## 2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 19 Housing conditions of women and girls

## INTRODUCTION

This Research Highlight examines the housing conditions of women and girls in Canada. In this Research Highlight, women are defined as females 15 years of age or older, and girls as females less than 15 years old. First, a profile of the female population and their housing conditions is presented. This is followed by an examination of female-led households and their housing conditions.

## THE FEMALE POPULATION

## Females represented 5I\% of the population in 2006

In 2006, there were about 16.1 million females representing $51 \%$ of the population. The percentage was the same as in 2001 at which time there were about 15 million females. Of the 2006 female population, 2.7 million ( $16.9 \%$ ) were girls under the age of 15 (see Table 1). About 2.4 million (15.2\%) were seniors aged 65 and older, including about 1.2 million ( $7.9 \%$ ) that were at least 75 years old. While there were about one million more females living in Canada in 2006 than in 2001, the change in the age distribution between 2001 and 2006 shows an aging female population (see Figure 1).

## Acceptable Housing and Core Housing Need

The term acceptable housing refers to housing that is adequate in condition, suitable in size, and affordable.

- Adequate housing does not require any major repairs, according to residents.
- Suitable housing has enough bedrooms for the size and make-up of resident households, according to National Occupancy Standard (NOS) requirements. Enough bedrooms based on NOS requirements means one bedroom for each cohabiting adult couple; unattached household member 18 years of age and over; same-sex pair of children under age 18; and additional boy or girl in the family, unless there are two opposite sex children under 5 years of age, in which case they are expected to share a bedroom. A household of one individual can occupy a bachelor unit (i.e. a unit with no bedroom).
- Affordable housing costs less than 30 per cent of beforetax household income. For renters, shelter costs include rent and any payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services. For owners, shelter costs include mortgage payments (principal and interest), property taxes, and any condominium fees, along with payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services.
A household is in core housing need if its housing does not meet one or more of the adequacy, suitability or affordability standards and it would have to spend 30 per cent or more of its before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local market housing that meets all three standards.

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Table I Female Population by Age Group - Canada, 2006

|  | Population (\#) | Distribution (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total | $16,136,925$ | 100.0 |
| Girls | $2,722,510$ | 16.9 |
| $0-14$ years old | $2,722,510$ | 16.9 |
| Women | $13,414,415$ | 83.1 |
| $15-24$ years old | $2,077,645$ | 12.9 |
| $25-34$ years old | $2,042,150$ | 12.7 |
| $35-44$ years old | $2,449,700$ | 15.2 |
| $45-54$ years old | $2,528,805$ | 15.7 |
| $55-64$ years old | $1,867,965$ | 11.6 |
| 65 years old and older | $2,448,150$ | 7.4 |
| $65-74$ years old | $1,201,090$ | 7.7 |
| 75 years old and older | $1,247,060$ |  |
| All numbers have been rounded <br> Source: Statistics Canada (Census of Canada) |  |  |

## The majority of females lived in private dwellings

Statistics Canada data collection groups residential accommodation into two main categories:

- private dwellings, and
- collective dwellings ${ }^{1}$.

About $98 \%$ of the female population lived in private dwellings in 2006 (see Table 2).

For the remainder of this highlight, only females living in private dwellings are discussed.

Between 2001 and 2006, females aged 55-64 years recorded the largest percentage increase (at $2.1 \%$ ), and the $35-44$ age group had the largest percentage decrease (at $-1.8 \%$ ). There was a $1.5 \%$ decrease for girls $0-14$ years of age (see Table 3).

Women made up $59 \%$ of the population 75 and older who were living in private dwellings in 2006.


Figure I Distribution of Females by Age Category, Canada, 2001 and 2006 (\%)

Table 2 Female Population by dwelling type - Canada, 2006

|  | Female <br> $(\#)$ | Distribution <br> $(\%)$ |
| :---: | ---: | :---: |
| Total Population | $16,136,925$ | 100 |
| Population living in collective dwellings | 304,895 | 1.9 |
| Girls (0-14 years) | 8,370 | 0.1 |
| Women (15 and older) | 296,525 | 1.8 |
| Population living in private dwellings | $15,832,030$ | 98.1 |
| Girls (0-I4 years) | $2,714,140$ | 16.8 |
| Women (I5 and older) | $13,117,890$ | 81.3 |
| All numbers have been rounded <br> Source: Statistics Canada (Census of Canada) |  |  |

[^0]Table 3 Female Population Living in Private Dwellings by Age Group, Canada, 2006

|  | Total Population | Female Population <br> (\#) | Female Population (\%) | Female Distribution by Age (\%) | Change in percentage points from 2001 Female Distribution (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total - Age groups | 31,074,400 | 15,831,115 | 50.9 | 100.0 |  |
| Girls | 5,562,530 | 2,714,375 | 48.8 | 17.1 | -I. 5 |
| 0 to 14 years | 5,562,530 | 2,714,375 | 48.8 | 17.1 | -I. 5 |
| Women | 25,511,875 | 13,116,735 | 51.4 | 82.9 | 1.6 |
| 15 to 24 years | 4,187,850 | 2,053,380 | 49.0 | 13.0 | 0.1 |
| 25 to 34 years | 3,970,995 | 2,033,750 | 51.2 | 12.8 | -0.6 |
| 35 to 44 years | 4,777,405 | 2,441,055 | 51.1 | 15.4 | -1.8 |
| 45 to 54 years | 4,932,520 | 2,519,735 | 51.1 | 15.9 | 1.1 |
| 55 to 64 years | 3,631,195 | 1,850,290 | 51.0 | 11.7 | 2.1 |
| 65 years and older | 4,011,910 | 2,218,525 | 55.3 | 14.0 | 0.6 |
| 65 to 74 years | 2,239,580 | I,173,245 | 52.4 | 7.4 | 0.0 |
| 75 years and older | 1,772,330 | 1,045,280 | 59.0 | 6.6 | 0.5 |

All numbers have been rounded
Source: CMHC Adapted from Statistics Canada (Census of Canada)

## LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

## Most females lived in family households in 2006

Virtually all girls (99.9\%) lived in family ${ }^{2}$ households. Most girls ( $80.7 \%$ ) lived in a two-parent family (see Table 4); $18.5 \%$ lived in lone-parent families and only less than $1 \%$ lived as a non-family person in a family household. ${ }^{3}$

Most women (82.4\%) in Canada lived in family households. More than half of all women ( $57 \%$ ) were living either as a spouse or common-law partner in 2006. An additional 8.6\% of women lived in lone-parent families. About $14.1 \%$ of women lived alone, with the proportion increasing with age. Over $37 \%$ of senior women lived alone, including nearly half ( $48.3 \%$ ) of women aged 75 years or more. Sixty per cent of women aged 75 or more were widowed. ${ }^{4}$

## 74\% of females lived in accommodation that was owned by a member of the household in 2006

About 73.8\% of girls lived in housing that was owned by a member of the household; while $24.9 \%$ were renters and $1.3 \%$ lived in band housing.

About 73.8\% of girls living in family households lived in owned housing. No girls were lone parents themselves or living with a spouse or common-law partner. Instead, the majority were living in two-parent families, and about $18.5 \%$ of them were enumerated as children living in lone-parent families. Of those girls in lone-parent families, the majority (about $52.7 \%$ ) lived in rented accommodation (see Table 5).

Most girls (55.3\%) in non-family households were living in owned accommodation.

[^1]
## Research Highlight

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Table 4 Female Population Distribution by Living Arrangements, by Age Groups, Canada, 2006

|  | Total | 0 to 14 years (Girls) | 15 years and older (Women) | 15 to 24 years | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { to } \\ 34 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \text { to } \\ 44 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \text { to } \\ 54 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | 55 to 64 years | 65 to 74 years | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \text { years } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { older } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \text { years } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { older } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (\#) | (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total - All Females | 15,831,115 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Persons in family households | 13,522,870 | 99.9 | 82.4 | 90.4 | 85.3 | 90.7 | 87.3 | 79.5 | 70 | 60.2 | 49.2 |
| Spouses or common-law partners | 7,478,645 | 0.0 | 57.0 | 12.9 | 62.7 | 73.6 | 72.9 | 69.7 | 59.1 | 45.9 | 31.1 |
| Lone parents | 1,132,290 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 9.0 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 9.9 |
| Children in two-parent families | 3,581,440 | 80.7 | 10.6 | 56.6 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Children in lone-parent families | 981,900 | 18.5 | 3.7 | 16 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Non-family persons | 348,600 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 8.3 |
| Persons in non-family households | 2,308,245 | 0.1 | 17.6 | 9.6 | 14.7 | 9.3 | 12.7 | 20.5 | 30 | 39.8 | 50.8 |
| Living alone | 1,845,280 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 17.8 | 27.4 | 37.3 | 48.3 |
| Living with others | 462,965 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| All numbers have been rounded <br> Source: CMHC Adapted from Statistics Canada (Census of Canada) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5 Female Population by Living Arrangements, Household Tenure and Age Groups, Canada, 2006

|  | Total |  |  | Owned by a member of the household |  |  | Rented |  |  | Band housing |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All age groups | 0 to 14 years | 15 years and older | All age groups | 0 to 14 years | I5 years and older | All age groups | 0 to 14 years | 15 <br> years <br> and <br> older | All age groups | 0 to 14 years | 15 <br> years <br> and <br> older |
|  | \# |  |  | \% |  |  | \% |  |  | \% |  |  |
| Total - Living arrangements | $15,831,115$ | 2,714,375 | 13,116,735 | 73.5 | 73.8 | 73.5 | 25.9 | 24.9 | 26.1 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Persons in family households | 13,522,875 | 2,710,615 | 10,812,255 | 78.0 | 73.8 | 79.1 | 21.3 | 24.9 | 20.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Spouses or commonlaw partners | 7,478,650 | 0.0 | 7,478,645 | 82.0 | 0.0 | 82.0 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Lone parents | 1,132,290 | 0.0 | I,132,290 | 54.3 | 0.0 | 54.3 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 44.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Children in two-parent families | 3,581,440 | 2,190,645 | 1,390,785 | 83.7 | 80.4 | 88.9 | 15.5 | 18.6 | 10.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Children in lone-parent families | 981,900 | 501,230 | 480,665 | 54.3 | 44.9 | 64.1 | 44.0 | 52.7 | 34.9 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.0 |
| Non-family persons | 348,600 | 18,735 | 329,865 | 76.9 | 71.9 | 77.1 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 1.0 |
| Persons in non-family households | 2,308,245 | 3,760 | 2,304,485 | 47.1 | 55.3 | 47.1 | 52.7 | 41.4 | 52.7 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.2 |
| Living with relatives | 121,575 | 2,480 | 119,085 | 51.5 | 45.2 | 51.6 | 47.9 | 50.4 | 47.8 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 0.6 |
| Living with nonrelatives only | 341,390 | 1,280 | 340,105 | 37.3 | 75.0 | 37.2 | 62.6 | 23.4 | 62.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Living alone | 1,845,280 | 0.0 | 1,845,280 | 48.7 | 0.0 | 48.7 | 51.2 | 0.0 | 51.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| All numbers have been rounded Source: CMHC Adapted from Statistics Canada (Census of Canada) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The large majority ( $73.5 \%$ ) of women in Canada lived in accommodation that was owned by a member of the household (see Table 5). About 26\% lived in rented accommodation and less than $1 \%$ resided in band housing.

Women living in family households were more likely (at $79.1 \%$ ) to live in a residence that was owned by a household member than to rent (at 20.4\%). The majority ( $54.3 \%$ ) of women who were lone parents were owners. Women in two-parent families were much more likely (at 88.9\%) to live in owned accommodation than to rent $(10.5 \%)$.

In non-family households, $47 \%$ of women were living in owned accommodation and $52.7 \%$ in rented accommodation. All females living alone in 2006 were women. The majority ( $51.2 \%$ ) of women living alone were renters.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

## Incidence of Individuals in Households in Core Housing Need by Age Group

Of the $15,061,055$ million females living in households assessed for core housing need in $2006^{5}, 13,274,505$ million, or $88.1 \%$, were members of households that lived in or could access an acceptable dwelling in their community (see text box Acceptable Housing and Core Housing Need). However, 1.8 million females ( $11.9 \%$ ) lived in households in core housing need. This was down from $12.7 \%$ in 2001. ${ }^{6}$ In comparison, there were 1.4 million males (about 9.8\%) living in households in core housing need in 2006 (see Appendix Table 2).

Girls were more likely (at 14.5\%) than women (at 11.3\%) to live in households in core housing need (see Figure 2). The incidence of core housing need decreases with age until reaching the seniors age group. Women aged 45-64 experienced the lowest incidence at $9.3 \%$. The incidence of core need for senior women ( 65 years old and older) was $14 \%$ in 2006, compared to $16.4 \%$ in 2001.


Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Figure 2 Incidence of Population Living in Households in Core Housing Need by Age and Sex, Canada, 2006 (\%)

For children, there was little difference between boys and girls in the percentage living in households in core housing need (see Figure 2). The percentage for women (at 11.3\%) was higher than that of men (at 8.8\%). The largest difference was between senior women (at $14 \%$ ) and senior men (7.4\%). ${ }^{7}$

[^2]
## Core Housing Need by Family Status

Three types of females grouped by family status experienced above average core housing need in 2006 (see Table 6):

- Children in lone-parent families, at $28.5 \%$,
- Lone female parents, at $27.9 \%$, and
- Females living alone, at $24.8 \%$.


## Aboriginal Females More Likely to Live in Core Housing Need

In 2006, the Census enumerated a total of 432,075 Aboriginal females living off-reserve in non-farm, non-band, private households ${ }^{8}$, accounting for $3 \%$ of the female population. Like most female Canadians, the great majority (89\%) lived in family households. Aboriginal females were more likely to live in lone-parent households, and less likely to live alone or in couple households than non-Aboriginal females (see Figure 3).

Aboriginal females (at 24\%) were more than twice as likely to live in a household in core housing need as their non-Aboriginal counterparts (at 11.5\%) (see Figure 4). Compared to 2001, these proportions have dropped from $28 \%$ and $12.3 \%$, respectively, for Aboriginal and nonAboriginal females. In 2006, $45.7 \%$ of Aboriginal females living in lone-parent households lived in a household in core housing need, down from $50.9 \%$ in 2001.

Although relatively few Aboriginal women lived alone $(11,330)$, those who did live alone had a higher incidence (35.6\%) of core housing need than did non-Aboriginal women ( $24.6 \%$ ) with the same living arrangements.


Figure 3 Distribution of Females by Aboriginal Status and Living Arrangements, Canada, 2006 (\%)

Table 6 Female Population by Living Arrangements and Age, Showing the Incidence of Core Housing Need, Canada, 2006

|  | All Females |  | Non-senior Females |  | Senior Females (aged 65 years old and older) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age Groups | Population (\#) | Incidence of need (\%) | Population (\#) | Incidence of need (\%) | Population (\#) | Incidence of need (\%) |
| Total - Living arrangements | 15,061,055 | 11.9 | 12,896,280 | 11.5 | 2,164,775 | 14.0 |
| Persons in family households | 12,914,920 | 10.2 | 11,608,360 | 10.7 | 1,306,560 | 5.5 |
| Spouses or common-law partners | 7,187,655 | 6.2 | 6,190,955 | 6.6 | 996,700 | 3.8 |
| Lone-parents | 1,059,995 | 27.9 | 892,770 | 30.5 | 167,225 | 13.7 |
| Children in two-parent families | 3,418,715 | 8.0 | 3,418,620 | 8.0 | 95 | 0.0 |
| Children in lone-parent families | 915,140 | 28.5 | 911,440 | 28.5 | 3,700 | 9.2 |
| Non-family persons | 333,420 | 11.5 | 194,575 | 14.4 | 138,845 | 7.3 |
| Persons in non-family households | 2,146,135 | 22.1 | 1,287,920 | 18.8 | 858,215 | 27.1 |
| Living alone | 1,714,545 | 24.8 | 911,340 | 21.7 | 803,205 | 28.4 |
| Living with other individuals | 431,590 | 11.6 | 376,580 | 12.0 | 55,010 | 8.2 |

[^3][^4]

Figure 4 Incidence of the Female Population Living in Households in Core Housing Need by Living Arrangements and Aboriginal Status, Canada, 2006 (\%)

## Households with a Female Primary Maintainer

The remainder of this highlight focuses on households whose primary maintainer is a woman. ${ }^{9}$ Of the 11.8 million households assessed for core housing need in 2006, about 4.5 million, or $38 \%$ were led by women, up from about $36 \%$ in 2001.

The distribution of these households by family type was markedly different from those led by men. About $35 \%$ of women-led households were couple households; compared to about $73 \%$ for men-led households (see Figure 5). Loneparent households accounted for about $21 \%$ of women-led households compared to about $3.5 \%$ of households with male primary maintainers. ${ }^{10}$ One-person households were the most common households with female primary maintainers (at 38.4\%), accounting for a higher proportion


Figure 5 Distribution of Households by Sex of Primary Maintainer and Family Type, Canada, 2006 (\%)
than that for households with male primary maintainers (at 18.3\%).

Households with a female primary maintainer had a lower ownership rate (59.5\%) than those with a male primary maintainer (75.3\%) (see Appendix Table 4a).

## Households with Female Primary Maintainers Have Lower Incomes

Households with a woman as the primary maintainer had significantly lower average incomes (at $\$ 57,450$ ) than households with male maintainers (at $\$ 81,513$ ) in $2005^{11}$ (see Table 7 and Appendix Table 3). Among households with female primary maintainers, there were large differences

[^5]in average incomes. Female-led one-person households had the lowest average income ( $\$ 33,643$ ); female-led multi-family households the highest $(\$ 98,229)$.

## Reliance on Government Transfers

In 2006, $26.4 \%$ of households with female primary maintainers had income from government transfers ${ }^{12}$ as their primary source of income, compared to $15.4 \%$ of households with male primary maintainers (see Table 8 and Appendix Table 4a).

Overall, female primary maintainers had a lower labour force participation rate-with $62.7 \%$ either employed or actively looking for work in 2006-than male primary maintainers (73.2\%).

Table 7 Household Count, Average Household Income, Shelter Cost and STIR by Household Type for Households with a Female Primary Maintainer, Canada, 2006

|  | Private <br> households <br> (\#) | Average <br> household <br> income <br> before taxes <br> (2005)(\$) | Average <br> shelter <br> cost (\$) | Average <br> STIR <br> before <br> taxes |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total - Household <br> type | $4,460,225$ | 57,450 | 838 | 25.1 |
| Family <br> households <br> Couples <br> without <br> children | $2,544,475$ | 73,552 | 967 | 21.8 |
| Couples with <br> children | 826,985 | 78,701 | 901 | 18.2 |
| Lone-parent <br> households | 942,690 | 47,799 | 829 | 27.3 |
| Multiple-family <br> households | 57,230 | 98,229 | 1,242 | 19.1 |
| Non-family <br> households | $1,915,745$ | 36,062 | 666 | 29.5 |
| One-person <br> households | $1,714,545$ | 33,643 | 642 | 30.1 |
| Two or <br> more person <br> households | 201,205 | 56,677 | 865 | 24.4 |
| All numbers have been rounded <br> Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data) |  | 196 |  |  |

Women living alone were the most likely (at $41.8 \%$ ) to depend on government transfers for their major source of income.

## Households with female primary maintainers spent more of their income on shelter costs.

Households with female primary maintainers had lower average shelter costs ( $\$ 838$ ) than those with male maintainers (\$945). Households with female primary maintainers spent $25.1 \%$ of their household income on shelter, compared to $19.8 \%$ for those with male primary maintainers. Women who lived alone had the lowest average shelter cost (at $\$ 642$ ), but spent the largest proportion of their income on shelter (at 30.1\%) (see Table 7 and Appendix Table 3).

## Core Housing Need More Prevalent Among Households With Female Primary Maintainers

In 2006, about $18.7 \%$ of households with female primary maintainers were in core housing need, about twice the rate ( $9 \%$ ) of households with male primary maintainers.

Table 8 Source of Household Income, and Labour Force Characteristics of Maintainer, by Household Type for Women-led Households, Canada, 2006

|  | Total (\#) | Income <br> Primarily <br> From <br> Government <br> Transfers (\%) | Maintainer <br> in the <br> Labour <br> Force (\%) |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total - Household type | $4,460,225$ | 26.4 | 62.7 |
| Family households | $2,544,480$ | 16.7 | 75.2 |
| Couples without children | 726,985 | 14.2 | 72.1 |
| Couples with children | 817,575 | 6.5 | 86.1 |
| Lone-parent households | 942,685 | 27.6 | 68.2 |
| Multiple-family households | 57,230 | 15.8 | 71.3 |
| Non-family households | $1,915,745$ | 39.2 | 46.1 |
| One-person households | $1,714,545$ | 41.8 | 43.1 |
| Two or more person | 201,205 | 16.7 | 72.1 |
| households |  |  |  |

[^6]Core housing need was higher for households with female (as compared to male) primary maintainers of all household types except for Other Non-family Households. Lone-parent households with female primary maintainers reported the highest incidence of core housing need among all household types, at 29.6\% (see Figure 6).


Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Figure 6 Incidence of Core Housing Need by Household Type and Sex of Maintainer, Canada, 2001 and 2006 (\%)

Between 2001 and 2006, the incidence of core housing need among households with female primary maintainers declined across all types of households. The largest drop was observed for one-person households from $28.3 \%$ in 2001 to $24.8 \%$ in 2006.

Households with a female primary maintainer who worked full-time experienced a much lower incidence of core housing need (10\%) than those who were not in the labour force (28.6\%) (see Appendix Table 4a). Likewise, households with female primary maintainers whose major source of income was paid employment had a lower incidence of core housing need (at $8.8 \%$ ), than those whose primary income source was government transfers (at 45.2\%).

## Aboriginal Households with female primary maintainers

In 2006, there were 172,830 Aboriginal households with female primary maintainers (see Table 9). Of these households, $29.1 \%$ fell into core housing need. The incidence of core housing need for Aboriginal households with female primary maintainers ranged from $11.3 \%$ for couples without children to $46 \%$ for lone-parent households.

Table 9 Women-led Aboriginal Households, by Household Type and Core Housing Need Status, Canada, 2006

|  | Total | In Core Housing Need |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (\#) | (\#) | (\%) |
| Total - Household type | 172,830 | 50,325 | 29.1 |
| Family households | 131,190 | 36,885 | 28.1 |
| Couples without children | 29,035 | 3,295 | 11.3 |
| Couples with children | 40,045 | 5,810 | 14.5 |
| Lone-parent households | 56,920 | 26,195 | 46.0 |
| Multiple-family households | 5,190 | 1,585 | 30.5 |
| Non-family households | 41,635 | 13,435 | 32.3 |
| One-person households | 31,860 | 11,330 | 35.6 |
| Two or more person <br> households | 9,780 | 2,105 | 21.5 |
| All numbers have been rounded <br> Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data) |  |  |  |

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Appendix Table I Female Population by Selected Living Arrangements - Canada, the Provinces, Territories and CMAs, 2006

|  | Total | Females in Non-family Households |  | Females in Family Households |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Females <br> (\#) | Total (\#) | Living alone <br> (\#) | Total (\#) | Spouses or common-law partners (\#) | Loneparents (\#) | Children in Two-parent Famillies <br> (\#) | Children in Lone-parent Famillies <br> (\#) |
| Canada | 15,831,115 | 2,308,245 | 1,845,280 | 13,522,870 | 7,478,645 | 1,132,290 | 3,581,440 | 981,900 |
| All - CMAs | 10,858,825 | 1,644,405 | 1,289,390 | 9,214,415 | 4,964,890 | 803,580 | 2,489,435 | 691,295 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 255,865 | 29,420 | 23,565 | 226,445 | 131,600 | 19,745 | 53,950 | 15,430 |
| St. John's | 93,210 | 13,355 | 9,540 | 79,855 | 42,785 | 8,125 | 20,200 | 6,830 |
| Prince Edward Island | 68,645 | 9,400 | 7,520 | 59,245 | 32,835 | 5,265 | 15,440 | 4,575 |
| Nova Scotia | 465,815 | 74,435 | 59,035 | 391,385 | 222,195 | 37,280 | 91,700 | 30,955 |
| Halifax | 191,470 | 35,220 | 25,725 | 156,250 | 87,875 | 14,470 | 38,355 | 11,775 |
| New Brunswick | 367,385 | 52,695 | 41,565 | 314,690 | 182,290 | 29,150 | 73,275 | 22,980 |
| Moncton | 64,050 | 10,300 | 7,710 | 53,755 | 31,430 | 4,845 | 12,510 | 3,645 |
| Saint John | 62,470 | 9,425 | 7,685 | 53,045 | 28,790 | 5,625 | 12,895 | 4,485 |
| Quebec | 3,767,870 | 654,335 | 538,605 | 3,113,530 | 1,766,625 | 274,890 | 779,415 | 234,630 |
| Saguenay | 75,395 | 12,000 | 10,230 | 63,395 | 37,960 | 5,135 | 15,190 | 4,240 |
| Québec | 359,935 | 74,155 | 60,715 | 285,775 | 169,470 | 23,590 | 68,325 | 20,615 |
| Sherbrooke | 94,030 | 19,995 | 16,295 | 74,035 | 42,855 | 6,280 | 18,005 | 5,835 |
| Trois-Rivières | 71,145 | 15,015 | 12,570 | 56,130 | 32,910 | 5,410 | 12,390 | 4,460 |
| Montréal | 1,836,920 | 335,680 | 270,525 | 1,501,245 | 812,840 | 144,735 | 388,120 | 122,215 |
| Gatineau | 143,565 | 21,570 | 17,605 | 121,995 | 66,945 | 11,620 | 31,100 | 10,115 |
| Ontario | 6,128,235 | 781,570 | 627,695 | 5,346,670 | 2,879,675 | 441,110 | 1,487,335 | 383,060 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau | 571,130 | 90,375 | 69,915 | 480,750 | 262,405 | 41,405 | 129,840 | 36,460 |
| Ottawa | 427,555 | 68,805 | 52,315 | 358,750 | 195,455 | 29,790 | 98,740 | 26,345 |
| Kingston | 76,545 | 13,130 | 10,135 | 63,415 | 36,525 | 5,295 | 16,160 | 4,085 |
| Peterborough | 59,225 | 9,640 | 7,315 | 49,580 | 28,410 | 4,230 | 12,270 | 3,505 |
| Oshawa | 166,585 | 16,245 | 13,350 | 150,340 | 79,030 | 12,515 | 43,605 | 11,045 |
| Toronto | 2,596,005 | 304,685 | 234,575 | 2,291,325 | 1,166,020 | 197,595 | 664,375 | 172,385 |
| Hamilton | 349,580 | 46,245 | 39,190 | 303,335 | 163,825 | 26,550 | 83,275 | 22,345 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 197,235 | 28,810 | 24,625 | 168,420 | 93,590 | 15,365 | 43,055 | 12,645 |
| Kitchener | 224,930 | 27,495 | 21,080 | 197,430 | 107,490 | 15,150 | 56,880 | 13,435 |
| Brantford | 62,825 | 8,015 | 6,725 | 54,810 | 29,840 | 4,725 | 14,775 | 4,170 |
| Guelph | 64,045 | 8,805 | 6,690 | 55,240 | 30,455 | 4,215 | 15,490 | 3,795 |
| London | 231,915 | 37,420 | 30,150 | 194,495 | 106,630 | 17,290 | 51,660 | 14,760 |
| Windsor | 162,820 | 21,670 | 18,110 | 141,155 | 74,665 | 12,760 | 39,735 | II,155 |
| Barrie | 89,115 | 9,480 | 7,040 | 79,635 | 42,550 | 6,065 | 23,225 | 5,530 |
| Greater Sudbury | 79,860 | 11,800 | 9,930 | 68,060 | 38,510 | 6,370 | 16,725 | 5,155 |
| Thunder Bay | 62,005 | 10,045 | 8,770 | 51,955 | 28,675 | 5,160 | 12,865 | 4,495 |
| Manitoba | 570,070 | 87,145 | 71,460 | 482,920 | 259,675 | 42,935 | 131,030 | 38,850 |
| Winnipeg - CMA | 350,460 | 59,565 | 47,780 | 290,900 | 154,850 | 28,885 | 75,820 | 24,650 |
| Saskatchewan | 480,260 | 76,250 | 62,470 | 404,015 | 223,065 | 35,175 | 105,040 | 33,300 |
| Regina | 99,130 | 17,765 | 13,810 | 81,365 | 43,450 | 8,390 | 20,410 | 7,485 |
| Saskatoon | 118,190 | 22,110 | 16,395 | 96,075 | 51,965 | 9,025 | 24,990 | 8,140 |
| Alberta | 1,611,120 | 219,710 | 158,905 | 1,391,410 | 774,575 | 102,555 | 385,720 | 92,495 |
| Calgary | 535,015 | 77,860 | 54,115 | 457,155 | 253,020 | 33,615 | 127,875 | 29,370 |
| Edmonton | 514,075 | 76,605 | 56,150 | 437,470 | 238,330 | 36,805 | 117,410 | 32,725 |
| British Columbia | 2,066,720 | 318,105 | 250,860 | 1,748,610 | 985,815 | 139,770 | 445,140 | 121,125 |
| Kelowna | 81,910 | 12,835 | 9,955 | 69,075 | 41,190 | 5,715 | 15,390 | 4,825 |
| Abbotsford | 79,010 | 8,800 | 7,065 | 70,210 | 37,895 | 5,315 | 19,865 | 4,550 |
| Vancouver | 1,070,610 | 163,525 | 126,445 | 907,080 | 491,370 | 71,245 | 248,325 | 60,830 |
| Victoria | 167,985 | 36,330 | 29,095 | 131,655 | 77,285 | 11,680 | 29,420 | 9,655 |
| Yukon Territory | 14,845 | 2,375 | 1,865 | 12,470 | 6,625 | 1,280 | 3,025 | 1,225 |
| Northwest Territories | 19,995 | 2,020 | 1,265 | 17,980 | 8,585 | 1,690 | 5,380 | 1,710 |
| Nunavut | 14,285 | 780 | 485 | 13,500 | 5,090 | 1,445 | 4,985 | 1,565 |

[^7]Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Appendix Table 2 Incidence of Individuals in Households in Core Housing Need by Sex - Canada, the Provinces and Territories, and CMAs, 2006


[^8]Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

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Appendix Table 3 Household Count，Average Household income，Average Shelter－Cost－To－Income Ratio for Households， by Sex of Primary Maintainer，Canada，the Provinces and Territories， 2006.

|  | Average STIR before taxes |  |  | N m n O．サ． $\dot{\infty} \dot{\sim} \dot{\sim} \dot{\sim}$ 부N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average shelter cost before tax （\＄） | No in o | o্లో |  |  |
|  | Average household income before taxes <br> （\＄） |  |  |  |  |
|  | Incidence of core housing need （\％） |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total <br> （\＃） |  |  <br>  <br>  |  |  |
|  | Average STIR before taxes |  | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ |  |  <br>  |
|  | Average shelter cost before tax （\＄） |  |  | N N |  |
|  | Average household income before taxes <br> （\＄） |  |  |  |  |
|  | Incidence of core housing need （\％） |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total <br> （\＃） |  |  |  |  |
|  | Average STIR before taxes | $\underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{-} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Average shelter cost before tax （\＄） |  |  |  | へ |
|  | Average household income before taxes <br> （\＄） | 궁ㅇㅇㅇㅇN NㅇN <br>  |  웅운훙 숭 <br>  |  |  |
|  | Incidence of core housing need （\％） |  | $\stackrel{\text { N }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | $\overline{\text { ̇ }}$ |
|  | Total （\＃） |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Appendix Table 3 Household Count，Average Household income，Average Shelter－Cost－To－Income Ratio for Households， by Sex of Primary Maintainer，Canada，the Provinces and Territories，2006．（con＇t）

|  | Average STIR before taxes |  | 〒 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average shelter cost before tax <br> （\＄） |  | 슻 |  |
|  | Average household income before taxes <br> （\＄） |  |  |  <br>  |
|  | Incidence of core housing need （\％） |  |  |  |
|  | Total （\＃） | 答 |  |  |
|  | Average STIR before taxes | © | m 0 ค $\infty-\forall m \infty$ <br>  |  <br>  |
|  | Average shelter cost before tax <br> （\＄） |  |  |  |
|  | Average household income before taxes <br> （\＄） |  |  |  <br>  |
|  | Incidence of core housing need （\％） |  |  |  <br>  |
|  | Total （\＃） | 会 |  |  |
|  | Average STIR before taxes |  |  |  |
|  | Average shelter cost before tax （\＄） |  |  |  |
|  | Average household income before taxes <br> （\＄） |  <br>  |  <br>  |  <br>  |
|  | Incidence of core housing need （\％） |  |  |  |
|  | Total （\＃） |  |  |  <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 19—Housing conditions of women and girls

Appendix Table 3 Household Count, Average Household income, Average Shelter-Cost-To-Income Ratio for Households, by Sex of Primary Maintainer, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2006. (con't)


Appendix Table 3 Household Count，Average Household income，Average Shelter－Cost－To－Income Ratio for Households， by Sex of Primary Maintainer，Canada，the Provinces and Territories，2006．（con＇t）

|  | All Households |  |  |  |  | Women－led Households |  |  |  |  | Male－led Households |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \# | $\bar{y}$ 0. 0. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  |  |  | 进年 |  |  |  |  | 业管 |  |  |  |  |
| Northwest Territories | 13，690 | 17.5 | 94，403 | I，117 | 18.0 | 6，160 | 20.3 | 84，938 | 1，076 | 18.9 | 7，525 | 15.1 | 102，156 | I，152 | 17.2 |
| Family households | 10，105 | 17.2 | 106，535 | 1，197 | 16.8 | 4，650 | 20.8 | 93，855 | 1，122 | 17.5 | 5，450 | 14.1 | 117，361 | 1，260 | 16.1 |
| Couples without children | 2，845 | 9.7 | 112，476 | 1，220 | 16.3 | 1，175 | 9.8 | 106，181 | 1，214 | 16.5 | 1，670 | 9.6 | 116，907 | 1，225 | 16.1 |
| Couples with children | 5，025 | 13.1 | 120，201 | 1，328 | 16.0 | 1，965 | 13.5 | 114，690 | 1，311 | 16.1 | 3，060 | 13.1 | 123，743 | 1，339 | 15.9 |
| Lone－parent households | 1，820 | 38.5 | 57，288 | 814 | 20.5 | 1，345 | 39.8 | 52，028 | 792 | 21.1 | 475 | 34.7 | 72，167 | 875 | 19.1 |
| Multiple－family households | 415 | 24.1 | 116，120 | 1，116 | 12.8 | 170 | 29.4 | 98，250 | 885 | 12.9 | 245 | 18.4 | 128，321 | 1，272 | 13.0 |
| Non－family households | 3，585 | 18.3 | 60，225 | 885 | 21.5 | 1，510 | 18.9 | 57，471 | 930 | 23.5 | 2，075 | 17.8 | 62，229 | 851 | 20.0 |
| One－person households | 2，880 | 19.6 | 53，141 | 809 | 22.2 | 1，175 | 20.9 | 48，793 | 826 | 24.3 | 1，705 | 19.1 | 56，130 | 798 | 20.7 |
| Two or more person households | 710 | 12.7 | 89，116 | 1，182 | 18.5 | 335 | 11.9 | 87，644 | 1，281 | 20.7 | 365 | 12.3 | 90，464 | 1，089 | 17.0 |
| Nunavut | 7，700 | 37.3 | 75，986 | 746 | 13.1 | 3，505 | 41.4 | 72，456 | 759 | 13.5 | 4，195 | 33.8 | 78，937 | 735 | 12.8 |
| Family households | 6，075 | 41.6 | 80，312 | 745 | 12.0 | 2，925 | 45.3 | 73，403 | 722 | 12.3 | 3，155 | 38.0 | 86，711 | 766 | 11.7 |
| Couples without children | 795 | 12.6 | 124，053 | 1，055 | 13.0 | 310 | 11.3 | 124，304 | 1，147 | 13.6 | 485 | 12.4 | 123，895 | 998 | 12.8 |
| Couples with children | 3，335 | 40.9 | 80，892 | 770 | 11.8 | 1，360 | 42.3 | 79，799 | 782 | 12.1 | 1，980 | 40.2 | 81，641 | 761 | 11.7 |
| Lone－parent households | 1，170 | 52.1 | 45，340 | 531 | 13.2 | 870 | 54.0 | 43，447 | 522 | 13.3 | 300 | 46.7 | 50，904 | 558 | 13.1 |
| Multiple－family households | 775 | 57.4 | 85，837 | 646 | 9.8 | 385 | 62.3 | 78，196 | 629 | 10.1 | 395 | 51.9 | 93，322 | 662 | 9.3 |
| Non－family households | 1，625 | 21.2 | 59，807 | 750 | 17.6 | 585 | 21.4 | 67，724 | 954 | 19.7 | 1，040 | 21.6 | 55，353 | 634 | 16.5 |
| One－person households | 1，340 | 19.0 | 53，052 | 694 | 17.9 | 455 | 19.8 | 60，013 | 896 | 20.4 | 885 | 19.2 | 49，496 | 591 | 16.6 |
| Two or more person households | 285 | 31.6 | 91，978 | 1，019 | 16.2 | 130 | 26.9 | 94，448 | 1，144 | 17.9 | 150 | 33.3 | 89，835 | 901 | 15.4 |
| Source：CMHC（Census－based housing indicators and data） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 19—Housing conditions of women and girls

Appendix Table 4a Household Count and Incidence of Core Housing Need for all Households by Sex of the Primary Maintainer, selected indicators, Canada 2006

|  | Total |  |  | Women-led Households |  |  | Male-led Households |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Distribution } \\ & \text { (\%) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Households | II,766,145 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 4,460,225 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 7,305,915 | 100.0 | 9.0 |
| Tenure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owned | 8,158,115 | 69.3 | 6.3 | 2,654,275 | 59.5 | 9.6 | 5,503,840 | 75.3 | 4.7 |
| Rented | 3,608,025 | 30.7 | 27.2 | I,805,950 | 40.5 | 32.1 | I,802,080 | 24.7 | 22.3 |
| Age of Household Maintainer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 65 years | 9,192,305 | 78.1 | 12.2 | 3,347,830 | 75.1 | 17.2 | 5,844,470 | 80.0 | 9.4 |
| 65 years and over | 2,573,840 | 21.9 | 14.4 | I,II2,395 | 24.9 | 23.2 | I,461,445 | 20.0 | 7.7 |
| Household Type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family households | 8,285,195 | 70.4 | 9.2 | 2,544,475 | 57.0 | 15.2 | 5,740,720 | 78.6 | 6.5 |
| One-family households | 8,068,780 | 68.6 | 9.2 | 2,487,245 | 55.8 | 15.2 | 5,581,535 | 76.4 | 6.5 |
| Couples without children | 3,124,610 | 26.6 | 5.1 | 726,985 | 16.3 | 5.8 | 2,397,630 | 32.8 | 4.9 |
| Couples with children | 3,745,515 | 31.8 | 7.1 | 817,575 | 18.3 | 7.0 | 2,927,940 | 40.1 | 7.1 |
| Lone-parent households | I,198,655 | 32.0 | 26.5 | 942,690 | 21.1 | 29.6 | 255,965 | 3.5 | 15.2 |
| Lone-parent male | 233,600 | 2.0 | 15.2 | 10,380 | 0.2 | 15.0 | 223,220 | 3.1 | 15.2 |
| Lone-parent female | 965,050 | 8.2 | 29.2 | 932,305 | 20.9 | 29.7 | 32,745 | 0.4 | 15.5 |
| Multiple-family households | 216,420 | 1.8 | 8.4 | 57,230 | 1.3 | 13.4 | 159,185 | 2.2 | 6.6 |
| Non-family households | 3,480,950 | 29.6 | 21.1 | 1,915,745 | 43.0 | 23.5 | I,565,200 | 21.4 | 18.2 |
| One-person households | 3,053,620 | 26.0 | 22.3 | 1,714,545 | 38.4 | 24.8 | 1,339,080 | 18.3 | 19.2 |
| Two or more person households | 427,325 | 3.6 | 12.1 | 201,205 | 4.5 | 12.0 | 226,120 | 3.1 | 12.3 |
| Aboriginal Status of Households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aboriginal household | 401,145 | 3.4 | 20.4 | 172,830 | 3.9 | 29.1 | 228,310 | 3.1 | 13.8 |
| Non-Aboriginal household | 11,365,005 | 96.6 | 12.4 | 4,287,395 | 96.1 | 18.3 | 7,077,600 | 96.9 | 8.9 |
| Employment Status of Household Maintainer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not in Labour Force | 3,624,780 | 30.8 | 20.2 | I,664,185 | 37.3 | 28.6 | 1,960,600 | 26.8 | 13.1 |
| In Labour Force | 8,141,360 | 69.2 | 9.4 | 2,796,040 | 62.7 | 12.8 | 5,345,320 | 73.2 | 7.5 |
| Unemployed | 367,060 | 3.1 | 25.7 | 139,125 | 3.1 | 34.3 | 227,935 | 3.1 | 20.5 |
| Employed | 7,774,305 | 66.1 | 8.6 | 2,656,915 | 59.6 | 11.7 | 5,117,390 | 70.0 | 7.0 |
| Full-time | 6,724,825 | 57.2 | 7.4 | 2,115,605 | 47.4 | 10.0 | 4,609,225 | 63.1 | 6.2 |
| Part-time | 723,670 | 6.2 | 18.0 | 391,485 | 8.8 | 20.3 | 332,185 | 4.5 | 15.3 |
| Major Source of Household Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paid employment | 7,674,915 | 65.2 | 6.3 | 2,681,310 | 60.1 | 8.8 | 4,993,605 | 68.4 | 4.9 |
| Self-employment | 511,395 | 6.7 | 18.5 | 140,805 | 5.3 | 21.4 | 370,590 | 7.4 | 17.4 |
| Income from government | 2,303,560 | 19.6 | 36.9 | I,176,185 | 26.4 | 45.2 | I,127,375 | 15.4 | 28.2 |
| Other income | 1,276,275 | 10.8 | 5.4 | 461,925 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 814,345 | 11.1 | 3.9 |
| Housing Standards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Above housing standards | 8,177,025 | 69.5 | 0.0 | 2,771,790 | 62.1 | 0.0 | 5,405,235 | 74.0 | 0.0 |
| Below housing standards | 3,589,120 | 30.5 | 41.6 | 1,688,440 | 37.9 | 49.5 | 1,900,680 | 26.0 | 34.7 |
| Below one standard | 3,142,555 | 26.7 | 38.7 | 1,464,565 | 32.8 | 46.7 | 1,677,990 | 23.0 | 31.8 |
| Affordability | 2,124,745 | 18.1 | 50.5 | 1,068,225 | 24.0 | 57.0 | 1,056,515 | 14.5 | 43.9 |
| Suitability | 465,230 | 4.0 | 15.9 | 171,225 | 3.8 | 21.2 | 294,005 | 4.0 | 12.8 |
| Adequacy | 552,585 | 4.7 | 12.7 | 225,115 | 5.0 | 16.9 | 327,470 | 4.5 | 9.7 |
| Below multiple housing standards | 446,565 | 3.8 | 62.2 | 223,870 | 5.0 | 67.8 | 222,690 | 3.0 | 56.6 |
| Affordability and suitability | 163,045 | 1.4 | 75.7 | 74,005 | 1.7 | 81.4 | 89,040 | 1.2 | 70.9 |
| Affordability and adequacy | 206,625 | 1.8 | 60.1 | 111,305 | 2.5 | 65.5 | 95,320 | 1.3 | 53.8 |
| Suiltability and adequacy | 54,995 | 0.5 | 22.4 | 25,515 | 0.6 | 28.6 | 29,485 | 0.4 | 17.0 |
| Affordability, suiltability and adequacy | 21,895 | 0.2 | 81.2 | 13,045 | 0.3 | 85.9 | 8,850 | 0.1 | 74.2 |

Notes: Includes private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with household incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income rations less than $100 \%$

* A non-family household refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling, or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but do not constitute a census family. A census family refers to a married or common-law couple (with or without children), or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one son or daughter living in the same dwelling,
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Appendix Table 4b Household Count and Incidence of Core Housing Need for Owner Households by Sex of the Primary Maintainer, Canada 2006

|  | Total |  |  | Women-led Households |  |  | Male-led Households |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Households | 8,158,120 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 2,654,275 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 5,503,840 | 100.0 | 4.7 |
| Age of Household Maintainer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 65 years | 6,296,040 | 77.2 | 5.8 | I,971,770 | 74.3 | 8.1 | 4,324,265 | 78.6 | 4.8 |
| 65 years and over | 1,862,075 | 22.8 | 7.9 | 682,505 | 25.7 | 13.9 | I,179,575 | 21.4 | 4.4 |
| Household Type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family households | 6,501,385 | 79.7 | 4.8 | 1,722,840 | 64.9 | 7.0 | 4,778,545 | 86.8 | 3.9 |
| Couples without children | 2,494,680 | 30.6 | 3.0 | 523,180 | 19.7 | 2.9 | 1,971,505 | 35.8 | 3.0 |
| Couples with children | 3,159,510 | 38.7 | 4.2 | 659,675 | 24.9 | 3.8 | 2,499,840 | 45.4 | 4.3 |
| Lone-parent households | 665,770 | 8.2 | 13.8 | 497,335 | 18.7 | 15.5 | 168,435 | 3.1 | 8.8 |
| Multiple-family households | 181,425 | 2.2 | 5.7 | 42,655 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 138,765 | 2.5 | 5.0 |
| Non-family households | 1,656,735 | 20.3 | 12.3 | 931,435 | 35.1 | 14.4 | 725,300 | 13.2 | 9.6 |
| One-person households | 1,483,650 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 848,375 | 32.0 | 15.0 | 635,275 | 11.5 | 10.0 |
| Two or more person households | 173,085 | 2.1 | 7.4 | 83,060 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 90,030 | 1.6 | 7.1 |
| Aboriginal Status of Households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aboriginal household | 220,500 | 2.7 | 8.5 | 74,430 | 2.8 | 12.6 | 146,075 | 2.7 | 6.4 |
| Non-Aboriginal household | 7,937,615 | 97.3 | 6.2 | 2,579,845 | 97.2 | 9.5 | 5,357,770 | 97.3 | 4.6 |
| Employment Status of Household Maintainer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not in Labour Force | 2,411,860 | 29.6 | 9.7 | 933,430 | 35.2 | 15.3 | 1,478,435 | 26.9 | 6.2 |
| In Labour Force | 5,746,260 | 70.4 | 4.8 | 1,720,850 | 64.8 | 6.5 | 4,025,410 | 73.1 | 4.1 |
| Unemployed | 188,935 | 2.3 | 10.8 | 56,340 | 2.1 | 16.3 | 132,595 | 2.4 | 8.4 |
| Employed | 5,557,325 | 68.1 | 4.6 | 1,664,510 | 62.7 | 6.2 | 3,892,815 | 70.7 | 4.0 |
| Full-time | 4,858,700 | 59.6 | 4.1 | 1,330,760 | 50.1 | 5.2 | 3,527,940 | 64.1 | 3.6 |
| Part-time | 474,025 | 5.8 | 9.5 | 239,680 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 234,350 | 4.3 | 7.9 |
| Major Source of Household Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paid employment | 5,497,470 | 67.4 | 3.1 | 1,696,655 | 63.9 | 4.3 | 3,800,820 | 69.1 | 2.5 |
| Self-employment | 396,730 | 4.9 | 13.6 | 103,350 | 3.9 | 15.5 | 293,385 | 5.3 | 12.9 |
| Income from government | 1,220,240 | 15.0 | 20.6 | 514,400 | 19.4 | 28.4 | 705,840 | 12.8 | 15.0 |
| Other income | 1,043,685 | 12.8 | 3.7 | 339,875 | 12.8 | 5.6 | 703,805 | 12.8 | 2.7 |
| Housing Standards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Above housing standards | 6,308,895 | 77.3 | 0.0 | 1,923,685 | 72.5 | 0.0 | 4,385,215 | 79.7 | 0.0 |
| Below housing standards | 1,849,220 | 22.7 | 27.7 | 730,590 | 27.5 | 34.9 | I,118,630 | 20.3 | 23.0 |
| Below one standard | 1,672,240 | 20.5 | 26.1 | 655,785 | 24.7 | 33.3 | 1,016,460 | 18.5 | 21.5 |
| Affordability | I,082,125 | 13.3 | 35.0 | 453,505 | 17.1 | 42.3 | 628,620 | 11.4 | 29.8 |
| Suitability | 219,715 | 2.7 | 7.2 | 64,460 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 155,255 | 2.8 | 6.1 |
| Adequacy | 370,395 | 4.5 | 11.4 | 137,820 | 5.2 | 14.9 | 232,580 | 4.2 | 9.2 |
| Below multiple housing standards | 176,980 | 2.2 | 42.9 | 74,805 | 2.8 | 48.6 | 102,170 | 1.9 | 38.8 |
| Affordability and suitability | 53,050 | 0.7 | 52.1 | 18,175 | 0.7 | 58.2 | 34,870 | 0.6 | 49.0 |
| Affordability and adequacy | 96,920 | 1.2 | 43.8 | 45,690 | 1.7 | 49.8 | 51,225 | 0.9 | 38.5 |
| Suiltability and adequacy | 21,525 | 0.3 | 12.7 | 8,315 | 0.3 | 15.8 | 13,210 | 0.2 | 10.8 |
| Affordability, suiltability and adequacy | 5,485 | 0.1 | 56.0 | 2,625 | 0.1 | 63.8 | 2,860 | 0.1 | 48.8 |

Notes: Includes private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with household incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income rations less than $100 \%$

* A non-family household refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling, or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but do not constitute a census family. A census family refers to a married or common-law couple (with or without children), or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one son or daughter living in the same dwelling,
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

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Appendix Table 4c Household Count and Incidence of Core Housing Need for Renter Households by Sex of the Primary Maintainer, Canada 2006

|  | Total |  |  | Women-led Households |  |  | Male-led Households |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Renter Households | 3,608,025 | 100.0 | 27.2 | I,805,950 | 100.0 | 32.1 | I,802,075 | 100.0 | 22.3 |
| Age of Household Maintainer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 65 years | 2,896,255 | 80.3 | 26.2 | 1,376,055 | 76.2 | 30.3 | 1,520,205 | 84.4 | 22.5 |
| 65 years and over | 711,770 | 19.7 | 31.4 | 429,895 | 23.8 | 37.9 | 281,875 | 15.6 | 21.3 |
| Household Type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family households | 1,783,815 | 49.4 | 25.3 | 821,635 | 45.5 | 32.2 | 962,170 | 53.4 | 19.4 |
| Couples without children | 629,930 | 17.5 | 13.4 | 203,805 | 11.3 | 13.2 | 426,125 | 23.6 | 13.5 |
| Couples with children | 586,000 | 16.2 | 22.7 | 157,905 | 8.7 | 20.0 | 428,100 | 23.8 | 23.7 |
| Lone-parent households | 532,885 | 14.8 | 42.4 | 445,355 | 24.7 | 45.3 | 87,530 | 4.9 | 27.6 |
| Multiple-family households | 34,995 | 1.0 | 22.3 | 14,575 | 0.8 | 29.0 | 20,425 | 1.1 | 17.5 |
| Non-family households | I,824,215 | 50.6 | 29.1 | 984,310 | 54.5 | 32.1 | 839,905 | 46.6 | 25.6 |
| One-person households | 1,569,975 | 43.5 | 31.3 | 866,170 | 48.0 | 34.4 | 703,805 | 39.1 | 27.5 |
| Two or more person households | 254,240 | 7.0 | 15.3 | 118,145 | 6.5 | 14.9 | 136,095 | 7.6 | 15.7 |
| Aboriginal Status of Households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aboriginal household | 180,640 | 5.0 | 34.9 | 98,405 | 5.4 | 41.6 | 82,240 | 4.6 | 26.9 |
| Non-Aboriginal household | 3,427,385 | 95.0 | 26.8 | 1,707,550 | 94.6 | 31.6 | 1,719,835 | 95.4 | 22.1 |
| Employment Status of Household Maintainer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not in Labour Force | 1,212,925 | 33.6 | 41.0 | 730,755 | 40.5 | 45.6 | 482,165 | 26.8 | 34.2 |
| In Labour Force | 2,395,105 | 66.4 | 20.2 | 1,075,195 | 59.5 | 23.0 | 1,319,910 | 73.2 | 17.9 |
| Unemployed | 178,120 | 4.9 | 41.5 | 82,785 | 4.6 | 46.5 | 95,335 | 5.3 | 37.2 |
| Employed | 2,216,980 | 61.4 | 18.5 | 992,410 | 55.0 | 21.0 | 1,224,570 | 68.0 | 16.4 |
| Full-time | I,866,130 | 51.7 | 16.1 | 784,845 | 43.5 | 18.0 | 1,081,285 | 60.0 | 14.7 |
| Part-time | 249,640 | 6.9 | 34.0 | 151,810 | 8.4 | 34.7 | 97,835 | 5.4 | 32.8 |
| Major Source of Household Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paid employment | 2,177,440 | 60.3 | 14.4 | 984,655 | 54.5 | 16.5 | 1,192,785 | 66.2 | 12.6 |
| Self-employment | 114,670 | 3.2 | 35.6 | 37,455 | 2.1 | 38.0 | 77,215 | 4.3 | 34.4 |
| Income from government | 1,083,320 | 30.0 | 55.1 | 661,790 | 36.6 | 58.2 | 421,535 | 23.4 | 50.2 |
| Other income | 232,595 | 6.4 | 13.1 | 122,050 | 6.8 | 14.7 | 110,540 | 6.1 | 11.4 |
| Housing Standards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Above housing standards | I,868,125 | 51.8 | 0.0 | 848,105 | 47.0 | 0.0 | 1,020,025 | 56.6 | 0.0 |
| Below housing standards | I,739,900 | 48.2 | 56.4 | 957,845 | 53.0 | 60.6 | 782,050 | 43.4 | 51.4 |
| Below one standard | 1,470,315 | 40.8 | 53.0 | 808,785 | 44.8 | 57.5 | 661,530 | 36.7 | 47.6 |
| Affordability | 1,042,615 | 28.9 | 66.6 | 614,720 | 34.0 | 67.9 | 427,895 | 23.7 | 64.7 |
| Suitability | 245,510 | 6.8 | 23.7 | 106,765 | 5.9 | 28.2 | 138,745 | 7.7 | 20.2 |
| Adequacy | 182,185 | 5.0 | 15.3 | 87,300 | 4.8 | 20.1 | 94,890 | 5.3 | 11.0 |
| Below multiple housing standards | 269,585 | 7.5 | 74.8 | 149,065 | 8.3 | 77.4 | 120,520 | 6.7 | 71.7 |
| Affordability and suitability | 110,000 | 3.0 | 87.1 | 55,830 | 3.1 | 88.9 | 54,170 | 3.0 | 85.1 |
| Affordability and adequacy | 109,705 | 3.0 | 74.5 | 65,610 | 3.6 | 76.5 | 44,090 | 2.4 | 71.6 |
| Suiltability and adequacy | 33,475 | 0.9 | 28.6 | 17,205 | 1.0 | 34.8 | 16,270 | 0.9 | 22.0 |
| Affordability, suiltability and adequacy | 16,405 | 0.5 | 89.6 | 10,420 | 0.6 | 91.4 | 5,990 | 0.3 | 86.4 |

Notes: Includes private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with household incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income rations less than $100 \%$

* A non-family household refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling, or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but do not constitute a census family. A census family refers to a married or common-law couple (with or without children), or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one son or daughter living in the same dwelling,
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)


## SUMMARY

Females in Canada were more likely to live in households in core housing need in 2006 (at 11.9\%) than males (at 9.8\%). For women (at least 15 years old), the incidence of core housing need was $11.3 \%$ compared to $8.8 \%$ for men. The living arrangements of females had an important influence on the incidence of core housing need. Females living in couple households (with or without children) were much less likely to live in core housing need ( $6.2 \%$ ) than females who lived in lone-parent families ( $27.9 \%$ ) or those who lived alone (24.8\%).

There were 4.5 million households with a female primary maintainer, accounting for $38 \%$ of the 11.8 million households assessed for core housing need. Of these womenled households, about $38 \%$ were one-person households, $35 \%$ couple households, and $21 \%$ lone-parent households. Compared to households with a male primary maintainer, households with female primary maintainer had a lower ownership rate (about $60 \%$ versus $75 \%$ ), and a lower labour force participation rate (about $63 \%$ versus $73 \%$ ). They also had significantly lower average incomes (at $\$ 57,450$ ) than households with male maintainers (at $\$ 81,513$ ), but spent more of their income on shelter costs than their male counterparts (about $25 \%$ versus $20 \%$ ). Core housing need was more prevalent among female-led households (at $18.7 \%$ compared to $9 \%$ for households with a male primary maintainer).

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For further information on CMHC's census-based housing data, refer to Housing in Canada Online on the CMHC website, at www.cmhc.ca. To inquire or comment on this Highlight or make suggestions for further research, please contact us, either by e-mail at HiCO-LaCel@cmhc-schl.gc.ca, or via regular mail at:

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[^9]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Collective dwelling refers to a dwelling of a commercial, institutional or communal nature, such as lodging or rooming houses, nursing homes, staff residences, communal quarters (military bases), work camps, jails, missions, group homes (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca).

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ A census family is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either or both partners; or, a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own spouse or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/ definitions/c-r-fam-eng.htm).
    ${ }^{3}$ Non-family girls in a family household refer to girls living in a family household, but are not a member of the household's census family. These can include boarders as well as extended family such as cousins, nieces or grandchildren.
    ${ }^{4}$ In 2006, $10 \%$ of all women were widowed.

[^2]:    5 The universe of households tested for core housing need includes only private non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income ratios (STIRs) less than $100 \%$. Shelter costs for farm households are not separable from costs related to other farm structures. Shelter costs are not collected for households whose housing costs are paid through band housing arrangements (both on and off reserve). For the purpose of measuring affordability, CMHC regards STIRs of $100 \%$ or more and STIRs for households with incomes of zero or less as un-interpretable. Of the 12.4 million households identified in the 2006 Census, 11.8 million were non-farm, non-band, and non-reserve households with interpretable shelter cost-to-income ratios (STIRs).
    ${ }^{6}$ See "2001 Census Housing Series: Issue 13 -- Housing conditions of Women and Girls", CMHC Socio-economic Series 08-018 http://www.cmhcschl.gc.ca/odpub/pdf/66279.pdfffr=1326122498223.
    ${ }^{7}$ In 2001, this difference was 7.9 percentage points, as $16.4 \%$ of senior women, and $8.5 \%$ of senior men were living in households in core housing need.

[^3]:    Note: Includes the population living in private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with incomes greater than zero and STIRs less than I00\%
    All numbers have been rounded
    Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

[^4]:    ${ }^{8}$ As indicated in footnote 5, the analysis of core housing need covers only those who lived off-reserve in non-farm, non-band, private households.

[^5]:    ${ }^{9}$ The primary household maintainer refers to the first person in the household responsible for paying the rent or mortgage, property taxes, and electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services for the dwelling.
    ${ }^{10}$ In this highlight, a women-led lone-parent household is any lone-parent household where a female was listed as the primary maintainer. In 2006, of the 4.5 million female-led households, there were 942,690 (or $21 \%$ ) lone-parent households where a female was listed as the primary maintainer. While 932,305 of these households were female lone-parent households accounting for $99 \%$, there were 10,380 households (about $1 \%$ ) that were male lone-parent households with a female primary maintainer. These 10,380 households were included in the above analysis of female-led lone-parent households since the analysis is based on the sex of the primary maintainer, not the sex of the parent.
    ${ }^{11}$ Incomes reported on the 2006 Census refer to the calendar year preceding the Census; that is, for 2005.

[^6]:    ${ }^{12}$ Government transfer payments refer to all income received from federal, provincial, or municipal governments, including the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, Canada Child Tax benefits, and other income from government sources.

[^7]:    Notes: Includes private, non-fram, non-band, non-reserve households with household incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income rations less than 100\%

    * A non-family household refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling, or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but do not constitute a census family. A census family refers to a married or common-law couple (with or without children), or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one son or daughter living in the same dwelling,

[^8]:    Notes: Includes private, non-fram, non-band, non-reserve households with household incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income rations less than I00\%

    * A non-family household refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling, or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but do not constitute a census family. A census family refers to a married or common-law couple (with or without children), or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one son or daughter living in the same dwelling,

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