

Housing indicators by tenure: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions [1], Data Tables, 2021

Universe: Private households in occupied private dwellings, 2021 and 2016 censuses — 25% Sample data

Tenure [2]	Total - Tenure	Nunavut 2021		Dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band
		Owner	Renter	
Housing indicators [3]				
Total - Housing indicators [4]	9,930	1,905	8,020	0
Adequacy: inadequate housing	2,640	455	2,185	0
Percent of households in inadequate housing	26.6	23.9	27.2	0.0
Suitability: unsuitable housing	3,310	280	3,030	0
Percent of households in unsuitable housing	33.3	14.7	37.8	0.0
Affordability: unaffordable housing	565	140	425	0
Percent of households in unaffordable housing	5.7	7.3	5.3	0.0
Core housing need: in core housing need	3,225	280	2,945	0
Percent of households in core housing need	32.9	14.9	37.3	0.0

List of abbreviations and acronyms found within various Census products. (<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/symb-ab-acr-eng.cfm>)

Geography name: Nunavut

Dissemination Geography Unique Identifier (DGUID): 2021A000262

Alternative geographic code: 62

Province or territory geocode: 62

Long-form total non-response rate: 21.9

Data quality flag: 02020

[1] Historical comparison of geographic areas

The boundaries and names of census geographies can change from one census to the next. In order to facilitate data comparisons between censuses, previous census data have been adjusted to reflect as closely as possible the 2021 boundaries of these areas. The methodology used for this adjustment involved spatially linking blocks of previous censuses (concordance to the 1996 Census used the 1996 enumeration areas to the 2021 boundaries). A previous census block was linked to the 2021 area within which its representative point fell. A limited number of interactive linkages were completed to further enhance the adjustment in certain areas. For some census geographies, it was not possible to reflect the 2021 boundaries. The 2021 boundaries may not be reflected as there was no previous census block to assign to the 2021 area. As well previous census data for some 2021 areas may not be available due to the fact that the concordance did not produce an accurate representation of the 2021 area.

[2] Tenure

Tenure refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling. The private dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium. A household is considered to own their dwelling if some member of the household owns the dwelling even if it is not fully paid for, for example if there is a mortgage or some other claim on it. A household is considered to rent their dwelling if no member of the household owns the dwelling. A household is considered to rent that dwelling even if the dwelling is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative. For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on Indian reserves or settlements does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category, 'dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band,' has been created for census purposes.

[3] Definition 1: Housing adequacy.

Inadequate housing is reported by their residents as requiring major repairs. Definition 2: Housing suitability. Unsuitable housing does not have enough bedrooms for the size and composition of resident households according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS). Definition 3: Housing affordability. Unaffordable housing has shelter costs equal to or greater than 30% of total before-tax household income. Definition 4: Core housing need. Core housing need refers to whether a private household's housing falls below at least one of the indicator thresholds for housing adequacy, affordability or suitability, and would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (attains all three housing indicator thresholds). Only private, non-farm, non-reserve and owner- or renter-households with incomes greater than zero and shelter-cost-to-income ratios less than 100% are assessed for 'core housing need.' Non-family households with at least one maintainer aged 15 to 29 attending school are considered not to be in 'core housing need' regardless of their housing circumstances. Attending school is considered a transitional phase, and low incomes earned by student households are viewed as being a temporary condition.

[4] The indicator for housing adequacy is the dwelling condition. The category 'major repairs needed' includes dwellings needing major repairs such as dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings. The indicator for housing suitability refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS)

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<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tb1/en/tv.action?pid=9810025901>