SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

QANUILIRPITAA? 2017
Nunavik Inuit Health Survey
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

QANUILIRPITAA? 2017

Nunavik Inuit Health Survey
On behalf of the Steering Committee, I would like to express my gratitude to all Nunavimmiut who participated in the Qanuilirpitaa? 2017 Health Survey.

This important health survey was made possible thanks to the long-lasting partnership between the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, the Institut national de santé publique du Québec and researchers from the Centre de recherche du CHU de Québec – Université Laval, McGill University and Trent University.

The valuable contribution of Inuit research advisors, leaders from each community, as well as representatives from the Avataq Cultural Institute, the Ungava Tulattavik Health Centre, the Inuuilitsivik Health Centre, the Kativik Regional Government, Kativik Ilisarniliriniq, Makivik Corporation, the northern villages and the Qarjuit Youth Council is gratefully acknowledged. The Steering Committee and the Data Management Committee of Qanuilirpitaa? 2017 guided and enriched this work throughout the different phases, from planning to data interpretation and contextualization.

We want to highlight the invaluable contribution of Pierre Ayotte and Françoise Bouchard, the scientific directors, and Danielle St-Laurent, the project’s executive director. We are also indebted to Geneviève Hamel, Suzanne Bruneau, Suzanne Côté and Nathalie Ouellet who coordinated the planning and realization of the survey.

We are sincerely thankful to the Inuit interviewers who carried out exceptional work in often challenging circumstances.

We are also grateful to all of the professionals, technicians, students, ground team and clerical staff, as well as the crew of the Canadian Coast Guard Ship Amundsen.

Finally, this survey could not have been undertaken without the financial support of the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, the Kativik Regional Government, Makivik Corporation, Kativik Ilisarniliriniq, the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec, ArcticNet, the Amundsen Science Ship Fund and the Northern Contaminants Program.

Numerous people have contributed at different stages of the survey process; many of them are listed below, and there are many more.

Minnie Grey
Chairperson, Qanuilirpitaa? Steering Committee
Executive Director, NRBHSS

In memory of Audrey Flemming and Linda Shipaluk.
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS AND INUIT ADVISORS*

**Adult component**
Pierre Ayotte
Chris Furgal
Mélanie Lemire
Benoît Lévesque
Michel Lucas
Mary Pilurtuut

**Youth component**
Richard Bélanger
Gina Muckle
Louisa Yeates

**Community component**
Nancy Etok
Christopher Fletcher
Kitty Gordon
Betsy Palliser
Mylène Riva

**Oral health**
Aimée Dawson
Chantal Galarneau

**Men’s Health**
Gilles Tremblay

**INTERVIEWERS/NURSES**
Linda Amidlak
Thomas Annanak
Lydia Audialuk
Jeannie Calvin
Caroline Couture
Louis-Frédéric Daigle
Véronique Dion Roy
Geneviève Dorval
Véronique Doutreloux
Philippe Dufresne
Victoria E. Forest
Audrey Flemming
Jeanne Flemming
Elisabeth Gagné
Virginie Gargano
Suzie Gordon
Sarah Imak
Léa Laflamme
Pierre Lejeune
Alexandre Léveillé
Paul Marcoux
Josée Michaud
Laura McKeeman
Claude Morency
Caroline Moisan
Julie Nastapoka
Julie Picard
Michel Poulin
Linda Shipaluk
Évelyne Thibault
Mina Tukai
Amelia Tukkipik Whiteley

**COMMUNICATION AND TRANSLATION**
Minnie Amidliak
Annie Baron
Brigitte Chalifoux
Caroline D’Aoust
Nina Gilbert
Alasie Hickey
Nathalie Labonté
Irène Langis
Josée Lévesque
Robert Mackey
Émilie Pelletier
Eva Pilurtuut
Ida Saunders
Jenny Simpresseuth
Rhéal Séguin

**DENTISTS/RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS**
Élaine Audet
Lucie Bélanger
Hélène Fournier-Noël
Marie-Rose Gagnon Beaumont
Isabelle Gauthier
Gabrielle Gingras
Ariane H. Morin
Cassiodée Paradis-Gagnon

**GROUND-STAFF**
Stéphane Anctil
Julien Arsenault
Marie Bernard
Justine Blanco Lalande
Christian Brunet
Virginie Chadenet
Catherine Godin
Josianne Grenier
Dominique Hamel
Robert Ladouceur
Trina Manach
Laurence Millette
Guillaume Proulx
Sylvie Ricard
Camille Tremblay-Fournier
As well as all local research assistants and local logistics staff

**ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND INFORMATIC TECHNOLOGIES**
Vincent Gilbert
Denis Granghon
Eva Gunn
Ginette Laflamme
Liv Larsen
Richard Leboeuf
Sylvie Muller

**DATA PROCESSING, QUALITY CONTROL AND LAB WORK**
Véronique Boiteau
Marc-André Dubé
Marianne Dubé
Denis Hamel
Judith Labrecque
Jacinthe Larochelle
Caroline Moisan
Nathalie Ouilet
Louis Rochette
Mélanie St-Onge
Mélanie Tussier
Hamado Zoungrana

**COMMUNITY COMPONENT/MOBILIZATION**
David Arsenault
Marie Baron
Imane Cheriet
Marie-Hélène Dion-Gagnon
Sarah Fraser
Melody Lynch
Marie-Claude Lyonnais
Cindy Ruel

AND MANY MORE!

* Each name is listed only once even thought they could have been mentioned in more than one category.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES III

LIST OF FIGURES IV

1 BACKGROUND OF THE QANUIILIRPITAA? 2017 NUNAVIK HEALTH SURVEY 1
   Target population 1
   Survey frame 1
   Data collection 2
   Participation 2

2 INTRODUCTION 3

3 METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS 5

4 RESULTS 7
   4.1 Demographic characteristics 7
      › 4.1.1 Age, sex and coast of residence 7
      › 4.1.2 Marital status 7
   4.2 Language 8
      › 4.2.1 Language spoken at home 8
      › 4.2.2 Inuktitut and English or French: speaking and reading 9
4.3 Socioeconomic characteristics
   › 4.3.1 Participation in various activities in the 12 months prior to the survey 9
   › 4.3.2 Education 10
   › 4.3.3 Vocational training 11
   › 4.3.4 Employment 12
   › 4.3.5 Income 13

5 DISCUSSION 15

REFERENCES 16

APPENDIX A – SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONNAIRE 18
Demographic characteristics 18
Language 18
Socioeconomic characteristics 20

APPENDIX B – SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS 24
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1  Marital status (%) by survey year and age, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017
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
Table 3  Highest grade completed (%) by age group, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017
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
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, 2017
Table A  Age distribution (%) by sex, coast of residence, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017
Table B  Sex distribution (%) by age and coast of residence, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017
Table C  Coast of residence (%) by age, sex, age by sex, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017
Table D  Marital status (%) by age, sex, age by sex, and community size, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017
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
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
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
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
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
Table J  Education level (%) by survey year and by age by survey year, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017
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
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
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
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
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
LIST OF FIGURES

**Figure 1** Distribution of the population by five-year age groups, Quebec, 2016 (in thousands, left-side), and Nunavik, 2016 (in hundreds, right-side) (reproduced from Lévesque and Duhaime, 2019)  
**P. 3**

**Figure 2** Language most used at home (%) by age group, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017  
**P. 8**

**Figure 3** Level of education (%) by survey year, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017  
**P. 10**

**Figure 4** Employment status (%) by age, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017  
**P. 12**

**Figure 5** Employment status (%) by sex, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017  
**P. 13**
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 Iliarsaniiriniq (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). 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

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).
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 Services, 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.
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 Kuujjuarapik, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Survey year</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>41.9(^1)</td>
<td>60.9(^1)</td>
<td>32.2(^1)</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married or in a common law relationship</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>52.3(^1)</td>
<td>38.6(^1)</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>64.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated, divorced, or widowed</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>4.9(^*)</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak Inuktitut</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>92.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Inuktitut</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>62.6(^3)</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English or French</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read English or French</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 years and 88% for people aged 16 to 30 years) 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary school or less</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school not completed</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school or higher</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 *Qanuillirpitaa*? 2017, with fewer Nunavimmiut aged 31 years and over reporting having elementary school or less in *Qanuillirpitaa*? 2017 compared to *Qanuippitaa*? 2004.
Table 3  
Highest grade completed (%) by age group, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2004 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>16-30</th>
<th>31-54</th>
<th>≥ 55</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary school or less</td>
<td>4.4**</td>
<td>6.2*</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school not completed</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school or higher</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>16-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attended training</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>52.11</td>
<td>48.01</td>
<td>68.11</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>57.41</td>
<td>74.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtained certificationa</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>53.21</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

![Bar chart showing employment status by age group for Nunavik, 2017](chart.png)

**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).
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).

NOTES
1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the other group or groups.
2. “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.)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Age (years)</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>16-30</th>
<th>31-54</th>
<th>≥ 55</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;$20K</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20K - &lt;$40K</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40K - &lt;$60K</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$60K or more</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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%), or mostly or completely (30%) (Appendix B, Table O).
The demographic profile from Qanuilirpitaq 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 Qanuilirpitaq 2017 compared to Qanuippitaaq 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 Qanuilirpitaq 2017, compared to a little less than one in four (23%) in Qanuippitaaq 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 Qanuippitaaq 2004, a majority of people aged 55 years and over had attended only elementary school, while in Qanuilirpitaq 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 Qanuippitaaq 2004. That being said, more Nunavimmiut reported an income above $60 000 compared to Qanuippitaaq 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.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX A
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONNAIRE

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. ᐅᖃᓗᐊᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐅᖏᑦᑖᓗᒃ ᕿᐃᓐᓄᑦ?
   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

2. ᕿᐃᓐᓄᑦᑖᓗᒃ ᐅᖏᑦᑖᓗᒃ ᕿᐃᓐᓄᑦ?
   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

LANGUAGE

1. ᖃᓄᓪᓗᐊᑎᒍᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖃᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᐳᒍᑦ?
   1- Without difficulty
   2- Fairly well
   3- With difficulty
   4- Not at all
   99- DK/NR/R

2. [4N] ᖃᓄᓪᓗᐊᑎᒍᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖃᐅᔪᓂᑦ?
   1- Without difficulty
   2- Fairly well
   3- With difficulty
   4- Not at all
   99- DK/NR/R
3. [SN] 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. 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. 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. Which of the following best describes your current status? (choose only one answer)

- Work full-time (with a salary)
- Work regular part-time (with a salary)
- Work occasionally (seasonal, contract, on call) (with a salary)
- Self-employed full-time
- Self-employed part-time
- Self-employed occasionally
- Hunter support program
- Housework
- Retired or on pension
- Employment insurance (or unemployment insurance)
- Parental leave
- Income Support
- Student
- Other
- Other
- DK/NR/R

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

Number of jobs: _____
5. Over the past 12 months, which of the following activities did you participate in?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>DK/NR/R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Harvesting or traditional activities (e.g. hunting, going on the land, sewing)

b) Unpaid work (e.g. childcare, volunteer)

c) Paid work (e.g. job or self-employment)

d) Learning program (e.g. school, training, or other learning)

e) Personal development (e.g. spiritual learning, healing)

f) Other learning or work

6. From the Spring until now, how often did you go on the land?

1- Never Go to Q16
2- Occasionally
3- Often
99- DK/NR/R Go to Q16

7. If occasionally or often, for how long?

1- Day trips
2- A couple of days
3- A week or more
99- DK/NR/R
8. What is your best estimate of your total personal income, before taxes and other deductions, from all sources in the past 12 months?

- 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. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-30 years</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-54 years</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 55 years</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>16-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hudson coast | 56.7 | 54.5 | 59.8 | 55.0 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 56.9 | 60.2 | 50.0 | 54.5 | 57.5 | 58.0 | 35.4 | 72.5 |
| Ungava coast | 43.3 | 45.5 | 40.2 | 45.0 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 39.8 | 50.0 | 45.5 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 64.6 | 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey year (total)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Men Women</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>16-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>41.9*</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married or in a common law relationship</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>52.5*</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>62.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated, divorced, or widowed</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>3.9*</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>4.9**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almost exclusively Inuktitut</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed, but primarily Inuktitut</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About half Inuktitut, half English/French</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.9*</td>
<td>16.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mostly English or French</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.6*</td>
<td>3.6*</td>
<td>5.2*</td>
<td>3.1*</td>
<td>6.6*</td>
<td>6.1**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>Ungava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak Inuktitut</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>86.5$^1$</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>89.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>91.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Inuktitut</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>62.6$^1$</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>76.2$^2$</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>75.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English/French</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read English/French</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>80.5$^1$</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>83.6$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>81.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>78.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>Ungava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>47.8$^1$</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>44.5$^1$</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>51.1$^1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>70.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51.9$^1$</td>
<td>61.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly well</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>38.7$^3$</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>21.4$^1$</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>26.3$^*$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With difficulty/not all</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.6$^*$</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>13.5$^1$</td>
<td>6.0$^*$</td>
<td>6.0$^*$</td>
<td>15.4$^*$</td>
<td>6.1$^*$</td>
<td>8.5$^*$</td>
<td>11.6$^1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.9$^*$</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>8.1$^*$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.7$^*$</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>30.8$^1$</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>35.4$^4$</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>54.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.2$^2$</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45.0$^1$</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly well</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>20.3$^1$</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>38.5$^*$</td>
<td>18.2$^*$</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>22.5$^*$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With difficulty/not all</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>37.4$^1$</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>23.9$^2$</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>23.1$^*$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33.6$^1$</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speak</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without difficulty</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly well</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>51.8&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With difficulty/not at all</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Read</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without difficulty</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly well</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With difficulty/not at all</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>19.5&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Harvesting or traditional activities</strong></td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>89.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unpaid work</strong></td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paid work</strong></td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>86.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Learning program</strong></td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>47.7&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal development</strong></td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education level (%)</th>
<th>Survey year (total)</th>
<th>16-30 years</th>
<th>31-54 years</th>
<th>≥ 55 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary school or less</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school not completed</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school or higher</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
3. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attended training (carpentry, trade, cooking school, etc.) (% yes)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>Ungava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary school or less</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.2*</td>
<td>4.9*</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school not completed</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school or higher</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attended training (carpentry, trade, cooking school, etc.) (% yes)</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtained certification*</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>53.2*</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES**
1. These proportions exclude Nunavimmiut who did not attend training.
2. 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.
4. The coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and lower than or equal to 25%. The proportion should be interpreted carefully.
5. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time/occasional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Othera</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not part of the labour forceb</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
<td>≥ 55</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of jobs (employed or self-employed) for which you received money in the past 12 months</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;$20K</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>59.6$^1$</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20K to &lt;$40K</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40K to $60K</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>7.2$^*$</td>
<td>16.7$^*$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$≥60K</td>
<td>3.9$^*$</td>
<td>11.8$^1$</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>2.7$^{*+1}$</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>8.8$^*$</td>
<td>17.8$^1$</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.7$^*$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Coast of residence</th>
<th>Community size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>31-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all/A little</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>15.9$^*$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mostly/Completely</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>25.7$^1$</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.