



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.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

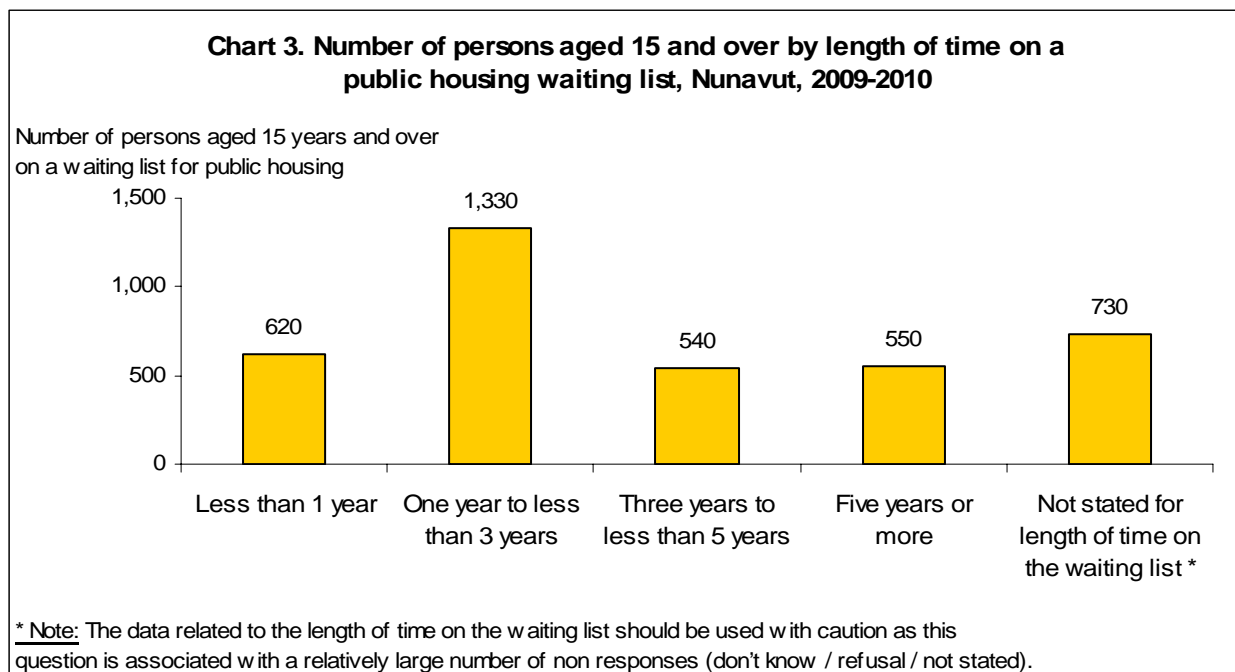
Fact Sheet – Nunavut

People in immediate need of housing in Nunavut:

- P) Slightly more than 1,200 Nunavummiut 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 Nunavut.
- 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 Nunavut:

- R) About 3,780 Nunavummiut 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 1,330 persons aged 15 and over reported being on the waiting list for at least one year but less than three years, while another 550 persons reported being on the waiting list for five years or more.



Telephone and Internet access in Nunavut:

- T) About 5,000 households or 6 out of 10 in Nunavut had access to the Internet from within their dwelling.
- U) The majority of households, or 85%, had a telephone. Most of these households had a regular land line telephone, even in communities where cell phone services are available.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Keewatin 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 76% for the Keewatin region.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for the Keewatin region. 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 the Keewatin region:

Housing stock and housing tenure in the Keewatin region:

- A) The Keewatin region had a total of 2,460 dwellings, of which 2,310 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 (57%) and row houses with 3 or more units side-by-side (25%).
- C) Of the 2,310 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 Keewatin region was classified as public housing, which made up more than one-half 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.



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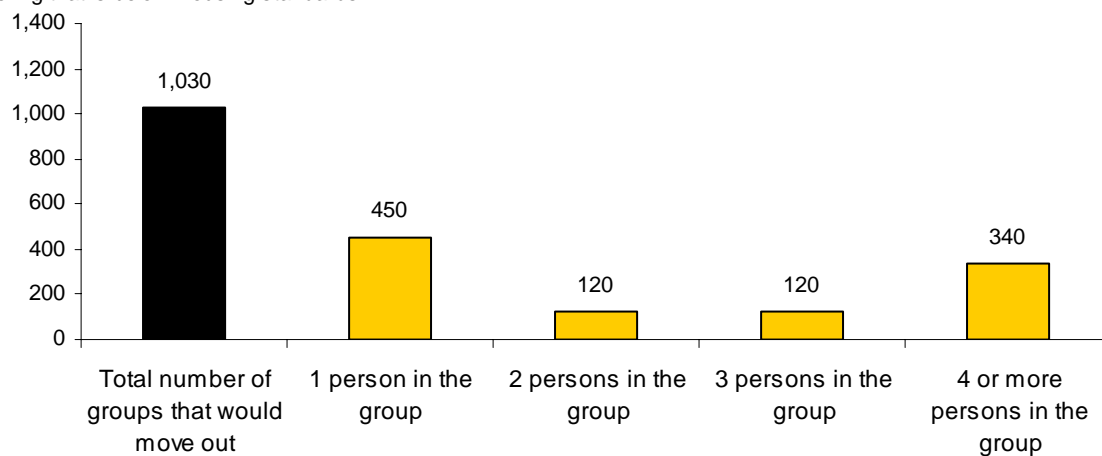
Fact Sheet – Keewatin Region

Housing needs for dwellings below housing standards in the Keewatin 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 (710 out of 1,240) in the Keewatin region, at least one person or a group of household members would move out if more housing were available.
- M) Out of the 6,800 or so persons living in a dwelling below housing standards, about 3,000 of them or less than half responded that they would move out if more housing units were available in their community.
- N) Of the 3,000 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 1,030 groups of people that would move out of their current housing if additional housing were available.
- O) This number of groups (1,030) represents the number of dwellings that would be required to house the groups moving out of dwellings below housing standards. About 44% of these groups wishing to move would be people moving out alone while 56% 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, Keewatin region, 2009-2010

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





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Arviat

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 90% for Arviat.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for Arviat. 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 Arviat:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Arviat:

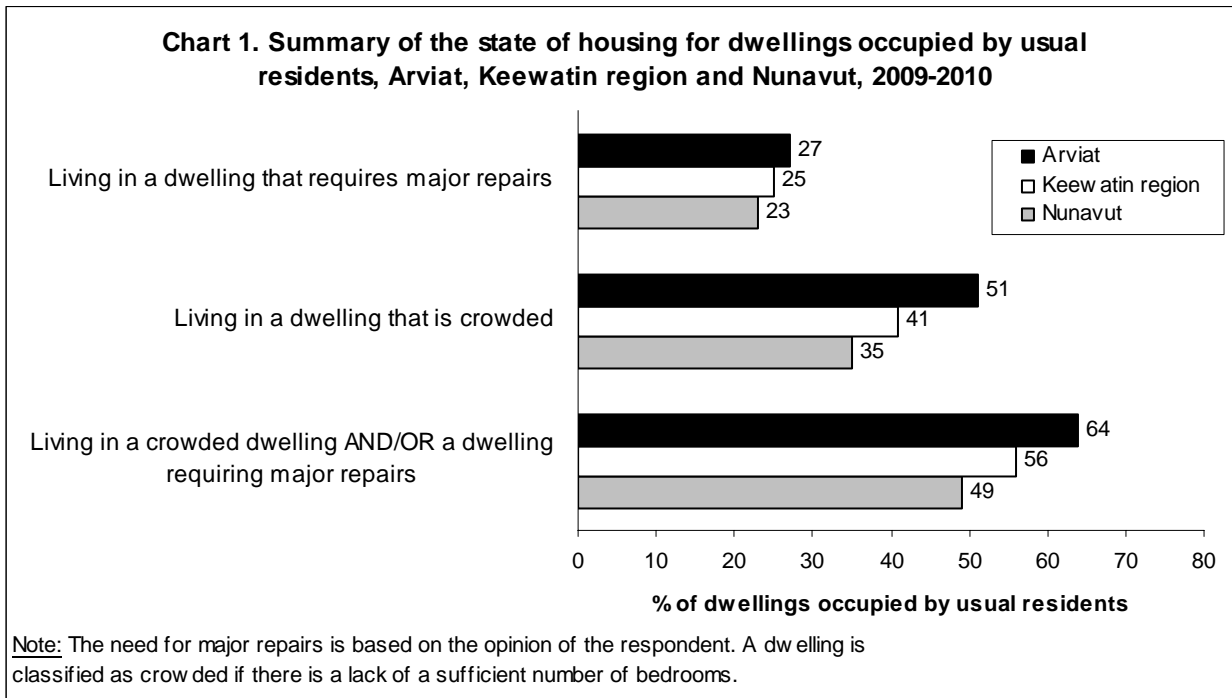
- A) Arviat had a total of 530 dwellings, of which 490 were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining 40 dwellings were unoccupied or occupied temporarily by persons who considered their usual home elsewhere.
- B) The most common types of dwellings were single detached houses (64%) and row houses with 3 or more units side-by-side (27%).
- C) Of the 490 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 Arviammiut was classified as public housing, which made up more than one-half 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 – Arviat

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

- E) Of the 490 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 (130) 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 51% of occupied dwellings (250) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. About half of those dwellings (120 out of 250) 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 Arviat, 64% of the occupied dwellings (310) 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 (74%) compared with other types of housing such as owner-occupied dwellings, staff housing or other rental housing.





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

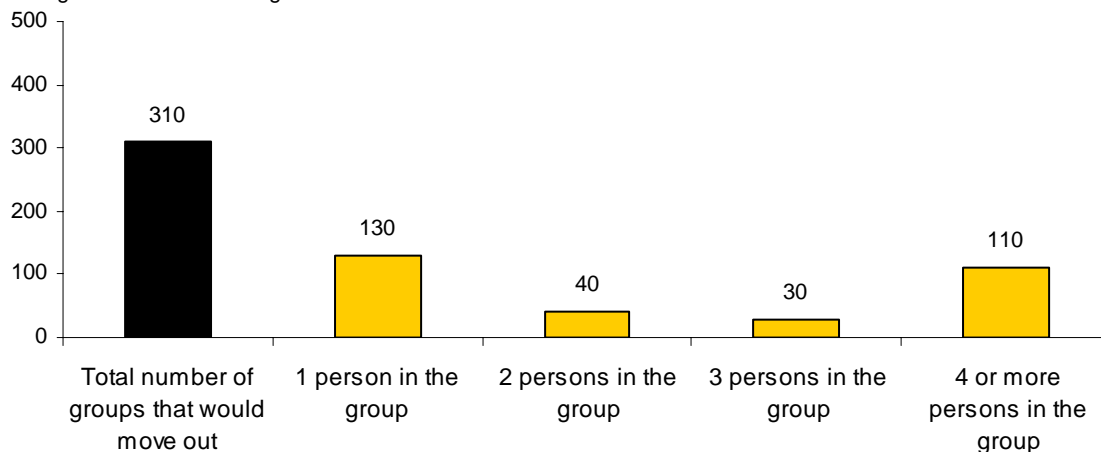
Fact Sheet – Arviat

Arviat 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 (210 out of 310) in Arviat, at least one person or a group of household members would move out if more housing were available.
- M) Out of the 1,800 or so persons living in a dwelling below housing standards, about 950 of them or little less than half responded that they would move out if more housing units were available in their community.
- N) Of the 950 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 310 groups of people that would move out of their current housing if additional housing were available.
- O) This number of groups (310) 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.

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

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





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

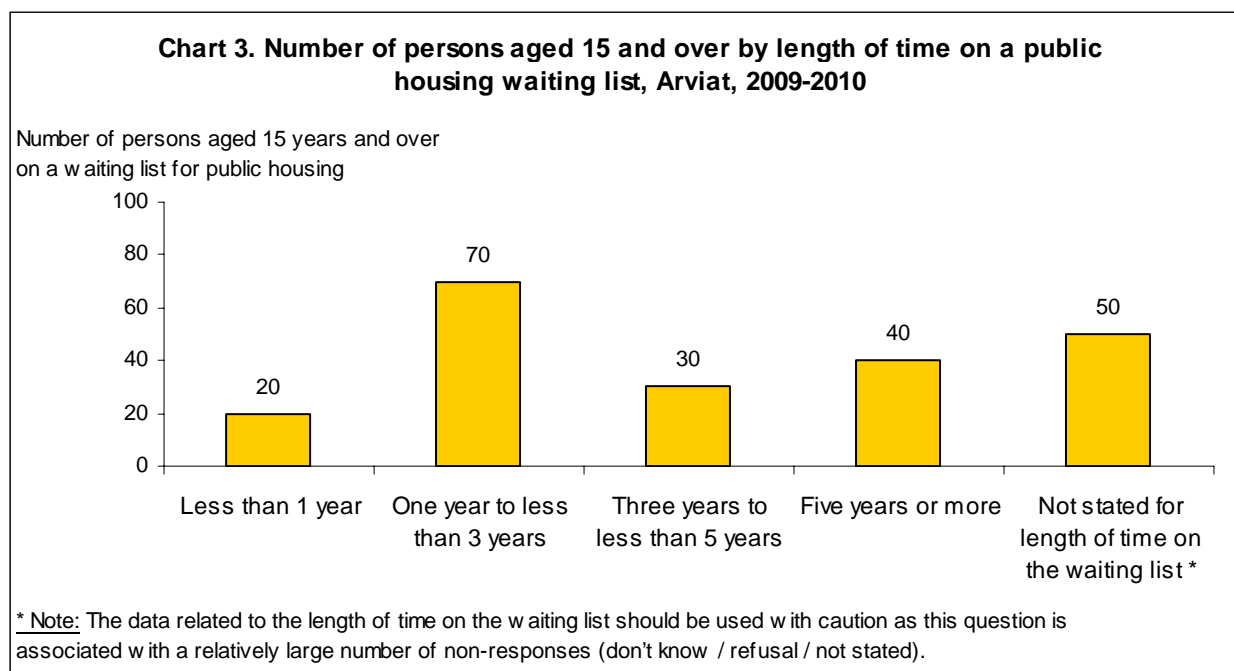
Fact Sheet – Arviat

People in immediate need of housing in Arviat:

- P) Slightly less than 100 Arviammiut 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 Arviat.
- 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 Arviat:

- R) About 210 Arviammiut aged 15 years and over reported that they were on the waiting list for public housing. This represents slightly less than 1 person out of 5 for those aged 15 and over.
- S) For those on the waiting list, about 70 persons aged 15 and over reported being on the waiting list for at least one year but less than three years, while another 40 persons reported being on the waiting list for five years or more.



Telephone and Internet access in Arviat:

- T) About 300 households or 6 out of 10 in Arviat had access to the Internet from within their dwelling.
- U) The majority of households, or 71%, had a telephone. Most of these households had a regular land line telephone.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Baker Lake

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 72% for Baker Lake.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for Baker Lake. 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 Baker Lake:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Baker Lake:

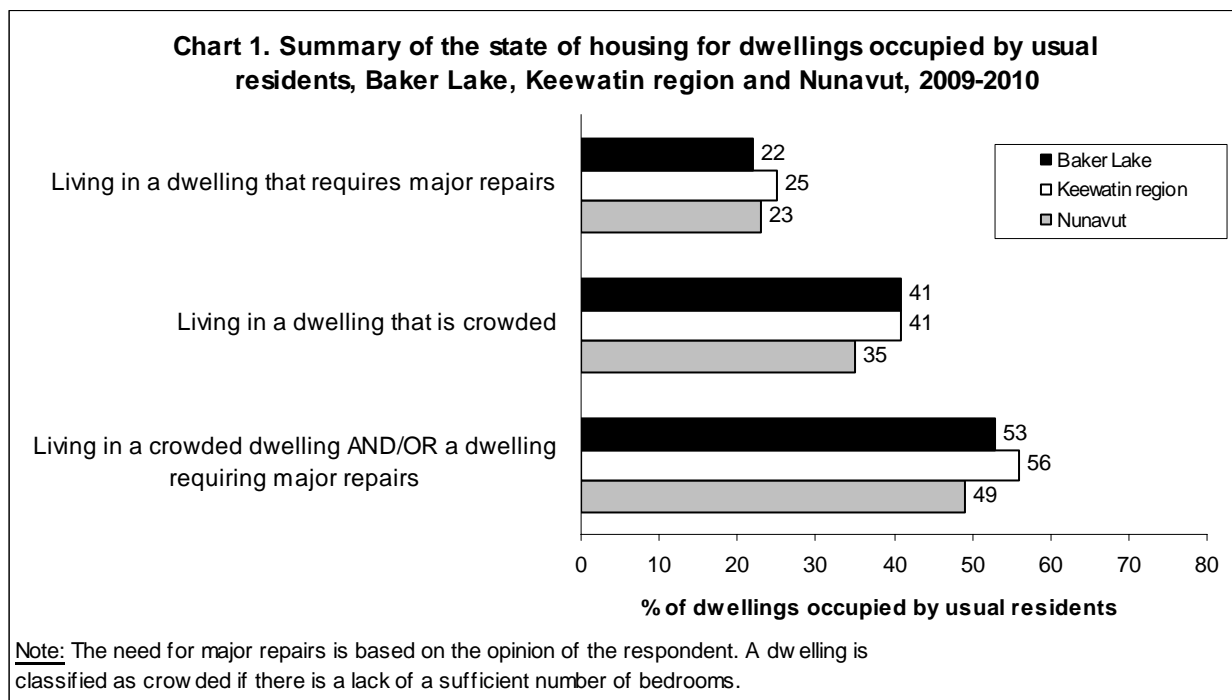
- A) Baker Lake had a total of 550 dwellings, of which 530 were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining 20 dwellings were unoccupied or occupied temporarily by persons who considered their usual home elsewhere.
- B) The most common types of dwellings were single detached houses (55%) and row houses with 3 or more units side-by-side (29%).
- C) Of the 530 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 Baker Lake 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 – Baker Lake

State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in Baker Lake:

- E) Of the 530 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 22% of occupied dwellings (120) 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 41% of occupied dwellings (210) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. The majority of those dwellings (130 out of 210) 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 Baker Lake, 53% of the occupied dwellings (270) 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 (58%) compared with other types of housing such as owner-occupied dwellings, staff housing or other rental housing.





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

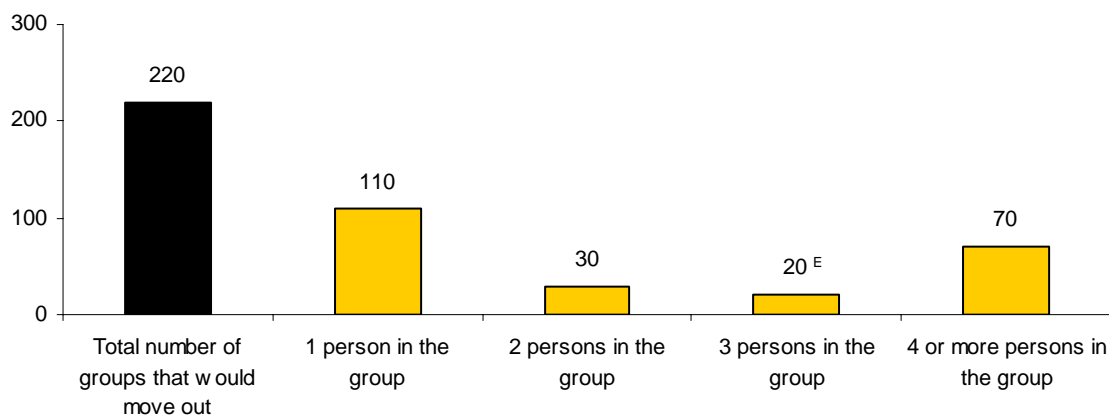
Fact Sheet – Baker Lake

Housing needs for dwellings below housing standards in Baker Lake:

- 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 (140 out of 270) in Baker Lake, at least one person or a group of household members would move out if more housing were available.
- M) Out of the 1,500 or so persons living in a dwelling below housing standards, about 630 of them or little less than half responded that they would move out if more housing units were available in their community.
- N) Of the 630 or so 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 220 groups of people that would move out of their current housing if additional housing were available.
- O) This number of groups (220) represents the number of dwellings that would be required to house the groups moving out of dwellings below housing standards. About 49% of these groups wishing to move would be people moving out alone while 51% 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, Baker Lake, 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.



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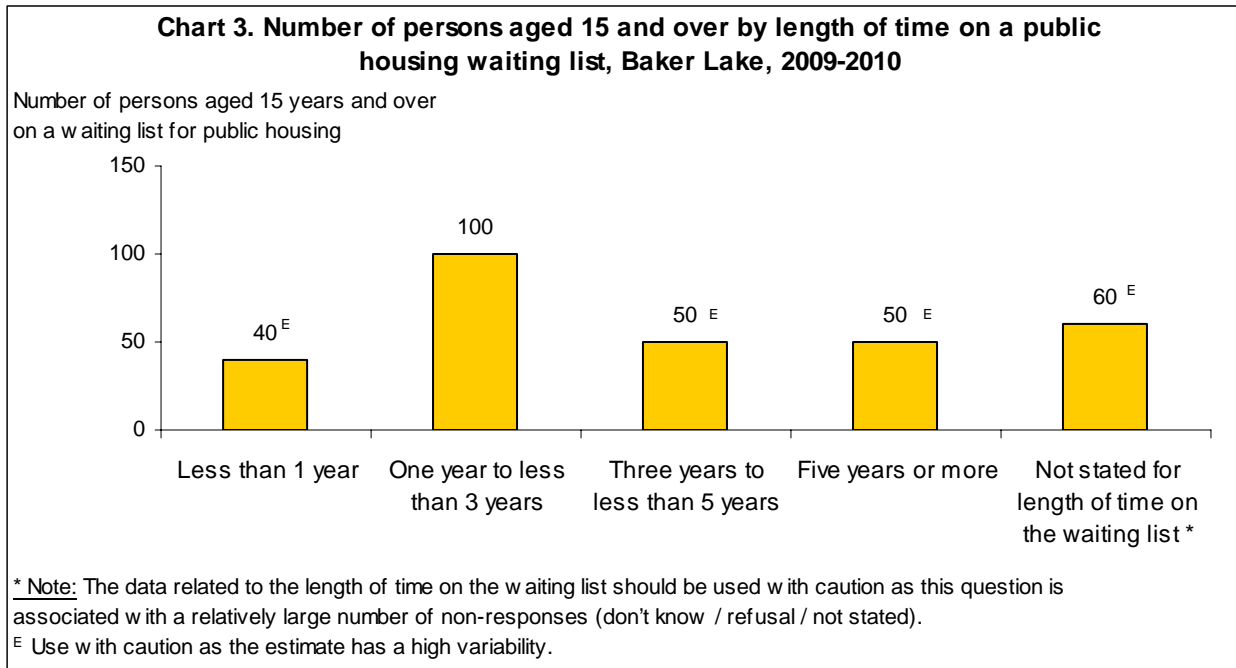
Fact Sheet – Baker Lake

People in immediate need of housing in Baker Lake:

- P) About 60 residents of Baker Lake 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 Baker Lake.
- 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 Baker Lake:

- R) About 300 residents of Baker Lake aged 15 years and over reported that they were on the waiting list for public housing. This represents slightly more than 1 person out of 5 for those aged 15 and over.
- S) For those on the waiting list, about 100 persons aged 15 and over reported being on the waiting list for at least one year but less than three years, while another 50 or so persons reported being on the waiting list for five years or more.



Telephone and Internet access in Baker Lake:

- T) About 300 households or 6 out of 10 in Baker Lake had access to the Internet from within their dwelling.
- U) The majority of households, or 85%, had a telephone. Most of these households had a regular land line telephone.



Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Chesterfield Inlet

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 Chesterfield Inlet.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for Chesterfield Inlet. 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 Chesterfield Inlet:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Chesterfield Inlet:

- A) Chesterfield Inlet had a total of 110 dwellings, of which 100 were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining 10 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 (65%).
- C) Of the 100 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 Chesterfield Inlet 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.



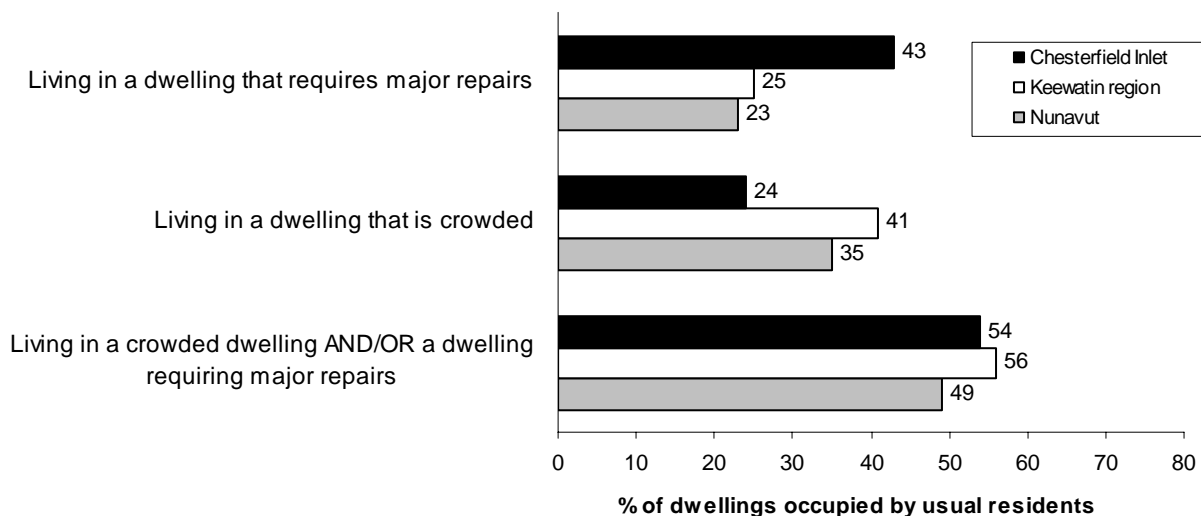
Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Chesterfield Inlet

State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in Chesterfield Inlet:

- E) Of the 100 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 43% of occupied dwellings (40) 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 24% of occupied dwellings (30) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. The majority of those dwellings (20 out of 30) 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 Chesterfield Inlet, 54% of the occupied dwellings (60) 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 had the highest proportion of dwellings below housing standards (61%) compared with other types of housing such as public housing, staff housing or other rental housing.

Chart 1. Summary of the state of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents, Chesterfield Inlet, Keewatin 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.

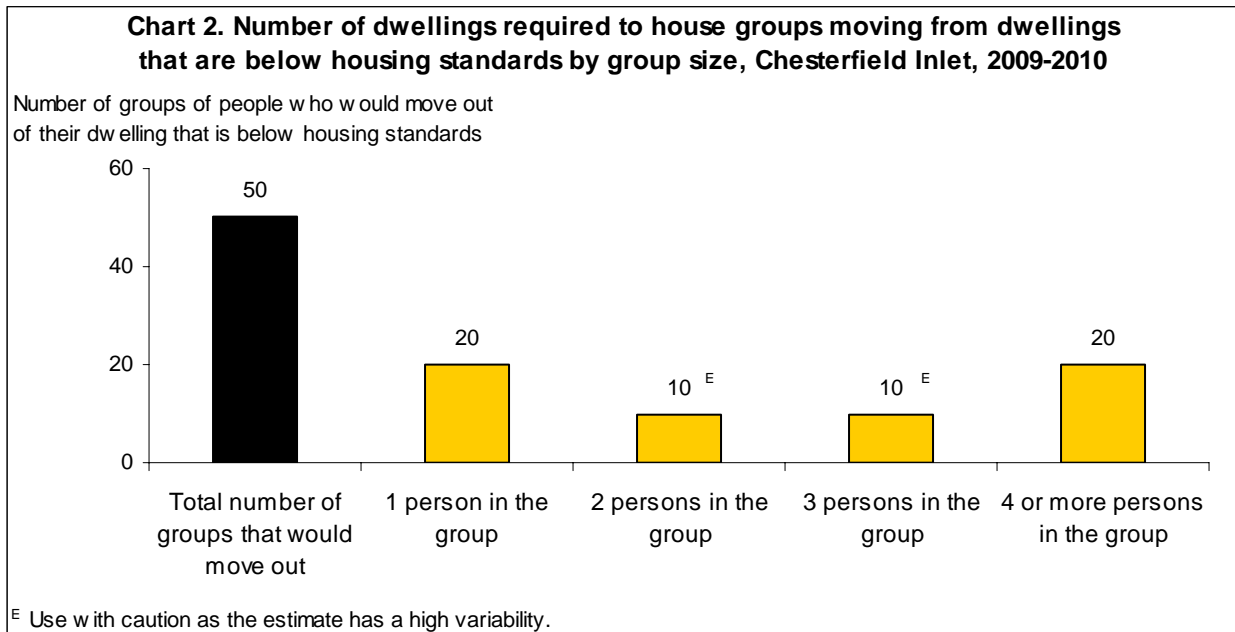


Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Chesterfield Inlet

Housing needs for dwellings below housing standards in Chesterfield Inlet:

- 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 (40 out of 60) in Chesterfield Inlet, at least one person or a group of household members would move out if more housing were available.
- M) Out of the 240 or so persons living in a dwelling below housing standards, about 140 of them or more than half responded that they would move out if more housing units were available in their community.
- N) Of the 140 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 50 groups of people that would move out of their current housing if additional housing were available.
- O) This number of groups (50) represents the number of dwellings that would be required to house the groups moving out of dwellings below housing standards. About 46% of these groups wishing to move would be people moving out alone while 54% would be a group of two or more persons moving out together.





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Chesterfield Inlet

People in immediate need of housing in Chesterfield Inlet:

- P) About 10 residents of Chesterfield Inlet 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 Chesterfield Inlet.
- Q) About 3 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 Chesterfield Inlet:

- R) About 40 residents of Chesterfield Inlet 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 20 persons aged 15 and over reported being on the waiting list for at least one year but less than three years.

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

Telephone and Internet access in Chesterfield Inlet:

- T) About 70 households or two-thirds in Chesterfield Inlet 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 – Coral Harbour

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 95% for Coral Harbour.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for Coral Harbour. 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 Coral Harbour:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Coral Harbour:

- A) Coral Harbour had a total of 190 dwellings, of which 180 were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining 10 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 (64%) and row houses with 3 or more units side-by-side (23%).
- C) Of the 180 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 Coral Harbour 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 1 dwelling out of 4. The remaining occupied dwellings were staff housing and other types of rented housing.

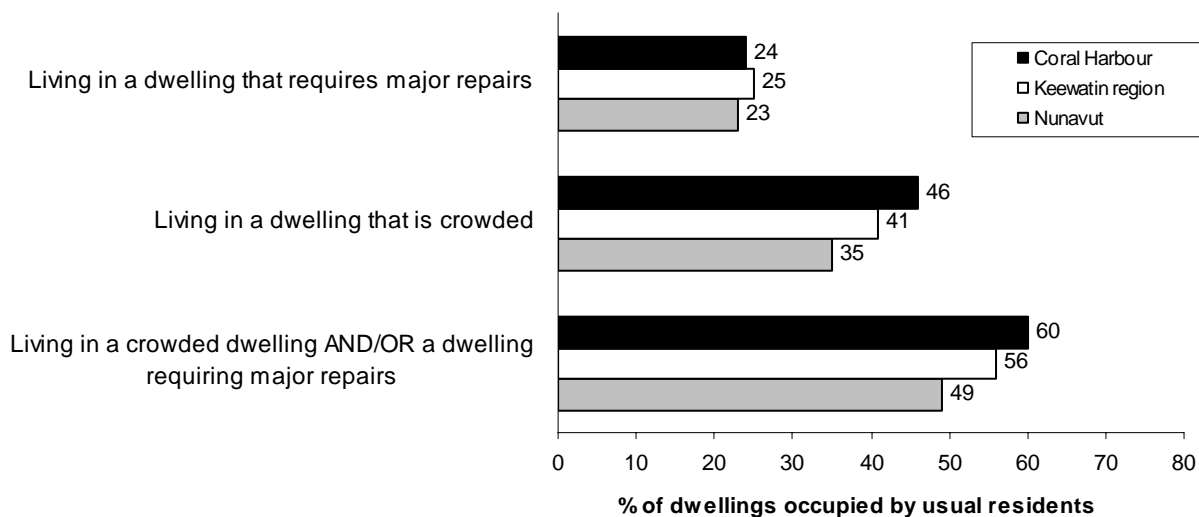


Nunavut Housing Needs Survey Fact Sheet – Coral Harbour

State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in Coral Harbour:

- E) Of the 180 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 24% of occupied dwellings (40) 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 46% of occupied dwellings (80) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. The majority of those dwellings (60 out of 80) 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 one-third 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 Coral Harbour, 60% of the occupied dwellings (110) 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 (67%) 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, Coral Harbour, Keewatin 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.

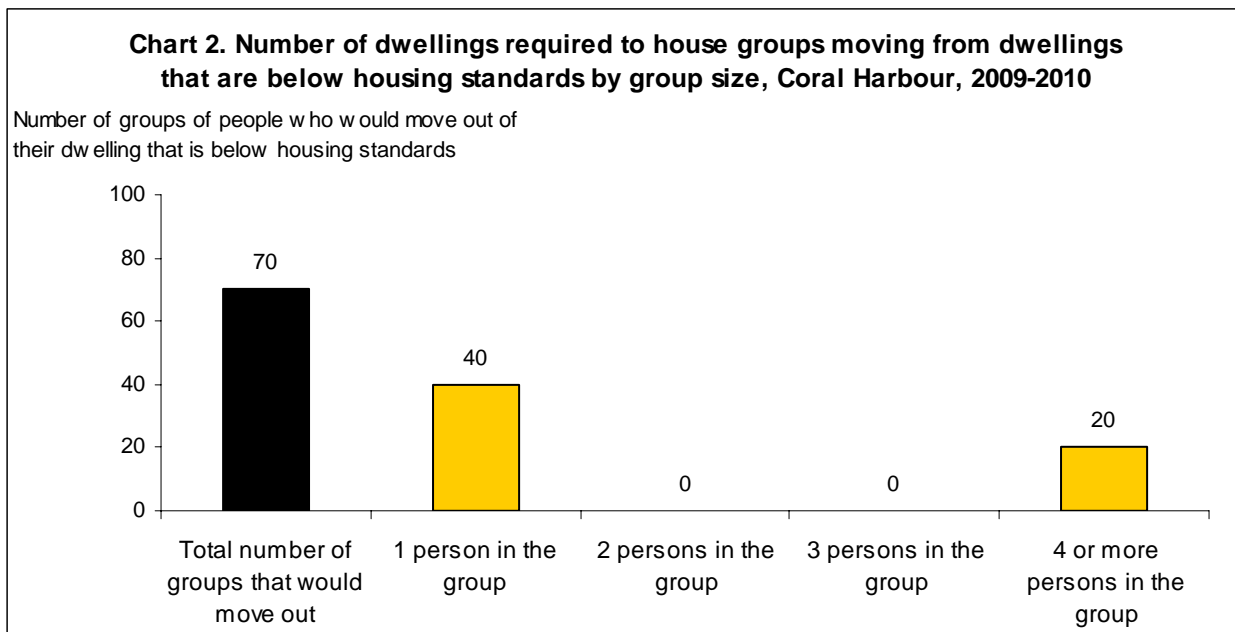


Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Coral Harbour

Housing needs for dwellings below housing standards in Coral Harbour:

- 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 slightly less than half of the occupied dwellings below housing standards (50 out of 110) in Coral Harbour, at least one person or a group of household members would move out if more housing were available.
- M) Out of the 600 or so persons living in a dwelling below housing standards, about 190 of them or nearly one-third responded that they would move out if more housing units were available in their community.
- N) Of the 190 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 70 groups of people that would move out of their current housing if additional housing were available.
- O) This number of groups (70) represents the number of dwellings that would be required to house the groups moving out of dwellings below housing standards. About 57% of these groups wishing to move would be people moving out alone while 43% would be a group of two or more persons moving out together.





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

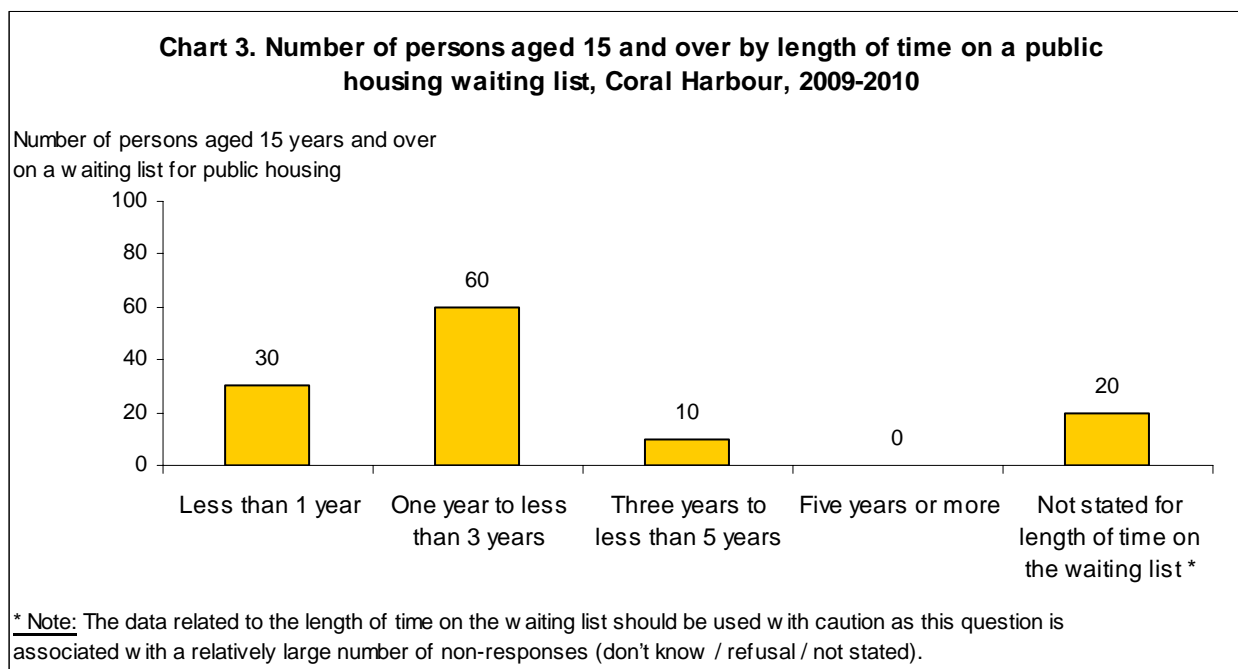
Fact Sheet – Coral Harbour

People in immediate need of housing in Coral Harbour:

- P) About 40 residents from Coral Harbour did not have a usual home at the time of the survey and were living temporarily in another person's dwelling. This represents approximately 5% of the population in Coral Harbour.
- 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 Coral Harbour:

- R) About 120 residents of Coral Harbour 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 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 Coral Harbour:

- T) About 100 households or slightly less than 6 out of 10 in Coral Harbour had access to the Internet from within their dwelling.
- U) The majority of households, or 79%, had a telephone. Most of these households had a regular land line telephone.



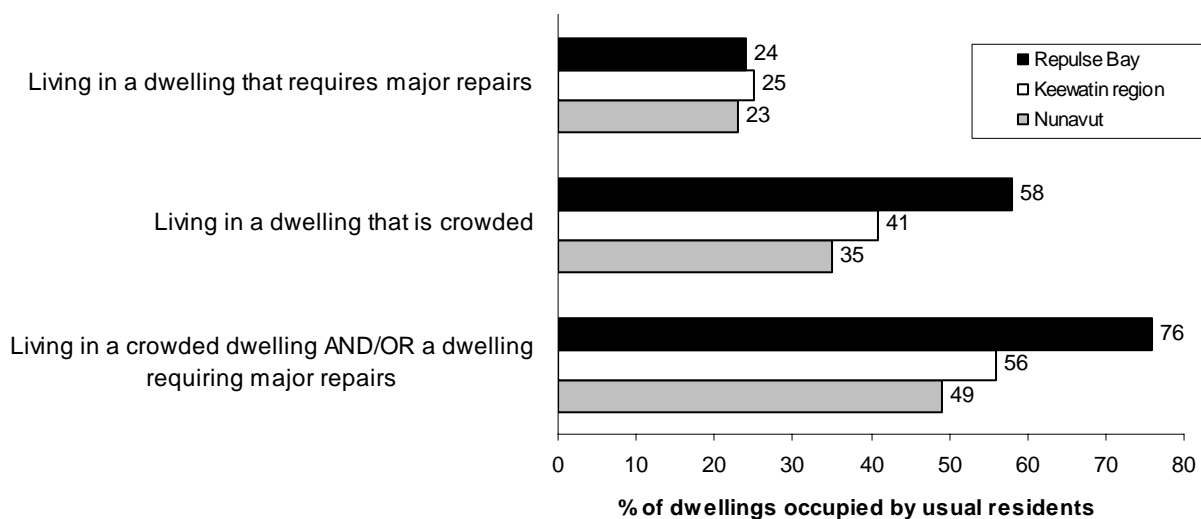
Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Repulse Bay

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

- E) Of the 170 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 24% of occupied dwellings (30) 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 58% of occupied dwellings (100) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. Slightly more than half of those dwellings (about 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 more than one-third 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 Repulse Bay, 76% of the occupied dwellings (120) 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 (84%) 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, Repulse Bay, Keewatin 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 – Whale Cove

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 83% for Whale Cove.

This fact sheet presents some of the survey results for Whale Cove. 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 Whale Cove:

Housing stock and housing tenure in Whale Cove:

- A) Whale Cove had a total of 100 dwellings, of which 90 were occupied by their usual residents. The remaining 10 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 (62%) and semi-detached houses or duplexes (25%).
- C) Of the 90 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 Whale Cove 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.

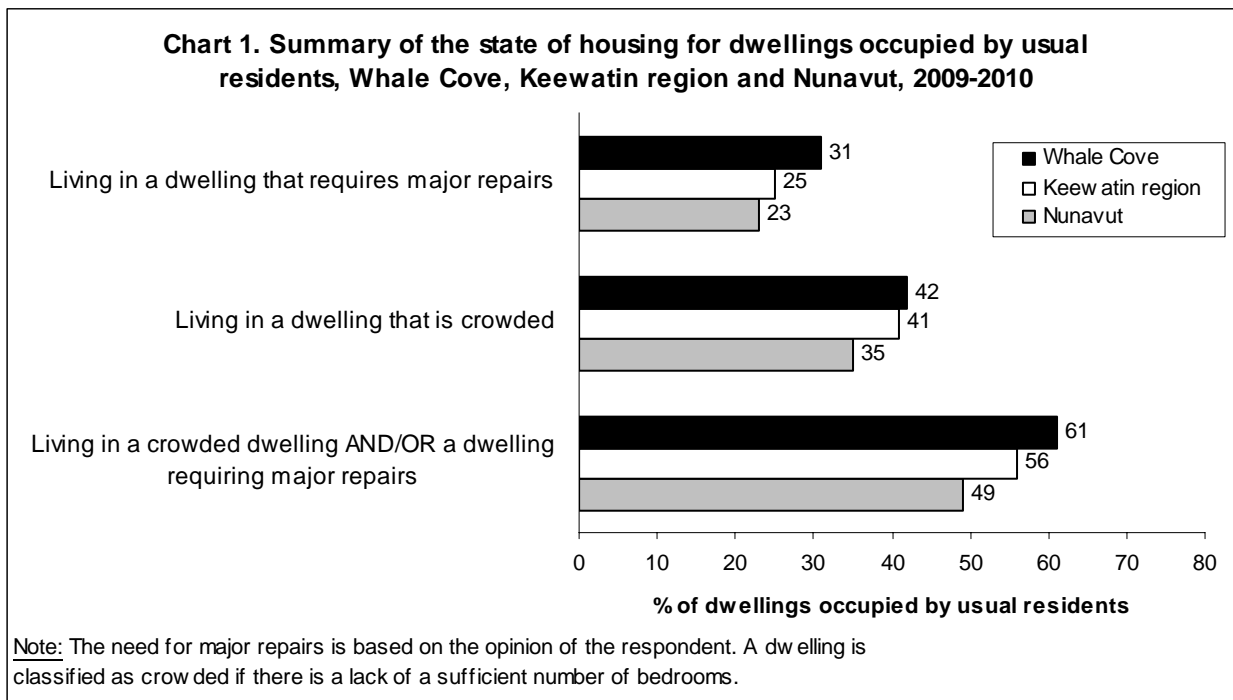


Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

Fact Sheet – Whale Cove

State of housing for dwellings occupied by usual residents in Whale Cove:

- E) Of the 90 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 (30) 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 42% of occupied dwellings (40) were classified as crowded, based on the lack of enough bedrooms. Slightly less than half of those dwellings (20 or so out of 40) were classified as crowded because they required one additional bedroom. The other crowded dwellings required two or more additional bedrooms.
- H) In 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 Whale Cove, 61% of the occupied dwellings (50) 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 (65%) compared with other types of housing such as owner-occupied dwellings, staff housing and other rental housing.





Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

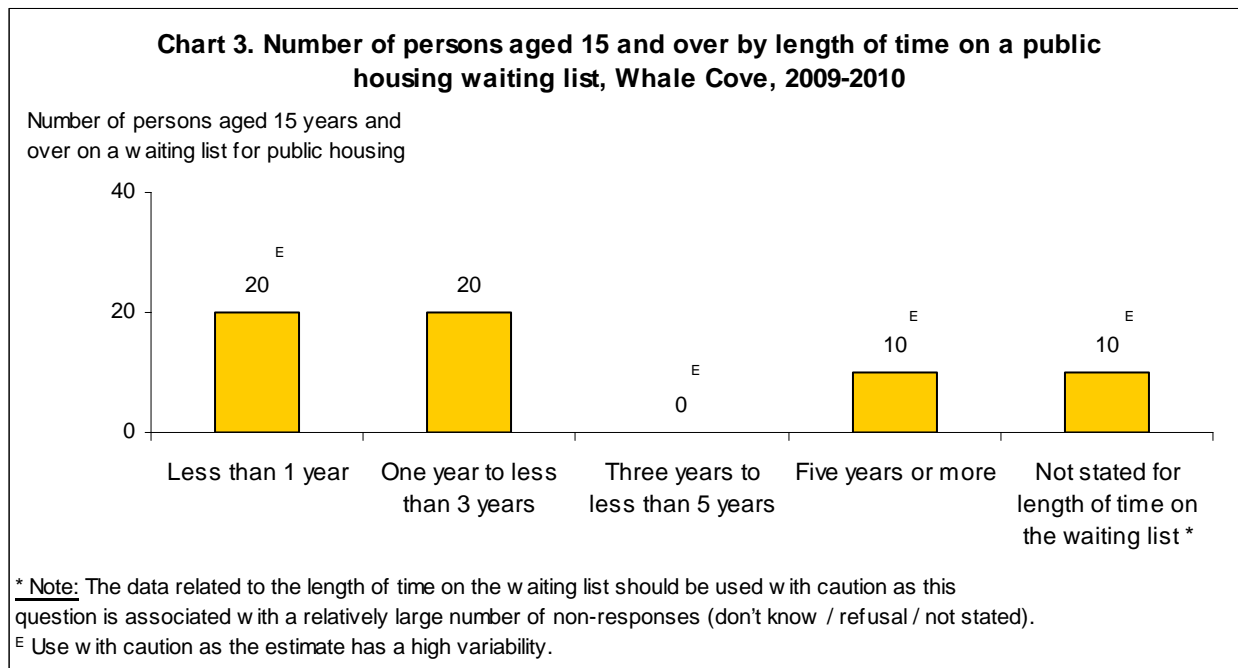
Fact Sheet – Whale Cove

People in immediate need of housing in Whale Cove:

- P) About 40 residents of Whale Cove did not have a usual home at the time of the survey and were living temporarily in another person's dwelling. This represents approximately 10% of the population in Whale Cove.
- Q) Slightly more 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 Whale Cove:

- R) About 60 residents of Whale Cove 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 20 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 Whale Cove:

- T) About 60 households or 6 out of 10 in Whale Cove 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.