

Household and family characteristics of persons including detailed information on stepfamilies by Indigenous identity and residence by Indigenous geography, Data Tables, 2021
Universe: Population in private households, 2021 Census — 25% Sample data

Registered or Treaty Indian status (1) Residence by Indigenous geography (2) Age (3) Gender (4, 5) Statistics Indigenous identity (7)	Canada										
	Total - Registered or Treaty Indian status (6)	Nunavik			Total - Age					Multiple Indigenous responses (11)	Indigenous responses not included elsewhere (12)
Total - Indigenous identity (8)	Indigenous identity (9)	Single Indigenous responses (10)	First Nations (North American Indian)	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)	Total - Gender Count					
Household and family characteristics of persons including detailed information on											
Total - Household and family characteristics of persons including detailed information on stepfamilies	13,985	12,860	12,745	115	35	12,595	110	10		1,130	
Married spouses and common-law partners	4,085	3,565	3,540	50	10	3,480	20	0		515	
Married spouses	1,585	1,375	1,375	20	10	1,345	0	0		210	
Common-law partners	2,500	2,190	2,165	30	10	2,135	15	0		300	
Parents in a one-parent family	1,395	1,345	1,330	10	0	1,325	10	0		50	
Parents in a one-parent family (men+) (13, 14)	320	295	295	0	0	295	0	0		25	
Parents in a one-parent family (women+) (15, 16)	1,075	1,045	1,045	10	0	1,035	10	0		30	
Total - Children in census families	6,640	6,425	6,355	40	10	6,295	75	0		210	
Living in a two-parent family	3,905	3,750	3,695	25	10	3,660	50	0		155	
In a non-stepfamily	3,160	3,030	3,000	25	10	2,970	30	0		135	
In a stepfamily (17)	745	715	695	0	0	695	25	0		30	
In a simple stepfamily (18)	225	205	205	0	0	205	0	0		15	
In a simple stepfamily: with a stepparent (man+) (19, 20)	170	155	155	0	0	155	0	0		15	
In a simple stepfamily: with a stepparent (woman+) (21, 22)	55	50	50	0	0	50	0	0		0	
In a complex stepfamily (23)	520	510	490	0	0	485	25	0		10	
In a complex stepfamily: with a stepparent (man+) (24, 25)	170	170	160	0	0	160	15	0		0	
In a complex stepfamily: with a stepparent (woman+) (26, 27)	90	90	85	0	0	85	0	0		0	
In a complex stepfamily: with two biological or adoptive parents	255	250	245	0	0	245	10	0		0	
Living in a one-parent family	2,495	2,445	2,425	15	10	2,400	20	0		55	
Living in a one-parent family: with a parent (man+) (28, 29)	520	505	505	0	0	500	0	0		20	
Living in a one-parent family: with a parent (woman+) (30, 31)	1,975	1,935	1,920	15	0	1,905	15	0		35	
Living with at least one grandparent and without parents	235	235	230	0	0	230	0	0		0	
Living with at least one grandparent and without parents: with two grandparents	125	125	125	0	0	125	0	0		0	
Living with at least one grandparent and without parents: with one grandparent	115	110	110	0	0	110	10	0		0	
Total - Persons not in census families	1,870	1,525	1,520	15	10	1,490	0	0		345	
Foster children	205	205	205	0	0	205	0	0		0	
Persons living with other relatives	620	595	590	0	10	585	0	0		25	
Persons living with non-relatives only	115	75	75	0	0	75	0	0		40	
Persons living alone	935	650	650	15	0	635	10	0		285	

Abbreviation notes:

List of abbreviations and acronyms found within various Census products. (<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/symb-ab-acr-eng.cfm>)

Geography name: Canada

Geographic area type: Country

Geographic area type abbreviation: Country

Geographic level: Country

Province or territory abbreviation: ...

Dissemination Geography Unique Identifier (DGUID): 2021A000011124

Alternative geographic code: 01

Province or territory geocode: 01

Long-form total non-response rate: 4.3

Data quality flag: 20000

Data quality note: Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated reserves or settlements.

Footnotes:

[1] Registered or Treaty Indian status

Registered or Treaty Indian status refers to whether or not a person is a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

[2] Residence on or off reserve

Residence on or off reserve refers to whether the person's usual place of residence is in a census subdivision (CSD) that is defined as 'on reserve' or 'off reserve.' 'On reserve' includes eight CSD types legally affiliated with First Nations or Indian bands, i.e., Indian reserve (IRI), Indian settlement (S-É) (except for the two Indian settlements of Champagne Landing 10 and Kloo Lake, located in Yukon), Indian government district (IGD), Terres réservées aux Cris (TC), Terres réservées aux Naskapis (TK), Nisga'a land (NL), Tsawwassen Lands (TWL) and Tla'amin Lands (TAL). 'Off reserve' includes all CSDs in Canada not defined as 'on reserve.' Residence inside or outside Inuit Nunangat Residence inside or outside Inuit Nunangat refers to whether the person's usual place of residence is in a census subdivision (CSD) that is inside or outside Inuit Nunangat. Inuit Nunangat is the homeland of the Inuit of Canada. It includes the communities located in the four Inuit regions: Nunatsiavut (Northern coastal Labrador), Nunavik (Northern Quebec), the territory of Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region of the Northwest Territories. These regions collectively encompass the area traditionally occupied by Inuit in Canada. Outside Inuit Nunangat includes all CSDs in Canada not located in the four Inuit regions of Inuit Nunangat.

[3] Age

'Age' refers to the age of a person (or subject) of interest at last birthday (or relative to a specified, well-defined reference date).

[4] Gender

Gender refers to an individual's personal and social identity as a man, woman or non-binary person (a person who is not exclusively a man or a woman). Gender includes the following concepts: gender identity, which refers to the gender that a person feels internally and individually, gender expression, which refers to the way a person presents their gender, regardless of their gender identity, through body language, aesthetic choices or accessories (e.g., clothes, hairstyle and makeup), which may have traditionally been associated with a specific gender. A person's gender may differ from their sex at birth, and from what is indicated on their current identification or legal documents such as their birth certificate, passport or driver's licence. A person's gender may change over time. Some people may not identify with a specific gender.

[5] Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol.

[6] Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population. For more information on Indigenous variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Indigenous Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021 and the Indigenous Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2021.

[7] Indigenous identity

Indigenous identity refers to whether the person identified with the Indigenous peoples of Canada. This includes those who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit), and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada (referred to here as Indigenous peoples) are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

[8] Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population. For more information on Indigenous variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Indigenous Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021 and the Indigenous Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2021.

[9] This category includes persons who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who report having membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

[10] This category includes persons who identify as only one Indigenous group, that is First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).

[11] This category includes persons who identify as any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit).

[12] This category includes persons who do not identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) but who report having Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or Membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

[13] This category includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.

[14] Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol.

[15] This category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

[16] Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol.

[17] Stepfamilies can only be identified among families which include Person 1, the first person identified in the census household questionnaire. As a result, it is possible that the count of stepfamilies is slightly underestimated, and in turn, the count of two-parent non-stepfamilies slightly overestimated. In 2021, 98% of two-parent families included Person 1."

[18] A stepfamily with no step or half-siblings. All children are the biological or adopted children of one and only one spouse or partner in the couple.

[19] This category includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.

[20] Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category “non-binary persons” are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the “+” symbol.

[21] This category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

[22] Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category “non-binary persons” are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the “+” symbol.

[23] A stepfamily with at least one step or half-sibling, in any of the following configurations: a family in which there is at least one child of both spouses or partners in the couple and at least one child of only one spouse or partner in the couple, a family in which there is at least one child of each spouse or partner in the couple and no children of both spouses or partners in the couple, a family in which there is at least one child of both spouses or partners in the couple and at least one child of each spouse or partner in the couple.

[24] This category includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.

[25] Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category “non-binary persons” are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the “+” symbol.

[26] This category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

[27] Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category “non-binary persons” are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the “+” symbol.

[28] This category includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.

[29] Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category “non-binary persons” are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the “+” symbol.

[30] This category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

[31] Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category “non-binary persons” are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the “+” symbol.

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