

Name of collection: *Survey of Household Spending*

<p>Nature of collection If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. <i>ICT use collection – business</i>. For “other” collections, provide details e.g. <i>Other ICT collection – ISPs</i>.</p>	<p>Other ICT collection – Household spending</p>
<p>Collection agency</p>	<p>Statistics Canada http://www.statcan.ca</p>
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>Questionnaires and additional information can be found in the survey notes.</p>
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>Stand alone survey</p>
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	<p>Annual</p>
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p>1997-2005 Conducted since 1997, the Survey of Household Spending integrates most of the content found in the Family Expenditure Survey (FAMEX, record number 3504) and the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey (HFE, record number 3505).</p>
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>The survey is carried out in private households in Canada’s ten provinces yearly. Data for the territories are available for, 1998, 1999 and every second year thereafter. The survey covers about 98% of the population in the ten provinces.</p> <p>The following groups are excluded from the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - those living on Indian reserves and crown lands; - official representatives of foreign countries living in Canada and their families; - members of religious and other communal colonies; - members of the Canadian Armed Forces living in Military Camps; - people living in residences for senior citizens; and - people living full time in institutions: for example, inmates of penal institutions and chronic care patients living in hospitals and nursing homes.
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	<p>Household type, tenure, income quintiles, expenditure categories</p>
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	<p>Face-to-face interview using paper questionnaire.</p>
<p>Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	<p>Household</p>
<p>Sample frame used</p>	<p>Labour Force Survey (LFS) sampling frame.</p>
<p>Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster</p>	<p>This sample is a stratified, multi-stage sample selected from the Labour Force Survey sampling frame. Sample selection</p>

sampling	comprises two main steps: the selection of clusters (small geographic areas) from the LFS frame and the selection of dwellings within these selected clusters.
Sample size For the most recent collection	The sample size for the 2005 Survey of Household Spending was over 21,000 households.
Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	The response rate at the Canada level for 2005 was 71.4%.
Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	Missing responses are imputed using the nearest neighbour method. Statistics Canada's Canadian Census Edit and Imputation System (CANCEIS) is used to insert values from donor records having similar characteristics, chosen specifically to fit the variable.
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	As of the 2004 reference year, the SHS uses survey weights which take into account new population projections from the 2001 Census. In order to make these estimates comparable over time, the weights for all previous SHS had to be revised using the new projections. It was decided to take advantage of this historical revision to also introduce an improved calibration strategy for the SHS weights. Improvements to the calibration strategy were deemed necessary to put emphasis on SHS needs (such as the age groups used for calibration) and to take into account the quality of the benchmarks. It was also felt that there were too many benchmarks leading to too many constraints on the weights, and that this produced undesirable results, such as negative weights, which were not acceptable.
Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates These can be expressed as a range of values. For a given variable, the RSE or CV is equal to the ratio of the square root of the estimate of the sampling variance to the estimated value. It can be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.	Coefficients of variation for survey variables for Canada and the provinces are supplied in the User guide for the Survey of Household Spending .
Known data quality issues with this collection E.g. non-response bias, comparability problems over time, definitional issues, coverage deficiencies, timeliness of frame, high item non-response (identify topics which are particularly problematic).	Adjustments are made to data after new population estimates become available following the most recent census. At that time, all data back to the previous census is re-weighted using the new population estimates.
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	Information from the SHS was released in The Daily . Data tables for selected household equipment are also available: telephones and appliances and electronics , and SHS user guide and Spending Patterns in Canada . Detailed household equipment and spending tables can be found on CANSIM Tables 203-0001 to 203-0020 .
Other comments	
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