

	Tutchone languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tutchone, n.o.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wetsuwet'en-Babine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Haida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inuktit (Inuit) languages	1725	1695	1685	10	0	1675	10	0	30
	Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inuinnaqtun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inuvialuktun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inuktitut	1725	1695	1685	10	0	1675	10	0	30
	Inuktit (Inuit) languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Iroquoian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cayuga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mohawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oneida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ktunaxa (Kutenai)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Michif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salish languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ntlakapamux (Thompson)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Secwepemctsin (Shuswap)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Straits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Syilx (Okanagan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salish languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Siouan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assiniboine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Siouan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gitksan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wakashan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kwak'wala (Kwakiutl)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Indigenous languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Indigenous languages, n.o.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Indigenous languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	Total - Religion for the population in private households - 25% sample data	55	1805	1740	1715	10	1700	20	0	65
	Buddhist		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Christian		1275	1245	1240	0	1225	10	0	30
	Christian, n.o.s.	56	120	120	115	0	115	10	0	0

	Median employment income in 2019 for full-year full-time workers in 2020 (\$)	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average employment income in 2019 for full-year full-time workers in 2020 (\$)	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Number of employment income recipients in 2019 who worked part-year or part-time in 2020 - 25% sample data	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median employment income in 2019 of those who worked part-year or part-time in 2020 (\$)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average employment income in 2019 of those who worked part-year or part-time in 2020 (\$)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Composition of total income in 2019	Composition of total income in 2019 of the population aged 15 years and over in private households (%) - 25% sample data		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Market income (%)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment income (%)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government transfers (%)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Employment insurance benefits (%)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIM low-income status	Total - LIM low-income status in 2020 for the population in private households - 25% sample data	106	1805	1735	1720	10	0	1705	20	0	70
	0 to 17 years		1805	1735	1720	10	0	1705	20	0	70
	0 to 5 years		1805	1735	1720	10	0	1705	20	0	70
	18 to 64 years		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65 years and over		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)		380	375	370	0	0	370	0	0	10
	0 to 17 years		380	375	370	0	0	370	0	0	10
	0 to 5 years		380	375	370	0	0	370	0	0	10
	18 to 64 years		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65 years and over		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)		20.9	21.4	21.4	x	x	21.5	20	...	8
	0 to 17 years (%)		20.9	21.4	21.4	x	x	21.5	20	...	8
	0 to 5 years (%)		20.9	21.4	21.4	x	x	21.5	20	...	8
	18 to 64 years (%)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65 years and over (%)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Individual MBM poverty status	Total - Individual MBM poverty status in 2020 for the population in private households - 25% sample data	107	1805	1740	1715	10	0	1705	20	0	70
	Poverty rate (%)	108	9.1	9.5	9.6	0	0	9.7	0	0	0
LICO low-income status	Total - LICO low-income status in 2020 for the population in private households to whom the low-income concept is applicable - 25% sample data	109	1805	1740	1715	10	0	1700	20	0	65
	0 to 17 years		1805	1740	1715	10	0	1700	20	0	65
	0 to 5 years		1805	1740	1715	10	0	1700	20	0	65
	18 to 64 years		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65 years and over		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT)		60	60	60	0	0	60	0	0	0
	0 to 17 years		60	60	60	0	0	60	0	0	0
	0 to 5 years		60	60	60	0	0	60	0	0	0
	18 to 64 years		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65 years and over		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT) (%)		3.3	3.4	3.4	x	x	3.5	x	...	x
	0 to 17 years (%)		3.3	3.4	3.4	x	x	3.5	x	...	x
	0 to 5 years (%)		3.3	3.4	3.4	x	x	3.5	x	...	x

18 to 64 years (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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] 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.

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

[4] 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).

[5] 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.

[6] This category includes men (and/or boys) as well as some non-binary persons.

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.

[7] This category includes women (and/or girls) as well as some non-binary persons.

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.

[8] Stepfamilies can only be identified among families which include "Person 1" the first person identified in the census household questionnaire. As a result it is possible that the count of stepfamilies is slightly underestimated and in turn the count of two-parent non-stepfamilies slightly overestimated. In 2021 98% of two-parent families included Person 1.

[9] A stepfamily with no step or half-siblings. All children are the biological or adopted children of one and only one spouse or partner in the couple.

[10] A stepfamily with at least one step or half-sibling in any of the following configurations: a family in which there is at least one child of both spouses or partners in the couple and at least one child of only one spouse or partner in the couple

[11] 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.

[12] 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.

[13] Indigenous ancestry' refers to whether a person has ancestry associated with the Indigenous peoples of Canada that is First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and/or Inuit. Aboriginal peoples (referred to here as Indigenous peoples) of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act 1982 Section 35 (2) as including the Indian Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. The term 'Aboriginal' has been replaced with the updated term of 'Indigenous' when referring to individuals who identify themselves as First Nations people Métis and/or Inuit. Ancestry refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors an ancestor being usually more distant than a grandparent. A person can have more than one ethnic or cultural origin.

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.

[14] Indigenous ancestry (only)' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and/or Inuit ancestry. It excludes persons with non-Indigenous ancestry.

[15] Single Indigenous ancestry (only)' includes persons who have only one of First Nations (North American Indian) Métis or Inuit ancestry. It excludes persons with non-Indigenous ancestry.

[16] Multiple Indigenous ancestries (only)' includes persons who have two or more of First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and Inuit ancestries. It excludes persons with non-Indigenous ancestry.

[17] Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and/or Inuit ancestry as well as non-Indigenous ancestry.

[18] Single Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian) Métis or Inuit ancestry as well as non-Indigenous ancestry.

[19] Multiple Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries' includes persons who have two or more of First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and Inuit ancestries as well as non-Indigenous ancestry.

[20] 'Non-Indigenous ancestry (only)' includes persons who have non-Indigenous ancestry only.

[21] Indigenous ancestry refers to whether a person has ancestry associated with the Indigenous peoples of Canada that is First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and/or Inuit. Aboriginal peoples (referred to here as Indigenous peoples) of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act 1982 Section 35 (2) as including the Indian Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

Because of computer system constraints the following ethnic or cultural origin categories that include special characters cannot be presented correctly: Kwakwaka'wakw n.o.s.

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. For more information on ethnic or cultural origin variables please refer to the Ethnic or Cultural Origin Reference Guide Census of Population 2021.

- [22] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating North American Indigenous origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Aboriginal " "Indigenous").
- [23] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating First Nations (North American Indian) origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "First Nations " "North American Indian").
- [24] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Anishinaabe origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Anishinaabe").
- [25] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific Anishinaabe origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Mississauga " "Nipissing").
- [26] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Blackfoot origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Blackfoot").
- [27] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific Blackfoot origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Blackfoot").
- [28] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Cree origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Cree").
- [29] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific Cree origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Northern Quebec Cree " "James Bay Cree").
- [30] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Dene origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Dene").
- [31] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific Dene origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Athabaskan " "Tagish").
- [32] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Innu origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Innu " "Montagnais").
- [33] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Iroquoian (Haudenosaunee) origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Iroquois " "Haudenosaunee").
- [34] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific Iroquoian (Haudenosaunee) origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Onondaga " "Seneca").
- [35] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Kwakwaka'wakw origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Kwakwaka'wakw").
- [36] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific Kwakwaka'wakw origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Gwa'sala " "Nakwaxda'xw").
- [37] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Mi'kmaq origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Mi'kmaq").
- [38] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Nuu-chah-nulth origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Nuu-chah-nulth").
- [39] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific Nuu-chah-nulth origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Hesquiaht " "Huu-ay-aht").
- [40] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Salish origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Salish").
- [41] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Coast Salish origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Coast Salish").
- [42] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific Coast Salish origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Halalt " "Malahat").
- [43] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Interior Salish origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Interior Salish").
- [44] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific Interior Salish origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Sinixt").
- [45] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Sioux origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Sioux").
- [46] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific First Nations (North American Indian) origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Crow " "Nez Perce").
- [47] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Inuit origins not otherwise specified (e.g. "Inuit").
- [48] The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes specific Inuit origins not included elsewhere (e.g. "Copper Inuit " "Labrador Inuit").
- [49] Knowledge of official languages†refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only French only in both or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

For more information on language 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 Languages Reference Guide Census of Population 2021.

[50] First official language spoken†refers to the first official language (English or French) spoken by the person.

For more information on language 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 Languages Reference Guide Census of Population 2021.

[51] Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned more than one language at the same time in early childhood the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has more than one mother tongue only if they learned these languages at the same time and still understands them. For a child who has not yet learned to speak the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. A child who has not yet learned to speak has more than one mother tongue only if these languages are spoken to them equally often so that the child learns these languages at the same time.

For more information on language 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 Languages Reference Guide Census of Population 2021.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

[52] Users should be aware that estimates associated with Indigenous languages are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population.

[53] All languages spoken at home†refers to all languages that the person speaks at home on a regular basis at the time of data collection.

For more information on language 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 Languages Reference Guide Census of Population 2021.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

[54] Knowledge of official languages refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only French only in both or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

Knowledge of non-official languages refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in a language other than English or French. For a child who has not yet learned to speak this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home. The number of languages that can be reported may vary between surveys depending on the objectives of the survey.

For more information on language 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 Languages Reference Guide Census of Population 2021.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

[55] Religion refers to the person's self-identification as having a connection or affiliation with any religious denomination group body or other religiously defined community or system of belief. Religion is not limited to formal membership in a religious organization or group.

This variable shows the aggregated responses to the religion question.

For infants or children religion refers to the specific religious group or denomination in which they are being raised if any.

Persons without a religious connection or affiliation can self-identify as atheist agnostic or humanist or can provide another applicable response.

For more information on religion 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 Religion Reference Guide Census of Population 2021.

[56] The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses of "Christian " not otherwise specified (e.g. "Christian " "Christianity").

[57] Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day May 11 2021 in relation to the place of residence on the same date one year earlier at the provincial level. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city town township village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city town township village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

[58] Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day May 11 2021 in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier at the provincial level. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city town township village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city town township village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

[59] For information on data quality for this variable refer to the Education Reference Guide Census of Population 2021 Catalogue no. 98-500-X2021013.

[60] For this category 'postsecondary certificate or diploma' includes only the categories 'apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma' and 'college CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma.'

[61] This includes all persons with a high school diploma or equivalency certificate regardless of whether they also completed a postsecondary certificate diploma or degree.

[62] 'Postsecondary certificate diploma or degree' includes 'apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma 'college CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' and university certificates diplomas and degrees.

[63] 'High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate' includes only people who have this as their highest educational credential. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate diploma or degree.

[64] Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma' includes trades certificates or diplomas such as pre-employment or vocational certificates and diplomas from brief trade programs completed at colleges institutes of technology vocational centres and similar institutions. It also includes qualifications from vocational training programs in the province of Quebec such as the Diplôme d'études professionnelles (DEP)/Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS).

[65] 'Apprenticeship certificate' includes Certificates of Apprenticeship Certificates of Qualification and Journeyperson's designations.

[66] College CEGEP and other non-university certificates and diplomas obtained from programs that are typically completed in less than 3 months are not included in this category.

[67] 'Earned doctorate' does not include honorary doctorates.

[68] This variable shows the 'Variant of CIP 2021 - Alternative primary groupings ' with the hierarchy of the primary groupings and two-digit series. When a primary grouping contains more than one subseries from series '30. Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies ' these subseries are grouped together. An exception is made for '30.01 Biological and physical sciences' due to its large size. For more information on the CIP classification see the Classification of Instructional Programs Canada 2021. For information on classification and data quality for this variable refer to the Education Reference Guide Census of Population 2021 Catalogue no. 98-500-X2021013.

[69] 'No postsecondary certificate diploma or degree' is made up of persons who have not completed any credentials above a high school diploma.

[70] Includes '30.13 Medieval and renaissance studies' '30.21 Holocaust and related studies' '30.22 Classical and ancient studies' '30.29 Maritime studies' '30.45 History and language/literature' '30.47 Linguistics and anthropology' '30.51 Integrated philosophy politics and economics' '30.52 Digital humanities and textual studies' and '30.53 Thanatology'.

[71] Includes '30.05 Peace studies and conflict resolution' '30.11 Gerontology' '30.14 Museology/museum studies' '30.15 Science technology and society' '30.17 Behavioural sciences' '30.20 International/globalization studies' '30.23 Intercultural/multicultural and diversity studies' '30.25 Cognitive science' '30.26 Cultural studies/critical theory and analysis' '30.28 Dispute resolution' '30.31 Human computer interaction' '30.33 Sustainability studies' '30.34 Anthrozoology' '30.36 Cultural studies and comparative literature' '30.40 Economics and foreign language/literature' '30.44 Geography and environmental studies' and '30.46 History and political science'.

[72] Includes '30.10 Biopsychology' '30.18 Natural sciences' '30.19 Nutrition sciences' '30.27 Human biology' '30.32 Marine sciences' '30.35 Climate science' '30.38 Earth systems science' '30.41 Environmental geosciences' '30.42 Geoarchaeology' '30.43 Geobiology' and '30.50 Mathematics and atmospheric/oceanic science'.

[73] Includes '30.06 Systems science and theory' '30.08 Mathematics and computer science' '30.30 Computational science' '30.39 Economics and computer science' '30.48 Linguistics and computer science' '30.49 Mathematical economics' '30.70 Data science' and '30.71 Data analytics'.

[74] Veterinary medicine veterinary science veterinary technology and veterinary administrative support services which were included in series '51. Health professions and related programs' in CIP 2016 are now included in series '01. Agricultural and veterinary sciences/services/operations and related fields' in CIP 2021.

[75] Includes '30.00 Inclusive postsecondary education' and '30.99 Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies other'.

[76] Refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday May 2 to Saturday May 8 2021.

For information on the comparability of the 2021 Census labour force status data with those of the Labour Force Survey see Appendix 2.11 of the Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

[77] Class of worker including job permanency refers to whether a person is a paid employee or is self-employed. Employees' positions are further classified as either permanent or temporary.

[78] Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1 2020.

[79] Includes persons aged 15 years and over in the labour force who have worked at some point in time between January 1 2020 and May 8 2021.

[80] Includes self-employed persons aged 15 years and over with or without an incorporated business and with or without paid help as well as unpaid family workers.

[81] 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.

[82] 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.

[83] 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).

[84] Includes persons aged 15 years and over who never worked persons who worked prior to 2020 and persons who worked in 2021 but not in 2020.

[85] Includes persons aged 15 years and over who worked mostly full time (30 hours or more per week). Full year is 49 weeks and more. Part year is less than 49 weeks.

[86] Includes persons aged 15 years and over who worked mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week). Full year is 49 weeks and more. Part year is less than 49 weeks.

[87] Place of work status refers to whether a person worked at home worked outside Canada had no fixed workplace address or worked at a specific address (usual place of work).

[88] Commuting destination refers to whether or not a person commutes to another municipality (i.e. census subdivision) another census division or another province or territory. Commuting refers to the travel of a person to their usual place of work.

[89] Main mode of commuting†refers to the main mode of transportation a person uses to travel to their†place of work.

The census assumes that the commute to work originates from the usual place of residence but this may not always be the case. Sometimes respondents may be on a business trip and may have reported their place of work or main mode of commuting based on where they were working during the trip. Some persons maintain a residence close to work and commute to their home on weekends. Students often work after school at a location near their school. As a result the data may show unusual commutes or unusual main modes of commuting.

[90] All languages used at work refers to all languages that the person uses in their job on a regular basis.

For more information on language 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 Languages Reference Guide Census of Population 2021.

[91] All languages used at work refers to all languages that the person uses in their job on a regular basis.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

For more information on language 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 Languages Reference Guide Census of Population 2021.

[92] 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.

Market income - The sum of employment income (wages salaries and commissions net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice) investment income private retirement income (retirement pensions superannuation and annuities including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

Government transfers - All cash benefits received from federal provincial territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

- *Old Age Security pension Guaranteed Income Supplement Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor
- *retirement disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan
- *benefits from Employment Insurance and Québec parental insurance plan
- *child benefits from federal and provincial programs
- *social assistance benefits
- *workers' compensation benefits
- *Canada workers benefit (CWB)
- *Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit
- *other income from government sources.

For the 2021 Census this includes various benefits from new and existing federal provincial and territorial government income programs intended to provide financial support to individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the public health measures implemented to minimize the spread of the virus.

Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

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 individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

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 individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

[93] Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period. For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[94] Full-year full-time workers - Persons aged 15 years and over who worked mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) and full year (49 weeks and over per year) in 2020. For more information see variable work activity in 2020 Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

[95] 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 individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

[96] 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 individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

[97] Part year or part time workers - Persons aged 15 years and over who worked mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week) or 48 weeks or less during 2020. For more information see variable work activity in 2020 Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

[98] Composition of total income - The composition of the total income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area.

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

[99] Market income - The sum of employment income (wages salaries and commissions net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice) investment income private retirement income (retirement pensions superannuation and annuities including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

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

[100] Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period. For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[101] Government transfers - All cash benefits received from federal provincial territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

- *Old Age Security pension Guaranteed Income Supplement Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor
- *retirement disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan
- *benefits from Employment Insurance and Québec parental insurance plan
- *child benefits from federal and provincial programs
- *social assistance benefits
- *workers' compensation benefits

*Canada workers benefit (CWB)

*Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit

*other income from government sources.

For the 2021 Census this includes various benefits from new and existing federal provincial and territorial government income programs intended to provide financial support to individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the public health measures implemented to minimize the spread of the virus.

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

[102] 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.

[103] 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.

[104] 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 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.

Market income - The sum of employment income (wages salaries and commissions net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice) investment income private retirement income (retirement pensions superannuation and annuities including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

Government transfers - All cash benefits received from federal provincial territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

- *Old Age Security pension Guaranteed Income Supplement Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor
- *retirement disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan
- *benefits from Employment Insurance and Québec parental insurance plan
- *child benefits from federal and provincial programs
- *social assistance benefits
- *workers' compensation benefits
- *Canada workers benefit (CWB)
- *Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit
- *other income from government sources.

Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

Employment Insurance (EI) benefits - All Employment Insurance (EI) benefits received during the reference period before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment sickness maternity paternity adoption compassionate care work sharing retraining and benefits to self-employed fishers received under the federal EI Program or the Québec parental insurance plan.

The reference period for these variables is calendar year 2019. These variables are intended for comparison with their 2020 equivalent and other 2019 income variables. Income for 2019 is presented in 2020 constant dollars.

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 individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

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 individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

[105] Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period. The reference period for this variable is calendar year 2019. The variable is intended for comparison with its 2020 equivalent and other 2019 income variables. Income for 2019 is presented in 2020 constant dollars.

[106] 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 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Prior to the 2021 Census the LIM thresholds and the LIM low income statistics were derived and reported for the population residing outside of the territories and off reserve only. It was based on the consideration that the income prices and expenditure patterns could be quite different in the territories and on reserve and thus could make the interpretation of the LIM low-income statistics difficult.

Since the 2016 Census there were research studies that analyzed the feasibility of defining LIM thresholds that include the population living in the territories and on reserve and examined the aspects that should be considered when interpreting low-income statistics based on this definition. With the guidance and support of such research the 2021 Census expanded the coverage of the LIM concept to all regions in Canada making it the only low-income concept that is applicable to the population living in the territories and on reserve.

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 2021 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 2.4 Low-income measures thresholds (LIM-AT and LIM-BT) for private households of Canada 2020 Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

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.

Low-income cut-offs after tax (LICO-AT) - The Low-income cut-offs after tax refers to an income threshold defined using 1992 expenditure data below which economic families or persons not in economic families would likely have devoted a larger share of their after-tax income than average to the necessities of food shelter and clothing. More specifically the thresholds represented income levels at which these families or persons were expected to spend 20 percentage points or more of their after-tax income than average on food shelter and clothing. These thresholds have been adjusted to current dollars using the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The LICO-AT has 35 cut-offs varying by seven family sizes and five different sizes of area of residence to account for economies of scale and potential differences in cost of living in communities of different sizes. These thresholds are presented in Table 2.5 Low-income cut-offs after tax (LICO-AT - 1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families 2020 Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

When the after-tax income of an economic family member or a person not in an economic family falls below the threshold applicable to the person the person is considered to be in low income according to LICO-AT. Since the LICO-AT threshold and family income are unique within each economic family low-income status based on LICO-AT can also be reported for economic families.

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

[107] 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 the MBM. Since the MBM threshold and disposable income are unique within each economic family low-income status based on the MBM can also be reported for economic families.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for low-income data is the calendar year 2020.

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

[109] 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 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Prior to the 2021 Census the LIM thresholds and the LIM low income statistics were derived and reported for the population residing outside of the territories and off reserve only. It was based on the consideration that the income prices and expenditure patterns could be quite different in the territories and on reserve and thus could make the interpretation of the LIM low-income statistics difficult.

Since the 2016 Census there were research studies that analyzed the feasibility of defining LIM thresholds that include the population living in the territories and on reserve and examined the aspects that should be considered when interpreting low-income statistics based on this definition. With the guidance and support of such research the 2021 Census expanded the coverage of the LIM concept to all regions in Canada making it the only low-income concept that is applicable to the population living in the territories and on reserve.

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 2021 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 2.4 Low-income measures thresholds (LIM-AT and LIM-BT) for private households of Canada 2020 Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

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.

Low-income cut-offs after tax (LICO-AT) - The Low-income cut-offs after tax refers to an income threshold defined using 1992 expenditure data below which economic families or persons not in economic families would likely have devoted a larger share of their after-tax income than average to the necessities of food shelter and clothing. More specifically the thresholds represented income levels at which these families or persons were expected to spend 20 percentage points or more of their after-tax income than average on food shelter and clothing. These thresholds have been adjusted to current dollars using the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The LICO-AT has 35 cut-offs varying by seven family sizes and five different sizes of area of residence to account for economies of scale and potential differences in cost of living in communities of different sizes. These thresholds are presented in Table 2.5 Low-income cut-offs after tax (LICO-AT - 1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families 2020 Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

When the after-tax income of an economic family member or a person not in an economic family falls below the threshold applicable to the person the person is considered to be in low income according to LICO-AT. Since the LICO-AT threshold and family income are unique within each economic family low-income status based on LICO-AT can also be reported for economic families.

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

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>