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Spending Patterns in Canada

2003



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Statistics Canada
Income Statistics Division

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Due to reliability concerns, the average expenditure and percentage not reporting zero have been replaced by “F” in the tables for items reported by fewer than 30 households.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.

Acknowledgement

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Highlights

Increase in household spending in 2003

According to estimates from the 2003 Survey of Household Spending, households in Canada spent an average of \$61,200 for all purchases combined, from food, shelter and clothing to recreation and travel. This is a 1.8% increase over the 2002 average of \$60,100 and below the 2003 inflation rate, which was 2.8% according to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). All expenditure figures in this publication are in current dollars.

Personal taxes, shelter, transportation, food and clothing accounted for about the same share of the household budget as in 2002: 20%, 19%, 14%, 11% and 4.0% respectively.

Spending on shelter was up in 2003

Households spent an average of \$11,600 on shelter in 2003, up 3.4% from 2002. The increase was largely due to higher spending on owned living quarters, especially regular mortgage payments and utilities. For the three main utilities—water, fuel and electricity—reporting households spent an average of \$2,300 in 2003, up 6.5% from 2002.

Spending on maintenance, repairs and replacements was reported by 40% of owner households in 2003. Reporting households spent an average of \$1,400 in 2003, the same as the previous year. The property tax payments of households that reported such expenditures rose 1.0% to \$2,000 in 2003.

Average spending for rented living quarters was down by 3.2% in 2003. Average rent expenses were unchanged for households reporting rent expenses (\$6,900) but fewer households reported rental payments. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's Annual Rental Market Survey found that the vacancy rate had increased from 1.7% to 2.2% in 2003.

Average spending on fuel, such as oil and natural gas, for households that reported such expenses, was \$1,200, up 11%. Spending on electricity was \$1,200, up 3.0% from the previous year.

Spending on high tech continued to climb

The proportion of households that have a cell phone rose from 52% in 2002 to 54% in 2003. Households spent an average of \$300 on cell phone services in 2003, 12% more than in 2002.

DVD players and CD burners continue to gain in popularity. About 51% of households reported having a DVD player, and 32% a CD burner, up from 36% and 28% respectively in 2002.

In 2003, 67% of households reported owning a computer, compared with 64% in 2002 and 55% in 2000.

The downward trend in household spending on computer equipment that began in 1996 continued in 2003. The average expenditure of reporting households was \$1,100 in 2003, 9.4% less than in 2002. Prices for computer equipment and supplies dropped 10% in 2003 compared with 2002, according to the Consumer Price Index.

According to the 2003 Survey of Household Spending, more than half of the households (57%) reported using the Internet at home, up from 54% in 2002 and 42% in 2000. More than 60% of the households with Internet access reported having a high-speed connection (cable or high-speed telephone connection) in 2003, up from 53% the previous year.

Households that reported expenditures on Internet services spent an average of \$400 in 2003, up 5.4% from 2002.

The use of cable TV fell slightly to 65% of households. On the other hand, 23% of households reported having a satellite TV dish, up from 21% the previous year.

Spending on food was higher than in 2002

Households spent an average of \$6,800 on food in 2003, up 1.6% from 2002. Households spent on average \$5,300 on food purchased from stores, 1.7% more than the previous year.

The increase in food expenditure was also partly attributable to higher spending on restaurant meals, which rose 1.1% to \$1,500 in 2003. Spending in restaurants made up 22% of total food expenditure.

Households in Nunavut had the highest spending on food (\$12,400), about twice the national average.

Spending on transportation decreased slightly in 2003

Households spent an average of \$8,400 on transportation in 2003, down 0.9% from 2002. This was largely due to a 7.9% decrease in spending to purchase cars and trucks (including vans and SUVs).

Spending on gas and other fuels for vehicles was unchanged, at an average of \$2,000 for households reporting such purchases in 2003. According to the CPI, the price of gasoline increased by 6.4% in 2003.

Partially offsetting this were the increases in spending on public and private vehicle insurance premiums, which was up 9.0% in 2003 compared with the previous year. Average household spending on this item was \$1,200.

Average spending on public transportation, including airfares and urban and intercity transit, rose 3.6% to \$700 in 2003.

Spending on education was up

Average spending on education was 8.7% higher in 2003 at \$1,000, largely due to a 13% increase in spending on post-secondary tuition. The increase in education expenses varied among the provinces, with most of the increase being reported by Ontario and British Columbia. Average expenses on education for households reporting them rose by 5.5% to \$2,900 in Ontario and by 10% to \$2,400 in British Columbia.

Health care and pension plans

Average spending on health care by Canadian households was unchanged at \$1,600 in 2003. Alberta had the highest average spending on health care (\$2,000) while Nunavut had the lowest (\$600).

Spending on health insurance premiums decreased by 1.7% between 2002 and 2003. The average premiums paid by households reporting such expenses (52%) in 2003 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 2.6% to \$3,500 in 2003, chiefly because of higher Canada and Quebec Pension Plan contributions. Average RRSP contributions fell 15% to \$1,400 in 2003. The percentage of households reporting declined slightly to 40% while the average RRSP contribution made by reporting households dropped by 12% to \$3,500.

An increase in household spending on personal taxes

Average household spending on personal taxes increased by 2.9% to \$12,400 in 2003. The proportion of the average household budget represented by personal taxes in 2003 was 20%, the same as for 2002. Personal taxes accounted for the largest share of the budget in Quebec (22%) and for the smallest share in Prince Edward Island (16%).

More of the budget is spent on personal taxes as household income increases. Personal taxes made up just 3.1% of the budget for the lowest income quintile, compared with 29% for highest-quintile households.

Lower spending on games of chance

Net spending on games of chance averaged \$300 per household, down 13% from 2002. About three-quarters of households reported having these expenses—a proportion which is fairly consistent across Canada.

Canada's biggest and smallest spenders

In 2003, households in Ontario, Alberta and the three northern territories reported higher spending than the national average, with the Northwest Territories having the highest average (\$77,100), while households in Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest average spending (\$48,900).

Focus on Ontario

Even though spending data are available for all provinces and territories, every year the publication highlights a selected region in Canada. For 2003, the focus is Ontario.

Households in Ontario spent \$68,100 or 11% more than the average Canadian household in 2003. At \$69,600, their average household income before taxes was 13% above the national average.

Ontario households spent slightly more of their budgets than the average Canadian household on personal taxes (21%) and shelter (20%). On the other hand, they spent slightly less on transportation (13%) and food (10%). The proportion spent on clothing was the same (4.0%).

The rate of home ownership in Ontario (70%) was slightly higher than it was for Canada (68%).

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

In 2003, households in the lowest income quintile spent an average of \$20,200, while households in the top quintile spent \$123,400.

The 20% of Canadian households with the lowest income spent 53% of their budgets on food, shelter and clothing in 2003, compared with just 3.1% 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 29% on personal income taxes.

While there was a substantial difference in transportation expenditures between the lowest and highest quintiles (\$2,300 for the former and \$15,600 for the latter), the budget share allocated to transportation was similar for all income levels, averaging 14%.

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

In 2003, 78% of couple households with children had Internet access from home, compared with only 58% of lone-parent households. However, the rate of Internet access from home is growing more rapidly for lone-parent households. Between 2002 and 2003, Internet access from home increased 9.9% for lone-parent households, compared with 1.6% for couples with children.

One-person households spent more of their budgets on shelter

In 2003, one-person households spent \$32,000 or 55% less than households with two or more persons. Their average household income before taxes (\$31,200) was 56% less.

One-person households spent more of their budgets on shelter than households with two or more persons (24% versus 18%). They spent less on personal taxes (17% versus 21%), transportation (11% versus 14%) and clothing (3.2% versus 4.1%). The proportion spent on food was the same (11%).

The home ownership rate for one-person households (42%) was much lower than it was for households with two or more persons (74%).

Seniors spent more on gifts of money and contributions to charity

Senior couple households spent more than the national average on gifts of money and contributions to charity: \$2,000 on average (or 4.7% of their household budget) compared with \$1,500 (or 2.5% of the average household budget). While non-senior households were more likely to pay support payments, senior households were more likely to contribute to charity and to give gifts of money.



Introduction

This report presents the results of the 2003 Survey of Household Spending¹ conducted between January and March 2004. 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, along with their dwelling characteristics and household equipment at the end of 2003.

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, 2001 and 2003 editions of this publication, totals for Canada include the territories.

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

This report is organized into the following sections:

- Four analytical articles covering recent trends; the effect of income on spending patterns; regional variations (with a focus on Ontario); spending patterns, and dwelling characteristics and household equipment for different types of households.
- Data tables presenting information for provinces and territories, 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. Table 8 includes a new column on median expenditures per household reporting.
- 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.



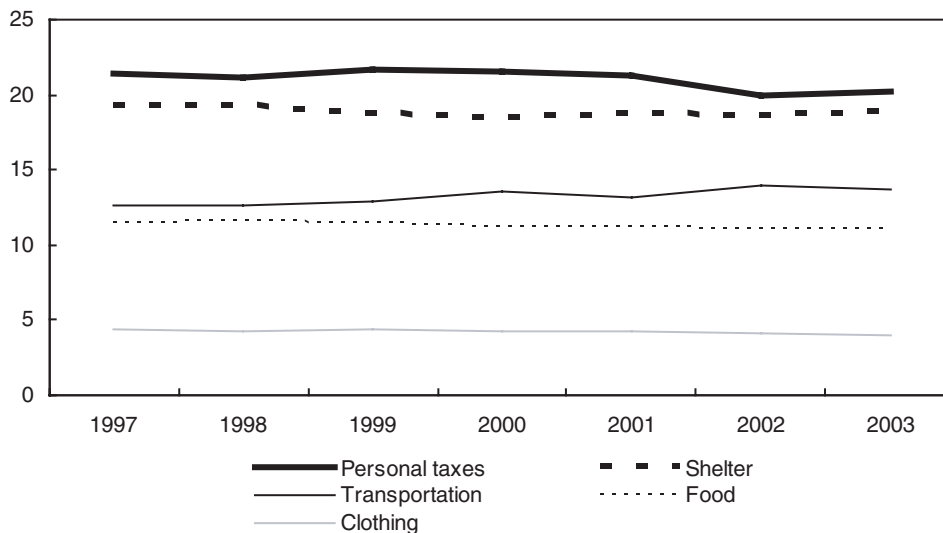
Recent trends

Between 2002 and 2003, average household spending in Canada rose by 1.8%, from \$60,100 to \$61,200.¹ This increase was lower than the rate of inflation recorded for 2003 (2.8%) as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). It was the same as the increase in average household income (1.8%).

The proportion of the household budget allocated to the major spending categories remained largely unchanged. On average, personal taxes claimed 20% of the household budget, the same as in 2002. Remaining stable in comparison with the previous year, shelter accounted for 19% of the household budget, transportation 14%, food 11% and clothing 4.0%.

Graph 1.1
Budget share on major spending categories, Canada, 1997-2003

% of budget



1. All expenditures referred to in this chapter are in current dollars. For 2000 and 2002, and for the years prior to 1997, the Canada-level statistics include the 10 provinces only. For all other years, the Statistics for Canada also include the territories.

Table 1.1
Budget share by summary-level spending category¹, Canada, 2000-2003

	2000	2001	2002	2003
	%			
Personal taxes	21.6	21.3	20.0	20.2
Shelter	18.5	18.7	18.6	18.9
Transportation	13.6	13.2	14.0	13.7
Food	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1
Recreation	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7
Household operation	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Clothing	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Household furnishings and equipment	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9
Health care	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Gifts of money and contributions	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4
Education	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Miscellaneous expenditures	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Personal care	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.4
Reading materials and other printed matter	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Games of chance (net)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4

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.

Spending on shelter increased in 2003

In 2003, households spent an average of \$11,600 for shelter during the year, representing a 3.4% rise compared with the previous year. This increase can be attributed largely to higher costs for owner-occupied dwellings, particularly for regular mortgage payments and utilities.

In 2003, average spending on the three major utilities (water, fuel and electricity) by households that reported such expenditures was up 6.5% to \$2,300 in 2003.

Among homeowners, 40% reported expenditures for maintenance, repairs and equipment replacement in 2003. The reporting households spent an average of \$1,400 in 2003, the same as the previous year. Payments on property taxes for households reporting them rose by 1.0% in 2003 to \$2,000.

Average spending for rented living quarters was down by 3.2% in 2003. Average rent expenses were unchanged for households reporting rent expenses (\$6,900) but fewer households reported rental payments. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's Annual Rental Market Survey found that the vacancy rate had increased from 1.7% to 2.2% in 2003.

Average spending on fuel, such as oil and natural gas, was up 11% to \$1,200 in households reporting such spending. Expenditure reported for electricity was \$1,200, a 3.0% increase since the previous year.

The 2003 data reveal that approximately 50% of Canadian households used natural gas² as their principal heating fuel, while 33% 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.

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

Spending on food also up

Households spent an average of \$6,800 on food in 2003, a 1.6% increase from the previous year. On average, each household spent approximately \$5,300 on food purchased from stores, representing a 1.7% increase since 2002.

The increase in food expenditures can also be attributed in part to higher spending on restaurant meals, which rose 1.1% to \$1,500. Expenditures related to food services³ accounted for 22% of all spending on food.

Households in Nunavut had the highest spending on food (\$12,400), about twice the national average.

Spending on transportation decreased slightly in 2003

Households spent an average of \$8,400 on transportation in 2003, down 0.9% from 2002. This decline can be attributed primarily to the 7.9% decrease in spending on cars and trucks (including vans and SUVs). There was a 5.6% drop in the percentage of households reporting vehicle purchases (22%) and a slight decrease in the average amount spent by the reporting households (\$13,100).

Spending on gasoline and other vehicle fuels was unchanged in 2003, at an average of \$2,000 for households that reported such purchases. It should be noted that, according to the CPI, average gasoline prices increased by 6.4% in 2003.

Partially offsetting this were public and private insurance premiums for motor vehicles which jumped by 9.0% in 2003 compared with the previous year. Average household spending in this area totalled \$1,200.

Average spending on public transportation, which includes airfares as well as local and intercity transport, rose by 3.6% in 2003 to \$700.

Spending on education was up

Average spending on education was 8.7% higher in 2003 at \$1,000, largely due to a 13% increase in spending on post-secondary tuition. The increase in education expenses varied among the provinces, with most of the increase being reported by Ontario and British Columbia. Average expenses on education for households reporting them rose by 5.5% to \$2,900 in Ontario and by 10% to \$2,400 in British Columbia.

Health care and pensions

In 2003, average household spending on health care in Canada was unchanged at \$1,600. This can be partly explained by lower spending on health insurance premiums, which fell by 1.7% between 2002 and 2003. The average premium for households reporting such expenditures (52%) in 2003 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. Alberta had the highest average spending on health care (\$2,000) while Nunavut had the lowest (\$600).

Household spending on personal insurance and pension plan contributions, with the exception of registered retirement savings plans, increased 2.6% to \$3,500 in 2003, notably because of higher premiums for the Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Pension Plan. Average contributions to an RRSP fell by 15% to \$1,400 in 2003. The percentage of households reporting declined slightly to 40% while the average RRSP contribution made by reporting households dropped by 12% to \$3,500.

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, 2002-2003

	2002 \$ current	2003 \$ current	Percent Difference
Education	926	1,007	8.7
Gifts of money and contributions	1,444	1,522	5.4
Shelter	11,204	11,584	3.4
Household operation	2,783	2,870	3.1
Personal taxes	12,025	12,370	2.9
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,415	3,505	2.6
Food	6,684	6,791	1.6
Recreation	3,537	3,591	1.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,478	1,489	0.7
Personal care	829	834	0.6
Miscellaneous expenditures	901	904	0.3
Health care	1,590	1,588	-0.1
Clothing	2,450	2,436	-0.6
Reading materials and other printed matter	285	283	-0.7
Transportation	8,431	8,353	-0.9
Household furnishings and equipment	1,793	1,751	-2.3
Games of chance (net)	313	272	-13.1
Total expenditure	60,090	61,152	1.8

A decrease in spending on games of chance

At the national level, net expenditures on games of chance fell by 13% from 2002 to an average of \$300 per household. About three-quarters of households reported having these expenses — a proportion which is fairly consistent across Canada.

Higher household spending on personal taxes

Average household spending on personal taxes increased by 2.9% to \$12,400 in 2003. The proportion of the average household budget represented by personal taxes in 2003 was 20%, the same as in 2002. More of the budget is spent on personal taxes as household income increases.

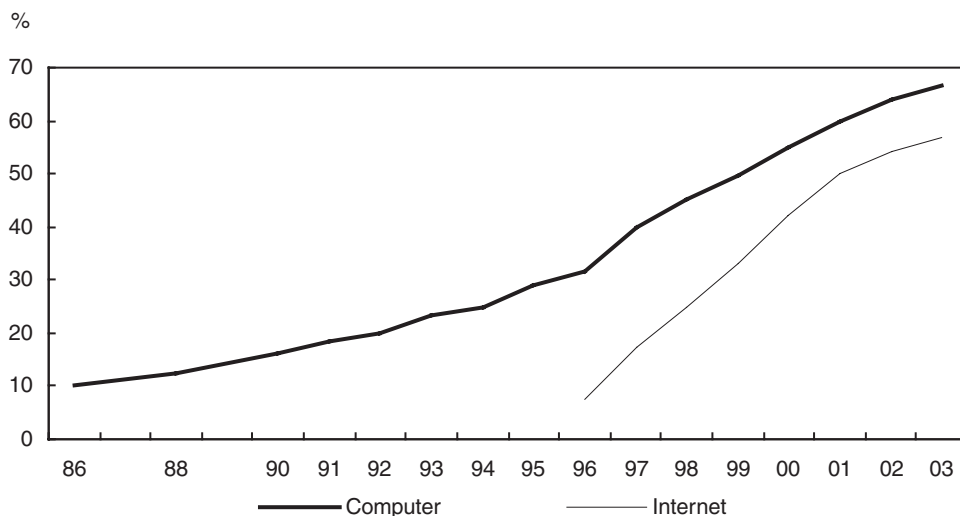
Computers and the Internet becoming more popular with Canadians

The use of home computers has skyrocketed in recent years. At the end of 2003, 67% of Canadian households reported that they had a home computer, compared with 64% in 2002, 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 2003, almost 6 in 10 households (57%) indicated that they used the Internet at home, compared with 54% in 2002, 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 2003, up 5.4% from 2002.

In addition, more than 60% of the households with Internet access reported using a high-speed connection (high-speed cable or telephone) in 2003, up from 53% in 2002.

Graph 1.2
Percentage of households with computer and Internet access, Canada, 1986-2003



The downward trend observed since 1996 with respect to the amount spent by households on computer equipment continued. In 2003, average spending by reporting households decreased to \$1,100, or 9.4% less than in 2002. Prices for computer equipment and supplies in 2003, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, dropped by 10% from 2002. In 2003, 22% of households reported expenditures for computer equipment, a percentage similar to those reported since 2000. In comparison, 13% of households had reported such expenditures in 1996 and only 3.0% in 1986.

The majority of Canadian households had a cell phone

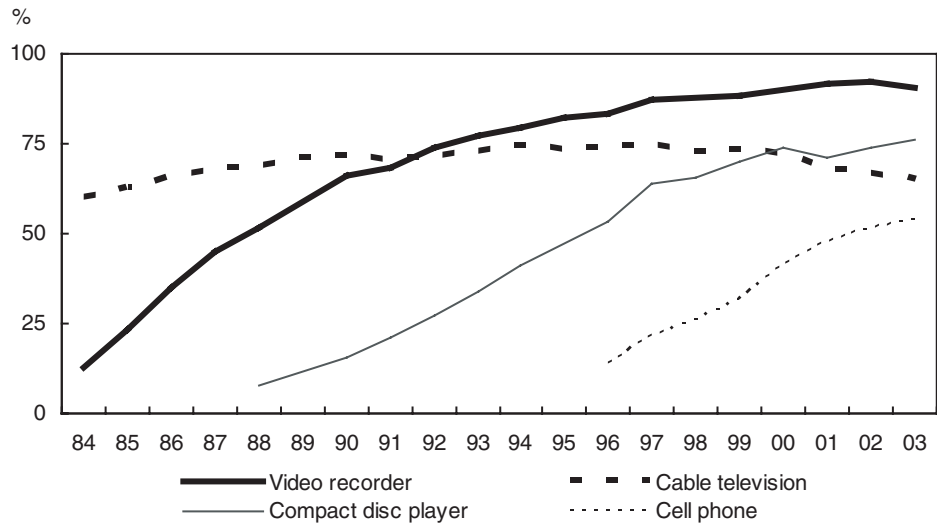
Cell phone use has been growing consistently since 1996 — the first year for which data were compiled on this subject. The percentage of households that have a cell phone rose from 52% in 2002 to 54% in 2003. On average, households spent \$300 on cell phone services in 2003, 12% more than in 2002.

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 televisions in 2003, with 38% of households having one television set, 36% having two and 25% having three or more sets. 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 65% in 2003. Satellite television receivers were reported by 23% of households, up from 21% in 2002.

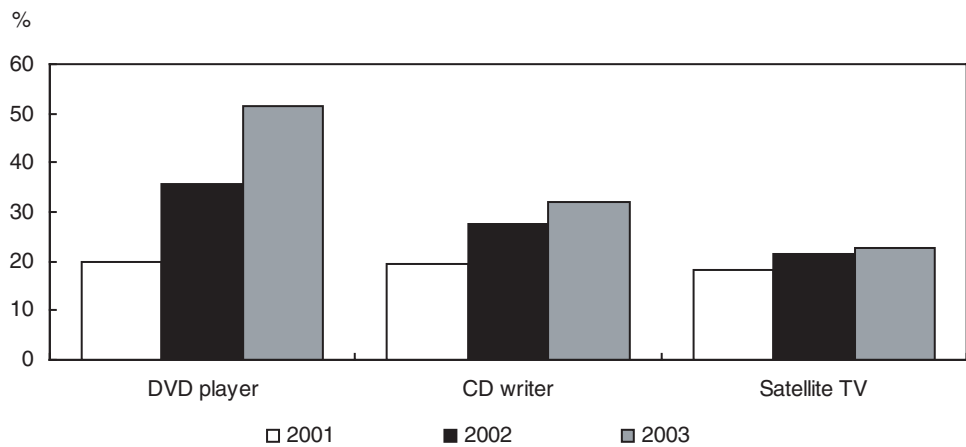
At the end of 2003, the percentage of households that owned videocassette recorders and compact disc players was 90% and 76% respectively.

Graph 1.3
Percentage of households with selected home entertainment and communications equipment, Canada, 1984-2003



DVD players and CD burners are becoming increasingly popular. Approximately 51% of households reported having a DVD player and 32% a compact disc writer, as compared with approximately 36% and 28% for each type of equipment in 2002.

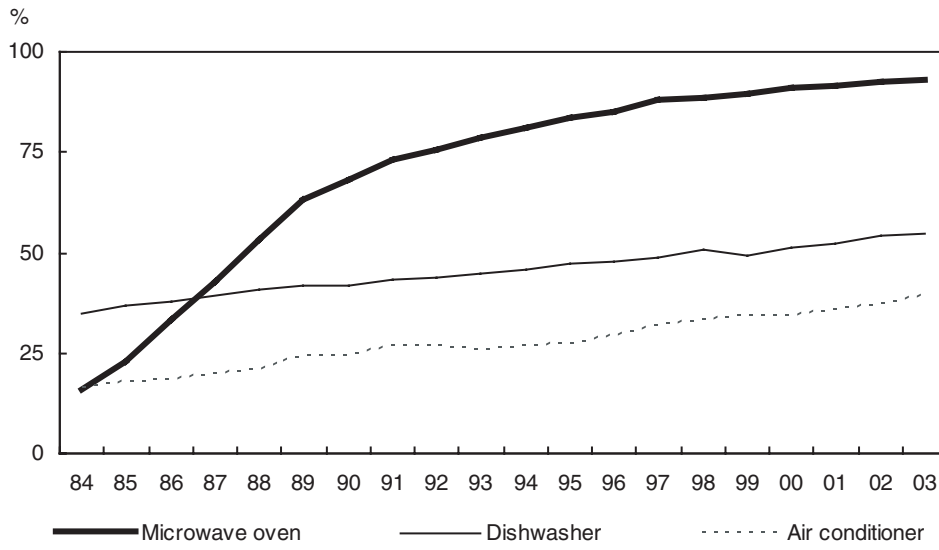
Graph 1.4
Percentage of households with selected new technology equipment, Canada, 2001-2003



...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 1.5
Percentage of households with selected home appliances, Canada, 1984-2003





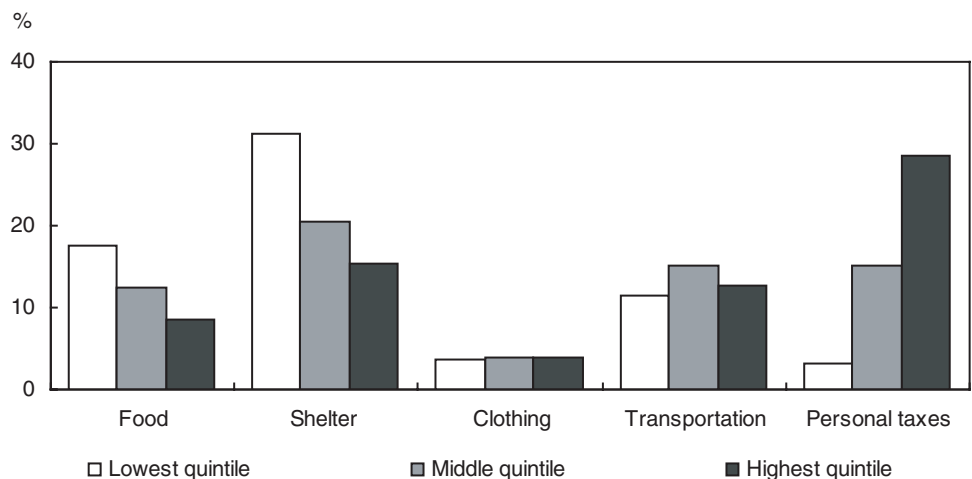
The effect of income level

In 2003, households in the lowest income quintile¹ spent an average of \$20,200, while households in the top quintile spent \$123,400. For households in the lowest quintile, just over half the budget went to food, shelter and clothing (\$10,600). In contrast, households in the highest quintile devoted \$34,300, or slightly more than a quarter of their budget, to these three necessities. Personal taxes made up 29% of the upper quintile's budget, compared with just 3.1% for lowest-quintile households. For all Canadian households combined, personal taxes took the same share of the budget in 2003 as in 2002, whereas for households in the lowest quintile, they accounted for a slightly smaller proportion in 2003.

While there was a substantial difference in transportation expenditures between the lowest and highest quintiles (\$2,300 for the former and \$15,600 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 selected income quintile, Canada, 2003



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 1.6 persons, while those in the highest quintile averaged 3.4 persons. Furthermore, people living alone made up 62% of lowest-quintile households but only 4.0% 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, 2003

	Lowest quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Highest quintile
	\$				
Food	3,562	5,283	6,514	8,114	10,482
Shelter	6,327	8,361	10,747	13,616	18,872
Clothing	758	1,424	2,040	2,966	4,993
Transportation	2,299	4,997	7,963	10,927	15,581
Personal taxes	625	3,478	8,011	14,447	35,289
Other categories ¹	6,659	12,207	17,340	23,706	38,174
Total expenditure	20,230	35,750	52,615	73,776	123,391

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, 2003

	Lowest quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Highest quintile
	\$				
Food	2,908	3,641	4,081	4,569	5,409
Shelter	5,165	5,762	6,734	7,667	9,738
Clothing	619	981	1,278	1,670	2,576
Transportation	1,877	3,444	4,989	6,153	8,040
Personal taxes	510	2,397	5,019	8,135	18,209
Other categories ¹	5,435	8,413	10,866	13,347	19,697
Total expenditure	16,514	24,638	32,967	41,541	63,669

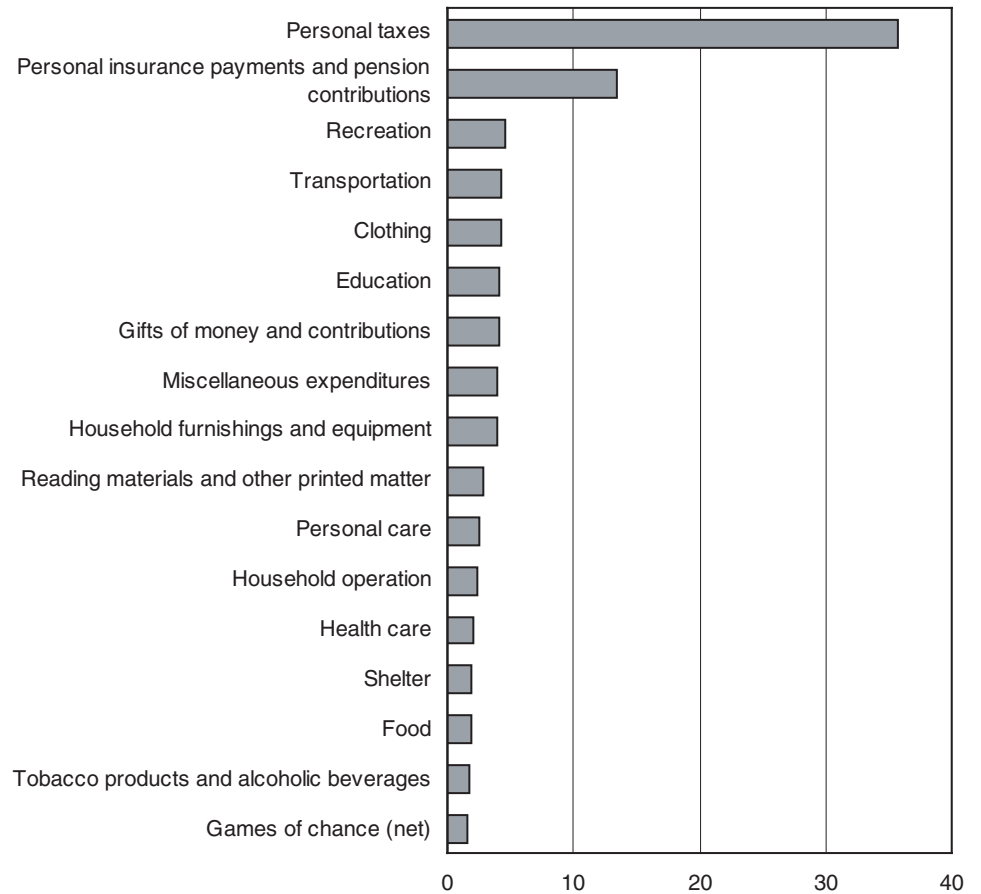
1. "Other categories" includes all remaining spending categories such as furniture, communications, child care, recreation, education, health care, tobacco and alcohol, and gifts.

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 four times more than the lowest-income households. Conversely, in the areas of personal taxes, households in the top-income group spent 36 times more than households in the lowest-income group, and in the areas of insurance and pension plan premiums, 13 times more.

Aside from household size, there are other significant differences between households in the highest and lowest income quintiles. For example, 92% of upper-quintile households have one or more full-time earners, compared with only 8.0% of lowest-quintile households. Only 5.0% of households in the top quintile have a reference person aged 65 years and over, compared with 41% of households in the bottom quintile. Moreover, 90% of upper-quintile households are composed of a couple, compared with only 21% of lowest-quintile households.

2. The household size adjustment used reflects the principle that family needs increase with family size. The adult equivalence scales chosen were the same as those 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 is 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): 1.225, 1.451, 1.596, 1.776 and 1.938.

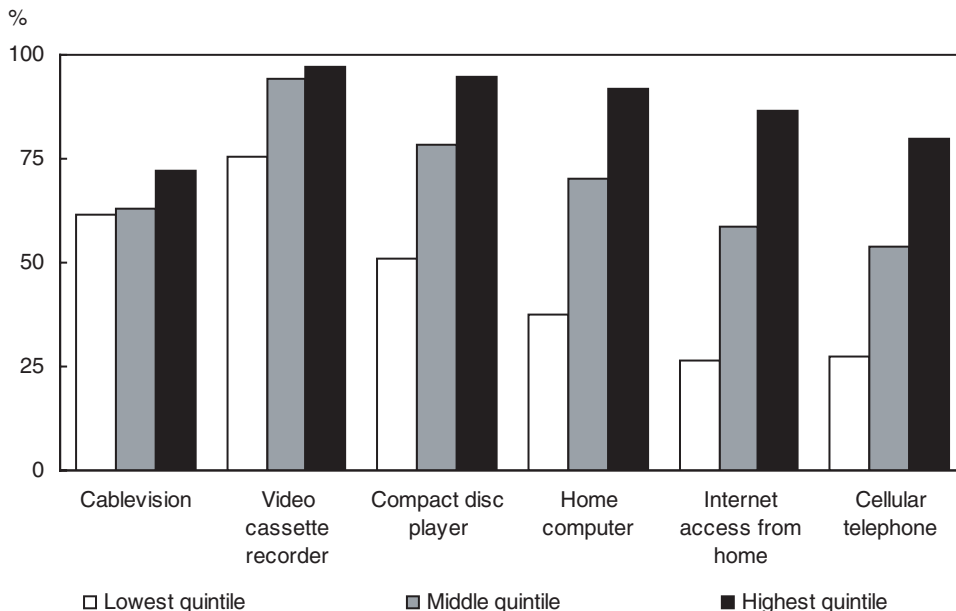
Graph 2.2
Spending ratio adjusted for household size, highest to lowest income quintile, Canada, 2003



Highest-income households two and a half 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.

Graph 2.3
Percentage of households with selected home entertainment, communications and computer equipment, by selected income quintile, Canada, 2003



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

Nearly all households in the top income quintile reported having a conventional telephone, compared with 90% 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.

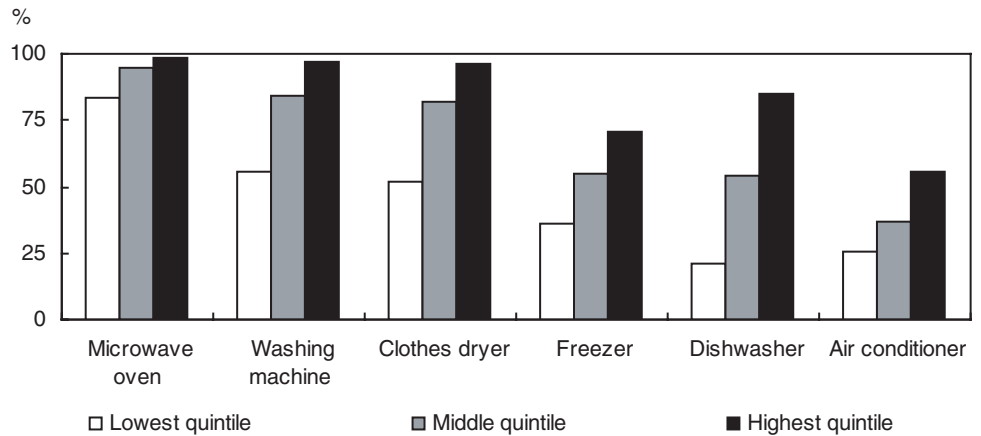
Ownership of colour television sets is nearly universal as 97% of lowest-quintile households reported having one. The number of colour television sets owned increases with income; 83% of upper-quintile households stated that they had two or more colour televisions, compared with 31% of lowest-quintile households. Households in the highest quintile were twice as likely to have a CD player as households in the bottom quintile (95% compared with 51%).

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 8.6% 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-income 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 four times as likely to have a dishwasher as the lowest-quintile households.

Graph 2.4
Percentage of households with selected home appliances by selected income quintile, Canada, 2003

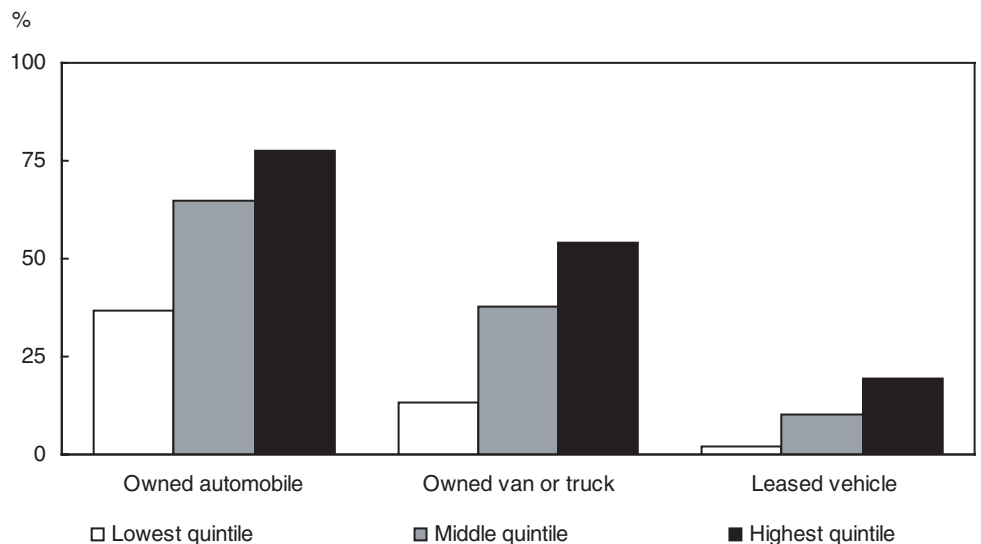


Although ownership rates are higher in the highest-income group for most types of equipment, there are exceptions, mostly for appliances that can be replaced with something better. Air conditioners are a case in point: 15% of lowest-quintile households reported having a window air conditioner, compared with only 10% of highest-quintile households. Households in the top quintile were nearly five times as likely to have a central air conditioner as a window air conditioner.

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 48%). They are also more likely to own more than one vehicle. At the end of 2003, about 65% of upper-quintile households had two or more vehicles, compared with just 6.3% 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 \$2,300 (bottom quintile) to \$7,200 (top quintile).

Graph 2.5
Percentage of households with vehicles by selected income quintile, Canada, 2003

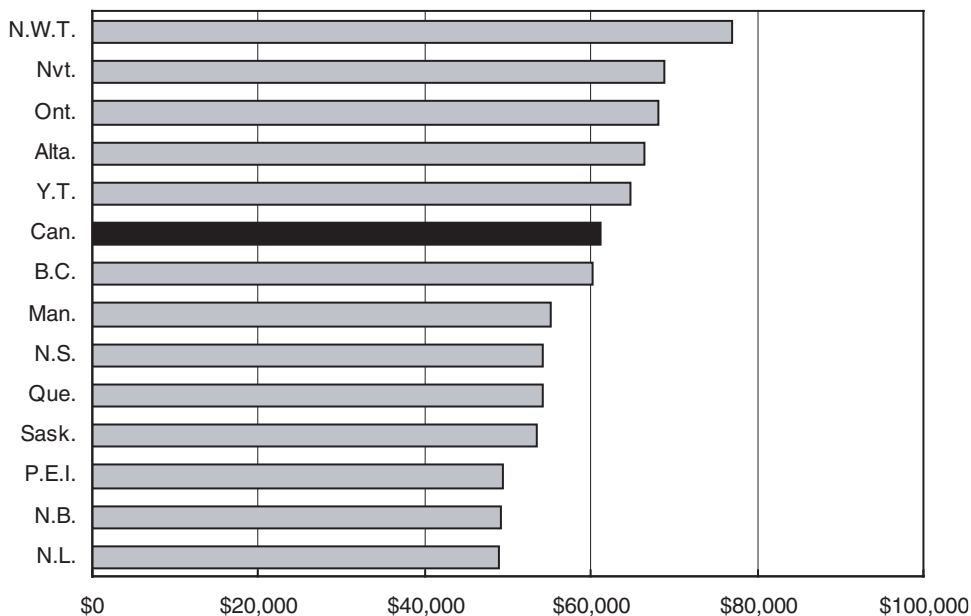




Regional patterns

Because of regional characteristics, household spending patterns vary considerably across the country. In 2003, households in the Northwest Territories reported higher spending than households in any other province or territory, averaging \$77,100, while households in Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest average spending, at \$48,900. Household spending was above the national average in Ontario, Alberta and the three northern territories.

Graph 3.1
Average household expenditure by province/territory and Canada, 2003



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 and territory, averaging 68%.

The share of the household budget spent on food was relatively stable throughout most of Canada, ranging from 10% in Alberta and Ontario to 13% in Newfoundland and Labrador. The exception was Nunavut, where food spending accounted for 18% of the average household budget.

Table 3.1
Percentage of household budget spent on major spending categories, by province/territory and Canada, 2003

	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Transportation	Personal taxes
	% of budget				
Newfoundland and Labrador	13	16	5	15	18
Prince Edward Island	12	18	4	15	16
Nova Scotia	11	17	4	15	19
New Brunswick	12	17	4	15	17
Quebec	12	17	4	13	22
Ontario	10	20	4	13	21
Manitoba	11	16	4	14	20
Saskatchewan	11	17	4	15	19
Alberta	10	18	4	14	20
British Columbia	11	20	4	14	17
Yukon	12	18	4	13	18
Northwest Territories	12	19	4	13	19
Nunavut	18	14	5	8	20
Canada	11	19	4	14	20

There were greater differences between provinces and territories in the share of the total budget spent on shelter. Households in Ontario and British Columbia devoted the largest proportion of their budgets to shelter (20%), while households in Nunavut reported the lowest average spending in that category (14%).

Nationally, transportation made up 14% of household budgets. The proportion ranged from 13% to 15% in all provinces and territories except Nunavut where it was only 8%. However, when spending on the purchase and operation of recreational vehicles was added to the transportation category, the budget share for Nunavut increased to 14%. Certain recreational vehicles, such as snowmobiles and boats, are used for transportation in the north.

Personal taxes accounted for the largest share of the budget in Quebec (22%) and for the smallest share in Prince Edward Island (16%).

Yellowknife households were the biggest spenders

Among the 17 metropolitan areas for which data are available, Yellowknife reported the highest average spending, \$90,100, followed by Toronto (\$78,600). Charlottetown–Summerside had the lowest average spending, at \$48,900.

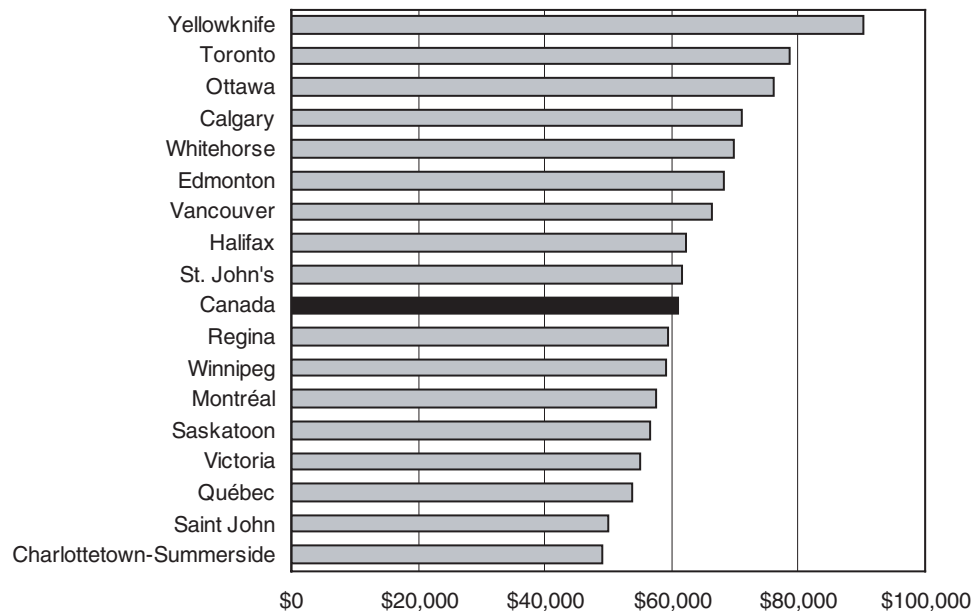
Care must be taken when comparing metropolitan data for different years; because of small sample sizes, changes may not be statistically significant. To determine whether a change is statistically significant, please refer to the 2003 SHS User Guide (Catalogue no. 62F0026MIE), which contains information about sampling errors, coefficients of variation and how to use them.

Focus on Ontario

Each year, the publication highlights data on household spending patterns for a selected region, province, or territory in Canada. For 2003, the focus is on the province of Ontario.

Average total expenditure for Ontario households in 2003 was \$68,100, the highest of all ten provinces and 11% above the national average, though still below the average for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Household expenditures in Ontario were flat between 2002 and 2003. Higher spending for households in Ontario reflects higher average incomes in this province compared with Canada in general.

Graph 3.2
Average household expenditure for selected metropolitan areas and Canada, 2003



Ontario households spent more than most Canadian households eating in restaurants

Average expenditures on food by Ontario households totaled an estimated \$7,100 in 2003, 4.7% above the national average. The amount spent by residents of Ontario on food purchased from stores was 3.1% more than the average spending by Canadian households. Ontario households that reported dining out spent \$1,700, exceeding average restaurant spending of reporting households in Canada by 9.6%.

Ontario households spent more on shelter than the national average

Ontario households spent an average of \$13,900 on shelter, 20% more than the expense for all Canadian households. The average expenditure on rented living quarters by reporting households in Ontario was higher than the Canada average—\$8,200 compared with \$7,100. Similarly, expenditures on owned living quarters for reporting households were also higher—\$11,500 compared with \$9,500 nationally.

Residents of Ontario are more likely to own their homes compared with other Canadian households. Around 70% of Ontario households owned their homes in 2003, compared with 68% for Canada as a whole.

In Ontario, average annual spending by both owners and renters on water and sewage was about the same as the Canadian average—households that reported such expenditures spent \$500. Spending on electricity was higher in Ontario, with average spending for reporting households totaling \$1,300, compared with an estimated national average of \$1,200.

Transportation spending above the national average in Ontario

In 2003, spending on transportation by Ontario households was 8.4% higher than the Canadian average, due mainly to higher spending on private transportation which averaged \$8,200 per household. Ontario households that reported vehicle purchases spent about the same as all Canadian households—\$13,200 per reporting household. Residents of Ontario who reported expenditures for the operation of a vehicle spent more than the national average—\$5,300 per household compared with \$4,700 nationally. Finally, those reporting payments on vehicle insurance premiums spent an estimated average \$2,000, higher than the average spending for Canada (\$1,600).

Table 3.2
Average household expenditure and budget share for summary-level spending categories, Ontario and Canada, 2003

	Ontario		Canada	
	Average	Budget share	Average	Budget share
	\$	%	\$	%
Food	7,108	10.4	6,791	11.1
Shelter	13,913	20.4	11,584	18.9
Household operation	3,209	4.7	2,870	4.7
Household furnishings and equipment	1,970	2.9	1,751	2.9
Clothing	2,723	4.0	2,436	4.0
Transportation	9,051	13.3	8,353	13.7
Health care	1,297	1.9	1,588	2.6
Personal care	879	1.3	834	1.4
Recreation	3,944	5.8	3,591	5.9
Reading materials and other printed matter	314	0.5	283	0.5
Education	1,318	1.9	1,007	1.6
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,454	2.1	1,489	2.4
Games of chance (net)	270	0.4	272	0.4
Miscellaneous expenditures	995	1.5	904	1.5
Personal taxes	14,042	20.6	12,370	20.2
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,716	5.5	3,505	5.7
Gifts of money and contributions	1,914	2.8	1,522	2.5
Total expenditure	68,118	100.0	61,152	100.0

Personal taxes account for the largest share of the household budget in Ontario

The largest expenditure for Ontario households was personal taxes, which accounted for 21% of the household budget, slightly higher than the national average. However, due to higher incomes, households in Ontario had the second highest payments for personal taxes—\$14,000 on average, after those in the Northwest Territories (\$14,700). The average expenditure at the national level was \$12,400.

Financial security for retirement important to Ontario households

Around 74% of households in Ontario made payments to government and non-government retirement and pension funds, including the Canada Pension Plan, compared with 75% for Canada. For reporting households, spending totaled \$3,400 compared with \$3,100 nationally. In 2003, average payments to registered retirement savings plans for the 41% of households in Ontario that reported them were \$3,700. This amount was 6.9% higher than the national average household contribution reported by 40% of Canadian households.

Ontario households spent less on health care

In 2003, Ontario households allocated an estimated \$1,300 towards health care expenditures, spending 18% less than the Canadian average. Out-of-pocket spending on health care goods and services, excluding insurance premiums, for households reporting these expenditures was \$1,100 or 2.9% less than the national average. Ontario residents also spent less on health insurance premiums¹ compared with other Canadians, with average expenditures for reporting households totalling \$900, compared with \$1,000 nationally.

1. Spending on health insurance premiums includes payments for publicly sponsored health/drug insurance plans where applicable and private health insurance plans, including dental coverage and accident/disability insurance.

Education spending was much higher in Ontario

Ontario households spent \$1,300 on education or 31% more than the Canadian average. More than 60% of this spending was on post-secondary tuition fees. In Ontario and in Canada, 19% of households had expenditures on post-secondary tuition fees. For households reporting, the average expenditure was 31% more in Ontario (\$4,100) than it was nationally.

Ontario households gave away more money

Households in Ontario spent \$1,900 on gifts of money and support payments, and contributions to charity, 26% more than the Canadian average. More than 4 out of 10 dollars went towards money gifts and other support payments to persons living inside Canada. Ontario households reporting such expenditures, spent an average of \$2,600, compared with \$2,200 nationally.

Percentage of households with Internet access higher in Ontario

In 2003, households in Ontario were more likely to have a home computer or have access to the Internet from home. Computer ownership was reported by 72% of Ontario households compared with a national average of 67%. Internet use at home was reported by 63% of Ontario households, compared with 57% nationally.

Of the Ontario households that reported using the Internet from home, about 41% used a regular telephone connection to a computer as their mode of internet access, compared with 37% for Canada. About 32% of Ontario households with Internet access connected to the Internet by cable, the same as the national percentage. An estimated 27% of households had a high speed telephone connection, compared with 30% nationally.

Although Ontario households were slightly more likely to report having regular telephone service than all Canadian households, average spending on this service was almost 8.3% higher in Ontario at \$800. As of December 31st, 58% of Ontario households reported having a cell phone, compared with 54% nationally.



Selected household types

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

Table 4.1
Average household expenditure by type of household, Canada, 2003

	One-person households	Couple households		Lone-parent households	Other households ²
		With children	Without children		
		\$			
Food	3,631	9,135	6,447	5,984	6,915
Shelter	7,640	14,979	10,922	9,991	11,250
Clothing	1,012	3,487	2,319	2,058	2,352
Transportation	3,532	11,792	8,630	6,041	8,514
Personal taxes	5,578	18,325	13,327	5,921	9,465
Other categories ¹	10,586	26,516	19,834	14,837	20,274
Total expenditure	31,979	84,234	61,479	44,832	58,770

1. "Other categories" includes all remaining spending categories such as furniture, communications, child care, recreation, education, health care, tobacco and alcohol, and gifts.
2. "Other households" includes households composed entirely of relatives (e.g., married sons and daughters) and households having at least one unrelated person.

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

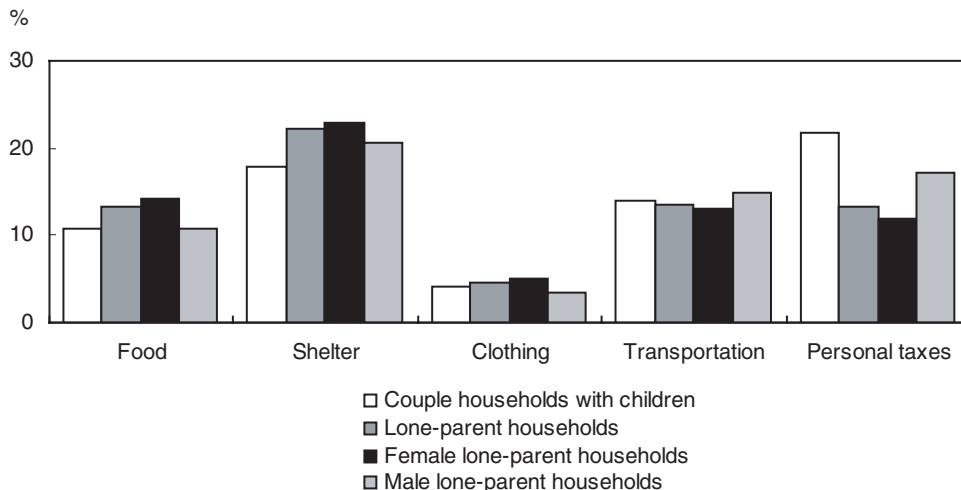
In 2003, couples with children spent on average \$84,200 compared to \$44,800 for lone-parent households. Approximately 84% of couple households with children included at least one full-time worker compared to only 50% of lone-parent households. Average household income before tax was much higher for the couples with children (\$85,600) than it was for the lone-parents (\$41,700). Lone-parent households spent a substantially larger proportion of their budget on food, shelter and clothing (40%) than couples with children (33%).

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 \$11,800 (14% of their budget) on transportation compared to \$6,000 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 2003, 95% of couples with children owned or leased a vehicle compared to 71% of lone-parent households.

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

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.

Graph 4.1
Budget share of major spending categories, households with children, Canada, 2003



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

At the end of 2003, 78% of couple households with children had access to the Internet at home compared to only 58% of lone-parent households. However, the rate of access to the Internet at home is increasing faster among lone-parent households. Between 2002 and 2003, access to the Internet at home increased by 9.9% for lone-parent households and by 1.6% for couples with children.

Around two-thirds of couple households with children and lone-parent households reported expenditures for cable television services in 2003. However, couples with children were more likely to purchase satellite services with 25% of them reporting this expenditure compared to 16% of lone-parent households.

Nearly 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 (81%) reported such expenditures in 2003. 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 81% of all lone-parent households in Canada in 2003. These households allocated a larger proportion of their budget to food, shelter and clothing (42%) than did male lone-parent households (35%).

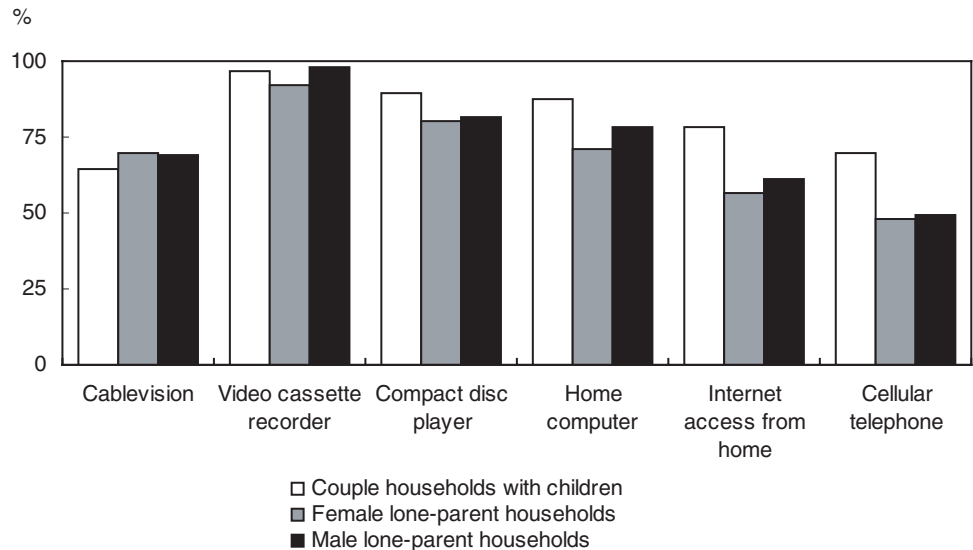
In contrast, male lone-parent households spent more for all expenditures related to transportation, some 15% of their total budget, compared to 13% for all female lone-parent households. In fact, male lone-parent households spent 63% more on private transportation than female lone-parent households (\$7,800 and \$4,800 respectively).

A higher percentage of male lone-parent households reported owning or leasing a vehicle (88%) compared to female lone-parent households (67%). 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.

In 2003, female lone-parent households made slightly less use of public transit (74%) than male lone-parent households (76%). This contrasts with the pattern observed from 1998 to 2002, when female lone-parent households used public transportation more than male lone-parent households. Average expenditures for transportation by bus, metro and taxi, as well as for airline travel, were much higher for male lone-parent households than for female lone-parent households in 2003 (\$1,000 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. Approximately 61% of male lone-parent households included at least one full-time worker in 2003 compared to 48% of female lone-parent households. In addition, the average income before tax reported by male lone-parent households (\$53,600) was considerably higher than the average income before tax reported by female lone-parent households (\$38,900).

Graph 4.2
Percentage of households with children having selected entertainment and communcations equipment, Canada, 2003



Average expenditures on recreation were lower in female lone-parent households (\$2,300) than in male lone-parent households (\$4,300). This gap was attributable mainly to differences in expenditures on recreational vehicles² and associated services. Expenditures by male lone-parent households in this area were much higher than those of female lone-parent households (\$1,000 compared to \$150).

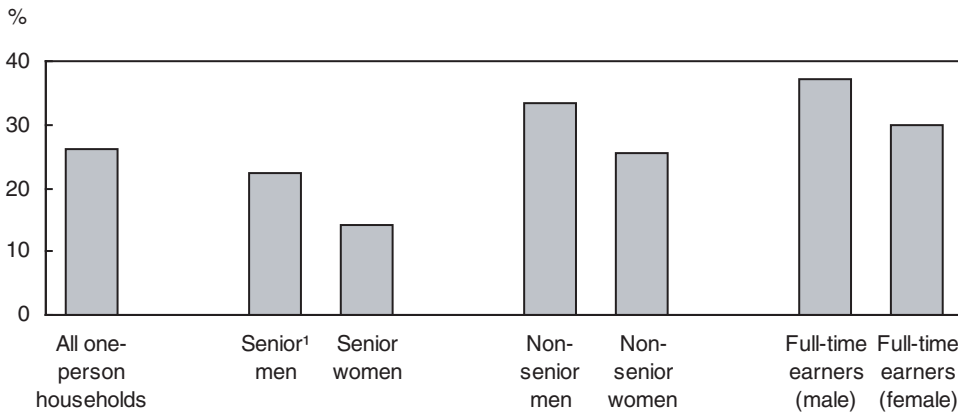
2. Recreational vehicles include the purchase and operation of bicycles, travel trailers, motorcycles, snowmobiles, motor homes, and boats.

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 18% for households with two or more persons. On average, persons living alone spent \$7,600 on shelter, compared to \$12,900 for larger households. Approximately 86% of one-person households rented their dwelling or lived in a residence without a mortgage, compared to 59% for households with two or more persons. 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 17%, a lower proportion than the 21% for households with two or more persons.

Graph 4.3
Share of food budget spent at restaurants by one-person households, Canada, 2003



1. Includes individuals aged 65 years and over.

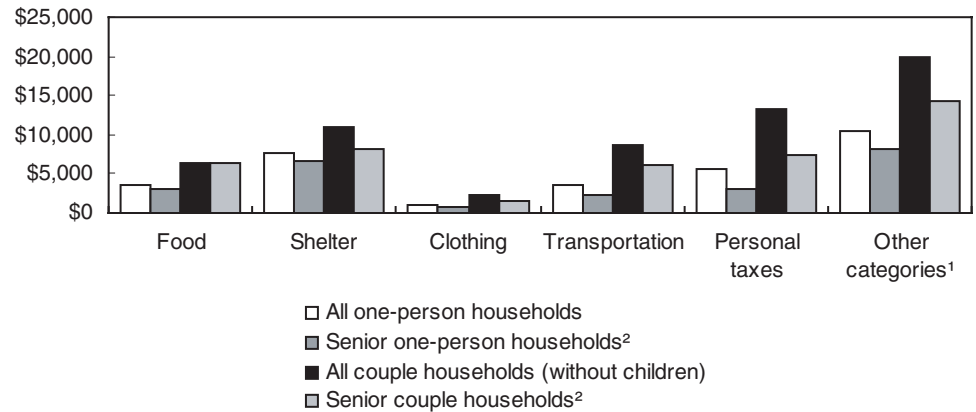
One-person households spent 11% of their total budget on food, which is the same as the larger households. Average food expenditures in 2003 were \$4,000 for men living alone and \$3,300 for women. Expenditures on restaurant meals were higher for men in general and for all persons working full time. Moreover, men with a full-time job who were living alone spent 37% of their food budget in restaurants, which is considerably more than households with two or more persons (21%).

Senior households³ generally spend less

In general, senior households spent less than other types of households. In 2003, senior couple households spent an average of \$43,700 compared to \$61,500 for all couple households without children. Seniors living alone also generally reported lower expenditures than one-person households, spending \$23,700 compared to \$32,000.

3. Including persons living alone aged 65 years and over and couple households in which both of the people are aged 65 years and over.

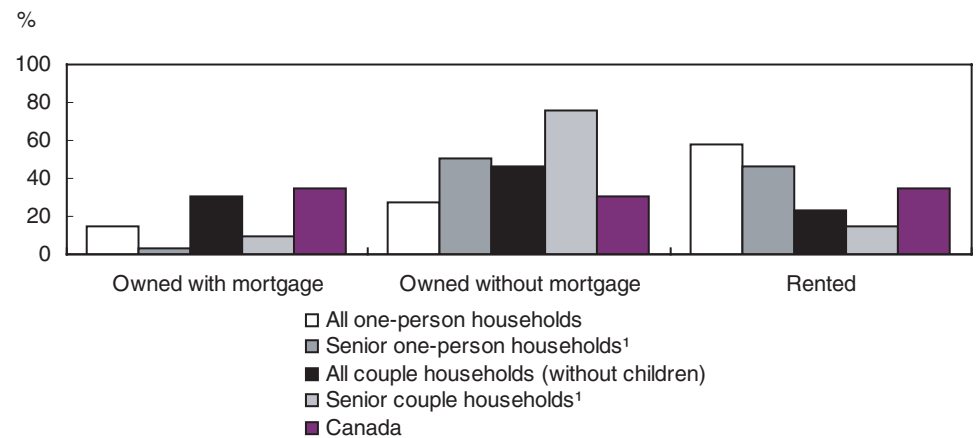
Graph 4.4
Average household expenditure for all households and senior households, Canada, 2003



1. "Other categories" includes all remaining spending categories such as furniture, communications, child care, recreation, education, health care, tobacco and alcohol, and gifts.
2. Includes individuals aged 65 years and over.

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 2003, 76% of senior couple households and 50% of seniors living alone owned their residence on which the mortgage had been paid off. In comparison, only 31% of all households owned their dwelling mortgage-free.

Graph 4.5
Housing tenure for selected household types, Canada, 2003



1. Includes individuals aged 65 years and 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 \$900 on education, while 5.6% of seniors living alone reported average spending of \$700. In comparison, 44% of all households reporting expenditures on education spent an average of \$2,300.

⁴ Canadian households that owned their dwelling and did not have a mortgage are those that spent the least on housing, that is, \$7,800 on average compared to \$8,300 for households that rented their housing and \$17,800 for households that owned their dwelling but that had not finished paying off the mortgage.

Seniors spent less on recreation

In 2003, senior couple households spent \$2,100 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 \$3,600. However, 98% of senior couple households reported this type of expenditure, as often as all Canadian households.

Seniors gave more gifts of money

Senior couple households spent more than the national average on gifts of money and contributions to charity: \$2,000 on average (4.7% of the household budget) compared to \$1,500 (2.5% of the average household budget).

Senior men living alone spent more than senior women

Senior men living alone spent \$27,400 compared to \$22,500 for their female counterparts. This reflects in part the difference in their average incomes. The gap in total expenditures between genders for seniors living alone has fallen sharply, from 51% in 2002 to 22% in 2003.

Senior men spent more than twice as much on transportation as senior women (\$4,000 compared to \$1,600). While senior men were more likely to own or lease a vehicle than senior women (72% compared to 49%), senior women used public transit more frequently, 64% reporting this type of expenditure compared to 56% 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 4.2
Average household expenditure for seniors¹ living alone, Canada, 2003

	Male	Female
	\$	
Food	3,414	3,061
Shelter	6,458	6,621
Household operation	1,282	1,487
Household furnishings and equipment	595	638
Clothing	451	777
Transportation	3,981	1,631
Health care	996	1,025
Personal care	214	446
Recreation	1,270	1,097
Reading materials and other printed matter	179	164
Education	F	44
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	846	273
Games of chance (net)	267	153
Miscellaneous expenditures	445	292
Personal taxes	4,332	2,448
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	367	339
Gifts of money and contributions	2,246	1,957
Total expenditure	27,366	22,451

1. Includes individuals aged 65 years and over.



Tables

Table 1
Provinces and territories, 2003
Household characteristics¹

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of households in sample	16,695	1,344	567	1,383	1,281	3,343	1,911
Estimated number of households	11,803,420	193,690	52,490	360,960	284,290	3,025,180	4,392,860
Average household size	2.55	2.65	2.60	2.49	2.54	2.36	2.66
Average number of children aged:							
less than 5	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.13
5 to 14	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.34
Average number of youths aged:							
15 to 19	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.19
20 to 24	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.17
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.44	1.56	1.43	1.41	1.46	1.36	1.49
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.34
Average age of reference person	50	50	51	51	51	51	50
Average household income before tax	61,782	49,916	48,363	54,322	49,873	55,124	69,570
Average other money receipts	1,721	932	1,211	3,154	1,040	1,206	2,004
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	2,442	1,619	(24)	3,349	1,716	1,794	3,744
Percentage homeowners (December 31)	67.5	78.4	74.2	72.9	76.3	58.8	69.8
Percentage with:							
no full-time earner	41.0	58.7	52.6	45.5	48.2	43.5	38.6
one full-time earner	37.4	26.3	28.0	37.2	34.0	36.6	36.5
two or more full-time earners	21.6	15.0	19.4	17.3	17.8	19.8	25.0
Percentage with age of reference person:							
under 25	2.1	F	F	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6
25 to 44	37.7	37.5	36.2	34.8	34.8	36.0	39.6
45 to 64	40.2	42.2	39.7	41.8	40.8	41.4	38.9
65 and over	20.0	18.9	21.9	21.3	22.3	20.4	19.9
Percentage one-person households	24.3	16.3	22.0	22.2	20.2	29.0	22.1
Percentage couple households	60.3	69.0	63.1	59.9	65.6	55.7	62.2
Percentage lone-parent households	9.3	9.4	10.3	10.7	9.1	10.0	9.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces and territories, 2003 – continued
Household characteristics¹

	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Number of households in sample	1,372	1,363	1,547	1,762	294	323	205
Estimated number of households	413,050	367,330	1,126,290	1,557,400	10,140	13,180	6,580
Average household size	2.53	2.49	2.65	2.53	2.45	2.80	3.78
Average number of children aged:							
less than 5	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.19	0.43
5 to 14	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.34	0.54	0.93
Average number of youths aged:							
15 to 19	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.37
20 to 24	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.28
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.36	1.29	1.49	1.44	1.45	1.57	1.63
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.35	0.36	0.27	0.34	0.19	0.13	F
Average age of reference person	51	51	48	51	48	45	44
Average household income before tax	56,099	54,074	66,789	58,054	68,344	78,267	72,801
Average other money receipts	1,881	1,408	2,045	1,640	1,188	912	F
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	2,482	1,490	2,632	197	5,035	1,490	3,922
Percentage homeowners (December 31)	73.7	75.1	73.8	66.2	63.4	52.5	28.2
Percentage with:							
no full-time earner	39.4	40.4	31.9	45.2	36.8	26.7	40.5
one full-time earner	40.0	38.6	44.7	37.3	37.2	45.3	41.0
two or more full-time earners	20.6	21.0	23.5	17.5	26.0	28.0	18.5
Percentage with age of reference person:							
under 25	2.6	4.1	2.9	2.3	F	F	F
25 to 44	36.0	33.5	41.0	36.1	38.6	48.4	49.3
45 to 64	38.6	37.9	40.0	41.7	45.3	39.9	35.2
65 and over	22.8	24.4	16.2	19.9	12.6	F	F
Percentage one-person households	26.2	26.1	22.4	24.7	28.2	20.5	F
Percentage couple households	59.9	60.3	64.2	58.8	60.0	59.6	67.0
Percentage lone-parent households	8.6	9.3	7.4	8.6	6.9	10.9	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces and territories, 2003 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of households in sample	16,695	1,344	567	1,383	1,281	3,343	1,911
Estimated number of households	11,803,420	193,690	52,490	360,960	284,290	3,025,180	4,392,860
Food	6,791	6,147	6,042	6,137	5,960	6,734	7,108
Shelter	11,584	7,593	8,736	9,397	8,316	9,139	13,913
Principal accommodation	10,908	7,045	8,257	8,821	7,815	8,684	12,998
Rented living quarters	2,450	1,206	1,646	1,824	1,312	2,511	2,674
Owned living quarters	6,464	3,632	4,347	4,773	4,282	4,692	8,106
Water, fuel and electricity	1,994	2,207	2,264	2,224	2,221	1,480	2,218
Other accommodation	676	548	478	576	501	455	915
Household operation	2,870	2,564	2,768	3,027	2,660	2,371	3,209
Communications	1,256	1,158	1,157	1,202	1,044	992	1,384
Child care expenses	294	249	294	326	336	262	334
Pet expenses	337	273	400	422	340	234	386
Other household operation	984	885	917	1,077	940	883	1,105
Household furnishings and equipment	1,751	1,605	1,477	1,692	1,408	1,548	1,970
Clothing	2,436	2,442	1,916	2,117	1,960	2,192	2,723
Transportation	8,353	7,140	7,576	8,099	7,538	7,288	9,051
Private transportation	7,638	6,618	7,273	7,607	7,269	6,848	8,154
Public transportation	716	523	303	491	269	440	896
Health care	1,588	1,344	1,519	1,652	1,531	1,717	1,297
Personal care	834	722	697	781	719	835	879
Recreation	3,591	3,266	2,924	3,119	2,838	2,903	3,944
Reading materials and other printed matter	283	201	253	283	246	260	314
Education	1,007	790	807	927	750	581	1,318
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,489	1,470	1,572	1,380	1,405	1,536	1,454
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	732	787	1,012	794	834	763	681
Alcoholic beverages	757	683	560	585	570	773	773
Games of chance expense (net)	272	281	223	271	261	234	270
Miscellaneous expenditures	904	631	863	675	571	789	995
Total current consumption	43,755	36,196	37,373	39,555	36,160	38,130	48,445
Personal taxes	12,370	8,723	7,778	10,061	8,484	11,982	14,042
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,505	2,986	3,006	3,457	3,302	3,372	3,716
Gifts of money and contributions	1,522	1,015	1,295	1,221	1,162	715	1,914
Total expenditure	61,152	48,919	49,451	54,295	49,109	54,198	68,118

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces and territories, 2003 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Number of households in sample	1,372	1,363	1,547	1,762	294	323	205
Estimated number of households	413,050	367,330	1,126,290	1,557,400	10,140	13,180	6,580
Food	6,313	5,689	6,751	6,784	7,979	8,893	12,376
Shelter	8,997	9,169	12,118	12,314	11,738	14,398	9,512
Principal accommodation	8,411	8,592	11,425	11,774	10,871	13,388	8,711
Rented living quarters	1,547	1,342	2,090	2,976	2,623	4,184	3,533
Owned living quarters	4,912	4,763	6,780	7,098	5,706	6,012	2,945
Water, fuel and electricity	1,952	2,487	2,555	1,700	2,542	3,192	2,233
Other accommodation	586	577	693	541	867	1,010	802
Household operation	2,552	2,612	3,087	2,908	3,292	3,527	3,049
Communications	1,202	1,247	1,446	1,351	1,319	1,503	1,261
Child care expenses	180	228	281	288	396	526	420
Pet expenses	296	259	396	367	547	434	313
Other household operation	874	878	965	902	1,031	1,064	1,056
Household furnishings and equipment	1,519	1,462	1,903	1,644	1,910	2,262	2,169
Clothing	2,178	2,028	2,672	2,264	2,439	3,199	3,374
Transportation	7,970	8,077	9,405	8,245	8,510	9,934	5,493
Private transportation	7,302	7,713	8,602	7,316	7,173	8,377	3,403
Public transportation	668	364	803	929	1,337	1,558	2,091
Health care	1,461	1,505	2,038	1,921	1,347	1,057	593
Personal care	780	683	879	775	849	1,055	832
Recreation	3,251	3,371	4,255	3,856	4,794	6,251	7,437
Reading materials and other printed matter	275	242	298	260	390	364	243
Education	855	789	1,099	1,091	670	563	167
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,538	1,293	1,727	1,377	2,311	2,762	3,109
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	835	773	921	576	1,154	1,588	2,440
Alcoholic beverages	703	520	806	801	1,156	1,174	668
Games of chance expense (net)	284	258	401	255	308	615	475
Miscellaneous expenditures	803	861	1,086	924	980	921	940
Total current consumption	38,774	38,039	47,719	44,619	47,517	55,801	49,771
Personal taxes	10,936	10,310	13,222	10,488	11,709	14,671	13,790
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,579	3,386	3,722	3,134	3,970	4,683	3,730
Gifts of money and contributions	1,821	1,700	1,825	1,847	1,480	1,918	1,549
Total expenditure	55,111	53,435	66,489	60,089	64,675	77,073	68,841

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces and territories, 2003 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of households in sample	16,695	1,344	567	1,383	1,281	3,343	1,911
Estimated number of households	11,803,420	193,690	52,490	360,960	284,290	3,025,180	4,392,860
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Principal accommodation	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.7
Rented living quarters	34.7	25.2	28.3	30.1	25.0	43.3	32.4
Owned living quarters	68.2	76.5	75.2	73.1	77.1	59.5	70.5
Water, fuel and electricity	87.9	96.8	94.9	93.7	93.9	89.7	81.3
Other accommodation	44.1	42.3	45.9	48.0	43.3	36.2	45.7
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.5	98.9	99.5	99.2
Child care expenses	11.4	9.8	13.4	13.0	13.0	14.2	10.2
Pet expenses	51.7	57.3	63.1	63.7	60.8	47.8	51.9
Other household operation	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.4	99.8
Household furnishings and equipment	94.0	95.2	96.0	95.3	94.8	91.1	96.0
Clothing	99.1	98.5	98.0	99.0	99.4	98.7	99.5
Transportation	98.1	94.8	98.0	97.7	96.7	98.0	98.5
Private transportation	87.5	82.9	92.2	86.5	88.0	85.0	87.0
Public transportation	67.5	59.5	49.6	62.3	48.4	60.6	71.7
Health care	97.2	97.0	97.6	98.4	98.7	98.1	96.0
Personal care	99.4	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.3
Recreation	98.0	97.3	97.4	98.5	97.4	97.0	98.6
Reading materials and other printed matter	84.1	80.2	85.5	87.2	82.3	81.2	84.9
Education	44.5	43.5	37.5	42.0	39.4	42.8	45.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	84.7	85.8	83.3	81.7	79.8	88.6	84.3
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	37.4	48.6	45.4	39.1	39.0	40.2	35.1
Alcoholic beverages	78.7	77.8	72.5	74.0	71.0	82.9	78.6
Games of chance expense (net)	73.9	75.5	73.4	74.9	74.0	79.4	71.8
Miscellaneous expenditures	90.2	79.8	86.7	88.3	87.4	89.7	91.1
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	91.9	79.2	85.9	88.5	87.9	90.1	95.3
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	81.2	73.9	80.3	80.1	80.8	82.1	81.0
Gifts of money and contributions	73.1	86.5	82.9	79.2	80.6	63.7	77.0
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces and territories, 2003 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Number of households in sample	1,372	1,363	1,547	1,762	294	323	205
Estimated number of households	413,050	367,330	1,126,290	1,557,400	10,140	13,180	6,580
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.4	99.5	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.0
Principal accommodation	99.2	99.5	100.0	99.8	99.8	98.9	100.0
Rented living quarters	27.5	26.7	29.5	35.7	39.4	45.4	71.0
Owned living quarters	74.6	75.4	74.0	67.3	64.6	50.6	29.4
Water, fuel and electricity	86.7	93.1	94.2	93.5	90.5	88.3	88.3
Other accommodation	48.5	56.2	52.0	44.8	54.9	56.8	33.2
Household operation	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.0
Communications	99.2	99.1	99.4	99.1	96.6	96.9	91.4
Child care expenses	10.8	11.3	10.6	9.9	11.5	19.1	15.4
Pet expenses	51.2	52.7	54.7	50.7	66.8	55.1	29.9
Other household operation	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.1	99.0	90.4
Household furnishings and equipment	93.5	94.1	93.7	93.5	94.4	94.5	93.8
Clothing	99.1	98.9	99.5	98.8	99.4	99.2	99.0
Transportation	97.9	98.3	98.5	97.9	97.4	93.5	79.8
Private transportation	91.2	92.7	92.2	88.7	87.9	83.1	45.1
Public transportation	65.1	54.1	68.5	78.2	80.7	80.6	70.7
Health care	97.3	97.9	98.1	97.5	93.4	93.3	80.3
Personal care	99.3	99.6	99.1	99.0	99.3	99.1	93.7
Recreation	96.8	97.5	98.6	98.3	97.8	98.5	99.3
Reading materials and other printed matter	86.2	86.9	88.7	83.4	90.4	88.4	53.8
Education	43.2	41.0	46.8	46.0	43.3	45.4	19.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	82.7	79.9	83.9	82.2	89.2	83.0	88.2
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	38.3	39.0	40.3	33.4	50.6	54.2	72.7
Alcoholic beverages	76.7	73.3	77.2	76.9	80.0	70.4	42.3
Games of chance expense (net)	72.2	76.4	70.1	71.1	72.9	71.4	51.0
Miscellaneous expenditures	91.6	92.6	92.2	88.9	91.0	88.4	69.4
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	94.0	87.4	92.0	89.1	93.1	94.8	86.2
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	79.4	80.2	87.0	77.4	87.3	91.7	89.6
Gifts of money and contributions	81.1	82.2	76.6	69.0	71.4	70.2	59.2
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces and territories, 2003 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of households in sample	17,265	1,371	581	1,419	1,326	3,462	1,977
Estimated number of households	12,214,130	197,680	53,970	369,240	291,670	3,116,620	4,559,920
Type of dwelling							
Single detached	57.2	79.4	70.1	69.3	72.3	45.1	57.9
Single attached	10.6	9.4	5.2	5.5	3.9	7.6	14.1
Apartment	30.4	9.6	18.7	21.9	18.0	45.9	27.7
Other	1.8	F	6.1	3.2	5.7	1.4	F
Repairs needed							
Major	8.3	8.4	8.0	10.6	11.7	7.9	7.8
Minor	16.2	16.7	17.7	16.2	16.7	14.9	15.6
None	75.6	74.9	74.4	73.3	71.6	77.2	76.6
Tenure							
Owned	65.7	77.1	72.6	71.4	74.7	57.5	67.6
With mortgage	34.7	29.8	34.2	34.8	36.1	30.9	36.6
Without mortgage	31.0	47.3	38.4	36.6	38.6	26.6	31.0
Rented	34.3	22.9	27.4	28.6	25.3	42.5	32.4
Year of move							
2003	13.6	9.4	13.6	11.5	10.7	12.6	13.8
1998 - 2002	33.7	24.7	25.5	30.0	27.3	33.9	34.0
Before 1998	52.7	65.9	60.8	58.5	61.9	53.5	52.3
Period of construction							
1991 - 2003	15.9	14.9	18.0	14.7	15.5	11.3	17.0
1971 - 1990	39.3	43.6	39.1	41.1	40.2	35.8	37.1
1946 - 1970	31.3	29.4	20.4	24.5	24.8	37.1	31.3
Before 1946	13.5	12.1	22.6	19.8	19.5	15.8	14.6
Number of rooms							
1-4	26.6	15.3	20.5	22.6	23.6	36.5	23.1
5	17.3	17.2	21.5	15.8	21.0	18.7	16.5
6	15.6	23.7	17.8	17.6	17.9	14.0	16.7
7 or more	40.5	43.7	40.2	44.0	37.5	30.8	43.7
Number of bathrooms							
1	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.7	100.0
2 or more	61.1	77.3	74.4	72.9	73.2	73.6	59.7
3 or more	38.8	22.5	25.6	26.8	26.6	26.2	40.3
Principal heating equipment							
Steam or hot water furnaces	12.2	10.6	61.0	29.5	9.7	10.2	11.0
Hot air furnaces	54.9	27.8	31.1	35.6	27.4	18.8	73.5
Heating stoves	3.9	11.4	5.1	8.5	8.7	8.1	1.4
Electric heating	28.8	50.0	F	26.2	54.2	62.8	14.0
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel							
Oil or other liquid fuel	12.5	29.6	84.1	59.4	23.3	17.2	9.9
Piped gas or bottled gas	49.9	F	F	F	F	5.0	71.1
Electricity	33.0	50.9	F	27.0	59.5	69.9	17.3
Wood and other	4.6	18.9	12.1	12.4	16.1	7.9	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces and territories, 2003 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Number of households in sample	1,422	1,408	1,605	1,830	307	339	218
Estimated number of households	427,620	380,140	1,162,790	1,623,170	10,510	13,790	7,010
Type of dwelling							
Single detached	70.9	76.4	65.8	55.1	58.2	50.5	65.2
Single attached	4.7	4.7	11.7	11.4	7.8	16.6	27.1
Apartment	22.3	15.8	18.1	30.2	17.0	19.1	F
Other	2.1	3.1	4.5	3.3	16.9	13.7	F
Repairs needed							
Major	9.4	8.5	7.1	9.4	17.4	19.8	19.3
Minor	19.7	20.4	19.0	16.0	19.5	24.3	26.4
None	70.8	71.1	73.9	74.6	63.1	55.9	54.4
Tenure							
Owned	71.9	73.1	72.0	64.3	61.7	51.4	26.5
With mortgage	33.9	32.1	38.8	35.0	36.6	32.0	14.6
Without mortgage	38.0	40.9	33.2	29.3	25.2	19.4	F
Rented	28.1	26.9	28.0	35.7	38.3	48.6	73.5
Year of move							
2003	12.3	11.5	15.9	15.8	17.4	19.7	19.7
1998 - 2002	31.8	32.5	35.5	34.9	34.2	38.4	38.0
Before 1998	55.9	56.1	48.6	49.2	48.4	41.9	42.4
Period of construction							
1991 - 2003	9.0	8.1	20.9	21.7	14.4	19.6	28.2
1971 - 1990	33.8	44.2	49.6	43.6	59.8	58.0	58.9
1946 - 1970	36.0	32.9	25.0	26.5	24.1	21.3	F
Before 1946	21.1	14.8	4.5	8.1	F	F	F
Number of rooms							
1-4	26.2	19.2	18.4	28.1	28.6	23.4	31.5
5	18.2	15.7	17.1	16.5	13.3	26.5	29.2
6	16.8	16.6	16.0	12.9	16.9	22.8	24.2
7 or more	38.9	48.4	48.5	42.5	41.2	27.4	15.0
Number of bathrooms							
1	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.2	100.0
2 or more	59.5	53.9	43.3	48.3	61.1	72.6	92.3
2 or more	40.3	46.0	56.6	51.3	38.7	26.5	F
Principal heating equipment							
Steam or hot water furnaces	8.2	12.8	12.0	15.5	13.6	25.8	42.4
Hot air furnaces	64.9	83.8	86.3	53.5	67.4	63.5	51.4
Heating stoves	3.4	F	F	3.3	11.0	F	F
Electric heating	23.5	2.4	F	27.4	F	F	F
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel							
Oil or other liquid fuel	1.9	3.5	F	5.8	75.0	60.5	92.4
Piped gas or bottled gas	61.5	90.2	95.7	59.5	F	26.3	F
Electricity	32.8	3.8	2.0	31.1	8.6	F	F
Wood and other	3.9	2.6	F	3.5	10.3	F	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces and territories, 2003 – continued
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of households in sample	17,265	1,371	581	1,419	1,326	3,462	1,977
Estimated number of households	12,214,130	197,680	53,970	369,240	291,670	3,116,620	4,559,920
Household appliances							
Washing machine	81.3	92.3	84.6	82.8	86.8	86.2	76.7
Clothes dryer	79.0	88.2	81.9	78.9	85.3	83.1	74.2
Dishwasher	54.6	36.4	47.4	46.2	44.7	53.0	50.9
Refrigerator	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.7
Freezer	56.3	80.2	70.4	64.8	70.0	47.9	53.7
Microwave oven	93.0	94.6	96.1	94.2	95.4	92.0	93.7
Air conditioner	39.3	F	6.4	9.2	18.3	30.0	65.9
Window air conditioner	14.7	F	F	7.4	14.5	20.4	17.4
Central air conditioner	24.5	F	F	F	3.8	9.5	48.5
Communications and home entertainment equipment							
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	98.8	98.2	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.5	98.9
Telephones (includes business use)	96.3	97.0	98.7	96.6	96.8	96.1	97.2
1	21.3	18.2	16.9	16.9	21.8	23.2	20.2
2	33.6	34.9	38.2	35.4	35.4	35.2	32.9
3 or more	41.4	43.9	43.6	44.3	39.6	37.7	44.1
Cellular telephone	53.9	44.0	41.9	53.6	40.7	44.6	57.6
Compact disc player	76.1	74.9	75.9	76.4	72.9	74.0	75.5
Cablevision	65.1	65.0	55.8	63.1	61.6	57.0	69.4
Satellite dish	22.6	28.5	34.5	25.5	29.2	21.9	22.0
DVD player	51.5	43.9	46.1	50.1	46.3	43.9	53.4
CD writer	32.1	27.1	28.5	31.5	26.7	26.3	33.3
Video cassette recorders	90.3	90.5	89.3	90.9	89.2	88.9	90.7
1	58.0	56.8	61.4	57.6	56.9	58.0	57.6
2 or more	32.2	33.7	27.9	33.2	32.4	31.0	33.1
Home computer	66.8	51.9	57.3	61.8	53.5	59.5	71.6
Internet use from home	56.9	41.0	48.9	52.4	44.9	48.1	62.6
Type of Internet connection							
Regular telephone connection to a computer	21.2	22.5	26.6	16.7	25.0	21.6	25.6
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	17.3	8.6	19.1	19.2	17.4	15.2	16.6
Cable connection to a computer	18.1	9.8	F	16.4	2.4	10.9	20.2
Other type of connection	0.3	F	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.0	99.7	99.7	98.9	99.7	99.2	98.9
1	37.8	27.7	29.1	29.9	36.8	38.5	37.8
2	36.0	36.7	38.6	37.3	35.4	38.7	34.8
3 or more	25.2	35.2	32.0	31.7	27.5	22.0	26.3
Vehicles							
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	82.9	80.1	88.2	82.5	85.0	80.2	82.1
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	77.9	72.9	82.6	78.4	80.3	72.7	76.2
1	42.0	45.7	37.0	39.6	44.2	44.0	40.0
2 or more	35.9	27.2	45.5	38.7	36.1	28.7	36.2
Owned automobiles	62.4	50.8	65.9	66.3	62.1	62.0	62.0
1	46.2	41.4	48.1	49.5	47.4	45.4	45.5
2 or more	16.2	9.4	17.8	16.8	14.7	16.6	16.6
Owned vans and trucks	36.0	38.1	47.7	34.8	39.2	24.3	34.5
1	29.3	32.1	39.4	28.6	31.5	21.0	27.8
2 or more	6.8	6.0	8.3	6.2	7.7	3.3	6.7
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	9.7	12.4	8.8	7.0	9.0	12.7	11.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1
Provinces and territories, 2003 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Number of households in sample	1,422	1,408	1,605	1,830	307	339	218
Estimated number of households	427,620	380,140	1,162,790	1,623,170	10,510	13,790	7,010
Household appliances							
Washing machine	79.6	87.4	85.5	78.3	77.8	82.3	89.6
Clothes dryer	79.1	87.0	84.9	75.8	79.2	77.5	90.3
Dishwasher	53.4	55.4	71.0	63.0	48.0	44.5	20.0
Refrigerator	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.5	100.0	99.8	99.5
Freezer	73.8	78.6	65.3	55.7	62.1	59.7	50.1
Microwave oven	93.5	95.4	95.7	89.7	90.5	92.2	82.1
Air conditioner	66.6	46.1	9.7	11.8	F	F	F
Window air conditioner	24.3	15.9	2.6	6.1	F	F	F
Central air conditioner	42.3	30.2	7.1	5.7	F	F	F
Communications and home entertainment equipment							
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	98.3	98.3	99.5	98.8	94.3	96.2	85.2
Telephones (includes business use)	96.5	96.9	94.8	95.1	93.4	95.5	84.9
1	22.6	21.8	18.1	24.2	25.4	29.8	48.5
2	33.4	37.2	30.5	32.8	29.9	38.4	23.3
3 or more	40.5	37.9	46.2	38.2	38.1	27.3	F
Cellular telephone	49.2	52.9	66.9	58.1	25.2	30.7	F
Compact disc player	74.1	72.5	81.4	80.0	75.7	82.3	82.5
Cablevision	62.9	50.9	61.3	76.6	41.7	53.1	64.0
Satellite dish	26.8	33.8	27.1	15.7	42.1	37.2	25.5
DVD player	52.9	48.3	62.4	55.4	58.1	69.4	43.6
CD writer	30.7	29.9	38.0	38.3	39.5	42.7	16.8
Video cassette recorders	89.3	89.3	92.2	90.8	90.3	90.9	87.1
1	55.6	57.3	58.5	60.1	55.7	58.3	74.0
2 or more	33.7	32.0	33.7	30.7	34.6	32.6	F
Home computer	61.1	60.8	72.1	72.6	67.4	67.5	42.9
Internet use from home	50.6	51.6	60.9	63.2	57.7	56.4	27.0
Type of Internet connection							
Regular telephone connection to a computer	16.3	15.3	16.8	13.7	11.4	19.3	22.1
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	20.6	25.3	20.9	18.5	34.6	16.2	F
Cable connection to a computer	13.5	10.6	23.0	30.5	11.3	19.6	F
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.0	98.9	99.0	98.7	97.9	99.0	99.4
1	36.7	35.6	34.6	42.8	39.9	34.3	62.0
2	35.1	36.0	36.3	34.2	31.8	33.3	24.4
3 or more	27.1	27.4	28.1	21.6	26.2	31.4	F
Vehicles							
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	84.2	87.1	89.3	84.8	85.6	77.5	27.3
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	81.4	85.2	87.5	83.5	84.7	73.7	27.3
1	43.0	40.8	41.0	44.4	37.3	50.8	21.3
2 or more	38.4	44.4	46.6	39.0	47.4	22.9	F
Owned automobiles	63.1	64.9	63.7	63.2	48.8	33.1	F
1	47.6	48.6	45.9	48.7	38.9	31.2	F
2 or more	15.5	16.3	17.8	14.5	F	F	F
Owned vans and trucks	42.8	49.0	53.1	44.7	65.0	54.6	19.4
1	34.9	37.2	41.7	35.9	44.7	42.9	16.1
2 or more	8.0	11.8	11.4	8.8	20.3	11.8	F
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	7.1	5.2	6.2	4.5	F	F	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").

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2003
Household characteristics¹

	St. John's	Charlotte- town – Summer- side	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montreal	Ottawa ³	Toronto	Winnipeg ⁴
Number of households in sample	376	202	462	186	357	1,522	127	741	802
Estimated number of households	63,160	20,570	143,490	48,660	289,550	1,444,490	340,290	1,699,810	247,150
Average household size	2.66	2.39	2.41	2.48	2.29	2.36	2.48	2.92	2.62
Average number of children aged:									
less than 5	0.12	F	0.13	F	F	0.10	F	0.16	0.15
5 to 14	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	F	0.36	0.35
Average number of youths aged:									
15 to 19	0.19	F	0.17	F	0.17	0.15	F	0.23	0.19
20 to 24	0.20	F	0.15	F	0.18	0.15	F	0.23	0.19
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.59	1.30	1.40	1.32	1.27	1.36	1.47	1.65	1.45
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.24	0.34	0.29	0.37	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30
Average age of reference person	48	50	49	52	52	50	48	49	49
Average household income before tax	62,562	46,536	62,285	50,501	55,617	58,828	78,375	80,733	60,389
Average other money receipts	2,149	1,132	6,231	1,906	1,348	1,338	1,680	2,090	1,597
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	2,545	(1,740)	6,642	2,259	2,511	2,446	4,593	5,033	2,501
Percentage homeowners (December 31)	69.5	54.7	64.0	67.6	57.7	51.2	67.9	64.1	69.9
Percentage with:									
no full-time earner	41.8	47.8	35.1	48.7	46.8	40.1	33.0	29.8	35.3
one full-time earner	31.7	32.1	42.5	35.0	34.2	38.2	45.0	40.6	41.3
two or more full-time earners	26.5	20.1	22.4	F	19.0	21.7	F	29.6	23.4
Percentage with age of reference person:									
under 25	F	F	F	F	F	2.3	F	F	F
25 to 44	42.4	36.9	38.5	36.7	30.9	38.8	47.4	40.6	40.4
45 to 64	41.2	39.4	41.3	35.5	43.2	38.9	35.3	42.4	38.8
65 and over	14.0	21.6	17.4	25.9	23.0	20.0	F	14.9	18.3
Percentage one-person households	17.9	29.8	25.4	23.9	31.8	29.1	24.3	20.5	24.1
Percentage couple households	62.4	54.1	58.1	59.3	48.5	54.5	59.2	63.3	60.0
Percentage lone-parent households	11.0	F	8.9	F	14.9	10.5	F	8.8	10.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2003 – continued
Household characteristics¹

	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria	Whitehorse	Yellowknife
Number of households in sample	252	300	433	527	821	168	237	155
Estimated number of households	74,300	86,130	368,240	347,030	762,350	136,750	7,920	6,190
Average household size	2.49	2.58	2.73	2.70	2.73	2.13	2.58	2.72
Average number of children aged:								
less than 5	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	F	0.11	F
5 to 14	0.31	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.31	0.30	0.38	0.50
Average number of youths aged:								
15 to 19	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.21	F	0.23	F
20 to 24	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.19	F	F	F
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.36	1.38	1.58	1.53	1.62	1.11	1.51	1.60
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.24	0.28	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.40	0.18	F
Average age of reference person	48	49	46	47	49	52	48	42
Average household income before tax	59,480	57,449	71,442	68,145	64,071	53,842	73,595	91,713
Average other money receipts	3,104	1,331	3,049	1,166	1,975	1,413	1,250	836
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	2,368	975	3,692	1,198	755	891	5,189	2,440
Percentage homeowners (December 31)	70.3	69.8	72.4	71.7	65.0	54.5	68.3	49.2
Percentage with:								
no full-time earner	39.2	36.7	29.6	30.7	36.1	59.8	31.6	F
one full-time earner	39.6	41.8	45.4	45.8	41.6	23.2	39.9	46.2
two or more full-time earners	21.2	21.5	25.0	23.5	22.3	F	28.5	39.6
Percentage with age of reference person:								
under 25	F	F	F	3.0	F	F	F	F
25 to 44	33.4	37.9	45.8	41.7	41.4	30.2	40.0	56.6
45 to 64	43.7	39.7	37.7	41.7	42.0	41.6	45.2	34.2
65 and over	15.9	18.8	13.6	13.6	14.9	25.1	F	F
Percentage one-person households	29.0	22.3	22.6	20.8	22.7	35.7	23.9	F
Percentage couple households	54.7	59.5	62.2	63.0	59.7	49.1	64.2	64.2
Percentage lone-parent households	F	13.6	6.6	10.4	8.3	F	6.3	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2003 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	St. John's	Charlotte- town – Summer- side	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montreal	Ottawa ³	Toronto	Winnipeg ⁴
Number of households in sample	376	202	462	186	357	1,522	127	741	802
Estimated number of households	63,160	20,570	143,490	48,660	289,550	1,444,490	340,290	1,699,810	247,150
Food	6,712	5,551	6,299	5,809	6,306	7,040	7,638	7,838	6,784
Shelter	10,416	9,235	11,394	8,481	9,075	10,248	14,275	16,577	9,975
Principal accommodation	9,753	8,704	10,656	8,078	8,680	9,758	13,305	15,315	9,361
Rented living quarters	1,860	3,046	2,666	1,702	2,665	3,185	3,074	3,738	1,873
Owned living quarters	5,614	3,711	5,921	4,219	4,665	5,120	8,043	9,501	5,508
Water, fuel and electricity	2,280	1,948	2,070	2,156	1,349	1,453	2,188	2,075	1,980
Other accommodation	662	531	737	404	395	490	971	1,263	615
Household operation	2,839	2,500	3,072	2,667	2,201	2,516	3,111	3,538	2,636
Communications	1,137	1,087	1,262	1,052	866	1,072	1,316	1,606	1,209
Child care expenses	408	F	442	F	291	300	F	463	196
Pet expenses	318	342	392	418	213	237	493	282	294
Other household operation	975	850	976	876	831	907	1,043	1,186	937
Household furnishings and equipment	1,903	1,203	1,651	1,330	1,503	1,575	2,673	1,925	1,573
Clothing	2,817	1,916	2,376	1,985	2,235	2,349	2,598	3,258	2,356
Transportation	8,046	7,420	8,508	7,576	7,711	6,777	9,123	9,697	7,983
Private transportation	7,264	7,021	7,780	7,330	7,351	6,123	8,070	8,271	7,144
Public transportation	782	398	728	245	359	654	1,053	1,427	839
Health care	1,659	1,392	1,659	1,490	1,849	1,701	1,469	1,308	1,486
Personal care	873	715	891	632	820	866	954	1,023	850
Recreation	3,619	2,918	3,372	3,020	2,528	2,925	4,499	3,883	3,500
Reading materials and other printed matter	323	267	302	226	266	299	425	313	313
Education	1,175	1,120	1,086	1,009	707	726	939	1,948	1,026
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,651	1,437	1,411	1,605	1,522	1,514	1,542	1,238	1,599
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	778	865	688	973	661	717	680	505	820
Alcoholic beverages	873	572	724	632	862	797	861	734	778
Games of chance expense (net)	298	223	253	244	218	237	176	255	311
Miscellaneous expenditures	950	701	769	606	723	841	769	1,051	859
Total current consumption	43,282	36,599	43,042	36,680	37,665	39,612	50,192	53,853	41,250
Personal taxes	12,956	8,039	13,277	8,816	11,754	13,692	17,057	18,415	12,316
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	4,231	3,086	4,670	3,095	3,440	3,508	4,614	4,267	3,842
Gifts of money and contributions	1,044	1,224	1,150	1,557	997	616	4,368	2,110	1,572
Total expenditure	61,513	48,947	62,140	50,148	53,855	57,428	76,231	78,645	58,981

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2003 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria	Whitehorse	Yellowknife
Number of households in sample	252	300	433	527	821	168	237	155
Estimated number of households	74,300	86,130	368,240	347,030	762,350	136,750	7,920	6,190
Food	6,036	5,922	7,371	6,748	7,510	6,285	8,695	8,817
Shelter	10,060	10,898	13,228	12,611	14,340	12,060	12,505	19,051
Principal accommodation	9,467	10,355	12,466	12,112	13,770	11,423	11,613	17,863
Rented living quarters	1,568	1,988	2,430	2,309	3,546	3,505	2,536	6,158
Owned living quarters	5,423	6,036	7,615	7,113	8,427	6,680	6,351	8,190
Water, fuel and electricity	2,475	2,331	2,420	2,690	1,797	1,238	2,726	3,515
Other accommodation	593	543	762	498	570	637	892	1,187
Household operation	2,675	2,753	3,252	3,116	3,083	2,676	3,601	3,880
Communications	1,177	1,206	1,433	1,482	1,477	1,152	1,408	1,553
Child care expenses	345	313	391	324	358	F	443	750
Pet expenses	277	318	412	342	281	416	606	545
Other household operation	877	916	1,016	968	967	924	1,144	1,031
Household furnishings and equipment	1,518	1,454	1,912	1,922	1,708	1,465	2,101	2,586
Clothing	2,208	2,162	3,022	2,757	2,766	1,920	2,705	3,720
Transportation	8,875	7,678	9,734	9,421	8,767	6,199	9,045	11,307
Private transportation	8,423	7,178	8,575	8,616	7,601	5,428	7,521	9,016
Public transportation	452	500	1,159	804	1,166	772	1,524	2,291
Health care	1,301	1,308	2,074	1,968	2,015	1,994	1,507	1,396
Personal care	763	749	942	923	922	766	981	1,267
Recreation	3,965	3,250	4,240	4,351	3,909	4,561	5,337	6,912
Reading materials and other printed matter	282	299	324	295	277	326	453	435
Education	1,002	1,205	1,249	1,050	1,454	880	825	869
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,531	1,059	1,605	1,887	1,306	1,282	2,362	2,578
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	889	630	653	1,049	462	442	1,119	1,388
Alcoholic beverages	642	429	952	839	844	839	1,243	1,189
Games of chance expense (net)	243	172	303	316	227	165	315	272
Miscellaneous expenditures	1,074	828	1,266	1,204	1,044	820	993	1,203
Total current consumption	41,533	39,735	50,522	48,570	49,327	41,399	51,425	64,293
Personal taxes	12,425	11,357	15,023	14,036	12,357	9,315	12,715	18,073
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,873	3,769	3,917	3,845	3,527	3,007	4,191	5,500
Gifts of money and contributions	1,662	1,731	1,560	1,794	1,187	1,262	1,503	2,272
Total expenditure	59,492	56,592	71,022	68,245	66,398	54,984	69,834	90,139

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2003 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	St. John's	Charlotte- town – Summer- side	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montreal	Ottawa ³	Toronto	Winnipeg ⁴
Number of households in sample	376	202	462	186	357	1,522	127	741	802
Estimated number of households	63,160	20,570	143,490	48,660	289,550	1,444,490	340,290	1,699,810	247,150
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.3
Principal accommodation	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.3
Rented living quarters	34.6	47.1	37.9	32.9	43.5	51.3	34.5	38.4	30.8
Owned living quarters	70.6	56.6	64.5	68.9	58.6	52.1	67.9	65.2	70.6
Water, fuel and electricity	95.5	89.2	92.9	90.3	83.3	90.2	91.9	68.8	84.8
Other accommodation	43.0	45.9	51.0	37.4	38.1	32.9	54.7	41.7	47.4
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	99.5	100.0	99.8	98.3	99.3	99.6	100.0	99.4	99.4
Child care expenses	12.5	F	14.4	F	14.4	14.6	F	9.6	12.0
Pet expenses	62.3	60.2	54.3	62.0	45.2	43.7	48.9	37.2	46.9
Other household operation	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.6	99.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household furnishings and equipment	96.6	94.7	94.2	91.5	92.6	89.6	98.1	95.7	94.7
Clothing	98.5	96.8	99.5	98.6	99.6	98.1	100.0	99.5	99.4
Transportation	98.3	98.3	99.1	96.5	96.8	98.3	98.9	99.5	99.2
Private transportation	82.5	86.6	85.5	81.9	83.0	80.3	85.8	84.3	91.2
Public transportation	70.4	66.5	76.0	55.8	67.0	73.5	85.9	84.2	78.8
Health care	97.2	97.3	98.9	97.6	98.7	98.1	100.0	93.0	97.0
Personal care	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.6	100.0	99.7	98.9	99.4	99.4
Recreation	98.2	98.8	99.3	98.3	96.0	96.9	100.0	98.7	97.6
Reading materials and other printed matter	87.6	83.5	91.1	79.9	86.3	82.5	93.2	81.8	87.8
Education	51.1	42.5	42.4	35.6	45.3	44.2	50.9	50.6	48.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	91.5	84.5	84.7	78.4	90.5	85.0	92.7	79.2	85.8
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	47.2	41.7	37.2	36.3	30.0	38.6	29.2	28.5	39.0
Alcoholic beverages	83.5	72.1	79.8	69.1	87.5	79.9	89.5	74.9	80.5
Games of chance expense (net)	80.6	70.1	73.4	70.4	77.1	74.2	75.9	67.9	71.6
Miscellaneous expenditures	85.2	84.7	88.4	82.3	88.1	89.8	97.1	89.1	92.0
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	84.0	86.0	93.8	88.6	90.3	91.0	95.4	95.5	94.3
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	80.1	75.1	84.9	76.5	79.2	81.5	81.1	85.1	82.8
Gifts of money and contributions	85.6	75.0	76.3	72.8	66.6	58.0	84.1	75.4	79.5
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 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2003 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria	Whitehorse	Yellowknife
Number of households in sample	252	300	433	527	821	168	237	155
Estimated number of households	74,300	86,130	368,240	347,030	762,350	136,750	7,920	6,190
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.0
Principal accommodation	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.0
Rented living quarters	29.5	33.1	31.0	31.6	37.2	46.0	35.9	55.2
Owned living quarters	71.1	70.3	72.5	72.1	65.3	56.0	69.8	53.2
Water, fuel and electricity	91.8	91.2	92.2	95.2	92.3	93.9	91.0	85.7
Other accommodation	58.4	54.5	50.7	45.5	38.5	54.0	54.4	62.5
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	99.2	99.3	99.8	99.8	98.7	100.0	98.7	99.2
Child care expenses	14.4	14.9	10.0	10.2	9.8	F	12.7	22.4
Pet expenses	48.9	52.7	48.6	52.6	39.6	53.0	71.4	60.2
Other household operation	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.6	98.8	98.8	100.0
Household furnishings and equipment	95.7	95.6	94.4	96.2	92.7	92.4	95.9	96.3
Clothing	98.0	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.1	99.4	99.2	100.0
Transportation	99.2	98.6	99.3	99.4	98.2	98.0	99.0	98.1
Private transportation	91.8	90.4	89.7	90.8	88.0	87.6	91.5	91.4
Public transportation	66.7	65.9	82.1	71.3	84.6	84.9	85.3	90.1
Health care	96.6	97.6	98.4	97.7	97.4	98.5	94.7	95.9
Personal care	100.0	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0
Recreation	96.3	98.4	99.3	99.9	98.2	97.4	99.0	100.0
Reading materials and other printed matter	86.5	86.1	89.8	88.0	81.6	91.2	92.2	92.3
Education	43.8	50.0	47.7	50.1	50.8	41.1	48.9	55.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	84.0	77.8	83.0	83.9	78.6	92.7	91.1	82.3
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	43.7	40.1	36.1	39.6	25.7	35.0	48.3	44.4
Alcoholic beverages	79.9	70.0	78.0	77.3	75.1	87.3	82.9	77.5
Games of chance expense (net)	78.7	66.4	66.9	72.9	68.7	76.4	71.8	67.9
Miscellaneous expenditures	92.0	94.5	93.5	93.0	88.0	84.8	94.7	96.8
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	87.9	89.8	93.6	94.1	90.6	91.7	93.7	98.3
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	81.2	83.8	90.1	87.1	83.0	67.2	88.1	95.2
Gifts of money and contributions	82.1	80.2	77.3	70.3	64.7	74.8	77.4	79.5
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, 2003 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	St. John's	Charlotte- town – Summer- side	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montreal	Ottawa ³	Toronto	Winnipeg ⁴
Number of households in sample	385	213	478	194	372	1,579	131	767	836
Estimated number of households	64,940	21,730	147,710	50,140	298,850	1,496,050	354,760	1,759,330	258,610
Type of dwelling									
Single detached	67.1	52.9	53.6	57.4	42.4	32.5	51.1	44.3	65.0
Single attached	17.3	F	8.5	F	F	10.0	F	17.2	5.5
Apartment	14.4	37.4	36.4	32.1	50.6	57.0	27.8	38.5	28.9
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Repairs needed									
Major	F	F	7.8	F	8.3	6.9	F	5.2	8.7
Minor	17.1	20.8	16.3	15.1	7.7	15.7	F	15.6	19.6
None	76.7	71.6	75.9	74.7	84.0	77.4	76.9	79.2	71.8
Tenure									
Owned	67.9	52.1	62.4	65.6	55.9	49.8	65.1	62.1	67.5
With mortgage	42.2	23.0	36.0	28.9	29.0	30.2	36.8	34.2	37.5
Without mortgage	25.7	29.1	26.3	36.7	27.0	19.5	28.3	27.9	30.0
Rented	32.1	47.9	37.6	34.4	44.1	50.2	34.9	37.9	32.5
Year of move									
2003	13.8	20.9	13.5	F	11.7	14.2	F	15.8	13.9
1998 - 2002	36.1	31.3	35.9	32.8	34.6	37.6	43.9	35.3	33.8
Before 1998	50.1	47.8	50.6	54.5	53.6	48.2	43.1	48.9	52.3
Period of construction									
1991 - 2003	17.5	14.6	16.8	F	11.9	10.9	F	15.8	10.1
1971 - 1990	45.8	35.6	49.2	41.4	38.7	33.7	26.0	42.7	32.3
1946 - 1970	25.3	30.2	25.2	25.4	37.3	43.1	39.1	32.0	34.8
Before 1946	11.5	19.5	8.9	25.1	12.1	12.3	F	9.4	22.7
Number of rooms									
1-4	18.9	29.0	26.4	22.5	38.9	41.1	F	28.3	29.3
5	15.9	19.6	12.5	15.9	15.9	17.9	F	14.2	15.9
6	18.7	15.2	13.9	22.3	13.3	11.8	F	15.1	15.8
7 or more	46.4	36.2	47.3	39.3	31.9	29.2	43.8	42.4	39.0
Number of bathrooms									
1	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.7
1	69.7	74.8	67.7	75.8	71.0	74.6	62.0	51.7	59.2
2 or more	30.3	25.2	32.2	23.8	28.8	25.0	38.0	48.3	40.5
Principal heating equipment									
Steam or hot water furnaces	17.7	76.0	37.7	19.6	14.0	13.4	F	16.1	11.7
Hot air furnaces	14.3	21.1	29.5	F	13.7	18.2	67.8	72.3	68.6
Heating stoves	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Electric heating	65.6	F	30.3	58.5	66.7	66.6	F	11.0	18.5
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel									
Oil or other liquid fuel	30.4	95.3	65.9	30.5	15.8	17.1	F	4.4	F
Piped gas or bottled gas	F	F	F	F	F	7.6	62.1	82.0	76.8
Electricity	65.8	F	31.0	63.7	76.5	74.6	F	13.2	21.7
Wood and other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2003 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria	Whitehorse	Yellowknife
Number of households in sample	263	311	454	543	857	178	249	163
Estimated number of households	77,500	89,560	383,680	354,870	795,520	145,620	8,260	6,500
Type of dwelling								
Single detached	75.6	64.4	60.8	65.5	51.0	43.0	56.7	26.4
Single attached	F	F	18.7	11.0	11.5	16.9	F	F
Apartment	16.9	29.3	20.1	20.6	37.1	39.7	18.6	33.6
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	16.3	23.1
Repairs needed								
Major	F	F	F	5.8	9.0	F	15.7	F
Minor	19.8	20.1	19.0	17.5	15.6	F	19.2	22.2
None	73.6	72.4	74.6	76.7	75.5	81.2	65.1	68.6
Tenure								
Owned	68.0	67.6	70.4	70.6	62.8	51.9	66.3	48.6
With mortgage	35.6	37.2	42.5	40.0	37.8	24.9	40.5	36.8
Without mortgage	32.4	30.3	27.8	30.5	24.9	26.9	25.8	F
Rented	32.0	32.4	29.6	29.4	37.2	48.1	33.7	51.4
Year of move								
2003	15.4	11.3	18.1	12.3	14.8	20.6	17.3	25.7
1998 - 2002	36.4	37.9	35.9	40.2	37.4	37.7	36.6	44.7
Before 1998	48.1	50.8	46.0	47.4	47.8	41.7	46.1	29.6
Period of construction								
1991 - 2003	F	7.6	18.6	23.1	24.8	20.7	12.7	23.5
1971 - 1990	44.2	50.8	53.2	45.2	40.5	42.7	61.3	62.4
1946 - 1970	34.3	28.8	25.4	28.9	25.9	28.1	23.9	12.8
Before 1946	12.8	12.9	F	F	8.9	F	F	F
Number of rooms								
1-4	24.8	20.5	19.5	18.9	32.1	36.7	27.3	22.6
5	15.8	14.0	16.9	16.3	14.8	17.0	12.6	23.6
6	19.7	11.2	17.6	12.4	9.8	F	17.2	20.9
7 or more	39.7	54.4	46.0	52.5	43.4	30.6	42.9	32.8
Number of bathrooms								
1	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 or more	55.7	50.0	42.7	40.1	42.8	57.8	56.9	61.0
2 or more	44.3	50.0	56.9	59.9	56.4	42.2	43.1	39.0
Principal heating equipment								
Steam or hot water furnaces	12.6	19.1	10.1	14.6	24.7	F	12.0	26.3
Hot air furnaces	83.2	79.7	88.6	84.0	52.4	32.6	68.9	66.3
Heating stoves	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Electric heating	F	F	F	F	22.2	52.6	F	F
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel								
Oil or other liquid fuel	F	F	F	F	F	21.3	79.1	60.9
Piped gas or bottled gas	92.7	95.9	96.2	95.3	71.5	19.9	F	28.0
Electricity	F	F	F	F	26.0	57.0	F	F
Wood and other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2003 – continued
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	St. John's	Charlotte- town – Summer- side	Halifax	Saint John	Québec	Montreal	Ottawa ³	Toronto	Winnipeg ⁴
Number of households in sample	385	213	478	194	372	1,579	131	767	836
Estimated number of households	64,940	21,730	147,710	50,140	298,850	1,496,050	354,760	1,759,330	258,610
Household appliances									
Washing machine	86.9	71.2	72.0	75.5	87.1	80.6	75.4	68.8	74.9
Clothes dryer	86.7	67.2	70.1	74.2	85.4	76.4	74.0	66.8	74.1
Dishwasher	46.9	43.3	54.4	46.1	59.6	51.5	63.9	49.6	56.3
Refrigerator	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.7
Freezer	64.5	61.1	52.1	66.2	46.7	34.6	45.9	39.1	66.3
Microwave oven	95.3	94.7	93.8	97.2	93.9	89.4	94.5	92.1	93.2
Air conditioner	F	F	F	F	18.3	39.7	63.1	74.2	72.9
Window air conditioner	F	F	F	F	15.9	26.1	F	15.0	23.4
Central air conditioner	F	F	F	F	F	13.6	48.0	59.2	49.5
Communications and home entertainment equipment									
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	99.0	100.0	99.6	97.8	99.0	98.6	100.0	99.0	98.3
Telephones (includes business use)	97.7	100.0	97.4	96.9	96.8	95.5	98.7	97.1	95.9
1	17.8	22.8	15.0	22.9	18.1	24.4	F	23.8	24.2
2	29.8	32.3	32.7	27.7	38.7	32.6	29.7	30.1	29.5
3 or more	50.1	44.9	49.7	46.4	40.0	38.4	50.0	43.1	42.3
Cellular telephone	44.4	35.7	59.1	43.9	37.8	51.1	58.6	65.3	51.8
Compact disc player	79.3	75.8	81.2	75.6	78.2	74.5	76.6	75.5	79.2
Cablevision	82.2	72.5	76.5	73.4	57.0	58.8	73.3	82.1	78.2
Satellite dish	12.2	17.3	12.1	18.2	19.3	16.7	F	13.2	18.2
DVD player	54.6	47.4	58.6	54.6	47.5	46.4	49.4	58.3	59.3
CD writer	36.4	32.1	35.5	32.8	26.9	29.1	36.3	36.4	35.6
Video cassette recorders	92.9	90.4	92.8	91.0	91.4	88.3	93.6	91.6	90.5
1	53.7	64.3	58.0	58.6	57.2	60.3	48.6	58.8	53.0
2 or more	39.2	26.1	34.8	32.4	34.2	28.0	45.0	32.7	37.5
Home computer	63.9	56.8	68.8	59.0	61.5	63.6	81.0	76.5	66.8
Internet use from home	53.2	49.0	59.6	51.4	50.0	52.2	73.5	67.5	56.6
Type of Internet connection									
Regular telephone connection to a computer	17.7	F	11.4	21.4	23.5	18.5	31.1	20.1	12.6
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	15.8	33.1	23.7	26.0	16.9	19.6	F	21.0	23.7
Cable connection to a computer	19.6	F	24.1	F	9.4	13.8	F	26.1	20.1
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.8	100.0	98.8	99.6	100.0	98.9	97.2	99.3	99.1
1	26.1	25.9	28.6	35.2	38.4	41.1	27.7	41.5	36.1
2	31.9	40.3	38.0	32.9	38.1	38.0	39.7	33.2	35.6
3 or more	41.7	33.8	32.1	31.4	23.5	19.8	29.8	24.5	27.4
Vehicles									
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	78.2	78.1	79.3	78.4	79.3	74.1	82.1	77.0	82.7
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	67.8	69.5	74.0	71.2	71.9	65.5	75.1	70.4	78.7
1	42.9	37.2	43.8	40.8	46.7	43.5	44.0	38.7	42.1
2 or more	24.9	32.3	30.2	30.4	25.2	21.9	31.1	31.7	36.6
Owned automobiles	51.1	57.9	64.3	54.0	64.1	57.1	66.0	60.8	63.0
1	38.7	41.3	49.6	38.4	47.5	42.6	48.9	44.6	46.4
2 or more	12.5	16.6	14.7	F	16.6	14.5	F	16.2	16.6
Owned vans and trucks	27.0	29.6	27.9	32.3	19.5	16.3	23.5	26.8	38.1
1	21.9	25.4	25.6	25.9	18.9	14.6	F	23.1	32.9
2 or more	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	5.3
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	18.6	F	8.5	F	16.7	13.7	F	12.9	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2
Selected metropolitan areas, 2003 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria	Whitehorse	Yellowknife
Number of households in sample	263	311	454	543	857	178	249	163
Estimated number of households	77,500	89,560	383,680	354,870	795,520	145,620	8,260	6,500
Household appliances								
Washing machine	82.8	82.9	83.1	83.6	75.0	66.3	80.1	75.7
Clothes dryer	83.5	83.4	82.1	83.9	70.3	68.3	82.9	75.4
Dishwasher	53.4	60.6	73.8	70.4	66.0	57.3	53.5	63.6
Refrigerator	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.6	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Freezer	69.6	72.7	54.7	63.9	44.9	48.7	60.9	52.1
Microwave oven	95.3	95.8	93.7	96.7	88.2	92.6	93.0	94.5
Air conditioner	52.9	49.0	F	8.6	5.3	F	F	F
Window air conditioner	14.5	16.7	F	F	F	F	F	F
Central air conditioner	38.5	32.4	F	7.1	F	F	F	F
Communications and home entertainment equipment								
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	97.6	99.0	100.0	99.5	98.5	99.2	97.5	99.3
Telephones (includes business use)	95.4	98.1	96.5	95.3	94.5	93.9	96.3	99.3
1	21.2	22.4	18.5	20.0	25.7	21.4	23.0	23.9
2	33.4	36.5	32.1	29.1	28.7	32.8	32.2	42.2
3 or more	40.7	39.2	45.9	46.2	40.1	39.7	41.0	33.1
Cellular telephone	48.8	48.3	65.0	69.8	69.3	48.9	29.6	37.8
Compact disc player	78.0	78.9	84.6	84.2	82.3	81.1	79.1	87.7
Cablevision	63.1	66.5	74.7	66.0	83.9	85.3	46.7	67.2
Satellite dish	23.1	15.0	15.2	22.3	9.6	F	36.7	26.5
DVD player	60.1	54.7	65.3	68.5	61.1	54.0	63.3	78.9
CD writer	37.4	34.9	40.7	45.2	45.4	37.0	42.5	54.1
Video cassette recorders	90.3	91.7	92.3	93.3	90.8	91.9	90.8	93.8
1	52.6	56.4	56.3	54.3	60.0	59.0	54.5	57.5
2 or more	37.7	35.3	36.0	38.9	30.8	32.9	36.3	36.3
Home computer	65.6	69.3	74.8	75.2	78.5	72.4	72.9	82.8
Internet use from home	59.4	59.1	66.0	64.4	69.9	65.7	63.0	75.8
Type of Internet connection								
Regular telephone connection to a computer	F	9.6	12.7	15.1	12.6	F	12.4	18.9
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	31.9	25.1	19.6	21.0	21.1	F	35.7	19.0
Cable connection to a computer	16.8	24.3	33.4	28.1	35.7	35.2	14.4	36.5
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.0	99.3	99.4	98.9	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.5
1	30.9	31.7	33.5	29.6	44.8	41.3	36.6	30.0
2	38.6	39.1	38.0	36.9	31.6	34.3	33.9	35.6
3 or more	29.5	28.5	27.9	32.4	21.7	22.7	27.7	32.9
Vehicles								
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	84.5	83.5	86.3	87.1	82.4	84.8	88.3	87.0
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	80.7	82.1	83.3	86.6	80.8	84.0	87.2	80.9
1	36.3	38.9	40.0	38.8	45.2	47.7	38.4	53.7
2 or more	44.3	43.2	43.3	47.8	35.6	36.3	48.8	27.2
Owned automobiles	66.3	69.6	65.2	64.6	65.6	66.7	53.1	45.2
1	43.4	46.2	45.8	44.1	49.0	53.0	40.9	43.0
2 or more	22.9	23.4	19.4	20.5	16.6	F	F	F
Owned vans and trucks	43.9	36.5	41.5	52.9	36.3	37.8	65.3	53.8
1	35.3	28.2	33.0	41.6	31.3	31.5	45.3	42.1
2 or more	F	F	8.5	11.3	5.0	F	19.9	F
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	F	F	7.5	F	5.9	F	F	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, 2003
Household characteristics¹

	All classes	Lowest quintile \$23,499 or less	Second quintile \$23,499 to \$40,440	Third quintile \$40,440 to \$60,989	Fourth quintile \$60,989 to \$90,986	Highest quintile \$90,986 and over
Number of households in sample	16,699	3,839	3,640	3,422	3,161	2,637
Estimated number of households	11,803,410	2,360,680	2,360,680	2,360,690	2,360,680	2,360,680
Average household size	2.55	1.56	2.16	2.55	3.02	3.45
Average number of children aged:						
less than 5	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.12
5 to 14	0.32	0.13	0.25	0.33	0.42	0.48
Average number of youths aged:						
15 to 19	0.19	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.23	0.36
20 to 24	0.16	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.30
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.44	0.74	1.07	1.51	1.82	2.06
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.32	0.50	0.52	0.29	0.19	0.13
Average age of reference person	50	58	53	48	46	47
Average household income before tax	61,782	15,199	31,908	50,274	74,837	136,691
Average other money receipts	1,721	1,449	1,869	1,223	1,566	2,496
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	2,442	(3,320)	(1,547)	(711)	3,081	14,707
Percentage homeowners (December 31)	67.5	37.7	55.5	68.5	82.9	93.1
Percentage with:						
no full-time earner	41.0	92.0	58.8	30.9	15.6	7.6
one full-time earner	37.4	7.8	37.9	55.6	48.1	37.4
two or more full-time earners	21.6	F	3.3	13.5	36.3	55.0
Percentage with age of reference person:						
under 25	2.1	3.5	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.0
25 to 44	37.7	22.8	35.2	42.9	48.6	39.2
45 to 64	40.2	32.6	31.7	39.4	42.4	54.8
65 and over	20.0	41.1	30.5	15.5	7.9	5.0
Percentage one-person households	24.3	61.6	28.6	19.8	7.7	4.0
Percentage couple households	60.3	21.0	49.7	61.4	79.5	89.6
Percentage lone-parent households	9.3	12.4	14.1	11.6	6.1	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3
Household income quintile,³ Canada, 2003 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	All classes	Lowest quintile \$23,499 or less	Second quintile \$23,499 to \$40,440	Third quintile \$40,440 to \$60,989	Fourth quintile \$60,989 to \$90,986	Highest quintile \$90,986 and over
Number of households in sample	16,699	3,839	3,640	3,422	3,161	2,637
Estimated number of households	11,803,410	2,360,680	2,360,680	2,360,690	2,360,680	2,360,680
Food	6,791	3,562	5,283	6,514	8,114	10,482
Shelter	11,584	6,327	8,361	10,747	13,616	18,872
Principal accommodation	10,908	6,201	8,037	10,303	12,865	17,134
Rented living quarters	2,450	3,437	3,253	2,769	1,822	971
Owned living quarters	6,464	1,654	3,187	5,616	8,690	13,174
Water, fuel and electricity	1,994	1,110	1,596	1,918	2,354	2,989
Other accommodation	676	126	324	443	751	1,738
Household operation	2,870	1,353	2,060	2,583	3,424	4,932
Communications	1,256	714	983	1,233	1,478	1,871
Child care expenses	294	44	154	188	407	678
Pet expenses	337	128	212	327	443	574
Other household operation	984	467	711	835	1,096	1,809
Household furnishings and equipment	1,751	576	1,023	1,485	2,160	3,512
Clothing	2,436	758	1,424	2,040	2,966	4,993
Transportation	8,353	2,299	4,997	7,963	10,927	15,581
Private transportation	7,638	1,948	4,499	7,328	10,103	14,311
Public transportation	716	352	498	635	824	1,270
Health care	1,588	781	1,316	1,570	1,849	2,423
Personal care	834	361	578	762	1,007	1,464
Recreation	3,591	1,023	1,914	3,127	4,485	7,406
Reading materials and other printed matter	283	119	194	254	325	524
Education	1,007	378	429	652	1,107	2,471
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,489	763	1,173	1,533	1,750	2,229
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	732	481	655	852	861	813
Alcoholic beverages	757	282	518	681	890	1,416
Games of chance expense (net)	272	154	225	243	342	394
Miscellaneous expenditures	904	289	590	784	1,074	1,782
Total current consumption	43,755	18,742	29,565	40,257	53,147	77,065
Personal taxes	12,370	625	3,478	8,011	14,447	35,289
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,505	365	1,528	3,067	4,778	7,787
Gifts of money and contributions	1,522	499	1,179	1,280	1,404	3,249
Total expenditure	61,152	20,230	35,750	52,615	73,776	123,391

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3
Household income quintile,³ Canada, 2003 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	All classes	Lowest quintile \$23,499 or less	Second quintile \$23,499 to \$40,440	Third quintile \$40,440 to \$60,989	Fourth quintile \$60,989 to \$90,986	Highest quintile \$90,986 and over
Number of households in sample	16,699	3,839	3,640	3,422	3,161	2,637
Estimated number of households	11,803,410	2,360,680	2,360,680	2,360,690	2,360,680	2,360,680
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.9	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal accommodation	99.8	99.6	99.4	99.9	100.0	100.0
Rented living quarters	34.7	62.3	45.0	35.4	20.0	10.7
Owned living quarters	68.2	38.6	56.2	69.0	83.3	93.8
Water, fuel and electricity	87.9	72.5	84.9	89.9	94.5	97.5
Other accommodation	44.1	15.4	31.3	45.5	56.9	71.6
Household operation	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	99.3	97.6	99.1	99.9	99.8	100.0
Child care expenses	11.4	4.2	8.6	10.9	15.6	17.9
Pet expenses	51.7	36.2	43.5	53.9	60.1	64.6
Other household operation	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.9	99.9	100.0
Household furnishings and equipment	94.0	83.6	93.0	96.0	97.8	99.5
Clothing	99.1	97.0	99.0	99.9	99.7	100.0
Transportation	98.1	92.5	98.9	99.7	99.7	99.9
Private transportation	87.5	58.3	87.6	94.3	98.0	99.2
Public transportation	67.5	63.8	58.6	66.1	69.5	79.4
Health care	97.2	92.3	97.1	98.4	99.1	99.0
Personal care	99.4	98.0	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.9
Recreation	98.0	91.9	98.6	99.6	99.9	100.0
Reading materials and other printed matter	84.1	68.2	80.2	86.3	90.3	95.7
Education	44.5	21.9	32.3	43.7	56.6	67.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	84.7	66.1	81.4	87.3	92.3	96.4
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	37.4	34.3	36.7	40.4	37.7	38.2
Alcoholic beverages	78.7	53.3	74.6	81.3	90.0	94.3
Games of chance expense (net)	73.9	59.2	73.3	75.4	81.2	80.2
Miscellaneous expenditures	90.2	73.9	88.3	94.5	96.4	98.2
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	91.9	64.5	96.0	99.1	99.8	99.9
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	81.2	43.0	76.0	91.4	96.6	98.8
Gifts of money and contributions	73.1	55.4	68.5	74.3	78.7	88.7
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, 2003 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	All classes	Lowest quintile \$21,800 or less	Second quintile \$21,800 to \$39,000	Third quintile \$39,000 to \$59,346	Fourth quintile \$59,346 to \$90,000	Highest quintile \$90,000 and over
Number of households in sample	17,269	3,841	3,871	3,516	3,325	2,716
Estimated number of households	12,214,150	2,442,830	2,442,830	2,442,830	2,442,830	2,442,830
Type of dwelling						
Single detached	57.2	30.4	46.8	57.0	70.6	80.9
Single attached	10.6	9.3	10.8	10.8	12.1	10.0
Apartment	30.4	57.4	40.5	29.9	15.7	8.6
Other	1.8	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.7	0.4
Repairs needed						
Major	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.5	7.0	7.4
Minor	16.2	17.2	16.2	16.1	17.2	14.2
None	75.6	74.2	74.9	74.4	75.9	78.4
Tenure						
Owned	65.7	32.9	53.5	67.0	82.3	93.0
With mortgage	34.7	7.1	17.9	36.4	52.9	59.2
Without mortgage	31.0	25.7	35.6	30.5	29.4	33.8
Rented	34.3	67.1	46.5	33.0	17.7	7.0
Year of move						
2003	13.6	24.3	13.1	14.1	8.1	8.6
1998 - 2002	33.7	28.7	34.4	35.7	36.6	32.9
Before 1998	52.7	47.1	52.5	50.2	55.3	58.5
Period of construction						
1991 - 2003	15.9	11.5	11.9	13.7	17.7	24.4
1971 - 1990	39.3	35.8	36.2	37.3	42.3	45.1
1946 - 1970	31.3	37.0	35.8	34.1	28.5	21.0
Before 1946	13.5	15.7	16.0	14.9	11.5	9.5
Number of rooms						
1-4	26.6	57.6	34.9	23.6	11.1	5.8
5	17.3	18.4	23.4	21.0	14.5	9.1
6	15.6	9.9	17.0	17.8	19.8	13.6
7 or more	40.5	14.1	24.7	37.6	54.6	71.4
Number of bathrooms						
1	99.8	99.3	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 or more	61.1	86.2	75.4	63.5	50.3	30.0
38.8	13.1	24.6	36.5	49.6	70.0	
Principal heating equipment						
Steam or hot water furnaces	12.2	16.6	14.3	13.0	9.2	8.0
Hot air furnaces	54.9	38.5	48.9	53.0	63.2	71.0
Heating stoves	3.9	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	2.3
Electric heating	28.8	41.1	32.2	29.4	22.8	18.6
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel						
Oil or other liquid fuel	12.5	12.2	14.8	13.7	12.5	9.4
Piped gas or bottled gas	49.9	38.3	43.1	47.7	55.8	64.7
Electricity	33.0	45.1	36.2	33.2	26.7	23.6
Wood and other	4.6	4.4	5.8	5.3	5.0	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3
Household income quintile,³ Canada, 2003 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	All classes	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile
		\$21,800 or less	\$21,800 to \$39,000	\$39,000 to \$59,346	\$59,346 to \$90,000	\$90,000 and over
Number of households in sample	17,269	3,841	3,871	3,516	3,325	2,716
Estimated number of households	12,214,150	2,442,830	2,442,830	2,442,830	2,442,830	2,442,830
Household appliances						
Washing machine	81.3	55.6	77.1	84.1	92.6	97.3
Clothes dryer	79.0	51.7	73.2	81.7	92.2	96.1
Dishwasher	54.6	21.4	41.3	53.9	71.2	85.3
Refrigerator	99.8	99.1	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0
Freezer	56.3	36.3	53.5	55.0	66.4	70.4
Microwave oven	93.0	83.1	92.2	95.1	96.3	98.5
Air conditioner	39.3	25.6	33.2	36.8	45.3	55.5
Window air conditioner	14.7	15.4	17.1	16.7	14.7	9.8
Central air conditioner	24.5	10.2	16.1	20.1	30.6	45.8
Communications and home entertainment equipment						
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	98.8	95.1	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Telephones (includes business use)	96.3	89.7	95.5	97.4	99.2	99.8
1	21.3	41.1	26.6	19.7	13.8	5.5
2	33.6	34.9	39.6	36.6	32.2	24.6
3 or more	41.4	13.7	29.4	41.1	53.1	69.7
Cellular telephone	53.9	27.2	39.3	53.8	69.6	79.6
Compact disc player	76.1	51.2	68.3	78.2	87.9	94.9
Cablevision	65.1	61.6	62.3	63.0	66.6	71.9
Satellite dish	22.6	11.2	22.1	24.2	28.0	27.5
DVD player	51.5	23.6	34.0	52.6	67.3	80.0
CD writer	32.1	13.4	18.7	29.3	42.9	56.3
Video cassette recorders	90.3	75.6	88.1	94.1	96.4	97.2
1	58.0	64.1	68.3	63.8	50.9	43.0
2 or more	32.2	11.5	19.8	30.2	45.5	54.2
Home computer	66.8	37.4	51.3	70.3	83.1	92.0
Internet use from home	56.9	26.6	38.7	58.7	73.8	86.7
Type of Internet connection						
Regular telephone connection to a computer	21.2	10.5	17.7	24.2	28.5	24.9
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	17.3	7.0	10.0	17.3	22.0	30.1
Cable connection to a computer	18.1	9.0	10.8	16.8	23.1	31.0
Other type of connection	0.3	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.0	97.1	99.1	99.0	99.8	99.9
1	37.8	66.3	46.4	35.5	23.8	17.0
2	36.0	24.3	37.5	41.4	41.7	35.3
3 or more	25.2	6.5	15.3	22.1	34.4	47.7
Vehicles						
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	82.9	48.2	80.6	90.8	96.6	98.3
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	77.9	46.6	76.5	84.0	90.2	92.4
1	42.0	40.3	57.1	49.2	36.2	27.2
2 or more	35.9	6.3	19.4	34.8	54.0	65.2
Owned automobiles	62.4	36.5	60.0	65.0	73.0	77.4
1	46.2	33.9	52.6	49.8	48.8	45.7
2 or more	16.2	2.5	7.4	15.2	24.2	31.6
Owned vans and trucks	36.0	13.5	27.6	37.9	47.2	54.0
1	29.3	12.7	24.3	32.1	37.0	40.2
2 or more	6.8	0.8	3.3	5.8	10.3	13.8
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	9.7	2.0	4.7	10.0	12.5	19.6

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").

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, 2003
Household characteristics¹

	One-person households	Male				Female			
		Total	Aged 65 and over	Under 65	Full-time earner	Total	Aged 65 and over	Under 65	Full-time earner
Number of households in sample	4,366	1,826	429	1,397	749	2,540	1,279	1,261	668
Estimated number of households	2,873,800	1,359,850	274,760	1,085,090	582,660	1,513,950	774,330	739,620	382,090
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	...	0.03	0.02	0.01	...	0.02	0.01
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	0.62	0.78	...	0.97	0.96	0.47	...	0.97	0.95
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.37	0.20	1.00	...	F	0.51	1.00	...	F
Average age of reference person	56	49	76	43	42	63	77	48	45
Average household income before tax	31,244	35,770	27,508	37,862	52,846	27,179	21,882	32,725	45,448
Average other money receipts	1,049	1,217	314	1,446	1,455	899	518	1,298	846
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	630	1,381	426	1,623	4,681	(44)	(224)	143	2,045
Percentage homeowners (December 31)	44.3	40.9	56.1	37.1	44.9	47.3	53.0	41.3	45.0
Percentage with:									
no full-time earner	66.4	57.2	96.4	47.2	...	74.8	98.7	49.7	...
one full-time earner	33.6	42.8	F	52.8	100.0	25.2	F	50.3	100.0
two or more full-time earners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage with age of reference person:									
under 25	1.8	2.2	...	2.8	2.5	1.4	...	2.9	2.2
25 to 44	28.5	43.0	...	53.8	59.8	15.5	...	31.8	43.5
45 to 64	33.2	34.6	...	43.4	36.1	31.9	...	65.3	51.6
65 and over	36.5	20.2	100.0	...	F	51.1	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, 2003 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	One-person households	Male				Female			
		Total	Aged 65 and over	Under 65	Full-time earner	Total	Aged 65 and over	Under 65	Full-time earner
Number of households in sample	4,366	1,826	429	1,397	749	2,540	1,279	1,261	668
Estimated number of households	2,873,800	1,359,850	274,760	1,085,090	582,660	1,513,950	774,330	739,620	382,090
Food	3,631	3,987	3,414	4,132	4,950	3,312	3,061	3,574	4,090
Shelter	7,640	7,808	6,458	8,149	9,825	7,490	6,621	8,400	10,009
Principal accommodation	7,321	7,421	6,214	7,726	9,312	7,230	6,401	8,099	9,609
Rented living quarters	3,459	3,466	2,694	3,662	3,844	3,452	3,209	3,706	4,012
Owned living quarters	2,750	2,893	2,101	3,093	4,296	2,622	1,951	3,325	4,490
Water, fuel and electricity	1,112	1,061	1,419	971	1,171	1,156	1,241	1,068	1,107
Other accommodation	320	387	245	423	513	260	220	301	400
Household operation	1,558	1,446	1,282	1,488	1,733	1,658	1,487	1,836	2,238
Communications	805	812	635	856	996	800	672	933	1,063
Child care expenses	8	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Pet expenses	169	135	102	143	166	201	91	316	421
Other household operation	575	486	545	471	545	655	723	584	748
Household furnishings and equipment	883	947	595	1,036	1,368	825	638	1,022	1,361
Clothing	1,012	948	451	1,074	1,426	1,069	777	1,374	1,807
Transportation	3,532	4,281	3,981	4,356	5,621	2,860	1,631	4,146	5,083
Private transportation	3,122	3,882	3,744	3,917	5,068	2,440	1,304	3,629	4,409
Public transportation	410	398	237	439	553	420	327	517	674
Health care	926	805	996	757	884	1,034	1,025	1,044	1,117
Personal care	423	285	214	302	359	548	446	655	859
Recreation	1,747	2,248	1,270	2,495	3,200	1,297	1,097	1,506	1,869
Reading materials and other printed matter	191	198	179	203	252	185	164	208	260
Education	199	222	F	273	294	178	44	318	242
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,003	1,474	846	1,633	1,837	580	273	901	1,066
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	480	669	367	746	778	310	162	465	457
Alcoholic beverages	523	805	479	887	1,059	270	111	436	609
Games of chance expense (net)	178	224	267	214	275	136	153	119	138
Miscellaneous expenditures	565	776	445	859	953	377	292	466	569
Total current consumption	23,489	25,649	20,421	26,972	32,978	21,549	17,707	25,570	30,708
Personal taxes	5,578	7,048	4,332	7,736	11,987	4,257	2,448	6,151	9,926
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	1,426	1,736	367	2,083	3,180	1,147	339	1,992	3,318
Gifts of money and contributions	1,487	1,689	2,246	1,548	2,142	1,306	1,957	625	763
Total expenditure	31,979	36,122	27,366	38,339	50,286	28,259	22,451	34,338	44,715

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4
One-person households, Canada, 2003 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	One-person households	Male				Female			
		Total	Aged 65 and over	Under 65	Full-time earner	Total	Aged 65 and over	Under 65	Full-time earner
Number of households in sample	4,366	1,826	429	1,397	749	2,540	1,279	1,261	668
Estimated number of households	2,873,800	1,359,850	274,760	1,085,090	582,660	1,513,950	774,330	739,620	382,090
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.4
Principal accommodation	99.4	99.1	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.4
Rented living quarters	55.9	58.9	43.2	62.9	55.2	53.1	47.3	59.2	55.8
Owned living quarters	45.2	42.1	57.3	38.2	46.2	48.0	54.2	41.5	45.2
Water, fuel and electricity	73.6	71.5	77.5	70.0	77.7	75.5	75.2	75.9	79.5
Other accommodation	27.7	32.4	23.5	34.6	46.4	23.5	16.7	30.6	37.6
Household operation	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	98.3	96.7	98.1	96.3	98.3	99.8	100.0	99.6	99.7
Child care expenses	0.6	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Pet expenses	32.6	29.3	29.5	29.2	30.8	35.5	27.3	44.1	44.2
Other household operation	99.1	98.9	97.6	99.2	99.0	99.3	99.0	99.6	99.4
Household furnishings and equipment	86.0	84.6	76.4	86.7	90.8	87.2	83.7	90.8	93.7
Clothing	97.3	96.8	94.6	97.4	98.8	97.8	96.3	99.3	99.9
Transportation	94.6	96.5	96.2	96.6	98.7	92.9	89.8	96.1	98.8
Private transportation	68.4	75.3	74.5	75.5	86.7	62.1	53.1	71.6	81.6
Public transportation	66.3	64.6	55.8	66.9	67.2	67.9	63.8	72.1	78.3
Health care	94.0	91.0	93.8	90.3	94.9	96.7	97.3	96.2	97.8
Personal care	98.5	98.2	97.5	98.4	98.3	98.7	98.2	99.2	100.0
Recreation	93.9	94.0	88.9	95.3	98.9	93.8	91.3	96.3	98.9
Reading materials and other printed matter	75.6	71.5	71.3	71.6	79.8	79.3	76.7	82.1	83.8
Education	15.2	15.2	F	18.2	16.6	15.2	6.4	24.3	22.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	75.2	84.2	71.3	87.5	90.0	67.2	54.6	80.5	85.7
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	30.6	40.2	18.6	45.7	40.1	22.0	11.5	32.9	32.2
Alcoholic beverages	68.0	76.5	64.4	79.6	86.5	60.4	49.3	72.1	82.6
Games of chance expense (net)	64.4	67.8	60.2	69.7	73.6	61.3	55.8	67.1	68.6
Miscellaneous expenditures	81.4	84.9	71.1	88.3	95.5	78.3	68.1	88.9	95.9
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	82.4	84.3	82.3	84.8	98.3	80.8	76.0	85.7	97.6
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	58.2	69.4	27.4	80.1	100.0	48.2	19.5	78.3	100.0
Gifts of money and contributions	68.5	61.5	75.0	58.1	71.0	74.7	81.4	67.7	75.6
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, 2003 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	One-person households	Male				Female			
		Total	Aged 65 and over	Under 65	Full-time earner	Total	Aged 65 and over	Under 65	Full-time earner
Number of households in sample	4,636	1,956	433	1,523	749	2,680	1,289	1,391	671
Estimated number of households	3,067,080	1,465,220	276,370	1,188,860	582,660	1,601,850	779,630	822,220	383,510
Type of dwelling									
Single detached	32.1	33.5	44.4	31.0	37.4	30.8	38.5	23.4	22.6
Single attached	9.1	8.2	F	8.7	10.3	10.0	6.6	13.2	18.8
Apartment	56.7	55.5	46.8	57.5	51.4	57.9	53.8	61.7	57.2
Other	2.1	2.8	F	2.8	F	1.4	F	1.7	F
Repairs needed									
Major	7.6	8.8	6.8	9.2	7.7	6.4	5.4	7.4	7.1
Minor	15.7	18.4	9.9	20.3	17.5	13.4	11.1	15.5	16.1
None	76.7	72.9	83.3	70.4	74.8	80.2	83.5	77.1	76.8
Tenure									
Owned	42.0	38.6	55.8	34.6	44.9	45.2	52.8	38.1	44.8
With mortgage	14.5	16.9	F	19.7	27.9	12.3	2.6	21.4	31.5
Without mortgage	27.6	21.7	51.1	14.9	17.0	33.0	50.1	16.7	13.3
Rented	58.0	61.4	44.2	65.4	55.1	54.8	47.2	61.9	55.2
Year of move									
2003	15.8	19.0	F	22.3	14.1	12.9	5.7	19.8	12.0
1998 - 2002	34.9	38.9	21.6	42.9	45.4	31.2	19.2	42.6	47.8
Before 1998	49.3	42.1	73.7	34.8	40.4	55.9	75.1	37.7	40.2
Period of construction									
1991 - 2003	12.3	10.5	9.3	10.8	14.1	13.9	12.4	15.3	18.1
1971 - 1990	34.8	33.3	38.1	32.2	31.4	36.1	34.9	37.3	37.6
1946 - 1970	37.5	37.9	37.0	38.1	36.3	37.1	38.3	35.9	33.9
Before 1946	15.5	18.3	15.6	18.9	18.3	12.9	14.4	11.5	10.4
Number of rooms									
1-4	57.3	60.4	49.9	62.9	52.0	54.5	49.7	59.0	53.7
5	16.8	15.5	22.4	13.9	18.2	18.0	18.7	17.4	18.9
6	10.4	8.6	11.4	7.9	10.2	12.0	14.5	9.7	11.5
7 or more	15.5	15.5	16.3	15.3	19.6	15.5	17.1	13.9	15.8
Number of bathrooms									
1	99.4	98.9	99.6	98.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.0
2 or more	82.1	83.1	81.0	83.6	79.9	81.2	77.9	84.3	81.2
17.3	15.7	18.6	15.1	19.9	18.7	22.0	15.5	18.8	
Principal heating equipment									
Steam or hot water furnaces	17.0	16.6	14.9	17.0	17.3	17.4	15.8	18.9	19.5
Hot air furnaces	39.2	38.6	40.2	38.3	46.4	39.7	44.4	35.2	39.4
Heating stoves	2.6	4.1	F	4.0	F	1.3	F	1.4	F
Electric heating	41.0	40.5	40.3	40.6	33.7	41.5	38.4	44.4	40.3
Other	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel									
Oil or other liquid fuel	12.3	12.3	14.2	11.9	11.5	12.3	14.3	10.4	9.7
Piped gas or bottled gas	40.2	40.0	37.5	40.6	50.1	40.4	40.8	39.9	45.6
Electricity	44.6	43.4	42.3	43.7	36.1	45.7	43.4	47.8	43.8
Wood and other	2.9	4.3	6.0	3.9	2.3	1.7	F	1.8	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4
One-person households, Canada, 2003 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	One-person households	Male				Female			
		Total	Aged 65 and over	Under 65	Full-time earner	Total	Aged 65 and over	Under 65	Full-time earner
Number of households in sample	4,636	1,956	433	1,523	749	2,680	1,289	1,391	671
Estimated number of households	3,067,080	1,465,220	276,370	1,188,860	582,660	1,601,850	779,630	822,220	383,510
Household appliances									
Washing machine	59.5	55.7	63.3	54.0	63.9	62.9	64.0	61.9	66.4
Clothes dryer	56.4	52.5	57.8	51.2	61.5	60.0	59.7	60.3	65.4
Dishwasher	32.4	30.1	31.9	29.7	42.1	34.5	34.6	34.3	42.1
Refrigerator	99.2	98.9	99.7	98.8	99.8	99.5	99.6	99.4	100.0
Freezer	32.8	26.0	38.4	23.1	27.4	39.1	49.7	29.0	30.9
Microwave oven	84.3	82.0	79.3	82.6	90.4	86.5	84.1	88.8	90.9
Air conditioner	31.0	25.9	33.0	24.3	30.0	35.6	39.3	32.1	39.6
Window air conditioner	17.1	14.8	15.5	14.6	16.2	19.1	19.7	18.5	20.9
Central air conditioner	13.9	11.1	17.6	9.6	13.7	16.5	19.6	13.6	18.7
Communications and home entertainment equipment									
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	96.7	93.8	97.1	93.0	98.7	99.3	99.9	98.8	99.8
Telephones (includes business use)	90.5	83.8	94.1	81.4	87.9	96.7	99.8	93.7	94.8
1	36.2	40.2	40.5	40.2	36.0	32.5	33.5	31.6	28.2
2	34.2	26.1	34.0	24.2	29.7	41.7	43.3	40.2	39.8
3 or more	20.1	17.5	19.6	17.0	22.3	22.5	23.1	21.9	26.8
Cellular telephone	32.9	37.5	20.2	41.6	48.8	28.6	14.3	42.2	50.3
Compact disc player	59.1	62.7	35.0	69.1	78.6	55.9	36.7	74.1	80.2
Cablevision	63.8	54.6	65.6	52.0	58.1	72.2	79.8	64.9	69.0
Satellite dish	12.3	16.4	16.2	16.5	16.9	8.5	6.5	10.3	11.4
DVD player	27.6	38.1	9.6	44.7	56.4	18.1	5.3	30.2	37.9
CD writer	17.7	26.3	F	30.7	38.1	9.8	F	16.9	21.3
Video cassette recorders	78.7	78.7	65.3	81.8	86.5	78.7	70.6	86.5	89.7
1	68.4	65.6	56.8	67.7	70.6	71.0	66.4	75.4	76.7
2 or more	10.3	13.0	8.6	14.1	15.9	7.7	4.2	11.1	13.0
Home computer	40.7	46.5	23.0	51.9	61.3	35.4	15.9	53.9	60.7
Internet use from home	30.8	36.7	15.9	41.5	50.7	25.4	9.4	40.7	48.0
Type of Internet connection									
Regular telephone connection to a computer	12.5	12.8	F	14.2	16.7	12.3	6.0	18.3	22.2
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	9.3	12.5	F	14.3	18.9	6.5	F	11.3	13.2
Cable connection to a computer	8.7	11.0	F	12.7	14.9	6.6	F	11.0	12.5
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	97.5	96.7	99.0	96.2	97.8	98.1	98.8	97.5	98.5
1	66.7	67.4	68.1	67.2	61.5	66.1	68.9	63.5	62.2
2	24.8	22.6	23.5	22.4	27.4	26.9	24.8	28.8	30.6
3 or more	5.9	6.7	7.5	6.5	8.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.7
Vehicles									
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	62.0	67.7	71.6	66.8	80.5	56.8	49.5	63.7	73.5
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	57.5	63.3	67.6	62.3	73.9	52.2	48.2	56.0	62.2
1	53.3	56.0	60.1	55.0	65.9	50.9	46.7	54.8	60.1
2 or more	4.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.9	1.3	F	F	F
Owned automobiles	44.9	43.4	49.8	41.9	48.8	46.4	44.5	48.1	53.6
1	43.6	41.2	48.0	39.6	46.4	45.8	44.0	47.6	52.9
2 or more	1.3	2.2	F	2.3	F	F	F	F	F
Owned vans and trucks	15.1	24.4	22.8	24.7	29.8	6.6	4.5	8.6	9.7
1	14.3	23.0	21.9	23.2	27.6	6.5	4.2	8.5	9.4
2 or more	0.7	1.4	F	1.5	F	F	F	F	F
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	4.6	4.7	F	4.9	7.1	4.6	F	7.7	11.3

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").

Table 5
Couple households, Canada, 2003
Household characteristics¹

	All couple households ³	Both aged 65 and over	Without children ^{4,5}	With children ^{4,5}	With additional persons ^{6,7}
Number of households in sample	9,989	1,242	4,403	4,981	605
Estimated number of households	7,113,240	848,840	2,811,860	3,705,160	596,230
Average household size	3.18	2.25	2.00	3.86	4.55
Average number of children aged:					
less than 5	0.17	F	...	0.29	0.25
5 to 14	0.43	F	...	0.74	0.54
Average number of youths aged:					
15 to 19	0.24	F	F	0.42	0.30
20 to 24	0.19	F	0.04	0.28	0.33
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.82	0.20	1.35	2.06	2.48
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.33	2.02	0.61	0.06	0.65
Average age of reference person	49	74	55	44	47
Average household income before tax	77,672	47,579	64,027	85,641	92,500
Average other money receipts	1,780	1,221	1,907	1,639	2,056
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	3,675	3,994	3,980	3,227	5,018
Percentage homeowners (December 31)	80.8	85.6	78.3	82.7	81.1
Percentage with:					
no full-time earner	29.0	88.2	48.2	15.6	21.6
one full-time earner	38.2	8.1	29.6	45.3	35.2
two or more full-time earners	32.8	F	22.2	39.1	43.2
Percentage with age of reference person:					
under 25	1.4	...	1.7	1.0	F
25 to 44	40.0	...	23.0	52.5	42.9
45 to 64	43.8	...	44.5	43.3	44.0
65 and over	14.7	100.0	30.8	3.3	10.1
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, 2003 – 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 ^{6,7}
Number of households in sample	9,989	1,242	4,403	4,981	605
Estimated number of households	7,113,240	848,840	2,811,860	3,705,160	596,230
Food	8,180	6,252	6,447	9,135	10,408
Shelter	13,458	8,125	10,922	14,979	15,961
Principal accommodation	12,585	7,352	10,112	14,070	15,020
Rented living quarters	1,714	1,147	1,890	1,580	1,718
Owned living quarters	8,460	3,958	6,160	9,893	10,400
Water, fuel and electricity	2,411	2,247	2,062	2,597	2,902
Other accommodation	872	773	810	908	940
Household operation	3,447	2,162	2,596	3,957	4,296
Communications	1,440	968	1,176	1,574	1,851
Child care expenses	406	F	F	711	422
Pet expenses	413	203	383	422	496
Other household operation	1,188	990	1,035	1,250	1,527
Household furnishings and equipment	2,228	1,276	2,010	2,337	2,579
Clothing	3,079	1,570	2,319	3,487	4,126
Transportation	10,642	6,092	8,630	11,792	12,983
Private transportation	9,829	5,667	7,999	10,967	11,383
Public transportation	814	425	631	826	1,600
Health care	1,927	2,205	1,914	1,891	2,213
Personal care	1,017	708	790	1,153	1,235
Recreation	4,448	2,060	3,601	5,073	4,549
Reading materials and other printed matter	329	274	320	338	318
Education	1,320	100	364	1,990	1,668
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,658	890	1,553	1,698	1,903
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	798	370	715	814	1,082
Alcoholic beverages	860	520	838	884	821
Games of chance expense (net)	306	373	337	264	422
Miscellaneous expenditures	1,015	630	836	1,128	1,156
Total current consumption	53,052	32,717	42,640	59,222	63,815
Personal taxes	16,403	7,443	13,327	18,325	18,966
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	4,597	1,512	3,360	5,461	5,065
Gifts of money and contributions	1,645	2,045	2,152	1,225	1,862
Total expenditure	75,698	43,717	61,479	84,234	89,709

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5
Couple households, Canada, 2003 – 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 ^{6,7}
Number of households in sample	9,989	1,242	4,403	4,981	605
Estimated number of households	7,113,240	848,840	2,811,860	3,705,160	596,230
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Principal accommodation	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.8
Rented living quarters	22.0	14.7	23.9	20.4	22.7
Owned living quarters	81.4	85.7	78.9	83.2	81.5
Water, fuel and electricity	94.4	93.2	93.7	95.3	92.9
Other accommodation	52.9	39.9	51.1	54.9	49.3
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.3
Child care expenses	15.1	F	F	26.9	11.7
Pet expenses	58.9	36.9	53.6	63.3	56.3
Other household operation	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0
Household furnishings and equipment	97.2	91.7	95.5	98.4	98.4
Clothing	99.7	98.5	99.3	100.0	99.9
Transportation	99.6	98.9	99.7	99.6	99.0
Private transportation	96.5	92.9	95.7	97.2	95.6
Public transportation	66.0	49.9	59.5	69.3	75.9
Health care	98.7	98.5	99.1	98.5	97.4
Personal care	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.9	99.5
Recreation	99.5	97.6	99.0	99.9	99.4
Reading materials and other printed matter	88.2	87.0	88.6	88.6	83.7
Education	53.1	11.5	20.7	76.6	59.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	89.2	79.2	88.1	90.5	85.7
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	38.4	19.6	34.8	39.9	46.2
Alcoholic beverages	84.3	74.8	83.4	86.5	75.0
Games of chance expense (net)	78.3	73.5	79.6	76.7	82.3
Miscellaneous expenditures	93.5	80.6	89.6	96.3	95.0
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	96.1	88.6	94.1	97.5	97.2
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	89.4	41.9	76.3	98.3	95.8
Gifts of money and contributions	77.9	84.3	80.5	76.2	76.0
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5
Couple households, Canada, 2003 – 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 ^{6,7}
Number of households in sample	10,156	1,245	4,508	5,040	608
Estimated number of households	7,238,820	852,040	2,886,000	3,756,070	596,750
Type of dwelling					
Single detached	70.8	70.6	66.5	74.3	69.2
Single attached	9.9	7.6	7.9	10.3	17.1
Apartment	17.6	19.4	23.4	13.9	12.9
Other	1.7	F	2.2	1.5	F
Repairs needed					
Major	8.0	5.8	6.7	8.8	8.8
Minor	15.8	11.3	12.9	17.2	21.1
None	76.2	83.0	80.4	74.0	70.1
Tenure					
Owned	79.8	85.2	76.8	81.9	81.1
With mortgage	45.3	9.5	30.6	55.7	51.3
Without mortgage	34.5	75.7	46.2	26.2	29.8
Rented	20.2	14.8	23.2	18.1	18.9
Year of move					
2003	11.6	3.1	11.8	11.7	10.2
1998 - 2002	31.7	11.6	28.2	33.5	37.2
Before 1998	56.7	85.3	59.9	54.9	52.6
Period of construction					
1991 - 2003	17.7	11.8	15.6	18.7	22.3
1971 - 1990	42.4	36.9	38.9	45.2	42.5
1946 - 1970	27.5	37.3	31.1	25.4	23.6
Before 1946	12.3	14.1	14.4	10.8	11.6
Number of rooms					
1-4	13.6	14.5	21.2	8.6	8.2
5	15.9	20.8	17.9	14.9	12.0
6	17.3	22.3	19.9	15.8	15.1
7 or more	53.2	42.4	41.0	60.7	64.7
Number of bathrooms					
1	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
2 or more	49.5	55.2	58.1	45.0	36.7
2 or more	50.4	44.8	41.9	55.0	63.3
Principal heating equipment					
Steam or hot water furnaces	9.6	11.5	10.6	9.2	8.3
Hot air furnaces	61.8	60.2	57.6	63.4	71.8
Heating stoves	4.9	3.8	4.9	4.7	5.3
Electric heating	23.6	24.6	26.8	22.6	14.5
Other	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel					
Oil or other liquid fuel	12.3	19.5	13.4	11.9	10.4
Piped gas or bottled gas	54.0	44.8	49.2	55.4	67.8
Electricity	28.0	30.5	31.5	27.1	16.9
Wood and other	5.7	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5
Couple households, Canada, 2003 – 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 ^{6,7}
Number of households in sample	10,156	1,245	4,508	5,040	608
Estimated number of households	7,238,820	852,040	2,886,000	3,756,070	596,750
Household appliances					
Washing machine	91.8	91.3	88.9	93.7	93.7
Clothes dryer	89.6	87.6	86.7	91.9	89.1
Dishwasher	67.4	59.3	64.1	70.3	65.0
Refrigerator	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
Freezer	68.1	76.6	65.4	70.1	69.0
Microwave oven	96.5	93.3	95.1	97.4	97.9
Air conditioner	43.8	45.7	42.8	44.3	46.2
Window air conditioner	13.6	16.6	16.2	12.2	9.3
Central air conditioner	30.3	29.1	26.6	32.0	36.8
Communications and home entertainment equipment					
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.3
Telephones (includes business use)	99.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	98.7
1	14.6	18.3	17.3	12.8	13.3
2	32.2	33.6	34.7	30.9	28.3
3 or more	52.1	48.0	46.7	55.5	57.1
Cellular telephone	63.9	37.4	53.3	70.0	76.2
Compact disc player	82.8	56.0	74.0	89.2	85.0
Cablevision	64.4	67.2	62.6	64.4	73.4
Satellite dish	29.0	24.3	28.7	28.8	32.6
DVD player	61.9	22.4	46.2	72.8	69.7
CD writer	39.1	13.2	28.9	46.9	39.7
Video cassette recorders	94.8	86.5	92.0	96.5	97.3
1	53.1	61.9	62.5	48.7	35.6
2 or more	41.6	24.6	29.6	47.7	61.7
Home computer	76.9	40.7	63.0	87.4	78.5
Internet use from home	68.0	33.3	53.7	78.5	71.6
Type of Internet connection					
Regular telephone connection to a computer	25.6	16.7	23.4	27.6	22.8
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	20.4	7.8	14.7	24.9	20.2
Cable connection to a computer	21.6	8.9	15.3	25.5	27.7
Other type of connection	0.4	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	100.0
1	26.4	34.1	34.3	21.7	17.6
2	39.5	43.1	43.9	37.0	33.5
3 or more	33.6	22.4	21.3	40.7	48.9
Vehicles					
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	94.0	92.1	92.7	95.3	92.6
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	89.3	89.2	87.8	90.7	87.3
1	36.9	54.9	45.1	32.5	25.8
2 or more	52.3	34.3	42.7	58.3	61.5
Owned automobiles	71.4	73.3	71.4	71.0	73.9
1	48.9	57.7	55.9	44.7	40.6
2 or more	22.5	15.6	15.5	26.2	33.3
Owned vans and trucks	48.6	35.6	42.2	53.1	51.4
1	38.4	31.3	35.8	40.5	38.4
2 or more	10.2	4.3	6.4	12.6	13.0
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	12.2	5.2	10.1	13.6	14.2

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. 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, 2003
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	1,311	1,103	1,029	602	427
Estimated number of households	1,097,820	889,860	718,560	440,950	277,610
Average household size	2.48	2.53	2.61	2.77	2.35
Average number of children aged:					
less than 5	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.09	F
5 to 14	0.54	0.58	0.20	0.23	0.14
Average number of youths aged:					
15 to 19	0.35	0.33	0.12	0.13	0.10
20 to 24	0.23	0.24	0.31	0.23	0.43
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.11	1.12	1.46	1.44	1.49
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.12	0.12	0.46	0.65	0.16
Average age of reference person	48	47	46	51	39
Average household income before tax	41,727	38,944	57,257	57,021	57,631
Average other money receipts	1,517	1,609	4,131	4,909	2,896
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	(1,088)	(601)	2,874	4,721	(59)
Percentage homeowners (December 31)	50.4	46.7	55.4	65.0	40.2
Percentage with:					
no full-time earner	49.7	52.2	44.6	47.6	39.9
one full-time earner	43.9	41.8	34.1	31.0	39.0
two or more full-time earners	6.5	6.0	21.3	21.4	21.1
Percentage with age of reference person:					
under 25	2.1	2.6	9.8	6.4	15.0
25 to 44	43.3	45.7	43.4	36.0	55.0
45 to 64	42.9	40.0	27.9	31.3	22.4
65 and over	11.7	11.7	19.0	26.2	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, 2003 – 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	1,311	1,103	1,029	602	427
Estimated number of households	1,097,820	889,860	718,560	440,950	277,610
Food	5,984	5,919	6,915	6,944	6,869
Shelter	9,991	9,496	11,250	10,932	11,756
Principal accommodation	9,564	9,125	10,705	10,377	11,226
Rented living quarters	3,562	3,746	4,010	3,171	5,343
Owned living quarters	4,322	3,757	4,829	5,101	4,397
Water, fuel and electricity	1,680	1,623	1,865	2,104	1,486
Other accommodation	427	370	546	555	530
Household operation	2,773	2,805	2,558	2,539	2,588
Communications	1,194	1,159	1,326	1,332	1,317
Child care expenses	470	503	60	78	F
Pet expenses	293	319	323	261	421
Other household operation	816	825	849	869	817
Household furnishings and equipment	1,102	1,084	1,495	1,444	1,575
Clothing	2,058	2,068	2,352	2,276	2,472
Transportation	6,041	5,413	8,514	7,962	9,393
Private transportation	5,341	4,775	7,518	7,044	8,271
Public transportation	699	639	996	917	1,121
Health care	1,121	1,117	1,588	1,716	1,385
Personal care	711	759	864	800	965
Recreation	2,675	2,305	3,885	3,764	4,078
Reading materials and other printed matter	235	211	273	257	297
Education	1,082	1,073	1,027	738	1,486
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,221	1,147	2,178	1,645	3,025
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	731	747	1,099	942	1,349
Alcoholic beverages	490	400	1,079	703	1,676
Games of chance expense (net)	137	134	509	638	305
Miscellaneous expenditures	727	611	1,428	1,632	1,105
Total current consumption	35,859	34,142	44,837	43,286	47,300
Personal taxes	5,921	4,956	9,465	9,387	9,588
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	2,232	1,978	2,949	2,778	3,221
Gifts of money and contributions	821	540	1,519	1,706	1,221
Total expenditure	44,832	41,617	58,770	57,157	61,330

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6
Lone-parent and other households, Canada, 2003 – 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	1,311	1,103	1,029	602	427
Estimated number of households	1,097,820	889,860	718,560	440,950	277,610
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9
Principal accommodation	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9
Rented living quarters	52.5	55.2	48.4	36.8	66.9
Owned living quarters	51.1	47.3	55.9	64.8	41.7
Water, fuel and electricity	85.2	84.3	83.6	87.1	78.1
Other accommodation	34.0	32.0	38.3	36.1	41.9
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communications	98.6	99.2	99.1	100.0	97.7
Child care expenses	20.8	22.3	4.4	5.0	F
Pet expenses	55.5	59.4	50.9	48.1	55.4
Other household operation	99.7	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.3
Household furnishings and equipment	94.0	94.1	94.2	93.7	95.0
Clothing	99.5	99.3	99.9	99.8	99.9
Transportation	97.5	97.1	99.0	98.8	99.1
Private transportation	79.7	76.7	87.1	87.2	86.9
Public transportation	74.8	74.5	76.0	71.2	83.5
Health care	95.8	95.8	97.2	98.2	95.7
Personal care	99.2	99.1	99.6	99.4	100.0
Recreation	99.3	99.2	97.8	97.2	98.6
Reading materials and other printed matter	81.4	80.8	82.4	81.8	83.3
Education	66.1	66.7	43.4	40.4	48.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	80.3	80.1	85.3	80.6	92.8
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	42.6	42.0	47.2	42.5	54.5
Alcoholic beverages	71.4	70.6	77.4	71.5	86.7
Games of chance expense (net)	70.3	70.4	73.1	74.1	71.4
Miscellaneous expenditures	92.3	91.5	89.8	88.1	92.5
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	89.1	87.8	91.5	89.9	93.9
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	86.8	86.0	83.3	79.7	88.9
Gifts of money and contributions	58.1	57.8	67.8	70.8	62.9
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, 2003 – 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	1,377	1,159	1,096	623	473
Estimated number of households	1,144,630	932,850	763,600	454,050	309,550
Type of dwelling					
Single detached	44.9	41.2	47.2	55.5	34.9
Single attached	18.1	18.9	12.0	12.4	11.4
Apartment	35.3	38.0	39.0	30.3	51.8
Other	1.7	1.8	1.8	F	F
Repairs needed					
Major	11.8	12.9	8.7	8.7	8.6
Minor	18.0	18.0	18.7	14.9	24.1
None	70.2	69.1	72.7	76.3	67.3
Tenure					
Owned	49.1	45.3	52.4	63.5	36.0
With mortgage	28.6	24.8	24.5	22.3	27.7
Without mortgage	20.5	20.5	27.9	41.2	8.4
Rented	50.9	54.7	47.6	36.5	64.0
Year of move					
2003	16.6	18.4	19.3	12.1	29.9
1998 - 2002	39.9	40.0	38.1	33.0	45.6
Before 1998	43.6	41.5	42.6	54.9	24.5
Period of construction					
1991 - 2003	15.0	15.7	13.4	15.6	10.2
1971 - 1990	34.3	36.0	35.4	35.1	35.7
1946 - 1970	35.6	32.4	35.7	35.4	36.1
Before 1946	15.0	15.9	15.5	13.9	17.9
Number of rooms					
1-4	24.7	26.6	29.0	23.3	37.3
5	26.2	26.9	19.3	17.2	22.3
6	17.4	18.6	17.9	20.2	14.6
7 or more	31.7	27.9	33.8	39.2	25.8
Number of bathrooms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	73.3	75.8	67.8	63.4	74.3
2 or more	26.7	24.2	32.2	36.6	25.7
Principal heating equipment					
Steam or hot water furnaces	12.7	12.5	16.5	14.0	20.0
Hot air furnaces	53.8	52.0	54.7	60.6	46.2
Heating stoves	2.4	2.1	2.6	F	F
Electric heating	30.9	33.2	26.1	21.6	32.6
Other	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel					
Oil or other liquid fuel	14.2	13.1	12.8	14.7	9.9
Piped gas or bottled gas	47.7	47.5	54.0	55.3	52.2
Electricity	35.7	37.2	29.5	25.7	35.2
Wood and other	2.4	2.2	3.7	4.4	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6
Lone-parent and other households, Canada, 2003 – 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	1,377	1,159	1,096	623	473
Estimated number of households	1,144,630	932,850	763,600	454,050	309,550
Household appliances					
Washing machine	79.4	78.2	73.1	78.9	64.5
Clothes dryer	78.4	76.9	69.6	74.4	62.6
Dishwasher	40.9	39.9	43.5	45.1	41.0
Refrigerator	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Freezer	49.0	49.4	49.4	60.5	33.3
Microwave oven	94.8	94.9	92.0	92.6	91.0
Air conditioner	32.1	32.0	40.2	46.0	31.7
Window air conditioner	13.0	12.5	18.9	21.1	15.6
Central air conditioner	19.0	19.5	21.3	24.9	16.0
Communications and home entertainment equipment					
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.8	97.9
Telephones (includes business use)	95.0	96.1	96.1	98.1	93.1
1	22.7	23.3	23.1	20.3	27.1
2	40.9	42.6	32.9	35.6	28.9
3 or more	31.4	30.2	40.1	42.2	37.1
Cellular telephone	48.3	48.1	52.1	50.9	53.8
Compact disc player	80.7	80.5	74.2	69.3	81.3
Cablevision	69.5	69.7	69.7	73.1	64.6
Satellite dish	14.8	12.4	15.0	16.0	13.4
DVD player	49.3	49.0	51.9	46.8	59.5
CD writer	26.9	24.3	31.4	29.0	34.7
Video cassette recorders	92.9	91.8	90.3	92.4	87.3
1	62.1	62.0	56.5	57.0	55.8
2 or more	30.8	29.8	33.8	35.4	31.4
Home computer	72.7	71.3	67.6	67.5	67.6
Internet use from home	57.6	56.8	55.6	54.7	56.9
Type of Internet connection					
Regular telephone connection to a computer	17.7	18.2	19.5	19.6	19.3
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	17.6	16.4	18.7	17.7	20.1
Cable connection to a computer	22.2	22.1	16.9	17.5	16.1
Other type of connection	F	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.4
1	30.9	31.6	39.6	34.0	48.0
2	46.3	45.5	33.0	37.2	26.8
3 or more	22.3	22.3	26.7	28.1	24.6
Vehicles					
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	71.1	67.2	79.2	83.6	72.8
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	63.7	61.1	74.1	77.7	68.8
1	45.6	45.5	39.2	43.3	33.2
2 or more	18.1	15.6	34.9	34.4	35.6
Owned automobiles	51.7	53.3	62.7	65.7	58.3
1	39.5	42.4	40.9	43.6	36.9
2 or more	12.2	10.9	21.8	22.1	21.4
Owned vans and trucks	19.1	14.2	26.4	27.3	25.0
1	16.9	13.0	20.8	21.2	20.1
2 or more	F	F	5.6	6.1	4.9
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	8.5	7.2	8.5	9.8	6.5

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, 2003
Household characteristics¹

	Owners (full year)			Renters (full year)	Mixed tenure in 2003
	All owners	Without mortgage	With mortgage		
Number of households in sample	10,910	5,687	5,223	5,340	445
Estimated number of households	7,749,510	3,761,520	3,987,980	3,745,790	308,120
Average household size	2.79	2.40	3.16	2.04	2.62
Average number of children aged:					
less than 5	0.12	0.04	0.19	0.12	0.21
5 to 14	0.36	0.18	0.52	0.25	0.38
Average number of youths aged:					
15 to 19	0.22	0.15	0.28	0.12	0.15
20 to 24	0.16	0.13	0.19	0.14	0.22
Average number of adults aged 25 to 64	1.56	1.24	1.86	1.17	1.53
Average number of seniors aged 65 and over	0.37	0.66	0.10	0.24	0.13
Average age of reference person	52	60	44	47	43
Average household income before tax	74,060	64,682	82,905	36,210	63,862
Average other money receipts	1,944	1,961	1,928	1,045	4,326
Average money flows - assets, loans and other debts	3,589	4,979	2,277	339	(830)
Percentage homeowners (December 31)	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	72.2
Percentage with:					
no full-time earner	34.7	53.4	17.1	54.8	31.0
one full-time earner	37.9	29.4	45.8	36.0	41.4
two or more full-time earners	27.4	17.2	37.1	9.1	27.5
Percentage with age of reference person:					
under 25	0.5	F	0.7	5.2	F
25 to 44	33.4	13.3	52.4	45.1	56.2
45 to 64	44.7	46.6	42.9	31.8	29.1
65 and over	21.4	40.0	3.9	17.9	10.3
Percentage one-person households	16.0	22.2	10.1	41.9	21.0
Percentage couple households	72.0	65.9	77.8	35.4	67.4
Percentage lone-parent households	7.0	6.2	7.7	14.3	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7
Housing tenure, Canada, 2003 – continued
Average expenditure per household¹

	Owners (full year)			Renters (full year)	Mixed tenure in 2003
	All owners	Without mortgage	With mortgage		
Number of households in sample	10,910	5,687	5,223	5,340	445
Estimated number of households	7,749,510	3,761,520	3,987,980	3,745,790	308,120
Food	7,555	6,865	8,207	5,233	6,512
Shelter	12,925	7,768	17,789	8,265	18,224
Principal accommodation	12,050	6,782	17,018	7,987	17,711
Rented living quarters	57	51	63	7,225	4,591
Owned living quarters	9,386	4,214	14,264	F	11,455
Water, fuel and electricity	2,606	2,517	2,690	753	1,665
Other accommodation	875	986	771	278	513
Household operation	3,338	2,814	3,833	1,892	2,997
Communications	1,375	1,216	1,526	991	1,468
Child care expenses	356	121	577	163	337
Pet expenses	410	324	492	186	325
Other household operation	1,197	1,153	1,238	552	867
Household furnishings and equipment	2,104	1,791	2,399	868	3,628
Clothing	2,838	2,456	3,198	1,595	2,567
Transportation	10,153	9,224	11,030	4,574	9,027
Private transportation	9,443	8,609	10,229	3,876	7,965
Public transportation	710	615	801	698	1,062
Health care	1,862	1,906	1,820	1,020	1,592
Personal care	939	816	1,056	615	864
Recreation	4,373	3,929	4,791	1,966	3,683
Reading materials and other printed matter	335	336	334	178	272
Education	1,212	1,053	1,362	591	919
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,500	1,300	1,688	1,463	1,552
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	685	570	794	837	642
Alcoholic beverages	814	730	894	626	910
Games of chance expense (net)	301	335	268	215	228
Miscellaneous expenditures	1,092	1,063	1,120	517	866
Total current consumption	50,526	41,654	58,893	28,994	52,930
Personal taxes	15,748	13,428	17,937	5,403	12,105
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	4,268	3,357	5,127	1,918	3,605
Gifts of money and contributions	1,891	2,478	1,338	750	1,633
Total expenditure	72,433	60,918	83,294	37,064	70,273

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7
Housing tenure, Canada, 2003 – continued
Percentage reporting an expenditure¹

	Owners (full year)			Renters (full year)	Mixed tenure in 2003
	All owners	Without mortgage	With mortgage		
Number of households in sample	10,910	5,687	5,223	5,340	445
Estimated number of households	7,749,510	3,761,520	3,987,980	3,745,790	308,120
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0
Principal accommodation	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0
Rented living quarters	1.3	1.3	1.3	98.7	95.9
Owned living quarters	99.8	99.6	100.0	F	99.9
Water, fuel and electricity	98.4	98.3	98.4	65.3	97.2
Other accommodation	51.9	49.8	53.8	28.0	45.5
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Communications	99.7	99.7	99.7	98.3	99.6
Child care expenses	12.3	5.1	19.1	9.2	17.4
Pet expenses	58.3	51.9	64.4	37.8	52.8
Other household operation	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.2	100.0
Household furnishings and equipment	96.2	94.3	97.9	89.2	98.6
Clothing	99.4	98.7	100.0	98.7	98.9
Transportation	99.1	98.5	99.7	96.0	99.5
Private transportation	95.6	93.3	97.7	70.1	94.8
Public transportation	63.0	59.1	66.7	75.6	81.6
Health care	98.7	98.3	99.1	94.0	97.9
Personal care	99.4	99.1	99.8	99.1	100.0
Recreation	98.9	98.0	99.8	95.9	99.6
Reading materials and other printed matter	88.7	88.2	89.1	74.9	82.8
Education	47.8	34.6	60.2	37.1	49.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	87.8	82.9	92.5	78.1	86.4
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	34.7	28.8	40.3	43.3	35.4
Alcoholic beverages	83.8	79.3	88.1	67.9	82.4
Games of chance expense (net)	77.3	74.7	79.8	66.4	77.2
Miscellaneous expenditures	92.1	88.1	95.9	86.2	92.2
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal taxes	95.5	92.4	98.4	84.1	95.1
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	84.5	71.5	96.7	73.8	88.2
Gifts of money and contributions	80.8	84.9	76.8	57.5	71.8
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7
Housing tenure, Canada, 2003 – continued
Dwelling characteristics (at December 31)²

	Owners (full year)			Renters (full year)	Mixed tenure in 2003
	All owners	Without mortgage	With mortgage		
Number of households in sample	10,972	5,697	5,275	5,824	469
Estimated number of households	7,793,630	3,766,730	4,026,900	4,096,520	323,980
Type of dwelling					
Single detached	80.3	83.2	77.6	13.2	56.1
Single attached	9.9	7.0	12.6	11.6	15.4
Apartment	7.6	7.0	8.2	74.3	24.1
Other	2.2	2.8	1.6	0.9	4.4
Repairs needed					
Major	9.1	8.6	9.6	6.8	5.1
Minor	15.9	13.9	17.8	16.5	18.8
None	75.0	77.5	72.6	76.6	76.1
Tenure					
Owned	100.0	100.0	100.0	F	72.2
With mortgage	51.7	F	100.0	F	65.5
Without mortgage	48.3	100.0	F	F	6.8
Rented	F	F	F	100.0	27.8
Year of move					
2003	3.9	2.0	5.7	25.6	95.8
1998 - 2002	28.2	11.6	43.7	46.5	F
Before 1998	67.9	86.4	50.6	27.9	F
Period of construction					
1991 - 2003	17.8	10.2	24.9	11.5	24.2
1971 - 1990	39.9	40.4	39.4	38.1	40.0
1946 - 1970	29.1	34.1	24.4	36.0	24.1
Before 1946	13.2	15.2	11.3	14.3	11.6
Number of rooms					
1-4	7.8	8.1	7.6	62.6	22.3
5	15.5	17.0	14.0	20.3	21.8
6	19.3	20.3	18.4	8.8	14.5
7 or more	57.4	54.6	60.0	8.3	41.4
Number of bathrooms					
1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0
2 or more	45.4	48.1	42.9	91.4	55.4
2 or more	54.6	51.9	57.1	8.2	44.6
Principal heating equipment					
Steam or hot water furnaces	7.5	8.1	6.9	21.5	8.1
Hot air furnaces	66.7	66.5	67.0	32.4	55.0
Heating stoves	5.3	5.9	4.8	1.4	F
Electric heating	20.4	19.3	21.3	44.5	33.6
Other	F	F	F	F	F
Principal heating fuel					
Oil or other liquid fuel	13.9	16.8	11.2	10.4	6.6
Piped gas or bottled gas	55.2	52.4	57.9	39.5	53.8
Electricity	24.8	23.7	25.8	48.3	36.8
Wood and other	6.1	7.1	5.1	1.8	F

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7
Housing tenure, Canada, 2003 – concluded
Household equipment (at December 31)²

	Owners (full year)			Renters (full year)	Mixed tenure in 2003
	All owners	Without mortgage	With mortgage		
Number of households in sample	10,972	5,697	5,275	5,824	469
Estimated number of households	7,793,630	3,766,730	4,026,900	4,096,520	323,980
Household appliances					
Washing machine	98.0	98.1	98.0	49.2	86.4
Clothes dryer	95.3	93.9	96.7	47.4	84.3
Dishwasher	71.6	66.8	76.1	21.6	63.4
Refrigerator	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0
Freezer	71.7	76.2	67.5	27.8	45.7
Microwave oven	96.3	95.0	97.6	86.7	94.0
Air conditioner	45.7	44.4	46.8	27.2	39.2
Window air conditioner	11.9	11.4	12.3	20.7	8.8
Central air conditioner	33.8	33.0	34.5	6.5	30.4
Communications and home entertainment equipment					
With a telephone (regular or cellular)	99.8	99.8	99.8	96.8	99.7
Telephones (includes business use)	99.3	99.3	99.4	90.6	95.9
1	11.9	14.2	9.8	39.1	23.0
2	32.3	31.3	33.2	35.8	37.1
3 or more	55.2	53.8	56.4	15.7	35.9
Cellular telephone	60.0	50.0	69.3	41.6	62.5
Compact disc player	80.3	71.2	88.8	67.8	81.2
Cablevision	64.5	64.2	64.7	66.1	66.5
Satellite dish	28.2	27.2	29.2	11.7	25.3
DVD player	56.6	42.2	70.1	41.1	59.6
CD writer	36.3	27.5	44.5	23.3	43.8
Video cassette recorders	93.6	90.4	96.7	83.9	89.5
1	53.3	55.0	51.7	66.5	64.7
2 or more	40.4	35.3	45.0	17.4	24.7
Home computer	72.9	61.8	83.4	54.6	74.3
Internet use from home	63.7	52.0	74.6	43.2	67.2
Type of Internet connection					
Regular telephone connection to a computer	24.4	22.1	26.6	15.1	19.4
High-speed telephone connection to a computer	19.6	15.2	23.8	12.3	22.9
Cable connection to a computer	19.2	14.4	23.7	15.6	24.9
Other type of connection	0.4	F	F	F	F
Colour televisions	99.7	99.6	99.8	97.8	97.9
1	26.7	30.5	23.0	58.8	39.9
2	39.7	39.8	39.7	28.8	37.8
3 or more	33.3	29.3	37.0	10.1	20.2
Vehicles					
With a vehicle (owned or leased)	94.4	92.6	96.1	60.3	92.2
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	89.6	88.9	90.2	55.5	81.1
1	40.4	43.2	37.7	44.8	45.2
2 or more	49.2	45.7	52.5	10.7	35.9
Owned automobiles	71.3	71.8	70.8	45.3	64.4
1	49.6	51.2	48.1	39.6	46.4
2 or more	21.7	20.6	22.7	5.6	18.0
Owned vans and trucks	47.1	43.9	50.2	15.2	33.4
1	37.4	34.7	39.9	14.0	26.1
2 or more	9.7	9.1	10.3	1.2	7.4
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks and vans)	11.3	8.2	14.1	6.3	17.2

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").

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, percentage of total expenditure, and median expenditure per household reporting, Canada, 2003¹

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁵	Percentage of total expenditure	Median expenditure per household reporting ⁵
		\$	%	\$	%	\$
1000-5230	Total expenditure²	61,152	100.0	61,152	100.0	51,535
1000-4840	Total current consumption²	43,755	100.0	43,755	71.6	37,966
1000-1560	Food	6,791	100.0	6,791	11.1	6,124
1000-1520	Food purchased from stores	5,271	100.0	5,272	8.6	4,850
1000	Locally and on day trips	5,187	100.0	5,187	8.5	4,800
1520	While on trips overnight or longer	85	29.0	291	0.1	160
1530-1532	Board paid to private households	33	3.7	870	0.1	312
1530	Day board and children's lunches	18	2.8	659	0.0	264
1532	While on trips overnight or longer	14	1.1	1,290	0.0	450
1560	Food purchased from restaurants	1,487	94.7	1,570	2.4	1,000
2000-2052	Shelter²	11,584	99.9	11,596	18.9	9,255
2000-2034	Principal accommodation ²	10,908	99.8	10,932	17.8	8,720
2000-2002	Rented living quarters	2,450	34.7	7,067	4.0	6,520
2000	Rent	2,383	34.4	6,918	3.9	6,360
2001	Tenants' maintenance, repairs and alterations	29	5.4	536	0.0	200
2002	Tenants' insurance premiums	39	14.4	267	0.1	228
2010-2028	Owned living quarters ²	6,464	68.2	9,478	10.6	7,500
2010	Regular mortgage payments	3,560	37.1	9,584	5.8	8,400
2011	Maintenance, repairs and replacements	566	39.8	1,420	0.9	600
2012	Condominium charges	131	5.2	2,507	0.2	2,004
2014	Property taxes	1,368	67.5	2,026	2.2	1,850
2016	Homeowners' insurance premiums	365	65.5	558	0.6	485
2020-2028	Other expenditures for owned living quarters	473	26.7	1,771	0.8	402
2020	Commissions for sale of real estate	196	2.0	9,854	0.3	9,000
2022	Legal fees related to the dwelling(s)	66	6.3	1,050	0.1	800
2024	Mortgage insurance premiums	92	22.3	414	0.2	264
2026	Appraisals, surveying and mortgage penalties	54	3.8	1,431	0.1	640
2028	Transfer taxes and land registration fees	65	3.6	1,803	0.1	1,200
2030-2034	Water, fuel and electricity	1,994	87.9	2,269	3.3	2,179
2030	Water and sewage ³	209	38.9	538	0.3	412
2032	Fuel (e.g. oil, gas, etc.)	728	58.3	1,250	1.2	1,200
2034	Electricity ³	1,056	85.7	1,233	1.7	1,080
2040-2052	Other accommodation ²	676	44.1	1,533	1.1	625
2040-2048	Owned vacation home ²	227	7.9	2,868	0.4	1,860
2040	Maintenance, repairs and replacements	42	2.9	1,447	0.1	600
2042	Property taxes and sewage charges	90	7.8	1,157	0.1	800
2044	Insurance premiums	23	4.9	476	0.0	400
2046	Electricity, water and fuel	44	5.1	850	0.1	500
2048	Other expenses for owned vacation home	28	2.1	1,329	0.0	750
2050-2052	Traveller accommodation	450	40.4	1,113	0.7	500
2050	Hotels and motels	297	34.0	872	0.5	500
2052	Other accommodation away from home	153	12.8	1,191	0.3	400
2200-2380	Household operation	2,870	100.0	2,871	4.7	2,234
2200-2230	Communications	1,256	99.3	1,265	2.1	1,075
2200-2204	Telephone	748	97.5	768	1.2	660
2200	Purchase of telephones and equipment	32	23.8	135	0.1	100
2202-2204	Telephone services	717	96.8	740	1.2	600
2202	Telephone service	709	96.7	734	1.2	600
2204	Installation and repairs	7	6.2	114	0.0	75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8

Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, percentage of total expenditure, and median expenditure per household reporting, Canada, 2003¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁵	Percentage of total expenditure	Median expenditure per household reporting ⁵
		\$	%	\$	%	\$
2210	Cellular services	286	49.5	577	0.5	420
2220	Internet services	171	45.6	374	0.3	360
2230	Postal and other communication services	51	80.1	64	0.1	30
2240-2244	Child care expenses	294	11.4	2,569	0.5	1,500
2240-2242	Child care outside the home	214	8.8	2,428	0.3	1,600
2240	Day-care centres	154	6.2	2,468	0.3	1,740
2242	Other child care outside the home	59	3.3	1,782	0.1	800
2244	Child care in the home	81	5.3	1,528	0.1	300
2260	Domestic and other custodial services	150	11.3	1,334	0.2	780
2270-2300	Pet expenses	337	51.7	652	0.6	420
2270	Pet food	172	50.7	340	0.3	240
2280	Purchase of pets	16	7.0	230	0.0	70
2290	Purchase of pet related goods	35	30.0	117	0.1	72
2300	Veterinarian and other services	114	29.5	385	0.2	200
2310	Household cleaning supplies	237	97.5	242	0.4	200
2320-2332	Paper, plastic and foil household supplies	264	98.0	269	0.4	213
2320	Stationery (excluding school supplies)	61	83.3	73	0.1	50
2331-2232	Other paper and plastic supplies	203	96.4	210	0.3	153
2340-2370	Garden supplies and services	250	73.2	342	0.4	200
2340	Nursery and greenhouse stock, cut flowers, and decorative plants	138	63.9	217	0.2	100
2350	Fertilizers, soil and soil conditioners	29	37.9	77	0.0	50
2360	Pesticides	9	23.5	39	0.0	25
2370	Horticultural services, snow and garbage removal	74	21.3	346	0.1	200
2380	Other household supplies	83	87.9	94	0.1	50
2500-2730	Household furnishings and equipment	1,751	94.0	1,863	2.9	1,004
2500-2534	Household furnishings	842	70.6	1,193	1.4	500
2500	Furniture	571	40.8	1,401	0.9	700
2510	Rugs, mats and underpadding	34	20.3	167	0.1	60
2520	Window coverings and household textiles	143	50.1	286	0.2	150
2530-2534	Art, antiques and decorative ware	95	29.6	320	0.2	125
2530	Works of art, carvings and vases	45	11.1	407	0.1	200
2532	Antiques	12	1.8	677	0.0	300
2534	Glass mirrors, and mirror and picture frames	37	23.2	161	0.1	100
2540-2680	Household equipment	795	90.7	876	1.3	475
2540-2590	Household appliances	360	74.2	484	0.6	175
2540	Room air conditioners, portable humidifiers and dehumidifiers	22	7.3	305	0.0	200
2542	Refrigerators and freezers	84	9.6	881	0.1	800
2550	Cooking stoves and ranges	43	5.1	852	0.1	800
2552	Microwave and convection ovens	13	7.5	178	0.0	120
2554	Gas barbecues	22	7.2	303	0.0	250
2560	Small electric food preparation appliances	38	40.4	95	0.1	55
2570	Washers and dryers	67	7.1	944	0.1	800
2580	Vacuum cleaners and other rug cleaning equipment	26	9.5	276	0.0	161
2582	Portable dishwashers	5	1.0	514	0.0	500
2584	Sewing machines	6	1.9	327	0.0	230
2586	Other electric equipment and appliances	20	27.8	72	0.0	50
2590	Attachments and parts for major appliances	11	29.3	37	0.0	20
2600-2602	Home and workshop tools and equipment	115	39.3	293	0.2	125
2600	Power tools and equipment	76	22.4	338	0.1	200
2602	Other tools	39	29.8	132	0.1	75
2610-2630	Lawn, garden and snow-removal tools and equipment	104	38.1	274	0.2	100
2610	Power lawn mowers and garden equipment	58	11.6	500	0.1	200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, percentage of total expenditure, and median expenditure per household reporting, Canada, 2003¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁵	Percentage of total expenditure	Median expenditure per household reporting ⁵
		\$	%	\$	%	\$
2620	Snow-blowers	16	1.7	933	0.0	849
2630	Other lawn, garden and snow removal tools and equipment	30	32.4	94	0.0	50
2640	Lamps and lampshades	24	19.1	125	0.0	65
2650	Non-electric kitchen and cooking equipment	43	42.0	102	0.1	50
2660	Tableware, flatware and knives	24	23.0	106	0.0	50
2670	Non-electric cleaning equipment	34	55.7	60	0.1	40
2672	Luggage	20	14.5	138	0.0	100
2674	Home security equipment	11	12.6	86	0.0	40
2680	Other household equipment, parts and accessories	60	44.4	135	0.1	75
2690-2710	Maintenance and repairs of furniture and equipment	62	26.3	235	0.1	130
2690	Furniture, carpeting and household textiles	34	15.2	223	0.1	120
2700	Major household appliances	18	10.9	162	0.0	105
2710	Other maintenance and repairs of furniture and equipment	10	4.9	208	0.0	100
2720-2730	Services related to furnishings and equipment	52	28.3	185	0.1	120
2720	Rental of heating equipment	24	12.7	190	0.0	140
2730	Other services related to furnishings and equipment	28	18.5	154	0.0	30
2800-2975	Clothing	2,436	99.1	2,458	4.0	1,712
2800-2840	Women's and girls' wear (4 years and over)	1,274	88.9	1,433	2.1	900
2800	Clothing	766	82.5	928	1.3	544
2811-2812	Footwear	192	72.1	266	0.3	200
2820	Accessories	56	49.2	114	0.1	70
2831-2832	Jewellery and watches	110	33.6	328	0.2	100
2840	Clothing gifts to non-household members	150	50.5	298	0.2	200
2850-2890	Men's and boys' wear (4 years and over)	900	87.7	1,026	1.5	700
2850	Clothing	555	79.0	703	0.9	500
2861-2862	Footwear	166	67.0	247	0.3	200
2870	Accessories	40	40.6	100	0.1	60
2881-2882	Jewellery and watches	38	16.2	232	0.1	90
2890	Clothing gifts to non-household members	101	42.7	237	0.2	150
2900-2920	Children's wear (under 4 years)	89	36.3	244	0.1	100
2900	Clothing and cloth diapers	31	8.3	375	0.1	275
2910	Footwear	6	6.5	97	0.0	70
2920	Clothing gifts to non-household members	51	32.1	159	0.1	100
2950-2975	Clothing material, notions and services	173	71.9	241	0.3	140
2950	Clothing material (excluding household textiles)	20	11.0	185	0.0	100
2961-2962	Notions	18	26.4	69	0.0	30
2961	Yarn (except for craft yarn)	10	10.6	94	0.0	50
2962	Thread and other notions	8	21.3	39	0.0	20
2970-2975	Services	135	62.1	217	0.2	120
2970	Dressmaking, tailoring, clothing storage and other clothing services	9	7.3	127	0.0	60
2972	Laundry and dry-cleaning service	64	41.3	155	0.1	100
2974	Laundromats and self-service dry cleaning	44	19.6	225	0.1	156
2975	Maintenance, repair and alteration	17	24.8	69	0.0	50
3000-3260	Transportation	8,353	98.1	8,512	13.7	5,053
3000-3130	Private transportation	7,638	87.5	8,730	12.5	5,068
3000-3004	Purchase of automobiles and trucks	2,873	22.0	13,052	4.7	10,000
3000	Automobiles	1,766	14.1	12,529	2.9	10,000
3002	Trucks (including vans)	1,302	7.7	16,889	2.1	14,000
3004	Separate sale of automobiles and trucks ⁴	(196)	5.0	(3,875)	-0.3	(1,500)
3010	Purchase of automotive accessories	32	9.4	339	0.1	165

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8

Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, percentage of total expenditure, and median expenditure per household reporting, Canada, 2003¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁵	Percentage of total expenditure	Median expenditure per household reporting ⁵
		\$	%	\$	%	\$
3020-3040	Rented and leased automobiles and trucks	651	20.7	3,154	1.1	1,800
3020-3034	Rented automobiles and trucks	66	11.7	564	0.1	350
3020-3024	Automobiles	51	8.7	589	0.1	390
3020	Rental fees (including insurance and mileage)	40	8.6	462	0.1	300
3022	Gas and other fuels	11	8.1	135	0.0	75
3024	Other expenses for rented automobiles	1	1.4	69	0.0	50
3030-3034	Trucks (including vans)	14	3.6	399	0.0	225
3030	Rental fees (including insurance and mileage)	11	3.6	317	0.0	199
3032	Gas and other fuels	3	3.1	91	0.0	50
3034	Other expenses for rented trucks	0	0.6	43	0.0	30
3041-3042	Leasing fees for automobiles and trucks	585	10.8	5,423	1.0	4,513
3041	Regular leasing fees for automobiles and trucks	515	10.6	4,845	0.8	4,200
3042	Other leasing fees for automobiles and trucks	70	1.6	4,307	0.1	2,000
3050-3130	Operation of owned and leased automobiles and trucks	4,082	86.7	4,711	6.7	3,897
3050	Gasoline and other fuels	1,717	84.4	2,035	2.8	1,560
3060	Tires, batteries, and other automotive parts and supplies	232	49.5	469	0.4	300
3070	Maintenance and repair	534	73.0	731	0.9	400
3080-3082	Garage rent and parking	77	29.9	259	0.1	100
3080	At dwelling (not included in rent)	7	2.1	349	0.0	240
3082	Parking away from home	70	28.6	245	0.1	100
3090	Driving lessons	16	4.1	389	0.0	350
3100	Drivers' licences and tests	41	39.2	105	0.1	86
3110	Private and public vehicle insurance premiums	1,167	75.3	1,550	1.9	1,200
3120	Registration fees (including insurance if part of registration)	260	74.5	349	0.4	150
3130	Other automobile and truck operation services	37	29.8	125	0.1	90
3200-3260	Public transportation	716	67.5	1,060	1.2	509
3200	City or commuter bus, subway, street car and commuter train	178	39.1	456	0.3	200
3210	Taxi	61	32.5	188	0.1	80
3220	Airplane	362	21.5	1,684	0.6	1,079
3230	Train	14	4.3	326	0.0	200
3240	Highway bus	15	8.0	190	0.0	120
3250	Other passenger transportation	38	15.6	247	0.1	125
3260	Household moving, storage and delivery services	47	7.6	616	0.1	250
3300-3384	Health care	1,588	97.2	1,634	2.6	1,130
3300-3362	Direct costs to household	1,058	96.4	1,098	1.7	650
3300	Health care supplies	34	39.3	85	0.1	30
3310-3312	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	422	92.6	456	0.7	240
3310	Prescribed	268	65.4	409	0.4	200
3312	Other medicines and pharmaceutical products	155	84.1	184	0.3	100
3320	Physicians' care	16	6.5	250	0.0	70
3360	Other health care practitioners	82	20.9	391	0.1	200
3332-3336	Eye-care goods and services	161	50.2	321	0.3	232
3335-3336	Prescription eye wear	121	36.5	330	0.2	265
3332	Other eye care goods	21	23.2	92	0.0	50
3334	Eye care services (e.g., surgery, exams)	19	16.0	120	0.0	60
3340	Dental services	292	50.4	579	0.5	270
3350	Hospital care	18	2.0	926	0.0	150
3362	Other medical services	32	8.8	367	0.1	125
3370-3384	Health insurance premiums	530	52.2	1,016	0.9	800
3370	Public hospital, medical and drug plans	174	23.2	749	0.3	648
3380-3384	Private health insurance plans	357	37.9	942	0.6	676

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, percentage of total expenditure, and median expenditure per household reporting, Canada, 2003¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁵	Percentage of total expenditure	Median expenditure per household reporting ⁵
		\$	%	\$	%	\$
3380	Private health care plans (e.g., supplementary coverage, extended benefit packages, drug plans)	244	29.4	829	0.4	600
3382	Dental plans	30	6.9	434	0.0	300
3384	Accident and disability insurance	83	13.9	596	0.1	332
3500-3580	Personal care	834	99.4	840	1.4	630
3530-3560	Personal care supplies and equipment	405	97.1	417	0.7	295
3531-3535	Personal care preparations	291	95.6	305	0.5	200
3540	Disposable diapers	43	7.6	564	0.1	480
3550	Electric hair-styling and personal care appliances	16	24.2	67	0.0	50
3560	Other personal care supplies and equipment	55	64.7	84	0.1	50
3570-3580	Personal care services	430	91.1	472	0.7	320
3570	Hair grooming	364	90.2	404	0.6	300
3580	Other personal services	66	25.4	258	0.1	160
3700-4190	Recreation	3,591	98.0	3,665	5.9	2,210
3700-3830	Recreation equipment and associated services	1,027	85.4	1,203	1.7	695
3700	Sports and athletic equipment	162	35.3	459	0.3	250
3710	Playground equipment, above-ground pools and accessories	20	7.2	281	0.0	100
3720	Toys and children's vehicles	100	37.3	268	0.2	200
3730	Electronic games and parts	59	22.8	257	0.1	200
3830	Video game rental	11	12.2	91	0.0	50
3740	Artists' materials, handicraft and hobbycraft kits and materials	42	22.0	190	0.1	100
3750-3760	Computer equipment and supplies	326	48.6	671	0.5	250
3750-3752	Computer hardware	234	22.2	1,056	0.4	750
3750	New	219	19.6	1,114	0.4	865
3752	Used	15	3.5	438	0.0	340
3755	Computer software	29	15.0	196	0.0	114
3760	Computer supplies and other equipment	62	41.4	150	0.1	100
3770-3774	Photographic goods and services	178	70.8	251	0.3	111
3770	Cameras and accessories	74	21.4	344	0.1	200
3772	Films and processing	74	61.2	121	0.1	80
3774	Photographers' and other photographic services	30	29.9	100	0.0	50
3780	Musical instruments, parts and accessories	45	8.9	505	0.1	200
3790	Collectors' items (e.g., stamps, coins)	18	4.6	390	0.0	150
3800	Camping, picnic equipment and accessories (excluding BBQ's)	35	17.5	201	0.1	100
3810	Supplies and parts for recreational equipment	25	18.2	137	0.0	76
3820	Rental, maintenance and repairs of equipment	7	4.8	147	0.0	100
3900-3980	Recreation vehicles and associated services	617	32.7	1,889	1.0	350
3900-3918	Purchase of recreation vehicles	395	16.9	2,344	0.6	300
3900	Bicycles, parts and accessories	44	12.1	366	0.1	170
3910-3919	Other recreational vehicles and outboard motors	351	5.9	5,939	0.6	2,500
3910	Travel trailers	75	0.8	9,632	0.1	7,000
3911	Tent trailers	10	0.4	2,768	0.0	1,200
3912	Motorcycles	71	1.3	5,454	0.1	4,700
3913	Snowmobiles	32	0.8	3,920	0.1	3,000
3914	Motor homes	41	0.003	15060	0.001	2500
3915	Truck campers	3	0.001	2103	0	500
3916	Boats	49	0.9	5,254	0.1	1,800
3917	Outboard motors and personal watercraft	13	0.4	2,974	0.0	1,500
3919	All-terrain vehicles	54	1.1	5,096	0.1	5,300
3918	Other recreation vehicle purchases	4	0.6	614	0.0	750
3950-3980	Operation of recreational vehicles	222	25.5	869	0.4	338

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8

Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, percentage of total expenditure, and median expenditure per household reporting, Canada, 2003¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁵	Percentage of total expenditure	Median expenditure per household reporting ⁵
		\$	%	\$	%	\$
3950	Bicycle maintenance and repairs	6	6.4	94	0.0	50
3960	Expenses for rented and leased recreational vehicles	11	2.4	469	0.0	200
3970	Gasoline and other fuels	51	14.9	344	0.1	156
3972	Supplies and parts	45	8.3	534	0.1	250
3974	Maintenance and repair jobs	28	4.8	578	0.0	250
3976	Insurance premiums	51	11.7	439	0.1	300
3978	Registration fees and licences	10	8.3	125	0.0	68
3980	Other expenses for operation of recreational vehicles	19	3.1	614	0.0	253
4000-4070	Home entertainment equipment and services	537	79.5	675	0.9	370
4000-4040	Equipment	430	70.8	608	0.7	300
4000	Audio (e.g., radio, CD players, speakers)	93	20.4	456	0.2	200
4010	Pre-recorded audio and video cassette tapes, compact discs and DVD's	118	51.9	228	0.2	145
4020	Blank audio and video tapes	11	26.1	44	0.0	25
4030	Televisions, VCRs, camcorders and other television/video components	190	32.2	591	0.3	300
4040	Other home entertainment equipment	17	13.0	134	0.0	60
4050-4070	Services	106	58.8	181	0.2	100
4050	Rental of videotapes and DVD's	93	56.3	165	0.2	100
4060	Rental of home entertainment equipment and other services	2	1.0	198	0.0	100
4070	Maintenance and repair of home entertainment equipment	11	6.8	166	0.0	100
4100-4190	Recreation services	1,410	93.9	1,502	2.3	870
4100-4140	Entertainment	735	92.4	795	1.2	666
4100	Movie theatres	107	62.2	172	0.2	100
4110	Live sports events	45	19.3	235	0.1	120
4120	Live performing arts	83	37.0	224	0.1	150
4130	Admission to museums and other activities	35	32.9	107	0.1	60
4141-4142	Rental of cablevision and satellite services	464	78.8	590	0.8	540
4141	Rental of cablevision services	344	60.9	566	0.6	528
4142	Rental of satellite services	120	20.6	583	0.2	564
4150-4170	Use of recreation facilities	307	46.8	657	0.5	350
4150-4160	Membership and single usage fees for sports and recreation facilities	263	41.9	628	0.4	350
4150	Membership fees and dues for sports and recreation facilities	205	32.3	634	0.3	380
4160	Single use fees for sports and recreation facilities	58	20.8	281	0.1	128
4162	Video, pinball and carnival games	8	10.7	79	0.0	40
4170	Children's camps	36	6.8	529	0.1	275
4180	Package travel tours	352	12.0	2,931	0.6	2,048
4190	Other recreational services	17	16.1	103	0.0	50
4300-4340	Reading materials and other printed matter	283	84.1	337	0.5	232
4300	Newspapers	102	59.5	171	0.2	150
4310	Magazines and periodicals	62	53.4	116	0.1	70
4320	Books and pamphlets (excluding school books)	101	49.3	205	0.2	100
4330	Maps, sheet music and other printed matter	8	14.4	56	0.0	30
4340	Services related to reading materials (e.g., duplicating, library fees)	11	17.7	60	0.0	26
4400-4470	Education	1,007	44.5	2,265	1.6	665
4400-4410	Supplies	60	28.9	206	0.1	110
4400	Kindergarten, nursery, elementary and secondary	32	20.2	158	0.1	100
4410	Post-secondary	28	12.3	226	0.0	100
4420-4430	Textbooks	104	20.4	509	0.2	300

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, percentage of total expenditure, and median expenditure per household reporting, Canada, 2003¹ – continued

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁵	Percentage of total expenditure	Median expenditure per household reporting ⁵
		\$	%	\$	%	\$
4420	Kindergarten, nursery, elementary and secondary	12	7.5	163	0.0	100
4430	Post-secondary	92	14.3	639	0.1	500
4440-4450	Tuition fees	714	25.6	2,793	1.2	1,200
4440	Kindergarten, nursery, elementary and secondary	127	9.0	1,413	0.2	200
4450	Post-secondary	587	18.6	3,154	1.0	2,000
4460	Other courses and lessons (excluding driving)	123	19.3	640	0.2	300
4470	Other educational services	6	2.1	296	0.0	100
4500-4540	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,489	84.7	1,758	2.4	1,000
4500-4510	Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	732	37.4	1,956	1.2	1,503
4500	Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	722	35.3	2,045	1.2	1,560
4510	Matches and other smokers' supplies	10	23.1	43	0.0	20
4520-4540	Alcoholic beverages	757	78.7	962	1.2	500
4520	Served on licensed premises	241	49.7	485	0.4	200
4530	Purchased from stores	493	76.1	648	0.8	320
4540	Self-made alcoholic beverages	23	7.0	330	0.0	216
4800-4840	Games of chance (net)	272	73.9	368	0.4	126
4800	Government-run lotteries	159	65.5	243	0.3	120
4810	Casinos, slot machines, and video lottery terminals	125	18.7	670	0.2	100
4820	Bingos	61	7.7	799	0.1	200
4830	Non-government lotteries and raffle tickets	27	28.7	96	0.0	50
4840	Winnings from games of chance ⁴	(101)	30.6	(330)	-0.2	(59)
4600-4720	Miscellaneous expenditures²	904	90.2	1,002	1.5	430
4600	Expenses on other property owned	38	3.8	1,019	0.1	500
4620	Legal services not related to dwellings	123	7.1	1,736	0.2	500
4630-4660	Financial services	307	84.7	363	0.5	182
4630	Service charges from banks	130	69.0	188	0.2	132
4640	Stock and bond commissions	46	6.3	734	0.1	200
4650	Administration fees	36	7.0	522	0.1	150
4660	Other financial services	95	49.0	194	0.2	90
4670	Dues to unions and professional associations	204	29.3	697	0.3	540
4680	Contributions and dues for social clubs and other organizations	32	18.9	169	0.1	60
4690	Forfeit of deposits, fines, and money lost or stolen	47	18.1	256	0.1	120
4700	Tools and equipment purchased for work	35	7.9	448	0.1	200
4710-4720	Other miscellaneous goods and services	117	13.9	842	0.2	157
4710	Goods	26	4.5	580	0.0	100
4720	Services	91	10.2	889	0.1	150
4900-4930	Personal taxes	12,370	91.9	13,467	20.2	8,500
4900	Income tax on reference year income	12,794	86.2	14,848	20.9	9,912
4910	Income tax on income received before reference year	550	14.3	3,847	0.9	1,000
4920	Other personal taxes	7	0.2	3,493	0.0	1,200
4930	Tax refunds ⁴	(981)	56.1	(1,749)	-1.6	(1,000)
5000-5084	Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,505	81.2	4,318	5.7	3,476
5000	Life insurance premiums	406	39.2	1,034	0.7	660
5060	Annuity contracts and transfers to RRIFs	79	0.8	10,396	0.1	1,334
5070	Employment insurance premiums	685	72.1	951	1.1	819
5080-5084	Retirement and pension fund payments	2,335	74.7	3,127	3.8	2,350

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8
Detailed spending categories, average expenditure per household, percentage reporting, average expenditure per household reporting, percentage of total expenditure, and median expenditure per household reporting, Canada, 2003¹ – concluded

		Average expenditure per household	Percentage reporting	Average expenditure per household reporting ⁵	Percentage of total expenditure	Median expenditure per household reporting ⁵
		\$	%	\$	%	\$
5080	Canada and Quebec pension plan	1,620	74.6	2,171	2.6	1,807
5082	Other government pension funds	293	11.1	2,632	0.5	2,000
5084	Other retirement or pension funds (excluding RRSP)	421	14.4	2,931	0.7	1,966
5200-5230	Gifts of money and contributions	1,522	73.1	2,081	2.5	485
5200-5210	Money and support payments	1,013	34.6	2,930	1.7	700
5200	Alimony and child support	268	3.9	6,900	0.4	4,200
5205	Gifts of money and other support payments to persons living inside Canada	628	28.0	2,246	1.0	500
5210	Gifts of money and other support payments to persons living outside Canada	117	7.1	1,657	0.2	600
5220-5230	Contributions to charity	509	66.0	771	0.8	200
5220	Religious organizations	295	32.6	903	0.5	300
5230	Non-religious charitable organizations	214	56.7	379	0.4	100
	Selected items in asset money flows					
5500	Registered retirement savings plans	1,385	39.6	3,494		2,500
	Investments in the home:					
5550	Additions, renovations and alterations: contract, labour and material cost	1,327	22.8	5,825		2,850
5555	New installations of equipment and fixtures: contract, labour and material cost	118	6.1	1,944		1,000

1. Based on full-year households only. See the information about the survey universe in the section "Notes and definitions".
2. Prior to 1997, mortgage interest and interest on loans were reported in the Shelter and Miscellaneous categories. For 1997, regular mortgage payments on owned living quarters, including both principal and interest, are included under Shelter. Loan payments and mortgage payments (including both principal and interest) on owned vacation homes and other properties are reported under Money flows. When comparing time series, this affects the following expenditure categories: Shelter, Principal accommodation, Owned living quarters, Miscellaneous, Total current consumption, and Total expenditure.
3. 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.
4. Values are presented here as a negative expenditure.
5. Expenditures in this column do not add to sub-totals.



Notes and definitions

Survey methodology

The survey universe

The 2003 Survey of Household Spending was carried out in private households in Canada's ten provinces and three territories.¹

The following groups were excluded from the survey:

- those living on Indian reserves and crown lands (with the exception of the territories);
- 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 ten provinces. In the Territories, coverage was restricted to 88% in the Yukon, 92% in the Northwest Territories and 89% in Nunavut.

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 570 part-year households in the sample in 2003.

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 2003 (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 1999.

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 2003 Survey of Household Spending was 23,869 eligible households.

This year, a supplementary sample of about 2,200 dwellings in Québec was financed by the “Ministère des finances du Québec” to better suit their analytic needs. The sample was selected from a list of dwellings according to a two-stage stratified sample design. The sample frame constructed from Statistics Canada’s Address Register is comprised of dwellings from selected Dissemination Areas from the 2001 Census.

The regular SHS 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 2003 Survey of Household Spending was conducted from January to March 2004. 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 2003 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 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 2003 Survey of Household Spending was completed using a PC/client server-based system. This system provides tools (database querying, searching, and viewing capabilities) for spotting systematic errors.

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.

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 representation. For the regular sample, 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.

For the supplementary sample in Quebec, the household nonresponse adjustment is done within groups of Dissemination Areas from the 2001 Census. These groups were created using the software Knowledge Seeker and consist of groupings of households that share similar propensity to respond to the survey. The groups were formed using Census metropolitan areas, an urbanization indicator and some population and dwelling characteristics from Dissemination Areas as of the 2001 Census, such as age, income and dwelling type. Once the nonresponse adjustment is completed, an additional adjustment is done to the household weights of the supplementary sample and the regular sample in Quebec. This adjustment is done to account for the fact that the supplementary sample in Quebec and part of the regular sample of this province cover the same sub-population.

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 2004 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 are used: number of persons under 18, and number of persons 18 and over.

Due to their smaller population, only two age/sex groups are used for the three territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut): number of persons under 18 and number of persons 18 and over, combined with the totals for one-person households, two-person households and more than two-person households for Yukon.

The second set of totals is derived from T4 information from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) 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 CRA 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 2003 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 2003 Survey of Household Spending were estimated using the bootstrap method. This method is suitable for variance estimation of non-smooth statistics such as quintiles. For more information on standard errors and coefficients of variation, refer to the Statistics Canada publication, *Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue no. 71-526XPB.

Coefficients of variation are available in the User Guide for the Survey of Household Spending, 2003. This is available free of charge by special request (contact 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 2003) 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 2003 Survey of Household Spending, the overall response rate was 72.3%. See Figure 1 for provincial and territorial 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.

Figure 1
Response rates, Canada and provinces/territories, 2003

	Eligible households ¹	Non-contacts	Refusals	Un-usables ²	Usables	Response rate ³
	%					
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,772	134	198	69	1,371	77.4
Prince Edward Island	781	52	121	27	581	74.4
Nova Scotia	2,048	150	347	132	1,419	69.3
New Brunswick	1,845	98	303	118	1,326	71.9
Quebec	4,817	360	927	68	3,462	71.9
Ontario	3,149	282	787	103	1,977	62.8
Manitoba	1,887	104	312	49	1,422	75.4
Saskatchewan	1,837	72	280	77	1,408	76.6
Alberta	2,087	128	336	18	1,605	76.9
British Columbia	2,580	205	500	45	1,830	70.9
Yukon	418	28	74	9	307	73.4
Northwest Territories	410	21	42	8	339	82.7
Nunavut	238	13	7	-	218	91.6
Canada	23,869	1,647	4,234	723	17,265	72.3

1. Part-year households are included in the calculation of response rates. There were 570 part-year households in 2003.

2. Rejected at the editing stage.

3. Usable/eligible*100

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.

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.

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.

Starting with the 1997 Survey of Household Spending, "Tenants' maintenance, repair and alterations" and "Insurance premiums" were reduced by the proportion of rent charged to business. This may affect comparisons with data from previous years.

For the 2001 reference year, 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.

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.

Definitions

General concepts

Survey universe: The 2003 Survey of Household Spending has two reference periods and therefore two survey universes. Expenditure data are collected for the calendar year 2003. Dwelling characteristics and data about household equipment are collected as of December 31st 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 2003 whether paid for before or after 2003 (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*”.

Caution should be exercised when making year-to-year comparisons since changes may not be statistically significant. In order to determine whether a change is statistically significant, please refer to the accompanying User Guide where information about sampling error as well as coefficients of variation and how to use them is available. Special caution is necessary when using estimates from small sub-groups (such as certain metropolitan areas) where the sample size is less than 200.

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 2003, 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, harmonized sales tax credits, provincial 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 2003) 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 2003 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 (with the 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-XIB/XPB.

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 and alterations*, 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 2003 on 2003 and previous years' incomes plus other personal taxes (e.g., gift taxes, Newfoundland and Labrador school tax) minus income tax refunds received in 2003. Tax credits, such as Federal Child Tax Benefits, Goods and Services Tax Credits and provincial tax credits, are included in *Average household income before tax*.

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.

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

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 (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. Cellular telephones are excluded.

Cellular telephone: 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., cellular telephone, 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 Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA (Ottawa) are tabulated for the metropolitan area. The data for the Quebec part (Gatineau) are included in the data tabulated for the province of Quebec and Canada. 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.

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. Whitehorse and Yellowknife.

Income: Readers requiring official income statistics are directed to the publication *Income in Canada*, Catalogue no. 75-202-XWE/XIE/XPE.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 2003). 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.

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.

3. Traditionally, the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) had 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.

Household type: Households are divided into the following types:

One-person households are households where a dwelling is occupied by only one person.

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

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".

Median expenditure per household: Expenditure groupings are obtained by ranking households in ascending order of the expenditure on a given item and partitioning the households into two groups such that the estimated number of households in each group is the same. The expenditure reported by the highest ranked case in the first group would be the median. Estimates for individual expenditure items in a given column of a table do not add up to the sub-totals or totals. Households reporting zero expenditures are included.

Median expenditure per household reporting: Expenditure groupings are obtained by ranking households in ascending order of the expenditure on a given item and partitioning the households into two groups such that the estimated number of households in each group is the same. The expenditure reported by the highest ranked case in the first group would be the median. Estimates for individual expenditure items in a given column of a table do not add up to the sub-totals or totals. Households reporting zero expenditures are not included.



Related products and services

Detailed tables

The information in this publication represents only a summary of the results available from the 2003 Survey of Household Spending. The following standard tables are also available:

62F0031	Detailed average household expenditure for Canada, provinces/territories and selected metropolitan areas
62F0032	Detailed average household expenditure by household income quintile for Canada and provinces/territories
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/territories 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

Public-use microdata file

A public-use microdata file based on the 2003 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 17,000 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, 1997-2002, 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; data quality indicators for the Survey of Household Spending and the Food Expenditure Survey; 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.

Twenty tables are available. They present annual information from the Survey of Household Spending about the spending habits, dwelling characteristics and household equipment of Canadian households by province/territory and selected metropolitan areas. These tables cover the survey years 1997 to 2003.

Table 203-0001 presents summary-level data, while tables 203-0002 to 203-0020 household equipment present detailed information.

Client services

For client with more specialized data needs, custom tabulations can be produced on a cost-recovery basis. 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.

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/XWE
Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts	Catalogue no. 13-603-MPE1990001
National Income and Expenditure Accounts	Catalogue no. 13-001-XPB/XIB/XDB
The Assets and Debts of Canadians: Focus on Private Pension Savings	Catalogue no. 13-596-XIE
