

# RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT

## 2011 Census/National Household Survey Housing Conditions Series: Issue 5 Inuit Households in Canada

November 2015      Socio-economic Series

### INTRODUCTION

This Research Highlight examines the housing conditions of Inuit households (see Glossary in the Annex) in Canada based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey.

### FINDINGS

In 2011, there were 20,615 Inuit households across the country, which made up about 3% of all Aboriginal households and about 0.2% of all households in Canada (see *Inuit households in Canada* in the Annex).

#### Housing conditions of Inuit households

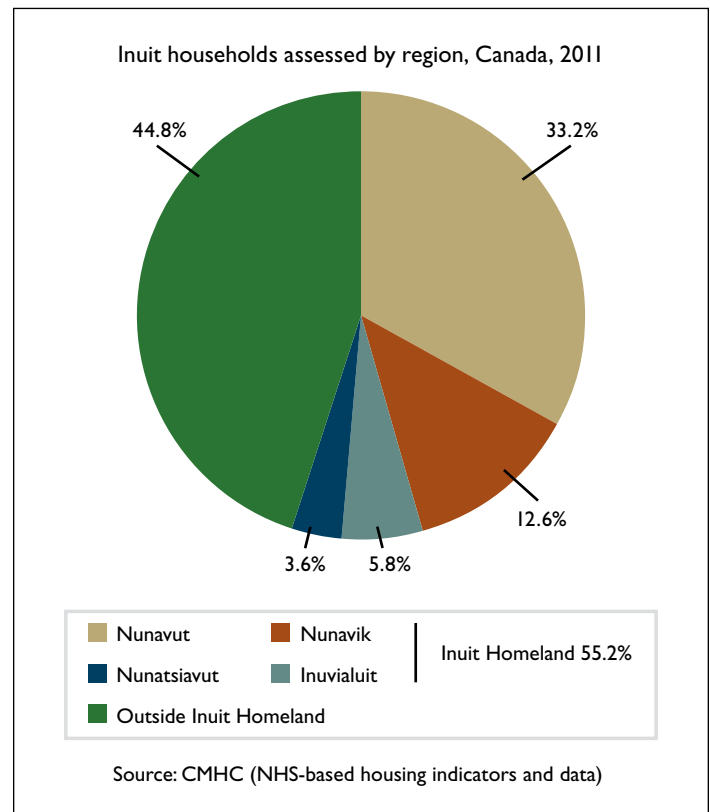
Housing conditions were assessed for 19,900 of these households (see *Households assessed for core housing need in the Glossary*) (see figure 1).

#### About half of all Inuit households lived in acceptable housing

About half of all Inuit households lived in acceptable housing in 2011<sup>1</sup>; this has been the case since 1996 (see figure 2).

#### Core housing need

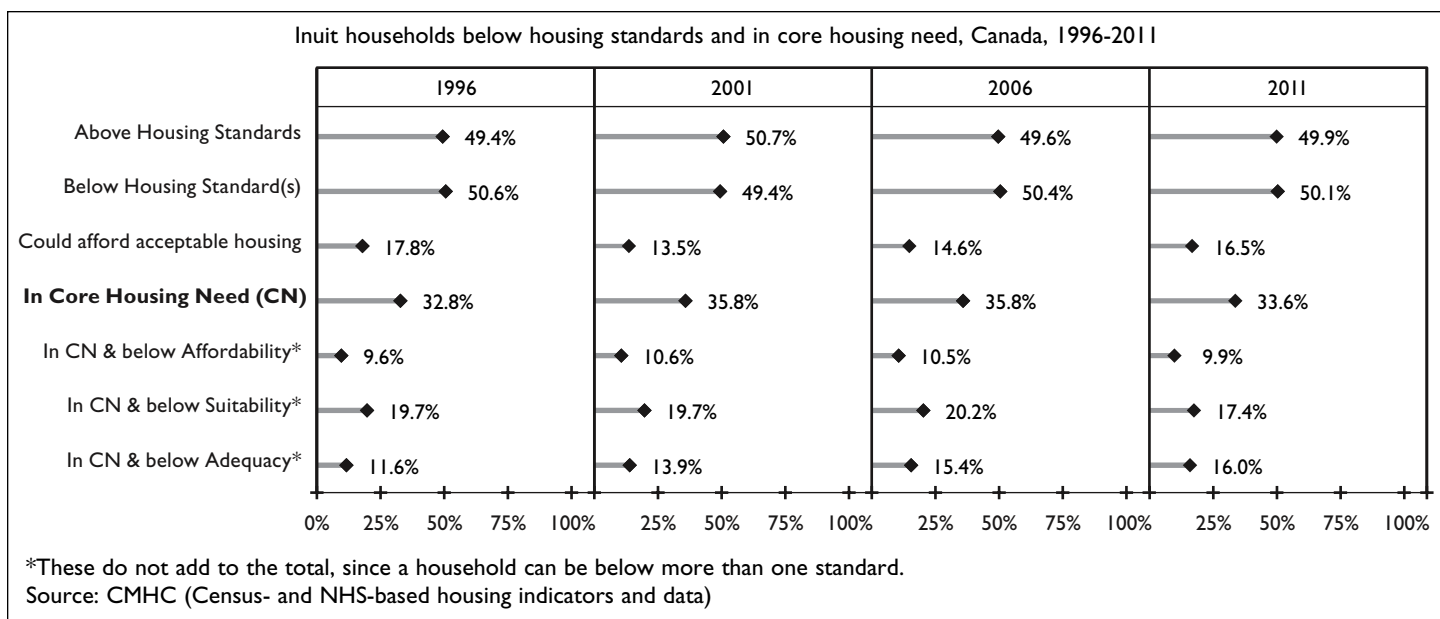
The incidence of core housing need among all Inuit households decreased between 2006 and 2011 but it remained higher than it was in 1996 (see figure 2). There has also been a steady increase in the number of households in core housing need and below the adequacy standard.



**Figure 1** Over half of Inuit households are located in the Inuit Homeland (see map of Inuit Homeland in Annex figure 1)

In 2011, Inuit households were much more likely to be in core housing need than all Aboriginal and all Canadian households (see figure 3). The high costs and numerous challenges associated with building, maintaining, repairing

<sup>1</sup> Comparable numbers for all Aboriginal households and all Canadian households are 61% and 69%, respectively.



**Figure 2** About half of Inuit households lived in acceptable housing; one-third were in core housing need in 2011

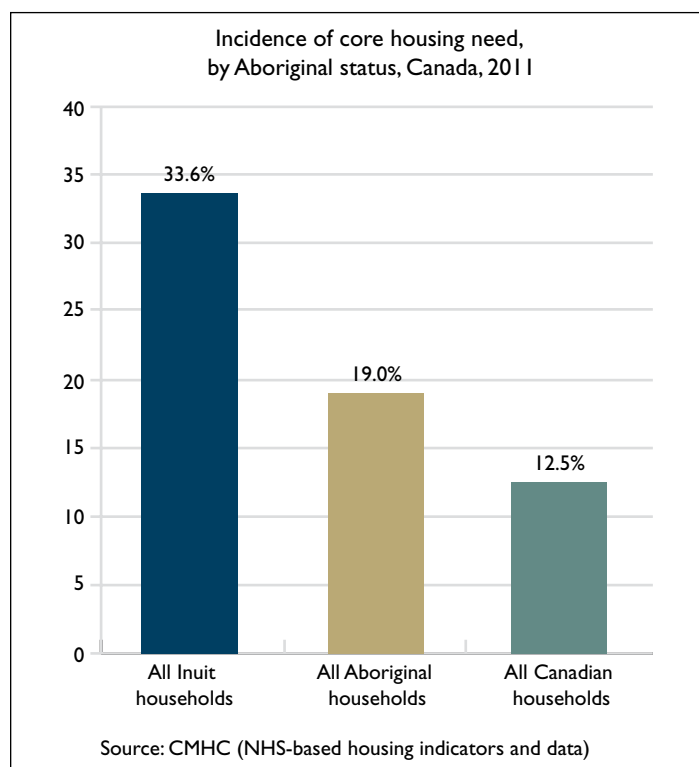
and heating northern and remote housing in a harsh climate all contribute to the relatively high incidence of core housing need among Inuit households. Melting of permafrost can cause structural damage, disrupt foundations, and destabilize buildings. Dealing with major repairs to housing is a significant ongoing challenge for many Inuit households.

### Core housing need is more pronounced for Inuit households in the Inuit Homeland

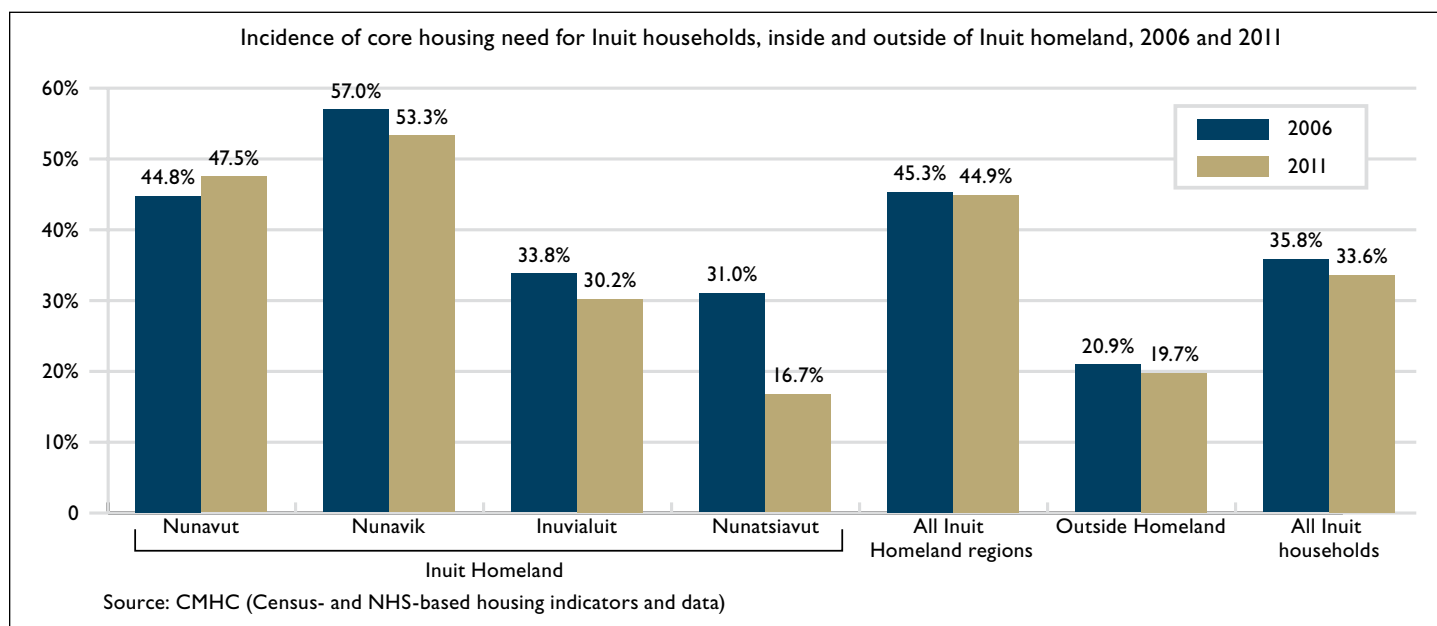
In 2011, Inuit households in three regions of the Homeland experienced higher levels of core housing need than those outside the Homeland; the highest incidences were in Nunavik and in Nunavut, and the lowest in Nunatsiavut (see figure 4). From 2006 to 2011, core housing need decreased for all Inuit households, and for Inuit households in every region except Nunavut.

### Inuit households in core housing need were most likely to fall below adequacy and/or suitability standards

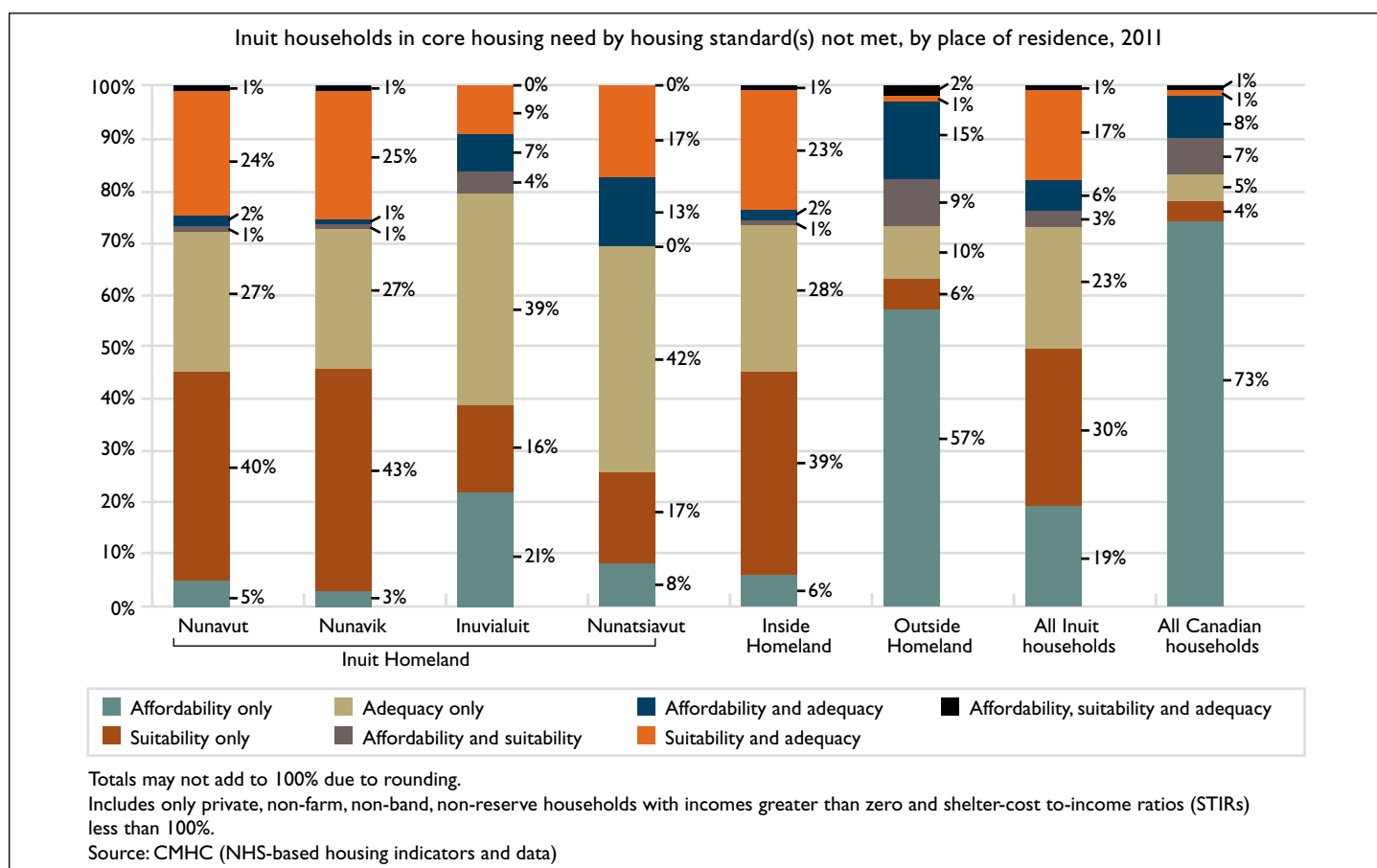
In 2011, most Inuit households in Canada in core housing need fell below the adequacy standard or the suitability standard; inside the Homeland, this tendency was even more pronounced (see figure 5).



**Figure 3** Inuit households had a very high incidence of core housing need



**Figure 4** Nunavik recorded the highest incidence of core housing need among Inuit Homeland regions



**Figure 5** About 70% of all Inuit households in core housing need fell into housing need because their housing was below only the adequacy and/or the suitability standard(s); inside the Homeland this was about 90%

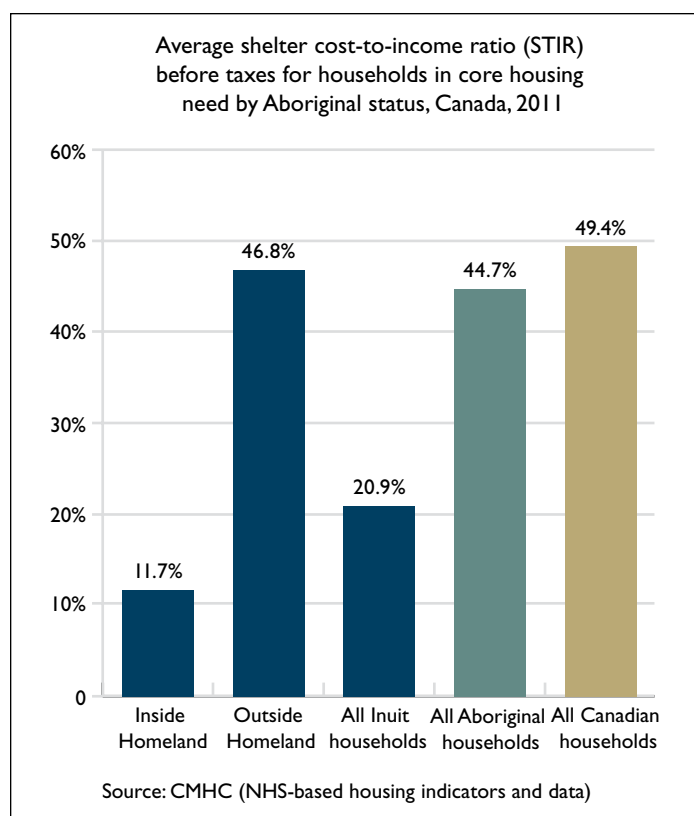
Housing can deteriorate more quickly in the North than in other places in Canada due to many factors in addition to the severe climate. People may live with relatives or friends because they are not able to access acceptable housing, which then contributes to crowding and added use of facilities. High humidity, associated with boiling water, cooking, bathing, inadequate ventilation and extreme indoor-outdoor temperature differences, can lead to moisture problems in houses, including condensation; water damages to finishes, possessions and structure; and mould growth. This leads to a higher proportion of buildings requiring major repairs, and thus more houses falling below the adequacy standard.

The relatively lower prevalence of affordability as a reason for Inuit falling into core housing need, especially for those living in the Inuit Homeland, is partly a result of the greater extent of subsidization of housing (see Annex figure 4) and relatively high incomes paid to offset higher living costs in the North<sup>2</sup>, which results in lower average shelter cost-to-income ratios (see figure 6).

Inuit households in the moderate to highest income quintiles (see Glossary) were relatively much more likely to be in core housing need than all Aboriginal households and all Canadian households (in the same income quintiles), indicating again that the availability of adequate and suitable housing is a greater challenge for Inuit households in core housing need than is affordability (see figure 7).

### Over half of Inuit renter households in the Inuit Homeland are in core housing need

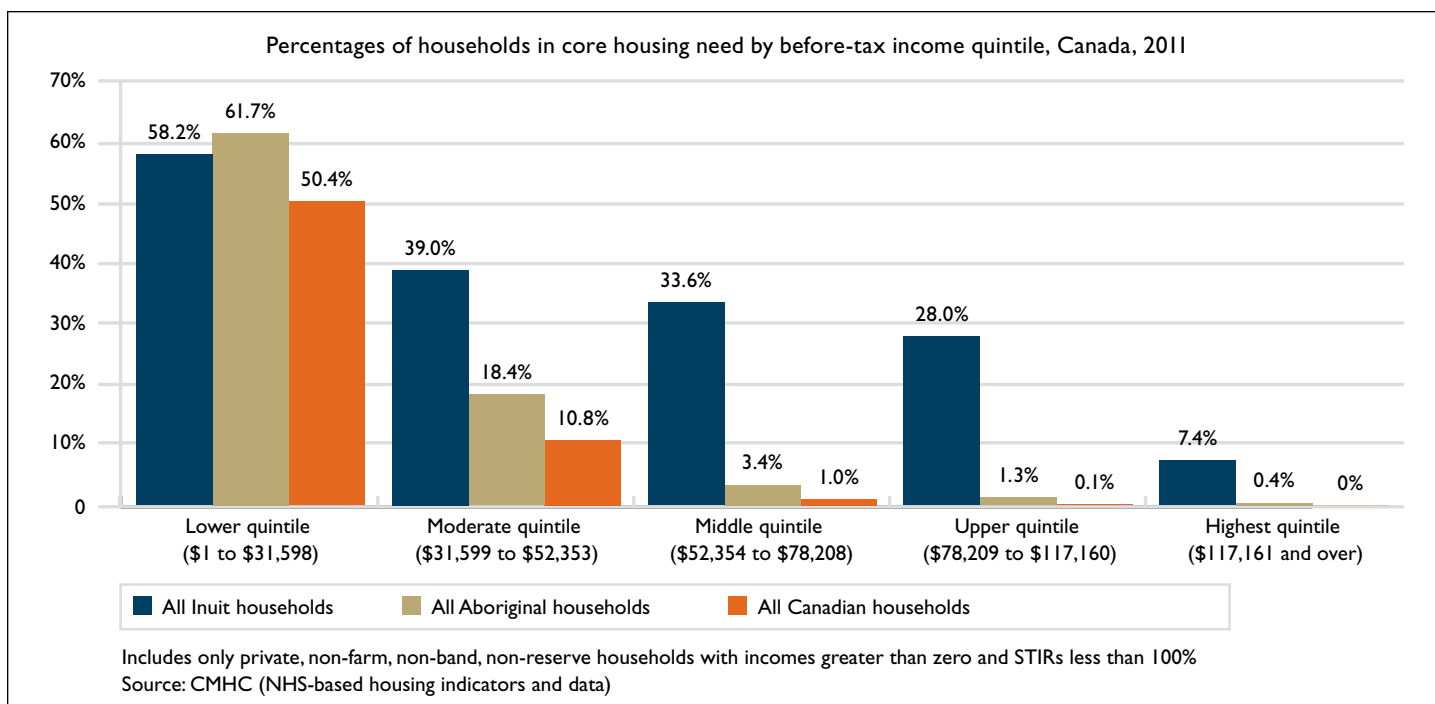
For Inuit households, as is the case for other households, the incidence of core housing need was substantially higher among renter households than among owner households (see figure 8). The majority of Inuit households live in rented accommodation, much of which is subsidized



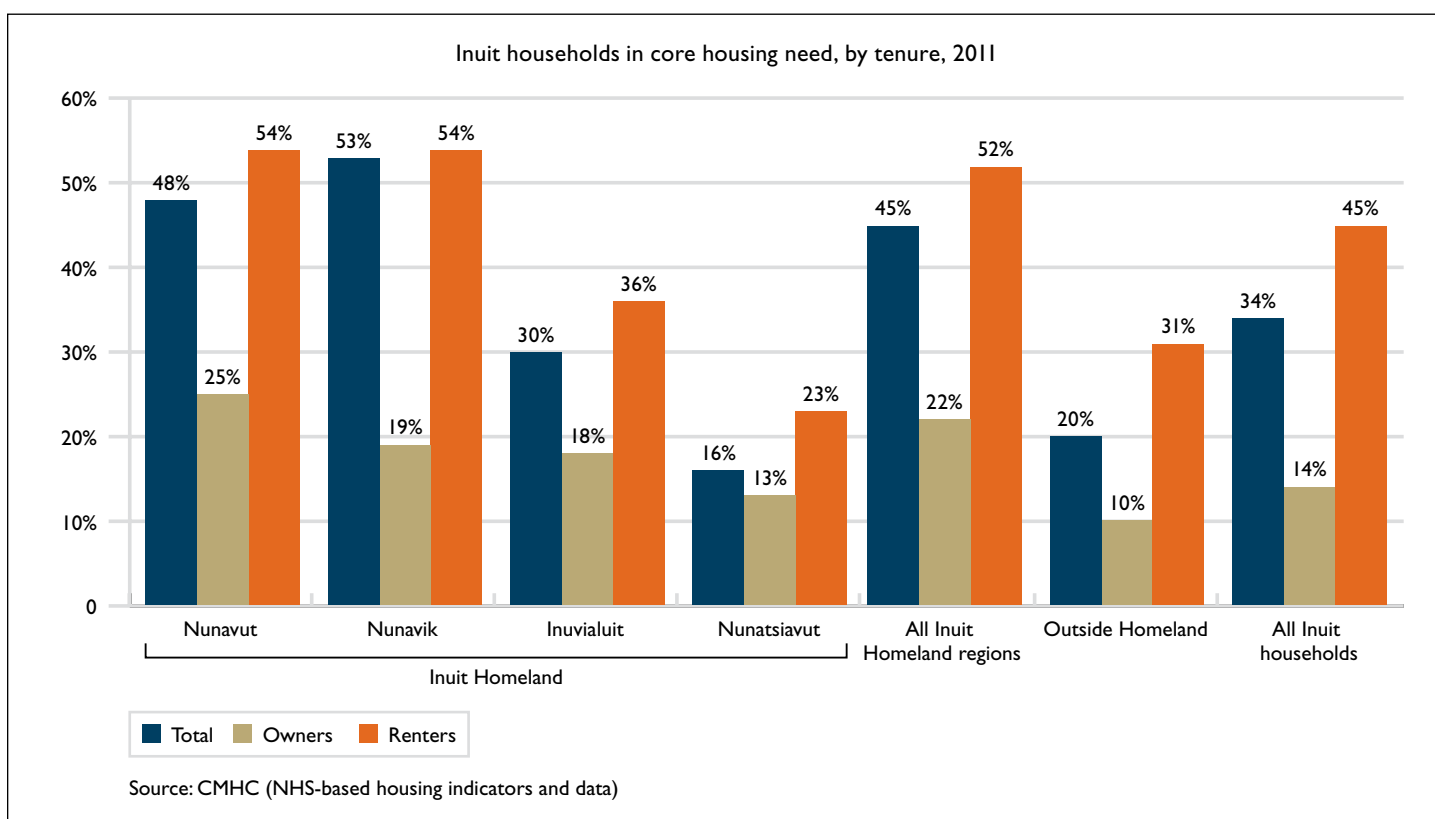
**Figure 6** Inuit households in the Inuit Homeland had much lower shelter cost-to-income ratios than other households in core housing need

housing (see Annex figure 4). The high cost of building and maintaining housing in the North means that housing would be unaffordable for a large part of the population without government support. Renters, in particular, may lack the means to move from unacceptable accommodation and they may additionally be tied to subsidized accommodation given low vacancy rates and lack of housing alternatives outside of what is offered by public authorities.

<sup>2</sup> See for example Nunavut Food Price Survey 2014 - Comparison with Canada CPI, Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, [www.stats.gov.nu.ca/en/Economic%20prices.aspx](http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca/en/Economic%20prices.aspx) (accessed May 15, 2015)



**Figure 7** Inuit households in all the income quintiles - except the lowest one - are more likely to be in core housing need



**Figure 8** Renter households are much more likely than owner households to fall into core housing need both inside and outside the Inuit Homeland

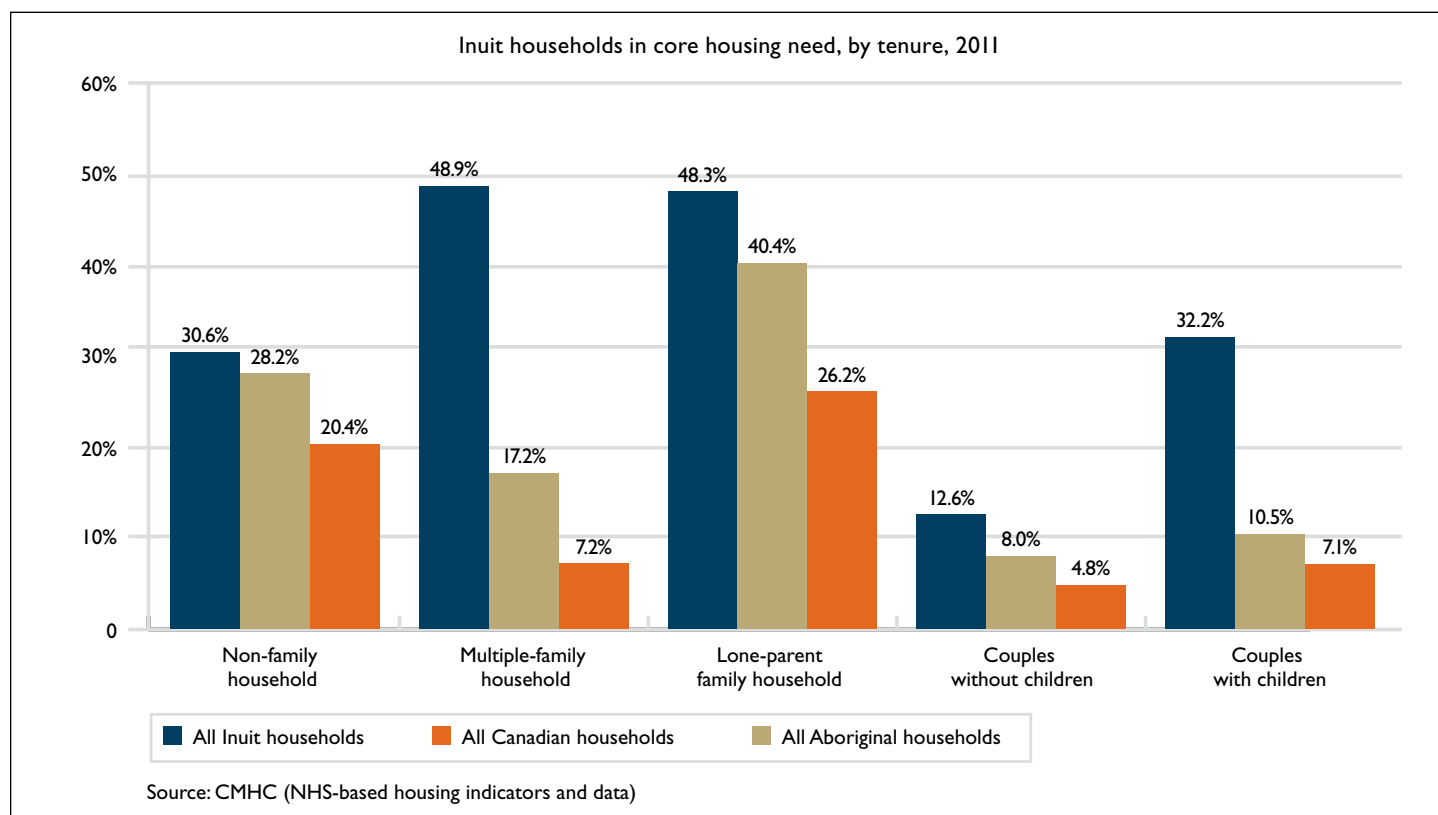
### For multiple-family households and couples with children, Inuit households are much more likely to be in core housing need than all Aboriginal and all Canadian households

The incidence of core housing need among different household types was most different (relatively much higher) for Inuit households, compared to all Aboriginal and all Canadian households in 2011 for multiple-family households (see Glossary) (see figure 9). Across multiple-family households in Canada, the incidence of core housing need is typically lower given the presence of more potential wage earners in the household; this was not the case for Inuit multiple-family households. The incidence of core housing need was also relatively much higher among Inuit couples with children. The increase in population growth and the ageing of the available housing stock in many Inuit communities deepens affordability, adequacy and suitability issues, particularly in the case of households which are relatively larger in size.

### Inuit households in the Inuit Homeland are less likely to be in severe core housing need

Outside the Inuit Homeland, the incidence of severe core housing need (see Glossary) for Inuit households was much higher than for households within the Homeland (see figure 10). Government investment in housing in the Homeland reduces the depth of need for households in core need, and thus the incidence of severe core housing need.

The above analysis suggests that the availability of acceptable housing (see Glossary) is the biggest housing need faced by Inuit households, especially those living in the Inuit Homeland. Most Inuit households fall into core housing need due to living in housing which is unsuitable and/or inadequate. Crowding is more pronounced in Inuit households because the population is growing rapidly<sup>3</sup> and the pace of home construction is limited by a variety of geographic, climatic and economic factors, and availability of transportation, infrastructure and skilled workforce.



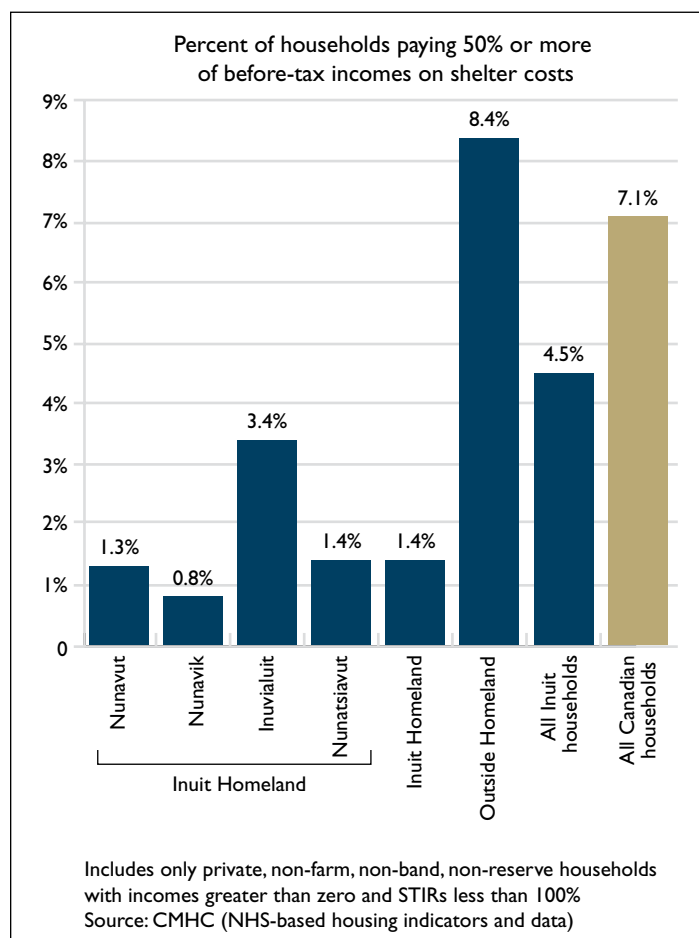
**Figure 9** Compared to all Aboriginal and all Canadian households, the incidence of core housing need for all Inuit households is higher for all household types

<sup>3</sup> Please see: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1309463897584/1309464064861#chp5>

Cost and logistical considerations make it especially difficult to build housing in the Canadian North. Given the limited availability of acceptable housing and larger average household sizes, levels of overcrowding among Inuit households are relatively much higher than among Aboriginal and Canadian households.

### What we are doing to support northern housing

The Government of Canada, through CMHC, works with its provincial and territorial partners to reduce the number of Canadians in need by improving access to affordable housing. Since 2011, new federal funding for affordable housing across Canada has been provided through the Investment in Affordable Housing (IAH).



**Figure 10** Fewer households in the Inuit Homeland are in severe core housing need compared to Inuit households outside the Homeland and all Canadian households

The federal government has committed to an investment of more than \$1.9 billion through the IAH over 8 years. Provinces and territories are cost-matching the federal investment. In recognition of the distinctive needs of Nunavut, an additional \$100 million over two years (2013-2015) has been invested by the Government of Canada to support new affordable housing in Nunavut.<sup>4</sup>

Through the IAH the Government of Canada recognizes that provinces and territories are best positioned to decide how to target funding in order to make a lasting difference. Under bilateral agreements<sup>5</sup> with CMHC, provinces and territories are responsible for choosing the programs they design and deliver to address local housing needs and priorities.

As housing needs can vary across the country, under the IAH provinces and territories have the flexibility to invest in a range of programs and initiatives in order to reduce the number of Canadians in housing need, including northern Canadians. Initiatives can include new construction, renovation, homeownership assistance, rent supplements, shelter allowances, accessibility modifications, and accommodations for victims of family violence.

Each year, the federal government provides support to nearly 600,000 Canadian households living in existing social housing, both on and off reserve. The majority of the off-reserve social housing portfolio is administered by provinces and territories under various long-term agreements. These agreements set out the guidelines and conditions for the funding of housing programs, while leaving the administration in the hands of those who are most in touch with local needs. The rest of the portfolio is administered directly by CMHC. Ongoing subsidies help ensure that lower income families living in these units do not pay a disproportionate amount of their income on housing.

We also offer the Housing Internship Initiative for First Nations and Inuit Youth (HIIFNIY), which provides work experience and on-the-job training for First Nations and Inuit youth across Canada interested in pursuing a career in the housing industry. We receive a budget of \$1 million per year from Employment and Social Development Canada for this purpose.

<sup>4</sup> This additional amount is not cost-matched by the Government of Nunavut.

<sup>5</sup> Please see Investment in Affordable Housing Bilateral Agreements and Public Reporting: [http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/inpr/afhoce/fuafho/iah/iah\\_003.cfm](http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/inpr/afhoce/fuafho/iah/iah_003.cfm)

To support sustainable housing design in the North, we have worked with northern housing providers to conceptualize, design, build and monitor innovative highly energy-efficient housing projects ('Northern Sustainable Houses') in each of the three territories. We are now conducting research into the cost optimization of energy-efficient homes in the North.

Construction is underway on the new Canadian High Arctic Research Station (CHARS) in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut.

We have been working with CHARS and other partners to assess heat recovery ventilation systems (HRVs), which are vital in maintaining the health of buildings in the north and their inhabitants. Data are being collected and analyzed to determine which features are required to make the optimum HRV for northern conditions.



## ANNEX

**I. Glossary**

**Aboriginal household:** An Aboriginal household is defined as either:

A non-family household in which at least half of the household members self-identified as Aboriginal

OR

A family household in which:

- At least one spouse, common-law partner or lone parent self-identified as Aboriginal, or
- At least half the household members self-identified as Aboriginal

Individuals can self-identify with more than one Aboriginal group. Households are counted in more than one Aboriginal group if one member identified with more than one Aboriginal group, or if the household is composed of members from more than one Aboriginal group.

**Acceptable housing and core housing need:**

A household is in core housing need if its housing does not meet one or more of the adequacy, suitability or affordability standards and it would have to spend 30% or more of its before-tax income to access acceptable local housing.

**Acceptable housing** is adequate in condition, suitable in size, and affordable.

- **Adequate** housing does not require any major repairs, according to residents. Major repairs include those to defective plumbing or electrical wiring, or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.
- **Suitable** housing has enough bedrooms for the size and makeup of resident households, according to National Occupancy Standard (NOS) requirements. Enough bedrooms based on NOS requirements means one bedroom for each cohabiting adult couple, lone parent, unattached household member age 18 or older, same-sex pair of children under age 18, and additional boy or girl in the family, unless there are two opposite sex

children under 5 years of age, in which case they are expected to share a bedroom. A household of one individual can occupy a bachelor unit (that is, a unit with no bedroom).

- **Affordable** housing costs less than 30% of before-tax household income. For renters, **shelter costs** include, as applicable, rent and payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services. For owners, **shelter costs** include, as applicable, mortgage payments (principal and interest), property taxes, condominium fees, and payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services.

Assessing whether a household is in core housing need thus involves **two steps**:

1. **determining whether or not the household lives in acceptable housing;** and
2. **if the household does not live in acceptable housing,** determining whether its before-tax income is sufficient to access acceptable local housing.

**Not all households in below-standard housing are in core housing need**

If a household not living in acceptable housing can access acceptable local housing for less than 30% of its before-tax income, it is not in core housing need; it is in core housing need only if acceptable local housing would cost 30% or more of its before-tax income. In communities where market rents can be estimated, the cost of acceptable housing is calculated using the median rent of rental units with the number of bedrooms the household requires. Elsewhere, the cost of acceptable housing is based on the estimated monthly carrying cost of a newly constructed home with the number of bedrooms the household requires.

## ANNEX (CON'T)

**Households assessed for core housing need**

Only private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with incomes greater than zero and **shelter cost-to-income ratios (STIRs)** less than 100% are assessed for core housing need. Farms are excluded because shelter costs for farm households are not separable from costs related to other farm structures. Band households are excluded because shelter costs are not collected for households whose housing costs are paid through band housing arrangements. For the purpose of measuring affordability, we regard STIRs of 100% or more, STIRs for households with incomes of zero or less, and STIRs of households living in non-band housing on reserves as uninterpretable.

The **STIR** is calculated for each household by dividing its total shelter cost by its total household income. The average STIR for a particular group is the average of the STIRs recorded for each household in that group; it cannot be calculated by dividing the group's total average shelter cost by the group's total average income.

**Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Census**

**Agglomeration (CA):** A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000. To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from previous census place of work data.

**Household:** A household is defined as one or more persons who occupy the same private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. A **multiple-family household** is made up of two or more families (with or without additional non-family persons) occupying the same private dwelling. A **non-family household** consists either of one person living alone in a private dwelling or of two or more people who share a private dwelling but who do not constitute a family.

**Incidence of Core Housing Need:** The incidence of core housing need is the percentage of households in core housing need.

**Income quintile:** Households were ranked by their before-tax household income and divided into five equally-sized groups. Each quintile represents 20% of the household population. The income ranges for the 2011 National Household Survey were: lowest quintile, \$1 to \$31,598; moderate quintile, \$31,599 to \$52,353; middle quintile, \$52,354 to \$78,208; upper quintile, \$78,209 to \$117,160; highest quintile, \$117,161 and over.

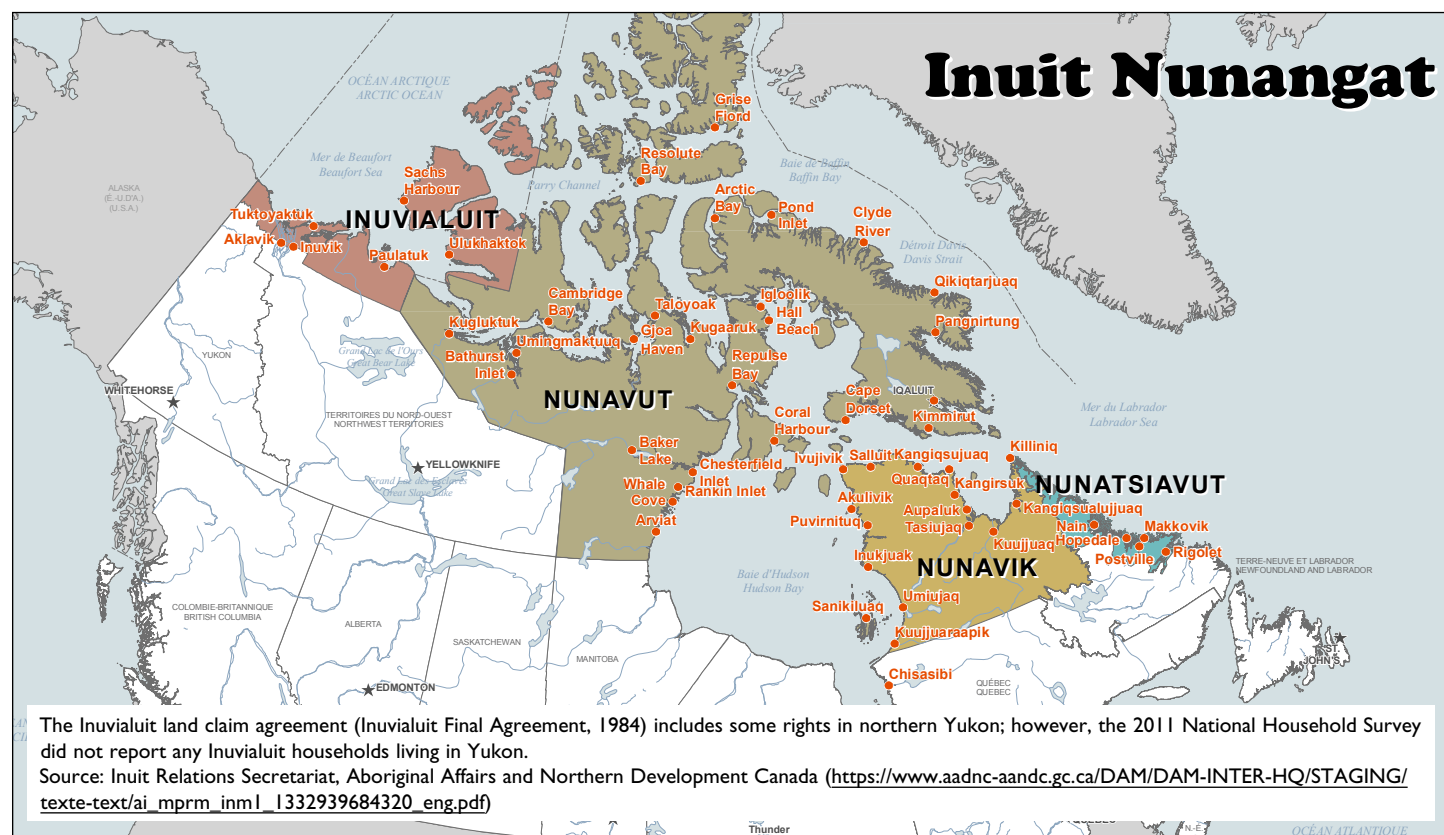
**Inuit Homeland:** The Inuit Homeland ("Inuit Nunangat", formerly known as the "Inuit Nunaat") is comprised of four regions: Nunavut, Inuvialuit (northwestern Canadian Arctic), Nunavik (northern Quebec), and Nunatsiavut (northern Labrador).

**Inuit Household:** An Inuit household is defined as any Aboriginal household in which at least one member of the household self-identified as an Inuk.

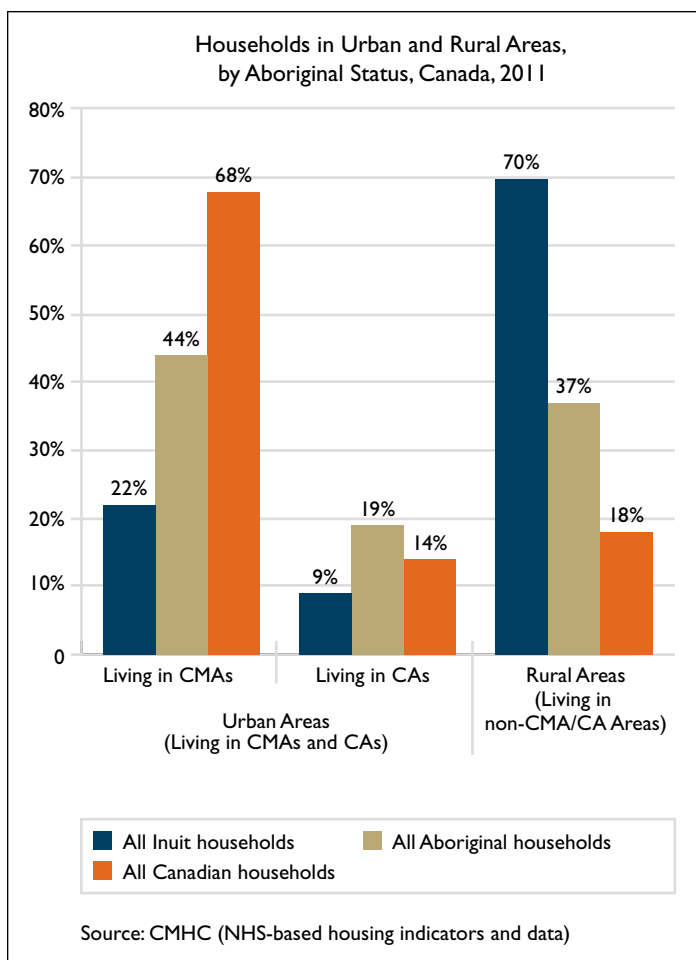
**Severe core housing need:** A household is in severe core housing need if it is in core housing need and spending at least half of its income on shelter costs.

## 2. Inuit Households in Canada

### a. Distribution



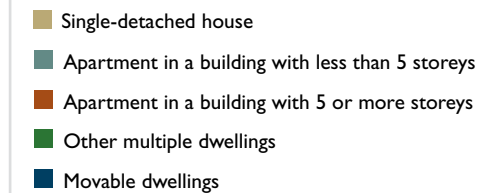
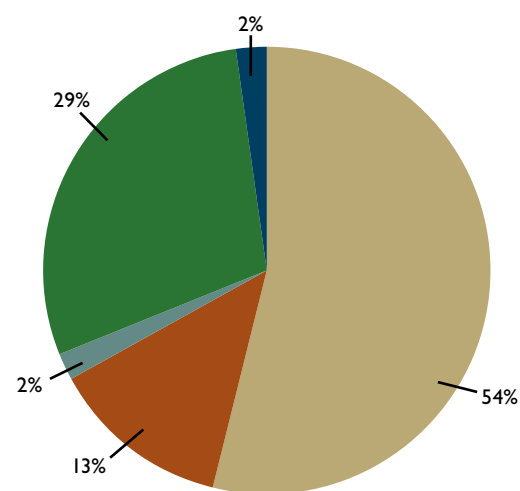
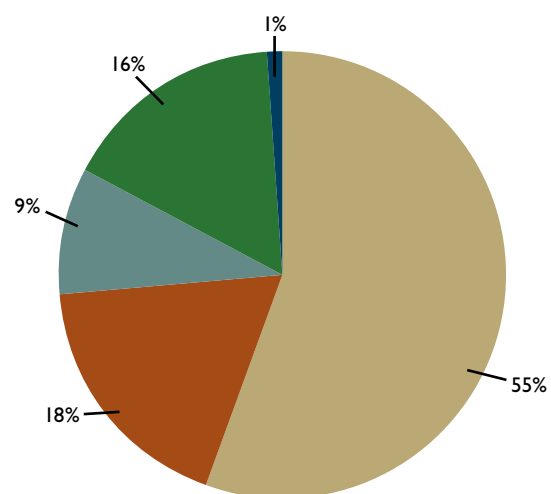
**Annex Figure 1** Most Inuit households (55%) were located in the Inuit Homeland in 2011



**Annex Figure 2** Most Inuit households (70%) are located in rural areas

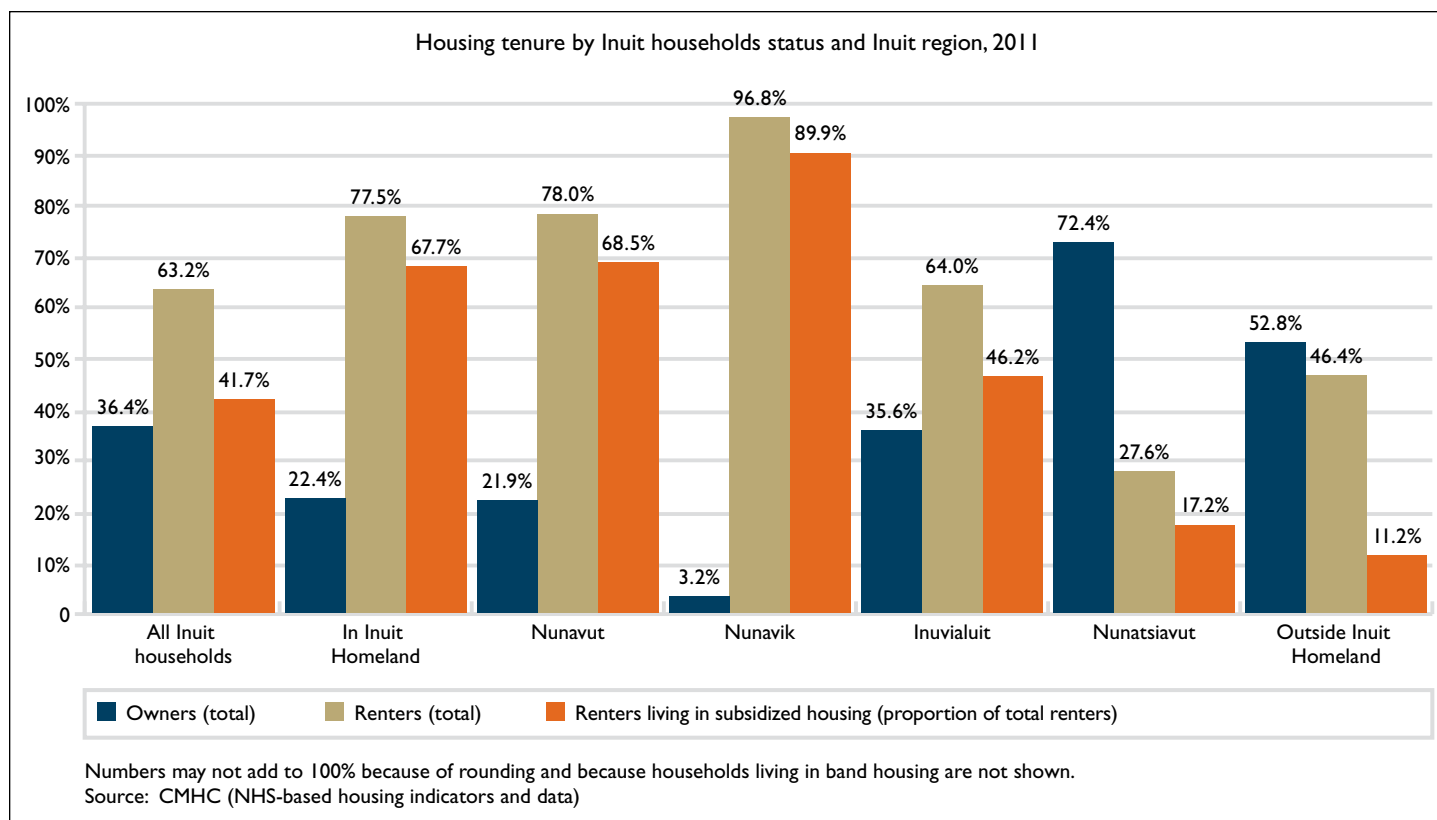
## b. Housing and Household Characteristics

Structural type of dwelling, Canadian and Inuit households, 2011

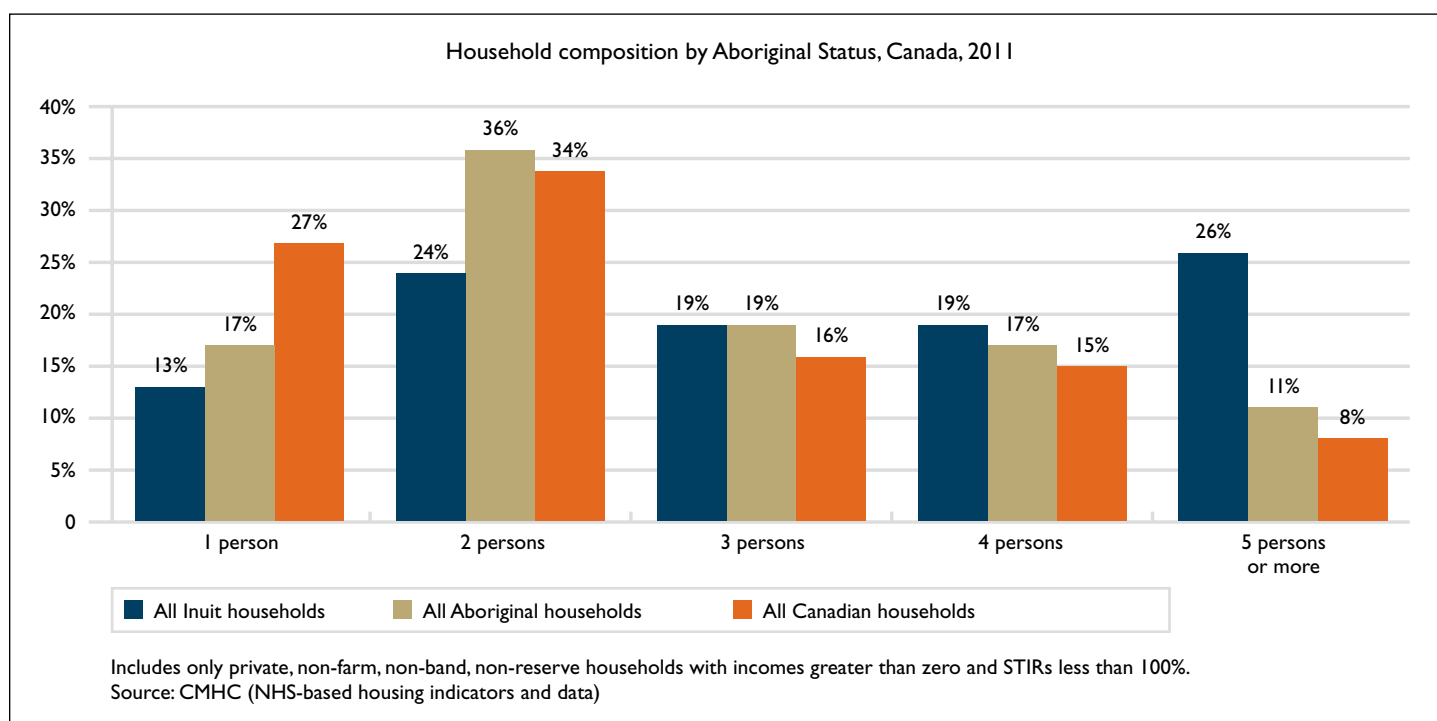


Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

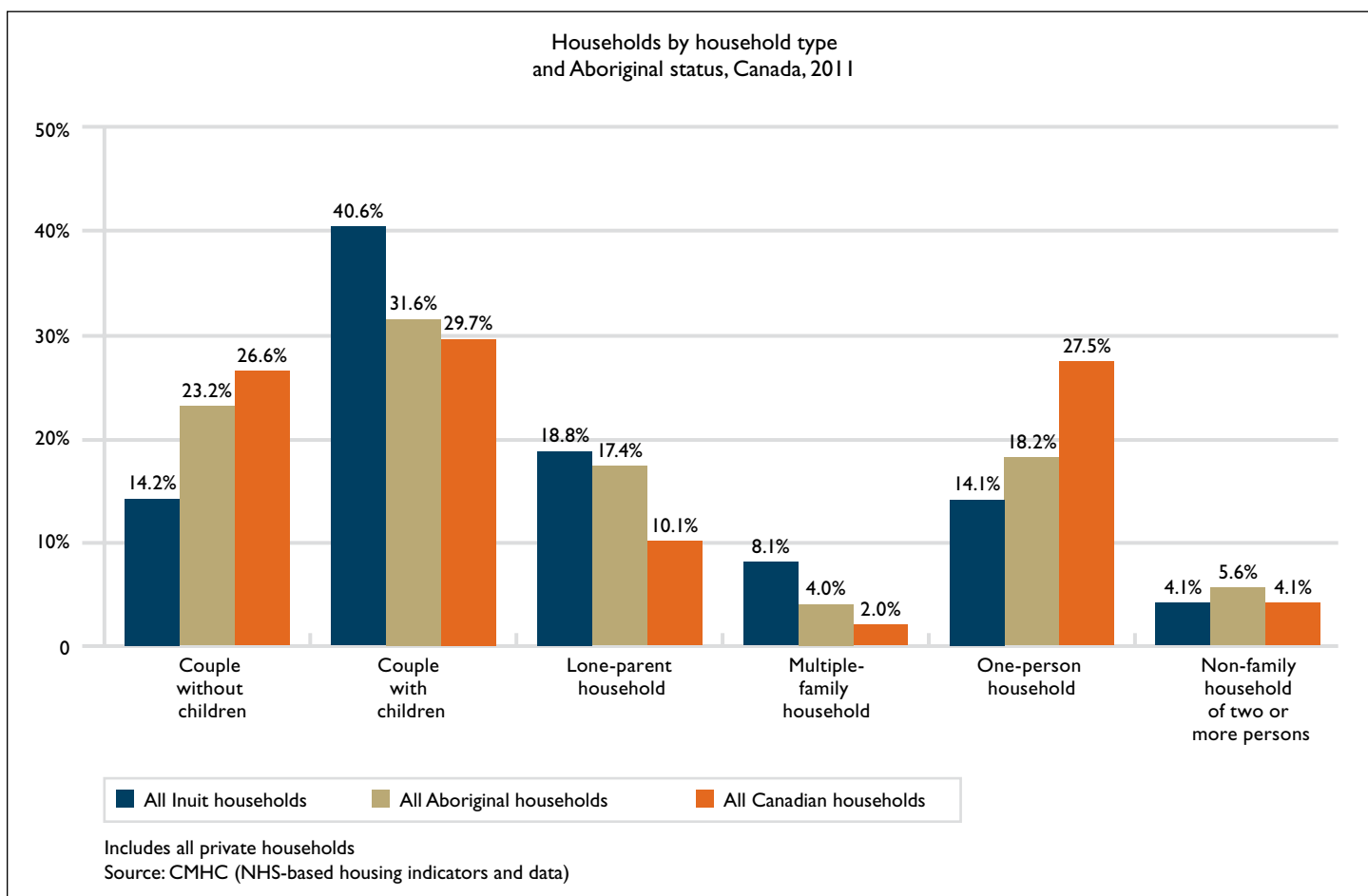
**Annex Figure 3** Like most Canadian households, most Inuit households (54%) live in single-detached homes



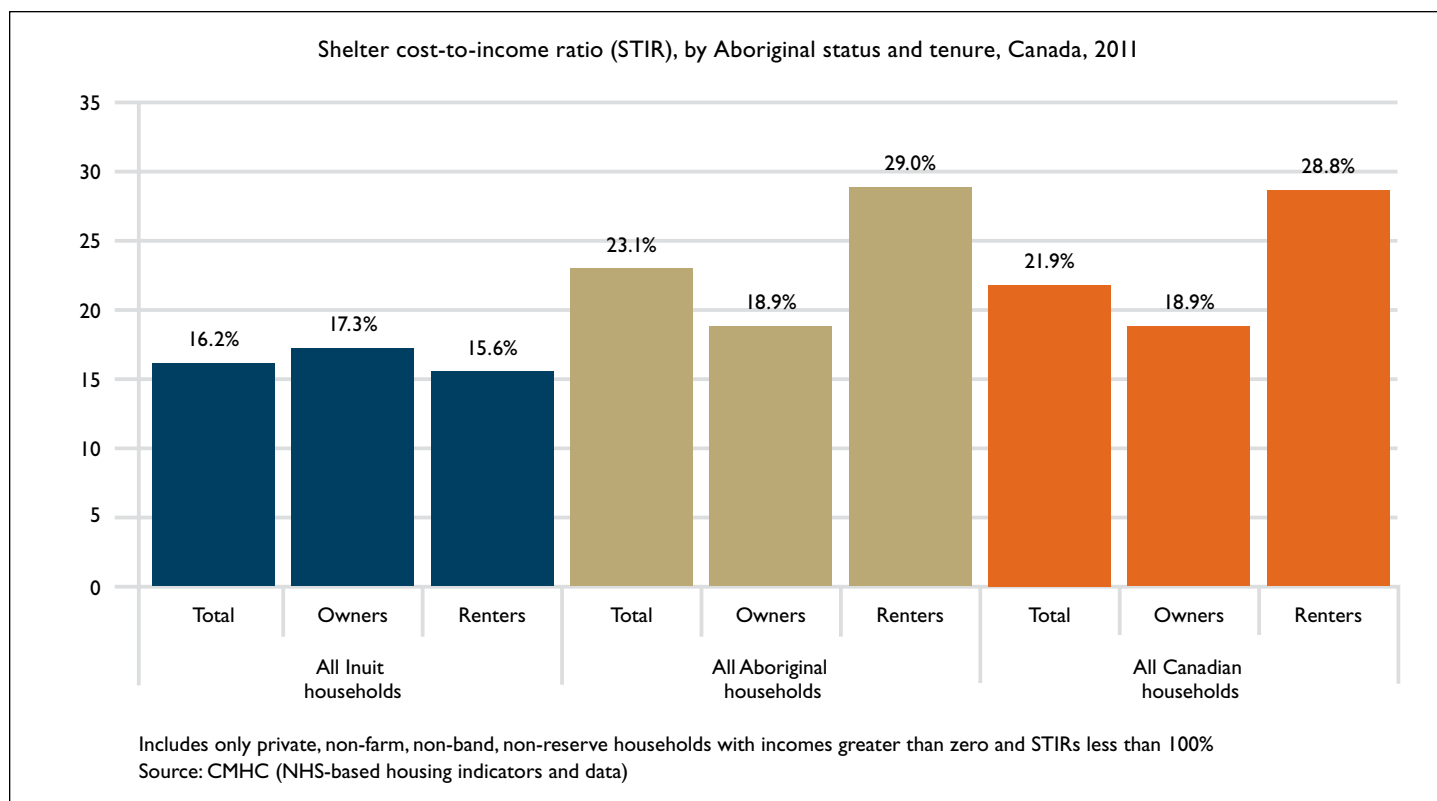
**Annex Figure 4** Most Inuit households in the Inuit Homeland live in rented accommodation, much of which is subsidized



**Annex Figure 5** Inuit households are more likely to be composed of 4 or more persons than all Aboriginal and all Canadian households



**Annex Figure 6** Inuit households are much more likely to include children than all Aboriginal and all Canadian households



**Annex Figure 7** Inuit households have lower shelter cost-to-income ratios compared to all Aboriginal and all Canadian households

**Appendix Table 1** Housing conditions for Inuit households by region, 2011

	All Inuit Households Tested for Core Need	In Acceptable Housing		Below Housing Standards			
				Able to Access Acceptable Housing		Unable to Access Acceptable Housing (in Core Housing Need)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
All Inuit households	19,900	9,925	49.9	3,290	16.5	6,685	33.6
In Inuit Homeland	10,975	4,665	42.5	1,385	12.6	4,935	44.9
Nunavut	6,615	2,715	41.0	755	11.4	3,140	47.5
Nunavik	2,485	930	37.4	235	9.5	1,325	53.3
Inuvialuit	1,160	615	53.0	195	16.8	350	30.2
Nunatsiavut	720	410	56.9	200	27.8	120	16.7
Outside Inuit Homeland	8,925	5,260	58.9	1,905	21.3	1,750	19.7

All figures are rounded.

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CMHC provides funding for housing content on the Census of Canada and on Statistics Canada surveys. Statistics Canada information is used with the permission of Statistics Canada. Users are forbidden to copy and disseminate data for commercial purposes, either in an original or modified form, without the express permission of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and, where applicable, Statistics Canada. More information on Statistics Canada data can be obtained from its Regional Offices, at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>, or at 1-800-263-1136.

**For further information** on CMHC's census-based housing data, refer to *Housing in Canada Online* on the CMHC website, at [www.cmhc.ca](http://www.cmhc.ca). To inquire or comment on this Highlight or make suggestions for further research, please contact us, either by e-mail at [HiCO-LaCel@cmhc-schl.gc.ca](mailto:HiCO-LaCel@cmhc-schl.gc.ca), or via regular mail at:

Policy and Research Division,  
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation,  
700 Montreal Road,  
Ottawa, ON, K1A 0P7.

**CMHC Researchers:** Stephanie Shewchuk, Jeremiah Prentice, Housing Indicators.

### Housing Research at CMHC

Under Part IX of the *National Housing Act*, the Government of Canada provides funds to CMHC to conduct research into the social, economic and technical aspects of housing and related fields, and to undertake the publishing and distribution of the results of this research.

This Research Highlight is one of a series intended to inform you of the nature and scope of CMHC's research.

To find more *Research Highlights* plus a wide variety of information products, visit our website at

**[www.cmhc.ca](http://www.cmhc.ca)**

or contact:

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation  
700 Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P7

Phone: 1-800-668-2642

Fax: 1-800-245-9274





## Alternative text and data for figures

**Figure 1** Over half of Inuit households are located in the Inuit Homeland (see map of Inuit Homeland in Annex figure 1)

Inuit households assessed by region, Canada, 2011	
Nunavut	33.2%
Nunatsiavut	3.6%
Inuvialuit	5.8%
Nunavik	12.6%
Inuit Homeland	55.2%
Outside Inuit Homeland	44.8%

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Figure 2** About half of Inuit households lived in acceptable housing; one-third were in core housing need in 2011

Inuit households below housing standards and in core housing need, Canada, 1996-2011				
	1996	2001	2006	2011
Above Housing Standards	49.4%	50.7%	49.6%	49.9%
Below Housing Standard(s)	50.6%	49.4%	50.4%	50.1%
Could afford acceptable housing	17.8%	13.5%	14.6%	16.5%
<b>In Core Housing Need (CN)</b>	32.8%	35.8%	35.8%	33.6%
In CN & below Affordability*	9.6%	10.6%	10.5%	9.9%
In CN & below Suitability*	19.7%	19.7%	20.2%	17.4%
In CN & below Adequacy*	11.6%	13.9%	15.4%	16.0%

\*These do not add to the total, since a household can be below more than one standard.

Source: CMHC (Census- and NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Figure 3** Inuit households had a very high incidence of core housing need

Incidence of core housing need, by Aboriginal status, Canada, 2011	
All Inuit households	33.6%
All Aboriginal households	19.0%
All Canadian households	12.5%

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Figure 4** Nunavik recorded the highest incidence of core housing need among Inuit Homeland regions

Incidence of core housing need for Inuit households, inside and outside of Inuit homeland, 2006 and 2011		
	2006	2011
Inuit Homeland		
Nunavut	44.8%	47.5%
Nunavik	57.0%	53.3%
Inuvialuit	33.8%	30.2%
Nunatsiavut	31.0%	16.7%
All Inuit Homeland regions	45.3%	44.9%
Outside Homeland	20.9%	19.7%
All Inuit households	35.8%	33.6%

Source: CMHC (Census- and NHS-based housing indicators and data)

## Research Highlight

2011 Census/National Household Survey Housing Conditions Series: Issue 5 – Inuit Households in Canada

**Figure 5** About 70% of all Inuit households in core housing need fell into housing need because their housing was below only the adequacy and/or the suitability standard(s); inside the Homeland this was about 90%

Inuit households in core housing need by housing standard(s) not met, by place of residence, 2011								
	Inuit Homeland				Inside Homeland	Outside Homeland	All Inuit households	All Canadian households
	Nunavut	Nunavik	Inuvialuit	Nunatsiavut				
Affordability only	5%	3%	21%	8%	6%	57%	19%	73%
Suitability only	40%	43%	16%	17%	39%	6%	30%	4%
Adequacy only	27%	27%	39%	42%	28%	10%	23%	5%
Affordability and suitability	1%	1%	4%	0%	1%	9%	3%	7%
Affordability and adequacy	2%	1%	7%	13%	2%	15%	6%	8%
Suitability and adequacy	24%	25%	9%	17%	23%	1%	17%	1%
Affordability, suitability and adequacy	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Includes only private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost to-income ratios (STIRs) less than 100%.

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Figure 6** Inuit households in the Inuit Homeland had much lower shelter cost-to-income ratios than other households in core housing need

Average shelter cost-to-income ratio (STIR) before taxes for households in core housing need by Aboriginal status, Canada, 2011	
Inside Homeland	11.7%
Outside Homeland	46.8%
All Inuit households	20.9%
All Aboriginal households	44.7%
All Canadian households	49.4%

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Figure 7** Inuit households in all the income quintiles - except the lowest one - are more likely to be in core housing need

Percentages of households in core housing need by before-tax income quintile, Canada, 2011			
	All Inuit households	All Aboriginal households	All Canadian households
Lower quintile (\$1 to \$31,598)	58.2%	61.7%	50.4%
Moderate quintile (\$31,599 to \$52,353)	39.0%	18.4%	10.8%
Middle quintile (\$52,354 to \$78,208)	33.6%	3.4%	1.0%
Upper quintile (\$78,209 to \$117,160)	28.0%	1.3%	0.1%
Highest quintile (\$117,161 and over)	7.4%	0.4%	0%

Includes only private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with incomes greater than zero and STIRs less than 100%

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Figure 8** Renter households are much more likely than owner households to fall into core housing need both inside and outside the Inuit Homeland

Inuit households in core housing need, by tenure, 2011							
	Inuit Homeland				All Inuit Homeland regions	Outside Homeland	All Inuit households
	Nunavut	Nunavik	Inuvialuit	Nunatsiavut			
Total	48%	53%	30%	16%	45%	20%	34%
Owners	25%	19%	18%	13%	22%	10%	14%
Renters	54%	54%	36%	23%	52%	31%	45%

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Figure 9** Compared to all Aboriginal and all Canadian households, the incidence of core housing need for all Inuit households is higher for all household types

Inuit households in core housing need, by tenure, 2011					
	Non-family household	Multiple-family household	Lone-parent family household	Couples without children	Couples with children
All Inuit households	30.6%	48.9%	48.3%	12.6%	32.2%
All Canadian households	28.2%	17.2%	40.4%	8.0%	10.5%
All Aboriginal households	20.4%	7.2%	26.2%	4.8%	7.1%

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Figure 10** Fewer households in the Inuit Homeland are in severe core housing need compared to Inuit households outside the Homeland and all Canadian households

Percent of households paying 50% or more of before-tax incomes on shelter costs							
Inuit Homeland				Inside Homeland	Outside Homeland	All Inuit households	All Canadian households
Nunavut	Nunavik	Inuvialuit	Nunatsiavut				
1.3%	0.8%	3.4%	1.4%	1.4%	8.4%	4.5%	7.1%

Includes only private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with incomes greater than zero and STIRs less than 100%.

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Annex Figure 2** Most Inuit households (70%) are located in rural areas

Households in Urban and Rural Areas, by Aboriginal Status, Canada, 2011			
	Urban Areas (Living in CMAs and CAs)		Rural Areas (Living in non-CMA/CA Areas)
	Living in CMAs	Living in CAs	
All Inuit households	22%	9%	70%
All Aboriginal households	44%	19%	37%
All Canadian households	68%	14%	18%

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

## Research Highlight

2011 Census/National Household Survey Housing Conditions Series: Issue 5 – Inuit Households in Canada

**Annex Figure 3** Like most Canadian households, most Inuit households (54%) live in single-detached homes

Structural type of dwelling, Canadian and Inuit households, 2011		
	All Canadian Households	All Inuit Households
Single-detached house	55%	54%
Apartment in a building with less than 5 storeys	9%	2%
Apartment in a building with 5 or more storeys	18%	13%
Other multiple dwellings	16%	29%
Movable dwellings	1%	2%

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Annex Figure 4** Most Inuit households in the Inuit Homeland live in rented accommodation, much of which is subsidized

Housing tenure by Inuit households status and Inuit region, 2011							
	All Inuit households	In Inuit Homeland	Nunavut	Nunavik	Inuvialuit	Nunatsiavut	Outside Inuit Homeland
Owners (total)	36.4%	22.4%	21.9%	3.2%	35.6%	72.4%	52.8%
Renters (total)	63.2%	77.5%	78.0%	96.8%	64.0%	27.6%	46.4%
Renters living in subsidized housing (proportion of total renters)	41.7%	67.7%	68.5%	89.9%	46.2%	17.2%	11.2%

Numbers may not add to 100% because of rounding and because households living in band housing are not shown.

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Annex Figure 5** Inuit households are more likely to be composed of 4 or more persons than all Aboriginal and all Canadian households

Household composition by Aboriginal Status, Canada, 2011					
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons or more
All Inuit households	13%	24%	19%	19%	26%
All Aboriginal households	17%	36%	19%	17%	11%
All Canadian households	27%	34%	16%	15%	8%

Includes only private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with incomes greater than zero and STIRs less than 100%.

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Annex Figure 6** Inuit households are much more likely to include children than all Aboriginal and all Canadian households

Households by household type and Aboriginal status, Canada, 2011						
	Couple without children	Couple with children	Lone-parent household	Multiple-family household	One-person household	Non-family household of two or more persons
All Inuit households	14.2%	40.6%	18.8%	8.1%	14.1%	4.1%
All Aboriginal households	23.2%	31.6%	17.4%	4.0%	18.2%	5.6%
All Canadian households	26.6%	29.7%	10.1%	2.0%	27.5%	4.1%

Includes all private households

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)

**Annex Figure 7** Inuit households have lower shelter cost-to-income ratios compared to all Aboriginal and all Canadian households

Shelter cost-to-income ratio (STIR), by Aboriginal status and tenure, Canada, 2011								
All Inuit households			All Aboriginal households			All Canadian households		
Total	Owners	Renters	Total	Owners	Renters	Total	Owners	Renters
16.2%	17.3%	15.6%	23.1%	18.9%	29.0%	21.9%	18.9%	28.8%

Includes only private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with incomes greater than zero and STIRs less than 100%

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data)