

Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012

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Overall - Indicator Results

Overcrowding

- a) According to the Statistics Canada definition of 'overcrowding', 1 in 10 (9.8%) of all dwellings are overcrowded.
- b) According to the CMHC definition of 'suitable' (not crowded), 1 in every 6 (16.0%) dwellings are overcrowded.
- c) Regionally, approximately 2 in 5 (38.1%) dwellings are occupied by multiple family units.
- d) About half (52.4%) of additional family units indicated they do not have a place of their own because housing is unavailable or they cannot afford it.
- e) There seems to be no relationship/association between income level and overcrowding, regardless of the definition of 'overcrowding' used (Statistics Canada or CMHC).

Need for Repairs

- a) Three-quarters (74.3%) of all dwellings are in need of major or minor repairs.
- b) Of these dwellings in need of repair, nearly half (47.7%) are between 10 – 24 years of age. The majority of dwellings older than 10 years of age are in need of repair (minimum of 73.2%, leveling at 100% for dwellings aged 55 years of age or older).
- c) The average household spends approximately 2% of their total income on maintenance and repairs.
- d) Dwellings that indicated they are NOT in need of major or minor still spend an average of \$843.36 on maintenance and repairs annually.

Mould

- a) Nearly half (44.4%) of all dwellings have mould, according to their members.
- b) There is a relationship/association (moderate) between:
 - i. The ability to keep a dwelling warm and the prevalence of mould.
 - ii. The need for major repairs in dwelling and the prevalence of mould.
- c) There is a relationship (low) between:
 - i. Main heating source and the prevalence of mould.
 - ii. 'Regular' use of an air exchanger and the prevalence of mould.
 - iii. Burst water pipes and the prevalence of mould.

Heating

- a) The most popular main heating source (used by 55.0% of dwellings) is a wood burning stove or fireplace.
- b) Those households that earn less than \$80,000 annually are likely to use a wood burning stove or fireplace, regardless of how much they actually make. Oil furnace is the most popular main heating source of those households than earn more than \$80,000.
- c) A wood burning stove or fireplace is the *preferred* heating source for more than half (57.7%) of dwellings.
- d) There is a relationship (low) between a household's income bracket and the ability to keep a dwelling warm. *This was determined based on all households in all communities.*
- e) Similar to b), households that earn less than \$80,000 are more likely to *prefer* a wood burning stove or fireplace as their heating source. Households that earn more than \$80,000 are equally as likely to *prefer* an oil furnace as their heating source.
- f) The top three reasons given as to why respondents have problems heating their dwellings are 1) the condition of the dwelling (79.0%), 2) problems accessing or collecting firewood (52.2%), and 3) the cost of electricity or oil (50.2%). *This includes responses from only those respondents that have problems heating their dwellings.*
- g) The average heating costs during a typical winter month (December, January, February) is \$619.04. Of those dwellings that were identified as sufficiently heated (are kept warm), the average heating costs decreases to \$541.08. *Please note a) above, which would reduce heating costs due to availability/low cost of wood.*
- h) The average heating costs during a typical summer month (June, July, August) is \$155.40. Of those dwellings that were identified as sufficiently heated (are kept warm), the average heating costs decreases to \$123.10.

Housing Preference

- a) Nearly all (95.7%) respondents would like to see more housing options available in their community.
- b) Regionally, the most popular choices for housing options are a senior's complex (82.3%), and affordable public house rentals (79.5%).
- c) Nearly all respondents, regardless of their income level, would like to see more housing options available in their community (greater than 90% in all income levels).
- d) Income level has no effect on the types of housing options that respondents are interested in. Similar to b), a senior's complex and affordable public house rentals are still the most popular options.

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Indicator Results by Community

Overcrowding

- a) Based upon the Statistics Canada definition of 'overcrowding', the community of Nain is home to more than half (56.1%) of all overcrowded dwellings.

Both Nain and Hopedale have the largest proportion of overcrowded homes (approximately 1 in 7).

- b) Based upon the CMHC definition of 'suitable' (not crowded), the community of Nain, once again, is home to more than half (55.6%) of all overcrowded dwellings.

Similarly, Nain and Hopedale have the largest percentage of overcrowded homes (23.6% and 21.1%, respectively)

- c) Nain and Hopedale have the highest proportion of dwellings with more than 1 family unit (48.6% and 45.2%, respectively).
- d) Makkovik (83.3%) and Hopedale (73.4%) had the highest percentage of respondents indicate that they do not have a place of their own because housing is unavailable or they cannot afford it

Need for Repairs

- a) The communities of Nain and Hopedale had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they are in need of major and minor repairs to their dwelling (37.7% and 23.6%, respectively).
- b) More than half (58.1%) of dwellings in Hopedale need BOTH major and minor repairs.
- c) The aspect most in need of repair in Nain, Hopedale, Makkovik, and Postville are doors and/or windows of the dwellings. Roof/shingles are the aspect in most need of repair in Rigolet.

Mould

- a) Mould prevalence is highest in Hopedale (54.6% of dwellings), and lowest in Makkovik (28.6%).

Heating

- a) A wood burning stove or fireplace is the most popular main heating source in the communities of Hopedale (67.1%), Makkovik (66.1%), Rigolet (81.5%), and Postville (46.9%). In Nain, the most popular main heating source is an oil furnace (used by more than half (55.9%) of households).

- b) More than half of dwellings in Nain and Hopedale have problems keeping their dwelling warm enough (57.1% and 63.8%, respectively). This is not the case in the other communities of Makkovik, Rigolet, and Postville, where the large majority of dwellings DO NOT have problems keeping warm (72.3%, 88.0%, and 82.8%, respectively).
- c) A wood burning stove or fireplace is the *preferred* heating source, regardless of community.

Housing Preference

- a) The community of Postville had the lowest proportion (78.1%) of respondents who would like to see more housing options available in their community.
- b) A senior's complex and affordable public house rentals are the most popular housing options in all communities.

Hidden Homelessness

- a) The large majority of 'temporary' residents (staying on a short-term basis and do not have a usual home elsewhere) are in the communities of Nain and Hopedale (46.0% each of all temporary residents).

Section 1.0 - Overcrowding

- 1.1 - Proportion of overcrowded dwellings per community (Statistics Canada)
- 1.2 - Proportion of overcrowded dwellings per community (CMHC)
- 1.3 - Proportion of dwellings with more than 1 family unit (by community)
- 1.4 - Proportion of family units requiring housing (housing unavailable/unaffordable) by community
- 1.5 - Correlation between income bracket and overcrowding (Statistics Canada)
- 1.6 - Correlation between income bracket and overcrowding (CMHC)

Section 2.0 - Need for Repairs

- 2.1 - Proportion of dwellings requiring major or minor repairs (by community)
- 2.2 - Type of repairs needed (major, minor, both) by community
- 2.3 - Aspect of dwelling in most need of repair (by community)
- 2.4 - Proportion of dwellings needing major or minor repairs (by age of dwelling)
- 2.5 - Cost of annual housing repairs (homes identified as not in need of major or minor repairs)
- 2.6 - Proportion of household income spent on maintenance and repairs

Section 3.0 - Mould

- 3.1 - Mould prevalence (by community)
- 3.2 - Correlation between mould prevalence and ability to keep dwelling warm
- 3.3 - Correlation between mould prevalence and main heating source
- 3.4 - Correlation between mould prevalence and 'regular' use of air exchanger
- 3.5 - Correlation between mould prevalence and need for major repairs
- 3.6 - Correlation between mould prevalence and burst water pipes

Section 4.0 - Heating

- 4.1 - Main heating source (by community)
- 4.2 - Additional heating sources (by community)

- 4.3 - Main heating source (by income bracket)
- 4.4 - Preferred heating source (by community)
- 4.5 - Preferred heating source (by income bracket)
- 4.6 - Problems (Yes or No) keeping dwelling warm (by community)
- 4.7 - Reasons for cold dwelling (by community)
- 4.8 - Correlation between problems keeping dwelling warm and income bracket
- 4.9 - Cost of heating (winter vs. summer months)
- 4.10 - Cost of heating (winter vs. summer months) - homes identified as being sufficiently heated

Section 5.0 - Housing Preference

- 5.1 - Interest (Yes or No) in seeing more housing options (by community)
- 5.2 - Housing options preferred (by community)
- 5.3 - Interest (Yes or No) in seeing more housing options (by income bracket)
- 5.4 - Housing options preferred (by income bracket)
- 5.5 - Interest (Yes or No) in seeing more housing options (by community) - ALL FAMILY UNITS
- 5.6 - Housing options preferred (by community) - ALL FAMILY UNITS
- 5.7 - Housing options preferred (by income bracket) - ALL FAMILY UNITS

Section 6.0 - Hidden Homelessness

- 6.1 - Temporary residents (by community) (DEMOGRAPHICS SECTION)
- 6.2 - Temporary residents (by community) (G3)

1.0 - OVERCROWDING

1.1 - Proportion of homes per community that meet conditions for overcrowding, as defined by *Statistics Canada*

	% of Total	% within Community
Nain	56.1%	14.6%
Hopedale	31.8%	13.8%
Makkovik	6.1%	...
Rigolet	...	...
Postville	...	...
Total	100.0%	9.8%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

1.2 - Proportion of homes per community that meet conditions for overcrowding, as defined by *CMHC*

	% of Total	% within Community
Nain	55.6%	23.6%
Hopedale	29.6%	21.1%
Makkovik	...	5.4%
Rigolet	8.3%	9.8%
Postville	...	...
Total	100.0%	16.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

1.3 - Proportion of homes with more than 1 family unit (by community)

	% of Total	% within Community
Nain	48.7%	48.6%
Hopedale	25.6%	45.2%
Makkovik	11.2%	26.1%
Rigolet	9.0%	23.4%
Postville	5.4%	22.7%
Total	100.0%	38.1%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

1.4 - Proportion of family units requiring housing (housing is unavailable or they are unable to afford it).

	% of Total	% within Community
Nain	39.4%	39.7%
Hopedale	35.4%	73.4%
Makkovik	15.5%	83.3%
Rigolet	...	42.9%
Postville	...	33.3%
Total	100.0%	52.4%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

Variables	χ^2	ϕ	Characterization
1.5 - Income bracket (inc_bracket) and overcrowding (Statistics Canada)	.330 ^a	—	No association

Variables	χ^2	ϕ	Characterization
1.6 - Income bracket (inc_bracket) and overcrowding (CMHC)	.441 ^a	—	No association

... Suppressed due to confidentiality or data quality (< 5%)

2.0 - NEED FOR REPAIRS

2.1 - Proportion of dwellings requiring major or minor repairs (by community)

	% of Total	% within Community
Nain	37.7%	74.4%
Hopedale	23.6%	77.6%
Makkovik	15.0%	67.0%
Rigolet	13.0%	70.7%
Postville	10.8%	84.4%
Total	100.0%	74.3%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

2.2 - Type of repairs needed (major, minor, both) by community

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Major repair	39.9%	12.0%	48.0%	41.5%	42.3%	35.0%
Minor repair	32.4%	29.9%	52.0%	58.5%	55.8%	40.6%
Both major and minor repair	27.7%	58.1%	...	...	...	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

* Unable to determine type of repairs need for 4 dwellings

2.3 - Aspect of dwelling in most need of repair (by community)

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Doors and/or windows (broken, leaking, drafty, etc.)	26.4%	35.0%	28.0%	14.3%	32.7%	28.0%
Electrical	...	...	5.3%	5.4%	4.1%	...
Structural/foundation	12.1%	13.7%	...	7.1%	6.1%	10.0%
Roof (incl. shingles)	13.7%	17.1%	16.0%	21.4%	8.2%	15.2%

Flooring	...	6.0%	9.3%	8.9%	6.1%	5.6%
Plumbing (incl. water and sewer)	6.6%	...	...	...	...	...
Basement	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathroom	...	...	...	5.4%	...	...
Walls and ceiling (incl. insulation and mould issues)	17.0%	13.7%	14.7%	17.9%	24.5%	16.7%
All aspects/features (entire dwelling)	8.8%	...	...	...	...	...
Exterior (steps, siding, etc)	...	...	...	5.4%	...	...
Porch	...	...	...	...	6.1%	...
Furnace	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	8.9%	...	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

2.4 - Proportion of dwellings requiring major or minor repairs (by age of dwelling)

Age of dwelling (in years)	% of Total	% within Income Bracket
0-4	...	35.6%
5-9	6.8%	53.1%
10-14	18.6%	73.2%
15-19	15.4%	82.8%
20-24	13.8%	84.1%
25-29	6.6%	78.6%
30-34	9.2%	90.2%
35-39	8.4%	82.4%
40-44	6.6%	86.8%
45-49	...	83.3%
50-54	...	84.6%
55-59	...	100.0%
60-64	...	100.0%
70 and over	...	100.0%
Don't know	6.2%	75.6%
Refused	...	...
Total	100.0%	74.3%

2.5 - Cost of annual housing repairs for homes identified as not in need of major or minor repairs

Total number of homes	155
Number of homes indicating an annual cost of \$0.00	92
Average annual housing repair cost	\$843.36

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012
Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

2.6 - Proportion of household income spent on maintenance and repairs

Total number of homes included in analysis	586
Number of homes spending 0% on maintenance/repairs	336
Average proportion of household income spent on maintenance/repairs	1.94%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012
Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

... *Suppressed due to confidentiality or data quality (< 5%)*

3.0 - MOULD

3.1 - To the best of your knowledge, does this dwelling have mould?

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	48.8%	54.6%	28.6%	33.7%	45.3%	44.4%
No	45.7%	39.5%	68.8%	64.1%	53.1%	51.3%
Don't know	...	5.9%	...	...	...	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

Variables	χ^2	ϕ	Characterization*
3.2 - Ability to keep dwelling warm (C5) and mould prevalence (E1)	100.026 ^a	0.3944	<i>Moderate positive association</i>
3.3 - Main heating source (C1) and mould prevalence (E1)	15.296 ^a	0.1540	<i>Low positive association</i>
3.4 - 'Regular' use of air exchanger (C10) and mould prevalence (E1)	17.212 ^a	-	<i>Low negative association</i>
3.5 - Need for major repairs (major_repairs_need) and mould prevalence (E1)	106.278 ^a	0.4059	<i>Moderate positive association</i>
3.6 - Burst water pipes (D9) and mould prevalence (E1)	34.200 ^a	0.2339	<i>Low positive association</i>

... *Suppressed due to confidentiality or data quality (< 5%)*

4.0 - HEATING

4.1 - Main heating source by Community

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
An oil furnace (for example, using hot water radiators or floor vents where warm air is forced through)	55.9%	25.7%	30.4%	14.1%	15.6%	35.3%
Electric heat (for example, baseboard heaters)	5.5%	...	...	...	...	...
A wood burning stove or fireplace	35.4%	67.1%	66.1%	81.5%	46.9%	55.0%
A stove oven (electric or oil)	...	...	...	...	...	...
A space heater (electric or oil)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Something else (Please specify:)	...	...	...	...	34.4%	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

4.2 - Additional heating sources by Community

Total

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
An oil furnace (for example, using hot water radiators or floor vents where warm air is forced through)	18.1%	44.1%	55.4%	39.1%	45.3%	35.6%
Electric heat (for example, baseboard heaters)	...	5.9%	...	16.3%	...	5.3%
A wood burning stove or fireplace	32.3%	17.1%	24.1%	13.0%	7.8%	22.6%
A stove oven (electric or oil)	15.4%	21.7%	...	...	...	11.0%
A space heater (electric or oil)	6.7%	12.5%	...	8.7%	...	6.8%
No other heating methods used	26.4%	11.2%	16.1%	29.3%	39.1%	22.8%
Something else (Please specify:)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Don't know	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on 4/8/2013

4.3 - Main Heating Source by Income Bracket

	less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to less than \$40,000	\$40,000 to less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to less than \$60,000	\$60,000 to less than \$70,000	\$70,000 to less than \$80,000	\$80,000 to less than \$90,000	\$90,000 to less than \$100,000	\$100,000 or more	Don't know	Refused	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
An oil furnace (for example, using hot water radiators or floor vents where warm air is forced through)	39.7%	30.8%	31.5%	32.9%	40.4%	37.7%	32.4%	35.1%	62.5%	52.5%	60.0%	13.5%	43.2%	35.3%
Electric heat (for example, baseboard heaters)	...	...	...	5.3%	...	...	...	...	18.8%	...	...	5.8%	...	...
A wood burning stove or fireplace	52.4%	60.7%	59.8%	56.6%	53.2%	50.9%	58.8%	62.2%	12.5%	32.5%	30.0%	80.8%	37.8%	55.0%
A stove oven (electric or oil)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A space heater (electric or oil)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Something else (Please specify:)	...	...	...	...	6.4%	9.4%	8.8%	...	6.3%	12.5%	10.0%	...	10.8%	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

4.4 - Preferred Heating Source by Community

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Electricity	15.0%	6.6%	33.0%	28.3%	7.8%	17.2%
Oil	29.5%	7.9%	11.6%	8.7%	21.9%	18.1%
Wood	49.2%	67.1%	54.5%	63.0%	67.2%	57.7%
No preference	...	13.2%	...	...	...	...
Something else (Please specify:)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Don't know	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

4.5 - Preferred Heating Source by Income Bracket

	less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to less than \$40,000	\$40,000 to less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to less than \$60,000	\$60,000 to less than \$70,000	\$70,000 to less than \$80,000	\$80,000 to less than \$90,000	\$90,000 to less than \$100,000	\$100,000 or more	Don't know	Refused	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Electricity	7.9%	11.1%	13.0%	17.1%	27.7%	17.0%	17.6%	18.9%	37.5%	30.0%	50.0%	19.2%	13.5%	17.2%
Oil	27.0%	15.4%	22.8%	7.9%	19.1%	18.9%	20.6%	13.5%	25.0%	20.0%	10.0%	13.5%	24.3%	18.1%
Wood	57.1%	65.0%	58.7%	69.7%	42.6%	52.8%	58.8%	59.5%	37.5%	40.0%	30.0%	67.3%	54.1%	57.7%
No preference	...	6.8%	5.4%	...	8.5%	...	...	5.4%	...	5.0%	...	...	8.1%	...
Something else (Please specify:)	...	...	...	...	...	5.7%	...	...	...	5.0%	10.0%	...	...	...
Don't know	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

4.6 - Problems (Yes or No) keeping dwelling warm (by community)

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	57.1%	63.8%	27.7%	12.0%	17.2%	43.8%
No	42.1%	36.2%	72.3%	88.0%	82.8%	55.9%
Don't know	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

4.7 - Reasons for cold dwelling (by community)

Total

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cost of electricity or oil	49.0%	67.0%	19.4%	9.1%	45.5%	50.2%
Condition of your dwelling (for example, drafts, broken furn	80.0%	80.4%	64.5%	81.8%	90.9%	79.0%
Availability of electricity or oil (for example, due to powe	14.5%	44.3%	6.5%	9.1%	...	22.7%
Availability of usable firewood (for example, due to increas	29.7%	81.4%	9.7%	...	...	42.4%
Problems accessing or collecting firewood (for example, due	41.4%	85.6%	35.5%	...	...	52.2%
No specific issue(s)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Some other reason (Please specify:)	...	...	6.5%	...	9.1%	...
Don't know	...	...	...	9.1%	...	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on 4/8/2013

Variables	χ^2	$\phi(c)$	Characterization*
4.8 - Income bracket (inc_bracket) and ability to keep dwelling warm (C5)	22.865 ^a	.198	Low positive association

4.9 - Cost of heating (winter vs. summer months)

Winter Heating Costs (December, January, February)	
Total number of homes included in analysis	650
Number of homes spending \$0.00 on heating costs	12
Average heating costs	\$619.04
Median heating costs	\$550.00
Summer Heating Costs (June, July, August)	
Total number of homes included in analysis	657
Number of homes spending \$0.00 on heating costs	29
Average heating costs	\$155.40
Median heating costs	\$100.00

4.10 - Cost of heating (winter vs. summer months) - homes identified as being sufficiently heated

Winter Heating Costs (December, January, February)	
Total number of homes identified as sufficiently heated	361
Average heating costs	\$541.08
Median heating costs	\$480.00
Summer Heating Costs (June, July, August)	
Total number of homes identified as sufficiently heated	367
Average heating costs	\$123.10
Median heating costs	\$80.00

... *Suppressed due to confidentiality or data quality (< 5%)*

5.0 - Housing Preference

5.1 - Interest (Yes or No) in seeing more housing options by community

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	99.2%	100.0%	93.8%	93.5%	78.1%	95.7%
No	...	...	...	...	9.4%	...
Don't know	...	...	...	5.4%	10.9%	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

5.2 - Housing options preferred (by community)

Total

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Affordable public house rentals	89.3%	91.4%	72.4%	62.8%	38.0%	79.5%
Private house rentals	59.5%	55.3%	24.8%	12.8%	16.0%	43.3%
Duplex/multiplex rentals (public or private)	69.4%	73.0%	53.3%	44.2%	44.0%	62.3%
Apartment building rentals	78.6%	74.3%	40.0%	58.1%	40.0%	65.6%
Seniors complex	93.3%	94.7%	62.9%	72.1%	48.0%	82.3%
Boarding house	52.4%	47.4%	16.2%	14.0%	8.0%	36.7%
Something else (Please specify:)	7.5%	5.3%	12.4%	7.0%	...	7.1%
Don't know	...	...	...	5.8%	6.0%	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on 4/8/2013

5.3 - Interest (Yes or No) in seeing more housing options by income bracket

	less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to less than \$40,000	\$40,000 to less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to less than \$60,000	\$60,000 to less than \$70,000	\$70,000 to less than \$80,000	\$80,000 to less than \$90,000	\$90,000 to less than \$100,000	\$100,000 or more	Don't know	Refused	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	95.2%	95.7%	94.6%	94.7%	95.7%	100.0%	94.1%	94.6%	100.0%	97.5%	100.0%	96.2%	91.9%	95.7%
No	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9%	5.4%	...	...	...	...	...	1.8%
Don't know	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4%	2.1%
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

5.4 - Housing options preferred by income bracket

Total

	less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to less than \$40,000	\$40,000 to less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to less than \$60,000	\$60,000 to less than \$70,000	\$70,000 to less than \$80,000	\$80,000 to less than \$90,000	\$90,000 to less than \$100,000	\$100,000 or more	Don't know	Refused	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Affordable public house rentals	88.3%	81.3%	77.0%	76.4%	71.1%	81.1%	71.9%	88.6%	87.5%	82.1%	80.0%	64.0%	94.1%	79.5%
Private house rentals	43.3%	44.6%	39.1%	36.1%	37.8%	47.2%	40.6%	62.9%	50.0%	61.5%	30.0%	28.0%	50.0%	43.3%
Duplex/multiplex rentals (public or private)	53.3%	61.6%	55.2%	63.9%	62.2%	71.7%	59.4%	77.1%	62.5%	84.6%	40.0%	50.0%	67.6%	62.3%
Apartment building rentals	63.3%	67.0%	62.1%	65.3%	64.4%	71.7%	56.3%	71.4%	87.5%	82.1%	30.0%	52.0%	70.6%	65.6%
Seniors complex	85.0%	80.4%	80.5%	83.3%	80.0%	77.4%	81.3%	97.1%	93.8%	87.2%	60.0%	76.0%	88.2%	82.3%
Boarding house	40.0%	42.9%	35.6%	26.4%	33.3%	35.8%	28.1%	42.9%	50.0%	43.6%	10.0%	30.0%	47.1%	36.7%
Something else (Please specify:)	...	5.4%	...	8.3%	11.1%	13.2%	...	14.3%	6.3%	17.9%	30.0%	...	...	7.1%
Don't know	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0%	...	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on 4/8/2013

5.5 - Interest (Yes or No) in seeing more housing options (by community) - ALL FAMILY UNITS

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	87.2%	91.2%	95.5%	84.3%	71.8%	87.8%
No	...	...	...	...	9.4%	...
Don't know	...	...	...	...	9.4%	...
Refused	10.7%	...	...	9.4%	9.4%	8.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

5.6 - Housing options preferred (by community) - ALL FAMILY UNITS

Total

	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Rigolet	Postville	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Affordable public house rentals	79.1%	91.6%	66.7%	60.7%	36.1%	75.6%
Private house rentals	65.0%	57.1%	21.1%	13.1%	16.4%	47.6%
Duplex/multiplex rentals (public or private)	72.2%	75.6%	51.0%	42.1%	44.3%	64.7%
Apartment building rentals	83.0%	79.4%	41.5%	59.8%	41.0%	70.6%
Seniors complex	76.0%	92.4%	57.8%	60.7%	41.0%	73.4%
Boarding house	44.4%	52.9%	13.6%	11.2%	8.2%	35.9%
Something else (Please specify:)	5.3%	...	10.2%	5.6%	...	5.4%
Don't know	...	...	...	5.6%	...	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on 4/8/2013

5.7 - Housing options preferred (by income bracket) - ALL FAMILY UNITS

Total

	less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to less than \$40,000	\$40,000 to less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to less than \$60,000	\$60,000 to less than \$70,000	\$70,000 to less than \$80,000	\$80,000 to less than \$90,000	\$90,000 to less than \$100,000	\$100,000 or more	Don't know	Refused	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Affordable public house rentals	74.1%	75.7%	73.4%	75.0%	73.5%	79.6%	71.9%	86.8%	87.5%	82.5%	80.0%	65.4%	89.2%	75.6%
Private house rentals	53.9%	50.3%	50.0%	38.1%	42.9%	46.3%	40.6%	57.9%	50.0%	62.5%	30.0%	25.9%	48.6%	47.6%
Duplex/multiplex rentals (public or private)	68.4%	64.2%	62.5%	66.7%	65.3%	70.4%	59.4%	71.1%	62.5%	85.0%	40.0%	46.9%	62.2%	64.7%
Apartment building rentals	79.8%	70.5%	68.8%	66.7%	67.3%	72.2%	56.3%	71.1%	87.5%	82.5%	30.0%	56.8%	64.9%	70.6%
Seniors complex	61.4%	72.8%	75.0%	81.0%	79.6%	77.8%	81.3%	92.1%	93.8%	87.5%	60.0%	65.4%	83.8%	73.4%
Boarding house	37.3%	39.3%	36.7%	29.8%	32.7%	35.2%	28.1%	39.5%	50.0%	45.0%	10.0%	25.9%	43.2%	35.9%
Something else (Please specify:)	...	5.2%	...	7.1%	10.2%	13.0%	...	13.2%	6.3%	17.5%	30.0%	...	...	5.4%
Don't know	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.6%	...	...
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on 4/8/2013

... *Suppressed due to confidentiality or data quality (< 5%)*

6.0 - Hidden Homelessness

6.1 - Temporary residents (by community) (DEMOGRAPHICS SECTION)

	%
Nain	46.0%
Hopedale	46.0%
Makkovik	...
Rigolet	...
Postville	...
Total	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

6.2 - Temporary residents (by community) (G3)

	%
Nain	53.2%
Hopedale	37.3%
Makkovik	...
Rigolet	...
Postville	...
Total	100.0%

Source: Nunatsiavut Government Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2012 Compiled by NLSA on 4/8/2013

There was a difference in the number of 'temporary' residents listed in the demographics section, and those listed in question G3. This is due to the fact that the respondent may not have understood G3, and included those individuals that are 'temporary' residents, but DID have a usual home somewhere else. For the purposes of understanding the definition of 'temporary' residents (those staying on a short-term basis, and do not have a usual home elsewhere, refer to 6.1.

... **Suppressed due to confidentiality or data quality (< 5%)**