

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)	Northwest Territories								
	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	40,375	20,035	19,355	12,310	2,890	4,155	405	275	20,340
Married spouses and common-law partners	16,905	6,715	6,520	3,995	1,135	1,385	105	90	10,190
Married spouses	10,880	3,405	3,295	2,010	660	630	55	60	7,475
Common-law partners	6,020	3,310	3,225	1,990	480	760	55	25	2,715
Parents in a one-parent family	2,565	1,795	1,745	1,200	195	350	20	30	775
Parents in a one-parent family (men+) (14, 15)	680	455	445	285	65	95	10	15	225
Parents in a one-parent family (women+) (16, 17)	1,885	1,340	1,300	915	125	255	20	15	550
Total - Children in census families	13,765	8,265	7,940	5,105	1,070	1,770	205	120	5,500
Living in a two-parent family	9,560	4,975	4,765	2,940	735	1,090	145	60	4,585
In a non-stepfamily	7,955	3,910	3,740	2,280	590	875	110	60	4,045
In a stepfamily (18)	1,605	1,060	1,030	660	145	220	35	10	545
In a simple stepfamily (19)	640	405	390	255	70	70	10	10	235
In a simple stepfamily: with a stepparent (man+) (20, 21)	395	240	235	135	55	45	0	10	155
In a simple stepfamily: with a stepparent (woman+) (22, 23)	250	165	160	120	15	25	10	0	80
In a complex stepfamily (24)	965	655	630	405	80	145	25	0	310
In a complex stepfamily: with a stepparent (man+) (25, 26)	365	270	260	165	30	60	10	0	95
In a complex stepfamily: with a stepparent (woman+) (27, 28)	185	120	120	70	20	25	0	0	65
In a complex stepfamily: with two biological or adoptive parents	415	270	260	170	25	60	15	0	145
Living in a one-parent family	3,895	3,020	2,915	1,980	315	625	45	55	880
Living in a one-parent family: with a parent (man+) (29, 30)	950	775	745	470	95	175	10	25	175
Living in a one-parent family: with a parent (woman+) (31, 32)	2,945	2,240	2,175	1,510	220	440	40	35	700
Living with at least one grandparent and without parents	305	275	255	185	20	50	15	0	30
Living with at least one grandparent and without parents: with two grandparents	150	135	130	85	0	35	0	0	15
Living with at least one grandparent and without parents: with one grandparent	155	140	125	100	10	15	10	10	20
Total - Persons not in census families	7,150	3,265	3,155	2,020	485	650	75	35	3,885
Foster children	140	135	120	95	10	20	10	0	10
Persons living with other relatives	1,190	805	775	535	60	175	15	15	380
Persons living with non-relatives only	1,830	535	515	315	100	105	20	0	1,295
Persons living alone	3,985	1,790	1,735	1,065	320	350	30	20	2,195

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: Northwest Territories

Geographic area type: Territory

Geographic area type abbreviation: TERR

Geographic level: Province or territory

Province or territory abbreviation: N.W.T.

Dissemination Geography Unique Identifier (DGUID): 2021A000261

Alternative geographic code: 61

Province or territory geocode: 61

Long-form total non-response rate: 10.8

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.

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