

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)	Yukon								
	Total - Registered or Treaty Indian status (6)								
Residence by Indigenous geography (2)	Total - Residence on or off reserve (7)								
Age (3)	Total - Age								
Gender (4, 5)	Total - Gender								
Statistics	Count								
Indigenous identity (8)	Total - Indigenous identity (9)	Indigenous identity (10)	Single Indigenous responses (11)	First Nations (North American Indian)	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)	Multiple Indigenous responses (12)	Indigenous responses not included elsewhere (13)	Non- Indigenous identity
Household and family characteristics of persons including detailed information on stepfamilies									
Total - Household and family characteristics of persons including detailed information on stepfamilies	39,585	8,810	8,480	6,935	1,285	260	195	140	30,780
Married spouses and common-law partners	17,820	2,720	2,600	1,990	510	100	60	60	15,095
Married spouses	11,970	1,375	1,300	940	305	50	25	50	10,595
Common-law partners	5,845	1,345	1,300	1,050	205	45	35	10	4,505
Parents in a one-parent family	2,000	850	825	730	70	15	15	15	1,150
Parents in a one-parent family (men+) (14, 15)	545	195	190	175	15	0	0	0	350
Parents in a one-parent family (women+) (16, 17)	1,455	655	630	555	55	15	15	0	800
Total - Children in census families	10,665	3,255	3,150	2,595	445	110	75	35	7,405
Living in a two-parent family	7,500	1,655	1,600	1,260	280	65	40	15	5,840
In a non-stepfamily	6,365	1,305	1,245	970	220	55	40	15	5,060
In a stepfamily (18)	1,140	355	350	285	60	10	0	0	780
In a simple stepfamily (19)	625	185	185	140	35	10	0	0	440
In a simple stepfamily: with a stepparent (man+) (20, 21)	430	115	115	95	20	0	0	0	315
In a simple stepfamily: with a stepparent (woman+) (22, 23)	190	70	70	45	20	10	0	0	125
In a complex stepfamily (24)	515	175	175	145	20	0	0	0	340
In a complex stepfamily: with a stepparent (man+) (25, 26)	145	50	50	40	15	0	0	0	90
In a complex stepfamily: with a stepparent (woman+) (27, 28)	130	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	90
In a complex stepfamily: with two biological or adoptive parents	245	80	80	65	10	10	0	0	160
Living in a one-parent family	2,935	1,430	1,380	1,200	155	35	30	15	1,510
Living in a one-parent family: with a parent (man+) (29, 30)	745	305	305	285	15	0	0	10	435
Living in a one-parent family: with a parent (woman+) (31, 32)	2,190	1,115	1,080	915	135	30	30	10	1,075
Living with at least one grandparent and without parents	225	175	170	145	15	10	10	0	55
Living with at least one grandparent and without parents: with two grandparents	110	85	90	65	10	10	0	0	25
Living with at least one grandparent and without parents: with one grandparent	115	85	80	75	0	0	10	0	30
Total - Persons not in census families	9,105	1,975	1,910	1,620	260	30	40	25	7,130
Foster children	80	75	75	70	0	0	0	0	0
Persons living with other relatives	1,035	325	325	290	25	10	0	0	705
Persons living with non-relatives only	2,370	340	320	235	75	15	15	0	2,030
Persons living alone	5,620	1,235	1,190	1,020	160	0	25	15	4,385

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: Yukon

Geographic area type: Territory

Geographic area type abbreviation: TERR

Geographic level: Province or territory

Province or territory abbreviation: Y.T.

Dissemination Geography Unique Identifier (DGUID): 2021A000260

Alternative geographic code: 60

Province or territory geocode: 60

Long-form total non-response rate: 10.5

Data quality flag: 00010

Data quality note: ..."

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] 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.

[8] 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.

[9] 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.

[10] 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.

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

[12] 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).

[13] 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.

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

[15] 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.

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

[17] 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.

[18] 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.”

[19] 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.

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

[21] 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.

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

[23] 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.

[24] 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.

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

[26] 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.

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

[28] 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.

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

[30] 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.

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

[32] 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.

How to cite: Statistics Canada. Table 98-10-0276-01 Household and family characteristics of persons including detailed information on stepfamilies by Indigenous identity and residence by Indigenous geography: Canada, provinces and territories. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tb11/en/tv.action?pid=9810027601>