

**Dwellings And Households, Indigenous Population Profile, Census Of Population, 2021**

Topic	Characteristics	Note	Nunavik, Quebec [Inuit region]		
			Total Indigenous household status	Indigenous household	Non-Indigenous household
			[1]	[2]	
Household size	Total - Private households by household size - 25% sample data		4195	3700	495
	1 person		935	655	280
	2 persons		785	675	110
	3 persons		725	685	45
	4 persons		670	640	30
	5 or more persons		1080	1050	30
	Average household size		3.3	3.5	1.9
Household type	Total - Private households by household type including multigenerational households - 25% sample data		4190	3695	495
	One-census-family households without additional persons: couple without children		350	265	80
	One-census-family households without additional persons: couple with children	3	1285	1215	70
	One-census-family households without additional persons: one-parent family	3	835	815	25
	Multigenerational households	4	355	350	10
	Multiple-census-family households	5	25	25	0
	One-census-family households with additional persons	5	275	260	15
	Two-or-more-person non-census-family households		135	120	15
	One-person households		935	655	280
Tenure	Total - Private households by tenure - 25% sample data	6	4190	3695	495
	Owner		120	105	15
	Renter		4075	3595	480
	Dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band		0	0	0
Condominium status	Total - Occupied private dwellings by condominium status - 25% sample data	7	4190	3695	495
	Condominium		230	205	25
	Not condominium		3965	3495	475
Number of bedrooms	Total - Occupied private dwellings by number of bedrooms - 25% sample data	8	4190	3695	495
	No bedrooms		25	20	0
	1 bedroom		485	405	80
	2 bedrooms		2130	1815	310
	3 bedrooms		880	800	85
	4 or more bedrooms		680	655	20
Number of rooms	Total - Occupied private dwellings by number of rooms - 25% sample data	9	4190	3695	495
	1 to 4 rooms		2640	2280	360
	5 rooms		830	745	85
	6 rooms		420	395	25
	7 rooms		200	185	10
	8 or more rooms		100	95	10
	Average number of rooms per dwelling		4.4	4.4	4.2
Number of persons per room	Total - Private households by number of persons per room - 25% sample data	10	4190	3695	495
	One person or fewer per room		3430	2960	475
	More than one person per room		760	740	15
Housing suitability	Total - Private households by housing suitability - 25% sample data	11	4190	3695	495
	Suitable		3010	2545	465
	Not suitable		1185	1155	25

Period of construction	Total - Occupied private dwellings by period of construction - 25% sample data	12	4190	3695	495
	1960 or before		30	20	10
	1961 to 1980		350	280	75
	1981 to 1990		840	800	45
	1991 to 2000		635	555	80
	2001 to 2005		375	310	70
	2006 to 2010		405	340	65
	2011 to 2015		720	630	85
Dwelling condition	2016 to 2021	13	835	765	65
	Total - Occupied private dwellings by dwelling condition - 25% sample data	14	4190	3695	495
Household maintainers	Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed		3270	2820	450
	Major repairs needed		925	875	45
	Total - Private households by number of household maintainers - 25% sample data	15	4190	3695	495
Age group of primary household maintainers	One-maintainer household		2750	2345	405
	Two-maintainer household		1285	1195	85
	Three-or-more-maintainer household		160	155	0
	Total - Private households by age of primary household maintainers - 25% sample data	16	4190	3695	495
	15 to 24 years		275	260	10
	25 to 34 years		1070	950	120
	35 to 44 years		870	760	105
	45 to 54 years		800	705	95
Shelter-cost-to-income ratio	55 to 64 years		725	610	120
	65 to 74 years		370	325	40
	75 to 84 years		75	70	10
	85 years and over		10	10	0
	Total - Owner and tenant households with household total income greater than zero, in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings by shelter-cost-to-income ratio - 25% sample data	17	4180	3690	490
	Spending less than 30% of income on shelter costs		4020	3555	465
	Spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs		165	135	25
Housing indicators	30% to less than 100%		130	110	25
	Total - Occupied private dwellings by housing indicators - 25% sample data	18	4190	3695	495
	Total - Households 'spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs' or 'not suitable' or 'major repairs needed'		1920	1830	90
	Spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs only		125	100	20
	Not suitable only		860	840	25
	Major repairs needed only		590	550	35
	'Spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs' and 'not suitable'		10	10	0
	'Spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs' and 'major repairs needed'		30	20	10
	'Not suitable' and 'major repairs needed'		305	300	0
	'Spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs' and 'not suitable' and 'major repairs needed'		0	0	0
	Acceptable housing		2275	1870	405
Core housing need	Total - Owner and tenant households with household total income greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income ratio less than 100%, in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings - 25% sample data	19	4150	3660	490
	In core need		1265	1240	25
	Not in core need		2890	2425	465
Number of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	Total - Owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings - 25% sample data		120	105	15
	% of owner households with a mortgage	20	41.7	42.9	0
	% of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs	21	8.3	9.5	0

	% in core housing need	22	20.8	14.3	0
	Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$)	23	1020	1040	x
	Average monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$)	23	1220	1260	1000
	Median value of dwellings (\$)	24	400000	400000	x
	Average value of dwellings (\$)	24	470000	480000	400000
Number of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	Total - Tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings - 25% sample data		4075	3590	480
	% of tenant households in subsidized housing	25	66.5	68.4	53.1
	% of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs	21	3.7	3.6	4.2
	% in core housing need	26	30.8	34.3	5.3
	Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$)	23	500	512	352
	Average monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$)	23	508	506	524
	Number of households living in a dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band in non-farm private dwellings	Total - Households living in a dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band in non-farm private dwellings - 25% sample data		0	0
% of households living in a dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band spending more than 30% on shelter costs		21	...	...	...
Median monthly shelter costs for dwellings provided by local government, First Nation or Indian band (\$)		23	...	...	...
Average monthly shelter costs for dwellings provided by local government, First Nation or Indian band (\$)		23	...	...	...
Income statistics for private households		Total - Income statistics in 2020 for private households by household size - 25% sample data	27	4190	3695
	Median total income of households in 2020 (\$)		90000	87000	109000
	Average total income of households in 2020 (\$)		103800	100900	125600
	Median after-tax income of households in 2020 (\$)		79500	78000	86000
	Average after-tax income of households in 2020 (\$)		87600	86200	98800
	Total - Income statistics in 2020 for one-person private households - 25% sample data		935	655	285
	Median total income of one-person households in 2020 (\$)		46800	35200	94000
	Average total income of one-person households in 2020 (\$)		58000	42500	94000
	Median after-tax income of one-person households in 2020 (\$)		42000	32400	72000
	Average after-tax income of one-person households in 2020 (\$)		47500	36700	72500
	Total - Income statistics in 2020 for two-or-more-person private households - 25% sample data		3255	3045	215
	Median total income of two-or-more-person households in 2020 (\$)		103000	100000	157000
	Average total income of two-or-more-person households in 2020 (\$)		116900	113500	168000
	Median after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2020 (\$)		91000	88000	125000
	Average after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2020 (\$)		99100	96700	133000
Household total income groups	Total - Household total income groups in 2020 for private households - 25% sample data	28	4195	3700	495
	Under \$5,000		45	35	10
	\$5,000 to \$9,999		30	30	0
	\$10,000 to \$14,999		55	50	0
	\$15,000 to \$19,999		85	85	0
	\$20,000 to \$24,999		115	110	0
	\$25,000 to \$29,999		115	115	10
	\$30,000 to \$34,999		135	125	15
	\$35,000 to \$39,999		105	100	0
	\$40,000 to \$44,999		140	140	0
	\$45,000 to \$49,999		120	115	10
	\$50,000 to \$59,999		335	310	25
	\$60,000 to \$69,999		285	260	25
	\$70,000 to \$79,999		240	215	25
	\$80,000 to \$89,999		265	230	40

	\$90,000 to \$99,999		275	235	40
	\$100,000 and over		1840	1550	285
	\$100,000 to \$124,999		570	475	100
	\$125,000 to \$149,999		400	345	55
	\$150,000 to \$199,999		490	420	70
	\$200,000 and over		380	315	70
Household after-tax income groups	Total - Household after-tax income groups in 2020 for private households - 25% sample data	29	4195	3700	495
	Under \$5,000		45	35	10
	\$5,000 to \$9,999		30	30	0
	\$10,000 to \$14,999		55	50	0
	\$15,000 to \$19,999		85	85	0
	\$20,000 to \$24,999		125	120	10
	\$25,000 to \$29,999		140	130	10
	\$30,000 to \$34,999		145	135	10
	\$35,000 to \$39,999		115	105	10
	\$40,000 to \$44,999		175	165	10
	\$45,000 to \$49,999		160	145	15
	\$50,000 to \$59,999		385	340	40
	\$60,000 to \$69,999		305	260	45
	\$70,000 to \$79,999		350	290	60
	\$80,000 to \$89,999		360	315	50
	\$90,000 to \$99,999		300	260	45
	\$100,000 and over		1420	1235	190
	\$100,000 to \$124,999		550	480	75
	\$125,000 to \$149,999		370	330	35
	\$150,000 and over		500	425	80

Symbol(s):

... : not applicable

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

Notes:

[1] 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.

[2] An Indigenous household is one of the following: i) a non-family household in which at least 50 per cent of household members self-identified as Indigenous people

[3] There is no age restriction on children. Includes children living with a grandparent or grandparents without a parent present.

[4] Multigenerational households represent all households where there is at least one person who is both the grandparent of a person in the household and the parent of another person in the same household. They also represent all households where there is at least one person who is both the child of a person in the household and the grandchild of another person in the same household. In previous censuses multigenerational households were only created based on the former definition not the latter. As a result there may be small differences in counts for 2011 and 2016 in archived tables.

[5] Excludes multigenerational households.

[6] Tenure refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling. The private dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium. A household is considered to own their dwelling if some member of the household owns the dwelling even if it is not fully paid for for example if there is a mortgage or some other claim on it. A household is considered to rent their dwelling if no member of the household owns the dwelling. A household is considered to rent that dwelling even if the dwelling is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative.

For historical and statutory reasons shelter occupancy on Indian reserves or settlements does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore a special category 'dwelling provided by the local government First Nation or Indian band' has been created for census purposes.

[7] Condominium status refers to whether the private dwelling is part of a condominium development. A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land and common elements are held in joint ownership with others.

[8] Bedrooms refers to rooms in a private dwelling that are designed mainly for sleeping purposes even if they are now used for other purposes such as guest rooms and television rooms. Also included are rooms used as bedrooms now even if they were not originally built as bedrooms such as bedrooms in a finished basement. Bedrooms exclude rooms designed for another use during the day such as dining rooms and living rooms even if they may be used for sleeping purposes at night. By definition one-room private dwellings such as bachelor or studio apartments have zero bedrooms.

[9] Rooms refers to enclosed areas within a private dwelling which are finished and suitable for year round living. The number of rooms in a private dwelling includes kitchens bedrooms and finished rooms in the attic or basement. The number of rooms in a private dwelling excludes bathrooms halls vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes. Partially divided rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g. L-shaped dining-room and living-room arrangements).

[10] Number of persons per room - Refers to an indicator of the level of crowding in a private dwelling. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons in the household by the number of rooms in the dwelling.

[11] Housing suitability refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS)

'Housing suitability' assesses the required number of bedrooms for a household based on the age sex and relationships among household members. An alternative variable 'persons per room' considers all rooms in a private dwelling and the number of household members. Housing suitability and the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) on which it is based were developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) through consultations with provincial housing agencies.

[12] Period of construction refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed.

This refers to the period in which the building was completed not the time of any later remodeling additions or conversions.

For properties having multiple residential structures this refers to the period in which the most recent structure was completed.

[13] Includes data up to May 11 2021.

[14] Dwelling condition refers to whether the dwelling is in need of repairs. This does not include desirable remodelling or additions.

[15] Refers to whether or not a person residing in the household is responsible for paying the rent or the mortgage or the taxes or the electricity or other services or utilities. Where a number of people may contribute to the payments more than one person in the household may be identified as a household maintainer. If no person in the household is identified as making such payments the reference person is identified by default.

[16] Primary household maintainer - The first person in the household identified as someone who pays the rent or the mortgage or the taxes or the electricity or other services or utilities for the dwelling. When more than one member of the household contributes to the payments the first person listed is chosen as the primary household maintainer. If no person in the household is identified as making any such payments the first person listed is selected by default.

The order of the persons in a household is determined by the order in which they are listed on the questionnaire. Generally an adult is listed first followed if applicable by their spouse or common-law partner and then by their children. The order does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of household payments made by each person.

[17] Shelter-cost-to-income ratio - Refers to the proportion of average total income of household which is spent on shelter costs.

Shelter-cost-to-income ratio is calculated for private households who reported a total household income greater than zero.

Private households located on an agricultural operation that is operated by a member of the household and households who reported a zero or negative total household income are excluded.

The relatively high shelter-costs-to-household income ratios for some households may have resulted from the difference in the reference period for shelter costs and household total income data. The reference period for shelter cost data is 2021 while household total income is reported for the year 2020. As well for some households the 2020 household total income may represent income for only part of a year.

For more information on household total income or shelter costs refer to the Census Dictionary: Total income and Shelter cost.

[18] Acceptable housing refers to whether a household meets each of the three indicator thresholds established by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation for housing adequacy suitability and affordability.

Housing indicator thresholds are defined as follows:

\*Adequate housing is reported by their residents as not requiring any major repairs.

\*Affordable housing has shelter costs equal to less than 30% of total before-tax household income.

\*Suitable housing has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of resident households according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) conceived by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and provincial and territorial representatives.

Acceptable housing identifies which thresholds the household falls below if any. Housing that is adequate in condition suitable in size and affordable is considered to be acceptable.

Households below and above the thresholds are based on the indicators for which individual households can be assessed. Farm and on-reserve households whose housing does not meet either or both of the suitability and adequacy thresholds are counted in the total of households below the thresholds. Farm and on-reserve households who live in housing that meets both the suitability and adequacy thresholds are counted in the total of households above the thresholds (even though it is not possible to assess housing affordability for these households). Farm households and on-reserve households cannot be assessed for housing affordability because the concept is not applicable.

Housing affordability is assessed for owner and tenant households with household total income greater than zero in non-farm non-reserve private dwellings.

[19] Core housing need refers to whether a private household's housing falls below at least one of the indicator thresholds for housing adequacy affordability or suitability and would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (attains all three housing indicator thresholds).

Housing indicator thresholds are defined as follows:

\*Adequate housing is reported by their residents as not requiring any major repairs.

\*Affordable housing has shelter costs equal to less than 30% of total before-tax household income.

\*Suitable housing has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of resident households according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) conceived by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and provincial and territorial representatives.

Only 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.'

Non-family households with at least one maintainer aged 15 to 29 attending school are considered not to be in 'core housing need' regardless of their housing circumstances. Attending school is considered a transitional phase and low incomes earned by student households are viewed as being a temporary condition.

[20] Presence of mortgage payments refers to whether an owner household makes regular mortgage or loan payments for their dwelling.

[21] Shelter-cost-to-income ratio - Refers to the proportion of average total income of household which is spent on shelter costs.

Shelter-cost-to-income ratio is calculated for private households who reported a total household income greater than zero.

Private households located on an agricultural operation that is operated by a member of the household and households who reported a zero or negative total household income are excluded.

The relatively high shelter-costs-to-household income ratios for some households may have resulted from the difference in the reference period for shelter costs and household total income data. The reference period for shelter cost data is 2021 while household total income is reported for the year 2020. As well for some households the 2020 household total income may represent income for only part of a year.

For more information on household total income or shelter costs refer to the Census Dictionary: Total income and Shelter cost.

[22] Core housing need refers to whether a private household's housing falls below at least one of the indicator thresholds for housing adequacy affordability or suitability and would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (attains all three housing indicator thresholds).

Housing indicator thresholds are defined as follows:

\*Adequate housing is reported by their residents as not requiring any major repairs.

\*Affordable housing has shelter costs equal to less than 30% of total before-tax household income.

\*Suitable housing has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of resident households according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) conceived by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and provincial and territorial representatives.

Only 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.'

Non-family households with at least one maintainer aged 15 to 29 attending school are considered not to be in 'core housing need' regardless of their housing circumstances. Attending school is considered a transitional phase and low incomes earned by student households are viewed as being a temporary condition.

[23] Shelter cost refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households.

Shelter costs for owner households 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 the rent and the costs of electricity heat water and other municipal services. For households living in a dwelling provided by the local government First Nation or Indian band shelter costs include where applicable the monthly use or occupancy payment and the costs of electricity heat water and other municipal services.

[24] Value (owner estimated) refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the asset were to be sold.

In the context of dwelling it refers to the value of the entire dwelling including the value of the land it is on and of any other structure such as a garage which is on the property. If the dwelling is located in a building which contains several dwellings or a combination of residential and business premises all of which the household owns the value is estimated as a portion of the market value that applies only to the dwelling in which the household resides.

[25] Subsidized housing 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.

[26] Core housing need refers to whether a private household's housing falls below at least one of the indicator thresholds for housing adequacy affordability or suitability and would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (attains all three housing indicator thresholds).

Housing indicator thresholds are defined as follows:

\*Adequate housing is reported by their residents as not requiring any major repairs.

\*Affordable housing has shelter costs equal to less than 30% of total before-tax household income.

\*Suitable housing has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of resident households according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) conceived by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and provincial and territorial representatives.

Only 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.'

Non-family households with at least one maintainer aged 15 to 29 attending school are considered not to be in 'core housing need' regardless of their housing circumstances. Attending school is considered a transitional phase and low incomes earned by student households are viewed as being a temporary condition.

[27] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

\*statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons private households census families and economic families

\*statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations

\*statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons total income refers to receipts from certain sources before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of census families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of households total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

\*employment income from wages salaries tips commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)

\*income from investment sources such as dividends and interest on bonds accounts guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds

\*income from employer and personal pension sources such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)

\*other regular cash income such as child support payments received spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships

\*income from government sources such as social assistance child benefits Employment Insurance benefits Old Age Security benefits COVID-19 benefits and Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

\*one-time receipts such as lottery winnings gambling winnings cash inheritances lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals

\*capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income

\*employers' contributions to registered pension plans Canada Pension Plan Québec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance

\*voluntary inter-household transfers imputed rent goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes provincial and territorial income taxes less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves i.e. the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of households are calculated for all units whether or not they had income.

Average income - Average income of a specified group is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of that group by the number of units in that group. Average incomes of households are calculated for all units whether or not they had income.

[28] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

\*statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons private households census families and economic families

\*statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations

\*statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons total income refers to receipts from certain sources before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of census families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of households total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

\*employment income from wages salaries tips commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)

\*income from investment sources such as dividends and interest on bonds accounts guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds

\*income from employer and personal pension sources such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)

\*other regular cash income such as child support payments received spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships

\*income from government sources such as social assistance child benefits Employment Insurance benefits Old Age Security benefits COVID-19 benefits and Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

\*one-time receipts such as lottery winnings gambling winnings cash inheritances lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals

\*capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income

\*employers' contributions to registered pension plans Canada Pension Plan Québec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance

\*voluntary inter-household transfers imputed rent goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[29] After-tax income - After-tax income refers to total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes provincial and territorial income taxes less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Data quality:

Nunavik [Inuit region] Quebec

Total non-response (TNR) rate short-form census questionnaire: 22.8%

Total non-response (TNR) rate long-form census questionnaire: 25.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population.

How to cite: Statistics Canada. 2023. Nunavik [Inuit region] Quebec†(table). Indigenous Population Profile. 2021 Census of Population.†Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-510-X2021001. Ottawa. Released June 21 2023.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/ipp-ppa/index.cfm?Lang=E>