



Data tables, 2016 Census

Aboriginal Identity (9), Individual Low-income Status (6), Low-income Indicators (4), Registered or Treaty Indian Status (3), Age (6) and Sex (3) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2016 Census - 25% Sample Data

Data table

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Nunavut

Low-income indicators (4) ¹

Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)

Registered or Treaty Indian status (3) ²

Total - Population by Registered or Treaty Indian status

Age (6)

Total - Age

Sex (3)

Total - Sex

Nunavut						
Aboriginal identity (9)	Individual low-income status (6)					
	Total - Individual low-income status ³	Low-income status - not applicable ⁴	Low-income status - applicable	In low income	Not in low income	Prevalence of low income (%) ⁵
Total - Aboriginal identity ⁶	35,580	35,580	0	0	0	... (not applicable)
Aboriginal identity ⁷	30,550	30,555	0	0	0	... (not applicable)
Single Aboriginal responses ⁸	30,495	30,495	0	0	0	... (not applicable)
First Nations (North American Indian) ⁹	190	195	0	0	0	... (not applicable)
Métis	165	165	0	0	0	... (not applicable)
Inuk (Inuit)	30,135	30,135	0	0	0	... (not applicable)
Multiple Aboriginal responses ¹⁰	55	50	0	0	0	... (not applicable)
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere ¹¹	10	0	0	0	0	... (not applicable)
Non-Aboriginal identity	5,030	5,030	0	0	0	... (not applicable)

Symbol(s)

- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- F too unreliable to be published

Footnote(s)

- 1 Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) - The Low-income measure, after tax, refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases.

Using data from the 2016 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of the adjusted household after-tax income, multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is determined based on all persons in private households where low-income concepts are applicable. Thresholds for specific household sizes are presented in Table 4.2 Low-income measures thresholds (LIM-AT and LIM-BT) for private households of Canada, 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

When the unadjusted after-tax income of household pertaining to a person falls below the threshold applicable to the person based on household size, the person is considered to be in low income according to LIM-AT. Since the LIM-AT threshold and household income are unique within each household, low-income status based on LIM-AT can also be reported for households.
- 2 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the Census of Population.

For more information on Aboriginal 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 Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016 and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016.
- 3 Low-income status - 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 4 The low-income concepts are not applied in the territories and in certain areas based on census subdivision type (such as Indian reserves). The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing and First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.
- 5 Prevalence of low income - The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified low-income line.
- 6 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2016 Census of Population. For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016 and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016.
- 7 'Aboriginal identity' includes persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are 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 are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.
- 8 'Single Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are in only one Aboriginal group, that is First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).
- 9 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2016 Census of Population. For additional information, refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.
- 10 'Multiple Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).
- 11 'Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere' includes persons who are not First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit), but who have Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or Membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Data quality note(s) – Nunavut

- **Incomplete enumeration flag**

Default. Not applicable.

- **Long-form data quality flag**

Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 8.7%.

- **Long-form income data quality flag**

Data quality index showing a long-form income non-response rate higher than or equal to 10%, but lower than 20%.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016173.

Date modified:

2018-01-16