

Individual low-income and poverty status by occupation broad category, industry sectors, and work activity during the reference year: Canada, provinces and territories and census divisions [1], Data Tables, 2021
Universe: Population aged 15 years and over in private households, 2021 Census — 25% Sample data

Individual low-income status [6]	Nunavut									
	Total - Industry - Sectors - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2017 [2, 4]									
	Total - Work activity during the reference year [3, 5]									
		Total - Individual low-income status based on low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) [8]	In low income (LIM-AT)	Not in low income (LIM-AT)	Prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%) [9]	Count Total - Individual MBM poverty status [10, 11, 12]	Poverty status - not applicable [13]	Poverty status - applicable	Not in poverty	In poverty
Occupation - Broad category - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021 [7]										
Total - Occupation - Broad category - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021 [15]	24,540	3,020	21,520	12.3	24,540	0	24,540	17,180	7,360	30.0
Occupation - not applicable [16]	9,355	1,895	7,460	20.3	9,355	0	9,355	5,260	4,095	43.8
All occupations [17]	15,180	1,125	14,055	7.4	15,180	0	15,180	11,920	3,265	21.5
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	280	10	270	3.6	280	0	280	260	20	7.1
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	2,605	125	2,485	4.8	2,605	0	2,605	2,260	350	13.4
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	490	10	480	2.0	490	0	490	445	45	9.2
3 Health occupations	585	20	565	3.4	585	0	585	490	90	15.4
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	3,240	135	3,110	4.2	3,240	0	3,240	2,830	410	12.7
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	530	45	485	8.5	530	0	530	385	145	27.4
6 Sales and service occupations	3,825	445	3,385	11.6	3,825	0	3,825	2,575	1,255	32.8
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,035	260	2,770	8.6	3,035	0	3,035	2,260	775	25.5
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	340	45	295	13.2	340	0	340	245	100	29.4
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	245	35	215	14.3	245	0	245	175	70	28.6

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>)

Footnotes:

[1] The concept of work activity is derived based on responses to the number of weeks worked during the reference year and during those weeks worked in 2020, if the individual worked mostly full-time or part-time. The work activity concept uses the reference year January to December 2020, as does census income data. As a result, when comparing to income data, there could be workers reporting a certain number of weeks worked in 2020 without any earnings reported for that year. There could also be workers who did not report any work activity (no weeks worked) in 2020 but did have earnings in that year. Although it is possible to have pre-payment or retroactive pay of employment income, it is uncertain if the extent of such arrangements is captured accurately in the long-form questionnaire. Moreover, some self-employed workers receive dividends instead of earnings and proxy reporting as well as respondents' inaccurate recall for the year 2020 could also be contributing factors to explain these inconsistencies.

[2] Industry (based on the North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] Canada 2017 Version 3.0)

Industry refers to a generally homogeneous group of economic producing units, primarily engaged in a specific set of activities. An activity is a particular method of combining goods and services inputs, labour and capital to produce one or more goods and/or services (products). In most cases, the activities that define an industry are homogeneous with respect to the production processes used.

[3] Work activity during the reference year

'Work activity during the reference year' refers to whether or not a person 15 years or over worked during the reference year. For those who did work, this refers to the number of weeks in which the person worked for pay or in self-employment during the reference year at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week).

[4] Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The industry data are produced according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 2017 Version 3.0.

[5] Refers to the number of weeks in which a person aged 15 years and over worked for pay or in self-employment in 2020 at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week).

[6] 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.

[7] Occupation (based on the National Occupational Classification [NOC] 2021 Version 1.0)

Occupation refers to the kind of work performed in a job, a job being all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete his or her duties. An occupation is a set of jobs that are sufficiently similar in work performed. Kind of work is described in terms of tasks, duties and responsibilities, often including factors such as materials processed or used, the industrial processes used, the equipment used, and the products or services provided. Occupations are generally homogeneous with respect to skill type and skill level. Occupation applies to the contribution of labour to that part of economic activity that is within the production boundary defined for the System of National Accounts.

[8] 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.

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

[10] This dimension combines both the Market Basket Measure (MBM) and the Northern Market Basket Measure (MBM-N). The MBM is applicable only in the provinces, excluding reserves. The MBM-N is applicable only in the territories, excluding reserves. Note that the MBM-N is only available for the calendar year 2020.

[11] The Market Basket Measure (MBM) refers to Canada's official measure of poverty based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living developed by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). The MBM thresholds represent the costs of specified qualities and quantities of food, clothing, shelter, transportation and other necessities for a reference family of two adults and two children. The square root of economic family size is the equivalence scale used to adjust the MBM thresholds for other family sizes. This adjustment for different family sizes reflects the fact that an economic family's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases. The MBM basket (2018-base) is priced for 53 different geographic areas - 19 specific communities and 34 population centre size and province combinations. The MBM recognises the potential differences in the cost of the basket between similar-sized communities in different provinces and between different geographical regions within provinces. These thresholds are presented in Table 2.2 Market Basket Measure (MBM) thresholds for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2020, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021. The income measure used to compare against the MBM thresholds is the disposable income for the MBM. When the disposable income for the MBM of an economic family or a person not in economic family falls below the threshold applicable to the family or the person, the person or every member in the case of an economic family is considered to be in poverty according to MBM. Since the MBM threshold and disposable income are unique within each economic family, low-income status based on MBM can also be reported for economic families. For the 2021 Census, the reference period for low-income data is the calendar year 2020.

[12] Refers to the income situation of a person in relation to the Northern Market Basket Measure (MBM-N) developed by Employment and Social Development Canada and Statistics Canada in partnership with territorial governments and national Indigenous organizations. Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in low income. The income to which the Northern MBM is compared is the disposable income for the MBM-N. This variable uses the 2018-base Northern MBM. The Northern MBM data for Nunavut reflects the methodology as described in the discussion paper 'Construction of a Northern Market Basket Measure of poverty for Nunavut' released on June 21, 2023.

[13] The 2018-base MBM and Northern MBM low-income concepts are not applied on reserve.

[14] Poverty rate - The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified poverty line.

[15] Refers to the kind of work performed by persons aged 15 years and over as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. The occupation data are produced according to the National Occupational Classification [NOC] 2021 version 1.0.

[16] Includes persons aged 15 years and over who never worked for pay or in self-employment, or last worked for pay or in self-employment prior to 2020.

[17] Includes persons aged 15 years and over who have worked at some point in time between January 2020 and May 2021.

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