

# StatsUpdate

**Topic**                      **Families, marital status, households & dwelling characteristics**  
 2006 Census  
 Released by Statistics Canada, September 12, 2007

**Background**              According to the 2006 Census, about 6 out of 10 Nunavummiut aged 15 and over were single, that is, they have never been legally married. Amongst this group, 35% were in a common-law relationship. In Nunavut, 23% of the population aged 15 and over were in common-law relationships. In Canada as a whole only 10% of this population were in a common-law relationship.

Slightly less than a third of Nunavut's population aged 15 and over were legally married in 2006. Close to 8% of the population aged 15 and over were either widowed, divorced or separated.

In 2006, there was not much difference in the legal marital status between men and women. However, a slightly higher proportion of men aged 15 and over were single compared to their female counterparts. On the other hand, a greater proportion of women were widowed.

## Detail

### Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and common-law relationship status, Nunavut, 2006

Legal Marital Status	Common-law relationship status		
	Total common-law status	Not in a common-law relationship	In a common-law relationship
Total - Legal marital status	19,475	15,045	4,430
Never legally married (single)	11,955	7,805	4,150
Legally married (and not separated)	6,045	6,045	0
Separated, but still legally married	420	325	100
Divorced	465	315	155
Widowed	585	560	25

#### Notes:

1. **Common-law partners:** are two persons of opposite sex or of the same sex who are not legally married to each other, but live together as a couple in the same dwelling.
2. Data may not add to totals as a result of random rounding

**Background** The number of census families in Nunavut increased 11% to 7,035. Of these, less than one-half (41%) consisted of married-couple families, well below the national average of 69%. Common-law-couple families represented 31% of families, while 28% were lone-parent families, the highest in the nation for both proportions.

## Detail

**Distribution of census families by family structure, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 and 2006**

	% of total families					
	Married couple families		Common-law couple families		Lone-parent families	
	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
<b>Nunavut</b>	41	43	31	31	28	26
<b>Canada</b>	69	70	15	14	16	16
Newfoundland and Labrador	74	75	11	10	16	15
Prince Edward Island	73	74	10	9	16	16
Nova Scotia	70	72	13	11	17	17
New Brunswick	69	71	14	13	16	16
Quebec	55	58	29	25	17	17
Ontario	74	75	10	9	16	15
Manitoba	72	74	11	10	17	16
Saskatchewan	73	75	11	10	17	16
Alberta	73	74	13	12	14	14
British Columbia	73	73	12	11	15	16
Yukon	56	57	24	23	21	20
Northwest Territories	51	53	27	26	21	21

**Notes:**

1. **Census family structure:** Refers to the classification of census families into **married couples** (with or without children of either or both spouses), **common-law couples** (with or without children of either or both partners), and **lone-parent families** by sex of parent. 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.
2. **Lone parent:** Refers to a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.
3. Data may not add to totals as a result of random rounding

# StatsUpdate

## Background

In 2006, Nunavut had an average of 3.7 people per private household, the highest average in the country. The national average was 2.5 persons in private households. Within Nunavut, Repulse Bay had the highest average number of persons in private households at 5.5 and Grise Fiord had the lowest average at 2.8.

## Detail

Average number of persons in private households in Nunavut communities, 2001 and 2006		
	2006	2001
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Arctic Bay	4.2	4.3
Arviat	4.6	4.5
Baker Lake	3.8	3.7
Cambridge Bay	3.3	3.2
Cape Dorset	3.9	3.9
Chesterfield Inlet	3.2	3.5
Clyde River	4.8	5.4
Coral Harbour	3.9	4.1
Gjoa Haven	4.4	4.1
Grise Fiord	2.8	3.6
Hall Beach	4.3	5.0
Igloolik	4.7	4.6
Iqaluit	2.9	2.9
Kimmirut	3.6	4.1
Kugaaruk	5.1	5.3
Kugluktuk	3.6	3.4
Pangnirtung	3.6	3.6
Pond Inlet	4.2	4.4
Qikiqtarjuaq	3.5	3.7
Rankin Inlet	3.6	3.3
Repulse Bay	5.5	4.9
Resolute	3.4	2.9
Sanikiluaq	4.7	4.5
Taloyoak	4.4	3.9
Whale Cove	3.9	3.8
<b>Note:</b>		
<b>Private household:</b> Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.		

# StatsUpdate

## **Background**

According to the 2006 Census, 77% of all dwellings in Nunavut were rented, up slightly from 76% in 2001. This is the highest proportion in the country.

At 20%, Nunavut also had the highest proportion of dwellings that needed major repairs in 2006. In comparison, about 8% of dwellings in Canada needed major repairs.

## **Detail**

**Average number of dwellings rented and in need of major repairs by province and territory, 2001 and 2006**

	% of dwellings rented		% of dwellings in need of major repairs	
	2006	2001	2006	2001
<b>Nunavut</b>	77	76	20	19
<b>Canada</b>	31	34	7	8
Newfoundland and Labrador	21	22	8	9
Prince Edward Island	26	27	9	10
Nova Scotia	28	29	9	11
New Brunswick	24	25	10	11
Quebec	40	42	8	8
Ontario	29	32	7	7
Manitoba	28	30	10	11
Saskatchewan	26	27	11	10
Alberta	26	29	7	8
British Columbia	30	33	7	8
Yukon Territory	30	31	15	14
Northwest Territories	46	46	18	16

**Notes:**

1. **Dwelling:** Refers to a set of living quarters in which a person or a group of persons resides or could reside.
2. **Major repairs:** refer to the repair of defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.