

Individual low-income status by Indigenous identity and residence by Indigenous geography, Data Tables, 2021

Universe: Population in private households, 2021 Census — 25% Sample data

Residence by Indigenous geography (1) Registered or Treaty Indian status (2) Age (3) Gender (4, 5) Statistics	Nunavut									
	Total - Residence on or off reserve (6) Total - Registered or Treaty Indian status (7) Total - Age Total - Gender Count									
Indigenous identity (8)	Total - Indigenous identity (10)	Indigenous identity (11)	Single Indigenous responses (12)	First Nations (North American Indian)	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)	Multiple Indigenous responses (13)	Indigenous responses not included elsewhere (14)	Non-Indigenous identity	
Individual low-income status (9)										
Total - Individual low-income status based on low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (15)	36,600	31,390	31,160	180	120	30,865	195	30	5,210	
In low income (LIM-AT)	5,390	5,215	5,160	15	0	5,145	55	0	170	
Not in low income (LIM-AT)	31,215	26,175	26,000	165	115	25,720	140	30	5,040	
Prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%) (16)	14.7	16.6	16.6	8.3	0.0	16.7	28.2	0.0	3.3	
Total - Individual low-income status based on low-income measure, before tax (LIM-BT) (17)	36,600	31,390	31,160	180	120	30,865	195	30	5,210	
In low income (LIM-BT)	7,120	6,910	6,845	15	0	6,825	60	0	210	
Not in low income (LIM-BT)	29,485	24,485	24,310	165	115	24,030	135	30	5,000	
Prevalence of low income (LIM-BT) (%) (18)	19.5	22.0	22.0	8.3	0.0	22.1	30.8	0.0	4.0	

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: Nunavut

Geographic area type: Territory

Geographic area type abbreviation: TERR

Geographic level: Province or territory

Province or territory abbreviation: Nvt.

Dissemination Geography Unique Identifier (DGUID): 2021A000262

Alternative geographic code: 62

Province or territory geocode: 62

Long-form total non-response rate: 21.9

Data quality flag: 02020

Data quality note: ..."

Footnotes:

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

[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.

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[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] Low-income status

Low-income status refers to the income situation of the statistical unit in relation to a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income that is below the low-income line are considered to be in low income. For the 2021 Census, the reference period for low-income data is the calendar year 2020.

[10] 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.

[11] 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.

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

[13] 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).

[14] 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.

[15] Low-income status refers to the income situation of the statistical unit in relation to a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income that is below the low-income line are considered to be in low income. For the 2021 Census, the reference period for low-income data is the calendar year 2020.

[16] Prevalence of low income - The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified low-income line.

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[18] Prevalence of low income - The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified low-income line.

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<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tb11/en/tv.action?pid=9810028301>