

Number of persons by core housing need, tenure and First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit, Data Tables, 2022 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

Indigenous identity [3, 7] Gender [8] Reference period	Quebec			Not applicable
	Inuk (Inuit)			
Core housing need, 2022 [9] Tenure status	Total, Core housing need	In core housing need	Not in core housing need	
	Persons			
Total, Tenure	15,920	6,170	9,680	F
Owner	2,070	F	1,850E	F
Renter	13,850	5,960	7,830	F

Symbol legend:

E : use with caution

F : too unreliable to be published

Footnotes:

[1] Source: Indigenous Peoples Survey 2022.

[2] The target population of the 2022 Indigenous Peoples Survey (IPS) was composed of the Indigenous identity population of Canada, 1 year of age and over as of April 27, 2022, living in private dwellings excluding persons living on Indian reserves and settlements and in certain First Nations communities in Yukon and the Northwest Territories (NWT).

[3] Indigenous identity includes persons living off reserve who reported being an Indigenous person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status, that is registered under the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band. 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 sum of the categories included in this variable is greater than the total population estimate for Indigenous identity because a person may have reported more than one Indigenous identity: for example, a person could self-identify as both First Nations and Métis.

[4] 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.

[5] Estimates flagged with the letter E should be used with caution. In these cases, data users should use the 95% confidence interval to assess whether the quality of the estimate is sufficient. The letter F indicates estimates that are too unreliable to be published. Bootstrapping techniques were used to produce the 95% confidence intervals.

[6] Proxy reporting was used in the 2022 Indigenous Peoples Survey for children aged 1 to 14 years and for adults in certain specific situations (for example when the selected adult was not able to answer for health related reasons, due to a language barrier, or because the selected respondent was going to be away from home for the duration of the survey).

[7] The sum of the categories included in this variable does not equal the total population estimate for Indigenous identity because a person may have reported more than one Indigenous identity (for example, a person could have self-identified as both First Nations and Métis).

[8] 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. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol.

[9] 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."

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