

Catalogue no. 75-006-X
ISSN 2291-0840
ISBN 978-0-660-98300-4

Insights on Canadian Society

Response mobility to Indigenous identification questions in Canada, 2016 to 2021

by Henry Robertson

Release date: April 9, 2026



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website, www.statcan.gc.ca.

You can also contact us by

Email at infostats@statcan.gc.ca

Telephone, from Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following numbers:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| • Statistical Information Service | 1-800-263-1136 |
| • National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired | 1-800-363-7629 |
| • Fax line | 1-514-283-9350 |

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, the Agency has developed standards of service which its employees observe in serving its clients. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.gc.ca under "Contact us" > "[Standards of service to the public](#)."

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued co-operation and goodwill.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Industry, 2026

Use of this publication is governed by the Statistics Canada [Open Licence Agreement](#).

An [HTML version](#) is also available.

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français.

INSIGHTS ON CANADIAN SOCIETY



Response mobility to Indigenous identification questions in Canada, 2016 to 2021

by Henry Robertson

Acknowledgment

This study was funded by Indigenous Services Canada.

Overview of the study

Response mobility in the Indigenous population of Canada refers to responses changing between Indigenous and non-Indigenous identity categories from one census cycle to the next. Using linked data from the 2016 Census of Population and the 2021 Census of Population, this study builds upon previous research to analyze how response mobility affected the size and composition of the Indigenous identity population from 2016 to 2021.

- It is estimated that response mobility increased the Indigenous identity population by 100,150 people, corresponding to roughly two-thirds (64.7%) of growth in the Indigenous identity population, from 2016 to 2021.
- Métis and First Nations people without Registered or Treaty Indian status made up 88.2% of people who left the Indigenous identity population from 2016 to 2021 and 86.5% of those who joined the Indigenous identity population in 2021.
- Response mobility varied by province or territory, with a reduction in the size of the Métis population in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. However, response mobility led to growth in the First Nations population without Registered or Treaty Indian status in these same provinces.

SPECIAL EDITION ISSUE OF INSIGHTS ON CANADIAN SOCIETY

The special edition issue of *Insights on Canadian Society* expands Statistics Canada's flagship social publication to offer policy-relevant articles united across a common theme, leveraging visuals and accessible multimedia formats. This issue focuses on changes in Canadian society over time, shedding light on where Canada has been—and where it is heading. This article is featured within this issue.

Introduction

From 2016 to 2021, the Indigenous population grew at a faster pace (+9.4%) than the non-Indigenous population (+5.3%).¹ While higher birth rates among Indigenous people have played a role in the relatively high growth rates over time,² this factor alone cannot account for the entire difference. Research shows that a non-demographic factor, response mobility,³ plays an important role in the growth of the Indigenous population⁴ and impacts population projections.⁵ In this context, response mobility refers to instances where a person's responses to questions related to Indigenous identity change over time (e.g., changing one's Indigenous identity response from non-Indigenous to Métis). This phenomenon has been observed in other countries—including the United States,⁶ New Zealand⁷ and Australia.⁸

Social factors, legislative changes and court decisions may influence rates of response mobility because Indigenous identification in Canada involves self-identification and legal status. Research has suggested that factors contributing to response mobility include mixed parentage,⁹ changes in the way the Indigenous identity question is asked, respondents' perception of the reason the question is being asked, experiences of racism and discrimination, and public perception or media portrayal of Indigenous Peoples.¹⁰

Since the late 2010s, high-profile examples of fraudulent claims to Indigeneity in Canada have influenced discussions on Indigenous identity, the

limitations of self-identification and the importance of community recognition.¹¹ The phenomenon of response mobility should not be overgeneralized as fraudulent claims. Because of the impacts of colonization, there are many cases where individuals were deprived of knowledge of their Indigeneity through forced removal from family and community or shamed into denying their Indigenous identity.¹²

Understanding the composition and growth of Indigenous populations is important for service providers and governments of all levels to better target programs for Indigenous Peoples. However, population changes attributable to response mobility have the potential to impact socioeconomic and demographic measures of the Indigenous population, depending on whether those who change responses are different from those who consistently respond as Indigenous. These changes may make it difficult to measure progress in eliminating disparities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations because it may not be clear whether changes reflect shifting responses or actual progress. Therefore, quantifying these impacts can help better understand whether socioeconomic gaps are truly closing.

Building on previous research, this study uses linked data from the 2016 and 2021 Census of Population cycles to examine the number and proportion of people whose responses changed between Indigenous and non-Indigenous identities, as well as between different Indigenous identity groups, from 2016 to 2021. It also looks at the impacts of these changes and how they varied by province or territory.

Definitions and concepts

This report uses established terms¹³ to describe response changes:

“Indigenous leavers” refers to those shifting from an Indigenous to a non-Indigenous identity.

“Indigenous joiners” refers to those shifting from a non-Indigenous to an Indigenous identity.

“Stayers” refers to those with consistent responses.

The same concepts also apply to specific Indigenous identities.¹⁴ For example, someone identifying as Métis in 2016 and as non-Indigenous in 2021 is both a Métis leaver and a non-Indigenous joiner. Switching between Indigenous groups qualifies as an Indigenous stayer.

These categories reflect self-reported census responses and may not match official registries.

The majority of the Indigenous population in 2016 responded as Indigenous in 2021

Around four-fifths (81.9%, or 1,233,350 people) of the 2016 Indigenous population also responded as Indigenous in 2021 (i.e., they were stayers), while the remaining one-fifth (18.1%, or 272,300 people) responded as non-Indigenous in 2021 (i.e., they were leavers). Consistent with prior research, response mobility was more prevalent among First Nations people without Registered or Treaty Indian status (referred to as “non-Status First Nations people” henceforth) and Métis than First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status (referred to as “Status First Nations people” henceforth) and Inuit.¹⁵ Most Indigenous leavers who responded as non-Indigenous in 2021 responded as either Métis (149,150 people) or non-Status First Nations people (91,100 people) in 2016. These two groups comprised 88.2% (240,250 people) of all Indigenous leavers who joined the non-Indigenous population in 2021 (Table 1).

“

Around four-fifths (81.9%) of the 2016 Indigenous population also responded as Indigenous in 2021, while the remaining one-fifth (18.1%) responded as non-Indigenous in 2021.

Leavers made up different proportions of each Indigenous identity group in 2016. While almost two-thirds (64.2%) of those who responded as non-Status First Nations people in 2016 left this population in 2021, the proportion was lower among Métis (36.1%) and notably lower among Inuit (10.4%) and Status First Nations people (7.6%).

Table 1

Understanding where people went in 2021: Comparing Indigenous identity responses in 2016 with 2021 responses, Canada

Identity group, 2016 Census of Population	Identity group, 2021 Census of Population							Total (excluding leavers)
	First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status	First Nations people without Registered or Treaty Indian status	Métis	Inuit	Multiple and other Indigenous identities	Non-Indigenous	Outflow (leavers)	
				number				
First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status	584,150	15,200	9,050	900	10,900	11,800	47,850	632,000
First Nations people without Registered or Treaty Indian status	25,550	77,650	18,300	350	3,850	91,100	139,150	216,800
Métis	16,700	23,800	355,900	1,550	10,300	149,150	201,500	557,400
Inuit	500	550	600	52,800	850	3,650	6,100	58,950
Multiple and other Indigenous identities	7,250	3,500	7,550	250	5,400	16,550	35,150	40,550
Non-Indigenous	20,200	134,600	187,600	4,700	25,400	30,866,850	372,450	31,239,300
				percent				
First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status	92.4	2.4	1.4	0.1	1.7	1.9	7.6	100
First Nations people without Registered or Treaty Indian status	11.8	35.8	8.4	0.2	1.8	42.0	64.2	100
Métis	3.0	4.3	63.9	0.3	1.8	26.8	36.1	100
Inuit	0.8	0.9	1.0	89.6	1.4	6.2	10.4	100
Multiple and other Indigenous identities	18	9	19	1	13	41	87	100
Non-Indigenous	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	98.8	1.2	100

Notes: Percentages were rounded based on unweighted denominators. For smaller unweighted denominators (4,999 or less), only whole percentages can be published. All counts were rounded to the nearest 50. Counts and percentages may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population and 2021 Census of Population integration.

When considering leavers of specific Indigenous identities, the largest group of leavers joined the non-Indigenous population (Figure 1). However, for Status First Nations people, most leavers went on to join another Indigenous identity group, with the largest proportion joining non-Status First Nations people.

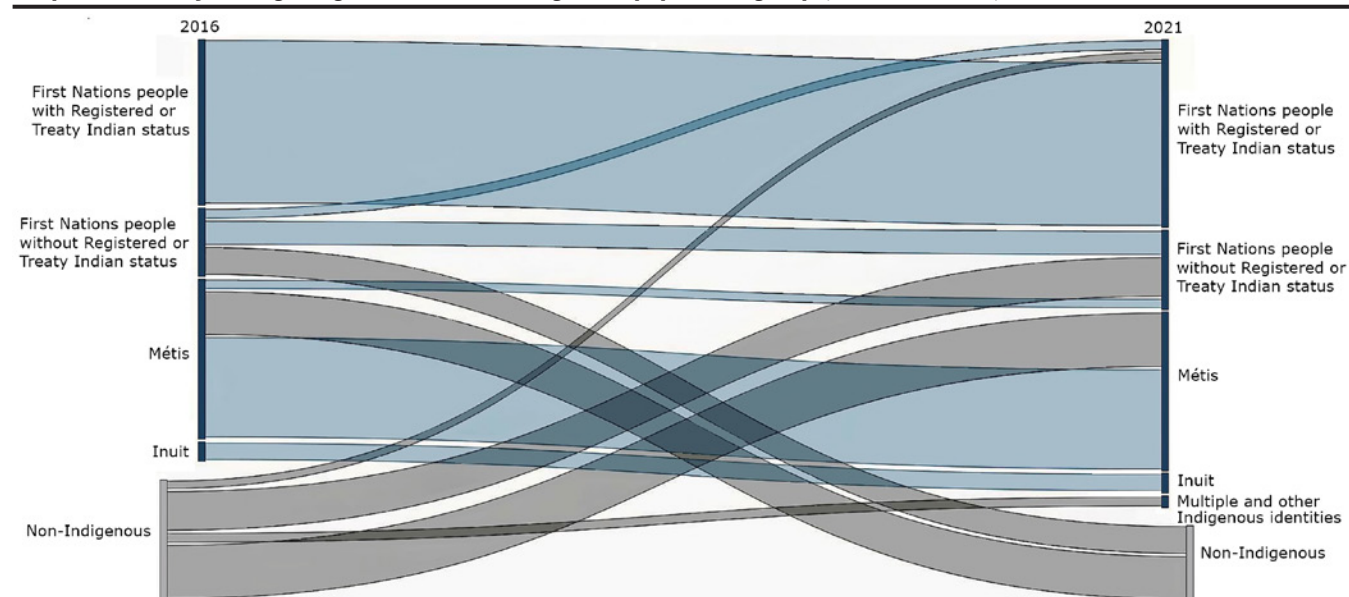
Compared with those who left the Indigenous population in 2021, a greater number of individuals joined

Of the Indigenous population in 2021, about three-quarters (76.8%, or 1,233,350 people) were stayers, having also responded as Indigenous in 2016. Almost

one-quarter of the 2021 Indigenous population (23.2%, or 372,450 people) were joiners who had responded as non-Indigenous in 2016. Indigenous joiners primarily joined the Métis and non-Status First Nations populations. Together, these two groups of joiners accounted for 86.5% of Indigenous joiners, or 322,200 people (Table 2).

When looking at specific Indigenous identity groups, the group from which the largest proportion joined was the non-Indigenous population in 2016. The exception was for Status First Nations people, where the largest proportion came from non-Status First Nations people (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Response mobility among Indigenous and non-Indigenous population groups, 2016 and 2021, Canada



Notes: The percentage distribution was calculated using the total population that identified as Indigenous in either Census of Population cycle. The flows represented by the grey lines indicate interchange with the non-Indigenous population. The flows represented by the blue lines indicate interchange within the Indigenous population. Only percentages equal to or greater than 1% are displayed.

Sources : Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population and 2021 Census of Population integration.

Table 2

Understanding where people came from in 2021: Comparing Indigenous identity responses in 2021 with 2016 responses, Canada

Identity group, 2021 Census of Population	Identity group, 2016 Census of Population							Total (excluding joiners)
	First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status	First Nations people without Registered or Treaty Indian status	Métis	Inuit	Multiple and other Indigenous identities	Non-Indigenous	Inflow (joiners)	
								number
First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status	584,150	25,550	16,700	500	7,250	20,200	70,150	654,300
First Nations people without Registered or Treaty Indian status	15,200	77,650	23,800	550	3,500	134,600	177,600	255,250
Métis	9,050	18,300	355,900	600	7,550	187,600	223,100	579,000
Inuit	900	350	1,550	52,800	250	4,700	7,700	60,500
Multiple and other Indigenous identities	10,900	3,850	10,300	850	5,400	25,400	51,300	56,700
Non-Indigenous	11,800	91,100	149,150	3,650	16,550	30,866,850	272,300	31,139,150
								percent
First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status	89.3	3.9	2.6	0.1	1.1	3.1	10.7	100
First Nations people without Registered or Treaty Indian status	5.9	30.4	9.3	0.2	1.4	52.7	69.6	100
Métis	1.6	3.2	61.5	0.1	1.3	32.4	38.5	100
Inuit	1.5	0.5	2.5	87.3	0.4	7.7	12.7	100
Multiple and other Indigenous identities	19.2	6.8	18.2	1.5	9.5	44.8	90.5	100
Non-Indigenous	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	99.1	0.9	100

Notes: Percentages were rounded based on unweighted denominators. For smaller unweighted denominators (4,999 or less), only whole percentages can be published. All counts were rounded to the nearest 50. Counts and percentages may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population and 2021 Census of Population integration.

Response mobility contributed to the growth of the Indigenous population from 2016 to 2021

There were more Indigenous joiners than leavers from 2016 to 2021, so response mobility resulted in an increase in the Indigenous population of about 100,150 people (+6.7%) (Table 3). The estimated growth of the Indigenous population based on the 2016 and 2021 Census of Population cycles was 154,900 people (+9.4%). Thus, response mobility represented approximately two-thirds (64.7%) of the increase in the Indigenous population from 2016 to 2021.



Response mobility represented approximately two-thirds (64.7%) of the increase in the Indigenous population from 2016 to 2021.

The non-Status First Nations population increased the most because of response mobility (+38,450 people), followed by the Status First Nations (+22,350) and Métis (+21,650) populations. Previous studies of response mobility reported the greatest population growth among Métis.¹⁶ While Métis had the highest number of joiners from the non-Indigenous population from 2016 to 2021, there was also a similarly high number of Métis leavers. As a result, response mobility contributed to less population increase among Métis than among non-Status First Nations people and Status First Nations people.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, response mobility notably reduced the size of the Métis population and increased the size of the non-Status First Nations population

On the whole, there were greater proportions of both Indigenous joiners and leavers in eastern Canada, compared with western Canada. For instance, the proportion of leavers from the 2016 Indigenous population ranged from 22.0% in Newfoundland

INSIGHTS ON CANADIAN SOCIETY

and Labrador to 36.5% in Quebec, and from 6.5% in Saskatchewan to 14.7% in British Columbia. At the same time, the proportion of joiners to the 2021 Indigenous population ranged from 24.4% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 43.1% in Quebec, and from 10.6% in Saskatchewan to 20.9% in Alberta.



The largest numeric Indigenous population increases attributable to response mobility occurred in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

The impacts of response mobility varied across the provinces and territories (Table 3). The largest

numeric Indigenous population increases attributable to response mobility occurred in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta, with Quebec recording the largest proportional growth. Quebec also had the largest single population increase for non-Status First Nations people. Response mobility contributed to increased Métis populations in Ontario and the western provinces, but notably led to smaller Métis populations in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. These findings are contrary to previous studies,¹⁷ which showed that response mobility contributed to much of the increase of Métis populations in Quebec and Atlantic Canada during earlier periods. It is possible that declines among Métis and the growth of the non-Status First Nations population from 2016 to 2021 in these areas are related to a changing understanding of the term Métis—moving away from simply meaning individuals of mixed ancestry—but more research is needed on this topic.

Table 3

Population changes attributable to response mobility, by Indigenous identity and province or territory, 2016 to 2021, Canada

Province or territory	First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status	First Nations people without Registered or Treaty Indian status	Métis	Inuit	Multiple and other Indigenous identities	Total
			number			
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,500	-1,800	-250	750	200	1,400
Prince Edward Island	x	150	50	x	x	250
Nova Scotia	-500	1,300	-3,100	50	900	-1,300
New Brunswick	300	1,900	-1,150	x	300	1,400
Quebec	300	24,800	-9,150	500	3,250	19,700
Ontario	7,200	8,300	11,250	650	3,000	30,400
Manitoba	1,450	250	5,850	x	1,750	9,350
Saskatchewan	2,950	-250	3,150	x	900	6,700
Alberta	4,300	1,800	11,500	-400	2,450	19,600
British Columbia	4,050	1,950	3,550	250	2,750	12,550
Yukon	-50	x	100	x	50	150
Northwest Territories	-100	50	-250	50	400	150
Nunavut	x	50	0	-300	100	-200
Canada	22,350	38,450	21,650	1,600	16,150	100,150
			percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador	15	-16	-4	12	7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	x	19	8	x	x	10
Nova Scotia	-3.4	12	-14	6	60	-2.7
New Brunswick	2	39	-11	X	22	4.9
Quebec	0.5	94	-14	3.8	51	11.9
Ontario	5.5	11	9.6	19	25	8.9
Manitoba	1.4	3	7	x	67	4.8
Saskatchewan	3.4	-4	6	x	44	4.5
Alberta	4.6	8	10.8	-16	54	8.5
British Columbia	3.8	4	4	24	40	5.1
Yukon	-1	x	9	x	33	2
Northwest Territories	-0.8	7	-9	1	267	1
Nunavut	x	100	0	-1.1	200	-1
Canada	3.5	17.7	3.9	2.7	40	6.7

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

Notes: Percentages were rounded based on unweighted denominators. For smaller unweighted denominators (4,999 or less), only whole percentages can be published. All counts were rounded to the nearest 50. Counts and percentages may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population and 2021 Census of Population integration.

Response mobility continues to have small but meaningful impacts on estimates of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics

Response mobility inevitably impacts demographic and socioeconomic estimates and trends across census cycles, but these impacts were generally small when considering the total Indigenous population from 2016 to 2021.

For instance, small increases in educational attainment estimates were the result of response mobility. More specifically, the proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 and older with no certificate, diploma or degree declined 1.7 percentage points from 2016 to 2021. However, when considering only Indigenous stayers, the decline was 1.0 percentage point. This suggests that the change was attributable not wholly to Indigenous people obtaining a certificate, diploma or degree from 2016 to 2021, but also partly to people with a certificate, diploma or degree changing their responses from non-Indigenous to Indigenous. Thus, the overall impact of response mobility represented around one-third of the total change from 2016 to 2021.

Response mobility also impacted the proportion of Indigenous people with an Indigenous language as their mother tongue. From 2016 to 2021, there was a decline of 1.1 percentage points in the proportion of the total Indigenous population with an Indigenous language as their mother tongue, but the decrease was 0.5 percentage points when only considering Indigenous stayers. Regarding specific Indigenous identities, there were some even more notable changes in mother tongue from 2016 to 2021. For instance, the proportion of non-Status First Nations people who reported French as their sole mother tongue increased 7.5 percentage points from 2016 to 2021, compared with a decline of 0.6 percentage points among non-Status First Nations stayers. This could be partly attributable to the large population increases as a result of response mobility recorded in Quebec and New Brunswick.

Response mobility also has implications for understanding trends in physical mobility. Results show that there was a 3.8 percentage point decline in the proportion of Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat, the homeland of Inuit in Canada, from 2016 to 2021.

However, this decrease was largely not attributable to Inuit leaving Inuit Nunangat, because the proportion of Inuit in Inuit Nunangat was relatively unchanged (0.9 percentage point decline) over the same period among Inuit stayers. This highlights the importance of considering response mobility when examining migration trends, because a simple examination of proportions over time could lead to an overestimation of the migration of Indigenous people from their communities.

Overall, response mobility has real impacts on the demographic and socioeconomic trends of Indigenous Peoples, and while generally small, these impacts are important for understanding progress and change in Indigenous populations.

Conclusion

This study examined and updated estimates of response mobility by Indigenous identity group. It showed that response mobility accounted for most of the growth in Indigenous population estimates, despite the slower relative population growth from 2016 to 2021 compared with previous census cycles. While the largest flows of response mobility were to and from the Métis population, overall increases were greater among non-Status First Nations people and Status First Nations people.

There were distinct regional trends, with response mobility leading to decreasing population estimates for Métis in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—the opposite of what was observed in previous studies.

Further, this study showed that response mobility is an important consideration when examining socioeconomic and demographic trends such as physical migration, because it may impact trends in educational attainment, Indigenous languages and the proportion of Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat.

It is difficult to know whether current transition trends to and from the Indigenous population indicate that they will continue. When reporting results, care must be taken to not overgeneralize the phenomenon, particularly regarding how response mobility will influence Indigenous population projections into the future.

Henry Robertson is an analyst with the Centre for Indigenous Statistics and Partnerships at Statistics Canada.

Data sources, methods and limitations

This study used an integrated dataset of the 2016 and 2021 long-form census questionnaires. It includes only individuals who were enumerated in both questionnaires. Thus, those who were not yet born in 2016, those who had died before 2021, those who were out of the country in either year and those who lived in reserve census subdivisions that were [incompletely enumerated](#) in 2016 or 2021 are absent from this dataset. Additionally, only those in private households received the long-form census questionnaire. Those in collective dwellings, such as long-term care homes and correctional facilities, and those who were unhoused at the time of census collection are not included.

This analysis incorporates survey weights optimized to the Indigenous population, which were specifically created to study Indigenous populations and populations residing on reserve. While using these weights limits comparability to previous studies, they should yield more accurate estimates for Indigenous populations overall and people living on reserve.

To analyze response changes, cross-tabulations by Indigenous group were created for the census period from 2016 to 2021. Net response mobility was calculated by subtracting the estimated number of leavers from that of joiners. This was turned into a net response mobility rate by expressing it as a percentage of the 2016 Indigenous population in the integrated dataset.

All published counts were rounded to the nearest 50. Percentages were calculated using unrounded and weighted counts where denominators were 500 or more and rounded and weighted counts otherwise. Percentages were rounded based on unweighted denominators. For smaller unweighted denominators (4,999 or less), only whole percentages were publishable.

Notes

1. Statistics Canada, 2022.
2. Statistics Canada, 2021.
3. This project uses the term “response mobility,” though much existing literature refers to these changes as “ethnic mobility” or “race shifting” (Guimond, 1999; Leroux, 2019). The Indigenous identity population, as defined by Statistics Canada, is enumerated through self-identification and legal status (Registered Indian status and band membership). Although this is not the focus of this analysis, studies have investigated changes in responses to questions on [ethnic or cultural origins](#) across census periods (Smith and McLeish, 2019; Boyd and Norris, 2001).
4. Caron-Malenfant et al., 2014; Guimond, 1999; O'Donnell and LaPointe, 2019.
5. Statistics Canada, 2021.
6. Shalley et al., 2023; Liebler et al., 2016; Liebler and Ortyl, 2014.
7. Statistics New Zealand, 2024.
8. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018; Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021.
9. Shalley et al., 2023; Caron-Malenfant et al., 2014.
10. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018.
11. Canada Research Coordinating Committee, 2024.
12. First Nations University of Canada and National Indigenous University Senior Leaders' Association, 2022.
13. Liebler et al., 2016.
14. Indigenous identity is based on answers to questions 24, 26 and 27 in the 2021 Census questionnaire and questions 18, 20 and 21 in the 2016 Census questionnaire. Individuals are identified as First Nations people, Métis or Inuit through the first of these three questions. If someone self-identifies as First Nations and answers “yes” to the second question, they are counted as having Registered or Treaty Indian status. This is done to divide the First Nations group into two parts for this analysis. If someone reports being Métis or Inuit and having Registered or Treaty Indian status, they are categorized as Métis or Inuit. People who report more than one Indigenous identity or who do not identify in the first question but say “yes” to the second or third question are grouped in the “Multiple and other Indigenous identities” category.
15. Caron-Malenfant et al., 2014; O'Donnell and LaPointe, 2019.
16. Caron-Malenfant et al., 2014; Guimond, 1999.
17. Caron-Malenfant et al., 2014; Guimond, 1999.

References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2018. "[Census of Population and Housing: Understanding the Increase in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Counts.](#)" Australian Bureau of Statistics. Catalogue no. 2077.0.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2021. "[Understanding change in counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians: Census.](#)" Australian Bureau of Statistics website, accessed June 30, 2023.
- Boyd, Monica and Doug Norris. 2001. "[Who are the 'Canadians'? Changing census responses, 1986-1996.](#)" *Canadian Ethnic Studies Journal*. Vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 1-27.
- Canada Research Coordinating Committee. 2024. "[What We Heard: A Report from the Three Federal Research Funding Agencies' Ad Hoc Working Group on Indigenous Citizenship and Membership.](#)" Catalogue no. CR22-126/2024E-PDF.
- Caron-Malenfant, Éric, Simon Coulombe, Eric Guimond, Chantal Grondin and André Lebel. 2014. "[Ethnic Mobility of Aboriginal Peoples in Canada Between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.](#)" *Population*. Vol. 69, no. 1, pp. 29-54.
- First Nations University of Canada and National Indigenous University Senior Leaders' Association. 2022. [Indigenous Voices on Indigenous Identity: What Was Heard Report](#).
- Guimond, Éric. 1999. "[Ethnic Mobility and the Demographic Growth of Canada's Aboriginal Populations from 1986 to 1996.](#)" Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1998-1999. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 91-209-XIE.
- Leroux, D. 2019. [Distorted descent: White claims to Indigenous identity](#). University of Manitoba Press.
- Liebler, Carolyn A. and Timothy Ortyl. 2014. "[More Than One Million New American Indians in 2000: Who Are They?](#)" *Demography*. Vol. 51, no. 3, pp. 1101-1130.
- Liebler, Carolyn A., Renuka Bhaskar and Sonya R. Porter. 2016. "[Joining, leaving, and staying in the American Indian/Alaska Native race category between 2000 and 2010.](#)" *Demography*. Vol. 53, no. 2, pp. 507-540.
- O'Donnell, Vivian and Russell LaPointe. 2019. "[Response mobility and the growth of the Aboriginal identity population, 2006-2011 and 2011-2016.](#)" National Household Survey: Aboriginal Peoples. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X.
- Shalley, Fiona, Kalinda Griffiths and Tom Wilson. 2023. "[No Longer Indigenous.](#)" *Population Research and Policy Review*. Vol. 42, p. 53.
- Smith, Trevor and Scott McLeish. 2019. "[Technical report on changes in response related to the census ethnic origin question: Focus on Jewish origins, 2016 Census integrated with 2011 National Household Survey.](#)" Ethnicity, Language and Immigration Thematic Series. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 89-657-X2019009.
- Statistics Canada. 2021. "[Projections of the Indigenous populations and households in Canada, 2016 to 2041: Overview of data sources, methods, assumptions and scenarios.](#)" *Demosim: Reports and Analytical Studies*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 17-20-0001.
- Statistics Canada. 2022 (September 22). "[Indigenous population continues to grow and is much younger than the non-Indigenous population, although the pace of growth has slowed.](#)" *The Daily*.
- Statistics New Zealand. 2024. "[Māori population estimates: At 30 June 2024.](#)" Stats NZ Information Releases. ISSN 2382-2295.