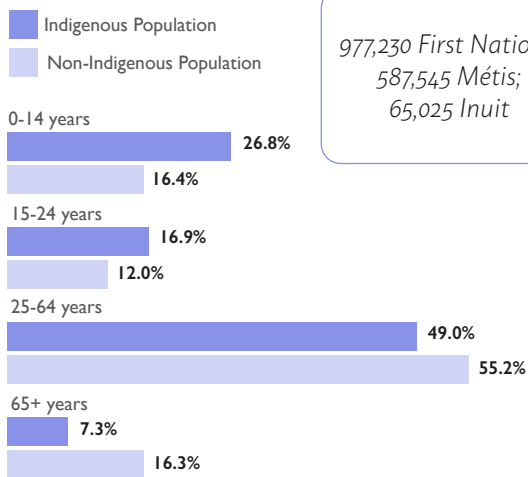


Indigenous Communities, 2016

Indigenous community young and growing

Distribution of Indigenous* and Non-Indigenous populations by age group, 2016



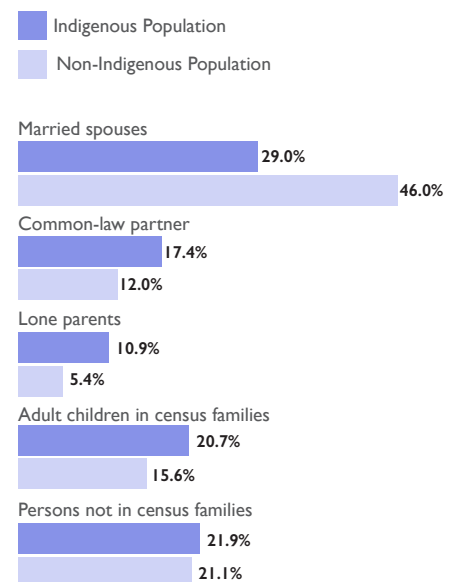
977,230 First Nations;
587,545 Métis;
65,025 Inuit

- The Indigenous population has grown significantly in recent decades, reaching 1,673,785 in 2016. Indigenous people now represent 4.9% of Canada's total population, up from 3.8% in 2006 and 2.8% in 1996.
- The Indigenous population grew by 42.5% between 2006 and 2016, the result of relatively high fertility, increased life expectancy and an increase in those identifying as Indigenous.
- Of this group, 60.0% are First Nation peoples, 36.1% are Métis, and 4.0% are Inuit.
- In 2016, the average age of Indigenous people was 32.1 years, almost a decade younger than the non-Indigenous population (40.9 years).
- More than 70 Indigenous languages were reported on 2016 Census; 228,765 Indigenous people spoke an Indigenous language at home.

Single households and common-law relationships on the rise

- Indigenous people live in diverse families. Among those aged 15 and older, three in ten (29.0%) reported being married, and another 17.4% were in a common-law relationship. The figures for non-Indigenous adults were 46.0% and 12.0%, respectively.
- One in ten Indigenous adults (10.9%) were lone parents, and one in five (20.7%) were young adults aged 15 and older living with their families.
- Another 21.9% were adults living on their own or with other extended family or non-relatives; this number increased by 25.5% between 2011 and 2016.
- Among Indigenous children aged 0 to 14 years, six in ten (60.3%) lived in a family with two parents, while 36.8% lived with a lone parent and 2.9% lived in a skip-generation home with only their grandparents.
- In 2016, there were almost 15,000 Indigenous children aged 0 to 14 living in private home foster care, representing more than one-half (52.2%) of all foster children in this age group.

Distribution of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous populations aged 15 years and older by family status, 2016





Urbanization among Indigenous peoples continues

- In 2016, more than half of Indigenous peoples (51.8%) lived in a population centre of at least 30,000 people, an increase of +59.7% between 2006 and 2016.
- In large cities such Halifax and Quebec, the Indigenous population more than doubled between 2011 and 2016. In total, over half of large cities (15 out of 24) experienced increases above the Canadian benchmark (19.5%).
- Statistics Canada notes that a significant part of this increase likely stems from changes in self-reported identification, that is, people newly identifying as First Nations on the census.
- The largest number of Indigenous people lived in following census subdivisions: Winnipeg (84,305), Edmonton (50,280) and Calgary (35,195). The rate of population growth among Indigenous peoples in these cities, while slower than other large cities, still outpaced the rate for non-Indigenous people.
- Indigenous people accounted for the largest proportion of the population in Winnipeg (12.2%), Saskatoon (11.3%) and Regina (9.9%). Thunder Bay (12.8%) and Greater Sudbury (9.4%) also had sizable Indigenous communities.

Population share of Indigenous* peoples among large cities, 2016



* For this fact sheet, the term "Indigenous" refers to those who report being an Aboriginal person, that is, people who are First Nations, Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians and/or have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. For further information, see: Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. Statistics Canada (2017), Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: Key results from the 2016 Census. The Daily, Oct. 25, 2017.

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