An Overview of conditions in Inuit Nunangat : based on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples

SLiCA Survey

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An Overview of Conditions in Inuit Nunangat Based on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples/SLiCA Survey

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Prepared for the Strategic Research Directorate
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
by Ellen Bobet
Confluence Research and Writing
Ellenbobet@sympatico.ca

Executive Summary

The Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA) is an international collaborative effort involving Canada, the US, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. Its aims are to measure living conditions in a way relevant to Arctic residents (primarily Inuit peoples), and to allow for comparisons between northern areas, rather than between northern and southern regions of the same country. Canada was among the first countries to implement SLiCA, with an initial wave in 2001 and a second in 2006. This was possible because Statistics Canada was able to incorporate many of the SLiCA questions into its recurring Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS). This approach came at a cost in international comparability, but allows the SLiCA and APS data to be analyzed together. The present analysis showcases some of the additional depth that can be derived from the APS/SLiCA combination. It covers Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat, and focuses on four topics: economic activity (both traditional subsistence activities and wage labour); education; community life; and health.

Economic activity

The APS/SLiCA data depict a mixed economy in Inuit Nunangat, with subsistence activities and wage labour coexisting. Land activities appear to supplement cash income, and provide a substantial proportion of the food that is consumed. Major concerns remain about job shortages and lack of training, with the minority of residents who have completed high school or university enjoying a very substantial advantage over others.

Education

The education data point to low rates of high school completion across Inuit Nunangat, but some improvement over time. Progress in hiring Inuit educators seems to have been rapid in the 1980s and 90s, and appreciable proportions of children now speak Inuktitut most or all of the time at school. However, it is not clear whether this progress is translating into higher rates of school completion.

Community life

The vast majority of respondents are satisfied with life in their community, and moderately content with services such as health care, education, policing, and recreation. Above all, people say they stay in the community because of family, friends, their job, or simply the fact that they grew up there. Most residents report strong family ties, while over a third belong to some type of community group.

Health

The picture of health derived from the APS/SLiCA survey is varied. People rate their health rather negatively, rates of health-damaging behaviours like smoking and binge drinking are appreciable, and access to doctors and specialists is limited. Despite this, rates of various chronic diseases seem to be close to the Canadian average. Recent research in epidemiology emphasizes the contribution of social networks, belonging, and spirituality to health. This raises the possibility that Inuit Nunangat's strong family and community ties may be offsetting some of the negative influences on health.

Contents

Introduction

This document presents a broad overview of the findings from the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) for Inuit Nunangat , with particular emphasis on indicators related to economic activity and livelihood. The intent is to showcase the range of data that can be produced from this survey, and to add depth to the indicators and cross-regional comparisons contained in the international *Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic* (SLiCA) report prepared by Poppel et al.[1]

One of the major assets of SLiCA was its emphasis on moving beyond individual characteristics to describe the communities in which those individuals live. The present text similarly presents data on both individual and community characteristics. It covers four main areas: economic activity (wage employment and traditional subsistence activities); education; community characteristics; and health.

A word about the choice of topics is perhaps in order. Employment and education are currently among Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada's (AANDC's) top priorities for northern regions; education is similarly among the top priorities for Inuit organizations, as witness the *National Inuit Education Strategy* released by Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami in June 2011. Accordingly, this report focuses heavily on economic activity and education. In particular, it uses both the youth and adult questionnaires included in APS to try to identify some of the correlates of school retention and educational success. Community characteristics are also described at length, because they are vital to answering one of the central questions of SLiCA: why do residents choose to remain in the Arctic despite the limited economic and employment opportunities?

This report draws largely on custom tabulations produced by Statistics Canada from the 2006 APS/SLiCA survey. These are supplemented by international comparisons drawn from the report prepared by Poppel et al., and by data from other recent reports based on the 2006 APS/SLiCA.

About the SLiCA and APS Surveys

The Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA) is an international collaborative effort involving Canada, the US, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. Its aims are to measure living conditions in a way relevant to Arctic residents (primarily Inuit peoples), and to allow for comparisons between northern areas, rather than the more usual comparisons between northern and southern residents of the same country. Given the many countries involved, and the challenges of securing funding and collaboration in each country, the survey process has spread over a period of many years.

Canada was among the earliest countries to implement SLiCA, with a first wave in 2001 and a second in 2006. This was possible because Statistics Canada was able to incorporate many of the SLiCA questions into its recurring Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS). This approach had many advantages, but they came at a cost in terms of international comparability. Because SLiCA was combined with a related survey, some questions had to be omitted to keep the overall interview to a manageable length. Further, combining SLiCA and APS meant following the APS schedule, which called for the survey to be in the field in 2001—before the international questionnaire had been completely finalized. The result is that the Canadian and international SLiCA questionnaires are appreciably different, and the Canadian dataset contains only 129 of the 398 analytic variables present in the international version.[1] In particular, it has been noted that the Canadian version omits some of the detailed questions on harvesting and land-based activities that are included on the international version of the questionnaire—although in many cases it contains similar elements. (See Appendix 1 for a comparison of the data elements in the two versions.)

This being said, merging the APS and SLiCA surveys had a series of advantages:

- It provided funding and infrastructure for SLiCA, and allowed the SLiCA questions to be administered in both 2001 and 2006, as part of the larger, recurrent combination of Census and APS.
- It reduced the response burden on Arctic residents, who would otherwise have been faced with two lengthy surveys on similar topics.
- It allowed for a larger sample. Because Aboriginal peoples in Canada had expressed strong interest in having community-level data, the APS sample was a very large one. It included 21% of Inuit adults, whereas no other country sampled more than 6%. As a result, the Canadian survey is able to produce data for the four Inuit regions within the country and for some of the larger Inuit communities, and its margin of error is just 1%.
- Above all, it allowed SLiCA data to be analyzed in combination with data from the APS and the Census, thus enriching all three of the datasets. This paper showcases some of the additional depth that can be derived from this enriched file.

Methods

This report is based on data for people who self-identify as Inuit and who live in one of the four Inuit land claim regions: Nunatsiavut (Labrador), Nunavik (Quebec), Nunavut, or the Inuvialuit settlement area (NWT). All told, roughly 77% of Inuit in Canada live in one of these four areas, collectively referred to as "Inuit Nunangat."

Measures of harvesting and land-based activities

The APS and SLiCA questionnaires devoted a great many questions to traditional activities, especially those that contribute to a subsistence economy. To simplify the discussion, this paper uses the following conventions:

- "Traditional activities" covers the entire gamut from hunting and fishing to sewing, engaging in traditional crafts, or repairing camping equipment.
- "Land activities" covers those activities that would allow a person to make some or all of their living from the land, i.e., hunting, fishing, gathering, and trapping.
- "Harvesting" refers only to land activities that produce food: hunting, fishing, or gathering, but not trapping. This is consistent with how other reports from the APS and SLiCA use the term.

However, some of the survey questions on harvesting and land activities seem to have caused difficulty or been subject to individual interpretation. As a result, the proportion of people who report that they "harvest" is lower than, for instance, the proportion who say that they fish. One possibility is that the more specific questions on hunting/fishing/gathering twigged people's memories. Another possibility is that these questions picked up activities that people did not think of as "harvesting" because they were done mainly for pleasure—such as spending an hour fishing off the local dock for fun. Whatever the explanation, readers are asked to bear in mind that there may be appreciable variation around some of the harvesting figures. (Further details on this issue are included in Appendix 2.)

Percentages: valid vs total percent

All percentages in this report have been rounded. The analysis relies heavily on custom tabulations, but also draws on related publications such as the Poppel report and factsheets prepared by Statistics Canada. The figures from the various sources are not always identical, apparently because of differences in whether the researchers used *valid percent* (percentages based only on valid responses, excluding "don't know," "not stated," and "refused") or *total percent* (percentages based on all responses). As a result, statistically oriented readers may notice small differences between some of the figures shown in the text tables and those included in the appendix (which reproduces figures from the original, custom tables provided by Statistics Canada for this project). Generally speaking, the custom tabulations for this

analysis employed valid percent. However, exceptions had to be made in some situations, such as those where a variable was created from a series of related questionnaire items.

Tests of statistical significance

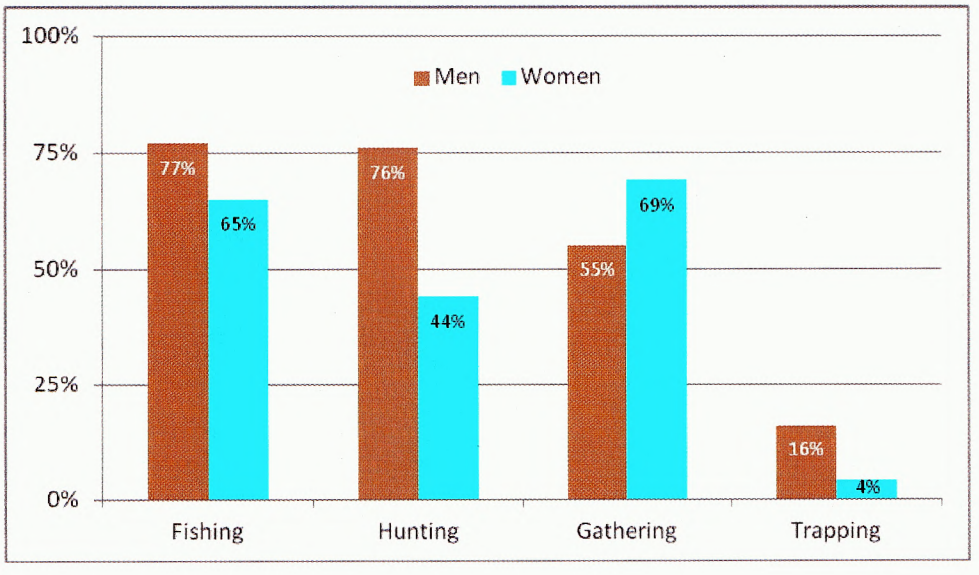
Like most of the large national surveys, the APS employed a complex, stratified sample, and therefore some standard tests of statistical significance cannot be used on the data. Consequently, this analysis uses the simple but conservative method of checking if the 95% confidence intervals overlap. To enhance readability, confidence intervals have been omitted from most of the tables in the text; however, they were always used to inform the conclusions, and can also be found in the detailed tables in Appendix 3.

Economic Activity

Traditional and land-based activity

The SLiCA report clearly demonstrated that the prevailing lifestyle among Arctic peoples is a combination of cash employment and traditional activities, that is, a "mixed" economic model.[1] This conclusion certainly applies in Inuit Nunangat: while over half the adult population participates in the wage economy, a majority of Inuit also engage in traditional and land-based activities. Fully 72% of all adults in Inuit Nunangat had harvested country food in some form in the year prior to the survey—although there were some gender differences in the type of activity, with men more likely to hunt or fish and women more likely to gather (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Proportion of adults who engaged in various land activities in previous year, by sex



Comparisons between the Canadian figures and those of the other Nordic areas are complicated by the large variability from country to country; nonetheless, the data do not suggest that Canadian Inuit are less likely than those in other countries to participate in harvesting activities (Table 1). Nor is the practice of harvesting dying out in Inuit Nunangat: with the exception of those 15-24, younger adults are as likely as older age groups to participate in harvesting activities.[2]

Table 1: Percent of adults who engaged in various traditional activities in 2005

		Canada	Greenland	Chukotka	Northern Alaska	Total
Identical or near-identical indicators						
Fish in last year		69%	69%	88%	77%	74%
Prepare or pack for hunting, fishing, camping trip		73%	44%	84%	71%	63%
Make/repair equipment or do household repairs		48%	73%	64%	51%	62%
Hunt waterfowl in past year		59%	40%	26%	44%	43%
Trap in past year		11%	4%	15%	11%	9%
Manufacture Native crafts for sale*		18%	7%	12%	23%	13%
Similar indicators						
International question	Cdn equivalent					
Sew skins, parkas, kamiks in past year	Sew in past year	34%	17%	37%	24%	24%
Pick berries in past year	Gathered wild plants in last year	62%	71%	73%	70%	71%
Gather greens, roots, other plants in past year			NA	45%	53%	48%
Sold meat, fish or berries	Hunted, fished, or gathered wild plants for commercial purpose	10%	10%	23%	7%	13%
Hunt seal or ugruk in past year	Hunted in past year	60%	NA	NA	42%	
Hunt caribou, moose, sheep in past year			35%	21%	53%	34%
Hunt sea mammals			43%	6%		31%
Preserve meat or fish in past year	Process or prepare animals for food or skins, or cook meals in past year	82%	55%	86%	74%	67%

*For this measure, the Poppel report seems to have used APS question I05 on whether the respondent sold meat, carvings, etc. in the past year.
Data from Poppel et al., Table 2, abridged. Canadian data in the "similar indicators" section drawn from 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey/SLiCA custom tabulations.

The SLiCA harvesting data focus primarily on what proportion of adults participate in various traditional activities. However, they provide little or no information on the intensity of the activity — for example, whether someone goes fishing once a year during holidays, or regularly fishes to put food on the table.* In this regard, the combined APS/SLiCA questionnaire used in Canada offers some advantages. It contains useful questions about the *purpose* of the harvesting activity—whether it was being done for

* As a proxy for intensity of activity, Poppel et al. counted the *number of different traditional activities* the respondent engaged in, and assumed that those participating in the widest range of activities were the most deeply involved in tradition. However, this is at best an imperfect measure.

food, income, or recreation. And although it does not measure intensity of harvesting in detail, it does ask whether the respondent spent a month or more on the land in the previous year. This at least allows us to distinguish between people heavily engaged in harvesting and those whose participation is more sporadic.

The results indicate that only a minority of Inuit are making their living primarily from the land: 10% (13% of men and 7% of women) had spent a month or more away from their community in 2005 in order to hunt, fish, or spend time on the land. Similarly, only 3% of the people not in the labour force (neither employed nor looking for work) said that the reason they were not seeking work was that they were waiting for hunting/fishing/trapping or other seasonal work to begin. These results suggest that people are using land activities more as a supplement to the wage economy than as an alternative to it.

Nor does land-based activity seem to be a source of monetary income for most Inuit. Only 15% of adults reported receiving any income from the sale of meat, fish, or carvings; and only 14% of those who engaged in land activities said that they had done so for commercial purposes. These figures, combined with the finding that only 10% of the population traps, suggest that land activities are not a particularly common way of generating cash income.

Instead, 98% of those who engaged in land activities said that they did so "for food," and 78% "for pleasure." Even the people who had full-time work were as likely as others to harvest, suggesting either that pleasure alone is a sufficient motivation, or that land food is being used to supplement salaries.* And although people may not be spending months on the land, the hunting and fishing activity is clearly extensive: 65% of adults report that they live in a household where at least half of the meat/fish consumed comes from the land.[3]

In short, the evidence is consistent with land activities being used to supplement wages or other income rather than as a full-time way of life. It is clear that most people participate in harvesting activities, and that these contribute a substantial proportion of all the food eaten in the region; but it seems that only a minority are living primarily off the land.

* The Poppel report concluded that in Canada, unlike other Arctic regions, people working full-time were less likely than others to engage in traditional activity. This may be true when one sums all types of traditional activities, as the report's authors did; but it seems that wage-earners nevertheless hunt, fish, or gather at least occasionally.

Labour force activity

Half of all adults in Inuit Nunangat had worked for pay in the week prior to the survey [1], and another 11% were looking for work. The remaining 39% were neither employed nor looking for work—a category that would include retired persons, stay-at-home parents, full-time students and "discouraged" workers who have ceased to seek employment because they believe no jobs are available (Table 2).

Table 2: Employment status in the week prior to the survey

	Percent		
	Men	Women	Total
Worked for pay or in self-employment	51	49	50
Full-time	76	76	76
Part-time	24	24	24
Did not have job, was looking for work	13	10	11
Did not have job, not looking for work	36	41	39
	100%	100%	100%

Note: Male/female differences in this table not statistically significant except in the "not looking for work" category.
Data from 2006 APS/SLiCA survey for Inuit adults living in Inuit Nunangat.

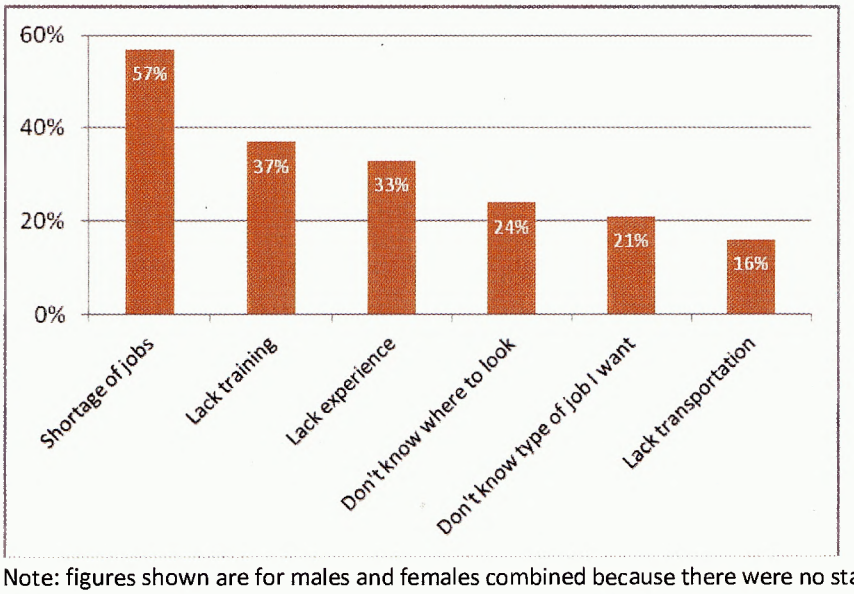
Shortage of jobs, lack of training

Concern about high unemployment levels recurs throughout the survey results. Fully 77% of adults agree that unemployment is an issue in their community, making it the top-ranked problem. Similarly, employment opportunities are the aspect of community life with which the fewest people—just 41%—are even "somewhat" satisfied. These perceptions are likely to translate into large numbers of discouraged workers. In fact, the second most common reason people give for being neither employed nor looking for work (right after "retired") is that they believe no work is available. This is particularly likely to be true of men. Men are also more likely than women to say that they are waiting for recall to a former job, and/or waiting for seasonal work.

Among those who are actively looking for work, the picture is similar but more nuanced: besides noting the shortage of jobs, these people also tend to say that they lack the training or experience for the jobs available (Figure 2). Since the majority of adults in Inuit Nunangat did not in fact complete high school, these concerns may be well founded. A look at the figures on employment and education (Figure 3) shows, as one would expect, a clear relationship between the two, with particularly large jumps in employment upon completion of high school (67% employed vs just 47% among people with only some

high school) and completion of university.* Curiously, the data suggest that post-secondary courses short of a completed university degree have little or no additional "payoff" in employment. It is not clear if this is really the case, or if this anomaly is due to the fact that the measure of employment used on the APS is a somewhat unusual one.†

Figure 2: Obstacles reported by people looking for work

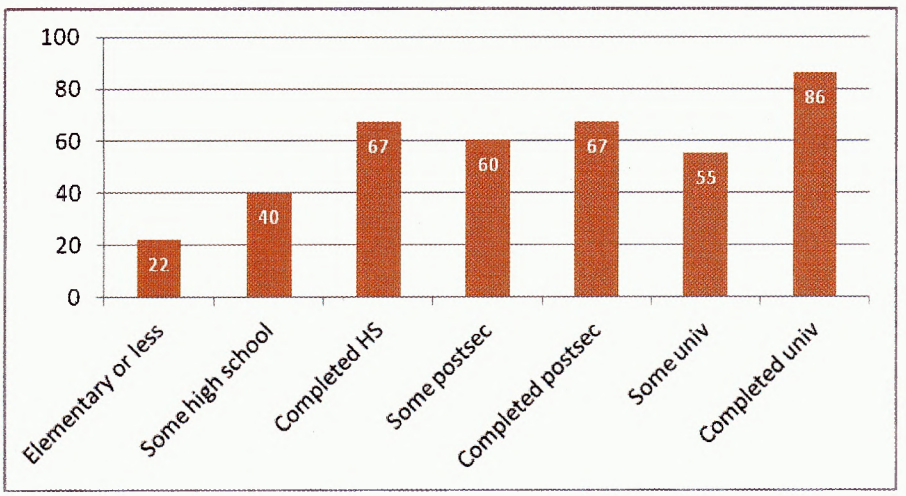


Note: figures shown are for males and females combined because there were no statistically significant gender differences on this item. Categories add to more than 100% because multiple responses were accepted.

* It is also striking that just 22% of those with an elementary school education are employed—but this is likely to be partly an artifact of low education levels in older adults, many of whom may now be retired rather than employed.

†Possibly the question on full-time employment in the past year is not a good proxy for the employment rate as usually measured; it would be interesting to verify these findings using Census data. (Note that, unlike Census data, the APS measure also suggests that males and females have similar employment rates.)

Figure 3: Proportion of adults who had a full-time job in the week prior to the survey, by education level



Gender differences not shown because none were statistically significant. Differences between "completed high school" and previous categories, and between "completed university" and previous categories are statistically significant.

In sum, the APS/SLiCA data suggest that economic activity in Inuit Nunangat revolves around a combination of wage employment and land activities. The land-based activities do not seem to replace other sources of income, but appear to supplement them, and in particular to provide a substantial proportion of the food that is consumed. About half of all Inuit adults in the territory report having a job, and some three-quarters of these are full-time jobs. There are, however, substantial concerns about unemployment and shortages of jobs. These job shortages appear to be exacerbated by training issues, with the minority of people who have completed high school or university enjoying a very substantial advantage over others in terms of employment levels.

Education

Inuit organizations and government ministries are currently devoting serious attention to levels of education in Inuit Nunangat, and to how school retention rates can be improved. For this reason, it is worth looking in some detail at the education statistics, both for adults and for the generation currently in school.

Education levels in adults

Rates of formal education in Inuit Nunangat are low. A majority of those who are adults today did not complete high school—especially if they live in Nunavut or Nunavik (Table 3). This is so even though the Inuit population is heavily tilted to younger adults, who would have attended school in recent decades when education levels as a whole were rising throughout Canada.

Table 3: Education attainment by region

	Total %	Nunatsiavut %	Nunavik %	Nunavut %	Inuvialuit %
Elementary or less	6	X	5	7	4
Some high school	57	51	61	57	49
Completed high school	9	13	13	7	6
Some post-secondary non-university	9	8	9	8	14
Completed post-sec (non-university)	16	18	9	18	22
Some university	1	3[E]	1[E]	1[E]	X
Completed university	2	4[E]	2[E]	2[E]	4[E]
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Less than high school graduation	63	~54	66	64	53
High school graduation or more	37	46	34	36	46

[E] indicates high sampling variability—use with caution.
X = suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.
Note that since the figures are for people age 15 and over, a small proportion of the respondents would not yet have had time to complete high school or continue to postsecondary education.
Data from 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey/SLiCA.

There has, however, been progress over time. A look at the education levels of different age groups shows that 52% of the adults currently age 25-44 have at least a high school education, compared to just 35% of those age 45 and over. Interestingly, the gender pattern also seems to have changed over time: in the older cohort, men were more likely than women to continue after high school; now the reverse seems to be true, with women more likely than men to complete high school and also more likely to graduate from university (Table A12, appendix).

Some of the consequences of these low levels of education were discussed in the preceding section. As noted there, appreciable proportions of adults say that they are not qualified for the jobs available in their community, while respondents with higher levels of education are more likely to be working. It is tempting to conclude that many of those who do not complete high school end up engaging in land-based activities by default (or, conversely, that those who have mastered the skills to live off the land may see no need to complete school). However, the data show only a slight tendency for less-educated people to be heavily engaged in harvesting—and part of that tendency may simply be due to an association between older age, greater land skills, and lower levels of formal education (Table 4).

Table 4: Proportion of adults who spent a month or more on the land in 2005, by education level

Education	Percent
Elementary	13[E]
Some high school	9
High school	8
Some postsecondary (excluding university)	8
Completed postsecondary (non-univ.)	12
Some university	X
Completed university	X
All levels of education combined	10

[E] indicates high sampling variability—use with caution.
X = suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.
Source: Aboriginal Peoples/SLiCA survey, 2006.

In explaining why they did not complete their elementary or high school education, men usually said that they either wanted to work (15%) or had to (11%). For women, the over-riding reason for leaving was pregnancy or the need to take care of children (26%).[2,3] Adults of both sexes also commonly reported that they were "bored with school" (19% of men, 13% of women).*

Possibilities for improving school completion rates

What might improve education levels in Inuit Nunangat? Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami's *National Education Strategy* recommends providing supports for children to stay in school; offering a bilingual curriculum and Inuit-relevant resource materials; and increasing the number of teachers and Early Childhood Educators who are bilingual.[4] At present, schools in Inuit Nunangat would seem to have more work to do in this area: although Canada has more schools that are actually located in the community than other arctic regions (Table 5), the SLiCA survey nonetheless found lower proportions of bilingual teachers, and less emphasis on Inuit culture than is the case in other Arctic countries.[1]

* Note, however, that almost half the respondents listed "other" reasons, or did not answer the question on reasons for leaving school. This suggests either that the topic is a sensitive one, or that the answer categories offered on the questionnaire omitted something important.

Table 5: Proportion of adults who left their community for at least part of their schooling: Inuit Nunangat compared to other Nordic regions

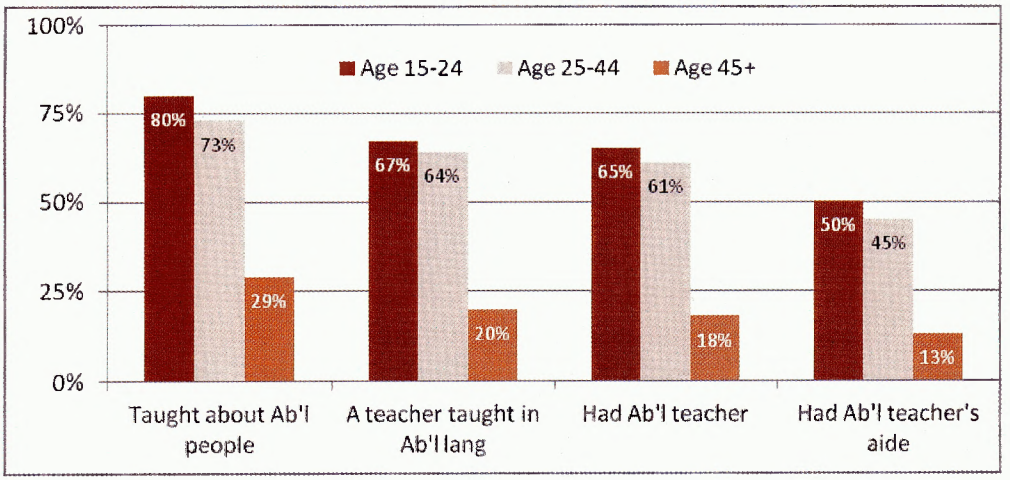
	Canada	Greenland	Chukotka	N. Alaska	Total
Elementary	1%	48%	35%	28%	31%
High school	1%	13%	50%	44%	22%
Source: Poppel et al.,[1] p. 14					

There has been progress over time in these dimensions: younger adults are more likely than their predecessors to say that in their last year at school, they were taught about Inuit, had a teacher who taught in Inuktitut,* and had an Aboriginal teacher or teacher's aide. However, the APS data show no evidence that those who had Aboriginal teachers or aides in their last year were any more likely than others to complete high school (Tables A19 and A20 in appendix)—although no doubt this is only one of many factors that affect school completion rates.

The age pattern suggests that much of the progress in hiring Inuit teaching staff and introducing material about Inuit took place during the 1980s and 1990s, when those who are now age 25-44 were in high school. The gains in recent years appear to have been more gradual (Figure 4). However, these few APS measures may not provide a complete picture, as there are many other ways that schools may have become more bilingual and bicultural over time. The intensity of teaching in Inuktitut (number of hours or grades)may have increased even as the absolute number of Aboriginal teachers stayed relatively constant; or more non-Aboriginal teachers may be providing bilingual education. Most importantly, a survey question focused on whether the person had Aboriginal teachers in his/her *last* year of school would miss the fact that both Nunavik and Nunavut have schools that teach grades 1-3 entirely in Inuktitut.

Figure 4: Proportion of adults of various ages who, in their last year of school, had an Aboriginal teacher or teacher's aide, or were taught about Aboriginal people

* In this text, "Inuktitut" is used to refer to all of the traditional Inuit languages spoken in Canada.



Education at present

Although it is instructive to look at levels of education in adults, efforts to improve the picture necessarily focus on the generation still in school. In this respect, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey offers an advantage over SLiCA, in that it includes not only adults but also information on children age 6–14. This provides an opportunity to look at schools and school retention in the present.

Despite the low rates of school completion, most people report favourable views of the schools in their community. Over two-thirds (70%) of residents say they are "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the quality of education in their community; and large proportions of parents declare themselves satisfied with aspects such as the amount of information the school provides on their child's behaviour and progress; the quality of the teaching; and the level of discipline. The biggest concern seems to be with violence in the schools, which 40% of parents feel is a problem.

As for school retention and attendance, almost all parents (94%) say that they consider it "very" important for their child to complete high school. The overwhelming majority (99%) declare that their child is still in school,* and just 10% say that the child missed two or more weeks of school in the past year. (The most common reasons for this were illness, having problems with teachers or other students, and family trips.) In short, the reports are extremely positive, and difficult to reconcile with the picture emanating from other sources which suggests that there is more work to be done.

To what extent are the schools bilingual? This is difficult to assess on a population survey; nonetheless, parents report that 46% of the children who understand Inuktitut at all speak it "most" or "all" of the time in school. This suggests an appreciable integration of Inuit language into the curriculum, and may reflect the number of schools in Nunavik and Nunavut that teach the first three grades entirely in Inuktitut. Whether these schools have yet reached the goal of turning out fully bilingual graduates is

* Because basically all school-age children were reported to be still in school, it was not possible to assess whether either Early Childhood Education or the parent's level of education had any impact on school retention figures.

debatable, since the proportion of these children who are said to be able to read Inuktitut "very" or "relatively" well similarly stands at 46%.

To sum up, the education data point to low rates of high school completion across Inuit Nunangat, but some progress over time. There appear to be many reasons why students drop out of school, but wanting or needing to work, and becoming pregnant, are among the major ones. Educators and Inuit organizations believe that part of the remedy for high dropout rates lies in more Inuit teachers, more bilingual education, and a more Inuit-relevant curriculum. Progress in these areas appears to have been more rapid in the 1980s and 90s than at present, but appreciable proportions of children speak Inuktitut most or all of the time at school. Whether this is actually translating into higher school retention rates or not is difficult to assess, since parents' reports on their child's school attendance contrast with those from other sources.

Community Characteristics

There are abundant studies showing that many northern communities suffer from low levels of employment and income, and high levels of various social problems— and SLiCA respondents seemed to concur with this view (Table 6). Yet residents choose to remain in these communities, suggesting that they have advantages that compensate for the economic and social problems. This is precisely why the SLiCA survey devoted so much attention to measuring other dimensions of community life, such as language use, safety, social support, and kinship. This section explores community life in Inuit Nunangat in more detail than was possible in the international SLiCA report.

Table 6: Percent of adults reporting that various social problems are a concern in their community, Inuit Nunangat and other Nordic regions, 2006

	Canada	Greenland	Chukotka	N. Alaska	Total
	Percent				
Unemployment	87	84	100	83	88
Alcohol abuse	78	79	100	84	84
Suicide	70	67	97	60	74
Drug abuse	79	68	72	71	72
Family violence	69	63	91	50	69
Sexual abuse	60	58	87	34	62
Source: Poppel et al.,[1]					

Satisfaction with life in the community

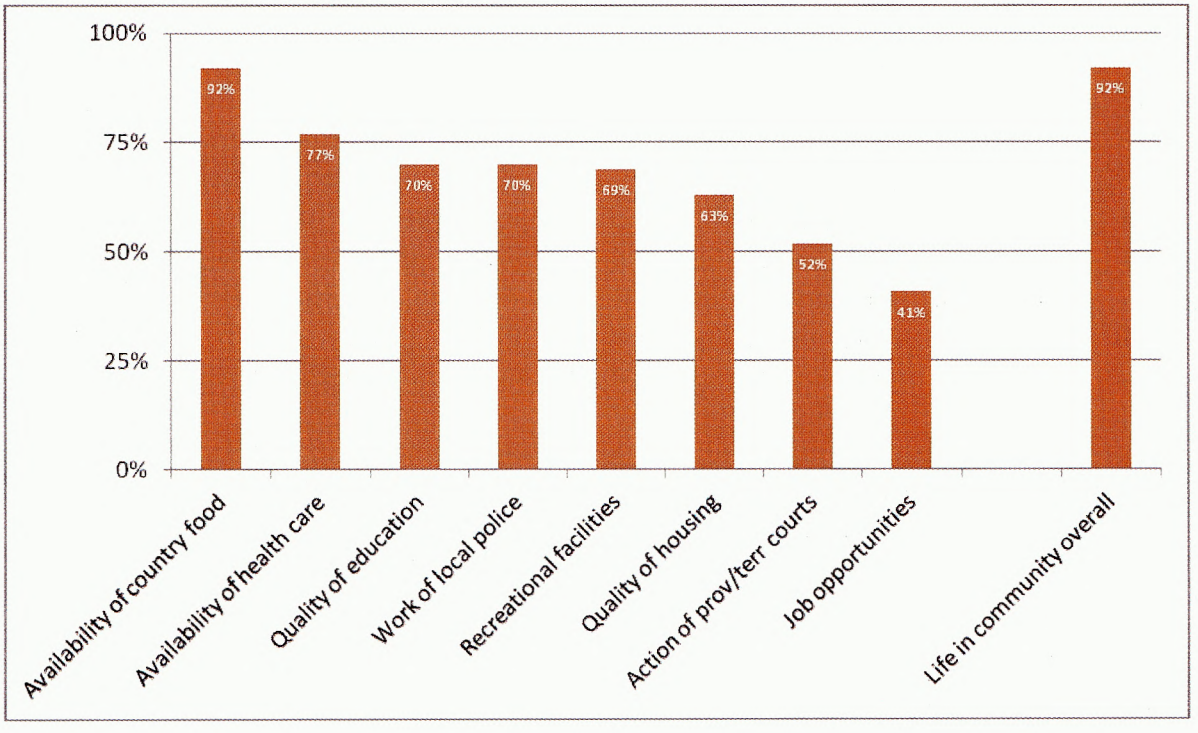
Despite the problems shown in Table 6 above, 92% of Inuit declare themselves "somewhat" or "very" satisfied with life in their community.* There is a slight tendency for the proportion satisfied to rise with age. In all age groups, males are slightly more likely than females to feel satisfied with life in the community, and this seems to be especially true among youth 15-24—a surprising finding in light of the suicide statistics suggesting that many young Inuit men are in difficulty.

What aspects of community life are people satisfied *with*? Apparently not the community amenities or services, since in most cases the proportions who are satisfied with the various services are nowhere close to the proportion satisfied with community life as a whole (Figure 5). The one exception is "availability of country food through sharing, hunting, or other means," which is a source of satisfaction to 92% of residents. Community health, education, policing and recreation services get intermediate

* This may be true, or the high proportion may simply reflect the general nature of the question, or the inherent difficulty of measuring dimensions such as life satisfaction on a population survey.

ratings, while many Inuit express dissatisfaction with housing conditions, the court system, and job opportunities.

Figure 5: Proportion of residents who are "very" or "somewhat" satisfied with various community amenities

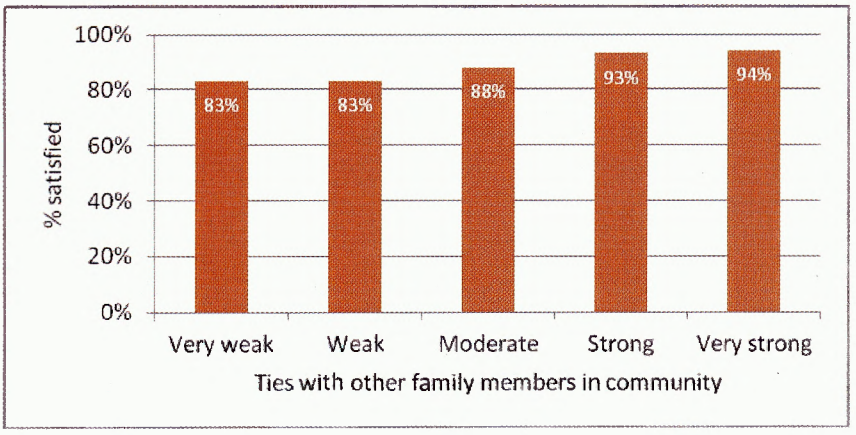


Ties to the community

Despite dissatisfaction with some services and facilities, social ties seem to provide a compelling reason to remain in the community for many people. By far the most common reason that people offered for remaining in the community was "to be close to family" (69%). This was followed by "friends," "hometown" and "jobs," each mentioned by about 25% of adults.

According to the Poppel report, people in communities all across the Arctic reported strong family ties. This is certainly true of Inuit Nunangat, where 68% of adults—both men and women— report that their connections with other family members living in the community are "strong" or "very strong," and only 8% say they are weak. Overall satisfaction with life in the community seems to rise with the strength of family ties—although even among those with weak family ties, 88% report being satisfied with life in the community (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Proportion of adults who are satisfied with life in the community, by strength of family ties



The data on social support similarly point to strong networks of families and friends. All told, 90% of adults report having some form of social support, be it their spouse, a relative, a friend, or an Elder. This proportion is similar across all age groups. Women are somewhat more likely than men to have sources of social support, and this difference is seen in all age groups—especially in youth (Table A43, appendix). The fact that 62% of adults have lived in the same community all their lives probably helps to create these strong networks.

Availability of jobs, like family ties, seems to be slightly associated with overall satisfaction with community life. Among those who believe that job opportunities in their community are satisfactory, 95% also rate community life positively. Among those dissatisfied with job opportunities, this proportion falls—but only to 89%, which suggests that employment opportunities are only part of what contributes to satisfaction with the community.

Access to "country" food

As discussed above, the proportion of adults who are satisfied with specific community amenities tends to be lower than the proportion who are content with community life as a whole. The one exception to this conclusion is the "availability of country food through sharing, hunting, or other means," which is a source of satisfaction to 92% of respondents. This high proportion is consistent with other information from the APS showing that 8 out of 10 Inuit adults live in a household that shares country food with others.[3] Given the major role that social ties seem to play in Inuit life, perhaps the importance accorded to availability of country food reflects not just the opportunity to spend time on the land, but also the social connections inherent in sharing food between households. This seems all the more likely in view of the fact that "opportunities to hunt, fish, and gather" rank relatively low on the list of reasons that people give for remaining in their community (mentioned by just 12% of adults, see Table A42).

Language

Overall, 89% of Inuit in Inuit Nunangat say they are able to speak an Aboriginal language, presumably Inuktitut. However, this overall percentage conceals large variation between regions: whereas 95 to 100% of people in Nunavut and Nunavik speak an Aboriginal language, this is true of only half the Inuit living in Nunatsiavut or the Inuvialuit area. Of the adults who understand an Aboriginal language at all, 69% say that they use it most or all of the time at home; 51% use it most or all of the time at work; and a somewhat lower 31% of adult students use it at school.

Community safety

Despite the high levels of concern about social problems noted earlier, 89% of adults declare themselves satisfied with their personal safety from crime. And 59% say that they feel "very safe" walking along at night in their community, while another 25% feel "reasonably" safe.

Community participation

Along with community facilities, community participation might be expected to have a large impact on the quality of life. All told, 68% of adults said they had engaged in some type of community activity in the past year—whether it be attending a meeting or sports event, working at a feast, or volunteering with a group. Men were slightly more likely than women to report participating in these ways (71% vs 66%, Table 7). In both sexes, there was a tendency for rates of participation to be higher in the older age groups, although this did not reach statistical significance. One might expect that participation in community events would be related to overall satisfaction with life in the community, but in fact satisfaction levels were only marginally higher in those who participated than in those who did not (92% vs 90%). Either the two things are unrelated, or the measures of participation and satisfaction with community life used here are too broad to show the relationship.

Table 7: Proportion of adults who participated in community groups, events, or meetings, by sex and age group

	Percent			
	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45+ yrs	All ages
Men	68	71	76	71
Women	61	67	69	66
Total	65	69	73	68

Fewer people actually volunteered for community groups than attended community events. Just over a third of adults (38%) said that, in the past year, they had volunteered for a group such as a church group, youth group, radio station, Search and Rescue team, etc. Men seemed to be slightly more likely than women to volunteer in this way, although the difference was not large enough to be statistically significant.

All in all, the APS/SLiCA data provide additional information on why so many people choose to live in Inuit Nunangat despite the economic and social hardships. The vast majority of respondents were at least moderately satisfied with life in their community; they were very happy with their access to country food, and moderately content with community services such as health care, education, policing, and recreation. Most reported feeling at least reasonably safe walking alone at night, and those who spoke an Aboriginal language reported some opportunities to use it at work or school as well as in the home. However, people said their main reasons for staying in the community were family, friends, their job, or simply the fact that they had grown up there. Most people had strong family ties, and almost all reported having some form of social support—friends, family, or other people they could turn to. About two-thirds of residents had also taken part in broader community events or activities, while over a third belonged to some type of community group.

Health

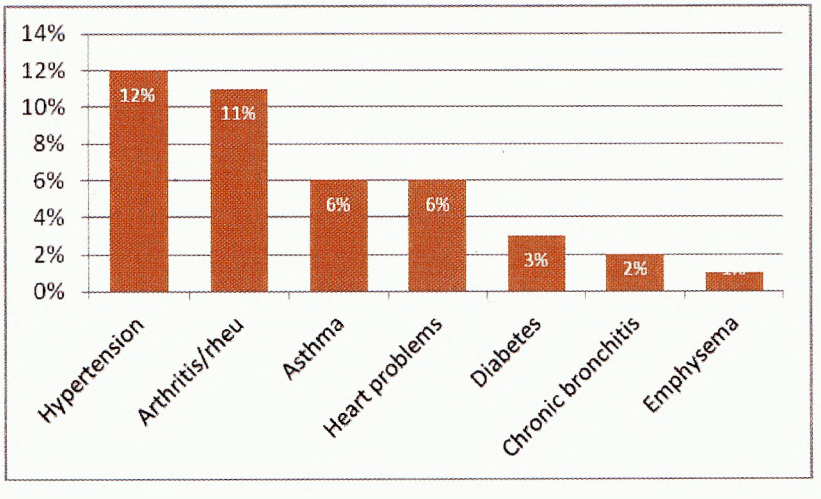
The APS data on health have already been analyzed elsewhere [2,3,11], so this section touches on only the broad themes. It begins with a rapid overview of health status in Inuit Nunangat, and then moves on to some of the determinants of health about which the APS provides information—lifestyle habits, social networks and belonging, and access to care.

Health status

People's rating of their own health generally correlates with more objective measures. In this respect, the APS figures give cause for concern, since just 47% of adults in Inuit Nunangat rated their health as "excellent" or "very good" — a much lower proportion than in other parts of Canada. Inuit men were significantly more likely than women to rate their health positively (50% vs 44%).[2]

As the population ages, the focus tends to shift to chronic conditions such as heart disease. In Inuit Nunangat, the most commonly reported chronic diseases are arthritis/rheumatism, and hypertension (high blood pressure). Roughly 12% of adults report that they have been diagnosed with these conditions, rates comparable to the rest of Canada once one adjusts for the older age structure of the Canadian population.[3] Rates of diagnosed diabetes in the Inuit population are still relatively low—a positive finding in light of the extremely high rates seen in some of Canada's First Nation communities. Perhaps the high proportions of low-fat game and fish that people report eating are helping to keep rates of obesity and diabetes down.

Figure 7: Percent of adults in Inuit Nunangat who have been diagnosed with various chronic conditions



Mental health is believed to be an issue in Inuit Nunangat, based on the high rates of suicide and social problems. It is, however, difficult to measure on a survey, and research has shown that scales developed for the general population do not always work well on Aboriginal groups.* This may explain why the measure of "probable depression" included in the Poppel report showed fairly low rates of depression in Inuit Nunangat, and correlated only weakly with other factors related to depression. Alternatively, perhaps the measure was good, but the cut-off point chosen to indicate "probable depression" was not optimal.†

Factors that affect health

Lifestyle habits

Lifestyle habits such as smoking, drinking, diet, and exercise all have an impact on health, and the APS measured both smoking and drinking in some detail. Two-thirds (66%) of adults in Inuit Nunangat are daily smokers. This percentage is basically unchanged since 2001, and is close to four times the Canadian average.[3] Because some chronic diseases—such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, hypertension, and heart problems—are related to smoking, one would expect rates of these diseases to be higher in smokers. However, this pattern is not visible in the survey data (Table A47), possibly because smoking rates tend to be highest in younger adults, who are less subject to chronic diseases .

There is substantial concern about alcohol use in some communities, with residents of Inuit Nunangat ranking alcohol abuse right after unemployment in the list of community problems. In recent years, studies of alcohol abuse have centered on "binge" drinking, which is the pattern most strongly associated with the injuries, violence, and other damage to health that alcohol can cause. Although it is important to note that some residents do not drink at all, the data suggest that Inuit Nunangat has appreciable proportions of "binge" drinkers (people who consume five drinks or more at one sitting). Out of every five adults, one (19%) binges at least twice a month, and others binge occasionally. Men are slightly more likely than women to be frequent bingers. Curiously, no relationship is apparent between binge drinking behaviour and a person's overall satisfaction with life in the community (Tables A50 and A51).

Relationships and belonging

There is now a substantial body of evidence showing that dimensions such as supportive relationships, feelings of belonging, spiritual beliefs, trust and networks within the community have as great an impact on health as lifestyle habits such as diet and smoking.[7, 8, 9, 10] In this respect, the communities of

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* See for example references [5] and [6] for discussion of the applicability of an alcohol-abuse scale and a child development scale to Aboriginal populations.

† The APS measured mental health using the five-part Mental Health Inventory (MHI-5) scale, which has no clearly established cut-off point. Studies published in the scientific literature have used two different cut-offs for this scale, and there is debate about which is most appropriate.

Inuit Nunangat may enjoy a substantial advantage over many southern communities. As discussed in the preceding section, appreciable proportions of people in Inuit Nunangat say that they have lived in the same community all their lives, feel safe, have strong ties with other family members in the community, enjoy some form of social support, and are generally satisfied with life in their community.

Access to health care

Access to health care continues to be an issue in the north. According to the APS/SLiCA survey, just 49% of adults in Inuit Nunangat had seen a family doctor or specialist in the year prior to the survey—considerably below southern levels. People living in Nunatsiavut or Nunavut were particularly unlikely to have seen a doctor (44% and 47%, vs 54% in Nunavut and 59% in the Inuvialuit region).[3] In most communities, the first point of contact is a nurse rather than a doctor. Patients who require specialized care must typically obtain it outside the community, which may explain why roughly 5% of adults said that they had been away from home for a month or more in the preceding year due to illness.[11]

Ten percent of adults in Inuit Nunangat said that there had been a time during the previous year when they needed health care but did not receive it. In many cases, respondents could not or would not state why they had not received care. Among those who did provide an explanation, the top three reasons were that the care was not available in the area, that it was not available at the time required, or that the wait time was too long.

The picture of health derived from the APS/SLiCA survey is thus quite varied. Age-standardized rates of specific chronic diseases seem to be close to the Canadian average, yet people in Inuit Nunangat rate their health rather negatively. This suggests either that the chronic conditions are very severe, or that people suffer from other conditions such as acute diseases or mental health problems. Rates of smoking and binge drinking are appreciable, and limited access to doctors and specialists is likely to complicate care for people suffering from serious illnesses. On the plus side, however, strong family and community networks could be expected to have a positive impact on health status, counterbalancing some of the negatives.

Summary

The combined APS–SLiCA file offers a wealth of data on economic and social conditions in Inuit Nunangat. Consistent with findings across the Arctic, the APS data show a mixed economy, with subsistence activities and wage labour coexisting. Land activities provide a substantial proportion of the food that is consumed, and appear to supplement, but not usually replace, other sources of income. A shortage of jobs is probably helping to perpetuate this situation, with just over half of all adults saying that they had a job in the week prior to the survey, and most residents agreeing that unemployment is a major issue in their community. Lack of training appears to compound the situation, as indicated by the substantially higher rates of unemployment among people who did not complete high school.

The education data point to low rates of high school completion across Inuit Nunangat, but some progress over time. Educators and Inuit organizations believe that school completion rates could be improved by hiring more Inuit teachers, and having more bilingual programs and a more Inuit-relevant curriculum. The APS data suggest that progress in hiring Inuit educators was rapid in the 1980s and 90s, and that appreciable proportions of children now speak Inuktitut most or all of the time at school. However, it is not clear whether these improvements are translating into higher rates of school completion.

The data on community life help to shed light on why so many residents choose to remain in the Arctic despite the economic and social hardships. The vast majority of respondents are satisfied with life in their community, and moderately content with services such as health care, education, policing, and recreation. Most report feeling safe from crime, and Inuktitut speakers report at least some opportunity to speak Inuktitut at work or at school, in addition to the home. Besides this, the available of country food through hunting or sharing is a source of satisfaction to most. Above all, people say they stay in the community because of family, friends, their job, or simply the fact that they grew up there. Most residents report strong family ties and have some form of social support. Two-thirds participate in community activities, while over a third belongs to some type of community group.

The picture of health derived from the APS/SLiCA survey is varied. People rate their health rather negatively, rates of health-damaging behaviours like smoking and binge drinking are appreciable, and access to doctors and specialists is limited. Despite this, rates of various chronic diseases seem to be comparable to those seen in southern Canada. Recent research in epidemiology emphasizes the contribution of social networks, belonging, and spirituality to health. This raises the possibility that Inuit Nunangat's strong family and community ties may be helping to offset some of the negative influences, and exerting a protective effect on health.

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Appendix 1: Comparison of data elements in the international and Canadian versions of SLiCA

Comparison of the data elements available on selected topics: International SLiCA and Canadian SLiCA/APS surveys	
Data element in international version	**Potential alternate in Canadian survey**
Indicators relating to traditional and subsistence activities	
• Preserve meat or fish in last 12 months • Skinned and butchered a caribou in last 12 months	• Process or prepare animals for food or skins, or cook meals in last year
• Pick berries in last 12 months • Gather greens, roots or other plants in last 12 months • Gather eggs in last 12 months	• Gather wild plants. This includes ever gathered, gathered in past year, and main purpose of gathering (food, pleasure, commercial, other)
• Hunt seal or ugruk in last 12 months • Hunt caribou , moose or sheep in last 12 months • Hunt sea mammals • Hunt walrus in last 12 months • Hunt waterfowl	Activities from APS core: • Hunt • Fish • Trap Includes ever did activity, did activity in past year, and main purpose of activity (food, pleasure, commercial, other)
• Make native handicrafts in last 12 months • Sold meat fish or berries	• Receipt of any income in past 12 months from sale of fish, meat, carvings, etc
• Sew skins, make parkas and kamiks in last 12 months	• Sew in last year
• Make sleds or boats in last 12 months • Manufacture native crafts for own use	• Repair hunting equipment, machinery, appliances or do home repairs in last year
• Maintain a household camp	• Prepare or pack for any hunting, fishing, trapping or camping trips in last year
• Help whaling crews by cooking, giving money or supplies, cutting meat in last 12 months • Member of whaling crew or herded reindeer in last 12 months • Keep sheep or caribou • Growing crops	Not in APS
Other indicators	
Not in labour force due to health or family responsibilities	Reason did not look for work in past four weeks, including health, family and other reasons.

Lifestyle preference (wage job, harvesting/herding or self-employed)	Not in APS
Considered suicide in past year	Not in APS
Victim of crime	Not in APS; perceptions of community safety measured and personal safety from crime measured.
Alcohol or drug problem in home	Alcohol or drug problems in community; self-reported frequency and amount of alcohol consumption
Adapted from Strategic Research Division, *SLiCA Report - Gaps with Canadian data and possible alternate information*. Internal document, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada.	

Appendix 2: Methodological details on the harvesting questions

SLiCA contained a variety of questions on harvesting and land activities, and people's answers varied somewhat depending on the question. Specifically, the overall question on "harvesting" (i.e., hunting, fishing, or gathering) produces lower estimates than the specific questions on hunting, fishing, or trapping found elsewhere in the questionnaire.

The relevant questions are:
Question I8. "The next few questions are about harvesting country food. Some examples include hunting caribou, fishing for arctic char and gathering wild berries and shellfish. Did...harvest country food during the year ending December 31, 2005?"

Question C10. "Have you ever hunted? [If yes:] Have you done this activity in the past 12 months? [If yes:] In the past 12 months, did you hunt for (a) food (b) pleasure (c) commercial use (d) other use (medicinal, ceremonial)?"
Question C11. Same as C10, but for fishing.
Question C12. Same as C10, for trapping.
Question C13. Same as C10, for "gathering wild plants such as berries, rice, or sweet grass."

In I8, 68% of respondents (72% if you use valid percent) said they had harvested in the previous year. However, the responses to questions C10–C13 are as shown below. Even admitting that "trapping" is not a harvesting activity, it seems that much larger percentages of people engaged in these activities in 2005 than were picked up in question I8.

	Total percent		
	M	F	T
Fished in past year	77	65	**71**
Hunted in past year	76	44	**60**
Gathered in past year	55	69	**62**
Trapped in past year	16	4	**10**
One or more of above activities in past year:			**87%**

One possible explanation is that the more specific questions on hunting/fishing/gathering twigged people's memories. Another is that the C10–C13 questions picked up occasional activities that were done primarily for pleasure, and that people did not think of as "harvesting"—such as spending an hour fishing for fun, or picking berries while out on a walk. In any case, the differing results are a warning that the questions on harvesting were subject to individual interpretation, and that the proportions are likely to be more variable than expected.

Appendix 3: Tables

Custom tabulations produced by Statistics Canada for
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
From the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey
July-September 2011

All data are for the Inuit-identity population living in Inuit Nunangat
Unless otherwise specified, data are for adults age 15 and over

Economic activity

Table A-1

Proportion of adults who engaged in various land activities in 2005									
	Males			Females			Total		
	%	95% Confidence interval		%	95% Confidence interval		%	95% Confidence interval	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Fished	77	74.9	78.8	65	62.9	67	71	69.6	72.3
Hunted	76	73.6	77.6	44	41.5	45.8	60	58.2	61.2
Gathered	55	52.5	56.9	69	67.2	70.9	62	60.5	63.3
Trapped	16	14.5	17.8	4	3.1	5	10	9.1	11
One or more of the above							87	85.9	87.9
Percentages are "total percent" rather than "valid percent."									
Based on variables C10A, C11A, C12A, and C13A (did respondent hunt/fish/gather/trap in previous year). Denominator is total adult population, rather than the default denominator of anyone who had trapped etc in their lifetime.									

Table A-2

Proportion of adults who spent a month or more on the land to hunt/fish/trap/gather in 2005			
	%	95% confidence interval	
		Lower	Upper
Men	13	11.6	14.7
Women	7	5.8	8
Total	10	9	10.9
Male-female difference is statistically significant.			

Based on variable G05. Valid percent.

Table A-3

Proportion of those people who had hunted, fished, trapped or gathered in the previous year who did so for ...			
	%	Lower	Upper
Food	98	97.2	98.2
Pleasure	78	76.7	79.4
Commercial use	14	13	15.4
Medicinal/ceremonial use	17	15.4	17.8
All differences significant except between commercial use and medical/ceremonial use.			
For food : "yes" to one or more of C10BA, C11BA, C12BA, C13BA Pleasure: "yes" to one or more of C10BB, C11BB, C12BB, C13BB Commercial use: "Yes" to one or more of C10BC, C11BC, C12BC, C13BC Medicinal/ceremonial use: "yes" to one or more of C10BD, C11BD, C12BD, C13BD Denominator is people who had hunted/fished/trapped/gathered in the previous year.			

Table A-4

Proportion of full-time wage-earners who engaged in harvesting activities in 2005			
	RATIO	95% CI (lower)	95% CI (upper)
Male	79.2	77.3	81.2
Female	73.5	71.4	75.7
Total	76.4	75.1	77.9
Only valid responses,('yes', 'no') were considered in computing the ratios.			
Based on variables I01 and I08. Calculated as (persons who had full-time wage work AND harvested in 2005) / Persons with full time wage work.			

Table A-5

Employment status in week prior to survey, by sex										
	Men			Women			Total			M vs F
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		
		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High	
Worked for pay or in self-employment, or temporarily absent from job	51	48.5	53.2	49	46.8	51.3	50	48.3	51.6	NS
Respondent does not have job, is looking for work	13	11.4	14.3	10	8.7	11.7	11	10.4	12.5	NS
Respondent does not have job, is not looking for work	36	34.2	38.6	41	38.9	42.9	39	37.2	40.1	*
	100			100			100			
Valid percent, based on variable DEMPTSTAT.										

Table A-6

Full-time vs part-time work among the persons who were employed in the week prior to the survey, by sex									
	Males			Females			Total		
	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi
Full-time	76	73.3	79.1	76	73	78.3	76	74	78
Not full time	24	20.9	26.7	24	21.7	27	24	22	26
	100%			100%			100%		
Note: none of the male-female differences in this table statistically significant.									
Valid percent, based on variable C08.									

Table A-7

Obstacles to finding work (among people who had looked for work in the previous 4 weeks)									
	Men			Women			Total		
	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi
Not knowing where to look for work	24	19.6	28.9	24	19.6	29.3	24	20.8	27.6
Not knowing the type of job you wanted	19	15.4	23.5	23	18.6	28.8	21	17.9	24.4
Not having the work experience required for available jobs	32	27.9	37.4	33	26.3	40.4	33	28.7	36.9
Not having enough education or training for available jobs	37	31.7	42.8	38	31.1	44.2	37	33	41.6
Not having the means of transportation to get to available jobs	17	13.4	21.4	14	9.2	20.1	16	12.6	19.1
A shortage of jobs	57	51.2	62.9	58	50.7	64.3	57	52.8	61.8
	100%			100%			100%		
Significance: None of the male-female differences in this table significant. Reasons 3 and 4 (lack of education, experience) do garner significantly more responses than reasons 1,2,5. Reason 6 (shortage of jobs) garners significantly more responses than all other reasons. Note that multiple responses were accepted.									
Derived from variables C07A through C07F. Because this is a derived variable, the figures above are total % rather than valid %.									

Table A-8

Reasons why people did not look for work (applies to people who were not employed in the previous week, and had not looked for work in the previous four weeks)										
	Men			Women			Total			M vs F
	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	
Retired	13	10.3	15.6	11	9.1	13.1	12	10.2	13.5	NS
Believe no work available	10	7.3	12	6	4.5	7	7	6.2	8.9	*
Waiting for recall (to former job)	6	4.8	7.8	3[E]	2	3.9	4	3.6	5.3	*
Seasonal employee/ Hunting/ Fishing/ Trapping in the bush/ Waiting for freeze -up	6	4.5	7.3	X	X	X	3	2.3	3.7	
Not qualified for available jobs	2[E]	1.1	3.1	2[E]	1.6	3.4	2	1.5	2.9	NS
No jobs available in the field in which I was educated or trained	2[E]	1.6	3.1	2[E]	1.1	2.4	2	1.5	2.4	NS
Waiting for replies from employers	X	X	X	X	X	X	1[E]	0.3	1	
Waiting to start new job	1[E]	0.6	2.2	X	X	X	1[E]	0.4	1.2	
No transportation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Other	12	10.3	14.8	7	5.8	9.1	10	8.5	11.2	*
E = high sampling variability, with caution. Note that multiple responses were possible, so percentages will total over 100.										
Derived from variables C05F through C05O. Because the variable is derived by combining several questions, the responses are total % rather than valid percent: DK, not stated, and refused were included in the denominator.										

Table A-9

Employment status of respondents by education and sex

		Elementary or less			Some high school			Completed High School			Some postsecondary (non university)			Completed postsecondary (non university)			Some university			Completed university			Total		
		%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi
M	Worked for pay or in self-employment, or temporarily absent from job	22[E]	14	34.2	43	39.9	45.9	67	58.3	74.1	60	53.1	66.9	65	58.8	70.3	67	44.9	84.3	83	61.6	94.8	49	47	51.8
	Respondent does not have job, is looking for work	X	X	X	14	11.7	15.8	13[E]	8.3	19.4	10[E]	7.2	14.4	14	10.2	18	X	X	X	X	X	X	12	11.1	14
	Respondent does not have job, is not looking for work	68	57.2	78.4	40	37.6	43.1	19	13.2	24.4	27	21.3	33.6	20	15	25.6	X	X	X	X	X	X	35	33.1	37.3
	Not stated	X	X	X	3	2.4	4.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	2.3	3.7
	Total	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X
F	Worked for pay or in self-employment, or temporarily absent from job	21	14.9	27.2	38	35.1	40.6	67	59.3	73.3	60	52.4	65.1	70	63.7	76.4	45[E]	25.8	63.8	87	77.1	93.3	48	45.8	50.2
	Respondent does not have job, is looking for work	X	X	X	11	9.1	12.9	8[E]	4.8	12.5	9[E]	5.4	14	13[E]	8	19.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	8.5	11.5
	Respondent does not have job, is not looking for work	73	65.9	79.4	49	46	51.7	22	16.6	28.8	29	24.4	35.5	16	12.7	20.8	X	X	X	X	X	X	40	37.8	41.8
	Not stated	X	X	X	2[E]	1.7	3.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1.8	3
	Total	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X
T	Worked for pay or in self-employment, or temporarily absent from job	22	16.1	27.9	40	38.4	42.4	67	61.1	71.7	60	54.8	64.3	67	62.9	71.7	55	39.1	69.3	86	77.9	92.2	49	47.1	50.3
	Respondent does not have job, is looking for work	X	X	X	12	10.9	13.7	10[E]	7.1	13.7	10	7.2	12.7	13	10.1	17.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	10.2	12.3
	Respondent does not have job, is not looking for work	71	64.3	76.9	45	42.6	46.5	20	16.4	25.1	28	24.1	32.6	18	15	21.8	35[E]	22.5	53.4	X	X	X	37	36.1	38.9
	Not stated	5[E]	3.1	7.6	3	2.2	3.5	X	X	X	3[E]	1.5	4.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	2.2	3.1
	Total	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X

E Use with caution: high sampling variability.
X Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.
Derived by crossing DEMPSTAT with DHLOSGP.

Table A-10

Excerpt from Table A-9: Proportion of people in each gender/education group who had a full-time job in the previous week									
	M			F			T		
	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi
Elementary or less	22[E]	14	34.2	21	14.9	27.2	22	16.1	27.9
Some high school	43	39.9	45.9	38	35.1	40.6	40	38.4	42.4
Completed high school	67	58.3	74.1	67	59.3	73.3	67	61.1	71.7
Some postsecondary	60	53.1	66.9	60	52.4	65.1	60	54.8	64.3
Completed postsecondary	65	58.8	70.3	70	63.7	76.4	67	62.9	71.7
Some university	67	44.9	84.3	45[E]	25.8	63.8	55	39.1	69.3
Completed university	83	61.6	94.8	87	77.1	93.3	86	77.9	92.2
All levels of education	49	47	51.8	48	45.8	50.2	49	47.1	50.3
E = high sampling variability.									
Derived from DEMPSTAT and DHLOSGP									

Education

Table A-11

	Total			Nunatsiavut			Nunavik			Nunavut			Inuvialuit		
	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi
Elementary or less	6	5.4	7	X	X	X	5	4.1	7.2	7	6.2	8.4	4	2.3	5.8
Some high school	57	55.3	58.6	51	46.2	55.1	61	57.8	64.3	57	55	59.4	49	44.7	53.6
Completed high school	9	7.8	9.8	13	10.5	16.8	13	10.9	16	7	5.9	8.4	6	4	8
Some post-secondary non-university	9	8.2	9.9	8	6.4	11.3	9	7.4	11	8	7.3	9.6	14	11.2	17.3
Completed post-secondary non-university	16	15	17.5	18	14.9	21.7	9	7.3	10.7	18	16.2	19.8	22	18.7	26.7
Some university	1	0.6	1.1	3[E]	2	5.3	1[E]	0.4	1.2	1[E]	0.3	0.8	X	X	X
Completed university	2	1.6	2.6	4[E]	2.5	6.3	2[E]	1.1	2.5	2[E]	1.1	2.5	4[E]	2.4	6.3
Total	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X
E: Use with caution -- high sampling variability.															
Variable DHLOSGP crossed by DIREGION															

Table A-12

Education by age group									
	15-24 yrs			25-44 yrs			45+ yrs		
	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi	%	Lo	Hi
Elementary or less	X	X	X	0	0.3	0.9	24	21.3	26.7
Some high school	79	76.3	81.1	48	45.3	50.5	41	38.5	44.6
Completed high school	10	8.4	12.5	11	9.2	12.2	4	2.5	5.5
Some post-secondary non-university	6	5.1	7.4	12	10.9	13.9	8	6	10
Completed post-secondary non-university	4	2.8	5	25	22.8	27.5	19	16.8	21.5
Some university	1[E]	0.4	1.3	1[E]	0.6	1.4	X	X	X
Completed university	X	X	X	3[E]	1.9	3.8	4[E]	2.5	4.9
Total	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X
E = High sampling variability: interpret with caution. X = Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.									
Variable DHLOSGP crossed by AGEYRSG (grouped) and sex									

Table A-13

Reasons for not completing elementary/high school, by sex									
	Males			Females			Total		
	%	Hi	Lo	%	Hi	Lo	%	Hi	Lo
Wanted to work	15	12.9	17	6	4.9	7.6	11	9.4	11.9
Had to work	11	9.7	12.9	6	4.6	7.3	9	7.6	9.7
Bored with school	19	16.7	21.6	13	11.1	14.6	16	14.5	17.6
School courses too hard / bad results	5	4.1	6.3	2[E]	1.7	3.3	4	3.1	4.5
Pregnancy / taking care of children	2	1.1	2.1	26	23.8	28.6	14	12.3	14.9
Problems at home	3	2.3	4.1	5	3.7	5.9	4	3.2	4.6
To help at home	8	6.4	8.8	11	9.3	12.6	9	8.2	10.2
No school available/accessible	8	6.2	9.7	7	5.9	8.5	7	6.4	8.6
Other	27	25	29.8	20	17.7	21.7	24	22	25.1
Total	100	X	X	100	X	X	100	X	X

E = Caution: high sampling variability.
X = Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

Derived from variables A14A through A14I. Question applied to respondents who had completed some elementary or secondary education but were not currently attending elementary or high school and had not graduated from high school. Some of these respondents may have been enrolled in or completed a High School Equivalency program.
'Don't know', 'Not stated' and 'Refusal' were included in the calculation of proportions.

Table A-14

Did person spend a month or more away from the community to hunt/fish/ be on the land last year, by level of education			
		Confidence interval	
	%	Lower	Upper
Elementary	13[E]	8.1	20.3
Some High School	9	7.9	10.1
High School completed	8	6.1	11.1
Some post-secondary	8	6.3	11.2
Postsecondary completed	12	9.5	15.4
Some university	X	X	X
University completed	X	X	X
Total	10	8.7	10.6

E Use with caution.
X Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

Based on variable G05E crossed by DHLOSGP.

Table A-15

Proportion of adults who report having had an Aboriginal teacher in their last year of school, by age group				
	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45 + yrs	All ages
Valid percent	65	61	18	52
Confidence interval	62.3 to 68.4	58.5 to 63.5	15.1 to 20.6	50.5 to 54
Based on variable A16 by DAGEYRSG (grouped).				

Table A-16

Proportion of adults who report having had an Aboriginal Teacher's Aide in their last year of school, by age group				
	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45+ yrs	All ages
Valid percent	50	45	13	39
Confidence interval	46.1 to 54.1	42 to 48.6	10.4 to 17	37.2 to 41.5
Based on variable A17 crossed by DAGEYRSG grouped.				

Table A-17

Proportion of adult who were taught about Aboriginal people during their last year of school								
	15-24 yrs		25-44 yrs		45+ yrs		All ages combined	
Valid %	80		73		29		65	
Conf. int.	77.4	82.6	71.1	75.5	26.3	32.9	63.4	66.8
Based on variable A21 by DAGEYRSG grouped.								

Table A-18

Proportion of adults in each age group who had a teacher who taught in an Aboriginal language during their last year of school			
	Percent	Confidence interval	
		Lower	Upper
15-24 yrs	67	64	70.8
25-44 yrs	64	61.6	66.3
45+ yrs	20	17.2	23.6
Total	55	53.2	56.6
Valid percent based on variable A18 crossed by DAGEYRSG, grouped.			

Table A-19

Proportion of younger adults (under 45) who had an Aboriginal teacher in their last year at school, by education level					
		N	%	Lower	Upper
Less than high school	Total	8,060	100	X	X
	Yes	5,040	63	60	65.1
	No	3,020	37	34.9	40
Completed high school or more	Total	6,840	100	X	X
	Yes	4,290	63	59.7	65.6
	No	2,550	37	34.4	40.3
Total	Total	14,900	100	X	X
	Yes	9,330	63	60.7	64.5
	No	5,570	37	35.5	39.3
Based on DHLOSGP (grouped) by A16, for DAGEYRS 01 through 04. The reasoning is that restricting the analysis to adults under 45 removes at least some of the association seen between education and age, and therefore gives a clearer view of whether having an Aboriginal teacher had any effect on education.					

Table A-20

Proportion of younger adults (under 45) who had an Aboriginal teacher's aide in their last year of school, by education level					
		N	%	Lower	Upper
Less than high school	Total	5,380	100	X	X
	Yes	2,550	47	44.1	50.8
	No	2,830	53	49.2	55.9
Completed high school or more	Total	4,810	100	X	X
	Yes	2,230	46	42.6	50.2
	No	2,580	54	49.8	57.4
Total	Total	10,190	100	X	X
	Yes	4,790	47	44.4	49.5
	No	5,410	53	50.5	55.6
Based on DHLOSGP (grouped) by A17, for DAGEYRS 01 through 04. The reasoning is that restricting the analysis to adults under 45 removes at least part of the association seen between education and age, and therefore gives a view of whether having an Aboriginal teacher's aide had any effect on education.					

Table A-21

Proportion of parents who "agree" or "strongly agree" with various descriptions of their child's school...			
		Confidence interval	
	%	Lower	Upper
This school provided enough information about his/her attendance	90	87.4	92.2
This school provided enough information about his/her academic progress	89	86.8	91.4
This school provided enough information about his/her behaviour at school	87	84.5	89.8
I was satisfied with how this school was preparing him/her to make choices about his/her future	86	82.8	88.1
I was satisfied with the quality of teaching at this school	85	81.9	87.4
At this school he/she was challenged to work at his/her full potential	84	81.2	87.1
I was satisfied with the level of discipline at this school	80	76	82.9
This school had high academic standards	71	67.5	74.8
I was satisfied with the availability of extracurricular activities at this school	68	64.7	72.1
I felt violence was a problem at this school	40	35.8	43.7
I felt the presence of drugs and alcohol was a problem at this school	24	20.8	27.8
Derived from variables H10A through H10K. Denominator is all parents whose child age 6–14 is in school, and includes responses such as "don't know" or "not stated."			

Table A-22

Proportion of children age 6–14 who are currently attending school (as reported by parents)			
		Confidence interval	
	%	Lower	Upper
Age 6-8	98	95.1	99.3
Age 9-11	100	98.4	99.9
Age 12-14	98	95.8	99.1
All children 6-14	99	97.4	99.2
Variable H02 by DAGYRSG			

Table A-23

Proportion of children age 6-14 attending school, by whether or not child attended an Early Childhood Education program						
Attended ECE			Did not attend ECE			Total
%	Confidence interval		%	Confidence interval		%
	Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper	
99	97.7	99.6	98	95.1	98.8	98
Variable H02 crossed by H01. Note that, overall, 55% of children had attended at ECE program.						

Table A-24

Proportion of children 6-14 who are attending school, by parent's education			
	%	Lower	Upper
High school diploma/equivalent and below	98	96.8	99.1
Some college/CEGEP/Training institute/ Trade/Vocational/ Apprenticeship:-Diploma or certificate/University below BA degree	99	95.4	99.8
Bachelor's degree and above	100	X	X
Other	x	x	x
Total	99	97.3	99.2
Variable H02 crossed by K05.			

Table A-25

Child's ability to read an Aboriginal language (For children age 6–14 who understand an Aboriginal language at all)				
	Number	Percent	Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Read very well	2,500	30	26.7	33.4
Read relatively well	1,360	16	13.7	19.2
Read with effort	1,500	18	15	21.4
Read a few words	1,650	20	16.9	22.8
Not read in his/her primary Aboriginal language	1,350	16	13.6	19
Total	8,360	100	X	X
Valid percent, derived from frequencies on variable J09.				

Table A-26

Parents' answers to the question "How important is it to you that [child] graduates from high school?"				
	Number	Percent	Confidence interval	
			(lower 95%)	(upper 95%)
Not important at all	X	X	X	X
Slightly important	F	F	F	F
Fairly important	360	4 [E]	2.9	6
Very important	8,140	94	91.6	95.3
Total	8,690	100	X	X
E = high sampling variability: interpret with caution; F = too variable to publish. X = suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.				
Valid percent based on frequencies for variable H13a. Applies to children age 6–14.				

Table A-27

Reasons why the children who missed two or more weeks of school in previous year were absent			
	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
Child was sick or injured	23 [E]	16.2	32.4
Had problems with teachers or other students	17 [E]	10.2	26.2
Family trip	12 [E]	6.4	19.7
To help with traditional activities (such as harvesting, hunting, fishing, gathering wood)	X	X	X
To help out at home	X	X	X
Bored at school	X	X	X
Problems with school work	X	X	X
Suspended from school or kicked out	X	X	X
Total	100	X	X
Overall % of children 6-14 who had missed 2+ weeks of school	*10%*		
E = high sampling variability: interpret with caution. X = Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.			
Based on frequencies for variables H12Ba through H12Bk. Denominator is the 10% of children age 6–14 who had missed two or more weeks of school in the previous year, and includes responses of "don't know," "not stated," and "refused."			

Table A-28

How much of the time child uses Aboriginal language at school (For children age 6–14 who understand an Ab'l language at all)			
	Percent	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
All the time	20	16.8	22.8
Most of the time	26	22.4	29.6
Some of the time	42	38.4	46.1
Very seldom	10	7.9	12.2
Not at all	2[E]	1.5	4.1
Total	100	X	X
E = high sampling variability: interpret with caution.			
Valid percent based on frequencies for variable J11B. Denominator is children age 6–14 who understand an Aboriginal language.			

Community characteristics

Table A-29

Proportion of adults who speak an Aboriginal language, by region			
	%	Confidence interval	
		Lower	Upper
Nunatsiavut	48	43.8	51.4
Nunavik	100	99.2	99.8
Nunavut	95	94.5	96
Inuvialuit region	49	44.4	52.9
Inuit Nunangat	89	88.5	89.8
Valid percent based on frequencies for variable B01.			

Table A-30, part 1: Frequencies

Fluency level of adults able to speak an Aboriginal language, by region					
	Valid percent				
	Nunatsiavut	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit	Total
Speak very well?	33	77	68	25	67
Speak relatively well?	16	19	19	16	19
Speak with effort?	29	3[E]	7	15	7
Speak a few words?	22	1[E]	6	45	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
E = High sampling variability: interpret with caution.					
Based on variable B04 crossed by DIREGION. Denominator is those adults who are able to speak an Aboriginal language at all.					

Table A-30, part 2: 95% confidence intervals for the frequencies above

	Nunatsiavut		Nunavik		Nunavut		Inuvialuit		Total	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Speak very well?	26.9	39.2	74.3	79.7	65.9	69.9	18.9	30.1	65.4	68.5
Speak relatively well?	12.5	22.4	16.9	22.1	17.5	21.2	11.7	21.5	17.7	20.5
Speak with effort?	23.5	35	2	4.1	5.5	7.7	11.1	20.6	6	7.6
Speak a few words?	16.8	26.9	0.4	1.2	5.6	7.1	38.4	51.2	6.6	7.9

Table A-31

How often adults use Aboriginal language in various sites (Applies only to adults who understand an Ab'l language)									
	In household			At work			At school (for those attending)		
	%	Lower	Upper	%	Lower	Upper	%	Lower	Upper
All the time	50	48.2	51	27	25.4	29	11	9.3	13.8
Most of the time	19	18.2	20.7	24	22.6	26.1	20	17.2	23.5
Some of the time	16	15.4	17.7	28	26.2	30.3	41	36.9	46
Very seldom	9	7.7	9.5	6	5.2	7.4	12	9.6	16.2
Never	6	5.4	6.5	14	13	15.5	15	12.1	17.4
Valid percent based on frequencies for variables B11A, B11B, and B11C. Denominator is adults who understand an Aboriginal language.									

Table A-32

Percent of adults who volunteered for a community group in past year E.g. radio station, Search and Rescue team, church group, youth group						
	Men		Women		Total	
Percent	39		36		38	
CI	36.8	41.5	34	38.3	36	39.2
Valid percent based on frequencies for variable K27A.						

Table A-33

Proportion of adults who participated in community events, by sex						
	Men		Women		Both	
Percent	71		66		68	
CI	68.9	72.9	63.7	67.6	66.9	69.6

Total percent (denominator includes "don't know/not stated"), based on a combination of variables K27A through K27E. Percentages show how many respondents did *one or more* of:

1. Volunteering for a community group such as church group, youth group, Search and Rescue team, radio station; and/or
2. Working at a community event such as a feast, food distribution, or spring cleaning; and/or
3. Attending a public meeting or a meeting of a board or committee; and/or
4. Attending or participating in a local sports event.

Table A-34

Proportion of adults who participated in community events, by age group and sex									
		15-24 yrs		25-44 yrs		45+ yrs		All ages	
Men	%	68		71		76		71	
	CI	64.3	71.3	67.1	73.8	72.2	79	68.9	72.9
Women	%	61		67		69		66	
	CI	57.6	64.4	64.2	70.4	65	72.9	63.7	67.6
Total	%	65		69		73		68	
	CI	62.1	66.9	66.7	71.2	69.8	75.1	66.9	69.6

Total percent (denominator includes "don't know/not stated"), based on a combination of variables K27A through K27E. Percentages show how many respondents did *one or more* of:

1. Volunteering for a community group such as church group, youth group, Search and Rescue team, radio station; and/or
2. Working at a community event such as a feast, food distribution, or spring cleaning; and/or
3. Attending a public meeting or a meeting of a board or committee; and/or
4. Attending or participating in a local sports event.

Table A-35

Proportion of adults who are "very" or "somewhat" satisfied with various community amenities			
	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
Availability of country food to his/her household, through sharing, hunting or other	92	90.9	92.9
Availability of health services such as nursing station or hospital	77	75.3	78.3
Quality of education	70	67.9	71.2
Work of the local police force or by-law officer in keeping community safe from crime	70	68.8	72.1
Recreational facilities such as ice rinks or gyms	69	67.1	70.1
Quality of housing	63	60.9	64.2
How the territorial or provincial court deals with people who break the law	52	49.7	53.5
Job opportunities	41	39.2	42.6
Respondent's overall level of satisfaction with his/her life at present in the community	92	90.6	92.5

Based on variables 50A through 50I. Denominator includes "don't know," "not stated," "refused."

Table A-36

Proportion of people who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life in the community overall, by age group and sex										
	Males			Females			Total			M vs F
Age	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		significance
		Lo	Hi		Lo	Hi		Lo	Hi	
15-24 yrs	92	89.4	93.4	87	83.7	89.1	89	87.4	90.8	*
25-44 yrs	93	89.8	95.4	91	88.7	92.6	92	90.1	93.5	NS
45+ yrs	95	91.8	96.1	94	91.8	95.4	94	92.5	95.4	NS
All adults	93	91.3	94.2	90	88.8	91.5	92	90.6	92.5	NS
Statistical significance of male-female differences shown in last column; figures for youth significantly different from those for adults 45+, but middle group (25-44 years) not significantly different from the other two.										
Valid percent based on variable 50I (DSATLIFE), by DAGEYRSG, grouped, and sex.										

Table A-37

Proportion of respondents who are somewhat or very satisfied with their life in the community, by strength of ties with other family members in the community						
Ties	N	Valid responses in category	Valid %	Total %	Lower bound for total %	Upper bound for total %
Very weak	380	460	83%	70	59.7	78.4
Weak	1000	1210	83%	74	67.1	80.2
Moderate	4360	4960	88%	78	75	81
Strong	5500	5940	93%	87	84.6	88.6
Very strong	8990	9540	94%	88	86.3	89.8
Total	20230	22100	92%	84	82.9	85.5
Note: Original table had percentages based on a denominator that included "don't know" and "not stated," and these are the figures for which confidence intervals are available. ("Not stated" makes up 8% of all answers, but this rises to 17% among the people with very weak family ties.) Percentages were re-calculated as "valid percent" to make them consistent with previous tables.						
Based on variable 50I crossed by J05.						

Table A-38

Proportion of adults who are somewhat or very satisfied with their life in the community, by level of satisfaction with job opportunities in the community						
Ties	N	Valid responses in category	Valid %	Total %	Lower bound for total %	Upper bound for total %
Very/somewhat satisfied with job opportunities	7760	8130	95%	89	86.5	90.5
Very/somewhat dissatisfied with job opportunities	10540	11900	89%	83	81.6	84.9
Total	18300	20030	91%	85	84.1	86.7
Note: Original table had percentages based on a denominator that included "don't know" and "not stated," and these are the figures for which confidence intervals are available. Percentages were re-calculated as "valid percent" to make them consistent with previous tables.						
Based on variable 50I crossed by CJOBOPP.						

Table A-39

Proportion of respondents who are somewhat or very satisfied with their life in the community, by whether or not they participate in any type of community event						
Ties	N	Valid responses in category	Valid %	Total %	Lower bound for total %	Upper bound for total %
Participated	14840	16090	92%	86	85	87.8
Did not participate	5770	6420	90%	72	70	74.9
Total	20610	22500	92%	82	80.8	83.3
Note: Original table had percentages based on a denominator that included "don't know" and "not stated," and these are the figures for which confidence intervals are available. Percentages were re-calculated as "valid percent" to make them consistent with previous tables.						
Based on variable 50I crossed by a measure of participation derived from variables K27A through K27E, indicating whether in previous year the person had: 1. Volunteered for a community group; and/or 2. Worked at a community event; and/or 3. Attending a community or committee meeting; and/or 4. Attended or participated in a local sports event.						

Table A-40

Responses to the question "In general, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your personal safety from crime?"				
	Number	Percent	95% CI	
			lower	upper
Satisfied	19,830	89	88.3	90.2
Dissatisfied	2,380	11	9.8	11.7
Total	22,220	100	X	X
Valid percent, based on variable K23.				

Table A-41

Answers to "How safe do you feel from crime walking alone in your neighbourhood in the evening?			
	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
Very safe	59	57	60.1
Reasonably safe	25	23.9	26.8
Somewhat unsafe	10	9	11
Very unsafe	3	2.7	3.8
Does not walk alone	3	2.5	3.5
Total	100	X	X
Note: all differences statistically significant except between "very unsafe" and "does not walk alone."			
Valid percent based on variable K19.			

Table A-42

Reasons for remaining in the community			
	Percent	Confidence interval	
		Lower	Upper
Family is here/ wants to be close to family	69	67.9	71
Friends	26	24.5	27.5
Home town	26	25	27.6
Job	24	22.8	25.6
Good hunting, fishing, trapping and harvesting opportunities	12	11.2	13.4
School/education opportunities	9	8.4	10.3
Good place to raise children/good place to teach traditional activities	4	3.3	4.6
Community is calm, quiet/prefer small town life	2	1.9	3.1
More activities for adults and children	1[E]	0.5	0.9
Less expensive to live here	1[E]	0.5	1.2
Medical facilities available in community	1[E]	0.6	1.3
Better housing	1[E]	0.5	1.3
E = high sampling variability: interpret with caution.			
Based on variables K26A through K26L. Denominator includes responses of "don't know," "not stated," and "refused." Question applied to all respondents, not just the 62% who had lived in the same community all their lives. Multiple responses were accepted.			

Table A-43

Proportion of adults who have at least one person they could call on for support, by age group and sex										
	Males			Females			Total			MvsF
	%	Upper	Lower	%	Upper	Lower	%	Upper	Lower	
15-24 yrs	86	83.1	88.9	93	91.2	94.5	90	87.8	91.1	*
25-44 yrs	90	87.5	91.6	93	91.2	95.1	92	90.1	92.9	NS
45+ yrs	89	86.8	91.5	90	87.4	92.8	90	88	91.5	NS
Total	88	86.9	89.8	93	91.3	93.6	90	89.5	91.4	*
Note that the differences between age groups are not statistically significant for males, females, or total sex.										
"At least one person who could provide support" derived by counting persons who gave at least one "yes" answer in variables J02B through J02K. Denominator includes "don't know" and "not stated."										

Table A-44

Strength of ties with other family members living in the community, by sex									
	Males			Females			Total		
	%	Lower	Upper	%	Lower	Upper	%	Lower	Upper
Very weak	2	1.5	2.7	2	1.9	3.2	2	1.9	2.7
Weak	6	4.6	7.5	5	4.3	6.6	6	4.8	6.6
Moderate	24	22.5	26.5	22	20.1	24	23	21.9	24.7
Strong	27	24.9	29.1	26	23.9	27.9	26	25.1	27.8
Very strong	41	38.5	42.9	44	42.1	46.5	42	41	44
	100%			100%			100%		
Valid percent based on frequencies for variable J05.									

Table A-45

Proportion of adults able to speak an Aboriginal language, by region			
	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
Nunatsiavut	48	43.8	51.4
Nunavik	100	99.2	99.8*
Nunavut	95	94.5	96
Inuvialuit	49	44.4	52.9
Inuit Nunangat	89	88.5	89.8

Valid percent based on variable B01.
* Note: Statistics Canada rounded the percentages, but not the confidence intervals. In this instance the percent, once rounded, is actually slightly outside the confidence interval shown.

Health

Table A-46

Proportion of adults told by a health professional that they have various chronic conditions			
	Valid %	Lower	Upper
High blood pressure	12	10.7	12.8
Arthritis or rheumatism	11	9.6	11.7
Asthma	6	5.5	7.1
Heart problems	6	4.9	6.4
Diabetes	3	2.7	3.7
Chronic bronchitis	2	1.2	2.2
Emphysema	1[E]	0.3	0.8
E = high sampling variability: interpret with caution.			
Based on frequencies for variables E06, E14A, E15A, E16A, E17A, E20A, E21A.			

Table A-47

Proportion of adults with a chronic disease that may be related to smoking, by current smoking habits			
	%	95% CI	
Smoking habits		Lower	Upper
Daily	14	12.8	15.6
Occasional	15[E]	10.6	20.3
Not at all	22	19.5	24.7
Total	16	15.1	17.5
E = high sampling variability; interpret with caution. None of above differences statistically significant. "Disease that may be related to smoking" defined as an adult who has one or more of chronic bronchitis, emphysema, high blood pressure, or heart problems.			
Based on variables E16A, E17A, E20A, E21A, crossed by E33. Denominator includes "don't know" and "not stated."			

Table A-48

Reasons why health care was not received (Applies to persons who in the previous year required care that they did not receive)	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
Not available - in the area	18	15.1	21.2
Not available - at the time required (e.g. doctor on holidays, inconvenient hours)	17	13.4	20.9
Waiting time too long	15	12.2	17.7
Too busy	4[E]	2.6	5.9
Didn't get around to it/Didn't bother	4[E]	3	6.3
Decided not to seek care	4[E]	2.7	6.1
Transportation problems	3[E]	1.7	4.5
Felt it would be inadequate	2[E]	1.3	4.5
Dislikes doctors/afraid	1[E]	0.7	2
Cost	X	X	X
Didn't know where to go	X	X	X
Language problems	X	X	X
Personal or family responsibilities	X	X	X

E = high sampling variability: interpret with caution.
X = Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.
Note that multiple responses were possible. Question applied only to the 10% of adults who said that during the previous year, they had needed health care that they did not receive.
Caution: rates of non-response to the questions on non-receipt of health care were high.

Based on variables E51A through E51M. Denominator includes "don't know" and "not stated."

Table A-49

Proportion of adults who "binged" (had five or more drinks at one sitting) during the 12 months prior to the survey, by sex									
	Males			Females			Total		
	%	Lower	Upper	%	Lower	Upper	%	Lower	Upper
Less than once a month or never	39	37.1	41.6	38	35.7	40.2	39	37	40.3
At least twice a month	22	19.6	23.5	16	14.2	17.7	19	17.4	20
Valid skip/DK/ Refusal/Not stated/	39	37	41.3	46	44	48.4	43	41.1	44.2
	100%			100%			100%		

Based on variable E45, grouped. Denominator is total adult population (whether they drink at all or not), and includes responses of "don't know," "not stated," and "refused," and "valid skip" which indicates that the person either does not drink at all, or refused the previous question on whether they drink at all.

Table A-50

Binge drinking behaviour (among people who drink at all) by overall satisfaction with life in the community *Version 1: Using satisfaction with community life as the independent variable*								
Binge drinking	Very or somewhat satisfied w. community			Very or somewhat dissatisfied w. community			Not stated	Total
	%	Upper	Lower	%	Upper	Lower	%	%
Less than once a month or never	62	59.7	64.1	55	47	62.5	47	60
At least twice a month	29	27.4	31.6	34	26.9	40.6	22[E]	29
Don't know/Refusal/Not stated	9	7.4	9.7	11[E]	7.7	16.9	32	11
	100			100			100	100
Based on variables E45 and DSATLIFE. Applies only to adults who had had an alcoholic drink in the previous year. Denominator includes "don't know," "refused," and "not stated."								

Table A-51

Binge drinking behaviour (among people who drink at all) by overall satisfaction with life in the community *Version 2: Using binge behaviour as the independent variable*								
Overall satisfaction with life in the community	Binges once a month or less often			Binges at least twice a month			DK/ refused/ NS	Total
	%	Upper	Lower	%	Upper	Lower	%	%
Very/somewhat satisfied	85	82.5	86.5	83	79.7	86.4	62	82
Very/somewhat dissatisfied	7	5.5	8.7	9	6.9	11.2	8[E]	8
Don't know/Refusal/Not stated	8	7	9.7	8[E]	5.3	11.1	30	11
	100%			100%			100%	100%
E = high sampling variability: interpret with caution.								
Based on variables E45 and DSATLIFE. Applies only to adults who had had an alcoholic drink in the previous year. Denominator includes "don't know," "refused," and "not stated."								