

Housing Statistics in Canada

Housing Experiences in Canada: Métis in 2016

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Housing Experiences in Canada: Métis in 2016

The Housing Experiences in Canada series of fact sheets highlight the diversity of housing situations experienced by different groups of people living across Canada.

This fact sheet focuses on Métis living in private dwellings. The statistics below are derived from the 2016 Census. For the purposes of this analysis, Métis were identified based on responses to the Indigenous identity questions on the long-form questionnaire. ¹Only individuals who reported a single Indigenous identity of Métis are included in the analysis.² Since this fact sheet focuses on Métis in private dwellings, those living in collective dwellings such as shelters are not included in the data.³ More fact sheets are available on the [Housing Experiences in Canada issue page](#).

The National Housing Strategy Act (2019) declared that “the right to adequate housing is a fundamental human right affirmed in international law.” This right is reaffirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as an important element of the right to life and dignity for Indigenous peoples. The UNDRIP recognizes the important connections between the right to housing and the right to self-determination, rights related to lands, resources and territories, social and economic rights, and rights related to non-discrimination. The declaration also underscores the importance of Indigenous peoples’ right to development, including the right to determine their own housing institutions, programs and policies

Adequate housing is understood in international law as housing that provides secure tenure; is affordable; is habitable; provides access to basic infrastructure; is located close to employment, services and amenities; is accessible for people of all abilities; and is culturally appropriate.

This fact sheet focuses on the experience of Métis living in private dwellings using the following indicators collected and produced by Statistics Canada: tenure status of household, shelter costs, housing affordability and suitability, condition of dwelling, core housing need, and household living arrangements. While these indicators together do not perfectly measure adequate housing as defined in international law, or Indigenous people’s understanding of adequate housing, they are nevertheless useful proxies for understanding the housing experiences of people living in Canada.

Métis living on the eight Métis Settlements in Alberta are included in the data. These are the Settlements of: Buffalo Lake, East Prairie, Elizabeth, Fishing Lake, Gift Lake, Kikino, Paddle Prairie, and Peavine.

To provide additional insight, this fact sheet differentiates urban and rural areas to discuss the differences in housing need between people living in urban and rural areas. The differences for Métis are contrasted against the total population to examine whether living in rural areas affects the housing experience of Métis in a similar way.

Highlights from the 2016 Census: Métis

Percentage of the population: 1.7%

Average age: 34 years

Median household income^{1,2}: \$65,500

Unemployment rate: 11.2%

Percentage in rural areas: 30.0%

1. Métis status of the household for the 2016 estimate of median household income is determined by examining the characteristics of the first person on the questionnaire who pays housing costs.
2. Median household income reflects income earned in the 2015 calendar year.

1. While the 2016 Census of Population asked respondents if they were “an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit),” the term “Indigenous” is used for the purposes of this report.

2. The data presented in this fact sheet focus on individuals who reported a single Indigenous identity of Métis and do not include people who reported more than one Indigenous identity (those who also reported being First Nations or Inuit as a multiple response) and “Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere” (those who reported “No, not an Aboriginal person” but reported being a Status Indian or a member of a First Nation/ or an Indian band).

3. A collective dwelling refers to a dwelling of a communal, institutional or commercial nature. Most of the population in Canada resides in private dwellings, but a small portion lives in collective dwellings such as shelters, campgrounds, nursing or seniors’ homes, jails, lodging or rooming houses, or hotels or motels.

Tenure status of household



The tenure status of a household refers to whether the household owns or rents its private dwelling.⁴ Homeownership is an important aspect of Canadian society and can affect outcomes for many housing indicators. For this reason, owner and renter households are often considered separately in housing analyses. In many cases, researchers further examine whether households in owner-occupied dwellings have mortgages on their dwellings and whether renter households pay subsidized rent.

According to the 2016 Census, two-thirds (66.6%) of the 587,545 Métis in Canada lived in a private dwelling owned by a member of their household. This proportion was smaller than the share of the total population (71.6%) living in owner-occupied dwellings.⁵

Of the 391,115 Métis who owned their homes or lived with someone who owned their home, 286,330 (48.7%) lived in a dwelling with a mortgage, and the remaining 97,685 (16.6%) lived in a dwelling without a mortgage. Métis were less likely to live in an owner-occupied dwelling without a mortgage than the total population (23.3%).

The remaining 194,750 Métis lived in rented dwellings. Of these Métis, 35,585 (6.1%) lived in subsidized housing and 158,920 (27.0%) lived in non-subsidized housing. Métis were more likely to live in subsidized rented dwellings than the total population (3.3%).

Table 1
Tenure status of private households for Métis and the total population in private dwellings, Canada, 2016

	Métis		Total population	
	count	percent	count	percent
Total, tenure status	587,545	100.0	34,460,065	100.0
Owner	391,115	66.6	24,683,880	71.6
With a mortgage	286,330	48.7	16,670,675	48.4
Without a mortgage	97,685	16.6	8,013,205	23.3
Renter	194,750	33.1	9,164,150	26.6
Subsidized housing	35,585	6.1	1,135,275	3.3
Not subsidized housing	158,920	27.0	8,028,875	23.3

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% because of rounding
Source: 2016 Census of Population

Shelter costs



Shelter costs refer to the monthly dwelling-related expenses paid by households, including mortgage or rent. For owner-occupied dwellings, shelter costs include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. For renter households, shelter costs include, where applicable, rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.

In Canada, the median shelter cost paid by Métis households was \$1,000 in 2016.⁶ This was similar to the median shelter cost of \$1,020 for all private households.

Métis households living in owner-occupied dwellings had similar median shelter costs compared with all households in owner-occupied dwellings. This was also true for renters. The median shelter cost paid by Métis households in owner-occupied dwellings was \$1,160, compared with \$1,130 for all owner households. For Métis households in rented dwellings, the median shelter cost was \$900, which was similar to that of all renter households (\$910).

4. A household is considered to own its dwelling if a member of the household owns it, even if it is not fully paid for (for example, if there is a mortgage or another claim on it). A household is considered to rent its dwelling if no member of the household owns it. A household is considered to rent its dwelling even if the dwelling is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative.
5. The total population refers to the total population living in Canada in private dwellings. This excludes people residing outside Canada on government, military or diplomatic postings, and those living in collective dwellings.
6. The term "Métis households" refers to households where the first person listed on the questionnaire who pays the housing costs is Métis

The median shelter cost paid by households in owner-occupied dwellings is typically larger when there is a mortgage, which can represent a large portion of monthly shelter costs. Métis households with a mortgage on their dwelling (\$1,470) had a lower median shelter cost than all households in Canada with a mortgage (\$1,620). The same was true for Métis households without a mortgage when compared with all households without a mortgage. Since Métis owner households were more likely to have a mortgage, the median shelter cost of all Métis owner households was similar to that of all owner households.

The median shelter cost paid by renter households is usually reduced significantly when a rent subsidy is received.⁷ Métis households in rented dwellings with a subsidy (\$524) had similar median monthly shelter costs compared with all households with a subsidy (\$524). Median shelter costs for Métis households in rented dwellings without a subsidy (\$970) were also comparable with the shelter costs for all households in rented dwellings without a subsidy (\$960).

Table 2
Monthly shelter costs for Métis and all households in private dwellings, Canada, 2016

	Métis households	All households
	median (dollars)	
Total, shelter costs¹	1,000	1,020
Owner	1,160	1,130
With a mortgage	1,470	1,620
Without a mortgage	452	540
Renter	900	910
Subsidized housing	524	524
Not subsidized housing	970	960

1. Owner and renter households in non-farm, off-reserve private dwellings.

Source: 2016 Census of Population

Housing affordability



Housing affordability is derived using the shelter-cost-to-income ratio, which refers to the proportion of average total income households spend on shelter costs. A household is said to have affordable housing if it spends less than 30% of its total income on shelter costs.⁸

According to the 2016 Census, 114,250 Métis (19.8%) lived in households that spent more than 30% of their total household income on shelter. This was similar to the 20.0% of the total population who lived in private households that spent more than 30% of their total household income on shelter.

Métis living in owner-occupied dwellings (11.9%) experienced a lower rate of unaffordable housing than the total population in owner-occupied dwellings (14.7%). However, Métis in rented dwellings (35.6%) experienced a similar rate of unaffordable housing as the total population (34.5%).

The difference in rates between Métis and the total population living in owner-occupied dwellings was driven mainly by the difference seen among those with a mortgage. Métis living in households with a mortgage (14.5%) were less likely to be in unaffordable housing than the total population with a mortgage (19.6%). Among Métis in owner-occupied dwellings without a mortgage, 4.2% were living in unaffordable housing. This was nearly equivalent to the rate for the total population without a mortgage (4.4%).

The rates of unaffordable housing for Métis in renter households with a subsidy (33.6%) and without a subsidy (36.1%) were similar to those of the total population (32.3% and 34.8%, respectively).

7. The term "rent subsidy" refers to whether a renter household lives in a dwelling that is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.

8. In 1986, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the provinces agreed to use the 30% threshold to measure affordability for the purposes of defining need for social housing. This agreement was reached during the development of federal and provincial social housing programs. Research on housing affordability in the territories often uses the same threshold.

Table 3
Unaffordable housing for Métis and the total population in private dwellings, Canada, 2016

	Métis		Total population	
	count	percent	count	percent
Total, shelter-cost-to-income ratio¹	575,620	100.0	33,642,820	100.0
Spending more than 30% of income on shelter costs	114,250	19.8	6,742,050	20.0
Owner	45,330	11.9	3,605,535	14.7
With a mortgage	41,295	14.5	3,257,230	19.6
Without a mortgage	4,035	4.2	348,300	4.4
Renter	68,915	35.6	3,136,520	34.5
Subsidized housing	11,900	33.6	361,270	32.3
Not subsidized housing	57,015	36.1	2,775,245	34.8

1. All persons in owner and renter households with household total income greater than zero in non-farm, off-reserve private dwellings.

Source: 2016 Census of Population

Housing suitability



Housing suitability refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS), that is, whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. The indicator assesses the required number of bedrooms for a household based on the age and sex of household members, and the relationships between them.

According to the 2016 Census, 50,340 Métis (8.6%) lived in unsuitable housing, meaning that there were not enough bedrooms in the dwelling to meet the needs of their household, according to the NOS. This was comparable with the total population (8.9%) living in unsuitable housing.

Métis living in owner-occupied dwellings (5.4%) experienced the same rate of unsuitable housing as the total population in owner-occupied dwellings (5.4%). However, the share of Métis living in rented dwellings (14.7%) that were unsuitable was lower than the share for the total population (17.8%).

Differentiating owners based on whether or not there was a mortgage showed little difference in the rate of unsuitable housing between Métis and the total population. However, among those without a mortgage where, 6.1% of Métis lived in unsuitable housing compared with 3.4% of the total population.

Métis in renter households with and without a subsidy had lower rates of unsuitable housing than the total population. There was a 5.6 percentage point difference in the unsuitable housing rate of Métis living in subsidized housing (13.6%) and the total population living in subsidized housing. (19.2%). For Métis living in rented dwellings without a subsidy (15.0%), the rate of unsuitable housing was lower than that of the total population living in non-subsidized housing. (17.6%).

Table 4
Housing suitability for Métis and the total population in private dwellings, Canada, 2016

	Métis		Total population	
	count	percent	count	percent
Total, housing suitability	587,545	100.0	34,460,065	100.0
Not suitable	50,340	8.6	3,081,315	8.9
Owner	21,170	5.4	1,335,345	5.4
With a mortgage	14,695	5.1	1,062,985	6.4
Without a mortgage	5,940	6.1	272,365	3.4
Renter	28,595	14.7	1,631,845	17.8
Subsidized housing	4,830	13.6	218,130	19.2
Not subsidized housing	23,765	15.0	1,413,720	17.6

Source: 2016 Census of Population

Condition of dwelling



Data on condition of dwelling are used to provide some insight into whether housing is habitable. Dwellings are classified into three groups by condition: needing regular maintenance only, needing minor repairs and needing major repairs. Dwellings in need of major repairs are considered to be inadequate housing. Examples of dwellings in need of major repairs include homes with defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and housing needing structural repairs to walls, floors, or ceilings.

According to the 2016 Census, 11.3% of Métis lived in private dwellings that were in need of major repairs. This is higher than the 6.7% of the total population that reported living in dwellings in need of major repairs.

Métis living in owner-occupied (10.1%) and rented (13.3%) dwellings lived in dwellings in need of major repairs at a higher rate than the total population. Within the total population in owner-occupied dwellings, 5.5% of individuals lived in dwellings in need of major repairs. This was the case for 8.8% of the total population in rented dwellings.

Among Métis living in owner-occupied dwellings, those with a mortgage (9.7%) and those without a mortgage (11.1%) were living in dwellings in need of major repairs at about twice the rate of their counterparts in the total population. For the total population, the rate for those living in owner-occupied dwellings with a mortgage was 5.7% and the rate for those without a mortgage was 4.9%.

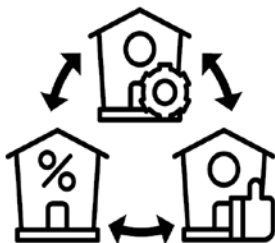
Among Métis in renter households with a subsidy, 14.0% lived in dwellings in need of major repairs. This was higher than the total population (11.6%). Métis in renter households without a subsidy (13.2%) also lived in dwellings in need of major repairs at a higher rate than the total population without a subsidy (8.4%).

Table 5
Condition of dwelling for Métis and the total population in private dwellings, Canada, 2016

	Métis		Total population	
	count	percent	count	percent
Total, dwelling condition	587,545	100.0	34,460,065	100.0
Dwelling in need of major repairs	66,135	11.3	2,298,760	6.7
Owner	39,430	10.1	1,351,740	5.5
With a mortgage	27,815	9.7	956,105	5.7
Without a mortgage	10,870	11.1	395,640	4.9
Renter	25,915	13.3	807,125	8.8
Subsidized housing	4,990	14.0	131,670	11.6
Not subsidized housing	20,905	13.2	675,460	8.4

Source: 2016 Census of Population

Core housing need



Core housing need touches on several elements of the right to adequate housing. It considers whether the affordability, suitability, and condition of dwelling needs of the household are being met and if not, whether affordable rental housing is available that meets all these needs. A household is said to be in core housing need if their dwelling falls below at least one of the affordability, suitability, or condition of dwelling standards, and would have to spend 30% or more of their total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (meets all three housing standards).

According to the 2016 Census, 14.1% of Métis were living in households in core housing need. This was higher than the 10.6% of the total population living in core housing need.

Métis living in owner-occupied dwellings (6.2%) were in core housing need at a slightly higher rate than the total population (5.4%). The difference with the total population was greater for Métis in rented dwellings (30.2%), who also experienced a higher rate of core housing need than the total population in rented dwellings (25.3%).

The incidence of core housing need was similar for Métis in owner-occupied dwellings with a mortgage (5.8%) and the total population with a mortgage (6.0%). However, the rate of core housing need was higher for Métis without a mortgage (7.5%) than for the total population without a mortgage (4.3%).

When rates of core housing need for Métis in renter households are compared with those of the total population, the rate of core housing need was similar for those in subsidized housing. However, for Métis in renter households without a subsidy (27.5%), the rate of core housing need was higher than that of the total population without a subsidy (23.2%).

Table 6
Core housing need status for Métis and the total population in private dwellings, Canada, 2016

	Métis		Total population	
	count	percent	count	percent
Total, core housing need¹	564,475	100.0	32,803,125	100.0
In core housing need	79,750	14.1	3,492,080	10.6
Owner	23,390	6.2	1,307,620	5.4
With a mortgage	16,205	5.8	971,150	6.0
Without a mortgage	7,190	7.5	336,470	4.3
Renter	56,360	30.2	2,184,455	25.3
Subsidized housing	14,550	42.1	433,190	39.9
Not subsidized housing	41,810	27.5	1,751,265	23.2

1. Only persons in private, non-farm, non-reserve and owner- or renter-households with incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income ratios less than 100% are assessed for core housing need.

Source: 2016 Census of Population

Housing experiences of Status First Nations men and women

In 1995, the Government of Canada committed to using Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) to advance gender equality in Canada, as part of the ratification of the United Nations' [Beijing Platform for Action](#).

Gender equality is enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which is part of the Constitution of Canada. Gender equality means that diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people are able to participate fully in all spheres of Canadian life, contributing to an inclusive and democratic society.

GBA Plus is an analytical process used to assess how diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people may experience policies, programs and initiatives. The “plus” in GBA Plus is not just about differences between people on the basis of gender. Everyone has multiple characteristics that intersect and contribute to who they are. GBA Plus considers many other identity factors, such as race, ethnicity, immigrant status, religion, age, presence of a mental or physical disability, and how the interaction between these factors influences the way people experience government policies and initiatives.

The data presented here highlight differences in housing experiences for Métis men and women. Compared with Métis men, Métis women were less likely to live in owner-occupied dwellings, and more likely to live in unaffordable housing, and be in core housing need.

Table 7
Housing indicators for Métis men and women, Canada, 2016

	Métis men	Métis women
	percent	
In an owner-occupied dwelling	68.2	65.0
In a household spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs ¹	18.6	21.1
In unsuitable housing	8.4	8.8
In a dwelling requiring major repairs	11.1	11.4
In core housing need ²	12.8	15.4

1. All persons in owner and renter households with household total income greater than zero in non-farm, off-reserve private dwellings.

2. Only persons in private, non-farm, non-reserve and owner- or renter-households with incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income ratios less than 100% are assessed for core housing need.

Source: 2016 Census of Population

More information on GBA Plus can be found at the Government of Canada's [Status of Women](#) web page.

More information on the housing experiences of other subpopulations, broken down by age and gender groups, immigrant status, population groups designated as visible minorities, Indigenous populations, and other groups can be found in the additional fact sheets on the [Housing Experiences in Canada issue page](#). Additional data products that focus more on an intersectional GBA Plus analysis of housing experiences will also be released through the [Housing Experiences in Canada issue page](#) as they become available.

Household living arrangements



Household living arrangements refer to whether a person lives with another person or people, and, if so, whether they are related to that person or those people. Households can be further differentiated based on whether they are census family households or non-census-family households. Census family households contain at least one census family.⁹ Non-census-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more people who live together but do not constitute a census family (for example, roommates).

According to the 2016 Census, 71.4% of Métis lived as part of a one-census-family household. This was lower than the rate for the total population (79.6%). Métis living in one-census-family households were more likely to live in a couple family household with children (40.2%) than to live in one without children (17.5%). For the total population, 45.7% of individuals lived in couple family households with children and 22.5% lived in couple family households without children. Métis were more likely to live in a one-parent family household (13.7%) than the total population (11.3%)

Métis were more likely to live in a multiple-census-family household (13.8%) than the total population (5.1%). The greater proportion of multiple-census-family households is partly attributable to multigenerational households.¹⁰ Cultural preferences likely contribute to the higher rate of multigenerational households, but the situation could also be exacerbated by housing supply shortages in remote areas that put pressure on families who wish to remain in the same region to combine households.

Métis (14.8%) lived in non-census-family households at a similar rate as the total population (15.4%). This is because Métis (10.4%) lived alone at a similar rate as the total population (11.5%).

Table 8

Household living arrangements for Métis and the total population in private dwellings, Canada, 2016

	Métis		Total population	
	count	percent	count	percent
Total, household type	587,545	100.0	34,460,065	100.0
One-census-family household ¹	419,545	71.4	27,414,900	79.6
Couple family without children	102,915	17.5	7,761,355	22.5
Couple family with children	235,945	40.2	15,754,465	45.7
One parent family	80,685	13.7	3,899,085	11.3
Multiple-census-family household ¹	80,895	13.8	1,746,110	5.1
Non-census-family household	87,105	14.8	5,299,050	15.4
One-person household	61,000	10.4	3,967,770	11.5
Two- or more person household	26,105	4.4	1,331,280	3.9

1. One-census-family households and multiple-census-family households may include additional persons that do not belong to a census family.

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% because of rounding

Source: 2016 Census of Population

9. A census family is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either or both partners; or a one-parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

10. The [Insights on Canadian Society article Living arrangements of Aboriginal children aged 14 and under](#) offers more detailed insights on multigenerational households.

Housing experiences of Métis living in urban and rural areas

In Canada, living in an urban or a rural area can have a profound impact on one's housing experience. Typically, in an urban setting, individuals face higher shelter costs to be closer to employment and other basic social services such as childcare, education, and health care. Because of these higher shelter costs, individuals may be forced to rent rather than own a home, or live in dwellings that are less affordable or have less space.

The data presented here highlight the differences in housing experiences for Métis living in urban and rural areas and how these differences compare with the total population living in urban and rural areas. Of the 587,500 Métis living in private dwellings in Canada, 411,400 (70.0%) lived in urban areas and 176,100 (30.0%) lived in rural areas.

The percentage of Métis who lived in owner-occupied dwellings in rural areas (78.8%) was similar to the corresponding rate for the total population (79.1%). However, the proportion of Métis living in owner-occupied dwellings in urban areas (59.6%) was about 10 percentage points lower than that of the total population living in urban areas (69.9%).

In terms of the percentage of people who lived in dwellings in need of major repair, rates were highest in rural areas. This could be because of the challenges of providing resources and supplies that are more readily available in urban areas. Métis in urban (10.1%) and rural (13.8%) areas were more likely to live in a dwelling in need of major repairs when compared with the total population living in urban (5.9%) and rural (10.0%) areas.

Housing affordability challenges were greater in urban areas compared with rural areas for Métis and the total population, and the rates were similar when comparing Métis with the total population in urban and rural areas. The incidence of core housing need, however, was always slightly higher for Métis in urban and rural areas.

Table 9
Housing indicators for Métis and the total population living in urban and rural areas, Canada, 2016

	Métis (urban)	Métis (rural)	Total population (urban)	Total population (rural)
	percent			
Share of population living in urban or rural area	70.0	30.0	81.3	18.7
In an owner-occupied dwelling	59.6	78.8	69.9	79.1
In a household spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs¹	22.2	14.0	21.5	12.8
Owners	12.1	11.5	15.6	11.0
Renters	37.1	26.7	35.3	24.8
In unsuitable housing	8.9	7.8	9.6	6.1
Owners	4.8	6.3	5.8	3.9
Renters	14.8	14.0	18.4	11.9
In a dwelling requiring major repairs	10.1	13.8	5.9	10.0
Owners	8.5	12.9	4.8	8.1
Renters	12.6	17.4	8.4	13.1
In core housing need²	14.8	12.5	11.4	7.1
Owners	4.7	8.9	5.5	5.1
Renters	30.1	30.4	25.7	21.0

1. All persons in owner and renter households with household total income greater than zero in non-farm, off-reserve private dwellings.

2. Only persons in private, non-farm, non-reserve and owner- or renter-households with incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income ratios less than 100% are assessed for core housing need.

Source: 2016 Census of Population

About the data

The estimates presented in this fact sheet are from the 2016 Census of Population. For detailed information on any of the indicators in this fact sheet, please refer to the [Census of Population](#) main page.

The Census of Population data on housing are collected on the long-form questionnaire, which draws its sample from a frame of private dwellings across Canada. Because the survey sample is drawn from private households, individuals in the following situations are not included in the data:

- official representatives of foreign countries living in Canada and their families
- members of religious and other communal colonies

- members of the Canadian Armed Forces living on military bases
- people living in seniors' residences
- people living full time in institutions (e.g., inmates of penal institutions, and chronic care patients living in hospitals and nursing homes)
- people living in other types of collective dwellings (e.g., shelters, campgrounds and hotels).

Due to data limitations, not all aspects of Métis people's housing experience could be covered. These aspects include, but are not limited to: homelessness, increased maintenance costs for those living in remote areas, mould, sense of belonging, and proximity to health and social services.

For housing statistics on non-Status and Status First Nations, and Inuit, please see the [Housing Experiences in Canada issue page](#).