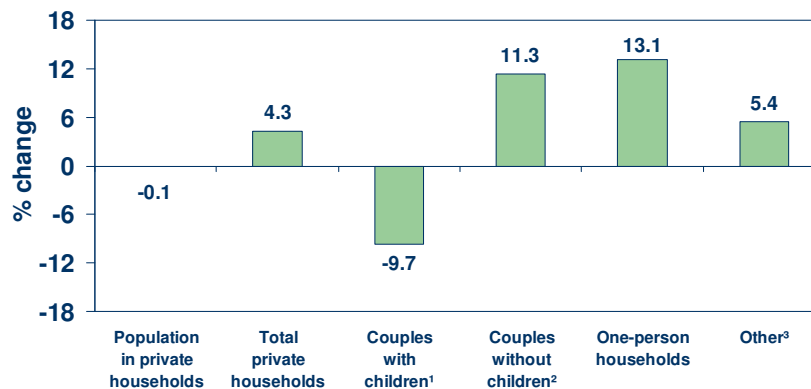


New Brunswickers are Forming Smaller Households

A **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.

- The proportion of large households (and correspondingly household size) has been declining, while the percentage of smaller households has been increasing. Smaller households result when people divorce or separate, have fewer children living at home, have no children living at home or live alone.
- The number of households in the province increased faster than the population in them, an indication that New Brunswickers are forming smaller households. The census enumerated just under 296,000 private households in the province in 2006, up 4.3% from 2001, while the population in these households declined 0.1% during the same time period.
- One-person households in New Brunswick grew 13.1% between 2001 and 2006, a faster gain than the national average of 11.8%.
- In 2006, 26.9% of all households in New Brunswick contained a couple with at least one child, down from 31.0% in 2001. At the same time, the proportion of one-person households increased from 22.4% to 24.3%.
- The average size of private households in the province decreased slightly, from 2.5 persons in 2001 to 2.4 persons in 2006.

Growth of Population in Private Households and by Household Structure, N.B., 2001 to 2006



¹ Refers to households containing a couple with at least one child aged 24 and under at home.

² Includes households containing a couple with all children aged 25 and over at home.

³ Includes lone-parent households, multiple-family households and non-family households other than one-person households.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses.