Statistique Canada



Home > Census > 2006 Census: Data products > Topic-based tabulations

Household Type (11), Structural Type of Dwelling (10) and Housing Tenure (4) for Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data

Select data categories for this product	
Geography [Geographic index]	
Division No. 11	
Housing tenure (4)	
Total - Housing tenure Submit	

Division No. 11 4

Household type (11)	Structural type of dwelling (10)									
	Total - Structural type of dwelling	Single- detached house		Movable dwelling ¹	Other dwelling	Semi- detached house	Row house	Apartment, duplex	Apartment, building that has fewer than five storeys	attached
Total - Household type	700	620	0	0	80	25	25	10	10	10
Family households	585	535	0	0	50	20	15	10	0	0
One family only households ³	465	425	0	0	45	15	15	10	0	0
Couple family households ⁴	390	360	0	0	30	0	10	0	10	10
Without children	95	85	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
With children	290	275	0	0	15	10	10	0	10	0
Lone-parent family households	80	65	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Other family households ⁵	120	110	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
Non-family households	115	85	0	0	25	0	0	0	10	0
One person households	100	75	0	0	25	0	0	0	10	0
Two or more person households	15	15	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

Note(s):

Movable dwelling

Includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.

Total - Household type

Household type
Part A - Plain language definition

Category to which a person living alone or a group of persons occupying the same dwelling belong. There are two categories: non-family households and family households.

A non-family household consists either of one person living alone or of two or more persons who share a dwelling, but do not constitute a family. Family households are divided into two subcategories: one-family households and multiple-family households.

A one-family household consists of a single family (e.g., a couple with or without children). A multiple-family household is made up of two or more families occupying the same dwelling.

Part B - Detailed definition

Refers to the basic division of private households into family and non-family households. Family household refers to a household that contains at least one census family, that is, a married couple with or without children, or a couple living common-law with or without children, or a lone parent living with one or more children (lone-parent family). One-family household refers to a single census family (with or without other persons) that occupies a private dwelling. Multiple-family household refers to a household in which two or more census families (with or without additional persons) occupy the same private dwelling.

. 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 who do not constitute a census family.

One family only households

Refers to households that consist solely of one census family without additional persons. In 2001, this category was called 'One-family households' and also included census families with additional persons

Couple family households

Refers to households with opposite-sex or same-sex couples.

Other family households

Refers to one-census family households with additional persons and to multiple-census family households, with or without additional persons. In 2001, this category was called 'Multiple-family households' and did not include one-family households with additional persons.

Data quality note(s)

· 2001 adjusted count; most of these are the result of boundary changes.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-554-XCB2006028.

Date Modified: 2010-05-19