

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 18—Housing Conditions of Lone-Parent-Led Households

INTRODUCTION

This Research Highlight examines the housing conditions of lone-parent-led households based on data from the 2006 Census. A lone-parent household as defined by Statistics Canada consists of an individual whose marital status is single, separated, divorced or widowed, living in the same dwelling with one or more never-married children.¹ Beginning in 2006, grandparents living with a single, never-married grandchild without the parent being present in the household are also considered lone parents.

The economic and social well-being of lone parents has long been of interest to social policy as lone parents have often been identified as one of the most vulnerable segments of the population at risk of experiencing poverty.² Because one outcome of living in poverty for many lone parents is inadequate housing, there is consequently interest in the characteristics and living conditions of this segment of the population. Information provided within this study will contribute to improving understanding of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics and housing conditions of this type of census family.³

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 (that is, a unit with no bedroom).
- **Affordable** housing costs less than 30% of before-tax 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% or more of its before-tax income to pay the median rent (including utility costs) of alternative local market housing that meets all three standards.

¹ <http://publications.gc.ca/Collection-R/Statcan/91-528-XIE/0010391-528-XIE.pdf>.

² Federal Poverty Reduction Plan: Working in Partnership Towards Reducing Poverty in Canada, November 2010
<http://www.parl.gc.ca/content/hoc/Committee/403/HUMA/Reports/RP4770921/humarp07/humarp07-e.pdf>.

³ Families are groups of persons within a household. There are two types of families: census families and economic families. A census family refers to married or common-law persons, including their children, or a lone parent with at least one child, living in the same dwelling. An economic family refers to a group of related persons (by blood or adoption, by marriage or common law) who all live in the same dwelling, <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca>.

FINDINGS

Demographic and socio-economic profiles of lone-parent-led households⁴

In 2006, lone-parent-led households accounted for about 10% of the 11.7 million households in Canada. From 2001 to 2006, the number of lone-parent-headed households grew by 10% or approximately 101,730; from 1.01 million in 2001 to 1.11 million in 2006 (see table 1). There were 158,935 lone-parent households headed by seniors in 2006, accounting for about 14% of all lone-parent-led households (see table 1).

Two factors contributed to this rise in single parenthood. The first is the increase in the number of male-headed, lone-parent households, which was more than that of females (16% vs. 9%). This increase is consistent with a long-term trend of fewer women being granted sole custody of their children; in 2003, for instance, only 48% of women were awarded full custody, compared to 78% in 1980.⁵ Despite the growth in male-headed, lone-parent households, 80.5% of lone-parent households were headed by a female in 2006.

The second is the inclusion in 2006 by Statistics Canada of grandparents in the definition of lone parents (see above). The 45 to 64 and 65 years and older age groups were the source of the increase in the growth of lone-parent-headed households in 2006, while the number of lone-parent-led households led by persons younger than 45 declined (see table 1).

Lone parenthood can result from different types of family disruptions such as break-ups, deaths, and desertions that can occur over a lifetime, or from situations where the biological parents were never married or in a common-law relationship. In 2006, of the total number of lone-parent-headed households, the percentage of single (never married) was about 27%, up from about 24% in 2001. The proportions of widows decreased to about 19%, while the percentage of divorced lone-parent heads of households remained stable (at about 33%) between the two censuses (see appendix 1).

Table 1 Lone-parent-led household demographic profile, Canada, 2001 and 2006

	2001		2006		(2001-2006) % Change
	#	%	#	%	
Total	1,011,670	100.0	1,113,400	100.0	10.1
males	187,325	18.5	217,595	19.5	16.2
females	824,345	81.5	895,805	80.5	8.7
Both sexes	1,011,670	100.0	1,113,400	100.0	10.1
15 to 29 years	93,555	9.2	87,555	7.9	-6.4
15 to 19 years	2,845	0.3	2,260	0.2	-20.6
20 to 24 years	30,565	3.0	27,100	2.4	-11.3
25 to 29 years	60,145	5.9	58,195	5.2	-3.2
30 to 44 years	417,110	41.2	415,475	37.3	-0.4
45 to 64 years	353,835	35.0	451,440	40.5	27.6
65 years and older	147,160	14.5	158,935	14.3	8.0

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)
All numbers have been rounded.

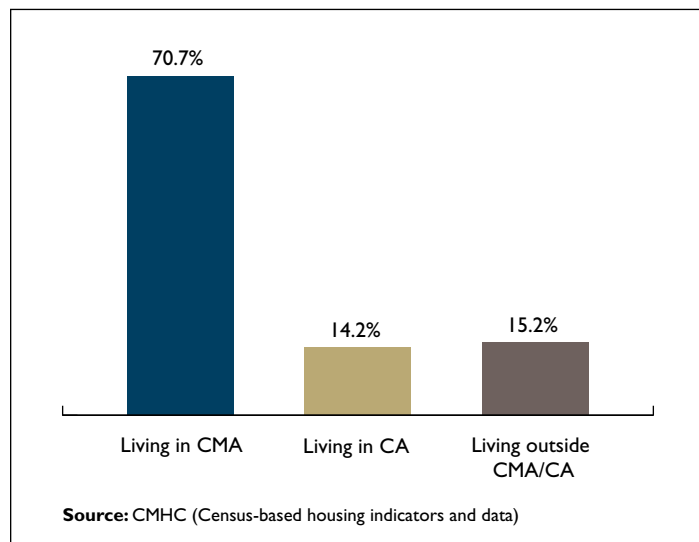


Figure 1 Lone-parent-led households, by size of community, 2006

⁴ Lone-parent-led households are those households whose primary maintainer is a lone parent. 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.

⁵ <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/as-sa/97-553/p7-eng.cfm>.

The unemployment rate for lone parents was about 7.1% in 2006, higher than the Canadian average of 6.3%,⁶ while a majority of lone parents (about 61%) earned less than \$50,000 in 2005.⁷ On average, heads of lone-parent households were less educated than heads of couple households. About 23% of households with a lone parent as the primary maintainer had no certificate, diploma or degree, compared to about 17% for heads of couple households. About 14% of heads of lone-parent households had a university degree or certificate compared to about 24% for heads of couple households.

Housing options

The vast majority of lone-parent-led households (about 71%) lived in census metropolitan areas (CMAs), 14% lived in census agglomerations (CAs), and 15% lived outside CMAs and CAs (see figure 1).⁸ About 44% of lone-parent-led households lived in single-detached homes, 8% lived in apartment buildings that have five or more storeys, and 47% lived in other types of dwellings, which include semi-detached houses, row houses, duplexes and apartment buildings with fewer than five storeys (see table 2).

More than half (about 54%) of lone-parent-led households owned their home in 2006. Of those, the majority (68%) lived in single-detached family houses.

About 3% of lone-parent-led households were owners of condominium units in apartment buildings with five or more storeys. The majority (70%) of those renting their accommodation lived in other types of dwellings.⁹

About 27.2% of lone-parent-led households were in core housing need in 2006

In 2006, 303,330 lone-parent-led households (or 27.2%) were in core housing need, compared to about 1.5 million households (12.7%) in total for Canada; the incidence of need was higher than any other household type (see text box: *Acceptable housing and core housing need*). Core housing

need was most prevalent among lone-parent-led households in Nunavut (at about 51.7%) and least prevalent in Quebec (at about 19.1%) (see figure 2 and appendix 2).

Core housing need among lone-parent-led households declined from 30% in 2001 to 27.2% in 2006. This decline was reflected across all age groups (see figure 3).

Table 2 Lone-parent-led households, by tenure and structural type of dwelling, 2006

	Percentages of each tenure (2006)				
	All dwelling types	Single-detached house	Apartment building that has five or more storeys	Movable dwelling	Other dwelling
Rented	45	14	15	1	70
Owned	54	68	3	2	27
Band housing	1	87	0	4	8
Total	100	44	8	1	47

Source: 2006 Census
All numbers have been rounded.
Components may not add to 100% due to rounding.

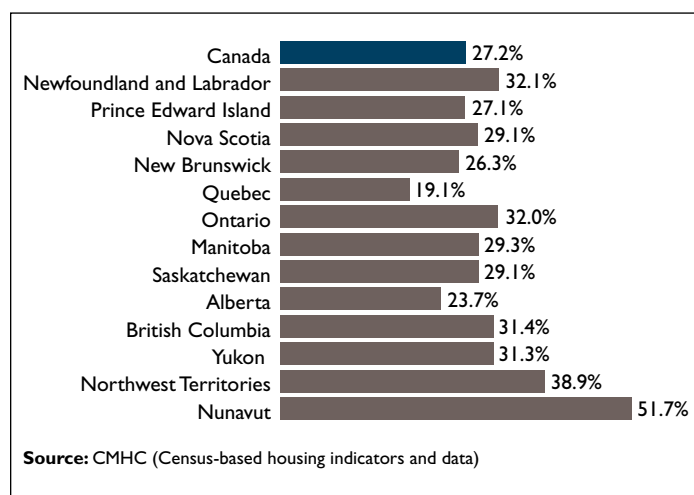


Figure 2 Percentages of lone-parent-led households in core housing need, Canada, provinces and territories, 2006

⁶ http://www4.hrsdc.gc.ca/3ndic.1t.4r@-eng.jsp?iid=16#M_4.

⁷ Incomes reported on the 2006 Census refer to the calendar year preceding the Census; that is, 2005.

⁸ A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more adjacent communities with a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration (CA) consists of one or more adjacent communities with a total population in its urban core of at least 10,000.

⁹ Including semi-detached houses, row houses, duplexes, and apartment buildings that have fewer than five storeys.

Lone-parent-led households in core housing need spent on average 46% of their income on shelter costs

The average income in 2005¹⁰ of lone-parent-led households in core housing need was about \$22,856, lower than that of lone-parent households not in core housing need (at \$62,388) (see table 3). Households in core housing need who owned their accommodation had an average shelter cost of \$1,010 compared to \$732 for those who were renters. While lone-parent-led households not in core housing need spent 19% of their income on shelter costs, those in core housing need spent more than twice as much (at 46%).

More highly educated lone parents were less likely to be in core housing need

Educational attainment can impact individuals' employability, wage earnings potential, and therefore housing affordability and core housing need status. In 2006, the incidence of core housing need was about 16.6% for lone-parent households whose primary maintainer had a university degree, and 34% for those with the lowest level of educational attainment (that is, no certificate, diploma or degree) (see figure 4 and appendix 3).

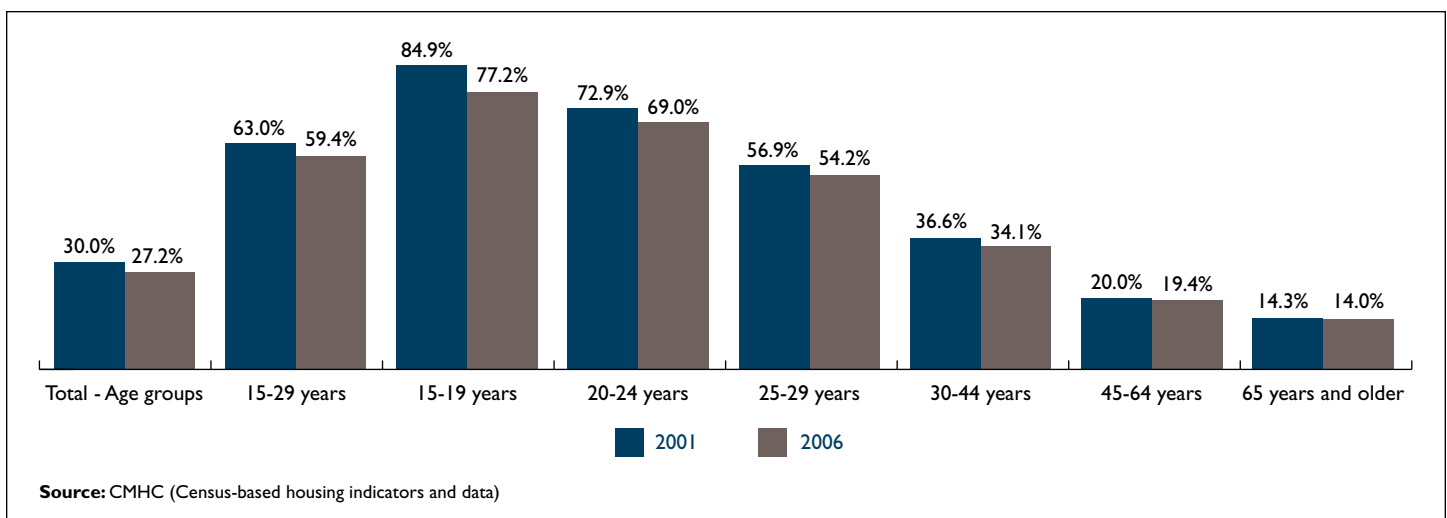


Figure 3 Incidence of core housing need of lone-parent-led households, by age group, Canada, 2001 and 2006

Table 3 Average household income*, shelter costs, and shelter cost-to-income ratio (STIR), by type of household, Canada, 2006

		Average Household Income			Average Shelter Cost			Average STIR		
		Total (\$)	Owners (\$)	Renters (\$)	Total (\$)	Owners (\$)	Renters (\$)	Total (\$)	Owners (\$)	Renters (\$)
Total	-not in core housing need	80,018	90,086	50,708	926	988	744	18	17	22
	-in core housing need	19,968	22,789	18,496	756	909	675	49	50	48
Family households	-not in core housing need	91,928	98,678	60,558	1,002	1,044	805	16	16	19
	-in core housing need	24,791	27,262	23,100	907	1,095	777	47	50	45
Couples	-not in core housing need	95,196	100,975	63,662	1,013	1,046	828	16	16	18
	-in core housing need	25,702	27,349	24,135	967	1,120	820	48	51	45
Lone-parents	-not in core housing need	62,388	70,143	47,880	857	930	717	19	19	20
	-in core housing need	22,856	25,882	21,629	813	1,010	732	46	49	45
Multiple-family	-not in core housing need	116,958	121,299	89,653	1,302	1,351	994	16	16	15
	-in core housing need	37,338	37,714	36,838	1,162	1,346	909	40	45	34
Non-family households	-not in core housing need	47,397	53,479	40,567	718	749	681	22	20	25
	-in core housing need	14,967	15,991	14,575	600	627	589	51	49	51

* Income is for 2005
All numbers have been rounded.
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

¹⁰ Incomes reported on the 2006 Census refer to the calendar year preceding the Census; that is, 2005.

While there were more female heads of lone-parent households holding at least a high school certificate or equivalent than there were males; female heads of lone-parent households had higher incidences of core housing need than males across all levels of education. The gap was widest for those holding an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, and narrowest for those with a university certificate or diploma below bachelor level.

For lone-parent-led households, core housing need decreased with age of household maintainer, and was lower for male-led, lone-parent households

The incidence of core housing need decreased with age for both male- and female-headed, lone-parent households (see table 4). At all ages, core housing need was lower for male-headed, lone-parent households than for female-headed, with the largest difference for those 20 to 24 years old, for which 31.9% of male-headed, lone-parent households were in core housing need, compared to 70.5% of female-led, lone-parent households.

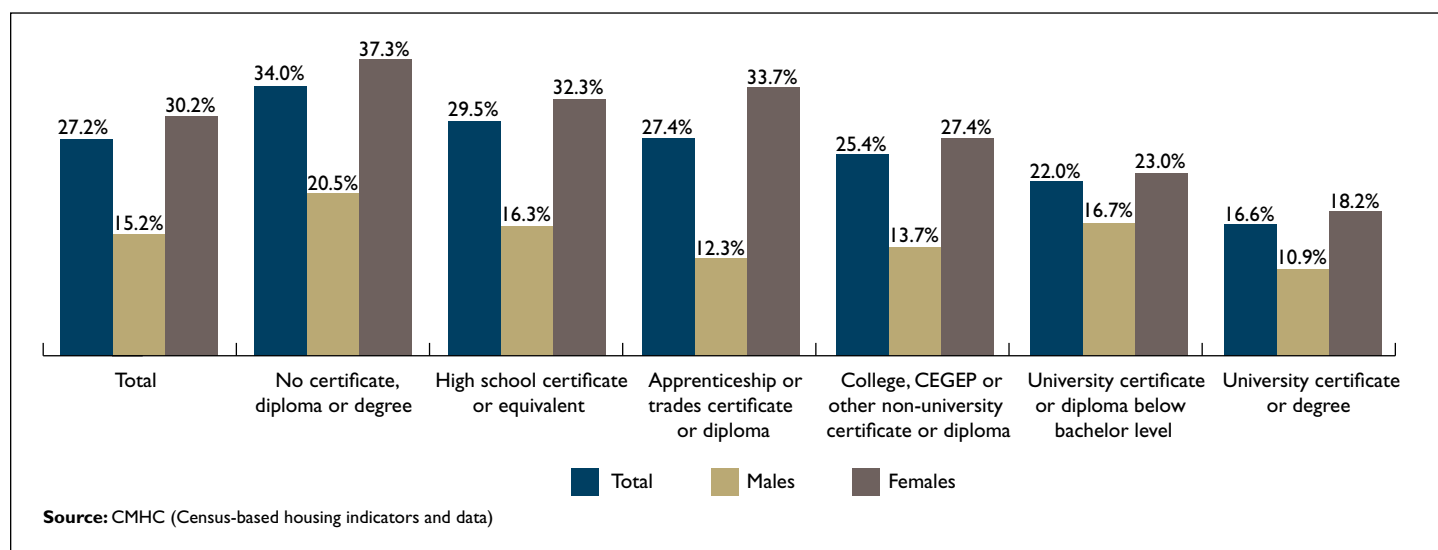


Figure 4 Incidence of core housing need of lone-parent-led households, by sex and educational attainment of household maintainer, Canada, 2006

Table 4 Incidence of core housing need of lone-parent households, by sex and age group, Canada, 2006

	All lone-parent-led households		Male-led, lone-parent households		Female-led, lone-parent households	
	Number	Incidence of core housing need (%)	Number	Incidence of core housing need (%)	Number	Incidence of core housing need (%)
Total	1,113,400	27.2	217,595	15.2	895,805	30.2
15 to 29 years	87,555	59.4	5,045	31.0	82,505	61.1
15 to 19 years	2,260	77.2	65	53.8	2,195	77.9
20 to 24 years	27,100	69.0	1,035	31.9	26,060	70.5
25 to 29 years	58,195	54.2	3,950	30.4	54,245	55.9
30 to 44 years	415,475	34.1	67,600	18.7	347,875	37.1
45 to 64 years	451,440	19.4	115,125	13.7	336,310	21.4
65 years and older	158,935	14.0	29,820	10.8	129,110	14.7

All numbers have been rounded.

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

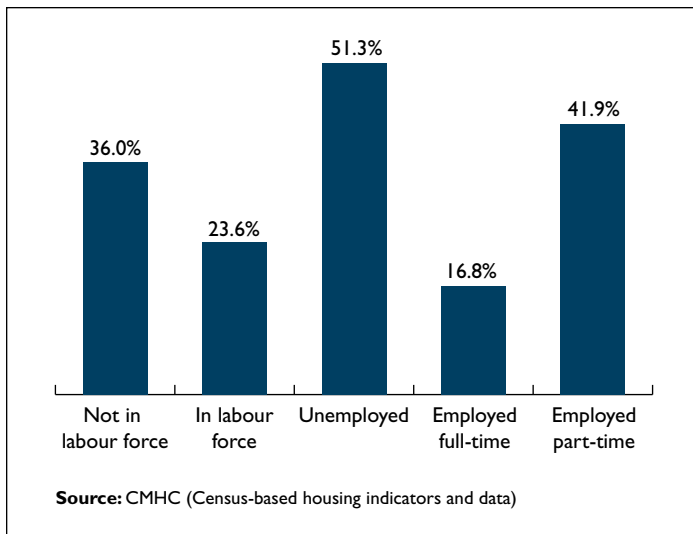


Figure 5 Incidence of core housing need for lone-parent-led households, by labour force and employment status, Canada, 2006

The smallest difference was for senior-led lone parents, for which 10.8% of male-led and 14.7% of female-led were in core need.

Core housing need was higher among lone-parent-led households who were renters in 2006

About 14.1% of lone-parent-led households who owned their accommodations were in core housing need in 2006 compared to 43% for those who were renters. Among owners, the incidence of core housing need was 15.8% for female-led, lone-parent households compared to 8.7% for male. Among renters, 27.6% of males, and 45.7% of females were in core housing need in 2006. Nine per cent of senior-led, lone-parent households who were owners were in core housing need compared to 30% of those who were tenants.

The incidence of core housing need among unemployed lone-parent-led households was 51% in 2006

In 2006, of the 303,330 lone-parent-led households in core housing need, about 39% were not in the labour force. Of those who were in the labour market, 15.4% were unemployed.

Core housing need was more prevalent among those lone-parent-led households not in the labour market (at 36%) compared to those in the labour market (at 23.6%). It was highest for those who were unemployed (at 51.3%) and lowest (at 16.8%) for those with full-time employment (see figure 5 and appendix 3).

SUMMARY

In 2006, there were about 1.1 million households headed by lone parents, of which about 81% were females. The unemployment rate among lone parents was about 7.1% in 2006, higher than the Canadian average of 6.3%. About 71% of lone-parent-led households lived in census metropolitan areas in 2006. More than half (54%) of all lone-parent-led households owned their home.

In 2006, about 303,330 lone-parent-led households (27.2%) were in core housing need, compared to about 12.7% for all Canadian households. Female-led, lone-parent households were more likely to experience core housing need (at 30.2%) than male-led, lone-parent households (at 15.2%). About 43% of lone-parent-led households who were tenants in 2006 were in core housing need, compared to 14.1% of those who were owners.

Lone-parent-led households in core housing need had relatively low average incomes (at about \$23,000) and relatively high shelter cost-to-income ratios (at about 46%), compared to lone-parent-led households not in core housing need (at about \$62,000 and 19% respectively). More highly educated lone parents were less likely to be in core housing need, and this was the case as well for lone parents who had full-time employment.

Appendix I Household count by educational attainment, labour market status and income, by household type, Canada, 2006

	All Households		Family households		Couple households	
	Number of households	Distribution (%)	Number of households	Distribution (%)	Number of households	Distribution (%)
Education of household maintainer	11,766,145	100.0	8,285,195	100.0	6,870,130	100.0
No certificate, diploma or degree	2,377,870	20.2	1,515,380	18.3	1,181,885	17.2
High school certificate or equivalent	2,607,510	22.2	1,793,580	21.6	1,447,275	21.1
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,607,225	13.7	1,213,265	14.6	1,037,615	15.1
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	2,143,930	18.2	1,551,090	18.7	1,266,890	18.4
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	544,730	4.6	386,185	4.7	318,855	4.6
University certificate or degree	2,484,885	21.1	1,825,700	22.0	1,617,605	23.5
Labour force status of household maintainer	11,766,145	100.0	8,285,195	100.0	6,870,130	100.0
Not in labour force	3,624,780	30.8	2,110,920	25.5	1,700,225	24.7
In labour force	8,141,360	69.2	6,174,270	74.5	5,169,900	75.3
Unemployed	367,060	4.5	253,645	4.1	187,950	3.6
Employed	7,774,305	95.5	5,920,625	95.9	4,981,955	96.4
Full-time	6,857,905	88.2	5,269,975	89.0	4,478,980	89.9
Part-time	806,710	10.4	568,030	9.6	441,800	8.9
Marital status of household maintainer	11,766,145	100.0	8,285,195	100.0	6,870,130	100.0
Married	5,790,575	49.2	5,742,495	69.3	5,550,070	80.8
Separated	540,510	4.6	299,045	3.6	62,050	0.9
Divorced	1,439,045	12.2	704,950	8.5	310,240	4.5
Widowed	1,150,355	9.8	284,115	3.4	51,025	0.7
Single	2,845,660	24.2	1,254,585	15.1	896,740	13.1
Household income before taxes	11,766,145	100.0	8,285,195	100.0	6,870,130	100.0
Less than \$10,000	249,000	2.1	44,190	0.5	25,080	0.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,164,905	9.9	309,740	3.7	150,720	2.2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,253,810	10.7	652,645	7.9	457,090	6.7
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,332,070	11.3	803,555	9.7	607,355	8.8
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,209,665	10.3	823,850	9.9	653,880	9.5
\$50,000 or more	6,556,685	55.7	5,651,215	68.2	4,976,005	72.4

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)
Components may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Research Highlight

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 18—Housing Conditions of Lone-Parent-Led Households

Appendix I Household count by educational attainment, labour market status and income, by household type, Canada, 2006 (cont.)

	Lone-parent-led households		Multiple-family households		Non-family households	
	Number of households	Distribution (%)	Number of households	Distribution (%)	Number of households	Distribution (%)
Education of household maintainer	1,113,400	100.0	216,415	100.0	3,480,950	100.0
No certificate, diploma or degree	256,055	23.0	54,395	25.1	862,485	24.8
High school certificate or equivalent	275,150	24.7	50,115	23.2	813,930	23.4
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	139,100	12.5	26,500	12.2	393,960	11.3
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	236,800	21.3	32,470	15.0	592,840	17.0
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	51,700	4.6	11,740	5.4	158,545	4.6
University certificate or degree	154,595	13.9	41,205	19.0	659,190	18.9
Labour force status of household maintainer	1,113,400	100.0	216,420	100.0	3,480,945	100.0
Not in labour force	327,810	29.4	54,630	25.2	1,513,860	43.5
In labour force	785,585	70.6	161,785	74.8	1,967,090	56.5
Unemployed	55,585	7.1	6,610	4.1	113,410	5.8
Employed	730,005	92.9	155,175	95.9	1,853,675	94.2
Full-time	603,935	82.7	140,800	90.7	1,587,930	85.7
Part-time	108,255	14.8	11,885	7.7	238,685	12.9
Marital status of household maintainer	1,113,400	100.0	216,420	100.0	3,480,945	100.0
Married	21,170	1.9	169,630	78.4	48,080	1.4
Separated	224,085	20.1	6,665	3.1	241,460	6.9
Divorced	362,985	32.6	14,030	6.5	734,090	21.1
Widowed	209,485	18.8	8,940	4.1	866,245	24.9
Single	295,670	26.6	17,155	7.9	1,591,075	45.7
Household income before taxes	1,113,400	100.0	216,420	100.0	3,480,945	100.0
Less than \$10,000	18,275	1.6	430	0.2	204,810	5.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	152,925	13.7	1,865	0.9	855,170	24.6
\$20,000 to \$29,999	182,565	16.4	4,415	2.0	601,165	17.3
\$30,000 to \$39,999	177,930	16.0	7,980	3.7	528,515	15.2
\$40,000 to \$49,999	146,555	13.2	11,480	5.3	385,815	11.1
\$50,000 or more	435,150	39.1	190,250	87.9	905,470	26.0

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)
Components may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Appendix 2 Incidence of core housing need in lone-parent-led households, by sex, Canada, provinces, CMA, CA, non-CMA/CA, 2006

	All lone-parent-led households		Male-led, lone-parent households		Female-led, lone-parent households	
	Number of households	Incidence of core housing need (%)	Number of households	Incidence of core housing need (%)	Number of households	Incidence of core housing need (%)
Canada	1,113,400	27.2	217,595	15.2	895,805	30.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	19,435	32.1	3,395	21.6	16,040	34.3
Prince Edward Island	5,265	27.1	895	16.2	4,375	29.3
Nova Scotia	36,535	29.1	6,180	14.5	30,360	32.0
New Brunswick	28,220	26.3	4,910	12.4	23,310	29.3
Quebec	303,355	19.1	67,240	10.1	236,115	21.6
Ontario	414,715	32.0	74,220	18.5	340,500	34.9
Manitoba	39,340	29.3	6,980	19.3	32,370	31.4
Saskatchewan	32,140	29.1	6,090	17.1	26,050	31.9
Alberta	100,035	23.7	20,915	11.0	79,115	27.0
British Columbia	130,310	31.4	25,770	20.1	104,540	34.2
Yukon	1,340	31.3	355	29.6	980	32.1
Northwest Territories	1,660	38.9	425	34.1	1,235	40.5
Nunavut	1,045	51.7	225	42.2	825	53.9
All - CMA total for Canada	786,950	28.6	146,895	16.5	640,055	31.4
Toronto CMA	169,335	37.5	27,270	24.2	142,070	40.1
Vancouver CMA	63,760	33.3	12,190	23.1	51,575	35.8
Montréal CMA	154,130	23.0	30,545	13.4	123,585	25.3
Calgary CMA	33,425	21.9	6,915	10.8	26,510	24.8
Edmonton CMA	36,490	24.8	7,175	10.4	29,315	28.3
St. John's CMA	8,280	30.7	1,370	19.3	6,915	33.0
Halifax CMA	14,340	31.3	2,290	17.5	12,050	33.9
Moncton CMA	4,865	28.7	835	20.4	4,035	30.5
Saint John CMA	5,490	24.3	845	7.7	4,650	27.3
Saguenay CMA	5,870	15.2	1,325	6.4	4,545	17.7
Quebec CMA	28,375	15.2	7,010	7.2	21,365	17.8
Sherbrooke CMA	7,895	17.3	2,110	6.6	5,785	21.2
Trois-Rivières CMA	6,185	18.6	1,255	14.7	4,935	19.6

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

Research Highlight

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 18—Housing Conditions of Lone-Parent-Led Households

Appendix 2 Incidence of core housing need in lone-parent-led households, by sex, Canada, provinces, CMA, CA, non-CMA/CA, 2006 (cont.)

	All lone-parent-led households		Male-led, lone-parent households		Female-led, lone-parent households	
	Number of households	Incidence of core housing need (%)	Number of households	Incidence of core housing need (%)	Number of households	Incidence of core housing need (%)
Ottawa-Gatineau CMA	43,525	27.2	8,495	16.4	35,030	29.8
Ottawa part	30,590	30.7	5,610	18.8	24,980	33.4
Gatineau part	12,935	18.8	2,880	11.6	10,050	20.8
Kingston CMA	5,385	31.8	980	18.9	4,405	34.6
Peterborough CMA	4,210	32.4	705	16.3	3,505	35.7
Oshawa CMA	12,095	28.3	2,310	14.5	9,785	31.5
Hamilton CMA	26,015	30.0	4,390	16.3	21,630	32.8
St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	15,600	28.3	2,860	15.0	12,740	31.2
Kitchener CMA	15,720	25.5	2,955	9.0	12,770	29.3
Brantford CMA	4,810	31.0	945	16.9	3,865	34.4
Guelph CMA	4,380	25.9	910	13.2	3,470	29.3
London CMA	17,475	29.6	3,145	16.7	14,330	32.4
Windsor CMA	12,570	31.7	2,225	21.3	10,345	33.9
Barrie CMA	5,930	31.2	1,260	19.8	4,665	34.2
Greater Sudbury CMA	6,820	27.6	1,240	17.3	5,580	29.8
Thunder Bay CMA	5,380	25.7	1,005	12.4	4,380	28.8
Winnipeg CMA	28,705	29.1	4,855	18.5	23,845	31.3
Regina CMA	8,705	27.4	1,565	13.7	7,140	30.3
Saskatoon CMA	9,380	27.0	1,785	14.0	7,595	30.2
Kelowna CMA	5,255	28.0	960	18.2	4,300	30.2
Abbotsford CMA	4,645	36.6	775	22.6	3,865	39.5
Victoria CMA	11,900	28.1	2,420	18.0	9,475	30.7
All - CA total for Canada	157,660	25.0	31,065	12.2	126,600	28.1
Canada non-CMA/CA	168,785	22.9	39,630	12.8	129,155	26.1

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

Appendix 3 Household count and incidence of core housing need by education attainment and labour market status for lone-parent-led households, Canada, 2006

	All lone-parent-led households	Distribution (%)	Incidence of core housing need (%)	Male-led, lone-parent households	Distribution (%)	Incidence of core housing need (%)	Female-led, lone-parent households	Distribution (%)	Incidence of core housing need (%)
Total	1,113,400	100.0	27.2	217,595	100.0	15.2	895,805	100.0	30.2
No certificate, diploma or degree	256,055	28.7	34.0	50,220	31.0	20.5	205,830	28.4	37.3
High school certificate or equivalent	275,150	26.8	29.5	48,260	23.7	16.3	226,885	27.1	32.3
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	139,100	12.5	27.4	41,390	15.3	12.3	97,710	12.2	33.7
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	236,800	19.8	25.4	34,925	14.4	13.7	201,875	20.5	27.4
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	51,700	3.7	22.0	8,750	4.4	16.7	42,950	3.7	23.0
University certificate or degree	154,595	8.5	16.6	34,045	11.2	10.9	120,555	8.1	18.2
Total	1,113,400	100.0	27.2	217,595	100.0	15.2	895,805	100.0	30.2
Not in labour force	327,810	38.9	36.0	48,280	33.4	22.9	279,530	39.5	38.2
In labour force	785,585	61.1	23.6	169,315	66.6	13.0	616,275	60.5	26.5
Unemployed	55,585	15.3*	51.3	9,780	14.4*	32.6	45,805	15.4*	55.3
Employed	730,005	84.6*	21.5	159,535	85.5*	11.8	570,470	84.5*	24.2
Full-time	603,935	64.7+	16.8	147,525	76.7+	9.8	456,410	63.0+	19.1
Part-time	108,255	28.8+	41.9	9,520	17.5+	34.9	98,735	30.4+	42.6

* percentage of those in the labour force

+ percentage of employed

The number of private households in which the primary household maintainer reported being "employed" does not equal the sum of private households in which the primary household maintainer reported "working full-time or part-time" because of the inclusion of primary household maintainers who were absent from their jobs during the week prior to Census day.

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

Components may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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Policy and Research Division
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
700 Montreal Road
Ottawa, ON, K1A 0P7

Author: Mariam Lankoandé

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Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
700 Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7

Phone: 1-800-668-2642

Fax: 1-800-245-9274

