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NUNAVIK 2017

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

QANUILIRPITAA? 2017

Nunavik Inuit Health Survey

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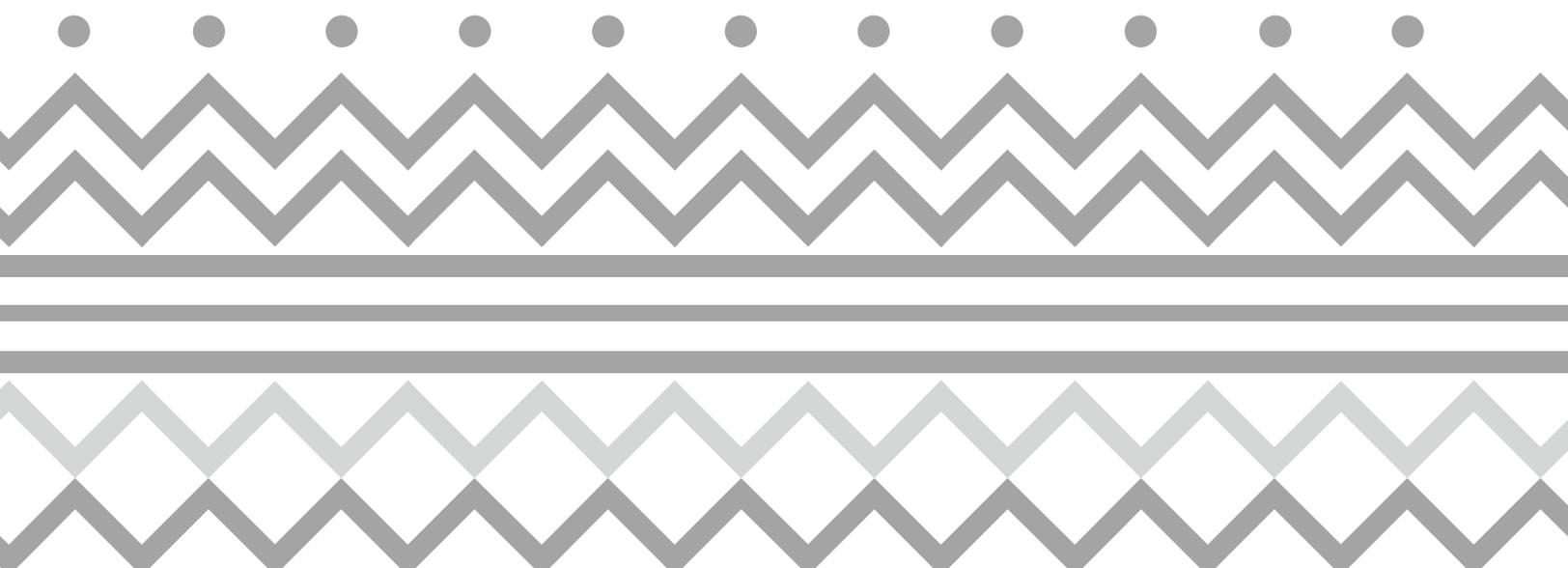Québec

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BACKGROUND OF THE *QANUILIRPITAA?* 2017 HEALTH SURVEY

The *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 Health Survey is a major population health survey conducted in Nunavik that involved the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on the health status of Nunavimmiut. The last health survey conducted prior to it in Nunavik dated from 2004. Since then, no other surveys providing updated information on the health of this population had been carried out. Thus, in February 2014, the Board of Directors of the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (NRBHSS) unanimously adopted a resolution to conduct a new health survey in all 14 Nunavik communities, in support of the Strategic Regional Plan.

The general objective of the 2017 health survey was to provide an up-to-date portrait of the health status of Nunavimmiut. It was also aimed at assessing trends and following up on the health and health determinants of adult participants since 2004, as well as evaluating the health status of Nunavik youth. This health survey has strived to move beyond traditional survey approaches so as to nurture the research capabilities and skills of Inuit and support the development and empowerment of communities.

Qanuilirpitaa? 2017 included four different components: 1) an adult component to document the mental and physical health status of adults in 2017 and follow up on the adult cohort of 2004; 2) a youth component to establish a new cohort of Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 years old and to document their mental and physical health status; 3) a community component to establish the health profiles and assets of communities in a participatory research approach; and 4) a community mobilization project aimed at mobilizing communities and fostering their development.

This health survey relied on a high degree of partnership within Nunavik (Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (NRBHSS), Makivik Corporation, Kativik Regional Government (KRG), Kativik Ilisarniliriniq (KI), Avataq Cultural Institute, Qarjuit Youth Council, Inuulitsivik Health Centre, Ungava Tulattavik Health Centre), as well as

between Nunavik, the Institut national de santé publique du Québec (INSPQ) and academic researchers from three Canadian universities: Université Laval, McGill University and Trent University. This approach followed the OCAP principles of Ownership, Control, Access and Possession (First Nations Information Governance Centre, 2007).[1] It also emphasized the following values and principles: empowerment and self-determination, respect, value, relevance and usefulness, trust, transparency, engagement, scientific rigour and a realistic approach.

TARGET POPULATION

The survey target population was all permanent Nunavik residents aged 16 years and over. Persons living full time in public institutions were not included in the survey. The most up-to-date beneficiaries register of all Inuit living in Nunavik, provided by the Makivik Corporation in spring 2017, was used to construct the main survey frame. According to this register, the population of Nunavik was 12 488 inhabitants spread out in 14 communities. This register allowed respondents to be selected on the basis of age, sex and coast of residence (Hudson coast and Ungava coast).

SURVEY FRAME

The survey used a stratified proportional model to select respondents. Stratification was conducted based on communities and age groups, given that one of the main objectives of the survey was to provide estimates for two subpopulations aged, respectively, 16 to 30 years and 31 years and over. In order to obtain precise estimates, the targeted sample size was 1 000 respondents in each age group. Assuming a 50% response rate, nearly 4 000 people were required to obtain the necessary sample size. From this pool, the number of individuals recruited from each

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1. OCAP® is a registered trademark of the First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC).

community was proportionate to population size and took into account the number of days that the survey team would remain in each community – a situation that imposed constraints on the number of participants that could be seen. Within each stratum, participants were randomly selected from the beneficiaries register. However, the individuals from the 2004 cohort, all 31 years old and over (representing approximately 700 individuals), were automatically included in the initial sample.

DATA COLLECTION

Data were collected from August 19, 2017 to October 5, 2017 in the 14 villages. The villages were reached by the Amundsen, a Canadian Coast Guard Icebreaker, and participants were invited on board the ship for data collection purposes.

Two recruitment teams travelled from one community to another before the ship's arrival. An Inuk assistant in each community helped: identify, contact and transport (if necessary) each participant; inform participants about the sampling and study procedures; obtain informed consent from participants (video) and fill in the identification sheet and sociodemographic questionnaire.

Data collection procedures for the survey included questionnaires, as well as clinical measurements. The survey duration was about four hours for each wave of participants, including their transportation to and from the ship. Unfortunately, this time frame was sometimes insufficient to complete the data collection process. This survey received ethical approval by the Comité d'éthique de la recherche du Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Québec – Université Laval.

Aboard the ship, the survey questionnaires were administered by interviewers, many of whom were Inuit. Face-to-face interviews were conducted using a computer-assisted interviewing tool. If there were problems with the laptop connections, paper-form questionnaires were filled out. The questionnaires were administered in Inuktitut, English or French, according to the preference of the participants. Interviewers received training in administering

the questionnaires prior to the start of the survey. The questionnaires were divided into five blocks: psychosocial interview (blocks 1 and 3), physical health and food security interview (block 2), food frequency questionnaire (block 4), and sociodemographic interview (block 5).

The survey also included a clinical component, with tests to document aspects of physical health, sampling of biological specimens (such as blood, oropharyngeal swabs, urine, stool, and vaginal swabs), spirometry, and an oral clinical exam. These sessions were supervised by a team comprised of nurses, respiratory therapists, dentists, dental hygienists and assistants, and laboratory technicians.

PARTICIPATION

There were a total of 1 326 participants, including 574 Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 years old and 752 Nunavimmiut aged 31 years and over, for total response rates of 30.7% and 41.5%, respectively. The participants' distribution between the two coasts (Ungava and Hudson) was similar. The distribution of men and women was unequal, with twice as many women (873) than men (453) participating in the survey. If the results obtained from this sample are to be inferred to the target population, survey weights must be used.

Overall, as compared to the 2004 survey, the response rate (i.e., the rate of participants over the total number of individuals on the sampling list) was lower than expected, especially among young people. This includes the refusal rate and especially a low contact rate. Several reasons might explain the low response rate, including the short time period available to contact individuals prior to the ship's arrival in the community and non-contact due to people being outside of the community or on the land. Nevertheless, among the individuals that were contacted (n = 1 661), the participation rate was satisfactory with an internal participation rate of 79.7% More details on the collection, processing and analysis of the data are given in the Methodological Report (Hamel, Hamel et Gagnon, 2020).

2 INTRODUCTION

Since 2006, in Canada, the Indigenous population has grown at a rate four times faster than the rest of the population (Statistics Canada, 2018a). The main contributors to this growth are high fertility rates, increase in life expectancy, and changes in self-reported identification whereby more people are newly identifying as First Nations, Métis or Inuit (Statistics Canada, 2018a). The population of Nunavik, comprised of a majority (90%) of Inuit, is no exception (Statistics Canada, 2018a). Since the 1990s, the population of Nunavik has grown steadily at a rate that is about twice that of the population of the province of Quebec: between 2011 and 2016, the growth rate in Nunavik was 9%, compared to 3% across Quebec (Statistics Canada, 2017b). This difference in growth rate results in different population structures. While in Quebec as a whole, 16% of the population is under 15 years of age, about a third of Nunavimmiut fall into that age group (Figure 1) (Levesque and Duhaime, 2019). However, despite being much younger, the population of Nunavik is also aging, and between 1996 and 2011, the segment of people aged 65 and over grew faster than that of people under 15 years old (Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Sevices, 2011). The socioeconomic characteristics of Nunavimmiut are also changing at a fast pace as education levels rise, work opportunities evolve and living conditions change.

Figure 1 Distribution of the population by five-year age groups, Quebec, 2016 (in thousands, left-side), and Nunavik, 2016 (in hundreds, right-side) (adapted from Lévesque and Duhaime, 2019)
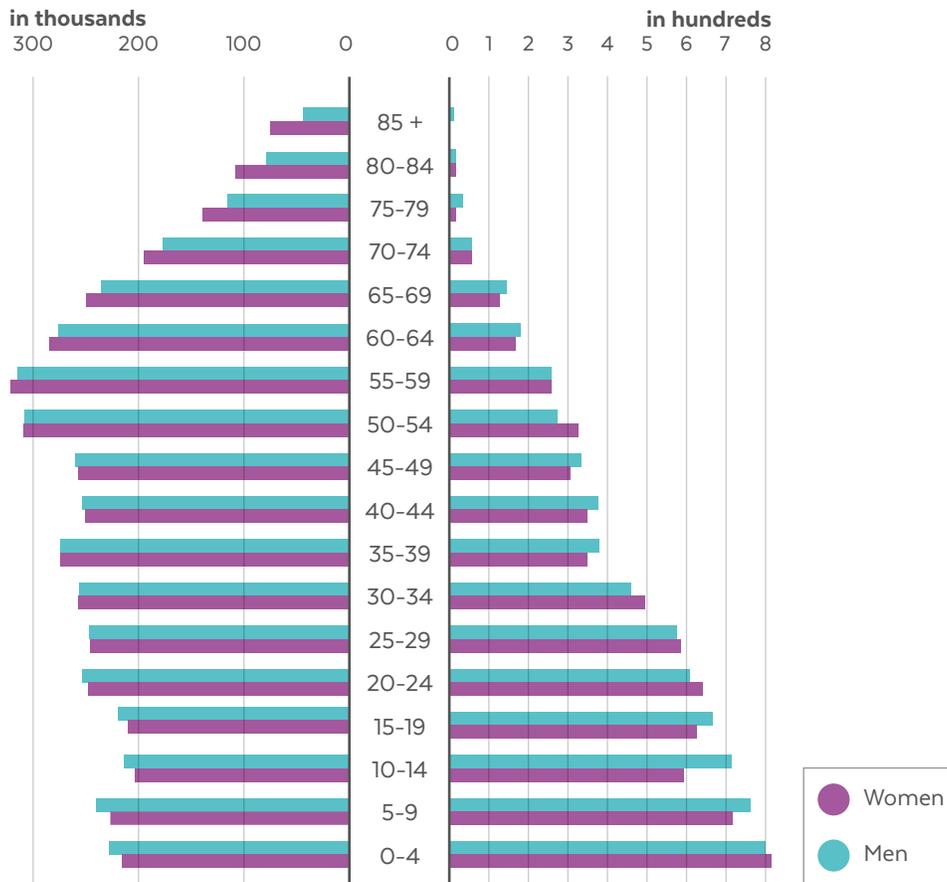
In Canada, the health disparities experienced between Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous Canadians can be attributed to inequities in the distribution of social determinants of health (Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, 2014). Such determinants are a subset of all the determinants of health that relate to social and economic factors, including employment, income, education, social exclusion and safety network (CSDH, 2008; Government of Canada, 2019; Marmot, 2005). Lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality, a high level of infectious diseases, smoking and drinking, and high suicide rates reflect larger socioeconomic issues and colonial legacies. Inuit health can be promoted through the development and implementation of Inuit-specific policies and Inuit-designed programs. Initiatives of this type provide a culturally appropriate education system that involves learning in informal settings and participation in land-based activities; offers support for a range of livelihoods reflecting the many ways in which Inuit generate income and support themselves; and ensures people have an income aligned with the high cost of living in Inuit Nunangat. All these priorities for action have the potential to improve living conditions and health in Nunavik (Parnasimautik, 2014).

The present report describes the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of Nunavimmiut who participated in the *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 Health Survey. Given the importance of demographic and socioeconomic factors in shaping health outcomes, being able to describe and understand these factors is a key first step in tackling social and health disparities in the region. The report is organized around three main themes: 1) demographics; 2) languages; and 3) socioeconomic characteristics. Variations in these indicators are examined according to participants' sex, age group, coast of residence and community size. When possible, results for selected variables from *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 are compared with those of *Qanuippitaa?* 2004.

The *Qanuilirpitaa* 2017 survey assessed other determinants of health, such as family conditions, social support, connections to culture, community cohesion, food security, and housing conditions. These determinants are the focus of separate reports.

3 METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Nunavimmiut 16 years and older answered questions about sociodemographic characteristics. The questions were included in the sociodemographic questionnaire of *Qanuilirpitaa* 2017. The questions used to collect the data are listed in Appendix A. Most were multiple-choice questions, i.e., respondents had to pick the answer that best reflected their situation. In some cases, similar categories with a small number of answers and a high coefficient of variation were grouped together for ease of analysis.

Basic demographic information is examined in section 4.1, including age, sex (women or men), marital status, coast of residence, and community size. Age, unless otherwise specified, is presented for three categories: youth, i.e., people aged between 16 and 30 years; adults, i.e., people aged between 31 and 54 years; and older adults, i.e., people aged 55 years and over. For marital status, *Single* was considered on its own while *Married* or *Common law relationship* were grouped under one category, and *Separated, but still legally married, Divorced,* and *Widowed* were grouped together.

Comparisons were made between people living in communities on the Hudson coast (Kuujjuarapik, Umiujaq, Inukjuak, Puvirnituq, Akulivik, Ivujivik, and Salluit) and the Ungava coast (Kangiqsujuaq, Quaqtaq, Kangirsuk, Aupaluk, Tasiujaq, Kuujjuaq, and Kangiqsualujjuaq). Communities were also grouped by size, with Kuujjuarapik, Umiujaq, Akulivik, Ivujivik, Kangiqsujuaq, Quaqtaq, Kangirsuk, Aupaluk, Tasiujaq, and Kangiqsualujjuaq being categorized as small communities, and Kuujjuaq, Salluit, Puvirnituq, and Inukjuak as large communities.

Section 4.2 focuses on language. The question *Which language is most used at home*? was assessed with the following response options: *Almost exclusively Inuktitut, Mixed, but primarily Inuktitut, About half Inuktitut, half English/French, Mixed, but mostly English/French* and *Almost exclusively English/French,* with the later two options being grouped in one response category (*Mostly English or French*). Participants reported whether they could speak and write Inuktitut and English or French *Without difficulty, Fairly well, With difficulty,* or *Not at all.*

Socioeconomic characteristics comprise education, vocational training, employment, personal income, perception of financial security, and participation in land-based activities. The first question covered was*: Over the past 12 months, which of the following activities did you participate in?,* with the activities being *Harvesting or traditional activities, Unpaid work (such as childcare or volunteering), Paid work (job or self-employment), Learning program, Personal development,* and *Other learning or work.*

Education is presented in three categories: *Elementary school or less* covers the highest grade completed between Grade 1 and Grade 6; *Secondary school not completed* covers the highest grade completed between Grade 8/secondary 1 and Grade 10/secondary 4; and *Secondary school or higher* includes the highest grade completed between Grade 11/secondary 5 (graduated) and post-secondary school (with or without obtaining a diploma). Participants also reported whether they had ever attended training at a carpentry, cooking or jewelry school, under a heavy equipment apprenticeship program, or as part of on-the-job training.

Employment was divided into four categories: *Work full time*; *Work part time/occasionally*; *Other,* which includes: being self-employed full time, part time, or occasionally; being on the hunter support program; being unemployed (which includes receiving unemployment insurance or income support), being on parental leave, or other; and *Not part of the labour force,* which includes being a homemaker, a retiree or a student. These categories were created to facilitate comparisons with data from *Qanuippitaa?* 2004. For example, while there were distinct categories for occasional, part-time, and full-time self-employment in *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017, these distinctions were not made in 2004. In addition, these categories represented a very small percentage of the total population in 2017, so they were all grouped under "other".

Income was measured as an estimate provided by the participants of all their sources of income, before taxes and other deductions, over the past 12 months. This variable is presented in five categories: *<$20 000, $20 000-$40 000, $40 000-$60 000*, and *$60 000 or more*. Since the percentage of respondents that did not know their income was above 10%, the category *Do not know* was created. Respondents were also asked about whether their income was enough to meet their needs (with possible responses including *Not at all, A little, Moderately, Mostly, Completely*).

The results are presented in cross-tabulation by age group: youth (16 to 30 years old), adults (31 to 54 years old), older adults (55 years and over), sex (men, women), coast of residence (Hudson, Ungava) and community size (large, small). The results of *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 are compared to those of *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 for selected variables that were measured in the same way in both surveys. Analyses were performed to confirm that the differences observed between *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 and *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 were not due to demographic changes.

Two-by-two statistical tests were performed by comparing variables between two or more groups, and statistically significant results are discussed in the text. All results are reported in tables A to P in Appendix B; significant results are highlighted in blue. Two-by-two statistical tests are equivalent to Wald tests, and are performed by examining whether the logit transformations of estimated 95% CI intervals overlap between categories. For easier reading, only statistically significant results with a p-value < 0.05 are reported in the results section. For all stratifications, except age groups, statistically significant differences between groups are indicated with a "1" in superscript. For age groups, a "1" in superscript indicates an estimate that is significantly different from that for the two other groups; a "2" in superscript indicates an estimate that is significantly different only from that for the 16 to 30 age group; a "3" in superscript indicates an estimate that is significantly different only from that for the 55 and over age group. The *Do not know* (DK/NR/R) answer is discussed only in the results when the response rate for this option was above 10%.

All percentages presented in this report are estimates produced to be representative of the population of Nunavik aged 16 years and older, and are yielded from a sample. The estimates have been produced using weights generated by the Institut national de santé publique du Québec (INSPQ). The variance of the estimates is expressed using 95% confidence intervals and a coefficient of variation, computed using bootstrapped weights. The coefficient of variation (CV) represents the accuracy of an estimate. A CV with values of less than 15% is satisfactory, whereas a CV between 15% and 25% shows high sampling variability, meaning that the estimates are less robust. Estimates with high sampling variability are presented with an asterisk (*) to indicate that they should be used with caution. A CV of more than 25% is unreliable and should not be considered a valid result. Such CVs are indicated with a double asterisk (**). An estimate generated by less than 5 individuals is replaced by NP (not presented), to prevent identification of participants. Finally, considering the different percentages of completion for all blocks of the interview, different weights were given to different blocks of the survey questionnaire to ensure that the results would be as representative as possible.

4 RESULTS

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1.1 Age, sex and coast of residence

Nunavimmiut aged 16 years and older participated in *Qanuilirpitaa* 2017. The population of Nunavik in 2017 was young, with 44% of Nunavimmiut ranging in age from 16 to 30 years old. Those aged 31 to 54 years old made up 39% of the total population, while those aged 55 years and over accounted for 17%. There were more youth (16 to 30 years old) in small communities compared to large communities (47% vs. 42%) (Appendix B, Table A). Overall, the population was equally divided between women (50%) and men (50%) (Appendix B, Table B). About 57% resided on the Hudson coast, while 43% resided on the Ungava coast (Appendix B, Table C).

4.1.2 Marital status

At the time of the survey, about half (53%) of Nunavimmiut were in a relationship (either common law or married), while 42% were single and 6% were separated, divorced or widowed (Table 1). In comparison, at the time of *Qanuippitaa?* 2004, 57% were in a relationship, 36% were single and 7% were separated, divorced or widowed.

Fewer young people (16 to 30 years old) reported being in a relationship (39%) compared to adults (31 to 54 years old, 63%) and older adults (55 years and over, 65%). Similar trends were observed by age category within each sex (Appendix B, Table D). No differences were observed in marital status by sex, coast of residence or community size.

Table 1   Marital status (%) by survey year and age, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017

Marital status	Survey year		Age (years)		
	2004	2017	16-30	31-54	≥ 55
Single	35.5	41.9[1]	60.9[1]	32.2[1]	15.2
Married or in a common law relationship	57.2	52.5[1]	38.6[1]	62.9	64.6
Separated, divorced, or widowed	7.2	5.6	NP	4.9*[3]	20.2

NOTES
1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.
 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
NP: Data not presented (n < 5).

4.2 LANGUAGE

4.2.1 Language spoken at home

In 2017, Inuktitut was almost exclusively the language used at home for 52% of Nunavimmiut (Figure 2). The proportion was higher for those aged 55 years and over (64%) compared to youth (16 to 30 years old, 47%). Thirty percent (30%) reported that the language most used at home was primarily Inuktitut mixed with English or French. The proportion was lower for those aged 55 and older (19%) compared to youth and adults (16 to 54 years old, 33%).

Thirteen percent (13%) spoke about half Inuktitut, half English or French, and 5% spoke mostly English or French. No differences were observed for these categories by age (Appendix B, Table E).

People living on the Hudson coast were more likely to report Inuktitut as the main language used at home (56% vs. 47% for those living on the Ungava coast; Appendix B, Table E). People from small communities were more likely to report using Inuktitut almost exclusively at home (58% vs. 48% in large communities). No further differences were observed by sex, age group, coast and community size.

Figure 2 Language most used at home (%) by age group, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017
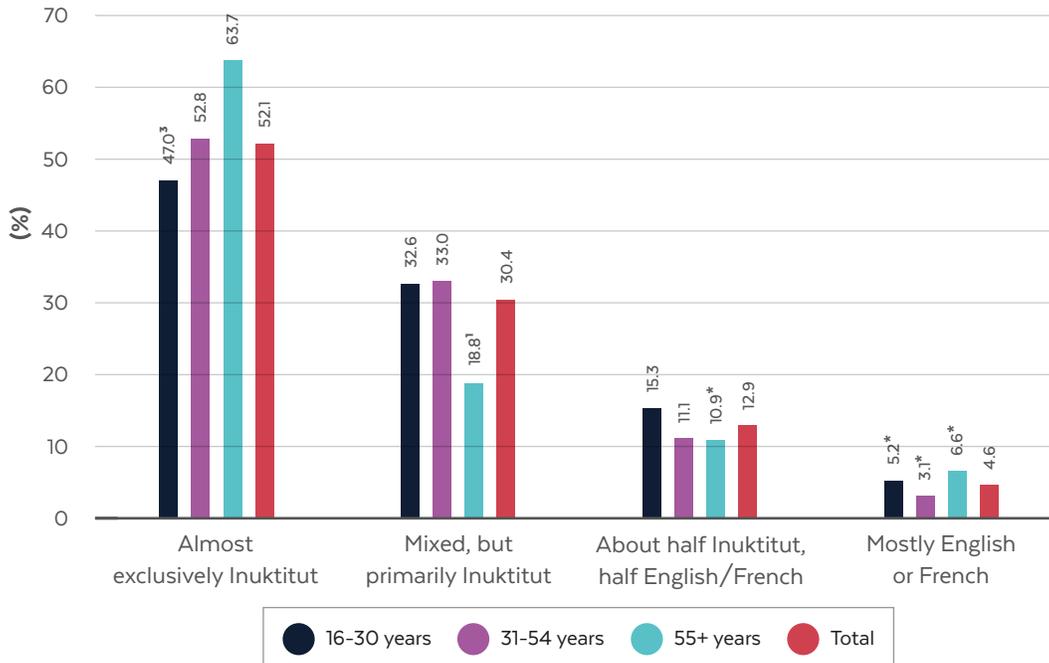
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3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.
 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.

4.2.2 Inuktitut and English or French: speaking and reading

Overall, 91% of Nunavimmiut reported speaking Inuktitut without difficulty or fairly well. The proportion was lower for youth (16 to 30 years, 87%) compared to adults (31 to 54 years, 94%) and older adults (55 years and over, 94%) (Table 2). Seventy percent (70%) reported reading Inuktitut without difficulty or fairly well. The prevalence was higher among women (78%) compared to men (63%), and among adults (31 to 54 years, 76%) compared to youth (16 to 30 years, 66%). Three out of four Nunavimmiut (73%) reported speaking English or French without difficulty or fairly well, while 77% reported reading English or French

without difficulty or fairly well. The proportion was higher for young women (84%) compared to older women (66%) (Appendix B, Table F).

Fewer people from the Hudson coast reported reading Inuktitut without difficulty or fairly well (66% vs. 76% on the Ungava coast), whereas no difference was observed by coast of residence for speaking Inuktitut (Appendix B, Table F). Ungava coast residents reported speaking and reading English or French (80% and 82%, respectively) in higher proportion than Hudson coast residents (69% and 74% respectively; Appendix B, Table F). Results together with proportions for each response category are presented in Appendix B, Table G–H.

Table 2 Language spoken and read (% without difficulty/fairly well), by sex, age, and coast of residence, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Age (years)			Coast of residence	
		Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava
Speak Inuktitut	90.7	89.4	92.1	86.5[1]	94.0	94.0	89.9	91.9
Read Inuktitut	70.3	62.6[1]	78.2	66.3	76.2[2]	67.1	66.4[1]	75.6
Speak English or French	73.2	72.2	74.3	72.0	77.2	67.2	68.7[1]	79.6
Read English or French	77.2	76.0	78.4	80.5[3]	76.4	70.3	73.9[1]	81.7

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
2. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 years old.
3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.

4.3 SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.3.1 Participation in various activities in the 12 months prior to the survey

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 84% of Nunavimmiut had participated in paid work, including self-employment (Table I, Appendix B). The proportion was lower for people aged 55 years and over (69% vs. 87% for people aged 31 to 54 and 88% for people aged 16 to 30) and for people living on the Hudson coast (80%) compared to those living on the Ungava coast (89%). Forty-two percent (42%) reported participating in unpaid work (such

as childcare or volunteering) over the past 12 months. No differences were observed in paid or unpaid work between men and women. People from the Hudson coast reported being less involved in unpaid work (36%) compared to those from the Ungava coast (50%).

During the twelve months prior to the survey, nine out of ten Nunavimmiut had participated in harvesting or traditional activities, and 37% in a learning program (e.g., school or training). The proportion was higher among youth (16 to 30 years, 48%) compared to adults (31 to 54 years old, 31%), and older adults (55 years and over, 21%). A greater proportion of people aged 55 years and over (45%) had participated in personal development activities such as spiritual learning or healing compared to people aged 16 to 30 years old (31%) or 31 to 54 years old (31%).

4.3.2 Education

In 2017, about 10% of Nunavimmiut had an elementary school education or less, compared to the 22% reported in *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 (Figure 3). Approximately 61% had some secondary school education, a proportion higher than that of 56% reported in *Qanuippitaa?* 2004. Close to three out of five Nunavimmiut reported having at least a secondary school diploma, compared to 23% in *Qanuippitaa?* 2004. More youth (16 to 30 years old, 65%) and adults (31 to 54 years old, 62%) had attended secondary school compared to older adults (55 years and over, 44%) (Appendix B, Table J). No further differences were observed by sex, coast of residence or community size (Appendix B, Table J).

Figure 3   Level of education (%) by survey year, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017
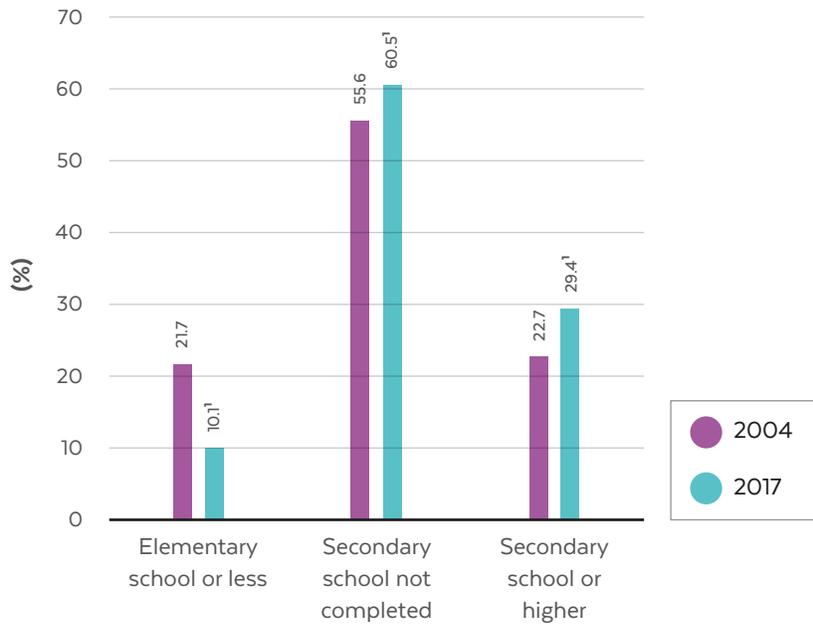
NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.

Table 3 examines differences in education between age groups by survey year. The proportions for youth (16 to 30 years) were similar in *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 and *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017, with fewer Nunavimmiut aged 31 years and over reporting having elementary school or less in *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 compared to *Qanuippitaa?* 2004.

Table 3   Highest grade completed (%) by age group, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017

	16-30		31-54		≥ 55	
	2004	2017	2004	2017	2004	2017
Elementary school or less	4.4**	6.2*	20.3	4.9*[1]	86.4	34.4[1]
Secondary school not completed	71.1	65.4	54.5	61.7	5.0**	43.6[1]
Secondary school or higher	24.5	28.4	25.1	33.4	8.7**	22.1[1]

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.

 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.

** The coefficient of variation is greater than 25%. The proportion is shown for information only.

4.3.3   Vocational training

In addition to the highest grade completed at school, the survey measured whether or not Nunavimmiut had ever participated in vocational training and, if so, whether or not they had obtained certification. Examples of vocational training included carpentry school, trade school, cooking school, jewelry school, heavy equipment apprenticeship programs, and on-the-job training.

Sixty-one (61%) percent of Nunavimmiut reported having attended vocational training in their lifetime (Table 4). The proportion was 52% for women and 70% for men. Among those who had attended training, 66% had obtained certification; the proportion was equal between men and women. A clear age trend was observed, with a lower proportion of youth (16 to 30 years old) having attended vocational training (48%) compared to adults (31 to 54 years old, 68%) and older adults (55 years and over, 78%). A similar trend was noted in men and women. Men had obtained certification in similar proportions across age groups, whereas fewer younger women (16 to 30 years) had obtained certification (44%) compared to older women (67% for those aged 31 to 54 years and 73% for women aged 55 years and over). Residents of small communities were less likely to have attended training compared to those from large communities (56% vs. 65%, Appendix B, Table K), but the proportions of residents who had obtained certification were similar in both large and small communities (68% and 64%).

Table 4   Proportion of Nunavimmiut who had attended training and obtained certification (%) by sex, age and age by sex, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women		
		Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55
Attended training	61.0	69.7	52.1[1]	48.0[1]	68.1[1]	78.2	57.4[1]	74.8[1]	89.4	38.4[1]	61.5	66.0
Obtained certification[a]	65.7	69.3	61.0	53.2[1]	71.2	74.3	59.5	74.6	75.0	44.0[1]	67.3	73.2

NOTES

a. Among those who had attended training.

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.

4.3.4 Employment

At the time of the survey, close to half (45%) of Nunavimmiut, including 59% of adults (31 to 54 years old), were employed full time (Figure 4). Twenty percent (20%) of Nunavimmiut were employed part time or occasionally, with 25% of youth (16 to 30 years) being in part-time/ occasional employment. Twenty percent (20%) of Nunavimmiut declared their employment status as "other", which includes being self-employed (full time, part time or occasionally); being on the hunter support program, employment insurance, parental leave, income support, or welfare; and other. Finally, 16% were not part of the labour force, which includes doing housework, being a retiree or a student. The proportion was 31% among people aged 55 years and over.

No differences in full- or part-time employment were observed between men and women (Figure 5). More women were not part of the labour force compared to men (19% vs. 12%), but fewer of them were in the "other" category (16% vs. 23%). Fewer people on the Hudson coast (40%) worked full time compared to people on the Ungava coast (53%), whereas more people were in the "other" category on the Hudson coast (25% vs. 13% for the Ungava coast) (Appendix B, Table L). Employment was similar in *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 and *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017.

Nunavimmiut were asked about the number of jobs (employed or self-employed) for which they had received money in the past 12 months (Appendix B, Table M). The average number was 1.4. Youth (16 to 30 years) had had more jobs (1.7 jobs) compared to both adults (31 to 54 years, 1.4 jobs) and elders (55 years and over, 0.9 jobs).

Figure 4 Employment status (%) by age, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017
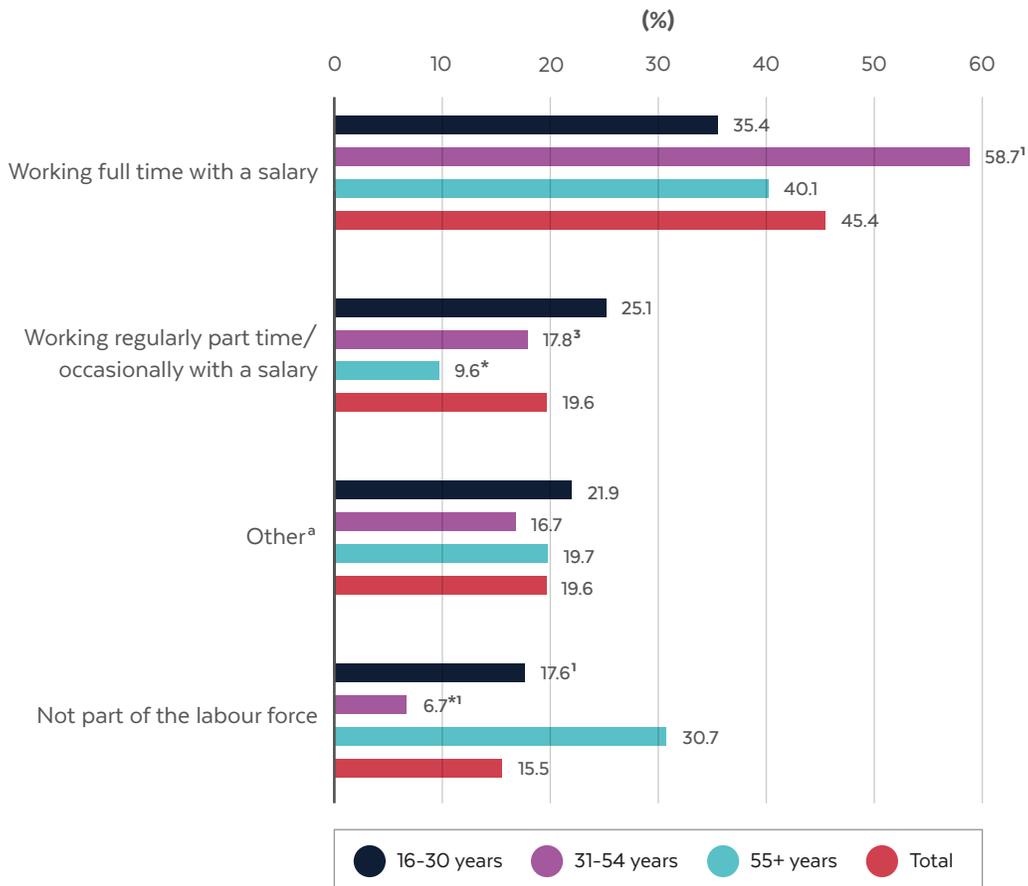
NOTES
1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.
 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
a. "Other" includes people who reported being self-employed full time, part time/occasionally; being on the hunter support program, unemployed (or receiving income support), or on parental leave; and other (unspecified in the survey questionnaire).

Figure 5 Employment status (%) by sex, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017
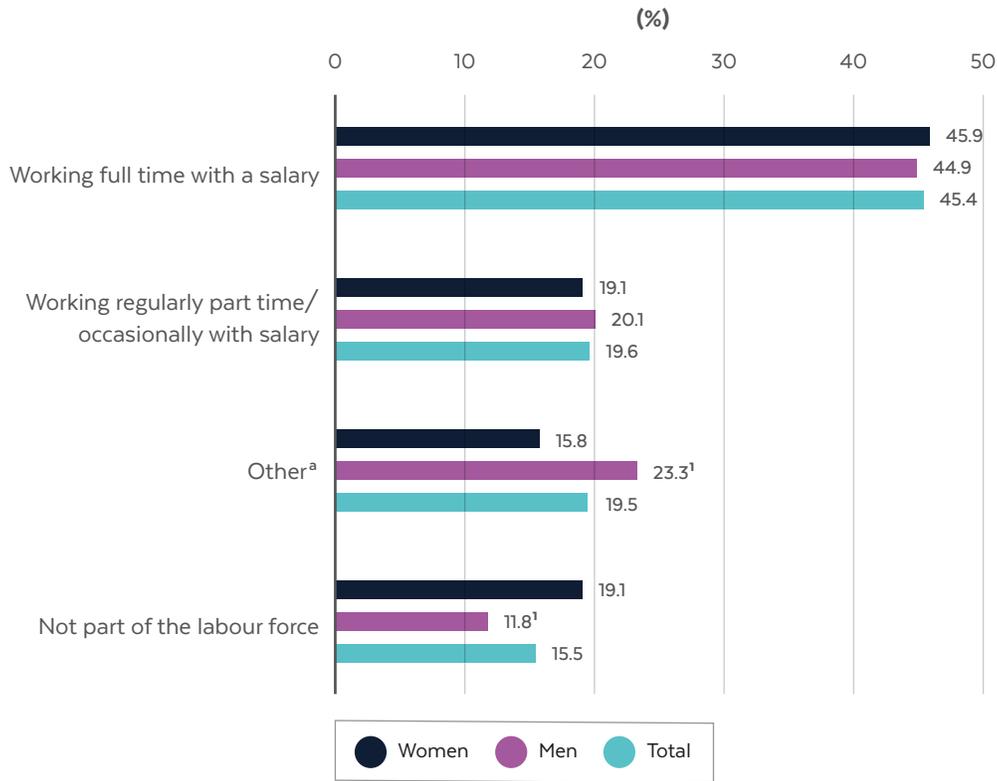
(%)

Working full time with a salary
- Women: 45.9
- Men: 44.9
- Total: 45.4

Working regularly part time/occasionally with salary
- Women: 19.1
- Men: 20.1
- Total: 19.6

Other[a]
- Women: 15.8
- Men: 23.3[1]
- Total: 19.5

Not part of the labour force
- Women: 19.1
- Men: 11.8[1]
- Total: 15.5

● Women   ● Men   ● Total

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group or groups.
a. "Other" includes people who reported being self-employed full time, part time/occasionally; being on the hunter support program, unemployed (or receiving income support), or on parental leave; and other (unspecified in the survey questionnaire.

4.3.5 Income

Nunavimmiut were asked to report their total annual personal income, which includes work-related wages as well as income from support programs. In *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017, 46% reported a personal annual income under $20 000; 18%, an income between $20 000 and $39 999; 11%, an income between $40 000 and $59 999; and 12%, an income of $60 000 or more. Thirteen percent (13%) reported not knowing their annual income (Table 5). In *Qanuippitaa?* 2004, the proportion of the population reporting an income of less than $20 000 (49%) was similar to that in *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017, while the proportion reporting an annual income above $60 000 was lower (4%* vs. 12%) (although with high variation, see footnote in Table 5). As in the 2017 survey, the non-response rate was high in *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 (13%).

Youth (16 to 30 years) were more likely to report a total annual income under $20 000 (60%) compared to adults (31 to 54 years old, 35%) and older adults (55 years and over, 38%). People living on the Hudson coast were more likely to report an annual income under $20 000 compared to residents of the Ungava coast (51% vs. 40%, Appendix B, Table N). People in large communities were more likely to report an income of $60 000 or more compared to those in small communities (14% vs. 8%, Appendix B, Table N). Although no variation of income was observed between men and women, more women were missing information on this variable than men (18% vs. 9%*, Appendix B, Table N).

Table 5　Total personal income, before taxes and other deductions, from all sources in the past 12 months (%), by age and coast of residence, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017

	Total		Age (years)		
	2004	2017	16-30	31-54	≥ 55
<$20K	48.5	46.1	59.6[1]	34.7	37.6
$20K – <$40K	20.7	17.6	15.7	18.6	20.2
$40K – <$60K	12.6	11.3	7.2*	16.7[2]	9.2*
$60K or more	3.9*	11.8[1]	2.7**[1]	19.3	18.0
Do not know	14.3	13.2	14.9	10.7*	14.9*

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
2. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 years old.
 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
** The coefficient of variation is greater than 25%. The proportion is shown for information only.

4.3.6 Perception of financial security

Nunavimmiut were asked to report whether they perceived having enough money to meet their needs. Possible answers included *Not at all, A little, Moderately, Mostly* and *Completely*. One half answered not at all or a little (52%), while the other half answered moderately (19%), ormostly or completely (30%) (Appendix B, Table O).

5 DISCUSSION

The demographic profile from *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 indicates that the population of Nunavik is young, while the demographic weight of older adults is comparatively low, but increasing. Of the population aged 16 years and over, 44% were between 16 and 30 years of age, and 17% were 55 and over, which is a sign of continued population growth (Lévesque and Duhaime, 2019). By comparison, in 2016, 21% of the population aged 15 years and over in province of Québec were between 15 and 29 years old, and 39% were 55 and over (Statistics Canada, 2017b). The proportion of the population that reported being in a relationship (either married or common law) was lower in *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 compared to *Qanuippitaa?* 2004; this difference may be due to demographic changes between 2004 and 2017. No differences were observed in these demographic characteristics between the Ungava and Hudson coasts, or between large and small communities.

Inuktitut was the language most often used at home by half of the respondents; nine Nunavimmiut out of ten said they could speak Inuktitut without difficulty or fairly well. These results indicate the vitality of Inuktitut in Nunavik. Indeed, according to the 2016 Canadian census, while 64% of all Inuit were able to conduct a conversation in Inuktitut, the proportion in Nunavik was 99%, the highest proportion observed among the four regions of Inuit Nunangat (Statistics Canada, 2017c). Additionally, the data indicated that youth (16 to 30 years) are more multilingual than older adults (55 years and over), as more youth reported reading English or French without difficulty or fairly well compared to elders.

Almost one out of three (29%) Nunavimmiut had a secondary school diploma in *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017, compared to a little less than one in four (23%) in *Qanuippitaa?* 2004. Formal education levels in Nunavik are on the rise: the number of Nunavimmiut over 15 years old with a secondary school diploma went from 11% in 2006 to 16% in 2016 (Statistics Canada, 2007; 2017b). In *Qanuippitaa?* 2004, a majority of people aged 55 years and over had attended only elementary school, while in *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017, about one third were in that situation, with most Nunavimmiut having attended secondary school. Despite this increase in formal education, the education gap between Nunavik and the rest of the province of Quebec persists (Statistics Canada, 2017b). It should be noted that the design of the present survey allowed only formal education to be assessed. Moreover, the survey did not explore Inuit knowledge and traditional education.

Formal educational attainment is often related to other socioeconomic characteristics such as employment status and income. In Nunavik, despite a majority of Nunavimmiut having some secondary education or having attended vocational training, only about 45% of them reported working full time. A greater proportion of women were not part of the labour force, perhaps due to responsibilities related to looking after children. Many adults (31 to 54 years old) were not employed full time (41%), which might partially explain the high prevalence of low-income earners in the region. Almost half of Nunavimmiut (46%) reported an annual income under $20 000, a proportion similar to that reported in *Qanuippitaa?* 2004. That being said, more Nunavimmiut reported an income above $60 000 compared to *Qanuippitaa?* 2004. While there may have been an increase in high income earners between 2004 and 2017, the prevalence of people living in precarious conditions has stayed the same, indicating growing income inequalities in the region. Income is lower in Nunavik than in the rest of Quebec, where a third (33%) of the population aged 15 years and over reported an annual income under $20 000 in 2017 (Statistics Canada, 2017a).

Half of Nunavimmiut reported not having enough money to meet their needs. In addition to the burden of a lower income, Nunavimmiut must cope with high living costs. Indeed, living in Nunavik is 29% more expensive than living in Quebec City (Robitaille et al., 2018). With the exception of shelter, Nunavimmiut pay higher prices for food, transportation, alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, household operations, clothing, healthcare, and recreational activities. The higher cost of living, low income levels, seemingly increasing income inequalities, and limited employment opportunities are important factors to consider in relation to the health and well-being of Nunavimmiut.

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SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONNAIRE

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᒪᐃᕐᒃ ᖅᕐᓛᕆᑦ?

   ◯ 1- ᐃᓄᑑᐊᖅ

   ◯ 2- ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ

   ◯ 3- ᐁᕐᕿᒌᒃ (ᑲᑎᖅᖎᒃᓪᔫᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᓕᓐᑎᒃ)

   ◯ 4- ᐊᖕᓯᕐᕆᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᖅᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂ ᐱᖅᕫᓲᑎᒍᑦ

   ◯ 5- ᐊᖕᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖕᕆᒪᔪᖅ

   ◯ 6- ᐁᕝᕇᒪᔪᖅ

   ◯ 99- ᖅᐅᕐᓚᖅᖏᒡᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᖅᖏᒡᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᔪᒪᖅᖏᒡᑐᖅ

1. What is your marital status?

   ◯ 1- Single

   ◯ 2- Married

   ◯ 3- Common law relationship (in a couple but not married)

   ◯ 4- Separated, but still legally married

   ◯ 5- Divorced

   ◯ 6- Widowed

   ◯ 99-DK/NR/R

LANGUAGE

1. ᓇᓕᐊ�#ᐊ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅ ᐅᖅᕫᕐᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᒪᔪᖕᒋ ᐊᓂᕐ�647ᓂ?

   ◯ 1- ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᖅᖅᒦᓗᓕᓚᓂᓖᑐᑦ

   ◯ 2- ᐅᐊᕈᑎᓕᒃᑐᑦ, ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᙳᓗᑎᑦ

   ◯ 3- ᖅᑎᒡᖅᑲᓕᐄᖅᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ, ᖅᑎᒡᖅᑲᒥ ᖅᓚᓐᖣᑎᒡᑐᑦ, ᔫᔨᐃᑎᑐᑦᓘᖅᖑᒥᑦ

   ◯ 4- ᐅᐊᕈᑎᓕᒃᑐᑦ, ᖅᓚᓐᖣᑎᑐᒡᖕᓗ ᔫᔨᐃᑎᑐᑦᓘᖕᑦ

   ◯ 5- ᖅᓚᓐᖣᑎᑐᒡᖕᓗ ᔫᔨᐃᑎᑐᑦᓘᖕᑦ

   ◯ 99- ᖅᐅᕐᓚᖅᖏᒡᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᖅᖏᒡᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᔪᒪᖅᖏᒡᑐᖅ

1. Which language is most used at home?

   ◯ 1- Almost exclusively Inuktitut

   ◯ 2- Mixed, but primarily Inuktitut

   ◯ 3- About half Inuktitut, half English, French or other

   ◯ 4- Mixed, but mostly English or French

   ◯ 5- Almost exclusively English or French

   ◯ 99-DK/NR/R

2. ᖅᓄᖕᓗᐊᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᑦᕆᐸᐃᕐᒃᒍᐊᑦ?

   ◯ 1- ᐃᖅᖃᖅᓇᒦ

   ◯ 2- ᕆᐊᕐᕆᖅᒦ

   ◯ 3- ᐃᖅᖃᕐᕆᖅᒦ

   ◯ 4- ᒪᖕᖅᖅᑐᖅᒦ

   ◯ 99- ᖅᐅᕐᓚᖅᖏᒡᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᖅᖏᒡᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᔪᒪᖅᖏᒡᑐᖅ

2. [4N] How well do you speak Inuktitut?

   ◯ 1- Without difficulty

   ◯ 2- Fairly well

   ◯ 3- With difficulty

   ◯ 4- Not at all

   ◯ 99- DK/NR/R

3. ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖄᖕᐅᑎᑦᑳᕿᐊᕿᔪᐊᑦ ᑐᐊᔪᐊᑎᔪᓂᖕᕱᑦ?

    ◯ 1- ᐃᖅᑭᖅᓇᖕᓚ

    ◯ 2- ᓯᐊᕝᔪᖕᓚ

    ◯ 3- ᐃᖅᑭᔪᖕᓚ

    ◯ 4- ᓛᓗᖕᒥᑐᖕᓚ

    ◯ 99- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᑐᑦᖅ/ᑭᐅᖕᖅᑐᑎᖅ/ᑭᐅᒍᒪᖕᖅᑐᑎᖅ

4. ᖃᓄᖅᑐᐊᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕿᔪᖕᒻᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ?

    ◯ 1- ᐃᖅᑭᖅᓇᖕᓚ

    ◯ 2- ᓯᐊᕝᔪᖕᓚ

    ◯ 3- ᐃᖅᑭᔪᖕᓚ

    ◯ 4- ᓛᓗᖕᒥᑐᖕᓚ

    ◯ 99- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᑐᑦᖅ/ᑭᐅᖕᖅᑐᑎᖅ/ᑭᐅᒍᒪᖕᖅᑐᑎᖅ

5. ᖃᓄᖅᑐᐊᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕿᔪᖕᒻᔪᐊᑦ ᖃᓄᖄᖕᑐᑦ/ᑐᐊᔪᐊᑎᖅᑦ?

    ◯ 1- ᐃᖅᑭᖅᓇᖕᓚ

    ◯ 2- ᓯᐊᕝᔪᖕᓚ

    ◯ 3- ᐃᖅᑭᔪᖕᓚ

    ◯ 4- ᓛᓗᖕᒥᑐᖕᓚ

    ◯ 99- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᑐᑦᖅ/ᑭᐅᖕᖅᑐᑎᖅ/ᑭᐅᒍᒪᖕᖅᑐᑎᖅ

3. **[5N] How well do you speak English or French?**

    ◯ 1- Without difficulty

    ◯ 2- Fairly well

    ◯ 3- With difficulty

    ◯ 4- Not at all

    ◯ 99- DK/NR/R

4. **[6N] How well do you read Inuktitut?**

    ◯ 1- Without difficulty

    ◯ 2- Fairly well

    ◯ 3- With difficulty

    ◯ 4- Not at all

    ◯ 99- DK/NR/R

5. **[7N] How well do you read English or French?**

    ◯ 1- Without difficulty

    ◯ 2- Fairly well

    ◯ 3- With difficulty

    ◯ 4- Not at all

    ◯ 99- DK/NR/R

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᒥᓕᐊᑦ?

   ○ 1- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 1
   ○ 2- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 2
   ○ 3- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 3
   ○ 4- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 4
   ○ 5- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 5
   ○ 6- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 6
   ○ 7- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 7/ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖕᓂ 1
   ○ 8- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 8/ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖕᓂ 2
   ○ 9- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 9/ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖕᓂ 3
   ○ 10- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 10/ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖕᓂ 4
   ○ 11- ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅ 11/ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖕᓂ 5 (ᐱᔭᕆᖅᓱᔪ)
   ○ 12- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊ�ðᔭᐯᖅ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖕᕿᐊᖕᒥ ᐱᔭᕆᖕᓂ
   ○ 13- ᐱᔭᕆᖅᔭᐯᖅ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖕᕿᐊᖕᒥ
   ○ 14- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊ�ðᔭᐯᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᖕᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᐯᖕᒥ
   ○ 15- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᐯᖕᒥ ᐱᔭᕆᖅᔭᐯᖅ
   ○ 99- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᖏᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᖕᖏᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᔪᒪᖕᖏᑐᖅ

2. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᐳᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᔨᕐᒥᓕᐊᑦ ᐳᑦᑐᑎᒧᔪ ᓴᕈᐳᓂᖕᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕ, ᐃᓕᕈᐳᓂᖕᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕ, ᑕᑯᒥᐳᓂᐳᑎᐳᓂᖕᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕ, ᓄᐊᖕᔾᔭᐸᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᑦᑎᐳᑎᐳᖕᓴᖕᖕ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕙᖕ ᐱᓇᕈᖕᒥᖕ?

   ○ 1- ᐊᐸ
   ○ 2- ᐊᐳᖕ ∇ᒥᖕ ᐃᓄᖕᖕᑎᖕᖕ∿ᖕᑎᖕ ᖕᖃᓄᐃᖕᓚᖕᖕᖕᐳᓂᖕᓚᐸᓄᑦ ᐊᐯᑐᕈᖕᐸᖕ 12ᒥ
   ○ 99- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᖏᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᖕᖏᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᔪᒪᖕᖏᑐᖅ ∇ᒥᖕ ᐃᓄᖕᖕᑎᖕᖕ∿ᖕᑎᖕ ᖕᖃᓄᐃᖕᓚᖕᖕᖕᐳᓂᖕᓚᐸᓄᑦ 12ᒪᖕ

   ᐊ) ᐊᖕᒥᕈᐯᖕ, ᐃᓕᓐᕈᔭᐳᒧᔪᖕᑎᖕᓂᐯᖕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕙᑎᖕᓂ? ᐳᑦᑐᑎᒧᔪ: ᐃᖕᓗᐳᐃᐳᖕᓂᖕᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᐳᕐᒥ ᑐᕙᖕᒥ ᐃᓕᑕᖕᔾᐳᔾᑎᖕᒃ, ᓄᐊᖕᔾᐯᖕᒥᖕᓂ ᓄᐊᖕᔾᔨᐳᖕᓚᐯᐳᖕᒃ.

      ○ 1- ᐊᐸ
      ○ 2- ᐊᐳᖕ
      ○ 99- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᖏᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᖕᖏᑐᖅ/ᑭᐅᔪᒪᖕᖏᑐᖅ

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1. [5] What is the highest grade you have completed?

   ○ 1- Grade 1
   ○ 2- Grade 2
   ○ 3 Grade 3
   ○ 4 Grade 4
   ○ 5- Grade 5
   ○ 6- Grade 6
   ○ 7- Grade 7/secondary 1
   ○ 8- Grade 8/secondary 2
   ○ 9- Grade 9/secondary 3
   ○ 10- Grade 10/secondary 4
   ○ 11- Grade 11/secondary 5 (graduated)
   ○ 12- Some CEGEP/college, but not graduated
   ○ 13- Graduated from CEGEP/college
   ○ 14- Some University, but not graduated
   ○ 15- Graduated from University
   ○ 99- DK/NR/R

2. [6] Did you ever attend any training such as the carpentry trade school, cooking school, jewelry school, heavy equipment apprenticeship program, training on the job ?

   ○ 1- Yes
   ○ 2- No Go to SD Section – Q12
   ○ 99- DK/NR/R Go to SD Section – Q12

   a) If yes, did you obtain a certification about this training?
   Examples: CCQ Competency Certificates, heavy equipment operator license.

      ○ 1- Yes
      ○ 2- No
      ○ 99- DK/NR/R

3. ᐅᑯᐊ ᓇᓇᑐᖏᑦ ᐃᓇᓐᓇᓇᖅᖣᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᑎᓐᓗᒍ
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᖔᓂᖕ? (ᐊᑕᐅᓯᒥ ᕿᕕᐊᓂ ᑎᑎᒡᓗᑦ)

ᐃ 1- ᐱᓇᓱᓚᓂᖕ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᖓᒥᖕ (ᑭᓇᐅᑦᔭᖣᕆᓂ)

ᐃ 2- ᑲᔪᓯᐅᓚᔪᒥᖕ ᐱᓇᓱᓐᓂᖕ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᑎᐅᓗᓂ
(ᑭᓇᐅᑦᔭᖣᕆᓂ)

ᐃ 3- ᐱᓇᓯᑎᐅᑉᐅᑐᔭᓂᖕ (ᐊᕐᖑᑉ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ,
ᐱᓇᓯᑎᐅᑉᐅᑐᔭᓂᖕ, ᐱᓇᓯᐊᔭᑯᖕᔪᖙᐅᓂ
ᐱᓇᓱᓚᓂᖕ) (ᑭᓇᐅᑦᔭᖣᕆᓂ)

ᐃ 4- ᓇᑉᒥᓂᖕ ᐱᓇᓯᑎᐅᓂᖕ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᑎᐅᕐᓂ

ᐃ 5- ᓇᑉᒥᓂᖕ ᐱᓇᓯᑎᐅᓂᖕ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᑎᐅᓗᓂ

ᐃ 6- ᓇᑉᒥᓂᖕ ᐱᓇᓯᑎᐅᑉᐅᑐᔭᖃᑦᑕᓂᖕ

ᐃ 7- ᐅᓚᔪᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᐅᓂᖕ

ᐃ 8- ᐃᓗᓂᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑲᖔᓂᖕ

ᐃ 9- ᐃᓄᑉᓚᓇᐅᓂᖕᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᔪᒪᖔᔭᖕ ᐅᕐᕿᓚᖔᖃᑦ
ᐃᓄᑉᓚᓇᐅᔪᓂᑖᕐᑕᑐᖕ

ᐃ 10- ᐱᓇᓯᖕᓂᒍᕐᒃᔪᓐᑖᕐᑕᓂᖕ

ᐃ 11- ᐊᖁᐊᐅᑉᓂᓄᒻᓂᑦ ᖃᖕᑯᓐᑖᖃᑦᓂᖕ

ᐃ 12- ᓂᖃᑖᑎᓐᖕᖣᑐᖕᓂᕐᕿᔪᑎᓐᖕ

ᐃ 13- ᐃᓇᓂᓚᐊᓐᖕ

ᐃ 14- ᐊᕐᖕᓂᑦ

ᐃ 99- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖔᖕᑐᖙᖕ/ᕿᐅᖔᖕᑐᖙᖕ/ᕿᐅᒡᓚᖔᖕᑐᖙᖕ

3. [9] Which of the following best describes your
current status? (choose only one answer)

○ 1- Work full-time (with a salary)

○ 2- Work regular part-time (with a salary)

○ 3 Work occasionally (seasonal, contract,
on call) (with a salary)

○ 4 Self-employed full-time

○ 5 Self-employed part-time

○ 6 Self-employed occasionally

○ 7- Hunter support program

○ 8- Housework

○ 9- Retired or on pension

○ 10- Employment insurance
(or unemployment insurance)

○ 11- Parental leave

○ 12- Income Support

○ 13- Student

○ 14- Other

○ 99- DK/NR/R

4. ᑕᕐᕿᓂᑦ 12ᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᔪᑐᓂᑦ, ᖃᑦᕐᓂᑦ
ᑭᓇᐅᑦᔭᖣᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑲᖔᓂᖕᑉᑦ ᐅᕐᕿᓚᖔᖃᑦ
ᓇᑉᒥᓂᖕ ᐱᓇᓯᑎᐅᓂᖕᔪᑦ?

ᐅᓄᖕᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦ: _____

ᐃ 99- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖔᖕᑐᖙᖕ/ᕿᐅᖔᖕᑐᖙᖕ/ᕿᐅᒡᓚᖔᖕᑐᖙᖕ

4. [8] In the past 12 months, how many jobs or
self-employment, for which you received money,
did you have?

Number of jobs: _____

○ 99- DK/NR/R

5. Cᶜˢᑉᓂᶜ 12ᓂ ⊲ᓂᒍˢ⊃ᓂᶜ, ᓇᶜᓭᖅᖮᓭᓂᶜ
ᑰᒪᓭᓂᐅᕪᓂᶜ ⊃ᐸᓄᖅᒪ ᐃᓚᐅᖮᓂᖅᐱᶜ?

5. **[7] Over the past 12 months, which of the following activities did you participate in?**

	Yes ᐊ	No ⊲ᐅᑫ	DK/ NR/R
⊲) ᐅᒪᔪᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᐸᓗᓂᶜ ᐃᓗᕿᖹᖮᖬ ⊲ᒍᑎᓂᶜ (ᐅᶜᔪᑎᓗᒍ, ᐅᒪᔪᓂᐊᓂᖅ, ᒪᕿᓂᓂᖅ, ᒦᕪᓂᖅ) **a) Harvesting or traditional activities (e.g. hunting, going on the land, sewing)**	○ 1	○ 2	○ 99
ᐸ) ⊲Ꮑᓇᶜᐸᒪᓂ ᐱᓇᕪᓂᖅ (ᐅᶜᔪᑎᓗᒍ ᐱⴷᓴᖮᓂᖅ, ᕿᓇᐅᕪᕿᖼ ᐃᑲᕪᓂᖅ) **b) Unpaid work (e.g. childcare, volunteer)**	○ 1	○ 2	○ 99
C) ⊲Ꮑᓇᶜᐸᐳᓂ ᐱᓇᕪᓂᖅ (ᐅᶜᔪᑎᓗᒍ, ᐱᓇᕪᒪᖅ ᐅᖅᐸᓗᓂᶜ ᓇᒻᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᕪᶜᑎᐳᓂ **c) Paid work (e.g. job or self–employment)**	○ 1	○ 2	○ 99
ᑫ) ᐃᓭᓂ⊲ᓂᖅ (ᐅᶜᔪᑎᓗᒍ, ᐃᓭᓂ⊲ᐱᴸᖮ, ᐃᓭᓂ⊲ᓂᓂᶜ ᑰ⊃ᐃᖮᓇᓂᶜ, ⊲ᒪᖅᖮᓂᓗᖮᖬᶜ ᐃᓭᓂ⊲ᖬᶜ) **d) Learning program (e.g. school, training, or other learning)**	○ 1	○ 2	○ 99
ᒪ) ᐃᖬᕪᖹᖮᓂ ᐱᕃᓭ⊲ᓂᖅ (ᐅᶜᔪᑎᓗᒍ, ᐅᶜᐱᓂᕿᑉ ᐃᓭᓂ⊲ᓂᖅ, ᒪᒦᖾᓂᖅ) **e) Personal development (e.g. spiritual learning, healing)**	○ 1	○ 2	○ 99
ᒪ) ⊲ᒪᖅᕪᶜ ᐃᓭᓂ⊲ᶜ⊃ᔪᖬᔪᶜ ᐱᕃᑉᓭᖬᖬᶜ **a) Other learning or work**	○ 1	○ 2	○ 99

6. ᐅᕃᖅᒪᕪᖮᶜ Ḷᖬᒍᶜ, ᖅᒪᕃᖬᖬ⊲ᕪᑎᶜ ᒪᖼᖅᶜᒻᓂᖅᐱᶜ?

6. **[14N] From the Spring until now, how often did you go on the land?**

○ 1- ᓓᐅᕪᒪᖅᖅᑎᖅ ∇ᖮᶜ ⊲ᐱᕪᔾᑎᑉ 16ᒍᶜ

○ 2- ᓓᐅᖮᕪᕪᶜᑎᖅ

○ 3- ᒪᓂᖬᓓᑌᖅ

○ 99- ᖅᐅᖾᒪᖅᖅᑎᖅ/ᑉᐅᖅᖅᑎᖅ/ᑉᐅᒍᒪᖅᖅᑎᖅ ∇ᖮᶜ ⊲ᐱᕪᔾᑎᑉ 16ᒍᶜ

○ 1- Never Go to Q16

○ 2- Occasionally

○ 3- Often

○ 99- DK/NR/R Go to Q16

7. ᓓᐅᕪᑄᖅᶜᑕᐸᶜ ᐅᖅᖬᒍᖬᖬᶜ ᒪᓂᖬᓇᖅᶜᑕᐸᶜ, ᖅᑫᒪᖬᒍ⊲ᑎᖼᒦ?

7. **[15N] If occasionally or often, for how long?**

○ 1- ᐅᑎᖅᕃᓅ⊲ᕪᓂ

○ 2- ᐅᶜᔪᓂᑫ Ḷᕿᑉᓂᑉ

○ 3- ᐱᓇᕪ⊲ᑉᕃᑌᖮḶ ᐅᖅᓗᑕᓗᖬᖬᶜ

○ 99- ᖅᐅᖾᒪᖅᖅᑎᖅ/ᑉᐅᖅᖅᑎᖅ/ᑉᐅᒍᒪᖅᖅᑎᖅ

○ 1- Day trips

○ 2- A couple of days

○ 3- A week or more

○ 99- DK/NR/R

8. ᖃᕐᕆᐅᓚ�cᖕᖓᑦ ᓇᓇ�Dᶜᓯᓚᑲᕐᓕ Dᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᑦᔨᖕᑎᑦ ᑲ⊓ᕇᔾᐊᑦᒃᑦ, ᑖᕐᔨᖕᔿᑖᑎᕙᓗᑎᓇᕈᖕ ᐊᕐᖕᖠᕐᓂᐊᒍ ᐃᓇᖕᕆᐊᒃᐅᑦᔨᓇᕈᖕ, ᐃᔪᐋᓇᓕᖕᕿᓂ ᑭᓇᐅᑦᒃᑕᕐᔖᓂᓇᖕᓂ ᑎᖕᑎᐅᐅᑎᒃᓄᖕ 12 ᐊᓇᒍᑦᒍᐊᓂᑦᓂᑦᒃ?

    ○ 1- ᐃᑭᖕᓂᖕᑦᒃ $15,000

    ○ 2- $15,000 ᓚᑲᖔᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᖕᓂᖕᐅᑦᕆᑎᑦᒃ 20,00$ᓂᒃ

    ○ 3- $20,000 ᓚᑲᖔᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᖕᓂᖕᐅᑦᕆᑎᑦᒃ $25,000ᓂᒃ

    ○ 4- $25,000 ᓚᑲᖔᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᖕᓂᖕᐅᑦᕆᑎᑦᒃ $40,000

    ○ 5- $40,000 ᓚᑲᖔᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᖕᓂᖕᐅᑦᕆᑎᑦᒃ $60,000

    ○ 6- $60,000 ᓚᑲᖔᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᖕᓂᖕᐅᑦᕆᑎᑦᒃ $80,000

    ○ 7- $80,000 Dᖕᓚᑕᖔᖕᖦᑦ

    ○ 99- ᖃDᔅᓚᖕᖕᑎᒎᖕ/ᑭD ᖕᖕᑎᒎᖕ/ᑭDᒍᓚ ᖕᖕᑎᒎᖕ

8. What is your best estimate of your total personal income, before taxes and other deductions, from all sources <u>in the past 12 months</u>?

    ○ 1- Less than $15,000

    ○ 2- $15,000 to less than $20,000

    ○ 3- $20,000 to less than $25,000

    ○ 4- $25,000 to less than $40,000

    ○ 5- $40,000 to less than $60,000

    ○ 6- $60,000 to less than $80,000

    ○ 7- $80,000 or more

    ○ 99- DK/NR/R

9. ᑭᓇD�➟⊓ᑦ ᖔᐧᓚᕐᐊᖕᖦᑦ ᑭᖕᖕᒍᓚᕐᕝ⊓ᕐᓂᖕᓂᑦ?

    ○ 1- ᓚᐧᖕᖕᕝᑎᒎᑦ

    ○ 2- ᑭᖸᐱᑲ

    ○ 3- ᖔᒃᓚᓚᑲᖕᑦᒎᑦ

    ○ 4- ᖔᒃᒐᑲᓚᑲᕐᕝᑦ

    ○ 5- ᖔᒃᓚᕐᕝᐊᖕᑦᒎᑦ

    ○ 99- ᖃDᔅᓚᖕᖕᑎᒎᖕ/ᑭD ᖕᖕᑎᒎᖕ/ᑭDᒍᓚ ᖕᖕᑎᒎᖕ

9. [13] Do you have enough money to meet your needs?

    ○ 1- Not at all

    ○ 2- A little

    ○ 3 Moderately

    ○ 4 Mostly

    ○ 5- Completely

    ○ 99- DK/NR/R

APPENDIX B
SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS

Table A   Age distribution (%) by sex, coast of residence, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Coast of residence		Community size	
		Men	Women	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
16-30 years	43.9	43.8	43.9	43.2	44.8	46.8[1]	41.7
31-54 years	39.3	40.1	38.6	40.9	37.3	36.1[1]	41.8
≥ 55 years	16.8	16.1	17.5	16.0	17.9	17.1	16.6

NOTE
1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.

Table B   Sex distribution (%) by age and coast of residence, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Age (years)			Coast of residence	
		16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava
Men	50.4	50.4	49.5	52.5	50.7	50.0
Women	49.6	49.6	50.5	47.5	49.3	50.0

Table C   Coast of residence (%) by age, sex, age by sex, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Age (years)			Sex		Men			Women			Community size	
		16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Small	Large
Hudson coast	56.7	54.5	59.8[2]	55.0	56.7	56.7	56.9	60.2[3]	50.0	54.5	57.5	58.0	35.4[1]	72.5
Ungava coast	43.3	45.5	40.2[2]	45.0	43.3	43.3	43.1	39.8[3]	50.0	45.5	42.5	42.0	64.6[1]	27.5

NOTES
1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
2. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 years old.
3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.

Table D   Marital status (%) by age, sex, age by sex, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Survey year (total)		Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
	2004	2017	Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
Single	35.5	41.9[1]	42.1	41.7	60.9[1]	32.2[1]	15.2	62.3[1]	32.0[1]	13.9*	59.4[1]	32.3[1]	16.7*	40.7	44.2	46.4	38.6
Married or in a common law relationship	57.2	52.5[1]	54.0	51.0	38.6[1]	62.9	64.6	37.2[1]	64.0	74.0	40.0[1]	61.8[1]	54.2	52.8	51.5	48.1	55.8
Separated, divorced, or widowed	7.2	5.6	3.9*	7.3	NP	4.9*[1]	20.2	NP	4.0**	12.2**	NP	5.8*[3]	29.1	6.5	4.3*	5.5*	5.6*

NOTES
1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.
 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
** The coefficient of variation is greater than 25%. The proportion is shown for information only.
NP: Data not presented (n < 5).

Table E   Language most used at home (%) by sex, age, age by sex, coast of residence, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
		Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
Almost exclusively Inuktitut	52.1	52.5	51.6	47.0[3]	52.8	63.7	45.7[3]	54.6	65.2	48.3[3]	51.1	62.1	55.5[1]	47.3	57.7[1]	47.9
Mixed, but primarily Inuktitut	30.4	30.0	30.8	32.6	33.0	18.8[1]	32.2	32.5	18.9*	32.9	33.4	18.7*[1]	28.8	32.4	31.2	29.9
About half Inuktitut, half English/French	12.9	11.9	13.9	15.3	11.1	10.9*	16.1*	9.3*	7.3**	14.4	12.9	14.8*	11.5	15.2	9.2[1]	15.7
Mostly English or French	4.6	5.6*	3.6*	5.2*	3.1*	6.6*	6.1**	3.6**	8.6**	4.3*	2.6**	4.4**	4.2*	5.1*	2.0*[1]	6.6

NOTES
1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.
 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
** The coefficient of variation is greater than 25%. The proportion is shown for information only.

Table F Language spoken and read (% without difficulty/fairly well), by sex, age, age by sex, coast of residence, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
		Men	Women	16–30	31–54	≥ 55	16–30	31–54	≥ 55	16–30	31–54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
Speak Inuktitut	90.7	89.4	92.1	86.5[1]	94.0	94.0	84.6	93.9	91.5	88.4	94.1	96.8	89.9	91.9	91.3	90.3
Read Inuktitut	70.3	62.6[1]	78.2	66.3	76.2[2]	67.1	58.2	69.5	58.0	74.6	82.7	76.9	66.4[1]	75.6	73.5	68.0
Speak English/French	73.2	72.2	74.3	72.0	77.2	67.2	69.6	75.8	70.5	74.4	78.6	63.5	68.7[1]	79.6	70.9	75.0
Read English/French	77.2	76.0	78.3	80.5[3]	76.4	70.3	77.6	74.9	74.8	83.6[3]	77.9	65.5	73.9[1]	81.7	75.0	78.8

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
2. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 years old.
3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.

Table G Self-reported ability to speak and read Inuktitut (%), by sex, age, age by sex, coast of residence, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
		Men	Women	16–30	31–54	≥ 55	16–30	31–54	≥ 55	16–30	31–54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
Speak																
Without difficulty	56.0	53.3	59.2	47.8[1]	59.6	70.2	44.5[3]	55.6	70.0	51.1[1]	63.4	70.5	51.9[1]	61.3	59.6	53.6
Fairly well	34.4	36.2	32.9	38.7[3]	34.4	23.8	40.1	38.3	21.4*[1]	37.3	30.6	26.3*	38.0	30.6	31.6	36.7
With difficulty/not at all	9.3	10.6*	7.9	13.5[1]	6.0*	6.0**	15.4*	6.1**	8.5**	11.6[1]	5.9*	NP	10.1	8.1*	8.7*	9.7
Read																
Without difficulty	39.1	30.8[1]	47.5	35.4[3]	40.0	46.8	27.2	31.0	39.8	43.7	48.8	54.4	35.2[1]	44.1	45.0[1]	34.7
Fairly well	31.2	31.7	30.7	31.0	36.2	20.3[1]	31.0	38.5[3]	18.2*	30.9	33.9	22.5*	31.3	31.5	28.5	33.3
With difficulty/not at all	29.7	37.4[1]	21.8	33.7	23.9[2]	32.9	41.8	30.5	42.0	25.4	17.3	23.1*	33.6[1]	24.5	26.5	32.0

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
2. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 years old.
3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.
 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
** The coefficient of variation is greater than 25%. The proportion is shown for information only.
NP: Data not presented (n < 5).

Table H Self-reported ability to speak and read English or French (%), by sex, age, age by sex, coast of residence, and community size (%), population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
		Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
Speak																
Without difficulty	26.2	26.3	26.1	26.0	25.4	28.6	25.0	25.5	31.3	27.0	25.3	25.6	21.9[1]	32.2	22.9	28.7
Fairly well	47.0	45.9	48.2	46.0	51.8[3]	38.6	44.6	50.3	39.2	47.4	53.3[3]	37.9	46.8	47.3	48.0	46.3
With difficulty/not at all	26.8	27.8	25.7	28	22.8	32.8	30.4	24.2*	29.5*	25.6	21.4[3]	36.5	31.3[1]	20.4	29.1	25.0
Read																
Without difficulty	37.1	37.9	36.2	40.0	35.1	33.9	40.7	35.3	36.6	39.4	35.0	30.9	33.5[1]	42.3	37.3	36.9
Fairly well	40.1	38.1	42.1	40.5	41.2	36.4	36.9	39.5	38.2	44.2	42.9	34.6	40.4	39.5	37.7	41.9
With difficulty/not at all	22.8	24.0	21.7	19.5[3]	23.6	29.7	22.4	25.2*	25.2*	16.4[3]	22.1	34.5	26.1[1]	18.3	25.0	21.2

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.

3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.

 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.

Table I Overview of activities practiced in the past 12 months (%) by sex, age, age by sex, coast of residence, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
		Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
Harvesting or traditional activities	89.6	87.9	91.3	89.9	89.2	89.7	89.2	87.9	84.9	90.6	90.5	95.0	86.5[1]	93.2	90.2	89.1
Unpaid work	41.9	39.2	44.6	41.8	41.6	42.7	37.6	40.0	41.4	46.1	43.2	44.1	35.6[1]	49.8	43.2	40.9
Paid work	84.0	84.6	83.5	87.5	86.7	68.7[1]	88.6	87.2	68.4[1]	86.3	86.3	69.1[1]	79.7[1]	89.3	83.7	84.3
Learning program	36.6	37.9	35.3	47.7[1]	31.0	20.9	53.4[1]	27.8	21.6*	42.0	34.2	20.2[1]	33.4	40.2	36.7	36.6
Personal development	33.5	30.7	36.3	30.7	31.4	45.4[1]	29.8	25.8	44.1	31.7[3]	36.9	46.9	32.1	35.3	33.7	33.3

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.

3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.

 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.

Table J   Education level (%) by survey year and by age by survey year, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017

	Survey year (total)		16-30 years		31-54 years		≥ 55 years	
	2004	2017	2004	2017	2004	2017	2004	2017
Elementary school or less	21.7	10.1[1]	4.4**	6.2*	20.3	4.9*[1]	86.4	34.4[1]
Secondary school not completed	55.6	60.5[1]	71.1	65.4	54.5	61.7	5.0**	43.6[1]
Secondary school or higher	22.7	29.4[1]	24.5	28.4	25.1	33.4	8.7**	22.1[1]

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.

 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.

** The coefficient of variation is greater than 25%. The proportion is shown for information only.

Table K   Education level and training (%) by sex, age, age by sex, coast of residence, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
		Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
Elementary school or less	10.1	12.3	7.9	6.2*	4.9*	34.4[1]	10.8**	5.5**	32.0*[1]	1.5**	4.3*	37.1[1]	10.1	10.2	12.3	8.5
Secondary school not completed	60.5	60.3	60.7	65.4	61.7	43.6[1]	61.7	66.0	43.2[1]	69.1[1]	57.4	44.0	63.0	57.2	61.7	59.6
Secondary school or higher	29.4	27.4	31.5	28.4	33.4	22.1	27.5	28.5	24.8*	29.3	38.3	18.9*	26.9	32.6	26.0	32.0
Attended training (carpentry, trade, cooking school, etc.) (% yes)	61.0	69.7	52.1[1]	48.0[1]	68.1[1]	78.2	57.4[1]	74.8[3]	89.4	38.4[1]	61.5	66.0	59.8	62.7	56.3[1]	64.5
Obtained certification[a]	65.7	69.3	61.0	53.2[1]	71.2	74.3	59.5	74.6	75.0	44.0[1]	67.3	73.2	61.2	69.4	68.4	63.9

NOTES

a. These proportions exclude Nunavimmiut who did not attend training.

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.

3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.

 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.

** The coefficient of variation is greater than 25%. The proportion is shown for information only.

Table L Employment status over the past 12 months (%), by survey year, sex, age, age by sex, coast of residence, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017

	Total		Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
	2004	2017	Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
Full-time	45.5	45.4	44.9	45.9	35.4	58.7[1]	40.1	35.1	57.9[1]	40.6	35.8	59.5[1]	39.5	39.8[1]	53.0	44.6	46.0
Part-time/ occasional	22.9	19.6	20.1	19.1	25.1[3]	17.8[3]	9.6*	26.4[3]	18.0*	8.5**	23.8[3]	17.5	10.9**	21.0	17.3	19.1	20.0
Other[a]	16.3	19.5	23.3[1]	15.8	21.9	16.9	19.7*	24.7	21.1*	24.4*	19.1	12.7	14.6*	24.6[1]	13.1	20.0	19.2
Not part of the labour force[b]	15.4	15.5	11.8[1]	19.1	17.6[1]	6.7*[1]	30.7	13.9*[1]	2.9**[1]	26.6*	21.4[1]	10.3*[1]	35.0	14.7	16.6	16.4	14.8

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.
 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
** The coefficient of variation is greater than 25%. The proportion is shown for information only.
a. Includes being self-employed full time, part time or occasionally; being on the hunter support program, employment insurance, parental leave, income support, other (undefined) or welfare.
b. Includes doing housework, being retired or a student.

Table M Number of jobs (employed or self-employed) (mean) held in the past 12 months, by sex, age, age by sex, coast of residence, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
		Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
Number of jobs (employed or self-employed) for which you received money in the past 12 months	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7[1]	1.4[1]	0.9	1.7[1]	1.4[1]	1.0	1.6[1]	1.3[1]	0.9	1.31	1.5	1.4	1.4

NOTE

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group or groups.

Table N   Total personal annual income, before taxes and other deductions, from all sources in the past 12 months (%), by survey year, sex, age, age by sex, coast of residence, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017

	Total		Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
	2004	2017	Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
<$20K	48.5	46.1	47.1	45.1	59.6[1]	34.7	37.6	64.2[1]	32.9	35.8	54.9[1]	36.5	39.6	50.9[1]	39.9	49.4	43.7
$20K to <$40K	20.7	17.6	20.3	14.9	15.7	18.6	20.2	18.0*	20.1	26.3*	13.3	17.2	13.5*	16.0	19.7	18.9	16.7
$40K to $60K	12.6	11.3	12.9	9.6	7.2*	16.7[2]	9.2*	8.6*	18.9*	10.7*	5.8*	14.6[2]	7.5*	10.4	12.4	10.1	12.2
$≥60K	3.9*	11.8[1]	10.9	12.6	2.7**[1]	19.3	18.0	2.1**	18.5*	16.4*	3.3[1]*	20.0	19.8	10.1	13.7	8.3	14.3[1]
Do not know	14.3	13.2	8.8*	17.8[1]	14.9	10.7*	14.9*	7.2**	9.7**	10.7**	22.8	11.6[2]*	19.5*	12.6	14.0	13.4	13.1

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
2. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 years old.
3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over.
 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
** The coefficient of variation is greater than 25%. The proportion is shown for information only.

Table O   Proportion of the population that reported having enough money to meet their needs (%), by sex, age, age by sex, coast of residence and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Total	Sex		Age (years)			Men			Women			Coast of residence		Community size	
		Men	Women	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	16-30	31-54	≥ 55	Hudson	Ungava	Small	Large
Not at all/A little	51.5	54.6	48.3	55.2	46.9	52.5	58.4	50.4	54.2	51.9	43.5	50.8	54.2	48.3	49.2	53.2
Moderately	18.7	19.7	17.8	16.2	22.8	15.9*	17.6*	22.4*	19.1*	14.8	23.1[2]	12.5*	17.2	20.3	19.4	18.2
Mostly/Completely	29.8	25.7[1]	33.9	28.6	30.3	31.5	24.0	27.2	26.7*	33.3	33.4	36.7	28.6	31.4	31.4	28.6

NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group for variables with two response categories, or compared to other groups for variables with more than two response categories.
2. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 years old.
 * The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
** The coefficient of variation is greater than 25%. The proportion is shown for information only.