

Population groups by housing suitability and condition of dwelling: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions, Data Tables, 2021

Universe: Population in private households in occupied private dwellings, 2021 Census — 25% Sample data

Housing suitability and dwelling condition [7]	Inukjuak					
	Total - Tenure including presence of mortgage payments and subsidized housing (totals include farm operators) [4, 5]					
	Total - Gender [1, 2]					
	Total - Household maintainer [3, 6]					
	Number of people		Number of people			
	Total - Housing suitability	Suitable	Not suitable	Total - Dwelling condition	Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed	Major repairs needed
Population characteristics [8, 9]						
Total - Age	1,805	830	975	1,805	1,355	450
0 to 17 years	780	270	510	780	565	215
0 to 5 years	300	90	205	300	215	85
6 to 17 years	480	175	300	480	345	130
18 to 24 years	200	85	115	200	155	45
25 to 54 years	655	355	300	655	495	160
55 to 64 years	120	85	35	120	95	25
65 years and over	55	40	20	55	50	10
Total - Immigrant status and period of immigration [10]	1,805	830	975	1,805	1,355	450
Non-immigrants [11]	1,800	825	975	1,800	1,350	450
Total immigrants [12]	10	10	0	10	10	0
Before 2016	10	10	0	10	10	0
Recent immigrants: 2016 to 2021 [13]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-permanent residents [14, 15]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - Visible minority [16, 17]	1,805	830	975	1,805	1,355	450
Total visible minority population [18]	10	10	0	10	10	0
South Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arab	10	10	0	10	10	0
Latin American	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korean	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visible minority, n.i.e. [19]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple visible minorities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not a visible minority [20]	1,800	825	975	1,800	1,350	450
Total - Indigenous identity [21]	1,805	830	975	1,805	1,355	450
Indigenous identity [22]	1,785	820	970	1,785	1,340	445
Single Indigenous responses [23]	1,785	820	970	1,785	1,340	445
First Nations (North American Indian)	10	10	0	10	10	0
Métis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inuk (Inuit)	1,775	815	965	1,775	1,330	440
Multiple Indigenous responses [24]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere [25]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Indigenous identity	20	15	10	20	15	10
Total - Individual MBM poverty status [26, 27, 28]	1,805	830	975	1,805	1,355	450
Poverty status - not applicable [29]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poverty status - applicable	1,805	830	975	1,805	1,355	450
Not in poverty	1,680	775	910	1,680	1,255	425
In poverty	125	60	65	125	100	30
Total - Military service status [30]	1,060	575	490	1,060	815	245
Not a Veteran [31]	1,035	560	475	1,035	795	240
Veteran	25	10	15	25	20	10

[1] Gender

Gender refers to an individual's personal and social identity as a man, woman or non-binary person (a person who is not exclusively a man or a woman). Gender includes the following concepts: gender identity, which refers to the gender that a person feels internally and individually

[2] 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.

[3] Primary household maintainer

First person in the household identified as someone who pays the rent or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bill, and so on, for the dwelling. In the case of a household where two or more people are listed as household maintainers, the first person listed is chosen as the primary household maintainer. The order of the persons in a household is determined by the order in which the respondent lists the persons on the questionnaire. Generally, an adult is listed first followed, if applicable, by that person's spouse or common-law partner and by their children. The order does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of household payments made by the person.

[4] Total includes persons identified as farm operators. The Census of Agriculture farm operator" concept refers to those persons responsible for the management decisions in operating an agricultural operation. These can be owners, tenants or hired managers of the agricultural operation, including those responsible for management decisions pertinent to particular aspects of the farm—planting, harvesting, raising animals, marketing and sales, and making capital purchases and other financial decisions. Not included are: accountants, lawyers, veterinarians, crop advisors, herbicide consultants, and others who make recommendations affecting the agricultural operation but are not ultimately responsible for management decisions."

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

[6] Total count indicates all persons in the population, including persons ineligible for household maintainer status. See 'Primary household maintainer' in the Census Dictionary.

[7] Housing suitability

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

[8] Age

'Age' refers to the age of a person (or subject) of interest at last birthday (or relative to a specified, well-defined reference date).

Visible minority

Visible minority refers to whether a person is a visible minority or not, as defined by the Employment Equity Act. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

Indigenous identity

Indigenous identity refers to whether the person identified with the Indigenous peoples of Canada. This includes those 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 have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada (referred to here as Indigenous peoples) are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

Military service status

Military service status refers to whether or not the person is currently serving or has previously served in the Canadian military.

Military service status is asked of all Canadians aged 17 and older.

For the purposes of the 2021 Census, Canadian military service includes service with the Regular Force or Primary Reserve Force as an Officer or Non-Commissioned Member. It does not include service with the Cadets, Cadet Organizations Administration and Training Service (COATS) instructors or the Canadian Rangers."

[9] Immigrant status refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident. Period of immigration refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status. For more information, please refer to the definition of 'Year of immigration.' Low-income status refers to the income situation of the statistical unit in relation to a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income that is below the low-income line are considered to be in low income. For the 2021 Census, the reference period for low-income data is the calendar year 2020.

[10] Immigrant status refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident. Period of immigration refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status. For more information on immigration 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 Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

[11] 'Non-immigrants' includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.

[12] 'Immigrants' includes persons who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category. In the 2021 Census of Population, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who were admitted to Canada on or prior to May 11, 2021.

[13] Immigrants who were admitted between 2020 and 2021 may not have a complete year of applicable income for the reference year (2020). As a result, this may affect the shelter-cost-to-income ratio group where they are classified.

[14] 'Non-permanent residents' includes persons from another country with a usual place of residence in Canada and who have a work or study permit or who have claimed refugee status (asylum claimants). Family members living with work or study permit holders are also included, unless these family members are already Canadian citizens, landed immigrants or permanent residents.

[15] Non-permanent residents may not have a complete year of applicable income for the reference year (2020). As a result, this may affect the shelter-cost-to-income ratio group where they are classified.

[16] Visible minority" refers to whether a person is a visible minority or not, as defined by the Employment Equity Act. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese. In 2021 Census analytical and communications products, the term "visible minority" has been replaced by the terms "racialized population" or "racialized groups", reflecting the increased use of

[17] For more information on visible minority and population group 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 Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

[18] In 2021 Census analytical and communications products, the term visible minority" has been replaced by the terms "racialized population" or "racialized groups", reflecting the increased use of these terms in the public sphere."

[19] The abbreviation n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes persons who provided responses that are classified as a visible minority, but that cannot be classified with a specific visible minority group. Such responses include, for example, "Guyanese, Pacific Islander, Polynesian, Tibetan" and "West Indian.""

[20] In 2021 Census analytical and communications products, this category is referred to as the rest of the population.

[21] 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.

[22] 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.

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

[24] 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).

[25] 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.

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

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

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

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

[30] For more information on the military service status variable, including data quality and comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Canadian Military Experience Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

[31] 'Not a veteran' includes active members and persons with no military service.

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