

Table S1. Summary table of reviewed literature

Publication	Publication type	Location	Study type	Sample size	Types of evidence/information sources	Participant characteristics	Housing status of participants	Objective(s)/thesis
[26] Brooks-Cleator et al., 2019	Original research	Ottawa, ON, Canada	Qualitative	32	Interviews, Focus groups, Arts-based,	Older adults (55+), urban, Inuit & First Nations	Housed, social/public housing	Understand the factors that help Indigenous older adults age well in Ottawa
[27] Carpenter, 1993	News or journalistic publication	Ottawa, ON, Canada (Vanier neighborhood)	n/a	n/a	Personal experience/first-hand accounts Journalistic interviews	Women are highlighted	Social/public housing	Describe the services, community organizations operated and accessed by urban Inuit in Ottawa; discuss challenges faced
[28] Christensen, 2012	Original research	Northwest Territories (esp Yellowknife & Inuvik)	Qualitative	62	Interviews, Focus groups	Adults (25-55), mental illness/substance misuse, learning difficulties, criminalized	Overcrowded/inadequate housing (rural communities highlighted), Visibly unhoused, Accessing shelter services	Examine & discuss the hidden factors in northern rural communities that contribute to visible forms of homelessness in northern urban communities
[8] Christensen et al., 2017	Review of research & publications	Alaska, Greenland, Canadian North (Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut)	Scoping review	unspecified	Academic and grey literature	n/a	Overcrowded/inadequate housing, Visibly unhoused, Precariously housed, Hidden homelessness	Review the knowledge about homelessness across Inuit Nunangat; Conceptualize a northern geography of homelessness.

[29] Kishigami, 2008	Original research	Montreal, QC, Canada	Qualitative	12	Interviews	Adults (27-50)	Unhoused	Describe the demographics and daily activities unhoused Inuit in Montreal in the early 00's
[30] Kishigami, 2002b	Original research	Montreal, QC, Canada	Qualitative	54	Interviews	Employed and unemployed	Stably housed (social/public or private/market -rate), unhoused, Accessing shelter services	Describe the food environments & practices of housed and unhoused Inuit in Montreal, particularly in terms of access to country-food, and food sharing
[31] Kishigami, 2015	Original research	Montreal, QC, Canada	Qualitative	55	Interviews	Employed, unemployed, students	Stably housed (social/public or private/market -rate), unhoused, accessing shelter services	Describe the demographics and characteristics of urban Inuit in Montreal, circa 2006
[32] Laird, 2002	News or journalistic publication	Iqaluit, NU, Canada	n/a	n/a	Personal experience/first-hand accounts, Journalistic interviews	Men are highlighted	Unhoused, Couch-surfing, Overcrowded housing, Awaiting social/public housing	Describing how colonial imposition in the economy & housing and the cancelation/misuse of federal funding in 1993 have created a housing emergency in Iqaluit/Nunavut. Describe outcomes such as disrupting Inuit men's ability to engage in activities of identity-

								building & subsistence, economic dependence, and cultural loss.
[6] Lapointe et al., 2022	Original research	Montreal, QC, Canada	Qualitative	38 individu al intervie ws, 3, walk- along intervie ws, 2 photovo ice sessions, 4 focus groups	Regional health survey, Original study-specific survey (Qanuikkat Siqirmiut? survey)	Youth and adults (16-61), 67% women, mostly Nunavimmiut	Stably housed (social/public or private/market -rate), Precariously housed	Describe emic concept of community (inuukatigiisiarniq) as it applies to urban Inuit in Montreal and contrast with the concept posited by Chicago School
[33] Lowi, 1999	News or journalistic publication	Montreal, QC, Canada	n/a	n/a	Interviews	Families, individuals, Kuujjuaraapimiut & Inukjuarmiut	Overcrowded/ inadequate housing	Describe the policy differences and consequent housing crisis faced by Inuit in northern Quebec in contrast to neighbouring Cree communities, highlighting impacts of overcrowding/inadequate housing on health, social relations, and well-being.
[34] Minogue, 2006	News or journalistic publication	Kinngait, NU, Canada	Qualitative	n/a	Academic and grey literature, Journalistic interviews		Overcrowded/ inadequate housing	Highlight the link between overcrowded living conditions and social issues such as violence, suicide, and domestic abuse among Inuit in Nunavut.

[35] Morris, 2016	Review of research & publications	Selected Canadian Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) (Edmonton, Montreal, St. John's, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa)	Scoping review	n/a	Census and regional health surveys (Stats Can Census/National Household Survey 2011, Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2012, General Social Survey on Victimization 2009), Academic and grey literature	Southern urban	Overcrowded/inadequate housing, Accessing shelter services, Stably housed (social/public or private/market-rate)	Describe the statistical trends in Inuit movement to southern urban areas from the 90's/00's to the 2010's
[36] Patrick & Tomiak, 2008	Original research	Ottawa, ON, Canada	Qualitative	25	Interviews, Focus groups	Adults (20-55), parents & grandparents, mostly Nunavummiut	Stably housed (social/public or private/market-rate)	Understand how urban Inuit in Ottawa create community, particularly focusing on families and language preservation
[37] Pepin et al., 2018	Original research	Nunavik	Quantitative	212	Regional health survey (parts of Nunavik Child Development Study)	Youth (11-18) meeting health at birth-related inclusion criteria	Overcrowded/inadequate housing, Stably housed (social/public or private/market-rate)	Investigate the longitudinal association between household overcrowding experienced during childhood and psychological distress during adolescence
[38] Perreault et al., 2023	Original research	Nunavut, Nunavik	Quantitative	102 (87 households)	Standardized study-specific assessment tools (culturally validated version of Kessler-6 psychological distress scale, sense of home scale), measure of Overcrowding (person per room, PPR)	Parents are highlighted	Overcrowded/inadequate housing, Recently rehoused	Examine the impact of obtaining housing on the mental health of Inuit on waitlist for social/public housing

[39] Perreault et al., 2022	Original research	Nunavut	Qualitative	25	Interviews	Adults	Overcrowded/ inadequate housing, Recently rehoused	Examine the impact of obtaining housing on the well-being of recently rehoused Inuit; focus on the experiences of “home”
[40] Perreault et al., 2020	Original research	Nunavut, Nunavik	Quantitative	134	Standardized study- specific assessment tools (Household questionnaire, Individual questionnaire, Culturally adapted 8- item sense of home scale (derived from Kearns' "ontological security from the home"; PSF score), Overcrowding (PPR)	Adults	Overcrowded/ inadequate housing, Recently rehoused	Describe the differences in psychosocial factors (PSF) between participants who live in overcrowded vs non- overcrowded dwellings; Examine sex differences; Quantify the association between PSF score and overcrowding status, adjusting for socioeconomic characteristics
[41] Riva et al., 2020	Original research	Nunavut, Nunavik	Quantitative	102 (87 househo lds)	Standardized study- specific assessment tools (Household questionnaire, Individual questionnaire, Asthma Score, Self- rated health questionnaire, culturally validated version of Kessler-6 psychological distress scale, Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), modified	Parents are highlighted	Overcrowded/ inadequate housing, Recently rehoused	Evaluate the impact of rehousing on participants levels of psychological distress, sense of control/mastery, and asthma symptoms

					version of Pearlin mastery scale)			
[42] Riva et al., 2014	Original research	Greenland	Quantitative	3066	Regional health survey (Inuit Health in Transition Greenland survey)	Adults	Overcrowded/ inadequate housing	Quantify associations between overcrowded housing and psychosocial health; Determine if & how social support mediates association
[43] Scalise, 2018	News or journalistic publication	Montreal, QC, Canada	n/a	n/a	Unspecified statistics/demographic s (source not given)	Medical travel patients & accompanying loved ones, mostly Nunvimmiut	Unhoused	Describe the push (and mention pull) factors in Nunavik communities that influence Inuit who visit Montreal for medical care to stay and become over-represented among the unhoused population
[44] Simard et al., 2022	Original research	Nunavik	Quantitative	1306	Regional health surveys (Qanuilirpitaa? Nunavik Health survey, Stats Can Aboriginal Peoples survey social support measures), Dichotomous overcrowding variable (0= <1 PPR, 1= >1 PPR)	Adults	Overcrowded/ inadequate housing	Examine whether social support varies by overcrowding in households of Nunavik Inuit, main takeaways: