

# Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission Report 2023



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Nunavut  
Electoral  
Boundaries  
Commission

Nunavumi  
Niruarviuyukhat  
Kigligiyakhaitigut  
Katimayit

Commission de  
délimitation des  
circonscriptions électorales  
du Nunavut

# Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the work and support of Elections Nunavut: Dustin Fredlund, Chief Electoral Officer, Toota Tatty, Kathy Karlik, and Jocelyn Merritt. In particular we would like to acknowledge and thank Randy Miller, our Executive Assistant. Without their support it would not have been possible to do the work to which we committed.

## Table of Contents

<b>3</b>	Executive Summary
<b>4</b>	Introduction
<b>5</b>	Background
<b>5</b>	Nunavut's Unique Circumstances
<b>6</b>	Legal Framework
<b>7</b>	Our Mandate
<b>8</b>	How We Carried Out Our Work
<b>9</b>	Concerns Raised
<b>12</b>	How We Determined the Number of People Each MLA Should Represent
<b>13</b>	Recommendations
<b>15</b>	Proposed Names of Constituencies
<b>16</b>	Maps and Descriptions of Boundaries

## Appendices

<b>19</b>	Appendix A: Nunavut Elections Act (Excerpt – Part Three)
<b>27</b>	Appendix B: Terms of Reference
<b>31</b>	Appendix C: Electoral Boundaries Commission Schedule of Activities
<b>35</b>	Appendix D: Written Submissions
<b>41</b>	Appendix E: Map of Current Constituencies
<b>43</b>	Appendix F: Current Constituencies – Populations and Variances
<b>45</b>	Appendix G: Proposed Constituencies – Populations and Variances
<b>47</b>	Appendix H: Maps of Proposed Constituencies
<b>71</b>	Appendix I: Maps of Communities with More Than One Constituency

# Executive Summary

The fourth Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission has completed its consultations and deliberations. The Commission's recommendations for electoral boundary changes can be summarized as follows:



22

constituencies



**a change to some of the constituencies**

in the Kivalliq so that two different constituencies are created; one encompassing Coral Harbour and a portion of Rankin Inlet and the other encompassing Naujaat and Chesterfield Inlet



**a reorientation of the boundary**

for the constituencies of Arviat North - Whale Cove and Arviat South to facilitate equal future growth



**adjustments to the boundaries**

for Aggu and Amittuq, and adjustments to the four constituencies in Iqaluit to account for changes in population distribution

# Introduction

The fourth Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission was established on October 26, 2022, by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut. Three Commissioners were appointed: the Honourable Susan T. Cooper, Michael Hughson, and John Maurice.



**Justice Cooper** is a judge of the Nunavut Court of Justice, the Court of Appeal of Nunavut, the Northwest Territories Court of Appeal and the Court of Appeal of the Yukon. She is a long-term resident of Iqaluit and has been in the north for over 35 years.



**Michael Hughson** is a long-term resident of Baker Lake and former manager in the Department of Community and Government Services. Mr. Hughson's private sector experience includes senior positions with the Northwest Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and Nunamiut Company Ltd. Mr. Hughson is a former member of the Assessment Appeal Tribunal. Mr. Hughson's volunteer and community activities include roles with a number of committees established by the Municipality of Baker Lake.



**John Maurice** is a long-term resident of Iqaluit and a former teacher. Mr. Maurice has served as a Justice of the Peace, Chief Returning Officer for Elections Canada and Assistant Returning Officer for Elections Nunavut. Mr. Maurice has served on several boards and other bodies, including the Nunavut Teachers' Association, the Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal, the Labour Standards Board, the Income Assistance Appeal Committee, the Iqaluit Housing Authority, the Territorial Board of Revision and the Liquor Licensing Board. Mr. Maurice's volunteer and community activities include roles with the Kamatsiaqtut Nunavut Help Line, the City of Iqaluit's Toonik Tyme, and Speed Skating Canada.

# Background

The first Electoral Boundaries Commission for Nunavut was established in 1997 and was tasked with establishing boundaries for the first territorial election.

Following the Commission and discussions amongst political leaders, 19 constituencies were established. The number of constituencies increased to 22 following the report of the 2011 Electoral Boundaries Commission. The number of constituencies currently remains at 22. Each constituency is represented by one Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA), so there are currently 22 MLAs.

## Nunavut's Unique Circumstances

Nunavut's sparse population, spread over 25 communities, three time zones, and without road connections, poses unique challenges for establishing electoral boundaries. While municipalities appear to be the logical way to establish electoral boundaries, the community populations range from less than 150 people to over 8800 people. Simply having each community represented by one MLA would result in unequal voting power. It would be preferable to avoid splitting a community into two constituencies with one part of the community sharing an MLA with a distant community, but the distribution of the population makes it necessary. It would also be preferable to avoid having several communities, separated by vast distances, share an MLA, but again, the distribution of population makes it necessary.



# Legal Framework

The right to vote is a constitutionally protected right. The *Constitution Act, 1982*, states:

“

**“Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.”**

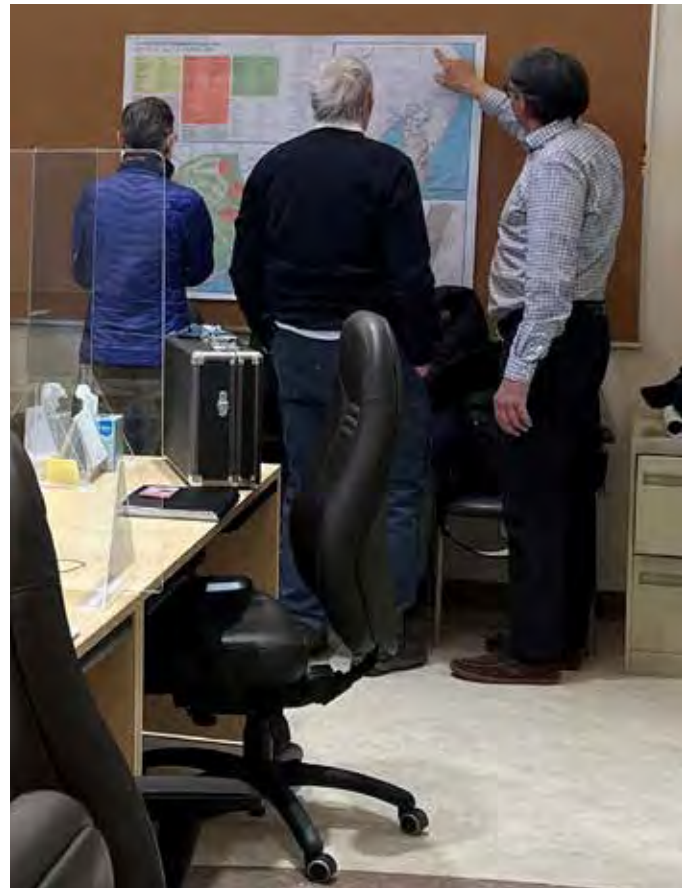
”

In the context of electoral boundaries, this has been interpreted by the Supreme Court of Canada to mean that electoral boundaries should provide for “effective representation”. This is referred to as the principle of “relative parity”.

The principle of relative parity is an important concept. The principle requires that each vote have relatively the same weight or power. The principle does not require absolute equality (equal populations in all constituencies) but does recognize the right to “effective representation”. Effective representation recognizes that representing a remote, large, sparsely populated constituency presents certain challenges that may justify a lower population than the norm. However, unless there are exceptional circumstances, populations should not vary from the norm by more than +/- 25%.

The *Nunavut Elections Act* reflects the principle of relative parity and requires an Electoral Boundaries Commission to consider a number of factors when establishing boundaries, including geographic and demographic considerations, the need for the populations of constituencies to be of similar size, community interests or diversity, means of communication, and Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit.

An Electoral Boundaries Commission is also required to establish boundaries having regard to “any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the Commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly.” (*Nunavut Elections Act*, Appendix A).



# Our Mandate

In addition to the legislative and legal constraints, the Commission also received clear direction in our mandate from the Legislative Assembly. (Terms of Reference, Appendix B) .

Our mandate incorporated the concept of relative parity:

“

**“...relative parity between electoral districts shall be sought, to the extent possible, except where special circumstances warrant exceptional deviation. For greater certainty, relative parity means that the percentage variation between the number of persons in a riding and the average mean should be within plus or minus 25 per cent.”**

”

The options that we could consider were also constrained by the direction from the Legislative Assembly:

“

**“In addition to any other recommendations that the Electoral Boundaries Commission may propose concerning the number of electoral districts, the Commission shall recommend how the electoral boundaries should be drawn for a Legislative Assembly comprised of 22 Members. In no case shall the Commission make recommendations for an Assembly that is comprised of more than 23 Members.”**

”

In the Commission's view the direction was clear and unequivocal: our mandate was to adjust electoral boundaries, not to create additional constituencies, thereby increasing the size of the Legislature. If for some reason, we were unable to meet the necessary legal requirement with a 22-member Legislative Assembly, then we could consider a 23-member Legislative Assembly.

# How We Carried Out Our Work

On November 9, 2022, two weeks after the Commission was established, the Chair attended a meeting of the Nunavut Association of Municipalities and made a presentation about the work the Commission would be doing. This was an excellent opportunity to get information to the Mayors and Senior Administrative Officers of all the communities. The municipalities were advised that they would be hearing from the Commission regarding our travel schedule for public hearings.

The Commission held its first meeting over a period of three days in November of 2022. At that time, we made decisions as to how we were going to carry out our work. Dates for travel in each of the three administrative regions were established and each municipality was advised of when we would be in their region so they could advise us of any dates that were not suitable.

At the same time, the administrative support for the Commission was being set up, including a website, an email address, and a toll-free number. All of this support was provided by Elections Nunavut in Rankin Inlet and was available in all official languages.

Letters were sent to seven media outlets, providing information about the Commission and offering to be available for interviews. Interviews were done with CBC in Rankin Inlet and with Nunatsiaq News. We also did one call-in show with a community radio station.

Every effort was made to ensure that everyone in a community which we visited was aware of public hearings. While in the communities we also offered to meet with the municipal council. For those municipalities to which we did not travel, we offered to meet with the municipal council via teleconference and to hold local radio call-in shows. We followed up with municipalities several times. We are confident that those municipalities and agencies that wanted to meet with us had the opportunity to do so.

The opportunity to provide written submissions was also widely publicized, including a notice in one paper edition in each of two northern newspapers and for four weeks in the online version of one of those newspapers.

We attempted to visit the schools but unfortunately the approval for our visits in some communities was received too late and for others our visits conflicted with professional development days.

A summary of the Commission's activities is provided at Appendix C.



# Concerns Raised

Our consultations revealed some common concerns, some of which were expressed to previous Electoral Boundaries Commissions.

When Nunavut was created there was an expectation that the three administrative boundaries of the Kitikmeot, Kivalliq, and Qikiqtaaluk would not be significant in the management and development of the territory. The first electoral boundaries for Nunavut in 1999 included the constituency of Akulliq which included Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay, as it was then known) and Nauyasat (Repulse Bay, as it was then known) which are in different administrative regions. Subsequent commissions heard that having communities from different administrative regions in the same constituency was not working. Following the 2011 Electoral Boundaries Commission the boundaries were changed so that communities in different administrative regions did not share a constituency. The comments that we received during our consultations indicate that administrative regions continue to be a significant concern, and it would not be appropriate to place communities from different administrative regions in the same constituency. We note that the current distribution of MLAs between the three administrative regions accords with their relative populations.

The concern heard most often was a feeling of lack of power or disconnect by the smaller communities. This was particularly so when a smaller community shared an MLA with a part of a larger community.

In those constituencies where smaller communities shared an MLA, the feeling was that the MLA was always elected from the larger of the communities and that the other community was not being adequately represented. One suggestion was that in such constituencies the four-year term of an MLA should be split between two representatives, one from each of the communities serving two years of the four-year term.

In those constituencies where the MLA became a Minister, there was some concern expressed that the MLA was no longer able to adequately advocate for community interests. Conversely, in those communities where the MLA was not a Minister there was concern expressed that the communities which were represented by an MLA who had a ministerial portfolio tended to get the infrastructure. A concern was expressed that in the instance of the MLA becoming Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the community had essentially “lost” its voice.

## Concerns Raised (continued)

There were also submissions that are specific to communities.

- **Gjoa Haven** felt that their population is sufficient to warrant a second MLA for their constituency.
- **Whale Cove** and **Chesterfield Inlet** would both prefer to share a constituency with each other rather than each of them sharing with larger communities as is currently the situation.
- While in **Resolute Bay** we heard that they would prefer to share a constituency only with **Grise Fiord**, as there is a feeling of being overwhelmed by the larger community of **Arctic Bay**. It was also noted that Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord share a history of forced relocation that was not experienced by Arctic Bay. On the other hand, Arctic Bay expressed satisfaction with the current constituency.

The Commission received a written submission from an Iqaluit resident who wanted us to consider “members at large” for the larger communities such as Iqaluit that have more than one MLA (see Appendix D which includes the submission and our response). Consideration of this is beyond the scope of an Electoral Boundaries Commission as set out in the *Nunavut Elections Act* and was contrary to specific directions given to this Commission by the Legislative Assembly. Nonetheless, the proponent wishes the discussion to continue and asks that it be considered in some other forum.



# How We Determined the Populations of Communities

The Commission's mandate required us to use the most recent and reliable population information. We sought and received population information from three sources: the Federal 2021 census, the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, and the Government of Nunavut, Department of Health.

The Federal 2021 census was felt to have some limitations, particularly since the COVID-19 pandemic precluded in-person data collection. The Commission noted that the accuracy of the data coverage was assessed by reference to the territorial health insurance registrations, suggesting that the health data is viewed as reliable (census.gc.ca).

The data from the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics is based on 2016 census information, is subject to revision, and came with the caveat that it be "viewed with some caution" as it is in its early, preliminary stages.

The data provided by the Department of Health is recent (March 31, 2022) and we understand it is updated regularly for births and deaths. It was felt to be both the most recent and the most reliable data.

It is noted however, that relying on any of the three sources of population data would not have likely affected the results, as in a comparison of the three sources done by Elections Nunavut, the populations of communities relative to each other tended to be the same.

## **THE UNIQUE CASE OF SANIKILUAQ**

The concept of relative parity recognizes that there may be exceptional circumstances that justify significant variance in the population of a constituency in relation to the norm.

Sanikiluaq has been recognized as exceptional due to its remoteness and its cultural connections with Nunavik. Despite its relatively small population, it is the only community in the constituency of Hudson Bay. The circumstances which led to this recognition in 2011 have not changed and we recommend that Sanikiluaq continue to be the sole community in the constituency of Hudson Bay.

# How We Determined the Number of People Each MLA Should Represent

## (Constituency Population Quotient or CPQ)

To ensure relative parity, it is necessary to determine how many people each MLA should represent. This is determined by calculating the average number of people in each constituency by dividing the total population by the number of MLAs. The result is called the Constituency Population Quotient or CPQ. For this calculation, we did not include Sanikiluaq, which has been recognized as exceptional given its location and cultural ties. The calculation for the CPQ is shown below.

The result is that each constituency should have a population within +/- 25% of 1938. The smaller the range of variance between communities, the greater the relative parity.

A constituency whose population is greater than the CPQ is considered “under-represented”.

A constituency whose population is less than the CPQ is considered “over-represented”.

Population of Nunavut		Population of Sanikiluaq		Total		Number of MLAs (less one)		Constituency Population Quotient (CPQ)
41,780	-	1074	=	40,706	÷	21	=	1938



# Recommendations

We recommend 22 constituencies.

We also recommend a reconfiguration of some constituencies in the Kivalliq.

In those constituencies that have communities that are split and are in different constituencies (Arviat, Rankin Inlet, Igloolik, and Iqaluit), uneven population growth has resulted in variances which needed to be addressed. We are recommending adjustments to the constituency boundaries in these communities so as to achieve greater parity.

## KITIKMEOT

We recommend no changes to the current constituencies. The regional variance from the CPQ is minus 18% to plus 16%, a range of 34%.

We heard submissions from both Kugaaruk and Taloyoak that each wanted their own MLA, however the populations are not sufficient, as each community on its own would be well under the CPQ. The two communities are approximately the same size so their voting weight in an election is equal.

## KIVALLIQ

The constituency of Aivilik, which encompasses the communities of Coral Harbour and Naujaat, is underrepresented by 29%. This is over the permissible variance of 25% and needs to be addressed.

While we appreciate the common interests of Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet, their combined population is 960, which would result in an over representation of 50%, far greater than what is permissible.

We have considered various options, keeping in mind the desire to avoid communities from different administrative regions sharing a constituency, the shared interests of smaller communities as opposed to the larger communities, and the expressed desire of both Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet to share a constituency.

Our recommendation is to create a constituency of Rankin Inlet North and Coral Harbour, and a constituency encompassing Naujaat and Chesterfield Inlet.

We recognize that this may not be considered ideal, however, in our view it is the best option available. The new constituency of Rankin Inlet North - Coral Harbour will have equal populations in both Rankin Inlet and Coral Harbour, giving each community equal voting weight.

Arviat's topography is such that it can develop only in one direction. Indeed, the proposed development of the community is all towards the east, in the constituency of Arviat South. Although the pace at which that development will occur is difficult to predict, when it does occur it will result in population growth in only one of the two constituencies in the community. We are recommending the reorientation of the boundary through the community of Arviat so as to facilitate a more equitable distribution of future growth between the constituencies of Arviat South and Arviat North -Whale Cove.

The current variances in the Kivalliq regions range from minus 16% to plus 29%, a range of 45%. The proposed boundaries will result in variances from minus 6% to plus 16%, a range of 22%.

## QIKIQTAAALUK

We are recommending adjustments to the boundaries of the four constituencies that make up Iqaluit to adjust for uneven population growth. We are also recommending adjustments to the boundaries of the Amittuq and Aggu constituencies to adjust for uneven population growth in Igloolik and Sanirajak.

The current variances in the Qikiqtaaluk range from minus 27% to plus 45%, a range of 72%. With the proposed adjustments the variance will range from minus 27% to plus 16%, a range of 43%. A large portion of the range is due to the constituency of Quttiktuq, which

## Recommendations (continued)

has a variance of minus 27%, both currently and under the proposed boundaries (the actual variance is less than minus 27% but rounding is reflected in the value given).

Quttiktuq encompasses the three high arctic communities of Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord. We heard submissions from both Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord that they would like to share a constituency. The communities have much in common given their shared history of relocation. However, the combined population of the communities is 365, which would result in a variance of minus 81%, which is clearly not acceptable.

Although the constituency of Quttiktuq has a variance of greater than 25% under the proposed boundaries we have made the recommendation for a number of reasons.

First, both the *Nunavut Elections Act* and the Commission's Terms of Reference permit it. The *Nunavut Elections Act* requires the Commission to achieve parity while also considering commonalities and diversity amongst communities. Our mandate also directs us to seek relative parity except where special circumstances warrant exceptional deviation.

We are of the view that the minus 27% variance in the constituency of Quttiktuq is acceptable for the following reasons:

- The variance is not significantly beyond the 25% mandated. Given the small populations we are dealing with it may well be that the variance could fall below 25% as the population changes. The population in the constituency has grown (due to population growth in Arctic Bay) but not at the same rate as the territorial population growth.
- The constituency is remote and the communities in the constituency are separated by great distances. Grise Fiord is particularly difficult to travel to given the airline schedules and weather. The MLA for Quttiktuq faces challenges not faced by MLAs for constituencies that have one community, which are more geographically manageable.
- There is no other reasonable alternative that would achieve greater parity. Increasing the population in the constituency would require partitioning a larger community and putting part of it in Quttiktuq. This would exacerbate the challenges in representing the constituency, as the MLA would now have to travel to an additional community. It would be a disservice to the three smaller communities in the constituency as well as the large, partitioned community.

## Proposed Names of Constituencies

We received one recommendation for a name change to a constituency. It was recommended to us that the constituency of Uqqummiut be changed to Akullirmiut. We sent letters to the Hamlets of the affected communities, Clyde River and Qikiqtarjuaq, seeking their input. We also sought input from the Government of Nunavut, Department of Heritage, as the position of Territorial Toponymist was vacant. The position was filled after our request for input, and we were advised that the request was forwarded to the toponymist. At the time of finalizing the Report, more than three weeks after the request, we have not received any input. Given the lack of response we are not recommending a name change. This is a matter that the Legislative Assembly can address once there is clear direction on the issue.

We have recommended boundary changes that create different constituencies (one encompassing Rankin Inlet North and Coral Harbour, and one encompassing Naujaat and Chesterfield Inlet). These constituencies require names that reflect the restructuring. We did not feel it appropriate to consult regarding names for these constituencies until our Report has been provided to the Speaker and tabled in the Legislative Assembly, as prior consulting would necessarily require sharing information about the contents of the Report and would be disrespectful to the Speaker and the Legislative Assembly.

The 2011 Commission faced the same issue. It proposed additional constituencies but was unable to consult on the names of those constituencies prior to tabling its report. The 2011 Commission recommended legislative change to permit a commission to consult on name changes after its report is tabled. That legislative change was not implemented. We reiterate that recommendation for legislative change.

The 2011 Commission proposed tentative names for the newly created constituencies and after tabling its report, it consulted with the affected communities and the toponymist. The Commission then provided a letter to the Speaker reporting on the recommendations it had received as to the names.

We have opted to follow the procedure adopted by the 2011 Commission. We will consult regarding names for the proposed new constituencies after the tabling of the report. We will then provide a follow up report to the Speaker solely on this issue.

## Recommendations (continued)

### Maps and Descriptions of Boundaries

Maps for each of the proposed constituencies are provided in Appendix H.

Maps for communities which have more than one constituency (Arviat, Igloolik, Iqaluit, and Rankin Inlet) are provided in Appendix I.

Determining the distribution of a community's population in those communities that are split between constituencies was determined through a combination of maps, satellite imagery, on the ground house counts, and inquiries with landlords of multi-unit buildings. Using those methods, we first identified which buildings were residential and how many residential units each building has. We have no method for determining the number of people in each residential unit. We used the average by taking the total population of the community and dividing it by the number of residential units. Clearly, precise accuracy regarding population distribution can never be achieved, however, we made our best efforts to be as accurate as possible.

The proposed constituencies and their descriptions are:

**Aggu:** All that area shown on the map at Appendix H-2, including that part of Igloolik to the north of the blue line.

**Amittuq:** All the area shown on the map at Appendix H-3, including that part of Igloolik to the south of the blue line.

**Arviat North-Whale Cove:** All that area shown on the map at Appendix H-4, including the community of Whale Cove and all of that portion of Arviat to the north of the blue line.

**Arviat South:** All that area shown on the map at Appendix H-5 including that part of Arviat to the south of the blue line.

**Baker Lake:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-6 including the community of Baker Lake.

**Cambridge Bay:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-7 including the community of Cambridge Bay.

**\*Chesterfield Inlet-Naujaat:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-8 including the communities of Chesterfield Inlet and Naujaat.

**Gjoa Haven:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-9 including the community of Gjoa Haven.

**Hudson Bay:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-10 including the community of Sanikiluaq.

**Iqaluit-Manirajak:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-11 including that area of Iqaluit lying to the west of the blue line including portions of the Upper Plateau, Lower Plateau, and Lower Base subdivisions.

**Iqaluit-Niaqunnguu:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-12 including that area of Iqaluit in the northeastern part of the map, including portions of the Tundra Valley and Road to Nowhere subdivisions and the area known as Apex.

**Iqaluit-Sinna:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-13 including that area of Iqaluit south of the blue line along Queen Elizabeth Way and Niaqunngusiaq. This includes the Astro Hill area, the West Forty, and runs towards the museum and old graveyard.

**Iqaluit-Tasiluk:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-14 including that area of Iqaluit in the centre north portion of the map, north of the blue line along Queen Elizabeth Way and bordered on the west by Manirajak, and on the east by Niaqunnguu.

*\*denotes tentative name.*



**Kugluktuk:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-15 including the community of Kugluktuk.

**Netsilik:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-16 including the communities of Kugaaruk and Taloyoak.

**Pangnirtung:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-17 including the community of Pangnirtung.

**Quttiktuq:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-18 including the communities of Arctic Bay, Grise Fiord, and Resolute Bay.

**\*Rankin Inlet North-Coral Harbour:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-19 including Coral Harbour and that part of Rankin Inlet north of the blue line on the inset map.

**Rankin Inlet South:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-20 including that part of Rankin Inlet south of the blue line on the inset map.

**South Baffin:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-21 including the communities of Kimmirut and Kinngait.

**Tununiq:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-22 including the community of Pond Inlet.

**Uqqummiut:** All of that area shown on the map at Appendix H-23 including the communities of Clyde River and Qikiqtarjuaq.

*\*denotes tentative name.*

# Appendices

APPENDIX A

# Nunavut Elections Act (Excerpt – Part Three)



#### Exceptions

(2) Subsection (1) does not prohibit a person or entity from merely declaring support for a candidate, making general statements on an issue of public policy or personally displaying campaign material, if done in good faith and not for any purpose related to the manipulation or oppression of a voter or to circumvent the provisions of this Act respecting contributions and election expenses.

#### No interference at work

(3) No person shall, at his or her place of work, influence or induce an employee, worker or person under his or her supervision or control to campaign in an election, unless campaigning is within the duties of that employee, worker or person.

#### Prohibition

(4) No election officer or member of the staff of Elections Nunavut shall campaign in an election. S.Nu. 2013,c.6,s.3.

### PART III CONSTITUENCIES AND POLLING STATIONS

#### Electoral Boundaries Commission

##### Decennial adjustment

**14.** A Boundaries Commission must be established for Nunavut every 10 years commencing in 2022. S.Nu. 2011,c.17,s.5.

**15. Repealed, S.Nu. 2011,c.17,s.6.**

##### Establishment of Boundaries Commission

**16.** (1) The Legislative Assembly shall, by resolution, establish a Boundaries Commission where one is required.

##### Duty of Commission

(2) A Boundaries Commission is responsible for proposing to the Legislative Assembly the boundaries and names of the constituencies in Nunavut in accordance with this Act.

##### Termination of Commission

(3) A Boundaries Commission terminates upon the tabling of its report in the Legislative Assembly.

##### Membership

**17.** (1) A Boundaries Commission is composed of a presiding member and two other persons appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.

##### Presiding member

(2) A judge or retired judge of the Nunavut Court of Justice or the Court of Appeal must be appointed as the presiding member of a Boundaries Commission.

##### Two other members

(3) Two persons entitled to vote must be appointed as the other two members of a Boundaries Commission.

##### Deputy presiding member

(4) A Boundaries Commission may appoint one of its members to act as a deputy presiding member where the presiding member is absent, incapable or unable to act or where the office of presiding member is vacant.

#### Termination of office

(5) The term of office for each member of a Boundaries Commission ends when the report of a Boundaries Commission is tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

#### Ineligibility of members

(6) No member of the Parliament of Canada, the Legislative Assembly, a municipal council or a member of the legislature of a province or another territory is eligible to be appointed as a member of a Boundaries Commission.

#### Vacancy

(7) Where there is a vacancy in the membership of a Boundaries Commission at a time when the Commission is performing or is required to perform any duty under this Act, the vacancy shall be filled as soon as possible, and if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting, the appointment must be made on the recommendation of the Management and Services Board.

#### Effect of vacancy

(8) A vacancy in the membership of a Boundaries Commission does not impair its power.

#### Remuneration of members

**18.** A member of a Boundaries Commission is entitled to be paid

- (a) such remuneration as may be fixed by the Management and Services Board, unless the member receives a salary under the *Judges Act*; and
- (b) such reasonable living and travelling expenses as may be incurred by the member while performing the member's duties away from home.

#### Quorum

**19.** (1) The quorum of a Boundaries Commission is the presiding member and one other member.

#### Deciding vote

(2) The presiding member shall preside over a Boundaries Commission and shall have a second deciding vote in case of an equality of votes at any of its meetings.

#### Powers

**20.** (1) A Boundaries Commission

- (a) has all the powers of a Board established under Part I of the *Public Inquiries Act*;
- (b) may establish rules to regulate its proceedings and the conduct of its affairs, including the conduct of its public hearings; and
- (c) may employ such staff as it considers necessary.

#### Not agent of government

(2) A Boundaries Commission is not an agent of the Government of Nunavut and its members are not members of the public service by virtue of their appointment.

#### Staff

(3) The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall hire and fix the remuneration and terms of employment of the staff of a Boundaries Commission.

#### Mapping services

(4) The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide such maps, mapping services and data as are required by a Boundaries Commission.

#### Factors for constituency boundaries

**21.** (1) A Boundaries Commission shall establish the boundaries of constituencies on the basis of the following factors:

- (a) geographic and demographic considerations, including the density or rate of growth of the population of any part of Nunavut and the accessibility, size or shape of any part of Nunavut;
- (b) the need for the populations of the constituencies to be of similar size;
- (c) any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of Nunavut;
- (d) the means of communication among various parts of Nunavut;
- (e) the minimum number of members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the *Nunavut Act* (Canada);
- (f) Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit;
- (g) any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the Commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly;
- (h) section 15 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*; and
- (i) any other relevant factors that the Commission considers appropriate.

#### Single areas

- (2) The constituencies shall be established so that
  - (a) each constituency is a single area and not composed of isolated areas that are separated from one another by another constituency; and
  - (b) no area of Nunavut lies outside the boundaries of a constituency.

#### Proposing names

**22.** (1) A Boundaries Commission may, in accordance with Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, propose the name for a constituency.

#### Request for names

(2) Before proposing a name for a constituency, a Boundaries Commission shall consult with any affected municipal council and with the toponymist for Nunavut.

### Public Hearings

#### Public hearing

**23.** (1) A Boundaries Commission shall hold public hearings to receive representations from interested persons before making its report.

#### Publication of notice

(2) A Boundaries Commission shall give reasonable notice of the public hearing by such means as it considers appropriate in the circumstances.

#### Content of public notice

- (3) The public notice shall contain the prescribed information.

(4) **Repealed, S.Nu. 2010,c.26,s.2(2).**

S.Nu. 2010,c.26,s.2.

#### Place of hearings

**24.** (1) A Boundaries Commission may conduct its public hearings in any place or places it considers appropriate.

#### Conduct of public hearings

(2) The public hearings shall be conducted in accordance with such rules as may be made by a Boundaries Commission.

#### Representations

**25.** Any person, including any member of the Legislative Assembly, may make representations at a public hearing or submit written submissions to it.

## Report of a Boundaries Commission

## Commission's report

**26.** (1) After considering any submissions and representations made to it, a Boundaries Commission shall prepare a report that

- (a) specifies the number of constituencies;
- (b) divides Nunavut into constituencies;
- (c) includes a map of the boundaries of each constituency;
- (d) describes the boundaries of each constituency;
- (e) estimates the population in each proposed constituency;
- (f) gives the reasons justifying the new boundaries in the light of the factors upon which the boundaries are to be based; and
- (g) proposes the name of each constituency and the reasons for any change to the name of a constituency.

## Deadline

(2) The report shall be completed within 250 days of the day the Boundaries Commission is established.

## Extension of deadline

(3) The Legislative Assembly may grant an extension to the deadline for completion of the report, not exceeding a further six months, where a general election is held before the report is completed.

## Forwarding copies of the report

**27.** (1) A Boundaries Commission shall forward certified copies of its report to the Chief Electoral Officer, the Speaker and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

## Availability of report

(2) The Clerk shall

- (a) deliver a copy of the Commission report to each member of the Legislative Assembly; and
- (b) make copies of the Commission report available to the public at the office of the Clerk.

## Report available to public

(3) The Chief Electoral Officer shall make copies of the Commission report available to the public at his or her office.

## Laying report before Legislative Assembly

(4) The Speaker shall, at the first opportunity, lay a copy of the Commission report before the Legislative Assembly.

## Consideration by Legislative Assembly

(5) The Legislative Assembly must consider the report of the Commission as soon as practicable. S.Nu. 2005,c.14,s.6.

## Constituencies Bill

## Preparation of draft bill

**28.** Upon receiving the report of a Boundaries Commission, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, when necessary, prepare for the Speaker a draft bill that, in accordance with the report of the Boundaries Commission,

- (a) specifies the number of constituencies;
- (b) divides Nunavut into constituencies;
- (c) describes the boundaries of each constituency; and
- (d) specifies the name of each constituency.

**Introduction of bill**

**29.** (1) The draft bill must be introduced in the Legislative Assembly at the earliest opportunity after the day the Speaker receives it.

**Commencement**

(2) Any Act respecting the boundaries of constituencies comes into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> day following the day the Legislative Assembly dissolves, but no earlier than six months after the day the bill was enacted.

**Effective date**

(3) Any Act respecting the boundaries of constituencies shall be effective on the day it is enacted for the purpose of enabling the appointment of returning officers.

**Interpretation**

**30.** Any Act respecting the boundaries of constituencies shall be interpreted so that

- (a) no part of Nunavut lies outside a constituency;
- (b) geographical names are as specified in the report of a Boundaries Commission, as of the date specified in that report, unless the context otherwise requires; and
- (c) any inaccurate reference to the municipal status of a place does not invalidate the reference.

**Constituencies****Constituencies**

**31.** (1) Nunavut is divided into 22 constituencies with the names set out in Part 1 of the Schedule. Each language version of those names is equally authoritative.

**Authoritative descriptions of constituencies**

(2) The authoritative descriptions of the areas and boundaries of the constituencies are contained in the electronic copy entitled *Official Digital Version of Nunavut's Constituencies Maps 2011*, prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with subsection 20(4) and the *Report of the 2011 Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission* dated June 7, 2011 and the Addendum to that report dated August 8, 2011, as revised in accordance with subsection (2.1).

**Amendments to constituency names**

(2.1) Where the constituency names appearing in Part I of the Schedule are amended, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, without delay, revise the electronic copy referred to in subsection (2) to reflect the new constituency names.

**Maps for convenience**

(3) For the purpose of convenience only, maps of the constituencies are included in Part 2 of the Schedule.

**Availability**

(4) The Chief Electoral Officer shall ensure that copies of the electronic copy referred to in subsection (2) and the maps in Part 2 of the Schedule are available to the public without charge. S.Nu. 2011,c.24,s.2(3); S.Nu. 2012,c.21,s.1(2),(3), S.Nu. 2021,c.8,s.9.



SCHEDULE

(Section 31)

**Part 1**  
**Names of Constituencies**

English	ᐃᓄᓂᐅᑦ	Français	Inuinnaqtun
Aggu	ᐱᓴᑭ	Aggu	Aggu
Aivilik	ᐱᐃᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Aivilik	Aivilik
Amittuq	ᐱᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Amittuq	Amittuq
Arviat North-Whale Cove	ᐱᑦᐱᐱᐱᑦᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Arviat Nord-Whale Cove	Arviat Tununga-Tikiraryuaq
Arviat South	ᐱᑦᐱᐱᐱᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Arviat Sud	Arviat Hivuraa
Baker Lake	ᑦᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Baker Lake	Qamanittuaq
Cambridge Bay	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Cambridge Bay	Iqaluktuuttiaq
Gjoa Haven	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Gjoa Haven	Uqhuqtuuq
Hudson Bay	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Baie d’Hudson	Tahiuaryuaq
Iqaluit-Manirajak	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Iqaluit-Manirajak	Iqaluit-Manirajak
Iqaluit-Niaqunnguu	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Iqaluit-Niaqunnguu	Iqaluit-Niaqunnguu
Iqaluit-Sinaa	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Iqaluit-Sinaa	Iqaluit-Sinaa
Iqaluit-Tasiluk	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Iqaluit-Tasiluk	Iqaluit-Tasiluk
Kugluktuk	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk
Netsilik	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Netsilik	Netsilik
Pangnirtung	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Pangnirtung	Pangniqtuuq
Quttiktuq	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Quttiktuq	Quttiktuq
Rankin Inlet North-Chesterfield Inlet	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Rankin Inlet Nord-Chesterfield Inlet	Kangirliniq Tununga-Igluligaaryuk
Rankin Inlet South	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Rankin Inlet Sud	Kangirliniq Hivuraa
South Baffin	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Baffin Sud	Hivuraa Qikiqtaaluk
Tununiq	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Tununiq	Tununiq
Uqqummiut	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Uqqummiut	Uqqurmiut

S.Nu. 2011,c.24,s.2(4); S.Nu. 2012,c.21,s.1(6); S.Nu. 2021,c.8,s.37.



# Terms of Reference





# Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission

## Terms of Reference

### October 2022

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#### 1. Purpose

- In accordance with subsection 16(2) of the *Nunavut Elections Act*, the Electoral Boundaries Commission is responsible for proposing to the Legislative Assembly the boundaries and names of the constituencies in Nunavut.

#### 2. Guidelines

- The Electoral Boundaries Commission is required under section 21 of the *Nunavut Elections Act* to establish the boundaries of constituencies on the basis of the following factors:
  - (a) geographic and demographic considerations, including the density or rate of growth of the population of any part of Nunavut and the accessibility, size or shape of any part of Nunavut;
  - (b) the need for the populations of the constituencies to be of similar size;
  - (c) any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of Nunavut;
  - (d) the means of communication among various parts of Nunavut;
  - (e) the minimum number of Members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the *Nunavut Act (Canada)*;
  - (f) Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit;
  - (g) any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the Commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly;
  - (h) section 15 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*; and
  - (i) any other relevant factors that the Commission considers appropriate.

- In conducting its work, the Electoral Boundaries Commission shall also take into consideration the following guidelines:
  - 1) The Electoral Boundaries Commission shall review the existing electoral districts using the most recent and accurate census and other population data available.
  - 2) In keeping with Canadian constitutional conventions, relative parity between electoral districts shall be sought, to the extent possible, except where special circumstances warrant exceptional deviation. For greater certainty, relative parity means that the percentage variation between the number of persons in a riding and the average mean should be within plus or minus 25 per cent.
  - 3) In addition to any other recommendations that the Electoral Boundaries Commission may propose concerning the number of electoral districts, the Commission shall recommend how the electoral boundaries should be drawn for a Legislative Assembly comprised of 22 Members. In no case shall the Commission make recommendations for an Assembly that is comprised of more than 23 Members.
  - 4) For greater certainty, the Electoral Boundaries Commission's mandate is prescribed by the *Nunavut Elections Act* and does not include consideration of matters beyond the scope of the legislation, such as the voting system used in Nunavut to elect Members of the Legislative Assembly or the process to select the Premier and other office-holders.
  - 5) All formal written submissions provided to the Electoral Boundaries Commission shall be considered public documents and shall be included as appendices to the report of the Electoral Boundaries Commission prepared under section 26 of the *Nunavut Elections Act*.
- The Electoral Boundaries Commission is required to submit its report to the Legislative Assembly within 250 days of its establishment. In accordance with subsection 26(1) of the *Nunavut Elections Act*, which provides that:

26. (1) After considering any submissions and representations made to it, a Boundaries Commission shall prepare a report that

- (a) specifies the number of constituencies;
- (b) divides Nunavut into constituencies;
- (c) includes a map of the boundaries of each constituency;
- (d) describes the boundaries of each constituency;

(e) estimates the population in each proposed constituency;

(f) gives the reasons justifying the new boundaries in the light of the factors upon which the boundaries are to be based; and

(g) proposes the name of each constituency and the reasons for any change to the name of a constituency.

### **3. Finance and Administration**

- The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer and the Office of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall provide all necessary administrative and secretariat support to the Electoral Boundaries Commission. The expenditures of the Electoral Boundaries Commission shall be funded through the general appropriations of the Office of the Legislative Assembly and shall be publicly disclosed through publication in its report prepared under section 26 of the *Nunavut Elections Act*.
- Members of the Electoral Boundaries Commission, other than its Presiding Officer, shall be entitled to remuneration as determined by the Management and Services Board in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Administration Manual*.

APPENDIX C

# Electoral Boundaries Commission Schedule of Activities



## APPENDIX C

# Electoral Boundaries Commission Activities

<b>Nov. 9, 2022</b>	presentation to Nunavut Association of Municipalities	
<b>Dec. 2, 2022</b>	letter to municipalities	
<b>Dec. 14, 2022</b>	letters to Nunavut Association of Municipalities, Nunavut Tunngavik, Qikiqtani, Kivalliq, and Kitikmeot Inuit Associations.	
<b>Jan. 3, 2023</b>	nunavutboundaries.ca website became available online for public information and to encourage online submissions.	
<b>Jan. 5, 2023</b>	press release/letter to 7 media outlets, inviting them to contact us for an interview	
<b>Jan. 9, 2023</b>	Kugaaruk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meeting with Hamlet Council</li> <li>• public meeting</li> </ul>
<b>Jan. 12, 2023</b>	Taloyoak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meeting with Hamlet Council</li> <li>• public meeting</li> </ul>
<b>Jan. 14, 2023</b>	Gjoa Haven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public meeting</li> </ul>
<b>Jan. 16, 2023</b>	Kugluktuk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public meeting,</li> </ul>
<b>Jan. 18, 2023</b>	Cambridge Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public meeting cancelled. Flight was cancelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Feb. 13, 2023</b>	Arviat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meet with Mayor and SAO</li> <li>• public meeting</li> </ul>
<b>Feb. 14, 2023</b>	Naujaat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public meeting</li> </ul>
<b>Feb. 15, 2023</b>	Rankin Inlet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public meeting</li> </ul>
<b>Feb. 17, 2023</b>	Whale Cove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public meeting cancelled. Flight was cancelled.</li> <li>• Scheduled zoom call with Hamlet Council</li> </ul>
<b>Feb. 18, 2023</b>	Coral Harbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public meeting</li> </ul>
<b>Feb. 20, 2023</b>	Rankin Inlet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interview with CBC Radio</li> </ul>
	Chesterfield Inlet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public meeting cancelled due to community infrastructure concerns (water issues, frozen vehicles, government offices closed)</li> </ul>
<b>March 10, 2023</b>	Chesterfield Inlet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conference call with Mayor and Hamlet Council</li> <li>• local radio call-in show</li> <li>• Whale Cove local radio call-in show cancelled due to radio station telephone line issue</li> </ul>



<b>March 13, 2023</b>	Resolute Bay	• public meeting
<b>March 16, 2023</b>	Kimmirut	• public meeting cancelled due to flight cancellation
<b>March 20, 2023</b>	Kinngait	• public meeting
<b>March 22, 2023</b>	Qikiqtarjuaq	• cancelled: no interpretation available despite significant effort to arrange
<b>March 23, 2023</b>	Kimmirut	• teleconference with Hamlet Council
<b>March 25, 2023</b>	Iqaluit	• public meeting
<b>March 27, 2023</b>	Clyde River	• meeting with Hamlet Council • public meeting
<b>April 27, 2023</b>	Pangnirtung	• teleconference with Hamlet Council
	Arctic Bay	• teleconference with Hamlet Council

Note: Prior to community visits several methods were used to publicize public consultation meetings:

- Posters were sent to Hamlets to print and post on bulletin boards,
- Details were announced on local radio stations when available.
- Announcements were posted on local community Facebook pages.

Hamlet Councils were asked prior to community visits if they wished to meet with the commission.

Hamlet Councils were asked if they wished to have a teleconference if the commission was unable to visit the community due to scheduling or disrupted travel.



# Written Submissions



## APPENDIX D

# Written Submissions

*Four Submissions were received by various means:*

### 1/ BRAD CHAMBERS – DECEMBER 9, 2022 - EMAIL

Request:

I propose that the Electoral Boundaries Commission consider multi-member ridings in its work, including in its public consultations, requesting permission to do so from the Legislative Assembly if necessary.

The intention of this request is to consider the formation of multi-member ridings in parts of Nunavut that would benefit from it, particularly with the goal of no longer dividing communities. For example Iqaluit could be one riding with four seats representing the whole community, and Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet could be one riding with two seats. Igloolik-Sanirajak and Arviat-Whale Cove are similar and could benefit from this change (with current boundaries).

Implications:

- Currently the *Nunavut Elections Act* describes a constituency as being represented by “a member”. Permission may be needed from the Assembly to consult and recommend on multi-seat constituencies. Proposing single-seat constituencies, and then proposing the Assembly consider allowing them to be collected into multi-seat groups is an alternative approach that may not require a resolution.
- Since the report of the Electoral Boundaries Commission typically results in legislative amendments to the Elections Act anyway, should the Commission wish to include such a proposal in their report, amending the definition of constituency and any other necessary legislative changes, such as to the ballot, could be made at that time.

Background:

- Multi-seat ridings would provide numerous benefits: they tend to elect a more diverse set of representatives, better representing the community; they offer voters more choice; they result in less acclamations and help ensure quality representatives; they offer community members more choice when wanting to talk to their representative about issues or ideas; and they avoid splitting up communities into arbitrary and artificial units.
- Where a small community is grouped with a larger one, there will likely be better responsiveness to the needs of the smaller community and increased chances of electing someone from the smaller community. This is due to the diversity factor mentioned above and having two MLAs attending to their needs.
- Typical drawbacks to multi-seat ridings can be very large ridings that representatives have trouble serving well, and increased costs of campaigning, making it harder for average citizens to run and win. Neither of these issues are valid for Nunavut, where the ridings in question represent smaller populations than most of their municipal councillors, and where campaign signs typically are placed at key locations in the community anyway, even if they are outside the riding.
- Multi-seat ridings are not common in Canada, but are very common internationally: about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of all countries have some multi-seat ridings at the national level, plus others at the sub-national level. It is almost exclusively countries with English and French colonial legacies that use single-seat ridings.

## *Nunavut Elections Act:*

“constituency” means a geographic area, described in accordance with section 31, that is represented by a member of the Legislative Assembly;

### Establishment of Boundaries Commission

#### Factors for constituency boundaries

21. (1) A Boundaries Commission shall establish the boundaries of constituencies on the basis of the following factors:

- (a) geographic and demographic considerations, including the density or rate of growth of the population of any part of Nunavut and the accessibility, size or shape of any part of Nunavut;
- (b) the need for the populations of the constituencies to be of similar size;
- (c) any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of Nunavut;
- (d) the means of communication among various parts of Nunavut;
- (e) the minimum number of members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the Nunavut Act (Canada);
- (f) Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit;
- (g) any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the Commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly;
- (h) section 1
- (i) any other

*The highlighted parts were in the original letter and not added by the Commission.*

## RESPONSE FROM THE COMMISSION:

February 17, 2023

Mr. Brad Chambers  
Iqaluit, Nu

via email

Dear Sir:

RE: Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission:

Thank you for your written submission to the Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission (NEBC).

The Commission has discussed your submission and, specifically, your request that the Commission seek an expanded mandate from the Legislative Assembly. The expanded mandate would permit the Commission to consider and make recommendations for multi-member constituencies.

It is unusual for the Commission to respond to submissions except in its final report. Nonetheless we feel it is appropriate to do so in this instance as you have requested that the Commission take action prior to undertaking its work.

The expanded mandate that you have requested is beyond both the legislative scope set out for an Electoral Boundaries Commission in s. 16(2) of the *Nunavut Elections Act* and the Terms of Reference given to the Commission by the Legislative Assembly. It would require both legislative change and further direction from the Legislative Assembly, neither of which is practical given the time frame within which the Commission must complete its work. Further, the Commission is of the view that this type of request is more appropriately addressed by approaching members of the Legislative Assembly directly, prior to the establishment of a Boundaries Commission.

Please note that your submission will be included in the Commission's final report, as required by the Commission's Terms of Reference which stipulate that written submissions are considered public documents and must be included in the Report as appendices.

Thank you for your interest in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely;



Justice S.T. Cooper  
Chair, NEBC

cc: John Maurice, Commissioner  
Michael Hughson, Commissioner  
Randy Miller, Executive Assistant

## **2/ PETER AKKIKUNGNAQ – JANUARY 23, 2023 – ONLINE WEBSITE SUBMISSION**

Name: Peter Akkikungnaq

TO WHOM IN MAY CONCERN / JANUARY 14 TH 2023 MEETS AT THE COMMUNITY HALL 7 PM

FIRST OF ALL, THANK YOU FOR INFORMATION BEEN PASS ON ABOUT ELECTROAL BOUNDARY YOU HAVE INFORMATION NUNAVUTMIUT ELECTROAL BOUNDARY, MY CONCERNED AS IT IS NOW IS 22 MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE EACH TIME NUNAVUTMIUT MLA SELECT SPEAKER OF HOUSE WE LOOSE OUT VOTE AS MEMBER TO BE PART OF OUR VOTING MEMBER NOT FAIR FOR OUR COMMUNITY, HAVING SAID THAT I LIKE TO SEE 22 MEMBERS BE DIVIDED TO 7-8 MLA MEMBERS PARTYS QIRQIRTANII/KEWALIQ/KITIMIUUT/ EACH THREE REGION INSTANT OF BY COMMUNITY POPULATION,

YOURS SINCERELY

Peter Akkikungnaq

## **3/ TOM T. SAMMURTOK – FEBRUARY 20, 2023 - EMAIL**

Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission

February 20, 2023

I would like to submit the following for consideration by the members of the Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission:

1. Serious consideration should be given to Chesterfield Inlet having its own Member of the Nunavut Legislative Assembly. Currently, Chesterfield Inlet is part of the Rankin Inlet North and Chesterfield Inlet riding. In the past, Chesterfield Inlet was always a part of another community such as Coral Harbour in NWT Assembly before Nunavut was created. Chesterfield Inlet is the oldest developed community in the Eastern Arctic and was one of the most populous communities until the opening of the Rankin Inlet North Nickel Mine in the early 1950s. Most people moved to Kangi&iniq Chesterfield Inlet to work in the mine.
2. As Chesterfield Inlet has always been a part of another community in the electoral boundaries, it has never ever had its community resident elected as MLA. Another person from the larger community always represented Chesterfield Inlet simply because of the number of electors from the larger community although that person may not have a credible knowledge of the needs and desires of Chesterfield Inlet. This, obviously, put the smaller community at a disadvantage when it comes to building up of the community.
3. With this scenario, it is recommended that Rankin Inlet continue to maintain the two MLAs, but will require the realignment of the current electoral boundary within the community. The boundary would change from the 4 way street between the Northern store and the KIA Office to continue west to the 3 way street at the Singituq Community Building and continue along the road towards the Rankin Inlet Healing Centre. This will create the new North and South Rankin Inlet ridings.
4. The new Electoral constituency for Chesterfield Inlet riding can be called "Aqsarniq" Riding. Aqsarniq is the Inuktitut name of the Chesterfield Inlet that goes all the way to Baker Lake.

Tom T. Sammurtok

#### 4/ JIMMY NINGEOCHEAK – MARCH 29, 2023 - EMAIL

**From:** jimmy ningeocheak  
**Sent:** March 29, 2023 11:11 PM  
**To:** Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission  
**Subject:** Boundaries

When two communities share one mla it conflicts with who gets what on there wish list for either community and 4 years go swiftly without getting what is on the community wishlist agenda for capital projects and needs of each community. The work load is huge trying to balance each constituency with an uphill battle, the elected representatives really do not know one constituency other than there home constituency who they work and socialize with within the home town. It would be more beneficial if the population was better represented by there own homegrown mla and bring forth the needs of there constituency and concerns, ie if coral harbour and naujaat had there own mlas they would be more effective in gathering Allies within the house when it comes to the real issues that there constituents face every day with issues that concern them.



APPENDIX E

# Map of Current Constituencies





APPENDIX F

# Current Constituencies – Populations and Variances



## APPENDIX F

### Current Constituencies – Populations and Variances

	Constituencies	Population	Variance
1	<b>Aggu</b> (Igloodik - 2,240: partial - 1,490*)	1,490	-23%
2	<b>Aivilik</b> (Coral Harbour - 1,109, Naujaat - 1,385)	2,494	29%
3	<b>Amittuq</b> (Igloodik - 2,240: partial - 750*, Sanirajak - 1,006)	1,756	-9%
4	<b>Arviat North -Whale Cove</b> (Arviat - 3,089: partial - 1,080*, Whale Cove - 544)	1,624	-16%
5	<b>Arviat South</b> (Arviat - 3089: partial - 2,009*)	2,009	4%
6	<b>Baker Lake</b>	2,256	16%
7	<b>Cambridge Bay</b>	2,003	3%
8	<b>Gjoa Haven</b>	1,593	-18%
9	<b>Iqaluit-Manirajak</b> (Iqaluit - 8,840: partial- 2,806*)	2,806	45%
10	<b>Iqaluit-Niaqunnguu</b> (Iqaluit - 8,840: partial - 1,630*)	1,630	-16%
11	<b>Iqaluit-Sinaa</b> (Iqaluit - 8,840: partial - 2,023*)	2,023	4%
12	<b>Iqaluit-Tasiluk</b> (Iqaluit - 8,840: partial - 2,382*)	2,382	23%
13	<b>Kugluktuk</b>	1,610	-17%
14	<b>Netsilik</b> (Kugaaruk - 1,124, Taloyoak - 1,133)	2,257	16%
15	<b>Pangnirtung</b>	1,693	-13%
16	<b>Quttiktuq</b> (Arctic Bay - 1,057, Grise Fiord - 143, Resolute - 222)	1,422	-27%
17	<b>Rankin Inlet North – Chesterfield Inlet</b> (Rankin Inlet - 3,334: partial - 1,353*, Chesterfield Inlet - 416)	1,769	-9%
18	<b>Rankin Inlet South</b> (Rankin Inlet - 3,334: partial - 1,980*)	1,980	2%
19	<b>South Baffin</b> (Kinngait - 1,648, Kimmirut - 480)	2,128	10%
20	<b>Tununiq</b> (Pond Inlet)	1,909	-1%
21	<b>Uqqummiut</b> (Clyde River - 1,233, Qikiqtarjuaq - 639)	1,872	-3%
22	<b>Hudson Bay</b> (Sanikiluaq)	1,074	
	<b>Total Population of Nunavut:</b>	<b>41,780</b>	
	<b>Constituency Population Quotient (CPQ):</b> $(41,780 - 1074) / 21 = 1,938$	<b>1,938</b>	

Population Data: Government of Nunavut Health Department: 31MAR,2022

\*Constituency population distribution for split communities was determined by multiplying the average number of people per dwelling by the number of dwellings located in each constituency of that community.

(There may be slight differences in numbers and percentages due to rounding.)

APPENDIX G

# Proposed Constituencies – Populations and Variances



## APPENDIX G

# Proposed Constituencies – Populations and Variances

	Constituencies	Population	Variance
1	<b>Aggu</b> (Igloodik - 2,240: partial - 1,623*)	1,623	-16%
2	<b>Amittuq</b> (Igloodik 2,240: partial - 617, Sanirajak - 1,006)	1,623	-16%
3	<b>Arviat North - Whale Cove</b> (Arviat 3,089: partial - 1,279*, Whale Cove - 544)	1,823	-6%
4	<b>Arviat South</b> (Arviat - 3089: partial - 1,810*)	1,810	-7%
5	<b>Baker Lake</b>	2,256	16%
6	<b>Cambridge Bay</b>	2,003	3%
7	<b>Gjoa Haven</b>	1,593	-18%
8	<b>Iqaluit-Manirajak</b> (Iqaluit - 8,840: partial - 2,231*)	2,231	15%
9	<b>Iqaluit-Niaqunnguu</b> (Iqaluit - 8,840: partial - 2,121*)	2,121	9%
10	<b>Iqaluit-Sinaa</b> (Iqaluit - 8,840: partial - 2,229*)	2,229	15%
11	<b>Iqaluit-Tasiluk</b> (Iqaluit - 8,840: partial - 2,259*)	2,259	17%
12	<b>Kugluktuk</b>	1,610	-17%
13	<b>~Naujaat - Chesterfield Inlet</b> (Naujaat - 1,385, Chesterfield Inlet - 416)	1,801	-7%
14	<b>Netsilik</b> (Kugaaruk - 1,124, Taloyoak - 1,133)	2,257	16%
15	<b>Pangnirtung</b>	1,693	-13%
16	<b>Quttiktuq</b> (Arctic Bay - 1,057, Grise Fiord - 143, Resolute - 222)	1,422	-27%
17	<b>~Rankin Inlet North - Coral Harbour</b> (Rankin Inlet - 3,334: partial - 1,112*, Coral Harbour - 1,109)	2,221	15%
18	<b>Rankin Inlet South</b> ( Rankin Inlet - 3,334: partial - 2,222*)	2,222	15%
19	<b>South Baffin</b> (Kinngait - 1,648, Kimmirut - 480)	2,128	10%
20	<b>Tununiq</b> (Pond Inlet)	1,909	-1%
21	<b>~Uqqummiut</b> (Clyde River - 1,233, Qikiqtarjuaq - 639)	1,872	-3%
22	<b>Hudson Bay</b> (Sanikiluaq)	1,074	
	<b>Total Population of Nunavut</b>	<b>41,780</b>	
	<b>Constituency Population Quotient (CPQ):</b> $(41,780 - 1074) / 21 = 1,938$	<b>1,938</b>	

Population Data: Government of Nunavut Health Department: 31MAR,2022

~Proposed or Tentative Constituency Name

\*Constituency population distribution for split communities was determined by multiplying the average number of people per dwelling by the number of dwellings located in each constituency of that community.

(There may be slight differences in numbers and percentages due to rounding, and practical placement of boundaries.)

APPENDIX H

# Maps of Proposed Constituencies























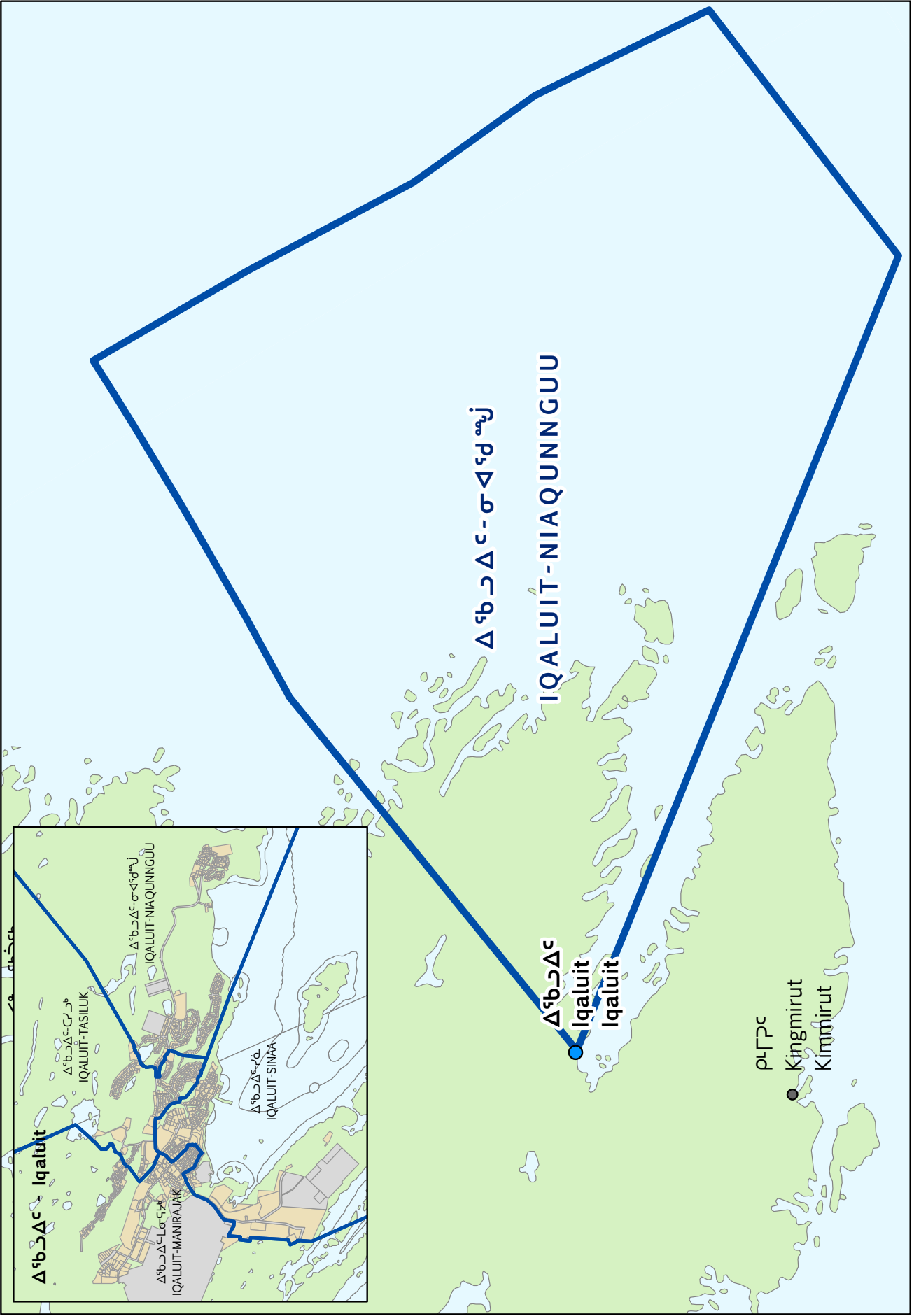






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 IQALUIT-NIAQUNNGUU - Proposed Constituency

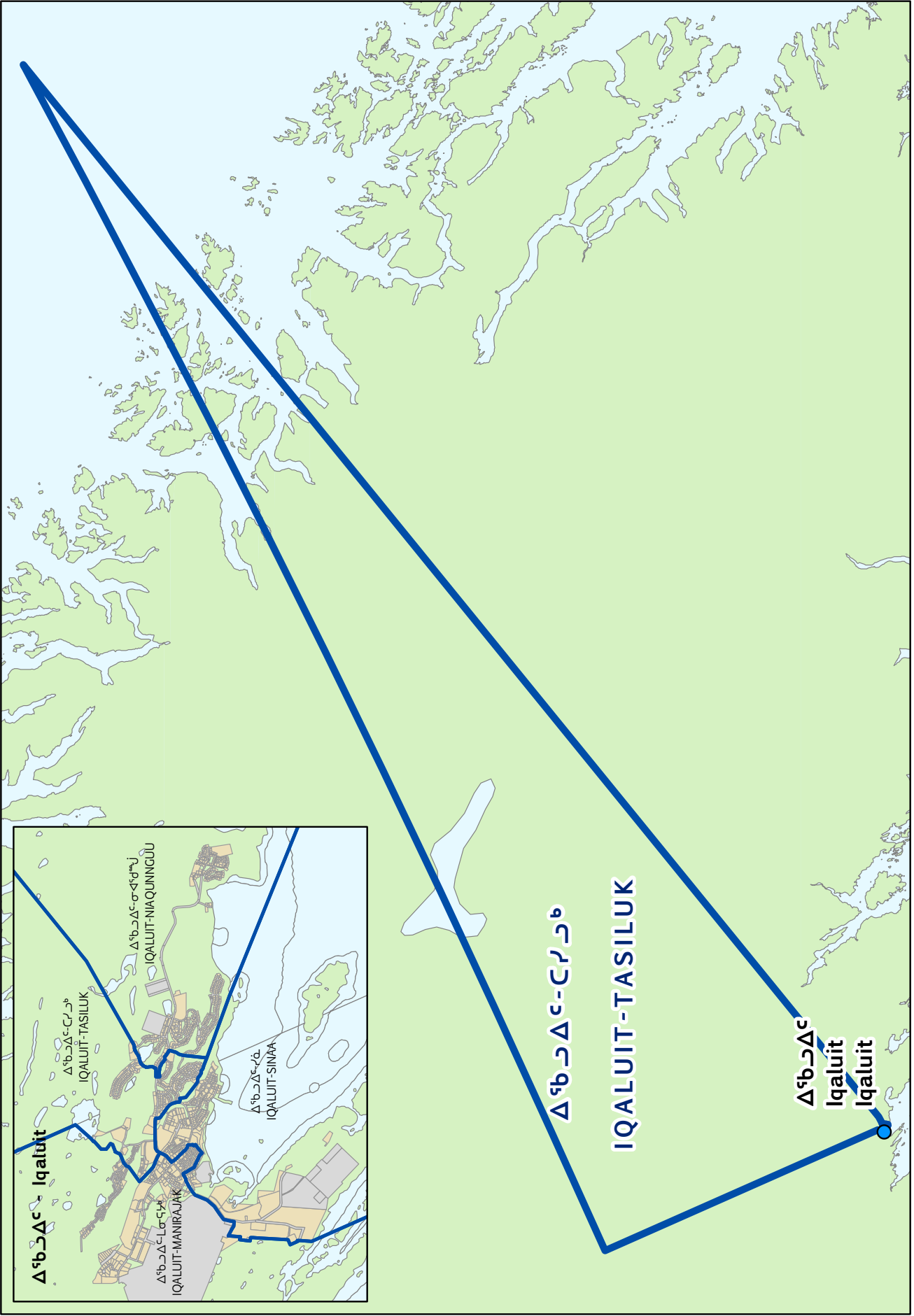
IQALUIT-NIAQUNNGUU - Tukhiqtauuyuk Kivgaqturvik  
 IQALUIT-NIAQUNNGUU - Circonscription proposée





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 IQALUIT-TASILUK - Proposed Constituency

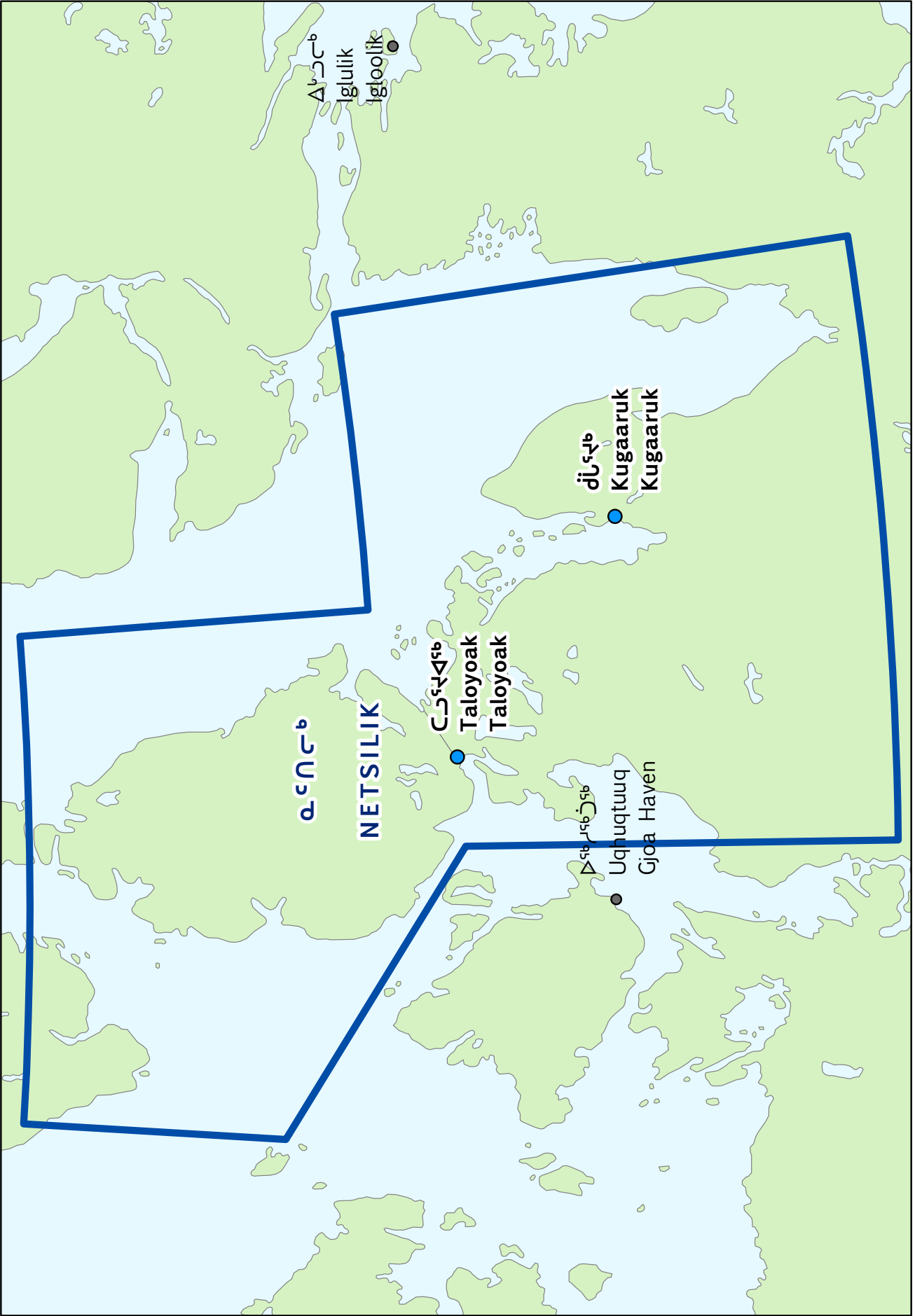
IQALUIT-TASILUK - Tukhiqtauuyuk Kivgaqturvik  
 IQALUIT-TASILUK - Circonscription proposée





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 NETSILIK - Proposed Constituency

NETSILIK - Tukhiqtauuyuk Kivgaqturvik  
 NETSILIK - Circonscription proposée



















APPENDIX I

# Maps of Communities with More Than One Constituency















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Nunavut  
Electoral  
Boundaries  
Commission

Nunavumi  
Niruarviuyukhat  
Kigligiyakhaitigut  
Katimayit

Commission de  
délimitation des  
circonscriptions électorales  
du Nunavut