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Figure

Occupied private dwelling characteristics

	Iqaluit, City			Nunavut		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total private dwellings occupied by usual residents ¹³	2,075			7,855		
Single-detached houses - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	30.1			53.2		
Semi-detached houses - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	7.0			10.4		
Row houses - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	23.6			22.6		
Apartments, duplex - as a % of total occupied private dwellings ¹⁴	1.0			1.4		
Apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys - as a % of total occupied private dwellings ¹⁴	28.9			9.4		
Apartments in buildings with five or more storeys - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	8.2			2.2		
Other dwellings - as a % of total occupied private dwellings ¹⁵	1.0			0.8		
Number of owned dwellings ¹⁶	480			1,785		
Number of rented dwellings ¹⁷	1,595			6,065		
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986	845			3,605		
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006 ¹⁸	1,230			4,255		
Dwellings requiring major repair - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	12.3			20.2		
Average number of rooms per dwelling ¹⁹	5.0			5.0		
Dwellings with more than one person per room - as a % of total occupied private dwellings ¹⁹	6.7			18.0		
Average value of owned dwelling (\$) ²⁰	328,221			214,817		

Figure

Selected family characteristics

	Iqaluit, City			Nunavut		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number of census families ²¹	1,535			7,035		
Number of married-couple families ²²	605			2,890		
Number of common-law-couple families ²³	570			2,205		
Number of lone-parent families	355			1,940		
Number of female lone-parent families	275			1,445		
Number of male lone-parent families	80			500		
Average number of persons in all census families	3.2			3.7		
Average number of persons in married-couple families ²²	3.4			4.3		
Average number of persons in common-law-couple families ²³	3.4			3.8		
Average number of persons in lone-parent families	2.6			2.8		
Average number of persons in female lone-parent families	2.7			2.9		
Average number of persons in male lone-parent families	2.4			2.6		
Median income in 2005 - All census families (\$) ²⁴	92,123			49,270		
Median income in 2005 - Married-couple families (\$) ²²	139,557			80,677		
Median income in 2005 - Common-law-couple families	87,552			47,851		

(\$) ²³		
Median income in 2005 - Lone-parent families (\$)	41,685	22,576
Median income in 2005 - Female lone-parent families (\$)	38,848	22,688
Median income in 2005 - Male lone-parent families (\$)	47,744	21,632
Median after-tax income in 2005 - All census families (\$) ²⁴	76,587	44,837
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Married-couple families (\$) ²²	112,299	69,006
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Common-law-couple families (\$)	73,318	43,788
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Lone-parent families (\$)	37,568	21,904
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Female lone-parent families (\$)	35,456	22,069
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Male lone-parent families (\$)	41,088	20,864

Figure Selected household characteristics	Iqaluit, City			Nunavut		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total private households ²⁵	2,075			7,855		
Households containing a couple (married or common-law) with children ²⁶	705			3,300		
Households containing a couple (married or common-law) without children ²⁷	375			855		
One-person households	505			1,440		
Other household types ²⁸	495			2,265		
Average household size	2.9			3.7		
Median income in 2005 - All private households (\$) ²⁹	89,088			60,221		
Median income in 2005 - Couple households with children (\$) ²⁶	114,725			64,448		
Median income in 2005 - Couple households without children (\$) ²⁷	129,536			113,920		
Median income in 2005 - One-person households (\$)	62,336			40,118		
Median income in 2005 - Other household types (\$) ²⁸	72,960			51,152		
Median after-tax income in 2005 - All private households (\$) ²⁹	72,797			53,195		
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Couple households with children (\$) ²⁶	94,016			57,088		
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Couple households without children (\$) ²⁷	105,984			93,338		
Median after-tax income in 2005 - One-person households (\$)	52,032			34,592		
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Other household types (\$) ²⁸	61,227			46,635		
Median monthly payments for rented dwellings (\$) ³⁰	995			262		
Median monthly payments for owner-occupied dwellings (\$) ³¹	1,900			1,000		

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

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(accessed July 23, 2009).

[Print definitions and symbols included in this table](#)

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2006 Community Profiles

Definitions and symbols

Definitions:

13. Occupied private dwellings - 20 % sample data

'Occupied private dwellings' refers to a [private dwelling](#) in which a person or a group of persons are permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day.

14. Apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys - as a % of total occupied private dwellings

In 2006, improvements to the enumeration process and changes in structural type classification affect the historical comparability of the 'structural type of dwelling' variable. In 2006, 'apartment or flat in a duplex' replaces 'apartment or flat in a detached duplex' and includes duplexes attached to other dwellings or buildings. This is a change from the 2001 Census where duplexes attached to other dwellings or buildings were classified as an 'apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys'.

14. Apartments, duplex - as a % of total occupied private dwellings

In 2006, improvements to the enumeration process and changes in structural type classification affect the historical comparability of the 'structural type of dwelling' variable. In 2006, 'apartment or flat in a duplex' replaces 'apartment or flat in a detached duplex' and includes duplexes attached to other dwellings or buildings. This is a change from the 2001 Census where duplexes attached to other dwellings or buildings were classified as an 'apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys'.

15. Other dwellings - as a % of total occupied private dwellings

'Other occupied private dwellings' includes other single attached houses and movable dwellings such as mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.

16. Number of owned dwellings

'Owned occupied private dwellings' refers to a [private dwelling](#) which is owned or being purchased by some member of the household. A dwelling is classified as 'owned' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it.

17. Number of rented dwellings

'Rented occupied private dwellings' refers to a private dwelling, even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative.

18. Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006

Includes data up to May 16, 2006.

19. Dwellings with more than one person per room - as a % of total occupied private dwellings

A 'room' is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living (e.g., kitchen, dining-room, or bedroom). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

19. Average number of rooms per dwelling

A 'room' is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living (e.g., kitchen, dining-room, or bedroom). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

20. Average value of owned dwelling (\$)

'Owned occupied private dwellings' refers to a private dwelling which is owned or being purchased by some member of the household. A dwelling is classified as 'owned' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it.

'Value of dwelling' refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

21. Family characteristics - 20% sample data

Census family refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or

without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

22. Number of married-couple families

In 2006, this category includes both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples.

22. Median income in 2005 - Married-couple families (\$)

In 2006, this category includes both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples.

22. Average number of persons in married-couple families

In 2006, this category includes both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples.

22. Median after-tax income in 2005 - Married-couple families (\$)

In 2006, this category includes both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples.

23. Number of common-law-couple families

Since 2001, this category includes both opposite-sex and same-sex common-law couples.

23. Median income in 2005 - Common-law-couple families (\$)

Since 2001, this category includes both opposite-sex and same-sex common-law couples.

23. Average number of persons in common-law-couple families

Since 2001, this category includes both opposite-sex and same-sex common-law couples.

24. Median income in 2005 - All census families (\$)

Census family total income - The total income of a census family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
- other money income.

After-tax income of census families - The after-tax income of a census family is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that family. After-tax income of family members and persons not in families refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid for 2005.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions as well as all income 'in kind', such as free meals and living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Median income of census families - The median income of a specified group of census families is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves. That is, the incomes of the first half of the families are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median incomes of families are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

The above concept and procedure also apply in the calculation of these statistics on the after-tax income of census families.

Census family refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

24. Median after-tax income in 2005 - All census families (\$)

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25. Household characteristics - 20% sample data

Private household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

26. Median income in 2005 - Couple households with children (\$)

Refers to one-family households containing a couple (with or without persons not in census families) with at least one child under 25 years of age.

26. Households containing a couple (married or common-law) with children

Refers to one-family households containing a couple (with or without persons not in census families) with at least one child under 25 years of age.

26. Median after-tax income in 2005 - Couple households with children (\$)

Refers to one-family households containing a couple (with or without persons not in census families) with at least one child under 25 years of age.

27. Median income in 2005 - Couple households without children (\$)

Includes one-family households containing a couple (with or without persons not in census families) with all children 25 years of age and over.

27. Households containing a couple (married or common-law) without children

Includes one-family households containing a couple (with or without persons not in census families) with all children 25 years of age and over.

27. Median after-tax income in 2005 - Couple households without children (\$)

Includes one-family households containing a couple (with or without persons not in census families) with all children 25 years of age and over.

28. Other household types

Includes multiple-family households, lone-parent family households and non-family households other than one-person households.

28. Median income in 2005 - Other household types (\$)

Includes multiple-family households, lone-parent family households and non-family households other than one-person households.

28. Median after-tax income in 2005 - Other household types (\$)

Includes multiple-family households, lone-parent family households and non-family households other than one-person households.

29. Median income in 2005 - All private households (\$)

Household total income - The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

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The above concept and procedure also apply in the calculation of median after-tax income of households.

Private household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

29. Median after-tax income in 2005 - All private households (\$)

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Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

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30. Median monthly payments for rented dwellings (\$)

Includes the monthly rent and costs of electricity, heat and municipal services paid by tenant households.

31. Median monthly payments for owner-occupied dwellings (\$)

Includes all shelter expenses paid by households that own their dwellings.

Symbols:

^A adjusted figure due to boundary change

Users wishing to compare 2006 Census data with those of other censuses should then take into account that the boundaries of geographic areas may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate comparison, the 2001 Census counts are adjusted, as needed, to take into account boundary changes between the 2001 and 2006 censuses. The 2001 counts that were adjusted are identified by the letter 'A'. The letter 'A' may also refer to corrections to the 2001 counts; however, most of these are the result of boundary changes. This symbol is also used to identify areas that have been created since 2001, such as newly incorporated municipalities (census subdivisions).

^E use with caution

After the release of the 2001 or 2006 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2001 or 2006 Census data presented in these tables.

Refer to the [2001 population and dwelling count amendments](#) or the [2006 population and dwelling count amendments](#) for further information.

^X area and data suppression

In addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.

Area and data suppression results in the deletion of all information for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. For example, areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed. If the community searched has a population of less than 40 persons, only the total population counts will be available.

Whenever income data are shown, those areas with populations below 250 persons, or where the number of private households is less than 40, income data are suppressed. If a community searched has less than 250 persons, or if the number of private households is less than 40, the income data will not be available. All suppressed cells and associated averages, medians and standard errors of average income have been replaced with zeros. In all cases, suppressed data are included in the appropriate higher-level aggregate subtotals and totals.

Persons living on Indian reserves and Indian settlements who were enumerated with the 2006 Census Form 2D questionnaire were not asked the questions on citizenship and immigration. Consequently, data are suppressed for Indian reserves and Indian

settlements at the census subdivision level. These data are, however, included in the totals for larger geographic areas such as provinces and territories.

To view the extent to which data are suppressed, see '[suppression criteria](#)'.

† excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements

Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements (For further information, see the '[Notes](#)'.)

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Due to incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements, data are not available for either the 2006 Census, the 2001 Census or for both the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

Refer to a complete list of these [geographic areas](#).

... not applicable

The possible reasons for the use of the three dots (...) symbol are:

- A value that cannot be calculated such as a percentage change where the denominator is zero;
- A figure is deemed inappropriate for areas that had a population and/or dwelling count amendment in 2001.

Refer to the [2001 population and dwelling count amendments](#) for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

How to cite: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Iqaluit, Nunavut* (table). *2006 Community Profiles*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.

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