



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Nunavut

Background:

The Nunavut Housing Needs Survey (NHNS) is a survey of households in 25 communities in Nunavut, conducted from November 2009 to June 2010. The primary objective of the survey was to collect data on the housing needs of Nunavummiut so as to assist the Government of Nunavut in planning and providing housing. The overall response rate was 79% for the territory.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for the Territory of Nunavut. Similar fact sheets are available for each region and each community. All numbers in this fact sheet have been rounded. Percentages were calculated from unrounded numbers and the denominator excludes the non-response categories "refusal", "don't know", and "not stated".

More survey information and results are available on the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics' website which may be accessed at <http://www.eia.gov.nu.ca/stats/housing.html> or you may wish to contact one of our Information Officers at 867-473-2656 or 867-473-2660. Collect calls are accepted.

Survey highlights for Nunavut:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Nunavut:

- A) Nunavut had a total of 9,400 dwellings, of which 8,550 were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining 850 dwellings were unoccupied or occupied temporarily by persons who considered their usual home elsewhere.
- B) The most common types of dwellings were single detached houses (51%) and row houses with 3 or more units side-by-side (26%).
- C) Of the 8,550 dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 8 dwellings out of 10 were rented while 2 out of 10 were owned.
- D) Most of the housing occupied by Nunavummiut was classified as public housing, which made up slightly more than one-half of all occupied dwellings. The second most common type of housing was owner-occupied dwellings, representing about 2 dwellings out of 10. The remaining occupied dwellings were staff housing and other types of rented housing.



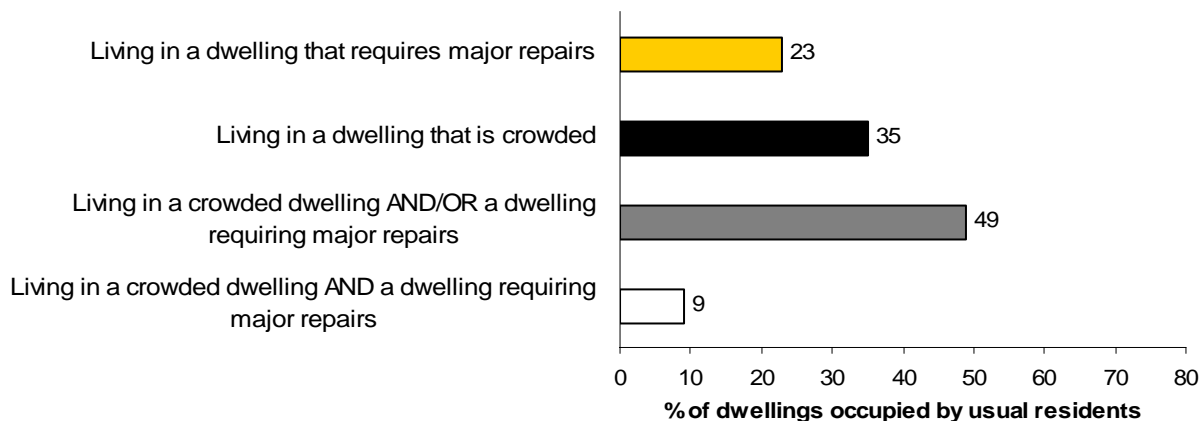
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State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in Nunavut:

- E) Of the 8,550 households, which is the equivalent of all dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 6 out of 10 were satisfied with the condition of their dwelling.
- F) About 23% of occupied dwellings (1,890) required major repairs for items such as defective plumbing or defective electrical wiring, a leaking oil or sewage tank, or a broken hot water boiler. The need for major repairs is based solely on the opinion of the respondent.
- G) Approximately 35% of occupied dwellings (2,930) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. The majority of those dwellings (1,810 out of 2,930) were classified as crowded because they required one additional bedroom. The other crowded dwellings required two or more additional bedrooms.
- H) In about half of the crowded dwellings, respondents indicated that they regularly used the living room for sleeping because there was no other place to sleep.
- I) In Nunavut, 49% of the occupied dwellings (4,030) were below housing standards, meaning they were either crowded or in need of major repairs or a combination of both. Housing affordability was not measured in the survey.
- J) Public housing had the highest proportion of dwellings below housing standards (63%) compared with other types of housing such as owner-occupied dwellings, staff housing or other rental housing.

Chart 1. Summary of the state of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents, Nunavut, 2009-2010



Note: The need for major repairs is based on the opinion of the respondent. A dwelling is classified as crowded if there is a lack of a sufficient number of bedrooms.

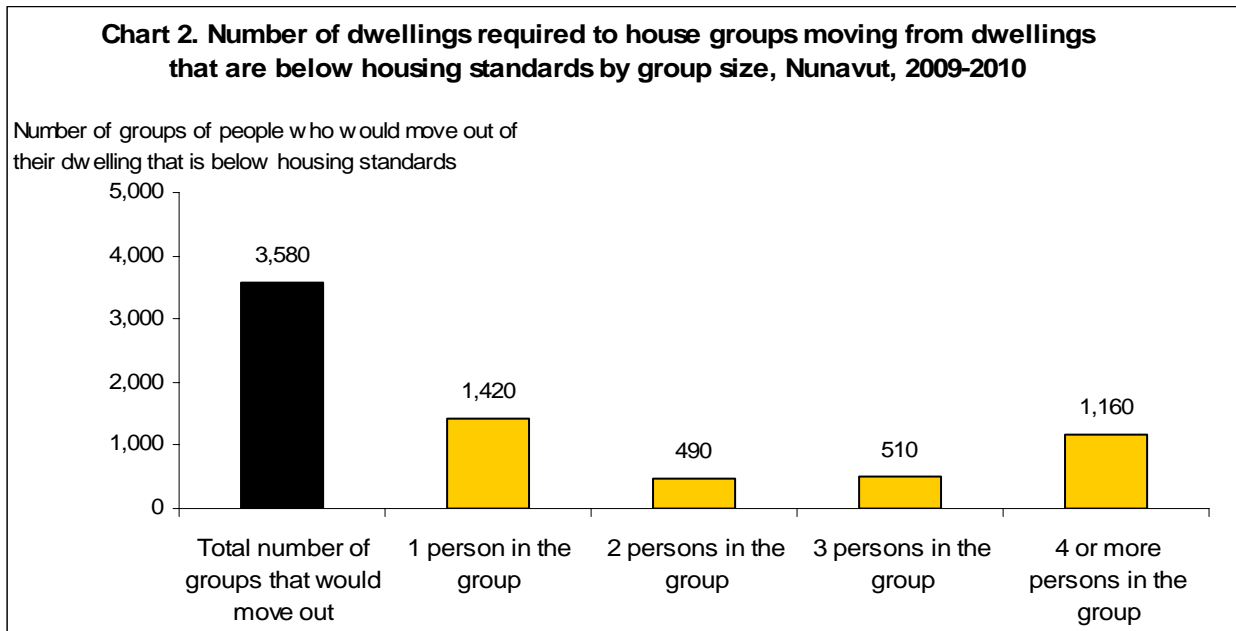


Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Nunavut

Nunavut housing needs for dwellings below housing standards:

- K) For each person in a household, the survey asked if they would move out if additional housing were available in their community.
- L) In the majority of the occupied dwellings below housing standards (2,470 out of 4,030) in Nunavut, at least one person or a group of household members would move out if more housing were available.
- M) Out of the 21,000 or so persons living in a dwelling below housing standards, about 10,500 of them or slightly more than half responded that they would move out if more housing units were available in their community.
- N) Of the 10,500 people who would move out, some of them would move out on their own and others would move out with people living in the same dwelling or elsewhere. This represents a total of 3,580 groups of people that would move out of their current housing if additional housing were available.
- O) This number of groups (3,580) represents the number of dwellings that would be required to house the groups moving out of dwellings below housing standards. About 40% of these groups wishing to move would be people moving out alone while 60% would be a group of two or more persons moving out together.





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Kitikmeot Region

Background:

The Nunavut Housing Needs Survey (NHNS) is a survey of households in 25 communities in Nunavut, conducted from November 2009 to June 2010. The primary objective of the survey was to collect data on the housing needs of Nunavummiut so as to assist the Government of Nunavut in planning and providing housing. The overall response rate was 71% for the Kitikmeot region.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for the region of Kitikmeot. Similar fact sheets are available for the territory as a whole and for each region and each community. All numbers in this fact sheet have been rounded. Percentages were calculated from unrounded numbers and the denominator excludes the non-response categories "refusal", "don't know", and "not stated".

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Survey highlights for the Kitikmeot region:

Housing stock and housing tenure in the Kitikmeot region:

- A) The Kitikmeot region had a total of 1,600 dwellings, of which 1,450 were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining 150 dwellings were unoccupied or occupied temporarily by persons who considered their usual home elsewhere.
- B) The most common types of dwellings were single detached houses (59%) and row houses with 3 or more units side-by-side (28%).
- C) Of the 1,450 dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 3 dwellings out of 4 were rented while 1 out of 4 was owned.
- D) Most of the housing occupied by residents of the Kitikmeot region was classified as public housing, which made up slightly less than two-thirds of all occupied dwellings. The second most common type of housing was owner-occupied dwellings, representing about 1 dwelling out of 4. The remaining occupied dwellings were staff housing and other types of rented housing.



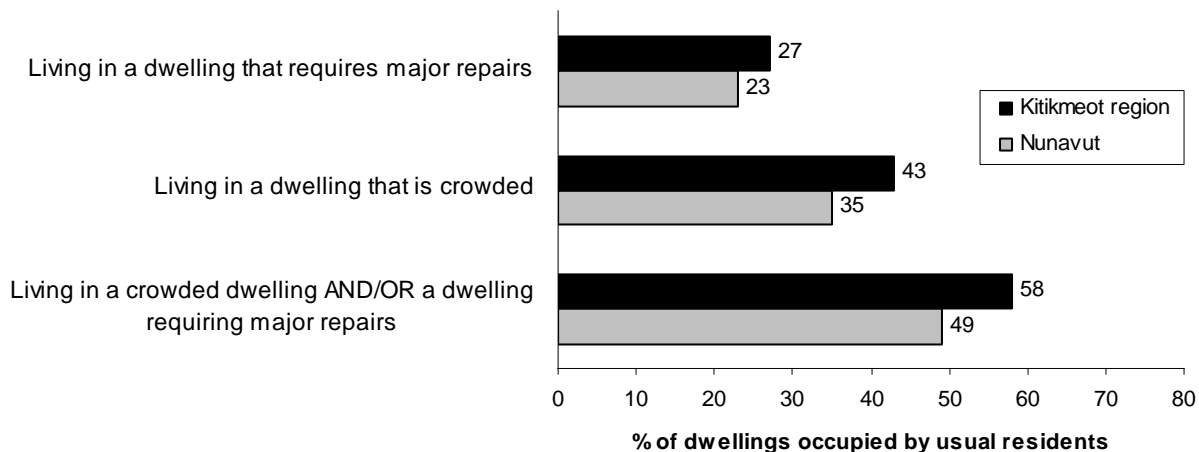
Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Kitikmeot Region

State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in the Kitikmeot region:

- E) Of the 1,450 households, which is the equivalent of all dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 6 out of 10 were satisfied with the condition of their dwelling.
- F) About 27% of occupied dwellings (380) required major repairs for items such as defective plumbing or defective electrical wiring, a leaking oil or sewage tank, or a broken hot water boiler. The need for major repairs is based solely on the opinion of the respondent.
- G) Approximately 43% of occupied dwellings (610) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. The majority of those dwellings (400 out of 610) were classified as crowded because they required one additional bedroom. The other crowded dwellings required two or more additional bedrooms.
- H) In nearly half of the crowded dwellings, respondents indicated that they regularly used the living room for sleeping because there was no other place to sleep.
- I) In the Kitikmeot region, 58% of the occupied dwellings (820) were below housing standards, meaning they were either crowded or in need of major repairs or a combination of both. Housing affordability was not measured in the survey.
- J) Public housing had the highest proportion of dwellings below housing standards (68%) compared with other types of housing such as owner-occupied dwellings, staff housing and other rental housing.

Chart 1. Summary of the state of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents, Kitikmeot region and Nunavut, 2009-2010



Note: The need for major repairs is based on the opinion of the respondent. A dwelling is classified as crowded if there is a lack of a sufficient number of bedrooms.

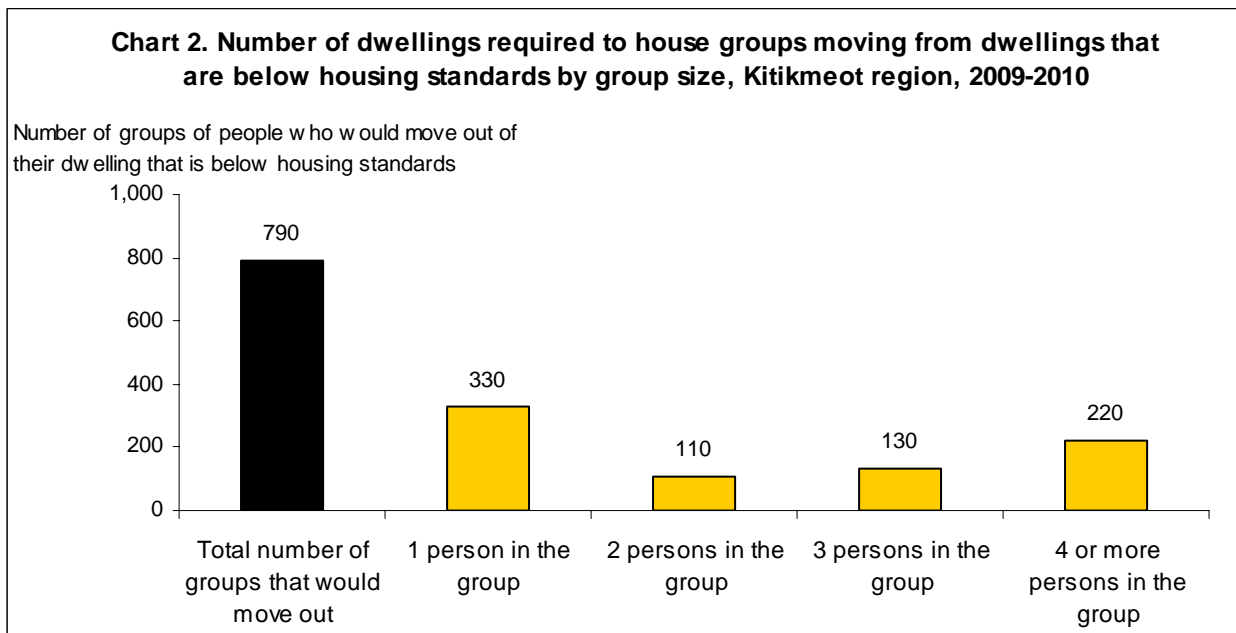


Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Kitikmeot Region

Housing needs for dwellings below housing standards in the Kitikmeot region:

- K) For each person in a household, the survey asked if they would move out if additional housing were available in their community.
- L) In the majority of the occupied dwellings below housing standards (540 out of 820) in the Kitikmeot region, at least one person or a group of household members would move out if more housing were available.
- M) Out of the 4,300 or so persons living in a dwelling below housing standards, about 2,200 of them or slightly more than half responded that they would move out if more housing units were available in their community.
- N) Of the 2,200 people or so who would move out, some of them would move out on their own and others would move out with people living in the same dwelling or elsewhere. This represents a total of 790 groups of people that would move out of their current housing if additional housing were available.
- O) This number of groups (790) represents the number of dwellings that would be required to house the groups moving out of dwellings below housing standards. About 41% of these groups wishing to move would be people moving out alone while 59% would be a group of two or more persons moving out together.





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

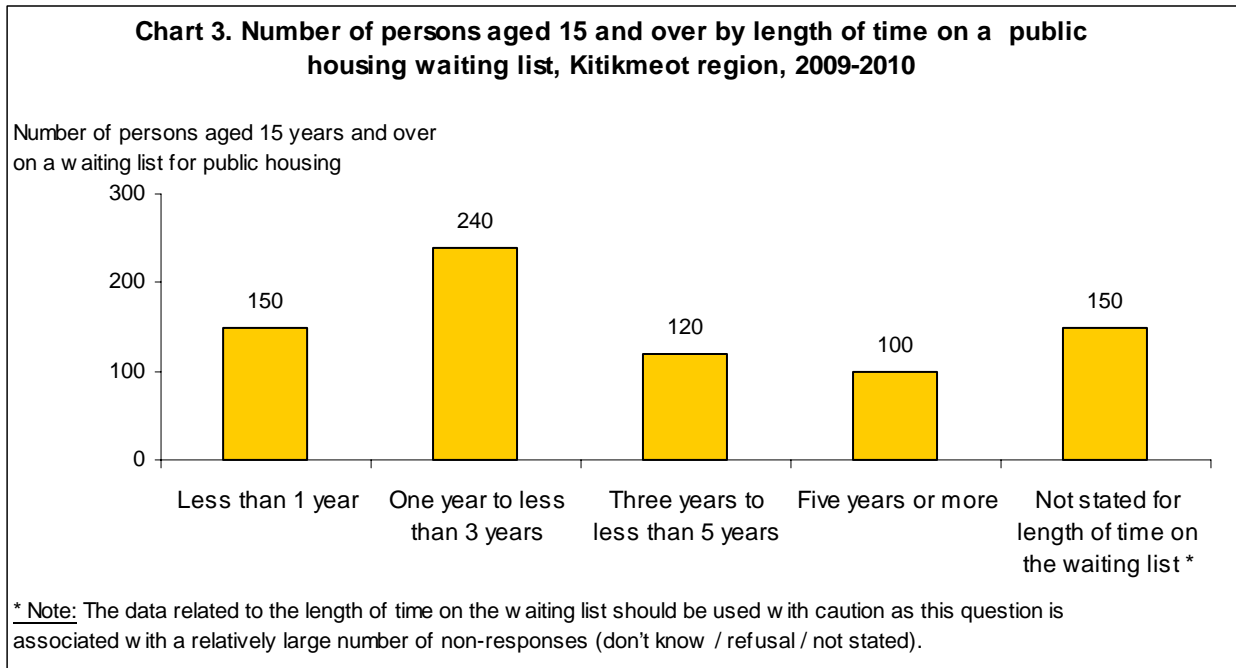
Fact Sheet – Kitikmeot Region

People in immediate need of housing in the Kitikmeot region:

- P) About 230 residents of the Kitikmeot region did not have a usual home at the time of the survey and were living temporarily in another person's dwelling. This represents approximately 4% of the population in the Kitikmeot region.
- Q) About 1 occupied dwelling out of 3 housed temporary residents without a usual home elsewhere in the 12 months prior to the time of the survey.

People on the waiting list for public housing in the Kitikmeot region:

- R) About 760 persons aged 15 years and over from the Kitikmeot region reported that they were on the waiting list for public housing. This represents approximately 1 person out of 5 for those aged 15 and over.
- S) For those on the waiting list, about 240 persons aged 15 and over reported being on the waiting list for at least one year but less than three years, while another 100 persons reported being on the waiting list for five years or more.



Telephone and Internet access in the Kitikmeot region:

- T) About 760 households or slightly more than half in the Kitikmeot region had access to the Internet from within their dwelling.
- U) The majority of households, or 83%, had a telephone. Most of these households had a regular land line telephone.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Cambridge Bay

Background:

The Nunavut Housing Needs Survey (NHNS) is a survey of households in 25 communities in Nunavut, conducted from November 2009 to June 2010. The primary objective of the survey was to collect data on the housing needs of Nunavummiut so as to assist the Government of Nunavut in planning and providing housing. The overall response rate was 44% for Cambridge Bay.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for Cambridge Bay. Similar fact sheets are available for the territory as a whole and for each region and each community. All numbers in this fact sheet have been rounded. Percentages were calculated from unrounded numbers and the denominator excludes the non-response categories "refusal", "don't know", and "not stated".

More survey information and results are available on the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics' website which may be accessed at <http://www.eia.gov.nu.ca/stats/housing.html> or you may wish to contact one of our Information Officers at 867-473-2656 or 867-473-2660. Collect calls are accepted.

Survey highlights for Cambridge Bay:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Cambridge Bay:

- A) Cambridge Bay had a total of 540 dwellings, of which 480 were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining 60 dwellings were unoccupied or occupied temporarily by persons who considered their usual home elsewhere.
- B) The most common types of dwellings were single detached houses (54%) and row houses with 3 or more units side-by-side (36%).
- C) Of the 480 dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 7 dwellings out of 10 were rented while 3 out of 10 were owned.
- D) About half of the housing occupied by residents of Cambridge Bay was classified as public housing. The second most common type of housing was owner-occupied dwellings, representing about 3 dwellings out of 10. The remaining occupied dwellings were staff housing and other types of rented housing.



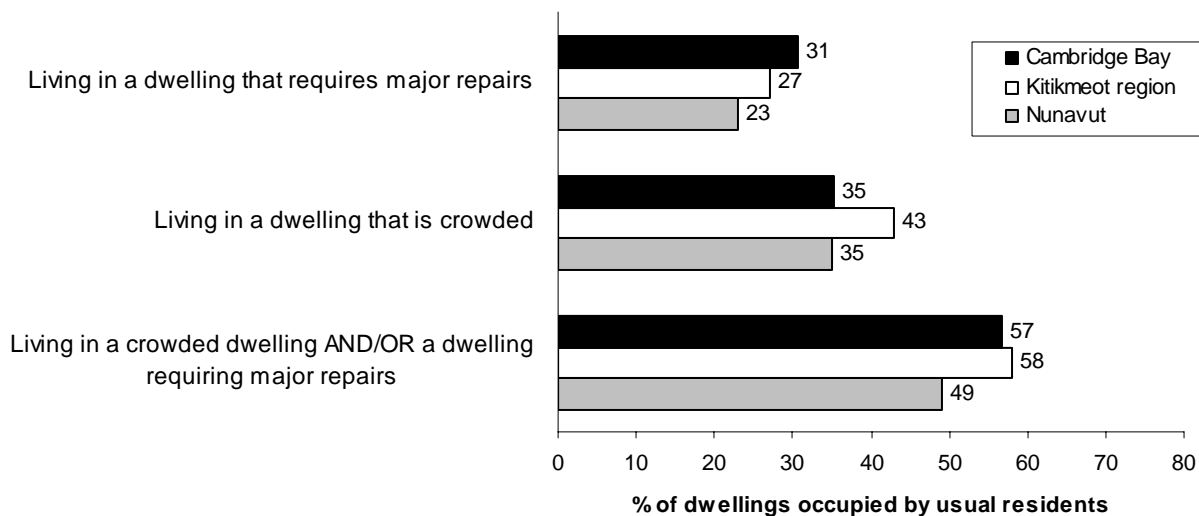
Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Cambridge Bay

State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in Cambridge Bay:

- E) Of the 480 households, which is the equivalent of all dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 7 out of 10 were satisfied with the condition of their dwelling.
- F) About 31% of occupied dwellings (140) required major repairs for items such as defective plumbing or defective electrical wiring, a leaking oil or sewage tank, or a broken hot water boiler. The need for major repairs is based solely on the opinion of the respondent.
- G) Approximately 35% of occupied dwellings (170) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. The majority of those dwellings, about 130 out of 170, were classified as crowded because they required one additional bedroom.
- H) In about half of the crowded dwellings, respondents indicated that they regularly used the living room for sleeping because there was no other place to sleep.
- I) In Cambridge Bay, 57% of the occupied dwellings (260) were below housing standards, meaning they were either crowded or in need of major repairs or a combination of both. Housing affordability was not measured in the survey.
- J) Public housing had the highest proportion of dwellings below housing standards (75%) compared with other types of housing such as owner-occupied dwellings, staff housing or other rental housing.

Chart 1. Summary of the state of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents, Cambridge Bay, Kitikmeot region and Nunavut, 2009-2010



Note: The need for major repairs is based on the opinion of the respondent. A dwelling is classified as crowded if there is a lack of a sufficient number of bedrooms.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Cambridge Bay

People in immediate need of housing in Cambridge Bay:

- P) The number of people in Cambridge Bay who did not have a usual home at the time of the survey and were living temporarily in another person's dwelling is too unreliable to be published.
- Q) About 1 occupied dwelling out of 3 housed temporary residents without a usual home elsewhere in the 12 months prior to the time of the survey.

People on the waiting list for public housing in Cambridge Bay:

- R) About 150 or so residents of Cambridge Bay aged 15 years and over reported that they were on the waiting list for public housing. This represents about 1 person out of 10 for those aged 15 and over.
- S) The number of people aged 15 years and over in Cambridge Bay by the length of time on the public housing waiting list is too unreliable to be published.

Please note that the data for Chart 3 is too unreliable to be published.

Telephone and Internet access in Cambridge Bay:

- T) About 300 households or nearly 2 out of 3 in Cambridge Bay had access to the Internet from within their dwelling.
- U) The majority of households, or 87%, had a telephone. Most of these households had a regular land line telephone.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Gjoa Haven

Background:

The Nunavut Housing Needs Survey (NHNS) is a survey of households in 25 communities in Nunavut, conducted from November 2009 to June 2010. The primary objective of the survey was to collect data on the housing needs of Nunavummiut so as to assist the Government of Nunavut in planning and providing housing. The overall response rate was 93% for Gjoa Haven.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for Gjoa Haven. Similar fact sheets are available for the territory as a whole and for each region and each community. All numbers in this fact sheet have been rounded. Percentages were calculated from unrounded numbers and the denominator excludes the non-response categories "refusal", "don't know", and "not stated".

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Survey highlights for Gjoa Haven:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Gjoa Haven:

- A) Gjoa Haven had a total of 230 dwellings. Most of these dwellings were occupied by their usual residents. Only a few dwellings were unoccupied or occupied temporarily by persons who considered their usual home elsewhere.
- B) The most common type of dwelling was single detached houses (66%).
- C) Of the 230 dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 8 dwellings out of 10 were rented while 2 out of 10 were owned.
- D) Most of the housing occupied by people of Gjoa Haven was classified as public housing, which made up approximately three-quarters of all occupied dwellings. The second most common type of housing was owner-occupied dwellings, representing about 2 dwellings out of 10. The remaining occupied dwellings were staff housing and other types of rented housing.



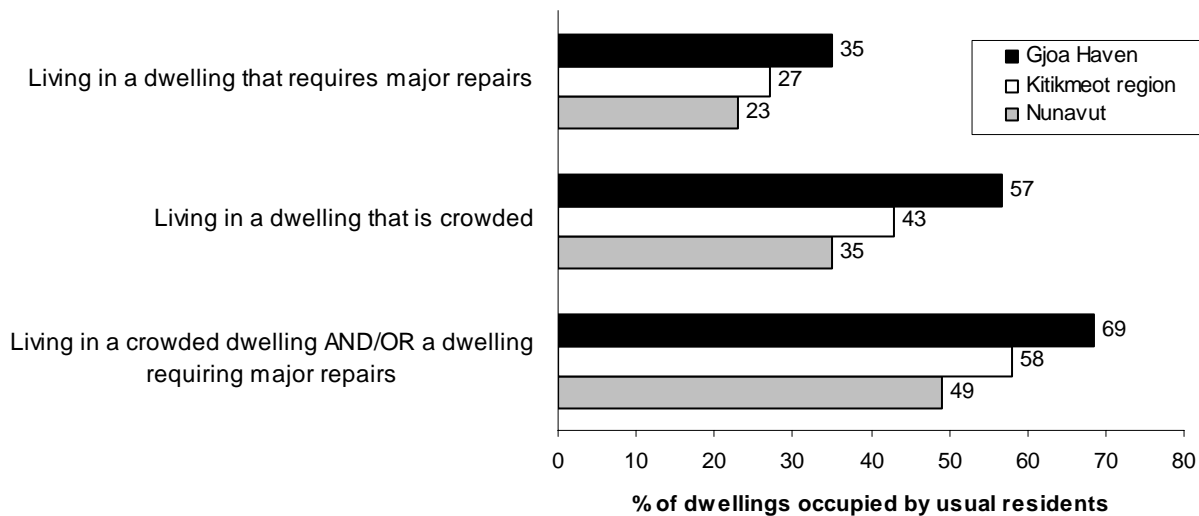
Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Gjoa Haven

State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in Gjoa Haven:

- E) Of the 230 households, which is the equivalent of all dwellings occupied by usual residents, about half were satisfied with the condition of their dwelling.
- F) About 35% of occupied dwellings (80) required major repairs for items such as defective plumbing or defective electrical wiring, a leaking oil or sewage tank, or a broken hot water boiler. The need for major repairs is based solely on the opinion of the respondent.
- G) Approximately 57% of occupied dwellings (130) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. The majority of those dwellings (80 out of 130) were classified as crowded because they required one additional bedroom. The other crowded dwellings required two or more additional bedrooms.
- H) In slightly more than half of the crowded dwellings, respondents indicated that they regularly used the living room for sleeping because there was no other place to sleep.
- I) In Gjoa Haven, 69% of the occupied dwellings (150) were below housing standards, meaning they were either crowded or in need of major repairs or a combination of both. Housing affordability was not measured in the survey.
- J) Public housing had the highest proportion of dwellings below housing standards (75%) compared with other types of housing such as owner-occupied dwellings, staff housing and other rental housing.

Chart 1. Summary of the state of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents, Gjoa Haven, Kitikmeot region and Nunavut, 2009-2010



Note: The need for major repairs is based on the opinion of the respondent. A dwelling is classified as crowded if there is a lack of a sufficient number of bedrooms.

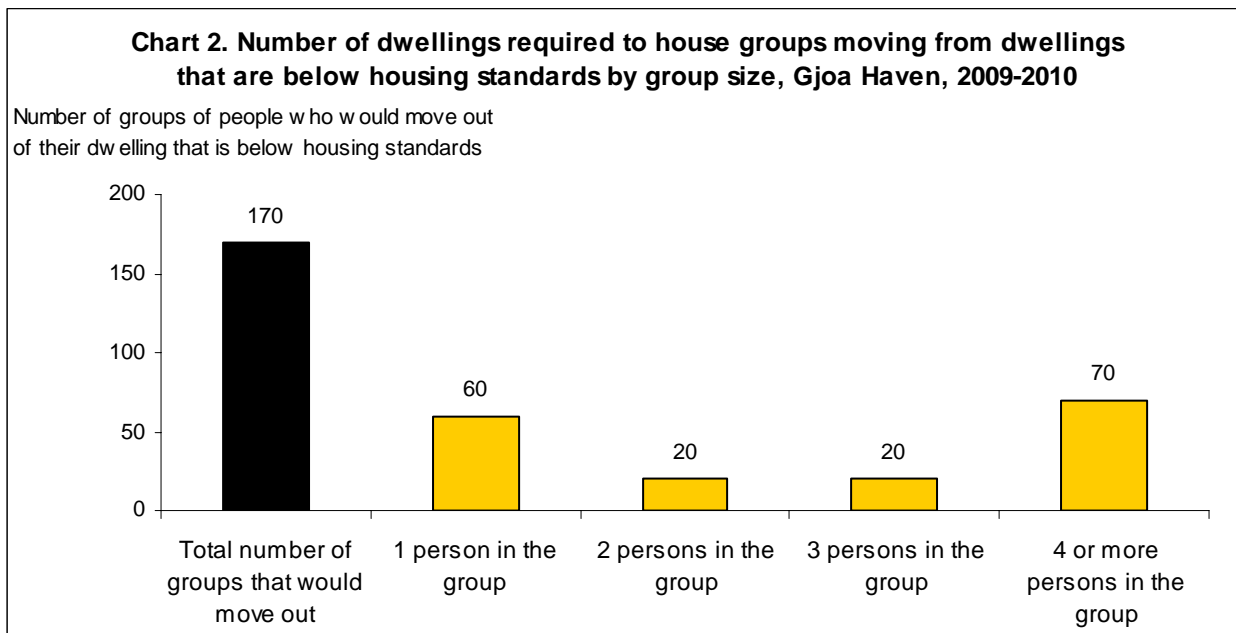


Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Gjoa Haven

Gjoa Haven housing needs for dwellings below housing standards:

- K) For each person in a household, the survey asked if they would move out if additional housing were available in their community.
- L) In the majority of the occupied dwellings below housing standards (120 out of 150) in Gjoa Haven, at least one person or a group of household members would move out if more housing were available.
- M) Out of the 900 or so persons living in a dwelling below housing standards, about 580 of them or slightly more than two-thirds responded that they would move out if more housing units were available in their community.
- N) Of the 580 people who would move out, some of them would move out on their own and others would move out with people living in the same dwelling or elsewhere. This represents a total of 170 groups of people that would move out of their current housing if additional housing were available.
- O) This number of groups (170) represents the number of dwellings that would be required to house the groups moving out of dwellings below housing standards. About 33% of these groups wishing to move would be people moving out alone while 68% would be a group of two or more persons moving out together.





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

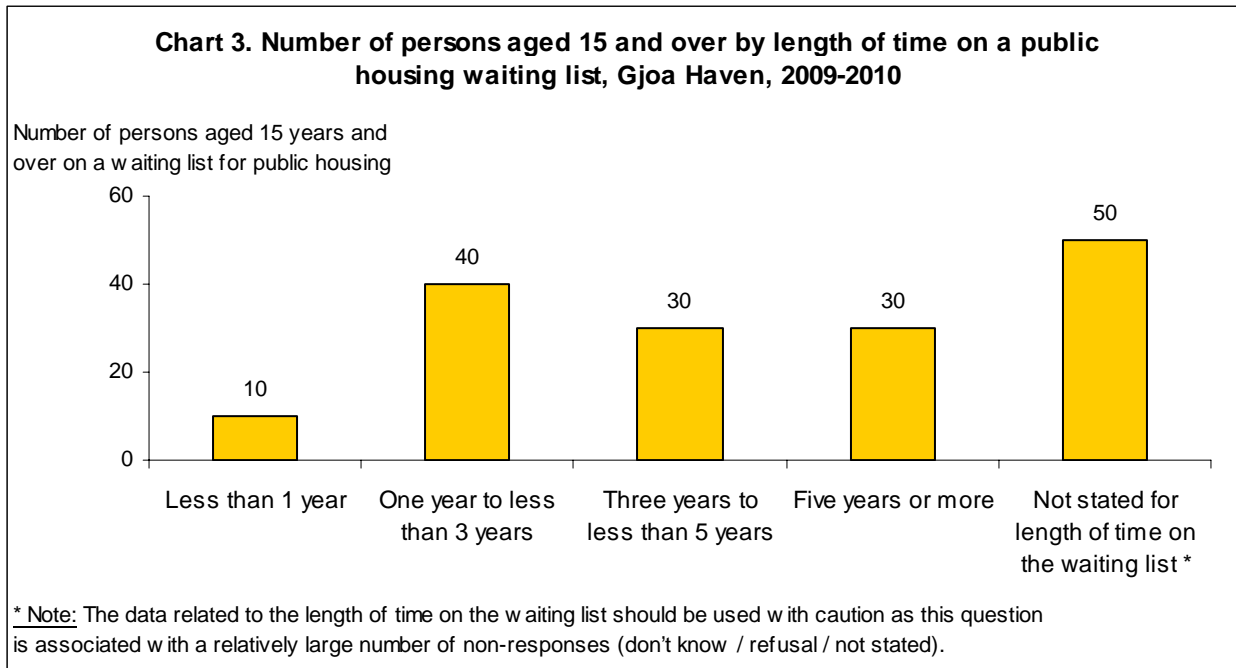
Fact Sheet – Gjoa Haven

People in immediate need of housing in Gjoa Haven:

- P) About 40 people of Gjoa Haven did not have a usual home at the time of the survey and were living temporarily in another person’s dwelling. This represents approximately 3% of the population in Gjoa Haven.
- Q) About 1 occupied dwelling out of 4 housed temporary residents without a usual home elsewhere in the 12 months prior to the time of the survey.

People on the waiting list for public housing in Gjoa Haven:

- R) About 160 people of Gjoa Haven aged 15 years and over reported that they were on the waiting list for public housing. This represents about 1 person out of 4 for those aged 15 and over.
- S) For those on the waiting list, about 40 persons aged 15 and over reported being on the waiting list for at least one year but less than three years, while another 30 persons reported being on the waiting list for five years or more.



Telephone and Internet access in Gjoa Haven:

- T) A little over 100 households or 5 out of 10 in Gjoa Haven had access to the Internet from within their dwelling.
- U) The majority of households, or 86%, had a telephone. Most of these households had a regular land line telephone.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Kugaaruk

Background:

The Nunavut Housing Needs Survey (NHNS) is a survey of households in 25 communities in Nunavut, conducted from November 2009 to June 2010. The primary objective of the survey was to collect data on the housing needs of Nunavummiut so as to assist the Government of Nunavut in planning and providing housing. The overall response rate was 99% for Kugaaruk.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for Kugaaruk. Similar fact sheets are available for the territory as a whole and for each region and each community. All numbers in this fact sheet have been rounded. Percentages were calculated from unrounded numbers and the denominator excludes the non-response categories "refusal", "don't know", and "not stated".

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Survey highlights for Kugaaruk:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Kugaaruk:

- A) Kugaaruk had a total of 170 dwellings, of which 150 were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining 20 dwellings were unoccupied or occupied temporarily by persons who considered their usual home elsewhere.
- B) The most common types of dwellings were single detached houses (60%) and row houses with 3 or more units side-by-side (25%).
- C) Of the 150 dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 8 dwellings out of 10 were rented while 2 out of 10 were owned.
- D) Most of the housing occupied by residents of Kugaaruk was classified as public housing, which made up slightly more than two-thirds of all occupied dwellings. The second most common type of housing was owner-occupied dwellings, representing about 2 dwellings out of 10. The remaining occupied dwellings were staff housing and other types of rented housing.



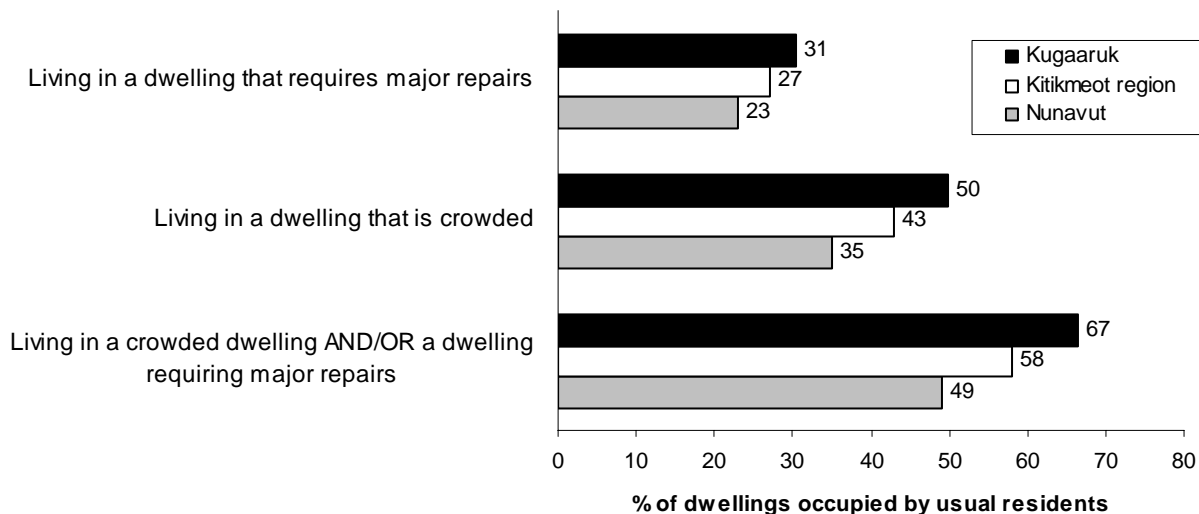
Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Kugaaruk

State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in Kugaaruk:

- E) Of the 150 households, which is the equivalent of all dwellings occupied by usual residents, slightly less than a half were satisfied with the condition of their dwelling.
- F) About 31% of occupied dwellings (50) required major repairs for items such as defective plumbing or defective electrical wiring, a leaking oil or sewage tank, or a broken hot water boiler. The need for major repairs is based solely on the opinion of the respondent.
- G) Approximately 50% of occupied dwellings (70) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. The majority of those dwellings (40 out of 70) were classified as crowded because they required one additional bedroom. The other crowded dwellings required two or more additional bedrooms.
- H) In slightly less than half of the crowded dwellings, respondents indicated that they regularly used the living room for sleeping because there was no other place to sleep.
- I) In Kugaaruk, 67% of the occupied dwellings (100) were below housing standards, meaning they were either crowded or in need of major repairs or a combination of both. Housing affordability was not measured in the survey.
- J) Public housing and owner-occupied dwellings had the highest proportion of dwellings below housing standards, nearly 70% for each type, compared with other types of housing such as staff housing and other rental housing.

Chart 1. Summary of the state of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents, Kugaaruk, Kitikmeot region and Nunavut, 2009-2010



Note: The need for major repairs is based on the opinion of the respondent. A dwelling is classified as crowded if there is a lack of a sufficient number of bedrooms.

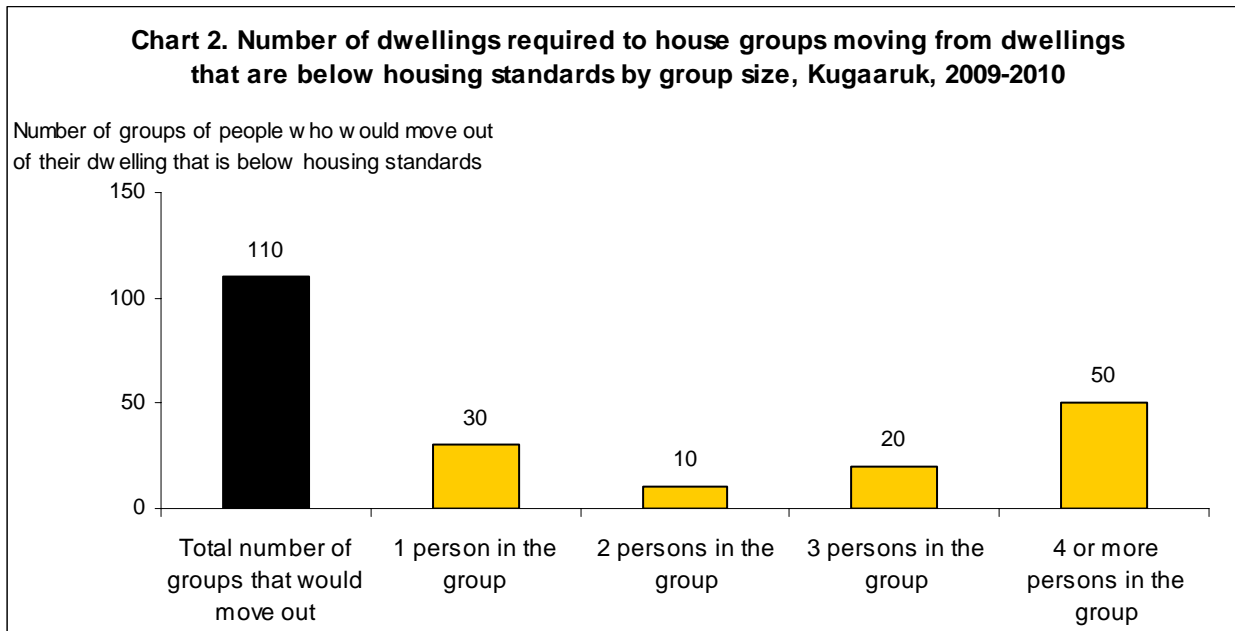


Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Kugaaruk

Kugaaruk housing needs for dwellings below housing standards:

- K) For each person in a household, the survey asked if they would move out if additional housing were available in their community.
- L) In the majority of the occupied dwellings below housing standards (80 out of 100) in Kugaaruk, at least one person or a group of household members would move out if more housing were available.
- M) Out of the 580 or so persons living in a dwelling below housing standards, about 390 of them or slightly more than two-thirds responded that they would move out if more housing units were available in their community.
- N) Of the 390 people who would move out, some of them would move out on their own and others would move out with people living in the same dwelling or elsewhere. This represents a total of 110 groups of people that would move out of their current housing if additional housing were available.
- O) This number of groups (110) represents the number of dwellings that would be required to house the groups moving out of dwellings below housing standards. About 27% of these groups wishing to move would be people moving out alone while 73% would be a group of two or more persons moving out together.





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

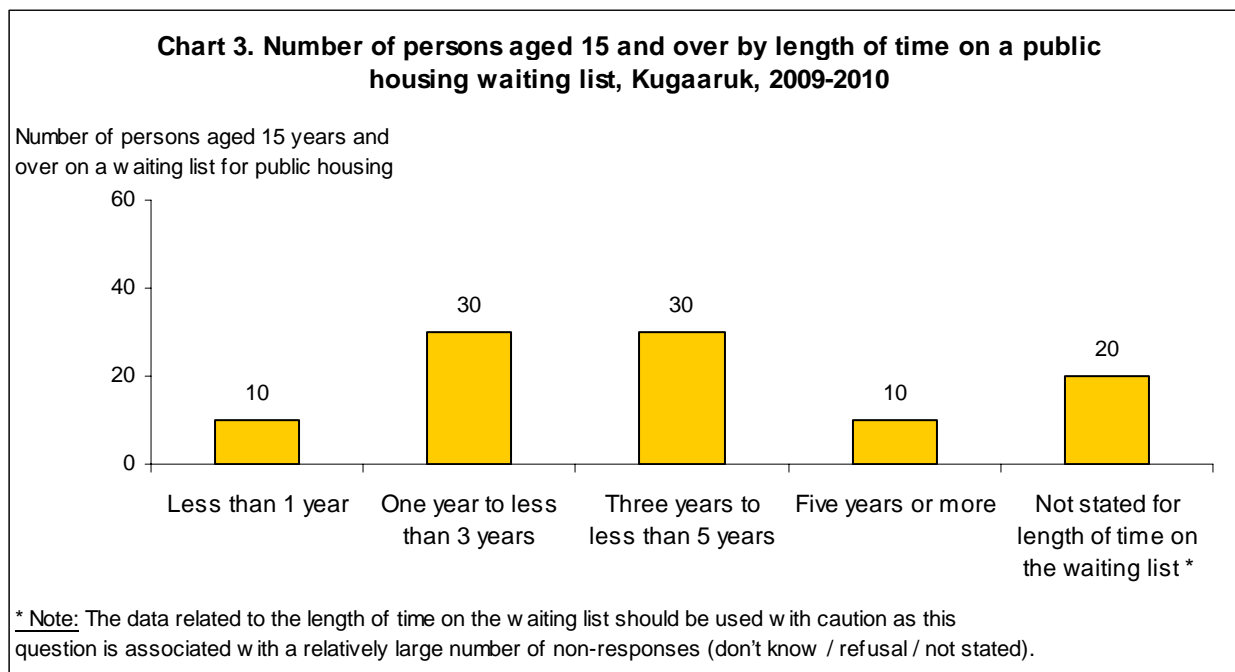
Fact Sheet – Kugaaruk

People in immediate need of housing in Kugaaruk:

- P) About 20 residents of Kugaaruk did not have a usual home at the time of the survey and were living temporarily in another person's dwelling. This represents approximately 2% of the population in Kugaaruk.
- Q) About 2 occupied dwellings out of 10 housed temporary residents without a usual home elsewhere in the 12 months prior to the time of the survey.

People on the waiting list for public housing in Kugaaruk:

- R) About 100 residents of Kugaaruk aged 15 years and over reported that they were on the waiting list for public housing. This represents nearly 1 person out of 4 for those aged 15 and over.
- S) For those on the waiting list, about 30 persons aged 15 and over reported being on the waiting list for at least one year but less than three years, while another 10 persons reported being on the waiting list for five years or more.



Telephone and Internet access in Kugaaruk:

- T) Just over 100 households or 7 out of 10 in Kugaaruk had access to the Internet from within their dwelling.
- U) The majority of households, or 88%, had a telephone. Most of these households had a regular land line telephone.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Kugluktuk

Background:

The Nunavut Housing Needs Survey (NHNS) is a survey of households in 25 communities in Nunavut, conducted from November 2009 to June 2010. The primary objective of the survey was to collect data on the housing needs of Nunavummiut so as to assist the Government of Nunavut in planning and providing housing. The overall response rate was 69% for Kugluktuk.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for Kugluktuk. Similar fact sheets are available for the territory as a whole and for each region and each community. All numbers in this fact sheet have been rounded. Percentages were calculated from unrounded numbers and the denominator excludes the non-response categories "refusal", "don't know", and "not stated".

More survey information and results are available on the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics' website which may be accessed at <http://www.eia.gov.nu.ca/stats/housing.html> or you may wish to contact one of our Information Officers at 867-473-2656 or 867-473-2660. Collect calls are accepted.

Survey highlights for Kugluktuk:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Kugluktuk:

- A) Kugluktuk had a total of 430 dwellings, of which 400 were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining 30 dwellings were unoccupied or occupied temporarily by persons who considered their usual home elsewhere.
- B) The most common types of dwellings were single detached houses (58%) and row houses with 3 or more units side-by-side (30%).
- C) Of the 400 dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 8 dwellings out of 10 were rented while 2 out of 10 were owned.
- D) Most of the housing occupied by people of Kugluktuk was classified as public housing, which made up nearly two-thirds of all occupied dwellings. The second most common type of housing was owner-occupied dwellings, representing about 2 dwellings out of 10. The remaining occupied dwellings were staff housing and other types of rented housing.



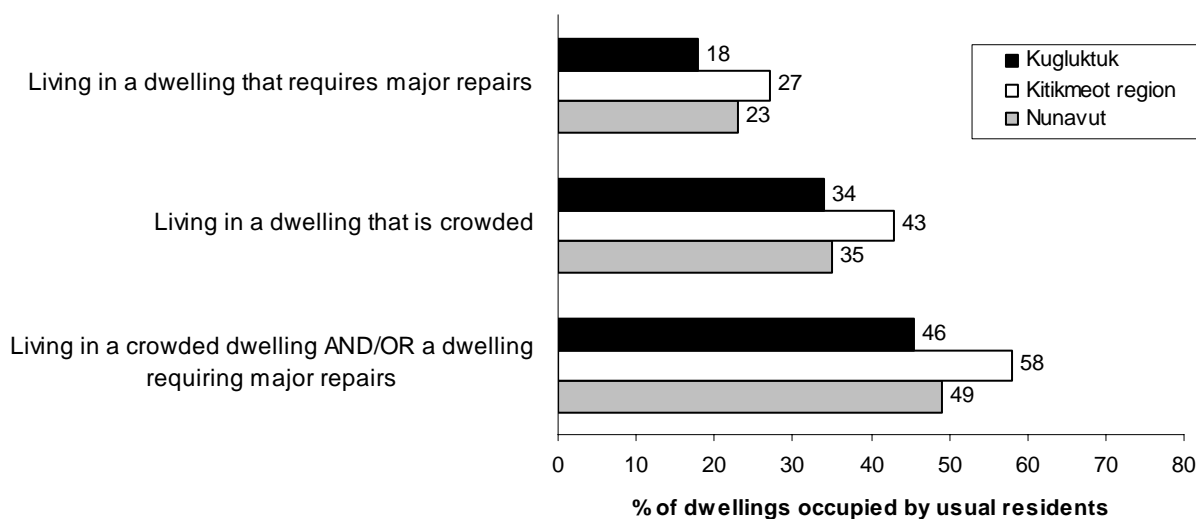
Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Kugluktuk

State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in Kugluktuk:

- E) Of the 400 households, which is the equivalent of all dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 7 out of 10 were satisfied with the condition of their dwelling.
- F) About 18% of occupied dwellings (70) required major repairs for items such as defective plumbing or defective electrical wiring, a leaking oil or sewage tank, or a broken hot water boiler. The need for major repairs is based solely on the opinion of the respondent.
- G) Approximately 34% of occupied dwellings (130) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. The majority of those dwellings (90 out of 130) were classified as crowded because they required one additional bedroom. The other crowded dwellings required two or more additional bedrooms.
- H) In about 2 crowded dwellings out of 5, respondents indicated that they regularly used the living room for sleeping because there was no other place to sleep.
- I) In Kugluktuk, 46% of the occupied dwellings (180) were below housing standards, meaning they were either crowded or in need of major repairs or a combination of both. Housing affordability was not measured in the survey.
- J) Public housing had the highest proportion of dwellings below housing standards (54%) compared with other types of housing such as owner-occupied dwellings, staff housing and other rental housing.

Chart 1. Summary of the state of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents, Kugluktuk, Kitikmeot region and Nunavut, 2009-2010



Note: The need for major repairs is based on the opinion of the respondent. A dwelling is classified as crowded if there is a lack of a sufficient number of bedrooms.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

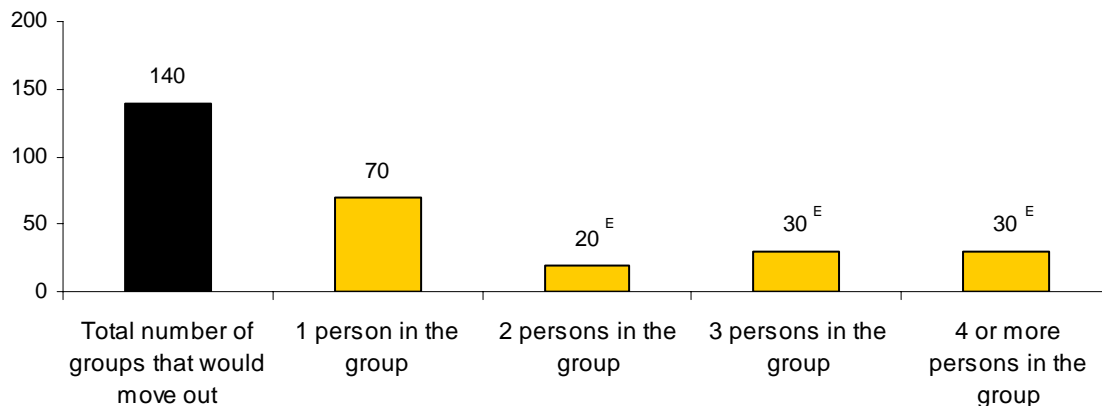
Fact Sheet – Kugluktuk

Kugluktuk housing needs for dwellings below housing standards:

- K) For each person in a household, the survey asked if they would move out if additional housing were available in their community.
- L) In the majority of the occupied dwellings below housing standards (100 out of 180) in Kugluktuk, at least one person or a group of household members would move out if more housing were available.
- M) Out of the 850 or so persons living in a dwelling below housing standards, about 350 of them or slightly less than half responded that they would move out if more housing units were available in their community.
- N) Of the 350 people who would move out, some of them would move out on their own and others would move out with people living in the same dwelling or elsewhere. This represents a total of 140 groups of people that would move out of their current housing if additional housing were available.
- O) This number of groups (140) represents the number of dwellings that would be required to house the groups moving out of dwellings below housing standards. About 48% of these groups wishing to move would be people moving out alone while approximately 52% would be a group of two or more persons moving out together.

Chart 2. Number of dwellings required to house groups moving from dwellings that are below housing standards by group size, Kugluktuk, 2009-2010

Number of groups of people who would move out of their dwelling that is below housing standards



^E Use with caution as the estimate has a high variability.



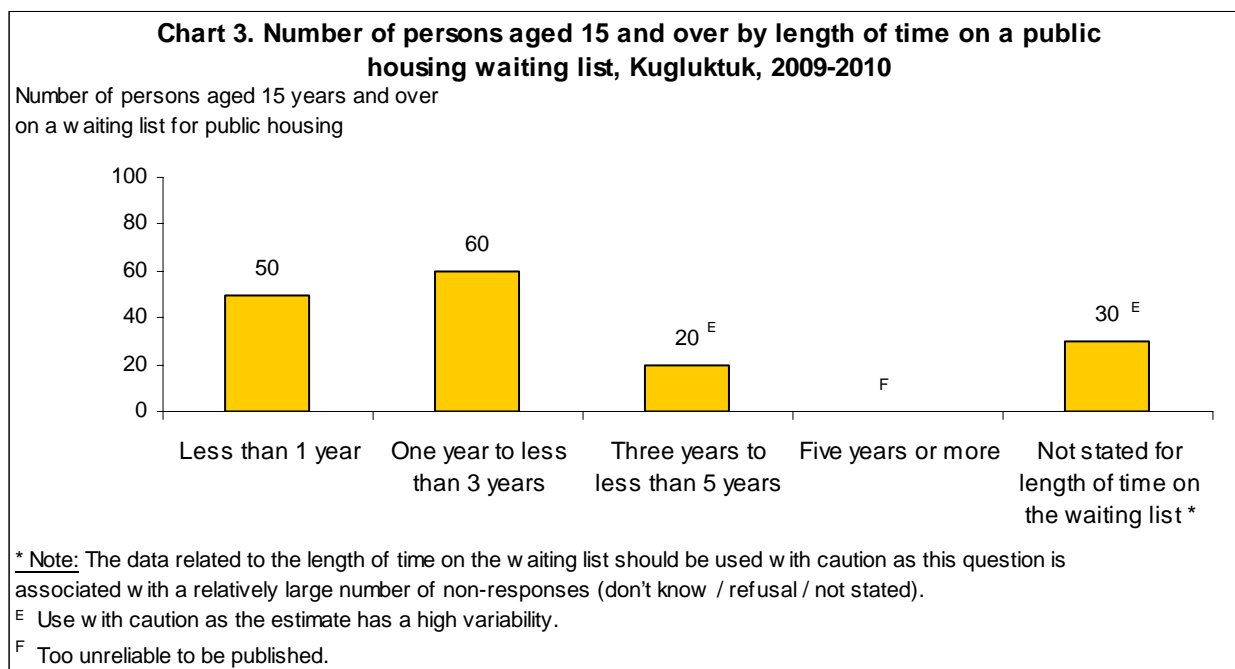
Nunavut Housing Needs Survey Fact Sheet – Kugluktuk

People in immediate need of housing in Kugluktuk:

- P) About 60 people of Kugluktuk did not have a usual home at the time of the survey and were living temporarily in another person's dwelling. This represents approximately 4% of the population in Kugluktuk.
- Q) Slightly less than 4 occupied dwellings out of 10 housed temporary residents without a usual home elsewhere in the 12 months prior to the time of the survey.

People on the waiting list for public housing in Kugluktuk:

- R) About 170 residents of Kugluktuk aged 15 years and over reported that they were on the waiting list for public housing. This represents nearly 1 person out of 5 for those aged 15 and over.
- S) For those on the waiting list, about 60 persons aged 15 and over reported being on the waiting list for at least one year but less than three years.



Telephone and Internet access in Kugluktuk:

- T) About 150 households or 4 out of 10 in Kugluktuk had access to the Internet from within their dwelling.
- U) The majority of households, or 73%, had a telephone. Most of these households had a regular land line telephone.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Taloyoak

Background:

The Nunavut Housing Needs Survey (NHNS) is a survey of households in 25 communities in Nunavut, conducted from November 2009 to June 2010. The primary objective of the survey was to collect data on the housing needs of Nunavummiut so as to assist the Government of Nunavut in planning and providing housing. The overall response rate was 97% for Taloyoak.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for Taloyoak. Similar fact sheets are available for the territory as a whole and each region and each community. All numbers in this fact sheet have been rounded. Percentages were calculated from unrounded numbers and the denominator excludes the non-response categories "refusal", "don't know", and "not stated".

More survey information and results are available on the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics' website which may be accessed at <http://www.eia.gov.nu.ca/stats/housing.html> or you may wish to contact one of our Information Officers at 867-473-2656 or 867-473-2660. Collect calls are accepted.

Survey highlights for Taloyoak:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Taloyoak:

- A) Taloyoak had a total of 220 dwellings, of which 190 or so were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining dwellings were unoccupied or occupied temporarily by persons who considered their usual home elsewhere.
- B) The most common types of dwellings were single detached houses (65%) and row houses with 3 or more units side-by-side (20%).
- C) Of the 190 dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 9 dwellings out of 10 were rented while 1 out of 10 was owned.
- D) Most of the housing occupied by residents of Taloyoak was classified as public housing, which made up slightly more than three-quarters of all occupied dwellings. The second most common type of housing was owner-occupied dwellings, representing about 1 dwelling out of 10. The remaining occupied dwellings were staff housing and other types of rented housing.



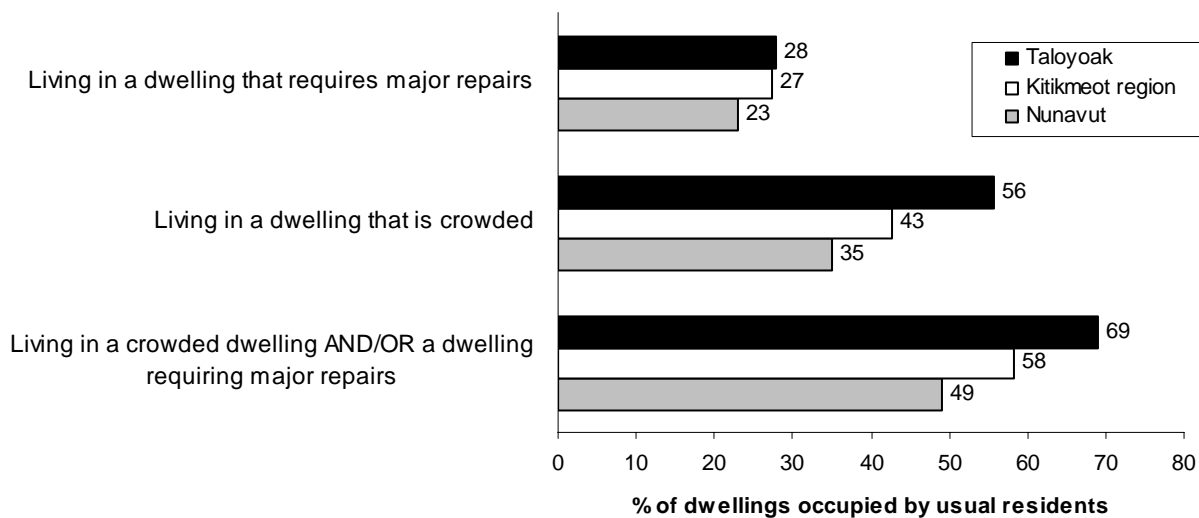
Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Taloyoak

State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in Taloyoak:

- E) Of the 190 households, which is the equivalent of all dwellings occupied by usual residents, about 4 out of 10 were satisfied with the condition of their dwelling.
- F) About 28% of occupied dwellings (50) required major repairs for items such as defective plumbing or defective electrical wiring, a leaking oil or sewage tank, or a broken hot water boiler. The need for major repairs is based solely on the opinion of the respondent.
- G) Approximately 56% of occupied dwellings (100) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. About half of those dwellings (50 out of 100) were classified as crowded because they required one additional bedroom. The other crowded dwellings required two or more additional bedrooms.
- H) In slightly less than half of the crowded dwellings, respondents indicated that they regularly used the living room for sleeping because there was no other place to sleep.
- I) In Taloyoak, 69% of the occupied dwellings (130) were below housing standards, meaning they were either crowded or in need of major repairs or a combination of both. Housing affordability was not measured in the survey.
- J) Owner-occupied dwellings and public housing had the highest proportion of dwellings below housing standards, about 75% for each type, compared with other types of housing such as staff housing or other rental housing.

Chart 1. Summary of the state of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents, Taloyoak, Kitikmeot region and Nunavut, 2009-2010



Note: The need for major repairs is based on the opinion of the respondent. A dwelling is classified as crowded if there is a lack of a sufficient number of bedrooms.

