954	7,102	6,156	8,058	9,450
Rented living quarters	3,546	3,697	3,316	3,779	3,959	3,414	3,216	3,614	3,999
Owned living quarters	2,707	2,829	1,697	3,073	3,888	2,600	1,760	3,449	4,357
Water, fuel and electricity	1,061	1,031	1,169	1,001	1,108	1,089	1,180	996	1,094
Other accommodation	321	451	446	452	613	207	144	270	401
Household operation	1,539	1,531	1,351	1,570	1,800	1,546	1,318	1,776	1,996
Communications	805	881	686	924	1,040	739	606	873	987
Child care expenses	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Pet expenses	168	142	60	159	167	190	81	301	333
Other household operation	566	508	605	488	593	617	631	602	676
Household furnishings and equipment	865	954	536	1,044	1,270	786	563	1,011	1,170
Clothing	1,029	1,017	579	1,111	1,379	1,040	720	1,364	1,777
Transportation	3,771	4,804	4,477	4,874	5,979	2,859	1,501	4,232	5,221
Private transportation	3,348	4,383	4,187	4,426	5,483	2,435	1,209	3,674	4,559
Public transportation	423	420	291	448	496	425	293	558	662
Health care	911	792	918	765	850	1,016	1,045	987	1,094
Personal care	419	292	220	308	363	532	420	644	774
Recreation	1,688	2,329	1,195	2,573	3,157	1,124	734	1,518	1,806
Reading materials and other printed matter	203	222	211	225	290	187	166	208	252
Education	180	237	F	278	175	130	33	227	194
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,029	1,569	914	1,710	1,905	553	287	822	952
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	481	672	300	752	729	312	192	434	451
Alcoholic beverages	548	897	615	958	1,176	241	96	388	501
Games of chance (net)	223	321	510	280	402	137	158	115	126
Miscellaneous expenditures	511	685	452	735	894	357	216	500	586
Total current consumption	23,633	26,828	21,845	27,903	32,788	20,815	16,512	25,164	29,663
Personal taxes	5,643	7,534	5,343	8,007	11,980	3,975	1,733	6,241	9,499
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	1,413	1,861	493	2,157	3,182	1,017	173	1,871	3,007
Gifts of money and contributions	1,380	1,693	2,557	1,507	1,943	1,103	1,604	597	868
Total expenditure	32,069	37,917	30,238	39,573	49,893	26,910	20,022	33,872	43,038

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4
One-person households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
 Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	One-person households	Male				Female			
		Total	Aged 65 or over	Under 65	Full-time earner	Total	Aged 65 or over	Under 65	Full-time earner
Number of households in sample	3,455	1,416	329	1,087	599	2,039	1,110	929	500
Estimated number of households	2,864,790	1,342,590	238,180	1,104,400	606,680	1,522,210	765,150	757,060	402,850
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.7	99.6	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Principal accommodation	99.7	99.5	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Rented living quarters	58.2	60.5	48.6	63.1	59.4	56.2	51.1	61.4	59.1
Owned living quarters	44.2	41.9	52.1	39.7	44.8	46.3	49.7	42.8	48.2
Water, fuel and electricity	75.6	75.0	72.2	75.6	78.9	76.1	73.3	78.9	82.1
Other accommodation	28.5	33.4	23.1	35.7	42.5	24.2	17.0	31.4	41.8
Household operation	99.8	99.5	100.0	99.4	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	97.9	96.1	98.8	95.5	98.8	99.5	99.6	99.4	100.0
Child care expenses	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Pet expenses	33.7	32.2	18.6	35.2	33.6	34.9	23.5	46.5	41.7
Other household operation	98.5	98.1	99.9	97.8	99.4	98.8	98.4	99.2	98.8
Household furnishings and equipment	86.6	86.3	80.4	87.6	92.3	86.8	81.9	91.9	95.5
Clothing	98.0	97.9	95.8	98.3	99.5	98.2	97.2	99.1	99.8
Transportation	94.1	96.2	97.2	96.0	99.0	92.3	87.0	97.7	99.1
Private transportation	68.1	76.8	75.7	77.1	87.6	60.5	47.3	73.8	83.8
Public transportation	64.7	60.7	51.0	62.8	64.3	68.2	64.9	71.5	70.9
Health care	94.8	92.7	94.4	92.3	94.7	96.6	96.3	96.9	99.3
Personal care	98.6	98.7	99.0	98.7	99.1	98.5	97.3	99.7	99.8
Recreation	94.0	96.1	92.9	96.8	99.6	92.1	87.0	97.3	99.3
Reading materials and other printed matter	77.8	76.2	80.6	75.3	81.0	79.2	76.0	82.4	85.3
Education	14.7	15.7	F	18.0	18.9	13.7	4.8	22.7	25.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	71.9	81.1	66.3	84.3	86.3	63.8	46.6	81.2	85.1
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	31.3	40.9	20.8	45.2	42.9	22.9	11.8	34.2	32.5
Alcoholic beverages	64.2	73.6	61.3	76.3	81.8	55.8	38.9	73.0	80.4
Games of chance (net)	65.3	68.4	64.3	69.2	74.7	62.6	56.0	69.2	73.5
Miscellaneous expenditures	81.9	86.3	78.6	88.0	93.7	78.0	64.7	91.3	94.2
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	82.7	87.1	84.5	87.7	99.0	78.9	72.3	85.5	99.4
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	59.3	71.8	21.5	82.7	99.8	48.2	19.3	77.4	100.0
Gifts of money and contributions	66.4	61.7	71.8	59.5	71.0	70.6	78.4	62.7	74.1
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4
One-person households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	One-person households	Male				Female			
		Total	Aged 65 or over	Under 65	Full-time earner	Total	Aged 65 or over	Under 65	Full-time earner
Number of households in sample	3,673	1,541	332	1,209	600	2,132	1,121	1,011	503
Estimated number of households	3,049,000	1,468,440	239,370	1,229,070	606,820	1,580,560	770,710	809,860	403,650
Type of dwelling									
Single detached	34.2	35.2	45.8	33.1	36.5	33.3	38.3	28.5	30.0
Single attached	7.0	5.6	F	5.7	7.4	8.4	4.9	11.6	12.6
Apartment	56.0	55.1	45.4	56.9	52.8	56.8	55.3	58.2	56.2
Other	2.8	4.1	F	4.2	3.4	1.6	F	F	F
Repairs needed									
Major	7.1	8.5	F	9.0	7.0	5.8	4.4	7.1	6.0
Minor	15.0	18.9	15.0	19.7	21.0	11.4	10.4	12.4	15.2
None	77.9	72.6	79.1	71.3	72.0	82.8	85.2	80.5	78.8
Tenure									
Owned	41.1	38.1	51.4	35.5	41.9	43.9	48.6	39.5	46.5
With mortgage	15.3	18.6	F	20.8	27.1	12.2	1.8	22.1	32.8
Without mortgage	25.9	19.5	44.2	14.7	14.7	31.7	46.8	17.4	13.7
Rented	58.9	61.9	48.6	64.5	58.1	56.1	51.4	60.5	53.5
Year of move									
2002	16.8	20.5	F	23.3	14.7	13.4	5.5	20.9	12.9
1997 - 2001	35.9	40.8	23.4	44.2	50.3	31.2	20.0	41.9	48.9
Before 1997	47.3	38.6	70.2	32.5	35.0	55.4	74.5	37.2	38.2
Period of construction									
1991 - 2002	11.8	10.3	F	11.2	12.3	13.2	11.3	14.9	16.8
1971 - 1990	33.2	32.9	36.0	32.3	28.8	33.5	34.2	32.9	30.2
1946 - 1970	37.8	40.7	48.2	39.3	43.5	35.1	37.0	33.3	34.2
Before 1946	17.2	16.0	10.2	17.2	15.4	18.3	17.6	18.9	18.7
Number of rooms									
1-4	57.0	58.5	51.0	60.0	53.5	55.5	50.9	59.9	52.7
5	17.9	17.5	20.0	17.0	18.5	18.3	18.7	18.0	21.3
6	11.3	10.0	9.4	10.2	13.2	12.5	15.7	9.5	13.3
7 or more	13.8	14.0	19.6	12.9	14.8	13.7	14.8	12.6	12.7
Number of bathrooms									
1	99.4	99.0	97.9	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.6
2 or more	83.6	85.8	81.6	86.6	83.3	81.5	80.6	82.3	79.5
15.8	13.2	16.2	12.6	16.2	18.2	18.2	19.2	17.3	20.1
Principal heating equipment									
Steam or hot water furnaces	19.4	19.0	12.7	20.2	22.3	19.8	17.9	21.6	20.7
Hot air furnaces	40.0	39.5	45.8	38.3	43.0	40.5	41.8	39.2	46.0
Heating stoves	2.7	4.2	F	4.2	F	1.3	F	F	F
Electric heating	37.6	37.1	37.7	37.0	31.0	38.0	38.7	37.3	31.8
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel									
Oil or other liquid fuel	12.6	11.7	12.4	11.6	15.2	13.4	14.7	12.1	12.2
Piped gas or bottled gas	42.7	42.1	44.2	41.7	44.8	43.2	41.8	44.6	51.0
Electricity	41.0	41.1	39.2	41.4	35.4	41.0	41.8	40.2	33.9
Wood and other	3.7	5.1	4.2	5.3	4.5	2.4	F	3.2	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4
One-person households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	One-person households	Male				Female			
		Total	Aged 65 or over	Under 65	Full-time earner	Total	Aged 65 or over	Under 65	Full-time earner
Number of households in sample	3,673	1,541	332	1,209	600	2,132	1,121	1,011	503
Estimated number of households	3,049,000	1,468,440	239,370	1,229,070	606,820	1,580,560	770,710	809,860	403,650
Household appliances									
Washing machine	59.0	54.3	62.8	52.7	56.7	63.3	63.7	63.0	66.0
Clothes dryer	55.6	51.5	56.9	50.4	58.1	59.3	60.9	57.8	61.4
Dishwasher	29.5	27.4	32.2	26.4	33.1	31.6	28.6	34.4	39.5
Refrigerator	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.5	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.8	100.0
Freezer	33.9	26.6	41.5	23.7	27.7	40.7	50.8	31.1	27.9
Microwave oven	83.2	82.2	85.2	81.6	85.1	84.2	82.5	85.9	89.8
Air conditioner	28.9	25.4	31.8	24.2	28.4	32.1	34.9	29.5	34.4
Window air conditioner	16.5	15.9	16.7	15.8	17.6	17.0	17.2	16.8	20.4
Central air conditioner	12.4	9.5	15.1	8.4	10.9	15.2	17.7	12.7	14.0
Communication & home entertainment equipment									
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	96.2	94.1	98.3	93.3	97.9	98.1	99.6	96.7	98.8
Telephones (includes business use)	92.1	87.1	96.6	85.2	90.0	96.7	99.5	94.1	97.2
1	37.6	39.9	44.7	38.9	34.6	35.5	36.1	35.0	32.4
2	34.2	28.6	28.8	28.6	33.0	39.3	41.4	37.3	41.4
3 or more	20.3	18.6	23.2	17.7	22.3	21.9	22.0	21.8	23.4
Cellular telephone	28.7	34.1	14.5	37.9	45.2	23.7	10.9	35.9	40.8
Compact disc player	55.1	61.2	26.6	67.9	75.5	49.4	30.0	67.9	75.0
Cablevision	65.2	59.8	68.1	58.2	60.3	70.3	75.9	64.9	72.9
Satellite dish	11.6	15.9	15.9	15.9	19.3	7.5	6.0	8.9	8.5
DVD player	17.2	26.9	F	30.2	40.2	8.3	F	14.6	20.4
CD writer	12.7	19.3	F	22.6	24.0	6.5	F	12.2	14.1
Video cassette recorders	81.2	83.8	72.1	86.1	91.6	78.7	67.9	88.9	93.0
1	70.0	69.4	56.2	71.9	71.7	70.6	62.1	78.7	81.0
2 or more	11.1	14.5	15.9	14.2	20.0	8.0	5.8	10.2	12.0
Home computer	36.2	42.8	15.1	48.1	51.1	30.1	10.8	48.5	51.0
Internet use from home	28.0	35.3	F	39.8	42.7	21.2	7.0	34.7	38.0
Type of Internet connection									
Regular telephone connection to a computer	15.2	17.5	F	19.0	19.3	13.1	5.2	20.7	19.9
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	6.1	8.4	F	9.8	12.4	3.8	F	6.9	9.2
Cable connection to a computer	6.5	9.2	F	10.9	10.7	3.9	F	6.8	8.8
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	98.2	97.5	98.9	97.2	98.0	98.8	99.4	98.3	98.6
1	68.4	68.2	71.4	67.6	61.9	68.6	70.9	66.3	63.1
2	23.5	23.2	23.1	23.2	26.3	23.7	23.7	23.7	27.0
3 or more	6.3	6.1	F	6.4	9.8	6.5	4.7	8.3	8.5
Vehicles									
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	63.7	71.6	72.5	71.4	81.9	56.4	43.6	68.5	78.3
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	59.3	67.1	69.3	66.7	76.4	52.1	41.3	62.3	68.7
1	53.5	57.5	59.6	57.1	63.8	49.8	40.2	58.9	64.5
2 or more	5.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	12.6	2.3	F	3.4	F
Owned automobiles	47.1	47.4	54.6	46.0	53.3	46.8	38.0	55.2	61.8
1	45.0	44.4	52.8	42.7	47.6	45.7	37.4	53.5	59.7
2 or more	2.1	3.1	F	3.3	F	F	F	F	F
Owned vans and trucks	15.3	24.9	20.0	25.9	29.3	6.4	3.8	8.9	9.0
1	14.0	22.2	17.3	23.1	26.2	6.3	3.8	8.8	8.9
2 or more	1.3	2.7	F	2.7	F	F	F	F	F
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	4.7	5.1	F	5.3	6.3	4.3	F	6.1	9.7

1. Based on full-year households only (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

2. Based on full-year and part-year households (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

Table 5
Couple households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002
Household characteristics¹

	All couple households ³	Both aged 65 and over	Without children ^{4,5}	With children ^{4,5}	With additional persons and with or without children ^{6,7}
Number of households in sample	8,770	1,103	3,808	4,421	541
Estimated number of households	7,030,540	821,530	2,693,850	3,708,180	628,510
Average household size	3.21	2.22	1.99	3.88	4.47
Average number of children aged:					
less than 5	0.19	F	...	0.31	0.27
5 to 14	0.44	F	...	0.77	0.44
Average number of youths aged:					
15 to 19	0.26	F	F	0.44	0.25
20 to 24	0.19	F	0.04	0.27	0.37
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.80	0.19	1.33	2.03	2.48
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.33	2.00	0.62	0.06	0.67
Average age of reference person	49	74	55	44	48
Average household income before tax	76,073	46,292	62,120	84,681	85,087
Average other money receipts	1,924	1,073	2,155	1,788	1,730
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	3,810	(51)	3,636	3,902	4,007
Percentage homeowners (at December 31)	80.4	87.6	79.5	80.6	82.7
Percentage with:					
no full-time earner	29.8	88.0	51.6	15.7	20.1
one full-time earner	38.2	9.3	27.1	47.2	32.6
two or more full-time earners	32.0	F	21.3	37.1	47.2
Percentage with age of reference person:					
under 25	1.6	...	1.9	1.2	F
25 to 44	40.2	...	22.5	53.7	36.2
45 to 64	43.0	...	43.3	41.6	49.6
65 and over	15.2	100.0	32.3	3.4	11.7
Percentage one-person households	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage couple households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage lone-parent households	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5
Couple households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	All couple households ³	Both aged 65 and over	Without children ^{4,5}	With children ^{4,5}	With additional persons and with or without children ^{6,7}
Number of households in sample	8,770	1,103	3,808	4,421	541
Estimated number of households	7,030,540	821,530	2,693,850	3,708,180	628,510
Food	8,027	6,168	6,258	9,037	9,652
Shelter	12,917	7,864	10,578	14,237	15,161
Principal accommodation	12,043	7,161	9,686	13,357	14,387
Rented living quarters	1,823	1,128	1,811	1,790	2,074
Owned living quarters	7,958	3,935	5,902	9,170	9,623
Water, fuel and electricity	2,261	2,099	1,973	2,397	2,691
Other accommodation	875	703	891	880	774
Household operation	3,309	2,049	2,505	3,799	3,864
Communications	1,400	940	1,167	1,501	1,797
Child care expenses	394	F	F	665	479
Pet expenses	395	181	365	415	404
Other household operation	1,121	917	974	1,218	1,183
Household furnishings and equipment	2,267	1,299	2,015	2,394	2,596
Clothing	3,059	1,680	2,219	3,541	3,815
Transportation	10,715	7,331	8,653	11,694	13,780
Private transportation	9,943	6,897	7,998	10,929	12,460
Public transportation	773	434	655	765	1,320
Health care	1,921	2,199	1,932	1,863	2,214
Personal care	1,006	680	786	1,122	1,264
Recreation	4,482	2,446	3,508	5,185	4,508
Reading materials and other printed matter	326	325	317	334	316
Education	1,222	123	309	1,857	1,392
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,641	879	1,482	1,716	1,880
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	805	388	692	846	1,042
Alcoholic beverages	837	491	791	870	837
Games of chance (net)	360	362	345	289	837
Miscellaneous expenditures	1,045	652	948	1,065	1,343
Total current consumption	52,298	34,056	41,856	58,134	62,622
Personal taxes	15,813	7,072	13,200	18,015	14,022
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	4,457	2,898	3,552	5,027	4,976
Gifts of money and contributions	1,484	2,841	1,841	1,188	1,695
Total expenditure	74,052	46,867	60,449	82,365	83,316

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5
Couple households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	All couple households ³	Both aged 65 and over	Without children ^{4,5}	With children ^{4,5}	With additional persons and with or without children ^{6,7}
Number of households in sample	8,770	1,103	3,808	4,421	541
Estimated number of households	7,030,540	821,530	2,693,850	3,708,180	628,510
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal accommodation	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Rented living quarters	22.8	13.4	22.8	22.7	22.8
Owned living quarters	81.2	88.2	80.0	81.7	83.9
Water, fuel and electricity	93.4	93.4	92.5	93.6	95.8
Other accommodation	53.3	45.5	54.4	53.2	49.1
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.8	100.0
Child care expenses	16.2	F	F	27.7	17.4
Pet expenses	58.8	41.6	53.5	63.3	54.3
Other household operation	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.8	99.7
Household furnishings and equipment	97.5	94.4	96.5	98.0	98.3
Clothing	99.7	99.2	99.7	99.8	99.8
Transportation	99.5	97.9	99.0	99.8	100.0
Private transportation	96.8	92.2	95.1	98.1	96.1
Public transportation	64.6	50.2	59.8	65.7	78.6
Health care	99.0	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.4
Personal care	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.8	99.8
Recreation	99.4	97.7	98.7	99.9	100.0
Reading materials and other printed matter	90.3	91.9	89.1	91.3	89.8
Education	52.9	11.6	20.4	75.4	59.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	88.7	77.3	87.3	89.9	87.2
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	40.3	21.6	35.5	42.0	51.0
Alcoholic beverages	84.1	72.9	83.4	85.6	78.1
Games of chance (net)	77.1	77.3	77.6	76.4	79.0
Miscellaneous expenditures	93.4	79.8	89.0	96.4	95.0
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	96.6	89.7	94.0	98.1	99.0
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	89.5	45.4	75.7	98.2	97.8
Gifts of money and contributions	79.9	87.8	81.5	78.2	82.6
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5
Couple households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	All couple households ³	Both aged 65 and over	Without children ^{4,5}	With children ^{4,5}	With additional persons and with or without children ^{6,7}
Number of households in sample	8,885	1,106	3,873	4,464	548
Estimated number of households	7,119,480	824,590	2,740,350	3,747,110	632,030
Type of dwelling					
Single detached	69.7	72.1	66.8	71.7	70.2
Single attached	10.0	8.1	8.4	10.4	14.6
Apartment	18.5	18.1	22.7	15.9	14.8
Other	1.9	F	2.0	2.0	F
Repairs needed					
Major	7.8	4.3	6.7	8.5	8.2
Minor	15.2	9.0	12.0	16.8	19.6
None	77.0	86.7	81.3	74.8	72.1
Tenure					
Owned	79.7	87.6	78.5	80.0	82.4
With mortgage	44.4	7.5	29.8	54.2	50.2
Without mortgage	35.2	80.1	48.8	25.8	32.2
Rented	20.3	12.4	21.5	20.0	17.6
Year of move					
2002	10.5	3.6	11.3	9.7	11.6
1997 - 2001	31.1	13.3	27.0	33.5	34.5
Before 1997	58.4	83.1	61.7	56.8	53.9
Period of construction					
1991 - 2002	16.7	12.3	16.3	17.5	14.5
1971 - 1990	41.1	32.4	36.2	44.1	44.9
1946 - 1970	29.1	42.2	32.4	26.3	31.4
Before 1946	13.1	13.2	15.2	12.2	9.3
Number of rooms					
1-4	12.6	13.4	19.5	8.4	7.7
5	17.4	22.3	20.4	15.2	16.7
6	17.5	19.8	17.9	18.2	12.3
7 or more	52.5	44.5	42.3	58.2	63.2
Number of bathrooms					
1	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0
2 or more	49.3	51.8	56.9	45.1	41.2
2 or more	50.6	48.2	42.9	54.9	58.8
Principal heating equipment					
Steam or hot water furnaces	10.5	10.5	11.7	9.8	9.7
Hot air furnaces	61.9	61.1	57.7	63.5	70.6
Heating stoves	5.2	4.4	5.5	5.0	4.8
Electric heating	22.0	23.0	24.6	21.3	14.3
Other	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel					
Oil or other liquid fuel	12.3	16.2	13.4	11.9	10.0
Piped gas or bottled gas	54.0	50.5	49.9	54.8	67.0
Electricity	26.8	26.6	29.9	26.3	16.8
Wood and other	6.9	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5
Couple households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	All couple households ³	Both aged 65 and over	Without children ^{4,5}	With children ^{4,5}	With additional persons and with or without children ^{6,7}
Number of households in sample	8,885	1,106	3,873	4,464	548
Estimated number of households	7,119,480	824,590	2,740,350	3,747,110	632,030
Household appliances					
Washing machine	91.3	92.6	89.3	92.7	91.6
Clothes dryer	89.7	89.7	86.8	91.6	90.4
Dishwasher	68.6	67.7	66.7	71.2	61.6
Refrigerator	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Freezer	69.3	75.6	67.7	70.7	67.9
Microwave oven	96.1	92.1	94.6	97.0	97.2
Air conditioner	42.6	47.9	40.0	43.5	48.7
Window air conditioner	12.4	11.8	12.6	12.8	9.2
Central air conditioner	30.2	36.1	27.4	30.7	39.5
Communication & home entertainment equipment					
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.8	99.9
Telephones (includes business use)	99.3	100.0	99.1	99.3	99.5
1	14.4	18.1	17.1	12.6	13.2
2	31.3	32.5	34.3	29.5	28.4
3 or more	53.6	49.5	47.7	57.2	57.9
Cellular telephone	61.8	34.6	50.4	68.4	71.6
Compact disc player	80.1	52.0	70.0	87.7	79.3
Cablevision	66.7	73.1	65.0	66.7	74.5
Satellite dish	26.3	18.7	26.1	26.3	26.5
DVD player	44.1	13.5	30.2	53.0	52.0
CD writer	34.7	8.7	21.9	43.3	39.1
Video cassette recorders	96.3	90.3	95.0	96.9	98.4
1	53.6	65.2	64.6	46.4	48.2
2 or more	42.7	25.1	30.4	50.5	50.2
Home computer	75.5	39.8	58.9	87.2	78.5
Internet use from home	66.0	32.1	49.5	77.3	70.6
Type of Internet connection					
Regular telephone connection to a computer	30.0	19.1	26.5	33.0	27.2
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	17.0	5.5	11.1	21.2	17.7
Cable connection to a computer	18.8	7.2	11.6	22.9	25.4
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.5
1	25.1	32.3	33.1	20.0	20.5
2	40.8	44.4	46.6	37.9	32.4
3 or more	33.6	22.8	19.9	41.5	46.6
Vehicles					
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	94.8	91.5	93.2	96.1	94.6
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	89.9	85.8	88.0	91.1	91.2
1	38.5	52.1	47.2	33.8	28.8
2 or more	51.4	33.7	40.8	57.3	62.5
Owned automobiles	72.0	71.3	70.2	73.1	73.9
1	50.0	56.7	55.2	47.3	43.7
2 or more	22.0	14.6	15.0	25.8	30.2
Owned vans and trucks	47.7	32.7	41.3	51.3	54.3
1	38.4	28.5	35.0	40.6	39.8
2 or more	9.3	4.2	6.3	10.7	14.5
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	12.6	8.6	10.3	14.4	12.4

1. Based on full-year households only (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

2. Based on full-year and part-year households (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

3. Couple households include those headed by both married and common-law couples.

4. Without additional persons. See footnote 6 for definition of additional persons.

5. Children can be any age as long as they are single (never-married). Foster children are included.

6. "Additional persons" includes other relatives and unrelated persons.

7. Households in this category may or may not have children.

Table 6
Lone-parent and other households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002
Household characteristics¹

	Lone-parent households ³		Other households		
	Total	Female-headed	Total	All persons related ⁴	At least one person unrelated ⁵
Number of households in sample	1,121	934	883	507	376
Estimated number of households	1,100,150	899,130	662,240	367,800	294,440
Average household size	2.39	2.44	2.64	2.78	2.46
Average number of children aged:					
less than 5	0.12	0.14	0.05	0.07	F
5 to 14	0.53	0.57	0.16	0.18	0.14
Average number of youths aged:					
15 to 19	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.20	0.11
20 to 24	0.20	0.20	0.27	0.21	0.33
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.08	1.08	1.61	1.56	1.67
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.13	0.14	0.39	0.55	0.18
Average age of reference person	47	46	45	49	40
Average household income before tax	42,066	39,735	57,342	56,507	58,384
Average other money receipts	1,507	1,676	4,185	3,603	4,913
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	(1,387)	(1,069)	3,005	2,942	3,083
Percentage homeowners (at December 31)	50.6	47.5	51.1	62.5	36.9
Percentage with:					
no full-time earner	46.0	49.9	41.4	44.5	37.5
one full-time earner	49.7	46.4	36.5	34.4	39.0
two or more full-time earners	4.4	F	22.2	21.1	23.5
Percentage with age of reference person:					
under 25	2.5	3.0	10.8	10.9	10.8
25 to 44	45.5	46.2	44.2	35.0	55.5
45 to 64	38.6	36.9	28.8	30.5	26.7
65 and over	13.4	13.9	16.2	23.6	F
Percentage one-person households	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage couple households	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage lone-parent households	100.0	100.0	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6
Lone-parent and other households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	Lone-parent households ³		Other households		
	Total	Female-headed	Total	All persons related ⁴	At least one person unrelated ⁵
Number of households in sample	1,121	934	883	507	376
Estimated number of households	1,100,150	899,130	662,240	367,800	294,440
Food	5,894	5,753	6,967	6,772	7,210
Shelter	9,928	9,832	10,560	10,047	11,200
Principal accommodation	9,614	9,558	10,112	9,727	10,592
Rented living quarters	3,367	3,467	4,244	3,192	5,559
Owned living quarters	4,747	4,630	4,157	4,693	3,488
Water, fuel and electricity	1,500	1,461	1,710	1,842	1,546
Other accommodation	314	274	448	321	608
Household operation	2,692	2,788	2,723	2,612	2,860
Communications	1,145	1,151	1,322	1,237	1,427
Child care expenses	386	437	227	207	F
Pet expenses	294	304	330	331	328
Other household operation	865	896	845	837	855
Household furnishings and equipment	1,409	1,397	1,422	1,186	1,717
Clothing	2,197	2,179	2,552	2,517	2,595
Transportation	5,699	5,071	8,884	9,186	8,507
Private transportation	5,043	4,430	7,838	8,080	7,536
Public transportation	657	641	1,046	1,106	972
Health care	1,183	1,221	1,699	1,585	1,841
Personal care	761	795	844	871	809
Recreation	2,623	2,421	3,023	2,709	3,414
Reading materials and other printed matter	236	233	288	254	331
Education	909	996	1,036	899	1,207
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,125	1,010	2,280	1,518	3,232
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	656	647	1,113	903	1,374
Alcoholic beverages	470	364	1,168	615	1,858
Games of chance (net)	196	146	406	523	259
Miscellaneous expenditures	804	724	1,208	1,149	1,282
Total current consumption	35,656	34,568	43,891	41,829	46,467
Personal taxes	6,119	5,257	9,225	8,853	9,689
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	2,096	1,945	3,196	3,154	3,249
Gifts of money and contributions	1,120	703	1,843	2,160	1,447
Total expenditure	44,991	42,473	58,155	55,996	60,851

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6
Lone-parent and other households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	Lone-parent households ³		Other households		
	Total	Female-headed	Total	All persons related ⁴	At least one person unrelated ⁵
Number of households in sample	1,121	934	883	507	376
Estimated number of households	1,100,150	899,130	662,240	367,800	294,440
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.7
Principal accommodation	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.7
Rented living quarters	51.1	54.0	52.5	40.9	67.0
Owned living quarters	51.1	48.2	51.9	63.6	37.2
Water, fuel and electricity	82.7	82.4	83.4	85.4	80.8
Other accommodation	33.6	31.1	38.5	32.6	45.8
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.9
Child care expenses	22.9	25.5	6.2	7.9	F
Pet expenses	56.6	57.8	49.2	43.3	56.6
Other household operation	99.8	99.7	99.4	99.9	98.8
Household furnishings and equipment	94.8	95.2	94.9	94.7	95.0
Clothing	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.8	99.4
Transportation	98.8	98.7	99.6	99.6	99.6
Private transportation	80.0	79.0	87.2	85.5	89.3
Public transportation	71.5	73.8	74.2	74.1	74.3
Health care	97.8	97.6	97.6	97.4	97.9
Personal care	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.9
Recreation	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.1	100.0
Reading materials and other printed matter	78.8	80.4	84.9	84.4	85.5
Education	62.4	65.0	40.1	38.5	42.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	80.9	78.9	85.8	80.6	92.4
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	44.2	44.9	51.5	44.1	60.8
Alcoholic beverages	70.9	68.5	78.7	73.0	85.8
Games of chance (net)	66.1	65.0	74.5	74.8	74.0
Miscellaneous expenditures	90.5	90.6	93.4	92.0	95.3
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	88.2	86.5	93.2	93.2	93.2
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	84.7	83.9	86.6	84.4	89.2
Gifts of money and contributions	61.8	61.5	69.1	73.8	63.2
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6
Lone-parent and other households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	Lone-parent households ³		Other households		
	Total	Female-headed	Total	All persons related ⁴	At least one person unrelated ⁵
Number of households in sample	1,182	987	964	530	434
Estimated number of households	1,143,240	937,610	709,290	378,180	331,110
Type of dwelling					
Single detached	42.4	39.6	47.0	55.8	36.8
Single attached	16.6	18.3	11.7	10.6	13.0
Apartment	38.8	40.1	38.7	31.9	46.5
Other	2.2	2.0	2.6	F	F
Repairs needed					
Major	13.0	12.7	10.0	7.9	12.5
Minor	22.7	22.9	17.1	17.5	16.6
None	64.3	64.5	72.9	74.6	70.9
Tenure					
Owned	49.6	46.6	48.1	61.0	33.5
With mortgage	30.4	28.1	23.2	23.8	22.6
Without mortgage	19.2	18.5	24.9	37.2	10.9
Rented	50.4	53.4	51.9	39.0	66.5
Year of move					
2002	17.8	19.2	20.4	11.7	30.3
1997 - 2001	37.2	36.9	37.5	31.8	44.0
Before 1997	45.0	43.8	42.1	56.5	25.6
Period of construction					
1991 - 2002	12.8	12.7	9.1	8.8	9.5
1971 - 1990	36.1	37.5	40.2	44.0	35.9
1946 - 1970	33.8	33.1	34.9	34.8	35.0
Before 1946	17.3	16.7	15.8	12.5	19.5
Number of rooms					
1-4	28.9	28.3	29.0	22.9	35.9
5	25.2	25.5	20.9	20.7	21.0
6	17.6	16.7	13.7	13.2	14.3
7 or more	28.3	29.5	36.4	43.1	28.7
Number of bathrooms	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7
1	73.2	73.9	67.9	60.6	76.1
2 or more	26.8	26.1	32.0	39.3	23.6
Principal heating equipment					
Steam or hot water furnaces	14.9	15.6	14.9	11.1	19.1
Hot air furnaces	48.9	47.7	55.2	60.1	49.5
Heating stoves	3.8	4.0	2.9	F	F
Electric heating	32.1	32.4	26.9	26.2	27.8
Other	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel					
Oil or other liquid fuel	14.0	14.8	12.3	10.6	14.1
Piped gas or bottled gas	45.3	43.9	52.5	55.2	49.5
Electricity	36.1	36.5	31.7	30.1	33.4
Wood and other	4.6	4.8	3.5	4.1	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6
Lone-parent and other households, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	Lone-parent households ³		Other households		
	Total	Female-headed	Total	All persons related ⁴	At least one person unrelated ⁵
Number of households in sample	1,182	987	964	530	434
Estimated number of households	1,143,240	937,610	709,290	378,180	331,110
Household appliances					
Washing machine	79.2	79.5	72.7	76.6	68.2
Clothes dryer	77.7	77.6	70.2	74.0	65.9
Dishwasher	43.2	42.8	35.3	37.6	32.7
Refrigerator	99.7	99.7	99.8	100.0	99.5
Freezer	46.9	47.8	49.9	56.3	42.7
Microwave oven	93.7	93.5	91.4	91.1	91.8
Air conditioner	31.8	31.2	32.1	36.8	26.8
Window air conditioner	15.2	14.9	15.7	15.2	16.4
Central air conditioner	16.6	16.3	16.4	21.6	10.4
Communication & home entertainment equipment					
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	98.5	98.5	99.2	99.5	98.9
Telephones (includes business use)	96.7	96.5	96.5	98.5	94.3
1	29.8	29.2	24.3	23.1	25.8
2	33.2	33.0	34.0	34.9	33.0
3 or more	33.6	34.2	38.2	40.5	35.5
Cellular telephone	47.9	47.9	53.7	52.6	55.0
Compact disc player	79.3	78.3	79.3	72.9	86.6
Cablevision	69.7	68.9	64.1	67.7	60.1
Satellite dish	16.5	14.1	20.8	23.3	18.0
DVD player	32.3	29.7	36.7	37.7	35.7
CD writer	23.6	23.2	27.8	27.5	28.2
Video cassette recorders	94.8	94.9	92.6	91.9	93.4
1	64.3	65.8	56.7	54.9	58.8
2 or more	30.4	29.1	35.9	37.0	34.6
Home computer	65.3	65.9	63.5	62.5	64.6
Internet use from home	52.4	53.3	51.9	50.4	53.6
Type of Internet connection					
Regular telephone connection to a computer	24.4	25.7	19.7	20.6	18.6
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	12.0	12.1	14.7	12.3	17.5
Cable connection to a computer	15.6	15.0	17.5	17.5	17.5
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	99.4
1	41.0	41.5	42.9	39.6	46.6
2	36.0	35.5	32.1	34.4	29.4
3 or more	22.9	22.8	24.4	25.3	23.4
Vehicles					
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	72.9	70.5	79.0	80.1	77.8
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	67.9	65.1	76.6	77.6	75.4
1	50.0	49.3	41.5	45.1	37.3
2 or more	17.8	15.8	35.1	32.5	38.0
Owned automobiles	55.6	55.9	65.4	65.8	64.9
1	44.9	45.2	45.0	46.3	43.6
2 or more	10.8	10.8	20.4	19.5	21.4
Owned vans and trucks	19.9	15.2	26.5	26.5	26.4
1	18.2	14.3	21.6	23.1	20.0
2 or more	F	F	4.8	F	6.4
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	7.6	7.8	6.1	5.0	7.3

1. Based on full-year households only (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

2. Based on full-year and part-year households (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

3. Lone-parent households consist of a parent and one or more single, never-married children of any age.

4. "Related persons" includes children who are no longer single, never-married and other relatives by birth or marriage.

5. Unrelated persons are household members who are not related to the reference person (e.g., lodgers and room-mates).

Table 7
Housing tenure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002
Household characteristics¹

	Owners (full year)			Renters (full year)	Mixed Tenure in 2002
	All owners	Without mortgage	With mortgage		
Number of households in sample	9,600	5,023	4,577	4,212	417
Estimated number of households	7,524,050	3,645,980	3,878,080	3,795,370	338,300
Average household size	2.80	2.42	3.15	2.09	2.57
Average number of children aged:					
less than 5	0.12	0.03	0.21	0.13	0.21
5 to 14	0.35	0.17	0.53	0.28	0.31
Average number of youths aged:					
15 to 19	0.24	0.17	0.30	0.12	0.14
20 to 24	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.13
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.56	1.26	1.83	1.18	1.61
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.38	0.65	0.11	0.22	0.17
Average age of reference person	52	60	44	46	42
Average household income before tax	71,986	62,984	80,450	38,200	62,071
Average other money receipts	1,776	2,189	1,387	1,881	5,810
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	3,497	4,809	2,264	677	882
Percentage homeowners (at December 31)	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	73.1
Percentage with:					
no full-time earner	35.1	55.2	16.1	52.7	27.9
one full-time earner	38.8	27.7	49.3	36.4	53.3
two or more full-time earners	26.1	17.1	34.6	10.9	18.8
Percentage with age of reference person:					
under 25	0.6	F	0.8	5.3	3.8
25 to 44	32.6	11.4	52.5	48.0	58.6
45 to 64	45.3	48.4	42.4	28.8	28.5
65 and over	21.6	39.8	4.4	17.9	9.0
Percentage one person households	15.7	21.3	10.4	42.2	24.2
Percentage couple households	72.7	68.0	77.2	35.3	65.2
Percentage lone-parent households	7.2	5.8	8.5	14.2	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7
Housing tenure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	Owners (full year)			Renters (full year)	Mixed Tenure in 2002
	All owners	Without mortgage	With mortgage		
Number of households in sample	9,600	5,023	4,577	4,212	417
Estimated number of households	7,524,050	3,645,980	3,878,080	3,795,370	338,300
Food	7,423	6,933	7,882	5,238	6,491
Shelter	12,392	7,297	17,182	8,394	16,298
Principal accommodation	11,553	6,413	16,386	8,075	15,727
Rented living quarters	56	48	64	7,256	4,531
Owned living quarters	9,058	3,980	13,833	F	9,626
Water, fuel and electricity	2,439	2,385	2,490	747	1,570
Other accommodation	838	884	796	319	571
Household operation	3,158	2,636	3,649	2,009	3,114
Communications	1,303	1,144	1,453	1,052	1,438
Child care expenses	327	84	555	200	371
Pet expenses	390	322	455	189	422
Other household operation	1,138	1,086	1,187	567	884
Household furnishings and equipment	2,154	1,821	2,467	949	3,239
Clothing	2,788	2,446	3,109	1,760	2,679
Transportation	9,975	9,348	10,565	5,359	8,564
Private transportation	9,297	8,721	9,839	4,668	7,569
Public transportation	678	627	725	691	995
Health care	1,882	2,008	1,764	1,040	1,284
Personal care	916	804	1,021	652	895
Recreation	4,219	3,813	4,600	2,221	3,155
Reading materials and other printed matter	329	320	338	201	250
Education	1,096	1,027	1,162	604	751
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,485	1,221	1,732	1,433	1,850
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	681	530	822	803	958
Alcoholic beverages	804	691	910	630	891
Games of chance (net)	319	368	272	235	1,063
Miscellaneous expenditures	1,069	1,073	1,065	547	1,114
Total current consumption	49,205	41,115	56,811	30,640	50,747
Personal taxes	15,030	12,850	17,080	6,037	12,364
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	4,118	3,357	4,834	2,019	3,433
Gifts of money and contributions	1,745	2,254	1,266	823	1,733
Total expenditure	70,098	59,575	79,991	39,519	68,276

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7
Housing tenure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	Owners (full year)			Renters (full year)	Mixed Tenure in 2002
	All owners	Without mortgage	With mortgage		
Number of households in sample	9,600	5,023	4,577	4,212	417
Estimated number of households	7,524,050	3,645,980	3,878,080	3,795,370	338,300
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0
Principal accommodation	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0
Rented living quarters	1.5	1.2	1.7	98.6	96.9
Owned living quarters	99.8	99.6	100.0	F	99.6
Water, fuel and electricity	98.2	98.0	98.4	65.4	94.1
Other accommodation	51.7	48.7	54.6	30.2	43.8
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
Communications	99.8	99.7	99.9	98.3	100.0
Child care expenses	12.5	3.9	20.7	11.2	18.0
Pet expenses	58.3	52.1	64.1	38.6	57.5
Other household operation	99.6	99.6	99.7	98.9	100.0
Household furnishings and equipment	96.7	95.1	98.1	89.5	98.3
Clothing	99.3	98.9	99.7	99.2	99.9
Transportation	98.9	98.0	99.7	96.5	99.7
Private transportation	95.4	93.0	97.7	71.4	95.5
Public transportation	61.1	58.2	63.8	73.7	81.5
Health care	99.0	98.6	99.4	95.3	97.8
Personal care	99.5	99.2	99.8	99.4	98.8
Recreation	98.8	97.9	99.7	96.5	99.7
Reading materials and other printed matter	89.9	89.1	90.7	77.9	83.8
Education	47.0	34.4	58.9	37.0	43.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	86.7	82.3	90.8	77.0	90.1
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	36.1	29.5	42.4	44.4	46.2
Alcoholic beverages	82.7	78.4	86.8	66.9	84.8
Games of chance (net)	75.9	74.0	77.8	67.1	73.5
Miscellaneous expenditures	92.3	88.8	95.6	85.9	94.6
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	95.7	92.6	98.6	84.9	97.0
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	83.8	70.2	96.5	75.8	93.2
Gifts of money and contributions	82.6	85.9	79.5	57.6	75.3
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7
Housing tenure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	Owners (full year)			Renters (full year)	Mixed Tenure in 2002
	All owners	Without mortgage	With mortgage		
Number of households in sample	9,663	5,035	4,628	4,610	431
Estimated number of households	7,573,160	3,660,950	3,912,210	4,096,170	351,690
Type of dwelling					
Single detached	79.7	83.0	76.7	14.8	50.4
Single attached	9.4	6.5	12.0	10.4	18.2
Apartment	8.4	7.2	9.6	73.4	26.4
Other	2.5	3.3	1.7	1.5	F
Repairs needed					
Major	7.9	7.0	8.8	8.3	13.2
Minor	15.6	13.8	17.3	16.9	13.7
None	76.5	79.2	73.9	74.8	73.1
Tenure					
Owned	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	73.8
With mortgage	51.7	...	100.0	...	65.2
Without mortgage	48.3	100.0	...	...	8.6
Rented	...	...	...	100.0	26.2
Year of move					
2002	4.0	2.5	5.3	23.8	94.6
1997 - 2001	26.9	10.8	41.9	47.6	F
Before 1997	69.2	86.7	52.8	28.7	F
Period of construction					
1991 - 2002	16.5	10.5	22.1	10.4	25.5
1971 - 1990	39.2	39.3	39.0	37.5	38.6
1946 - 1970	29.4	34.1	24.9	37.6	26.1
Before 1946	15.0	16.1	14.0	14.5	9.8
Number of rooms					
1-4	8.0	8.2	7.8	60.7	22.4
5	16.8	17.6	16.0	21.1	23.3
6	19.1	18.9	19.2	9.3	18.7
7 or more	56.1	55.2	57.0	8.9	35.6
Number of bathrooms					
1	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.5	100.0
2 or more	45.8	47.1	44.6	90.5	56.5
2 or more	54.1	52.9	55.2	9.0	43.5
Principal heating equipment					
Steam or hot water furnaces	7.8	7.8	7.8	24.3	8.5
Hot air furnaces	66.6	66.5	66.7	32.5	57.9
Heating stoves	6.0	6.5	5.5	1.1	F
Electric heating	19.1	18.5	19.7	41.9	29.6
Other	0.4	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel					
Oil or other liquid fuel	13.3	15.8	10.9	11.3	11.8
Piped gas or bottled gas	55.2	52.1	58.0	40.9	51.2
Electricity	23.7	22.9	24.5	46.0	33.1
Wood and other	7.8	9.1	6.6	1.8	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7
Housing tenure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	Owners (full year)			Renters (full year)	Mixed Tenure in 2002
	All owners	Without mortgage	With mortgage		
Number of households in sample	9,663	5,035	4,628	4,610	431
Estimated number of households	7,573,160	3,660,950	3,912,210	4,096,170	351,690
Household appliances					
Washing machine	97.6	97.4	97.8	49.4	85.9
Clothes dryer	95.5	94.3	96.7	47.2	84.6
Dishwasher	70.9	66.3	75.1	23.6	55.3
Refrigerator	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.7
Freezer	72.3	76.6	68.2	30.4	39.5
Microwave oven	95.4	93.4	97.2	86.2	98.1
Air conditioner	43.2	43.0	43.4	27.3	33.0
Window air conditioner	10.4	9.8	11.0	20.5	12.4
Central air conditioner	32.8	33.3	32.4	6.8	20.6
Communication & home entertainment equipment					
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	99.8	99.7	100.0	96.6	99.9
Telephones (includes business use)	99.3	99.3	99.4	92.6	99.4
1	13.0	14.4	11.6	39.7	21.9
2	30.6	30.4	30.8	34.4	45.4
3 or more	55.7	54.4	56.9	18.5	32.1
Cellular telephone	57.0	48.3	65.2	40.7	61.0
Compact disc player	77.3	67.6	86.3	66.5	79.4
Cablevision	65.4	63.6	67.1	68.4	67.4
Satellite dish	26.9	26.4	27.3	10.6	25.9
DVD player	38.6	29.1	47.6	30.1	39.4
CD writer	30.8	23.4	37.7	21.1	35.8
Video cassette recorders	94.9	91.9	97.8	86.8	92.5
1	53.9	57.0	51.1	67.7	64.8
2 or more	41.0	34.9	46.7	19.1	27.8
Home computer	70.1	58.7	80.7	52.0	69.4
Internet use from home	60.8	50.6	70.3	41.9	57.8
Type of Internet connection					
Regular telephone connection to a computer	29.3	27.5	31.0	17.5	21.7
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	14.5	10.9	17.9	11.7	15.9
Cable connection to a computer	16.7	11.9	21.1	12.3	20.1
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.6	99.5	99.7	98.4	99.4
1	27.7	30.8	24.7	58.6	43.1
2	39.4	39.6	39.1	27.8	38.4
3 or more	32.6	29.2	35.8	12.0	17.9
Vehicles					
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	94.1	91.2	96.9	64.3	92.1
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	89.7	88.2	91.1	59.4	84.8
1	41.9	43.4	40.5	46.4	46.8
2 or more	47.8	44.8	50.6	13.1	38.1
Owned automobiles	71.8	71.6	72.0	48.4	70.0
1	51.4	52.4	50.6	41.2	51.9
2 or more	20.3	19.2	21.4	7.2	18.0
Owned vans and trucks	45.9	43.2	48.5	16.9	31.6
1	36.9	34.5	39.2	15.6	24.2
2 or more	9.0	8.7	9.2	1.3	7.5
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	11.3	7.4	15.0	6.8	10.6

1. Based on full-year households only (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

2. Based on full-year and part-year households (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, and percentage of total expenditure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002¹

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁴	Percentage of total expenditure
		\$	%	\$	%
1000-5230	Total expenditure	60,090	100.0	60,090	100.0
1000-4840	Total current consumption	43,206	100.0	43,206	71.9
1000-1560	Food	6,684	100.0	6,684	11.1
1000-1520	Food purchased from stores	5,181	100.0	5,181	8.6
1000	Locally or on day trips	5,091	100.0	5,091	8.5
1520	While on trips overnight or longer	90	30.1	299	0.1
1530-1532	Board paid to private households	32	4.4	740	0.1
1530	Board paid by household members including roomers	19	3.5	525	0.0
1532	While on trips overnight or longer	14	1.0	1,368	0.0
1560	Food purchased from restaurants	1,471	94.8	1,552	2.4
2000-2052	Shelter	11,204	99.9	11,218	18.6
2000-2034	Principal accommodation	10,542	99.8	10,561	17.5
2000-2002	Rented living quarters	2,530	35.9	7,055	4.2
2000	Rent	2,460	35.6	6,914	4.1
2001	Tenants' maintenance, repairs and alterations	30	5.6	538	0.1
2002	Tenants' insurance premiums	40	15.5	259	0.1
2010-2028	Owned living quarters	6,149	67.6	9,091	10.2
2010	Regular mortgage payments	3,409	36.6	9,319	5.7
2011	Maintenance, repairs and replacements	537	38.1	1,408	0.9
2012	Condominium charges	119	5.2	2,312	0.2
2014	Property taxes	1,343	66.9	2,006	2.2
2016	Homeowners' insurance premiums	334	64.7	516	0.6
2020-2028	Other expenditures for owned living quarters	407	26.4	1,540	0.7
2020	Commissions for sale of real estate	164	1.8	8,994	0.3
2022	Legal fees related to the dwelling(s)	60	6.2	972	0.1
2024	Mortgage insurance premiums	78	21.7	357	0.1
2026	Appraisals, surveying and mortgage penalties	40	3.7	1,085	0.1
2028	Transfer taxes and land registration fees	65	4.2	1,527	0.1
2030-2034	Water, fuel and electricity	1,863	87.4	2,131	3.1
2030	Water and sewage ²	191	39.9	480	0.3
2032	Fuel (e.g., oil, gas)	647	57.6	1,124	1.1
2034	Electricity ²	1,024	85.6	1,197	1.7
2040-2052	Other accommodation	662	44.5	1,487	1.1
2040-2048	Owned vacation home	229	7.1	3,218	0.4
2040	Maintenance, repairs and replacements	47	2.8	1,709	0.1
2042	Property taxes and sewage charges	87	7.1	1,229	0.1
2044	Insurance premiums	24	4.7	514	0.0
2046	Electricity, water and fuel	39	4.6	855	0.1
2048	Other expenses for owned vacation home	32	2.0	1,621	0.1
2050-2052	Traveller accommodation	433	41.2	1,050	0.7
2050	Hotels and motels	303	35.3	857	0.5
2052	Other accommodation away from home	130	12.1	1,070	0.2
2200-2380	Household operation	2,783	99.9	2,784	4.6
2200-2230	Communications	1,225	99.3	1,234	2.0
2200-2204	Telephone	757	97.9	774	1.3
2200	Purchase of telephones and equipment	34	23.7	143	0.1
2202-2204	Telephone services	723	97.5	742	1.2
2202	Telephone service	715	97.4	734	1.2
2204	Installation and repairs	8	7.2	115	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, and percentage of total expenditure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁴	Percentage of total expenditure
		\$	%	\$	%
2210	Cellular services	256	47.9	534	0.4
2220	Internet services	159	44.7	355	0.3
2230	Postal and other communication services	53	81.9	65	0.1
2240-2244	Child care expenses	287	12.3	2,337	0.5
2240-2242	Child care outside the home	213	9.6	2,226	0.4
2240	Day-care centres	158	6.8	2,323	0.3
2242	Other child care outside the home	55	3.8	1,461	0.1
2244	Child care in the home	74	5.8	1,275	0.1
2260	Domestic and other custodial services	123	10.4	1,174	0.2
2270-2300	Pet expenses	326	51.8	628	0.5
2270	Pet food	168	50.8	331	0.3
2280	Purchase of pets	19	7.2	259	0.0
2290	Purchase of pet-related goods	34	29.2	117	0.1
2300	Veterinarian and other services	105	29.8	354	0.2
2310	Household cleaning supplies	235	96.9	242	0.4
2320-2332	Paper, plastic and foil household supplies	264	97.4	271	0.4
2320	Stationery (excluding school supplies)	62	83.4	75	0.1
2331-2232	Other paper and plastic supplies	202	96.0	210	0.3
2340-2370	Garden supplies and services	254	73.7	345	0.4
2340	Nursery and greenhouse stock, cut flowers, and decorative plants	137	64.8	211	0.2
2350	Fertilizers, soil and soil conditioners	30	39.0	78	0.1
2360	Pesticides	9	21.8	41	0.0
2370	Horticultural services, snow and garbage removal	78	20.9	375	0.1
2380	Other household supplies	70	86.4	80	0.1
2500-2730	Household furnishings and equipment	1,793	94.4	1,900	3.0
2500-2534	Household furnishings	880	71.9	1,225	1.5
2500	Furniture	586	41.2	1,424	1.0
2510	Rugs, mats and underpadding	41	21.0	195	0.1
2520	Window coverings and household textiles	154	52.2	294	0.3
2530-2534	Art, antiques and decorative ware	99	29.3	338	0.2
2530	Works of art, carvings and vases	44	11.4	382	0.1
2532	Antiques	15	1.8	833	0.0
2534	Glass mirrors, and mirror and picture frames	41	22.6	181	0.1
2540-2680	Household equipment	800	90.9	879	1.3
2540-2590	Household appliances	369	74.7	494	0.6
2540	Room air conditioners, portable humidifiers and dehumidifiers	19	6.5	296	0.0
2542	Refrigerators and freezers	85	9.3	914	0.1
2550	Cooking stoves and ranges	47	5.1	919	0.1
2552	Microwave and convection ovens	15	7.3	201	0.0
2554	Gas barbecues	22	7.5	295	0.0
2560	Small electric food preparation appliances	37	40.0	93	0.1
2570	Washers and dryers	69	7.8	881	0.1
2580	Vacuum cleaners and other rug cleaning equipment	28	9.9	284	0.0
2582	Portable dishwashers	7	1.3	549	0.0
2584	Sewing machines	8	1.9	447	0.0
2586	Other electric equipment and appliances	19	27.2	68	0.0
2590	Attachments and parts for major appliances	12	32.7	37	0.0
2600-2602	Home and workshop tools and equipment	118	39.9	296	0.2
2600	Power tools and equipment	74	22.9	325	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, and percentage of total expenditure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁴	Percentage of total expenditure
		\$	%	\$	%
2602	Other tools	44	31.5	139	0.1
2610-2630	Lawn, garden and snow removal tools and equipment	99	37.8	261	0.2
2610	Power lawn mowers and garden equipment	52	11.2	460	0.1
2620	Snow-blowers	16	1.7	960	0.0
2630	Other lawn, garden and snow removal tools and equipment	31	32.2	97	0.1
2640	Lamps and lampshades	25	19.4	128	0.0
2650	Non-electric kitchen and cooking equipment	43	42.5	100	0.1
2660	Tableware, flatware and knives	24	23.1	105	0.0
2670	Non-electric cleaning equipment	34	56.8	60	0.1
2672	Luggage	21	15.1	141	0.0
2674	Home security equipment	14	13.8	100	0.0
2680	Other household equipment, parts and accessories	53	42.3	126	0.1
2690-2710	Maintenance and repairs of furniture and equipment	64	28.4	227	0.1
2690	Furniture, carpeting and household textiles	39	17.1	226	0.1
2700	Major household appliances	18	11.6	154	0.0
2710	Other maintenance and repairs of furniture and equipment	8	5.0	159	0.0
2720-2730	Services related to furnishings and equipment	49	27.7	177	0.1
2720	Rental of heating equipment	21	12.0	173	0.0
2730	Other services related to furnishings and equipment	28	18.5	153	0.0
2800-2975	Clothing	2,450	99.3	2,467	4.1
2800-2840	Women's and girls' wear (4 years and over)	1,247	89.8	1,388	2.1
2800	Clothing	762	83.2	917	1.3
2811-2812	Footwear	198	73.7	268	0.3
2820	Accessories	55	50.5	109	0.1
2831-2832	Jewellery and watches	98	33.5	292	0.2
2840	Clothing gifts to non-household members	134	50.2	268	0.2
2850-2890	Men's and boys' wear (4 years and over)	927	87.8	1,055	1.5
2850	Clothing	581	78.9	737	1.0
2861-2862	Footwear	172	67.8	254	0.3
2870	Accessories	41	41.5	98	0.1
2881-2882	Jewellery and watches	36	17.4	209	0.1
2890	Clothing gifts to non-household members	96	43.3	223	0.2
2900-2920	Children's wear (under 4 years)	89	36.3	245	0.1
2900	Clothing and cloth diapers	33	8.6	382	0.1
2910	Footwear	7	7.1	103	0.0
2920	Clothing gifts to non-household members	49	32.2	151	0.1
2950-2975	Clothing material, notions and services	187	73.6	254	0.3
2950	Clothing material (excluding household textiles)	21	12.6	166	0.0
2961-2962	Notions	19	28.6	65	0.0
2961	Yarn (except for craft yarn)	9	10.2	88	0.0
2962	Thread and other notions	10	23.7	41	0.0
2970-2975	Services	148	64.5	229	0.2
2970	Dressmaking, tailoring, clothing storage and other clothing services	8	7.3	116	0.0
2972	Laundry and dry-cleaning service	70	43.9	160	0.1
2974	Laundromats and self-service dry cleaning	49	20.2	241	0.1
2975	Maintenance, repair and alteration	20	27.3	73	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, and percentage of total expenditure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002¹ – continued

	Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁴	Percentage of total expenditure	
	\$	%	\$	%	
3000-3260	Transportation	8,431	98.1	8,591	14.0
3000-3130	Private transportation	7,740	87.6	8,834	12.9
3000-3004	Purchase of automobiles and trucks	3,118	23.3	13,395	5.2
3000	Automobiles	1,894	14.6	12,932	3.2
3002	Trucks (including vans)	1,416	8.2	17,295	2.4
3004	Separate sale of automobiles and trucks ³	(191)	5.5	(3,468)	-0.3
3010	Purchase of automotive accessories	34	10.6	325	0.1
3020-3040	Rented and leased automobiles and trucks	633	20.3	3,122	1.1
3020-3034	Rented automobiles and trucks	62	11.1	563	0.1
3020-3024	Automobiles	50	8.4	589	0.1
3020	Rental fees (including insurance and mileage)	39	8.1	475	0.1
3022	Gas and other fuels	10	7.6	130	0.0
3024	Other expenses for rented automobiles	1	1.4	87	0.0
3030-3034	Trucks (including vans)	13	3.1	399	0.0
3030	Rental fees (including insurance and mileage)	9	3.1	296	0.0
3032	Gas and other fuels	3	2.6	102	0.0
3034	Other expenses for rented trucks	1	0.5	139	0.0
3041-3042	Leasing fees for automobiles and trucks	571	10.9	5,260	1.0
3041	Regular leasing fees for automobiles and trucks	508	10.6	4,769	0.8
3042	Other leasing fees for automobiles and trucks	63	1.7	3,768	0.1
3050-3130	Operation of owned and leased automobiles and trucks	3,954	87.1	4,540	6.6
3050	Gasoline and other fuels	1,731	84.9	2,038	2.9
3060	Tires, batteries, and other automotive parts and supplies	234	50.1	468	0.4
3070	Maintenance and repair	516	73.4	703	0.9
3080-3082	Garage rent and parking	73	29.1	250	0.1
3080	At dwelling (not included in rent)	7	2.3	305	0.0
3082	Parking away from home	66	27.8	237	0.1
3090	Driving lessons	18	3.9	471	0.0
3100	Drivers' licences and tests	35	36.8	96	0.1
3110	Private and public vehicle insurance premiums	1,071	77.4	1,383	1.8
3120	Registration fees (including insurance if part of registration)	238	76.7	310	0.4
3130	Other automobile and truck operation services	39	28.9	136	0.1
3200-3260	Public transportation	691	65.8	1,050	1.2
3200	City or commuter bus, subway, street car and commuter train	171	38.6	442	0.3
3210	Taxi	54	30.2	179	0.1
3220	Airplane	355	20.7	1,715	0.6
3230	Train	15	4.7	324	0.0
3240	Highway bus	15	8.0	195	0.0
3250	Other passenger transportation	38	16.2	233	0.1
3260	Household moving, storage and delivery services	43	7.7	554	0.1
3300-3384	Health care	1,590	97.8	1,627	2.6
3300-3362	Direct costs to household	1,051	96.8	1,085	1.7
3300	Health care supplies	33	40.6	81	0.1
3310-3312	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	403	92.4	436	0.7
3310	Prescribed	252	65.8	382	0.4
3312	Other medicines and pharmaceutical products	151	83.8	180	0.3
3320	Physicians' care	22	6.6	332	0.0
3360	Other health care practitioners	74	20.1	367	0.1
3332-3336	Eye-care goods and services	167	51.0	328	0.3
3335-3336	Prescription eye wear	123	38.1	322	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, and percentage of total expenditure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁴	Percentage of total expenditure
		\$	%	\$	%
3332	Other eye care goods	22	22.5	97	0.0
3334	Eye care services (e.g., surgery, exams)	23	15.4	149	0.0
3340	Dental services	290	51.9	558	0.5
3350	Hospital care	28	2.4	1,160	0.0
3362	Other medical services	34	9.5	360	0.1
3370-3384	Health insurance premiums	539	55.3	975	0.9
3370	Public hospital, medical and drug plans	172	25.2	684	0.3
3380-3384	Private health insurance plans	367	39.9	920	0.6
3380	Private health care plans (e.g., supplementary coverage, extended benefit packages, drug plans)	259	30.5	849	0.4
3382	Dental plans	30	7.4	402	0.0
3384	Accident and disability insurance	78	15.1	520	0.1
3500-3580	Personal care	829	99.4	834	1.4
3530-3560	Personal care supplies and equipment	401	97.0	414	0.7
3531-3535	Personal care preparations	289	95.0	305	0.5
3540	Disposable diapers	39	7.8	502	0.1
3550	Electric hair-styling and personal care appliances	17	24.7	69	0.0
3560	Other personal care supplies and equipment	56	64.0	88	0.1
3570-3580	Personal care services	428	92.3	464	0.7
3570	Hair grooming	366	91.6	400	0.6
3580	Other personal services	62	24.2	254	0.1
3700-4190	Recreation	3,537	98.1	3,605	5.9
3700-3830	Recreation equipment and associated services	1,037	86.9	1,194	1.7
3700	Sports and athletic equipment	166	36.3	457	0.3
3710	Playground equipment, above-ground pools and accessories	14	6.8	200	0.0
3720	Toys and children's vehicles	105	38.8	271	0.2
3730	Electronic games and parts	56	20.9	267	0.1
3830	Video game rental	13	12.3	103	0.0
3740	Artists' materials, handicraft and hobbycraft kits and materials	42	21.8	194	0.1
3750-3760	Computer equipment and supplies	341	47.6	717	0.6
3750-3752	Computer hardware	247	21.2	1,166	0.4
3750	New	229	18.4	1,241	0.4
3752	Used	18	3.6	492	0.0
3755	Computer software	32	15.2	213	0.1
3760	Computer supplies and other equipment	62	40.6	153	0.1
3770-3774	Photographic goods and services	177	74.1	238	0.3
3770	Cameras and accessories	61	20.0	305	0.1
3772	Films and processing	86	67.7	126	0.1
3774	Photographers' and other photographic services	30	29.8	101	0.1
3780	Musical instruments, parts and accessories	44	8.8	504	0.1
3790	Collectors' items (e.g., stamps, coins)	16	5.5	288	0.0
3800	Camping, picnic equipment and accessories (excluding BBQs)	34	18.3	187	0.1
3810	Supplies and parts for recreational equipment	25	18.4	135	0.0
3820	Rental, maintenance and repairs of equipment	5	4.0	132	0.0
3900-3980	Recreation vehicles and associated services	552	32.8	1,680	0.9
3900-3918	Purchase of recreation vehicles	356	16.6	2,142	0.6
3900	Bicycles, parts and accessories	42	11.8	353	0.1
3910-3918	Other recreational vehicles and outboard motors (net)	314	5.7	5,495	0.5
3910	Travel trailers	54	0.9	5,900	0.1
3911	Tent trailers	13	0.3	4,407	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, and percentage of total expenditure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁴	Percentage of total expenditure
		\$	%	\$	%
3912	Motorcycles	38	1.0	3,654	0.1
3913	Snowmobiles	33	0.9	3,534	0.1
3914	Motor homes	F	F	F	F
3915	Truck campers	F	F	F	F
3916	Boats	53	0.9	5,851	0.1
3917	Outboard motors and personal watercraft	16	0.4	4,102	0.0
3918	Other recreation vehicle purchases	59	1.2	4,839	0.1
3950-3980	Operation of recreational vehicles	6	0.5	1,219	0.0
3950	Bicycle maintenance and repairs	196	26.0	752	0.3
3960	Expenses for rented and leased recreational vehicles	6	6.5	85	0.0
3970	Gasoline and other fuels	12	3.1	397	0.0
3972	Supplies and parts	48	14.7	324	0.1
3974	Maintenance and repair jobs	34	7.6	449	0.1
3976	Insurance premiums	24	5.2	455	0.0
3978	Registration fees and licences	45	11.7	385	0.1
3980	Other expenses for operation of recreational vehicles	9	8.7	107	0.0
4000-4070	Home entertainment equipment and services	18	3.3	545	0.0
4000-4040	Equipment	594	79.7	745	1.0
4000	Audio (e.g., radios, CD players, speakers)	485	71.0	683	0.8
4010	Pre-recorded audio and video cassette tapes, compact discs and DVDs	122	20.7	588	0.2
4020	Blank audio and video tapes	116	51.4	227	0.2
4030	Televisions, VCRs, camcorders and other television/video components	14	30.2	45	0.0
4040	Other home entertainment equipment	210	30.2	696	0.3
4050-4070	Services	23	14.5	161	0.0
4050	Rental of videotapes and DVDs	109	59.1	184	0.2
4060	Rental of home entertainment equipment and other services	95	56.7	168	0.2
4070	Maintenance and repair of home entertainment equipment	2	0.9	232	0.0
4100-4190	Recreation services	11	7.5	151	0.0
4100-4140	Entertainment	1,354	94.4	1,434	2.3
4100	Movie theatres	704	93.2	755	1.2
4110	Live sports events	112	63.5	176	0.2
4120	Live performing arts	45	19.5	232	0.1
4130	Admission to museums and other activities	85	37.6	226	0.1
4141-4142	Rental of cablevision and satellite services	36	33.0	108	0.1
4141	Rental of cablevision services	426	79.0	538	0.7
4142	Rental of satellite services	329	62.8	523	0.5
4150-4170	Use of recreation facilities	97	19.1	508	0.2
4150-4160	Membership and single usage fees for sports and recreation facilities	280	47.4	590	0.5
		235	41.7	564	0.4
4150	Membership fees and dues for sports and recreation facilities	178	31.9	556	0.3
4160	Single use fees for sports and recreation facilities	58	20.1	287	0.1
4162	Video, pinball and carnival games	11	11.8	95	0.0
4170	Children's camps	33	7.0	472	0.1
4180	Package travel tours	351	11.4	3,075	0.6
4190	Other recreational services	20	16.9	120	0.0
4300-4340	Reading materials and other printed matter	285	85.8	332	0.5
4300	Newspapers	105	61.4	171	0.2
4310	Magazines and periodicals	63	55.6	113	0.1
4320	Books and pamphlets (excluding school books)	97	48.3	202	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, and percentage of total expenditure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁴	Percentage of total expenditure
		\$	%	\$	%
4330	Maps, sheet music and other printed matter	8	15.3	51	0.0
4340	Services related to reading materials (e.g., duplicating, library fees)	12	18.1	65	0.0
4400-4470	Education	926	43.7	2,121	1.5
4400-4410	Supplies	58	28.6	201	0.1
4400	Kindergarten, nursery, elementary and secondary	29	20.0	145	0.0
4410	Post-secondary	29	11.6	247	0.0
4420-4430	Textbooks	100	20.0	501	0.2
4420	Kindergarten, nursery, elementary and secondary	13	7.7	165	0.0
4430	Post-secondary	87	13.5	646	0.1
4440-4450	Tuition fees	647	24.6	2,630	1.1
4440	Kindergarten, nursery, elementary and secondary	126	9.2	1,367	0.2
4450	Post-secondary	521	17.5	2,988	0.9
4460	Other courses and lessons (excluding driving)	113	18.5	608	0.2
4470	Other educational services	9	2.2	393	0.0
4500-4540	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,478	83.7	1,767	2.5
4500-4510	Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	728	39.1	1,862	1.2
4500	Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	719	37.1	1,939	1.2
4510	Matches and other smokers' supplies	9	23.4	41	0.0
4520-4540	Alcoholic beverages	750	77.6	966	1.2
4520	Served on licensed premises	248	48.7	509	0.4
4530	Purchased from stores	477	75.2	634	0.8
4540	Self-made alcoholic beverages	25	7.2	344	0.0
4800-4840	Games of chance (net)	313	73.0	429	0.5
4800	Government-run lotteries	166	63.1	263	0.3
4810	Casinos, slot machines, and video lottery terminals	143	21.1	679	0.2
4820	Bingos	67	7.5	904	0.1
4830	Non-government lotteries and raffle tickets	39	30.1	129	0.1
4840	Winnings from games of chance ³	(102)	30.7	(333)	-0.2
4600-4720	Miscellaneous expenditures	901	90.3	997	1.5
4600	Expenses on other property owned	69	4.2	1,623	0.1
4620	Legal services not related to dwellings	124	7.8	1,579	0.2
4630-4660	Financial services	306	84.4	363	0.5
4630	Service charges from banks	126	69.0	183	0.2
4640	Stock and bond commissions	40	6.2	644	0.1
4650	Administration fees	47	7.2	652	0.1
4660	Other financial services	93	49.7	188	0.2
4670	Dues to unions and professional associations	193	30.2	638	0.3
4680	Contributions and dues for social clubs and other organizations	32	20.1	158	0.1
4690	Forfeit of deposits, fines, and money lost or stolen	41	17.2	239	0.1
4700	Tools and equipment purchased for work	35	8.4	413	0.1
4710-4720	Other miscellaneous goods and services	101	11.9	855	0.2
4710	Goods	16	3.3	486	0.0
4720	Services	85	9.1	939	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, and percentage of total expenditure, Canada (10 provinces), 2002¹ – concluded

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁴	Percentage of total expenditure
		\$	%	\$	%
4900-4930	Personal taxes	12,025	92.2	13,040	20.0
4900	Income tax on reference year income	12,296	84.7	14,511	20.5
4910	Income tax on income received before reference year	710	16.8	4,214	1.2
4920	Other personal taxes	7	0.5	1,559	0.0
4930	Tax refunds ³	(988)	54.7	(1,804)	-1.6
5000-5084	Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,415	81.5	4,192	5.7
5000	Life insurance premiums	385	38.6	997	0.6
5060	Annuity contracts and transfers to RRIFs	180	1.0	18,208	0.3
5070	Employment insurance premiums	702	73.0	962	1.2
5080-5084	Retirement and pension fund payments	2,149	74.9	2,869	3.6
5080	Canada and Quebec pension plan	1,485	74.8	1,985	2.5
5082	Other government pension funds	278	11.1	2,512	0.5
5084	Other retirement or pension funds (excluding RRSP)	385	14.9	2,591	0.6
5200-5230	Gifts of money and contributions	1,444	74.2	1,945	2.4
5200-5210	Money and support payments	921	34.7	2,651	1.5
5200	Alimony and child support	251	4.3	5,871	0.4
5205	Gifts of money and other support payments to persons living inside Canada	541	28.1	1,924	0.9
5210	Gifts of money and other support payments to persons living outside Canada	129	6.4	2,030	0.2
5220-5230	Contributions to charity	524	67.4	777	0.9
5220	Religious organizations	300	34.1	878	0.5
5230	Non-religious charitable organizations	224	57.0	393	0.4
	Selected items in asset money flows				
5500	Registered retirement savings plans	1,624	41.1	3,950	
	Investments in the home:				
5550	Additions, renovations and alterations: contract, labour and material cost	1,310	23.9	5,474	
5555	New installations of equipment and fixtures: contract, labour and material cost	119	5.9	2,003	

1. Based on full-year households only (see "The survey universe" under "Notes and definitions").

2. Respondents sometimes report household electricity payments together with their water and sewage payments. This affects estimates of average household expenditure and percentage reporting for "Electricity" and "Water and sewage". The summary category "Water, fuel and electricity" is unaffected.

3. Values are presented here as a negative expenditure.

4. "Average expenditure per household reporting" was calculated using unrounded data. Note also that expenditures in this column do not add to sub-totals.



Notes and definitions

Survey methodology

The survey universe

The 2002 Survey of Household Spending was carried out in private households in Canada's 10 provinces.¹

The following groups were excluded from the survey:

- those living on Indian reserves and crown lands;
- official representatives of foreign countries living in Canada and their families;
- members of religious and other communal colonies;
- members of the Canadian Armed Forces living in Military Camps;
- people living in residences for senior citizens; and
- people living full time in institutions: for example, inmates of penal institutions and chronic care patients living in hospitals and nursing homes.

The survey covers about 98% of the population in the 10 provinces.

Information was not gathered from persons temporarily living away from their families (for example, students at university), because it would be gathered from their families if selected. In this way, double counting of such individuals was avoided.

Data from part-year households were excluded from estimates of average household spending. However, these data were included in the estimates for dwelling characteristics and household equipment and in the calculation of the Survey of Household Spending response rate. Data from part-year households are also required as input into Canada's System of National Accounts. Part-year households are composed entirely of persons who were members of other households for part of the reference year. There were 475 part-year households in the sample in 2002.

Survey content and reference period

Detailed information was collected about expenditures for consumer goods and services, changes in assets, mortgages and other loans, and annual income. This information was collected for the calendar year 2002 (the survey reference year). Information was also collected about dwelling characteristics (e.g., type and age of heating equipment) and household equipment (e.g., appliances, communications equipment, and vehicles). This type of information was collected as of December 31st of the reference year.

1. In order to reduce response burden for northern households, the SHS is conducted in the north only every second year, starting in 2001.

Because the Survey of Household Spending is designed principally to provide detailed information on non-food expenditures, only an overall estimate of food expenditure is recorded. Detailed information on food expenditure is provided by the Food Expenditure Survey, which is conducted every four to six years. It was last conducted in 2001. In February 2003, the results were published in *Food Expenditure in Canada, 2001*, Catalogue no. 62-554-XIE.

The sample

The sample size for the 2002 Survey of Household Spending was 20,861 eligible households.

This sample was a stratified, multi-stage sample selected from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sampling frame. Sample selection comprised two main steps: the selection of clusters (small geographic areas) from the LFS frame and the selection of dwellings within these selected clusters. The LFS sampling frame mainly uses 1991 Census geography and 1991 population counts.²

Data collection

The 2002 Survey of Household Spending was conducted from January to March 2003. Data were collected during a personal interview using a paper questionnaire. A copy of this questionnaire is available on request.

Data processing and quality control

Data entry and automated editing for the 2002 Survey of Household Spending took place in the Statistics Canada regional offices. This allowed respondents to be contacted in the event that more information was required to resolve an inconsistency on their questionnaires.

After data entry, an automated physical edit system checked for data entry errors. Data had to pass a two-tier edit system consisting of “must-pass” edits that checked questionnaires for logic and consistency, and “warnings” that indicated that a particular situation was unusual and could require correction. Either type of edit resulted in the intervention of a member of one of the specially trained edit resolution teams. Further editing of the data took place in head office where invalid responses were corrected.

Missing responses were imputed using the nearest neighbour method. Statistics Canada’s Canadian Census Edit and Imputation System (CANCEIS) was used to insert values from donor records having similar characteristics, chosen specifically to fit the variable. For example, total household income was used for most variables; dwelling type, household size and province were also frequently used.

Tabulation for the 2002 Survey of Household Spending was accomplished using a PC/client server-based system. This system provides tools (database querying, searching, and viewing capabilities) for spotting systematic errors.

Weighting

The estimation of population characteristics from a sample survey is based on the premise that each sampled unit represents a certain number of units in the population. A basic survey weight was attached to each record in the sample to reflect this

2. A detailed description of the Labour Force Survey sampling frame can be found in Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-526-XPB.

representation. These basic weights were adjusted for non-response for selected metropolitan areas, additional geographical areas and for high-income strata. The additional geographical areas comprise the remaining metropolitan areas and urban and rural areas based on census definitions but do not necessarily correspond exactly. For definitions of these terms, refer to the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue no. 92-351-XPE.

To increase the reliability of the estimates, weights were adjusted to ensure that estimates based on relevant characteristics of the population would respect population totals from sources other than the survey. For the 10 provinces, there are two sets of totals.

The first set of totals, for age/sex groups, household size and household type at the province level, is based on projections at mid-January 2003 using the 1996 Census of Population (adjusted for net undercoverage). Controls for 18 age/sex groups are used. These are combined with totals for one-person households, two-person households and more than two-person households. There are also totals for the number of single-parent families and couples with never-married children. Finally, for the 14 selected metropolitan areas, only two age groups were used: number of persons under 18, and number of persons 18 and over.

The second set of totals is derived from T4 information from Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA, formerly Revenue Canada) and is intended to ensure that the weighted distribution of income (based on wages and salaries) in the data set matches that of the Canadian population.

The switch from 1991 to 1996 Census-based population totals and the use of T4 information from CCRA were introduced starting with the 1999 SHS. Revised SHS estimates for earlier survey years are available and should be used for year-over-year comparisons.

Data quality

Sampling error

Sampling errors occur because inferences about the entire population are based on information obtained from only a sample of the population. The sample design, the variability of the data, and the sample size determine the size of the sampling error. In addition, for a given sample design, different methods of estimation will result in different sampling errors.

The design for the 2002 Survey of Household Spending was a stratified multi-stage sampling scheme. The sampling errors for multi-stage sampling are usually higher than for a simple random sample of the same size. However, the operational advantages outweigh this disadvantage, and the fact that the sample is also stratified improves the precision of estimates.

Data variability is the difference between members of the population with respect to spending on a specific item or the presence of a specific dwelling characteristic or piece of household equipment. In general, the greater these differences are, the larger the sampling error will be. In addition, the larger the sample size, the smaller the sampling error.

Standard error and coefficient of variation

A common measure of sampling error is the standard error (SE). Standard error is the degree of variation in the estimates as a result of selecting one particular sample rather than another of the same size and design. It has been shown that the “true” value of the characteristic of interest lies within a range of +/- 1 standard error of the estimate for 68% of all samples, and +/- 2 standard errors for 95% of all samples.

The coefficient of variation (CV) is the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate. It is used to indicate the degree of uncertainty associated with an estimate. For example, if the estimate of the number of households having a given dwelling characteristic is 10,000 households, and the corresponding CV is 5%, then the “true” value is between 9,500 and 10,500 households, 68% of the time and between 9,000 and 11,000 households, 95% of the time.

Standard errors for the 2002 Survey of Household Spending were estimated using the jackknife technique, which leads to a slight over-estimation and is, thus, conservative. For more information, refer to the Statistics Canada publication, *Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue no. 71-526-XPB.

Coefficients of variation are available in the User Guide for the Survey of Household Spending, 2002. This is available free of charge by special request (call Client Services, Income Statistics Division, 1-888-297-7355; income@statcan.ca) and also at the Statistics Canada web site (www.statcan.ca). On the “Our products and services” page, choose “Free Internet publications”; then “Personal finance and household finance”; then “Household expenditure research papers series” (Catalogue no. is 62F0026MIE).

Data suppression

For reliability reasons, estimates with CVs greater than 33% should be suppressed. Since CVs are not calculated for all estimates, data suppression for the Survey of Household Spending has been based on a relationship between the CV and the number of households reporting expenditure on an item. Analysis of past survey results indicates that CVs usually reach this level when the number of households reporting an item drops to about 30. Therefore, data have been suppressed for spending on items reported by fewer than 30 households.

However, data for suppressed items do contribute to summary level variables. For example, the expenditure for a particular category of clothing might be suppressed but this amount forms part of the total expenditure estimate for clothing.

Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors occur because certain factors make it difficult to obtain accurate responses or responses that retain their accuracy throughout processing. Unlike sampling error, non-sampling error is not readily quantified. Four sources of non-sampling error can be identified: coverage error, response error, non-response error, and processing error.

Coverage error

Coverage error results from inadequate representation of the intended population. This error may occur during sample design or selection, or during data collection and processing.

Response error

Response error may be due to many factors, including faulty design of the questionnaire, interviewers' or respondents' misinterpretation of questions, or respondents' faulty reporting. In the Survey of Household Spending, the difference between receipts and disbursements is calculated as a check on respondents' recall. This important quality control tool involves the balancing of receipts (income and other money received by the household) and disbursements (total expenditure plus the variable *Money flows—assets, loans, and other debts*) for each questionnaire. If the difference is greater than 10% of the larger of receipts or disbursements, respondents are contacted again for additional information. This ensures that expenditures, at least at the aggregate level, match household income and other sources of funds.

Several features of the survey help respondents recall their expenditures as accurately as possible. First, the survey period is the calendar year because it is probably more clearly defined in people's minds than any other period of similar length. Second, expenditure on food (about 11% of the average budget in 2002) can be estimated as either weekly or monthly expenses depending on the respondent's purchasing habits. Third, expenses on smaller items purchased at regular intervals are usually estimated on the basis of amount and frequency of purchase. Purchases of large items (automobiles, for example) are recalled fairly easily, as are expenditures on rent, property taxes, and monthly payments on mortgages. However, even with these items, the accuracy of data depends on the respondent's ability to remember and willingness to consult records.

Non-response error

Non-response error occurs in sample surveys because not all potential respondents cooperate fully. The extent of non-response varies from partial non-response to total non-response.

Total non-response occurs when the interviewer is unable to contact the respondent, no member of the household is able to provide information, or the respondent refuses to participate in the survey. Total non-response is handled by adjusting the basic survey weight for responding households to compensate for non-responding households. For the 2002 Survey of Household Spending, the overall response rate was 70.5%. See Figure 1 for provincial response rates.

In most cases, partial non-response occurs when the respondent does not understand or misinterprets a question, refuses to answer a question, or is unable to recall the requested information. Imputing missing values compensates for this partial non-response.

The importance of the non-response error is unknown but in general this error is significant when a group of people with particular characteristics in common refuse to cooperate and where those characteristics are important determinants of survey results.

Processing error

Processing errors may occur in any of the data processing stages, for example, during data entry, editing, weighting, and tabulation. See Data processing and quality control (above) for a description of the steps taken to reduce processing error.

Figure 1
Response rates, Canada and provinces, 2002

	Eligible households ¹	Non-contacts	Refusals	Un-usables ²	Usables	Response rate ³
						%
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,681	130	224	70	1,257	74.8
Prince Edward Island	799	36	115	11	637	79.7
Nova Scotia	2,063	148	429	119	1,367	66.3
New Brunswick	1,766	115	349	63	1,239	70.2
Quebec	2,760	193	571	7	1,989	72.1
Ontario	3,159	307	738	128	1,986	62.9
Manitoba	1,858	95	296	24	1,443	77.7
Saskatchewan	1,963	105	338	19	1,501	76.5
Alberta	2,105	144	417	52	1,492	70.9
British Columbia	2,707	219	514	181	1,793	66.2
Canada	20,861	1,492	3,991	674	14,704	70.5

1. Part-year households are included in the calculation of response rates. There were 475 part-year households in 2002.

2. Rejected at the editing stage.

3. Usable/eligible*100.

The effect of large values

For any sample, estimates can be affected by the presence or absence of extreme values from the population. These extreme values are most likely to arise from positively skewed populations. The nature of the subject matter of the SHS lends itself to such extreme values. Estimates of totals, averages and standard errors may be greatly influenced by the presence or absence of these extremes.

Comparability over time

Conducted since 1997, the Survey of Household Spending integrates most of the content found in the Family Expenditure Survey and the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. Many variables from these two surveys are comparable to those in the Survey of Household Spending. However, some differences related to the methodology, to data quality and to definitions must be considered before making comparisons.

The mortgage payment calculation has been revised for the years from 1997 to 2001. This has resulted in downward revisions for those years in the following expenditure categories: "Regular mortgage payments", "Owned living quarters", "Principal accommodation", "Shelter", "Total current consumption", and "Total expenditure". The effect of the revision has been an average decrease of about 0.5% in "Total expenditure" for those years.

For more information, refer to *Note to former users of data from the Family Expenditure Survey*, Catalogue no. 62F0026MIE2000002 and *Note to former users of data from the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey*, Catalogue no. 62F0026MIE2000003. Both documents are available free of charge on the Statistics Canada web site (www.statcan.ca).

Historical data from the 1997 and 1998 Surveys of Household Spending, the 1996 Family Expenditure Survey and the 1996 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey have been re-weighted using the weighting methodology described in the section "Weighting". Historical comparisons between data from those surveys and data from recent years of the Survey of Household Spending should generally be made with re-weighted data, although the differences between survey estimates from the old and new methodologies appear to be minimal at a summary level. Certain populations or variables, however, may be more strongly affected.

For the 2001 survey, extra questions were included for use in the weighting of the Consumer Price Index. This change may affect some historical comparisons. For example, in 2001 questions were added under "Personal care" to collect extra information about hair care products, makeup, fragrances, deodorants and oral hygiene products. As a result of these extra questions, respondents may have given more precise information and the increase in the estimated expenditures for "Personal care" in 2001 may have been caused by an improvement in respondent recall. The effect of additional questions on estimates is difficult to quantify. However, in 2002 when the extra questions were removed, the estimate for Personal care spending decreased again.

Definitions

General concepts

Survey universe: The 2002 Survey of Household Spending has two reference periods and therefore two survey universes. Expenditure data are collected for the calendar year 2002. Dwelling characteristics and data about household equipment are collected as of December 31, of the reference year.

Tabulation: Expenditure data are tabulated for full-year households only. Dwelling characteristics and household equipment data are tabulated for full-year and part-year households.

Household: A person or group of persons occupying one dwelling unit is defined as a "household". The number of households, therefore, equals the number of occupied dwellings. A full-year household has at least one full-year member; a part-year household is composed entirely of part-year members.

Household member: A full-year member was a member of the household for the entire year. A part-year member was a member of the household for less than 52 weeks. Expenditure and income information for part-year members is collected for the portion of the year during which they were members of the household or members of another household no longer in existence.

Reference person: The household member being interviewed chooses which household member should be listed as the reference person after hearing the following definition. "The household reference person is the member of the household mainly responsible for its financial maintenance (e.g., pays the rent, mortgage, property taxes, electricity). This person can be either male or female. When all members of the household share equally, any member may be shown as the reference person." This person must have been a member of the household on December 31st of the reference year.

Reimbursed expenditures are excluded from the tabulations (e.g., work-related expenses or expenditures covered by insurance).

Expenses attributable to a business are excluded from the tabulations.

Negative expenditures: Certain values (*Separate sale of automobiles and trucks, Winnings from games of chance, and Tax refunds*) are presented in the data tables as "negative expenditures" since they represent a flow of money into the household instead of out of it.

Expenditures collected: With some minor exceptions, the survey includes spending on all goods and services *received* in 2002 whether paid for before or after 2002 (such as on an installment plan).

Taxes included: All expenditures include the Goods and Services Tax, provincial retail sales taxes, tips, customs duties and any other additional charges or taxes.

Gifts: Any expenditure may include gifts given to persons outside the household. Only the value of gifts of clothing is reported separately, as well as being included in the summary clothing category. See also the definition of “Gifts of money and contributions”.

Insurance settlements: Where an insurance settlement was used to repair or replace property, the survey includes only the deductible amount paid for an item.

Trade-ins: Where a trade-in is used to lower the price of an item, most commonly a vehicle, the expenditure amount is the total cost after the trade-in. Real estate transactions are excepted.

Household characteristics

(Presented in the same order as they appear on the data tables.)

Number of households in sample refers to the number of households used for data estimation, which includes the number of households sampled, minus vacant dwellings, ineligible households, households that interviewers were unable to contact, households that refused to be interviewed, and households whose questionnaires did not pass editing procedures. For expenditure data tables, only full-year households are included. For tables presenting dwelling characteristics and household equipment, both full-year and part-year households are included. See *Household* under “General concepts”.

Estimated number of households is the estimated (weighted) number of private households on December 31st of the reference year. For expenditure data tables, the estimate is based on full-year households only. For tables presenting dwelling characteristics and household equipment, both full-year and part-year households are included in the estimate. See *Household* under “General concepts”.

Average household size is the average number of people in a household. In this context, household size is defined as the number of year-equivalent persons. The number of year-equivalent persons is calculated by dividing the number of weeks that members were part of the household by 52. In this way, part-year members are counted as fractions of a year-equivalent person.

Average household income before tax includes total household income received in calendar year 2002, including gross income from wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, receipts from military pay and allowances, gross receipts from roomers and boarders not related to the reference person, net rentals, interest and dividends, all pensions, workers' compensation and employment insurance benefits, social assistance and income supplements, Child Tax Benefits, Goods and Services Tax Credits, provincial tax credits, Harmonized Sales Tax credits, and miscellaneous regular income receipts.

Other money receipts refers to other receipts not included in income such as cash gifts, inheritance, or life insurance settlements. Winnings from games of chance are also included if they exceed the amount spent on games of chance.

Money flows—assets, loans and other debts includes net changes during the reference year (calendar year 2002) in bank balances; money on hand; money owed to the household; money owed by the household; purchase and sale of stocks and bonds, personal property, and real estate; expenditures on home additions, renovations and new installations; and contributions to and withdrawals from registered retirement savings plans.

The Family Expenditure Survey, last conducted in 1996, had a similar variable called *Average net change in assets and liabilities*. For a complete description of the differences between the two variables, see *Note to Former Users of Data from the Family Expenditure Survey* (62F0026MIE2000002) available free on the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca).

Percentage homeowners (at December 31) is the percentage of households living in a dwelling owned (with or without a mortgage) by a member of the household at December 31st of the reference year.

Average age of reference person acts as a general age indicator for the household and uses the reference person's age in years as of December 31st. Prior to 1996, in the Family Expenditure Survey, the age of the husband was used for couple households and the age of the reference person for all other households. See *Reference person* under "General concepts".

Selected household expenditures

(Presented in the same order as they appear on the data tables.)

Total expenditure includes *Total current consumption, Personal taxes, Personal insurance payments and pension contributions, and Gifts of money and contributions*.

Caution should be used when comparing total expenditure to total expenditure from 1996 and earlier. See *Note to former users of data from the Family Expenditure Survey* (62F0026MIE2000002) available free on the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca).

Total current consumption shows the expenses incurred during the reference year for food, shelter, household operations, household furnishings and equipment, clothing, transportation, health care, personal care, recreation, reading materials, education, tobacco products and alcoholic beverages, games of chance, and a miscellaneous group of items.

Caution should be used when comparing total current consumption to total current consumption from 1996 and earlier. Prior to 1997, expenditures for gifts were not included in total current consumption. Starting in 1997, these expenditures are reported in the appropriate spending category and therefore contribute to total current consumption. See also "Shelter" and "Miscellaneous".

Food purchased from stores: "Stores" includes frozen food provisioners, outdoor farmers' markets and stands, and all other non-service establishments.

Food purchased from restaurants: "Restaurants" includes refreshment stands, snack bars, vending machines, mobile canteens, caterers and coffee wagons.

Shelter includes expenditures on principal accommodation (either owned or rented) and on other accommodation such as vacation homes or accommodation while travelling.

Expenditure on owned principal accommodation includes regular mortgage payments, if any. This definition of shelter differs from that of the Family Expenditure Survey last conducted in 1996. See *Note to former users of data from the Family Expenditure Survey* (62F0026MIE2000002) available free on the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca).

Rent refers to the net household expense for rent after adjusting for rebates and for any use of the dwelling for business. No adjustment for partial subletting to non-household members is made. Receipts from this activity are considered part of household income.

Tenants' insurance/Homeowners' insurance are the premiums paid in 2002 for fire and comprehensive policies. Premiums covering more than the reference year were not prorated.

Maintenance, repairs and replacements (owned living quarters) covers expenditures for work contracted out, labour cost, and materials purchased separately for all types of maintenance, repairs and replacements. This variable includes expenditures on built-in appliances and other equipment and fixture replacements. Money spent on additions, renovations and new installations is considered to contribute to an increase in assets and is included in *Money flows—assets, loans and other debts*.

An annual data series from 1987 to 2002 (exception of 2000) showing household expenditures on repairs and renovations is available from the Homeowner Repair and Renovation Survey (HRRS). However, this survey was cancelled permanently in 2003. The HRRS had been an annual source of detailed estimates of repairs and renovations expenses. See *Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure*, Catalogue no. 62-201.

Property taxes and sewage charges refer to the amount billed, excluding any rebates. Special service charges (e.g., garbage, sewage), local improvements, and water charges are included if these are part of the property tax bill. Property taxes that are included in condominium charges are excluded.

Electricity: Respondents sometimes report household electricity payments together with their water and sewage payments. This affects estimates of average household expenditure and percentage reporting for "Electricity" and "Water and sewage". The summary category "Water, fuel and electricity" is unaffected.

Traveller accommodation excludes accommodation that was part of a travel tour (which is included in *Package travel tours*).

Household appliances refers to the net purchase price after deducting trade-in allowance and any discount. This variable excludes appliances included in the purchase of a home and built-in appliances. Expenditures on household fixtures (e.g., built-in appliances and wall-to-wall carpeting) can be reported under the appropriate expenditure item or, if they were part of a larger job, under *Additions, renovations etc. to a home, or Maintenance, repairs and replacements*.

Purchase of automobiles and trucks refers to the net purchase price, including extra equipment, accessories, and warranties bought when the vehicle was purchased, after deducting any trade-in allowance or separate sales. (Separate sales occur when a vehicle is sold independently by the owner, e.g., not traded-in when purchasing or leasing another vehicle.)

Health care includes direct (out-of-pocket) costs and expenditures on insurance premiums. The distinction between premiums for private health insurance plans and publicly funded (provincial) plans is not always clear to respondents. Interviewers are trained to assist, but the variations in coverage and administration among the various provincial health care regimes makes this a difficult task. For this reason, more confidence can be placed in the overall estimate for *Health insurance premiums* than in the components: *Public hospital, medical and drug plans* and *Private health insurance plans*.

Package travel tours includes at least two components such as transportation and accommodation, or accommodation with food and beverages.

Tobacco and smokers' supplies includes cigarettes, tobacco, cigars, matches, pipes, lighters, ashtrays, cigarette papers and tubes, etc. Purchases of tobacco products and smokers' supplies are frequently under-reported.

Alcoholic beverages includes those purchased from stores and restaurants. Also included are expenditures on supplies and fees for self-made beer, wine or liquor. Purchases of alcoholic beverages are frequently under-reported.

Games of chance (net) equals the sum of expenditures on all types of games of chance minus the sum of winnings from all types of games of chance. If total winnings are greater than total expenditures, the amount to be subtracted from expenditures is set to \$1 less than the expenditures and the value of the remaining winnings is moved to the variable *Other money receipts*. Expenditures on games of chance are frequently under-reported.

Miscellaneous expenditures includes expenses on other owned property (not principal accommodation or vacation home), legal services not related to dwellings, financial services, dues to unions and professional associations, contributions and dues for social clubs and other organizations, forfeits of deposits, fines, money lost or stolen, the purchase of tools and equipment for work, and other miscellaneous goods and services.

Caution should be used when comparing current data for *Miscellaneous expenditures* to data from the Family Expenditure Survey (1996 or earlier). For a complete description of the differences between the two variables, see *Note to former users of data from the Family Expenditure Survey (62F0026MIE2000002)* available free on the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca).

Personal taxes are income taxes paid in 2002 on 2002 and previous years' incomes plus other personal taxes (e.g., gift taxes, Newfoundland and Labrador school tax) minus income tax refunds received in 2002. Tax credits, such as Federal Child Tax Benefits, Goods and Services Tax Credits and provincial tax credits, are included in *Average household income before taxes*.

Personal insurance payments and pension contributions includes payments for life insurance, annuities, employment insurance, public and private pension plans, and similar items. For certain uses of the data, some of these items might be regarded as savings, although the relationship between the expenditure and any increase in savings may not be easily determined. This category of expenditure was called *Security* prior to the 1996 survey. (Registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) contributions are included in *Money flows—assets, loans and other debts*.)

Gifts of money and contributions includes money and support payments given to persons outside the household or to charity. This does not include money spent on gifts to persons outside the household as was the case in the Family Expenditure Survey.

Alimony: This variable is available starting in 1998. Before 1998, expenditures on alimony were included under *Gifts of money and other support payments to persons living inside Canada* or *Gifts of money and other support payments to persons living outside Canada*.

Dwelling characteristics

(Dwelling characteristics are collected as of December 31st)

Type of dwelling describes the type of dwelling in which the household resided on December 31st. A dwelling is a structurally separate set of living premises with a private entrance from outside the building or from a common hall or stairway.

A *single detached* dwelling contains only one dwelling unit and is completely separated by open space on all sides from any other structure, except its own garage or shed.

A *single attached* dwelling is a double or semi-detached unit (side-by-side) or a row or terrace unit.

The classification *apartment* includes duplexes (two dwellings, situated one above the other), triplexes, quadruplexes or apartment buildings.

Other dwellings include mobile homes, motor homes, tents, railroad cars or houseboats, which are used as permanent residences and are capable of being moved on short notice.

Repairs needed: This variable indicates the respondent's perception of the repairs the dwelling needed on December 31st to restore it to its original condition. Remodeling, additions, conversions, or energy improvements that would upgrade the dwelling over and above its original condition are not included.

Major repairs include serious deficiencies in the structural condition of the dwelling, as well as the plumbing, electrical and heating systems. Examples include corroded pipes, damaged electrical wiring, sagging floors, bulging walls, damp walls and ceilings, and crumbling foundation.

Minor repairs include deficiencies in the surface or covering materials of the dwelling and less serious deficiencies in the plumbing, electrical and heating systems. Examples include small cracks in interior walls and ceilings, broken light fixtures and switches, cracked or broken panes, leaking sinks, missing shingles or siding, and peeling paint.

Regular maintenance includes painting, fixing leaking faucets, clogged gutters or eavestroughs, etc.

Tenure: This variable gives the housing status of the household on December 31st. Note that housing tenure may also refer to the entire reference year. See "Housing tenure" under "Classification categories for standard tables".

Owned with mortgage indicates that the dwelling is owned by a household member and that there is a mortgage as of December 31st.

Owned without mortgage indicates that the dwelling is owned by a household member and that there is no mortgage as of December 31st.

Rented indicates that the dwelling is rented by the household for the entire reference year or occupied rent-free as of December 31st.

Year of move refers to the year the household moved into the dwelling. If the dwelling was occupied by previous generations, the first year of residence for the household member who has occupied the dwelling the longest is recorded.

Period of construction (for dwelling occupied on December 31st) gives the year or period in which the original building was constructed.

Number of rooms (for dwelling occupied on December 31st) includes the kitchen, bedrooms, and finished rooms in the attic or basement. It excludes bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

Number of bathrooms (for dwelling occupied on December 31st) indicates the number of rooms in the dwelling with an installed bathtub and/or shower.

Principal heating equipment (for dwelling occupied on December 31st) indicates the type of heating equipment chiefly used to heat the dwelling in winter.

Steam or hot water furnaces distribute central heating through radiators located throughout the house and connected by pressure pipes.

Forced hot air furnaces distribute central heating by a motor-driven fan through vents located throughout the dwelling. (This is the most common central heating system.) Furnaces with a pump are included in this category.

Other hot air furnaces distribute central heating by convection (natural) flow of hot air through vents located throughout the house. Gravity furnaces are included in this category.

Heating stoves are localized heating units with no central distribution system to other parts of the house (e.g., oil space heater, gas space heater, wood stoves).

Electric heating includes permanently installed baseboard electric heating and other types such as floor or ceiling heating wires in all or most rooms.

Other heating includes cookstoves and any other type of heating equipment not listed above.

Age of principal heating equipment installed (for dwelling occupied on December 31st) indicates how long ago the principal heating equipment was installed.

Principal heating fuel (for dwelling occupied on December 31st) refers to the winter fuel used in the principal heating equipment is given here (e.g., oil or other liquid fuel, piped or bottled gas, electricity, wood or other fuels).

Principal heating fuel for hot water (for dwelling occupied on December 31st) indicates the type of fuel used for the running hot water supply (e.g., oil or other liquid fuel, piped gas, electricity or other fuels such as bottled gas or wood).

Principal cooking fuel (for dwelling occupied on December 31st) indicates the main fuel for the range or stove on which the household does most of the cooking (e.g., piped gas, electricity or other cooking fuels). "Other" includes oil or other liquid fuel, bottled gas and wood.

Household equipment (at December 31st)

In general, appliances and equipment are included if they are in working order or will soon be repaired, and are located within the dwelling occupied on December 31st. They must be owned or leased for the exclusive use of the household.

Washing machine: Washing machines located outside the dwelling and shared with other households are excluded.

Clothes dryer: Dryers may be electric or gas. Clothes dryers located outside the dwelling and shared with other households are excluded.

Dishwasher: Dishwashers may be built-in or portable.

Freezer: A freezer is an individual piece of equipment and not part of a refrigeration unit such as the freezer in a refrigerator.

Air conditioner: A central air conditioner is designed to cool the air in the entire building and may be located either inside or outside the dwelling unit, for example, in the basement of an apartment block. A window-type air conditioner is installed in a window or through a wall to cool the air in a room.

Telephone (includes business use): Telephones used for business are included if the business is conducted in the dwelling. Cordless phones are included. Cell phones are excluded.

Cell phone: Cordless phones are excluded.

Compact disc player: A compact disc player may be a separate unit, part of a component or built in (as in a receiver/cassette recorder/compact disc combination unit).

Video cassette recorder: Video cassette recorders (VCRs) are units which play videocassettes when attached to a television or monitor.

Home computer: Computers used exclusively for business purposes are not included.

Internet use from home indicates whether the household accesses the Internet via a computer in the house. It includes cases where a home computer is used to link to a business computer located outside the dwelling for access to the Internet. Excluded are cases where the Internet is accessed directly through a computer located outside the dwelling (e.g., work).

Type of Internet connection: "Other type of connection" includes telephone line connected to a television and wireless (e.g., cell phone, personal digital appliance).

Owned vehicles gives the number of vehicles (car, van/mini-van, truck/sport utility vehicle) owned by members of the household on December 31st completely or partially for private use, excluding those leased.

Owned automobiles gives the number of automobiles owned by members of the household on December 31st completely or partially for private use, excluding those leased.

Owned vans or trucks gives the number of vans, minivans, trucks and sport utility vehicles owned by members of the household on December 31st completely or partially for private use, excluding those leased.

Classification categories for standard tables

Canada: In 1998, 1999, and every second year thereafter starting with 2001, statistics for Canada include the territories. For the other years, Canada-level statistics include the 10 provinces only.

Province/territory refers to the major political divisions of Canada. Data for territories are available for 1997 (coverage insufficient for inclusion in Canada-level statistics), 1998, 1999 and every second year thereafter starting with 2001.

Metropolitan Areas: The overall concept for delineating metropolitan areas is one of a large urban area together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with this urban area (See the *1996 Census Dictionary*, p. 181, Catalogue no. 92-351-XPE.)

For the Survey of Household Spending, data are tabulated based on the 1996 census metropolitan area (CMA) boundaries. In the Survey of Household Spending, only data for the Ottawa, Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA are tabulated for the metropolitan area. The data for the Gatineau, Quebec part are included in the data tabulated for the province of Quebec and Canada (10 provinces). Also, the municipality of Selkirk is included in the Survey of Household Spending metropolitan area of Winnipeg, whereas it is not included in the CMA of Winnipeg.

In 2002, the metropolitan areas for which the data are tabulated are: St. John's, Charlottetown–Summerside, Halifax, Saint John, Québec City, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

Income: Readers requiring official income statistics are directed to the publication *Income in Canada*, Catalogue no. 75-202.³ In the SHS, income quintiles are used as classifiers in the data tables. In addition, *average household income before tax* is a descriptive household characteristic found at the beginning of each expenditure table (see definition above under "Household characteristics").

Household income quintiles are income groupings obtained by ranking households in ascending order of total household income and partitioning the households into five groups such that the estimated number of households in each group is the same.

In a quintile table, the number of households in the sample for "All classes" is four households higher than the actual number of households in the sample. This is because the sampled household which falls on the threshold between two quintiles represents a number of households, some of which would be allocated to the lower quintile and some to the higher. Since there are four thresholds between quintiles, the number of households in the sample for "All classes" in a quintile table increases by four.

Custom tabulations of other income percentiles and various income groups are available subject to data quality restrictions. Contact Client Services at 1-888-297-7355 or income@statcan.ca.

Housing tenure refers to whether a household member owned or rented the dwelling(s) in which the household lived during the reference year (calendar year 2002). See also "Tenure" under "Dwelling Characteristics".

All owners refers to households living for the entire reference year in a dwelling owned (with or without mortgage) by a household member. See also "Percentage homeowners (December 31st)" under "Household characteristics".

Owners without mortgage owned the dwelling for the entire reference year and had no mortgage on December 31st.

3. Traditionally, the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) has been the source of Statistics Canada's annual income estimates. Starting with data for the 1998 reference year, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) became the major source of annual cross-sectional income estimates, in addition to producing longitudinal income data.

Owners with mortgage owned the dwelling for the entire reference year and had a mortgage on December 31st.

Renters rented a dwelling for the entire reference year (as a regular tenant, rent free, or with reduced rent).

Mixed tenure includes those households that both owned and rented during the reference year.

Household type: Households are divided into the following types:

Couple households are households where the married or common-law spouse of the reference person was a member of the household on December 31st. This household type may be further broken down into couple households without children (without additional persons), with children (without additional persons), and with additional persons. "Children" are never-married sons, daughters, or foster children of the reference person and may be any age. "Additional persons" include sons, daughters and foster children whose marital status is other than "single, never-married", other relatives by birth or marriage, and unrelated persons.

Lone-parent households are households where no spouse of the reference person is present and there is at least one child (never-married son, daughter, or foster child of the reference person). The lone-parent households for which data are presented in this publication do not include any additional persons.

Other households may be broken down into households composed of relatives only and households having at least one unrelated person. Relatives may include:

- sons, daughters and foster children of the reference person whose marital status is other than "single, never-married";
- relatives of the reference person by birth or marriage (not spouse, son, daughter, or foster child);
- spouse of the reference person who was not present in the household on December 31st;
- other households having at least one household member who is unrelated to the reference person (e.g., lodger, roommate, employee).

Size of area of residence: Sampled dwellings are assigned to the following groups depending on the 1996 population size (according to the 1996 census boundaries) of the metropolitan area, municipality, or area in which they are located.

Urban

- 1,000,000 and over
- 500,000 – 999,999
- 250,000 – 499,999
- 100,000 – 249,999
- 30,000 – 99,999
- under 30,000

Rural

Urban area: For the Survey of Household Spending (based on the LFS sampling frame), urban areas include:

- all large metropolitan areas (even though they do contain some rural areas);
- most small metropolitan areas (also called census agglomerations). In some cases, where a census agglomeration contains a large rural population, only the urban portion is considered urban;

- urban areas based on the census definition: Urban areas have minimum population concentrations of 1,000 and a population density of at least 400 per square kilometre, based on the previous census population counts.

Rural area: All territory outside urban areas is considered rural. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Statistics presented in the standard tables

Average expenditure per household is equal to the estimated total expenditures of all households divided by the estimated number of households. The average is based on all households in a column, including households that reported a zero value.

Percentage reporting is the percentage of households that reported purchasing an item. These percentages cannot be added together to form sub-totals.

Average expenditure per household reporting is calculated for those households that reported the expenditure, i.e., without zero values.

Percentage of total expenditure is calculated by expressing the average expenditure per household as a percentage of total expenditure. This statistic is also known as "budget share".



Related products and services

Detailed tables

The information in this publication represents only a summary of the results available from the 2002 Survey of Household Spending. The following standard tables are also available:

62F0031	Detailed average household expenditure for Canada, provinces and selected metropolitan areas
62F0032	Detailed average household expenditure by household income quintile for Canada and provinces
62F0033	Detailed average household expenditure by housing tenure for Canada
62F0034	Detailed average household expenditure by household type for Canada
62F0035	Detailed average household expenditure by size of area of residence for Canada
62F0041	Dwelling characteristics and household equipment for Canada, provinces and selected metropolitan areas
62F0042	Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by income quintile for Canada
62F0043	Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by housing tenure for Canada
62F0044	Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by household type for Canada
62F0045	Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by size of area of residence for Canada

Custom tabulations

Custom tabulations can be produced to your specifications on a contract basis (subject to confidentiality restrictions). Aggregate data at the detailed expenditure level (including both full-year and part-year households) are also available on a custom basis.

Public-use microdata file

A public-use microdata file based on the 2002 survey is available. It contains household spending data, as well as data on household characteristics, dwelling characteristics, household facilities and equipment, and income for over 14,700 records. All records have been thoroughly screened to ensure the anonymity of respondents.

Public-use microdata files presenting spending data from previous family expenditure surveys are available for the following years: 1969, 1978, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1990, 1992 and 1996. Public-use microdata files presenting spending data from the surveys of household spending, 1997-2001, are also available. As well, public-use microdata files presenting dwelling characteristics and household facilities and equipment data from previous household facilities and equipment surveys are available for every survey year since 1982 except 1983.

Household expenditures research papers series

This series provides detailed documentation on issues, concepts, methodology, data quality and other relevant research related to household expenditures from the Survey of Household Spending, the Homeowner Repair and Renovation Survey, and the Food Expenditure Survey.

Examples of these research papers include the user guides for the Survey of Household Spending, 1992-2002; data quality indicators for the Survey of Household Spending, 1998-2001; and the Methodology of the Survey of Household Spending.

These research papers are available in English and French, free of charge, on the Statistics Canada web site (www.statcan.ca).

CANSIM

CANSIM (the Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System) is a data base consisting of multi-dimensional cross-sectional tables.

Eighteen tables are available. They present annual information from the Survey of Household Spending about the spending habits of Canadian households by province and territory. These tables cover the survey years 1997 to 2002.

Table 203-0001 presents summary-level data, while tables 203-0002 to 203-0018 present detailed information.

Client services

For clients with more specialized data needs, custom tabulations can be produced on a cost-recovery basis. For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods, data quality or the product line, contact Client Services (1 888 297-7355 or 613 951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.

For further reading

Selected Publications from Statistics Canada

Family Expenditure in Canada	Catalogue no. 62-555-XPB
Food Expenditure in Canada	Catalogue no. 62-554-XIE
Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure	Catalogue no. 62-201-XPB/XIB
Household Facilities and Equipment	Catalogue no. 64-202-XPB
Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics	Catalogue no. 13-218-XPB
Income in Canada	Catalogue no. 75-202-XPE/XIE
Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts	Catalogue no. 13-603-MPE190001
National Income and Expenditure Accounts	Catalogue no. 13-001-XPB/XIB
The Assets and Debts of Canadians: Focus on Private Pension Savings	Catalogue no. 13-596-XIE
