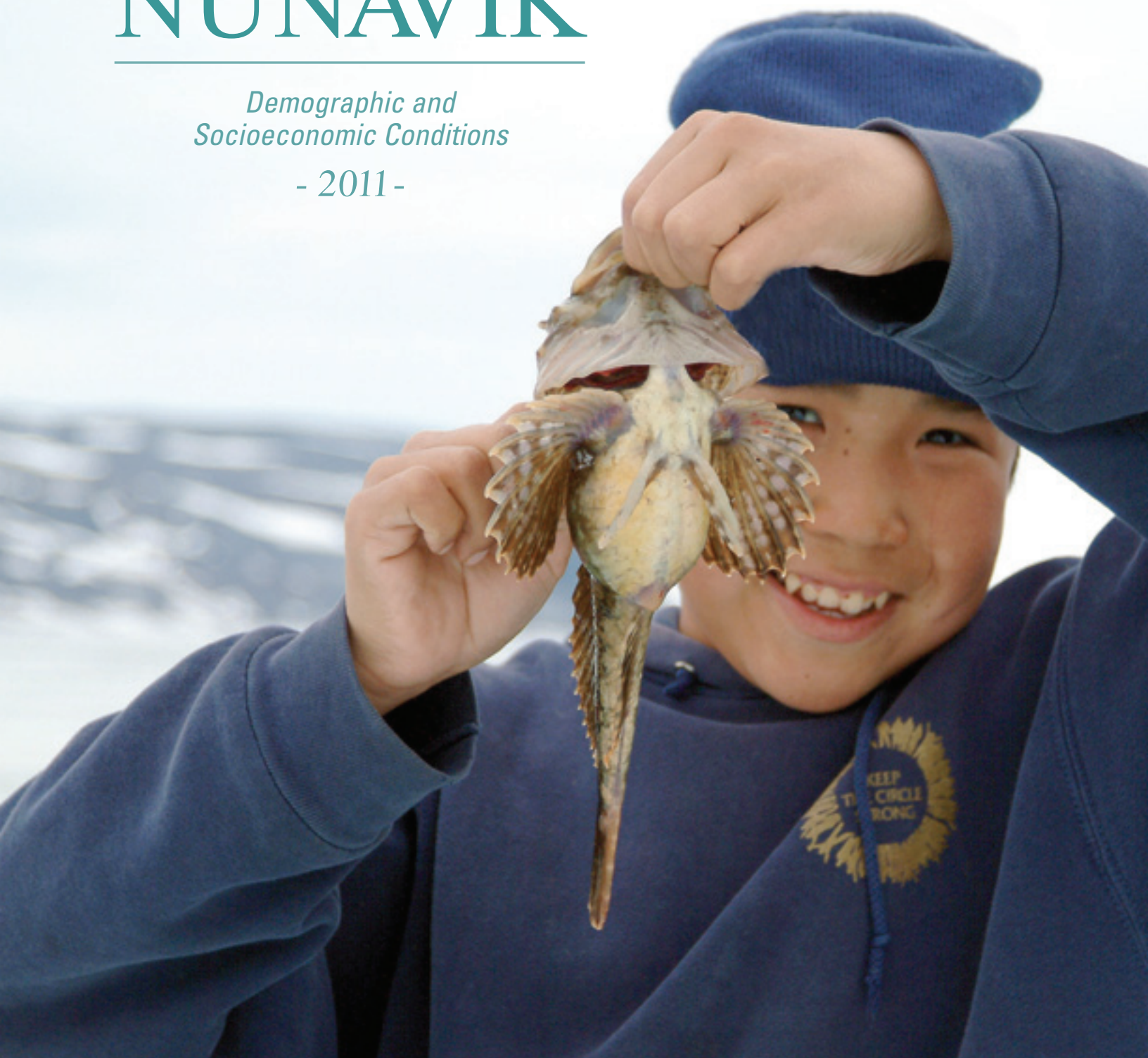


Health Profile of **NUNAVIK**

*Demographic and
Socioeconomic Conditions*
- 2011 -





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Suggested Citation

Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services with the collaboration of Institut national de santé publique du Québec (2011). Health Profile of Nunavik 2011 : Demographic and Socioeconomic Conditions, Government of Québec, 32 pages and appendices.

This document is available in its entirety in electronic format (PDF) on Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services Web site at: www.rrsss17.gouv.qc.ca and the Institut national de santé publique du Québec Web site at: www.inspq.qc.ca.

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Bibliothèque et archives nationales du Québec

Library and Archives Canada ISBN: 978-2-922764-28-4 (PRINT FORMAT)

ISBN: 978-2-922764-29-1 (PDF)

ISSN: 1929-2074 (PRINT FORMAT)

ISSN: 1929-2082 (PDF)

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Acknowledgements

This health profile has been commissioned by the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (NRBHSS) and carried out in collaboration with the Études et analyses de l'état de santé de la population (ÉAÉSP) sector of the Institut national de santé publique du Québec (INSPQ).

The writers wish to thank all the NRBHSS team and the partners from the Nunavik health and social services network for their initial input in this project, and Éric Duchesneau, communication officer, at the NRBHSS. We also want to thank Danielle St-Laurent and Louis Rochette from the Surveillance des maladies chroniques et de leurs déterminants sector of INSPQ for the access and data processing of Nunavik Inuit Health Survey 2004 Qanuippitaa? How are we? Survey Highlights as well as Marc Ferland from the Direction régionale de santé publique de l'Agence de la santé et des services sociaux de la Capitale-Nationale, Danièle Dorval from the Direction de santé publique de l'Agence de la santé et des services sociaux de Montréal, Suzanne Bruneau and Faisca Richer of Santé des Autochtones sector at INSPQ, for their sound comments.

Finally, for their collaboration throughout the project, we would like to stress the contribution of Sylvie Martel from the ÉAÉSP sector at INSPQ, for varied data processing and her sensible advices, along with Hélène Fillion for the page layout and visual concept of this document.

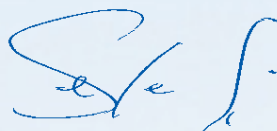


Director's Message

Although this report is to fulfill a legal obligation devolved to the Director of Regional Public Health, the Nunavik Health Profile is also designed to provide regional directors, as much for the health and social services as other sectors, and to the Nunavik's population, with the necessary information for decision making in order to improve the state of health and well-being of the Nunavimmiuts.

First of a series, this installment on demographic and socioeconomic conditions outlines many factors which decisional levers are beyond the health domain and nevertheless have considerable consequences on the state of health of Nunavik's population.

Enjoy!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'S. L. S.', is centered below the text 'Enjoy!'.

Highlights

POPULATION

- Nunavik's population has doubled over the past 30 years, growing from 5,860 in 1986 to 11,860 in 2011.
- Nunavik's population is young: approximately one third (34%) of the population is under 15 years of age, compared to 16% for Québec.
- The population aged 65 or older has been constantly growing since the end of the nineties and will continue to grow over the next few years: the proportion of people aged 65 or older will increase from 3% in 2011 to 8% in 2031.
- Nunavik can be easily compared with other Inuit regions: they all have a large proportion of young people and few elderly at this time.

FERTILITY

- The average number of children per woman in Nunavik is one of the highest in Québec with 3.2 children per woman in Nunavik and 1.6 in Québec for the 2004–2008 period.
- The women of Nunavik have children at a younger age than their peers in Québec: the average age of mothers at birth was 25 years old in Nunavik and 29 years old in Québec for the 2004–2008 period.
- Fertility among Inuit is similar in Nunavik and Nunavut. The number of children per woman registered in the two areas is 3.3 and 3.0 children respectively.

FAMILY AND MARITAL STATUS

- Nunavimmiut families are large: the average number of people in the census family was 3.9 in Nunavik and 2.9 in Québec in 2006.
- In 2006, 30% of private households in Nunavik had 4 to 5 people, and 25% were made up of 6 or more people. In Québec, fewer than 20% of households were made up of 4 people or more.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

- Nunavik's population still has low education levels but has an increasing number of graduates. In 2006, among people aged 25 to 64, 10% had a high school diploma, 30% had a post-secondary diploma below a bachelor's degree, and 10% had a university degree.
- The partial post-secondary diploma is the most common in Nunavik and in the other Inuit regions.

JOBS AND EMPLOYMENT

- Among those 25 years and older, the employment rate in 2006 was slightly higher in Nunavik (64%) than in Québec (61%), unlike those in the group 15 to 24 years of age, where the employment rate is far lower (38% vs. 56%).
- Unemployment rates among those 25 years of age and older was 15% in Nunavik and 6% in Québec in 2006. Among youth aged 15 to 24, the employment rate was 27% and 12%, respectively.
- The employment rate in Nunavik can be compared to that of Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region at approximately 60%.

INCOME

- In Nunavik, income was lower than in Québec, in spite of the higher cost of living: the median income after taxes for individuals 15 years and older who were earning an income in 2005 was \$20,971 in and \$22,471 in Québec.
- In Nunavik, women's income (\$22,912) was higher than those of men (\$18,793) in 2005.
- For Nunangat, men in Nunavik and Nunavut have a median income of nearly \$4,000 less than men in other regions. However, women in Nunavik have higher salaries: the differential varied from \$6,000 in Nunatsiavut to \$3,000 in the Inuvialuit Region.

FOOD SECURITY

- According to the Qanuippitaa health survey, 24% of the population of Nunavik reports having experienced food insecurity during the month preceding the survey. These proportions reached 32% on the Hudson coast and 14% on the Ungava coast.
- Food insecurity was also felt in other Inuit regions. In 2006, 33% of Inuit children in Nunavik aged 6 to 14 experienced food insecurity. These proportions hit 39% in Nunavut and 30% and 12% in Nunatsiavut and the Inuvialuit region respectively.



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Under the Québec Public Health Act, each regional public health director is mandated to continuously monitor the population's health and well-being for his or her region, resulting in the Health Profile which aims to provide local decision-makers, professionals within the health network, and the population in general on the population's state of health in the region. This tool helps support the decision making and to orient the planning and programming of interventions (MSSS, 2004).

The Nunavik Health Profile has been designed to regroup the indicators in five different sections based on five major themes:

- 1 Demographic and socioeconomic conditions
- 2 Behaviours and lifestyle
- 3 Health of mothers and children
- 4 Living environments
- 5 Overall status of health

In this section, we look at indicators of demographic (population, fertility) and socioeconomic conditions (family, education, employment, income). The majority of indicators used in this document are found in the Plan commun de surveillance (PCS, Common monitoring plan). However, we integrated a few more specific indicators to take into account the sociocultural, economic and environmental contexts of Nunavik, which are very different from those in other regions of Québec.

In addition to presenting information on the region and its coastal CLSC territories, we took measurements based on data sources on the Inuit population in Canada, which were used to compare the status of health among Nunavimmiut at the regional, provincial and national levels with Inuit in other regions of Canada, Inuit Nunangat.

For the purposes of presenting the data in a clear, easy-to-understand manner, we have focussed the analyses on Nunavik and made comparisons with Québec. For each

of the themes discussed, we present the main highlights for the coasts of the Hudson and Ungava Bays and for the regions of Inuit Nunangat.

We have included the definitions and sources of the data related to the indicators in the appendix in a glossary. Also included in the appendix are summary tables with the most recent data available used in this section: one table for the Hudson and Ungava coasts, Nunavik and Québec, and a second table for Inuit Nunangat.



Nunavik and the Inuit Regions

In this study, we have analyzed the health of the inhabitants of Nunavik, or Nunavimmiut, and the Inuit of Inuit Nunangat. Below we present some geographical information on the groups examined and the terminology used in the document.

Nunavik and Its Coasts

Nunavik is a vast territory located farthest north of Québec. It is divided into two subregions, the Hudson and the Ungava, each counting seven villages. Covering a land area of 507,000 km², it comprises approximately one third of the total area of the Province of Québec.

Nunavik is a sociocultural place quite unlike the rest of Québec. It is populated in majority by the Inuit. Also, its remoteness makes it the region most isolated in Québec. In fact, only the boat and the plane, when navigation allows it, bridge the Nunavik with the rest of Québec. Locally, only the two means of transportation, with snowmobile in winter connect one village to another.

The inhabitants of the region live in 14 villages along the coasts of Ungava Bay (east), Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait (west) (Map 1); they are often referred to as the Ungava coast and the Hudson coast, each counting seven villages. Puvirnituq and Kuujuaq are respectively the administrative center. Kuujuaq is also the administrative center of the Nunavik.

On the Hudson coast, three villages count more than 1,000 people. On the Ungava coast, Kuujuaq distance itself by 2,000 people. Statistics will then be marked, for each coast, by the numerical size of the villages. Also, one should note that 22% of Kuujuaq inhabitants are non-aboriginals while this proportion does not exceed 10% in other villages of the region (Table 1).

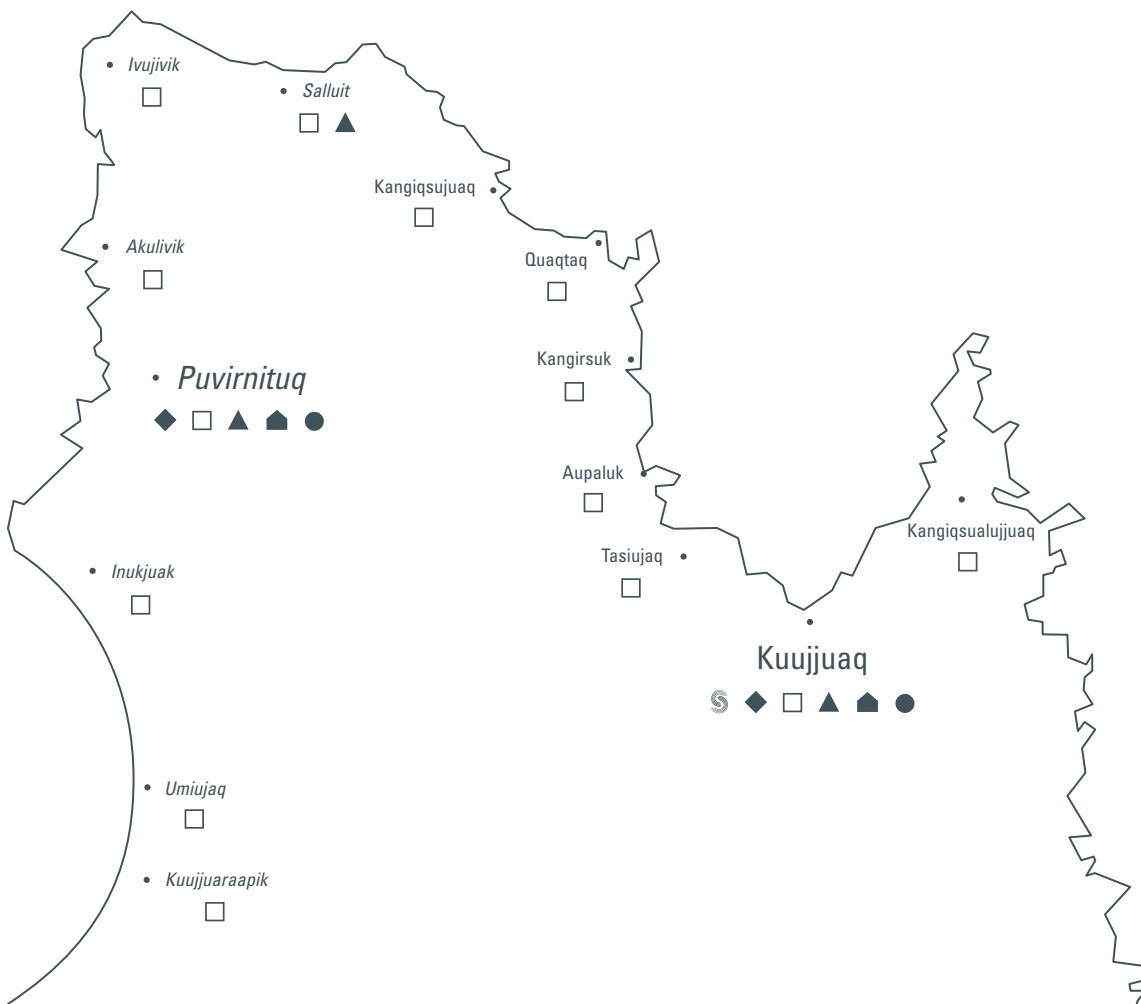
These two coasts also lend their name to the two CLSC territories within Nunavik. On the Hudson coast, the Inuulitsivik Health Centre located in Puvirnituq is also called the Hudson CLSC. The Ungava Tulattavik Health Centre in Kuujuaq refers to the CLSC on the Ungava. In this report, we use the terms “Hudson coast” and “Ungava coast” to designate these health and social service areas.

Table 1 Distribution of Population with Aboriginal Identity, Nunavik region, coasts and villages, 2006			
Territories	Total population ¹	Proportion of total population with an aboriginal identity ¹	
	(N)	(N)	(%)
Hudson Bay	5,915	5,620	95.0
Kuujuaq	570	515	90.4
Umiujaq	390	375	96.2
Inukjuak	1,425	1,340	94.0
Puvirnituq	1,435	1,385	96.5
Akulivik	505	505	100.0
Ivujivik	350	345	98.6
Salluit	1,240	1,155	93.1
Ungava Bay*	4,235	3,650	86.2
Kangiqsualujuaq	735	710	96.6
Quaqtaq	315	300	95.2
Kangirsuk	465	425	91.4
Aupaluk	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Tasiujaq	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Kuujuaq	2,115	1,665	78.3
Kangiqsujaq	605	560	92.6
Nunavik *	10,150	9,270	91.3
Source: Statistique Canada (2007a) Notes: 1: The total population and the total population with aboriginal identity are obtained from the sample data (20%) of the 2006 Census which excludes institutional residents. This population differs from the total sample (100%) of the Census. n.a.: Data not available. *: Excludes villages of Aupaluk and Tasiujaq.			

Nunavik

Legend

Regional Board	Ⓔ
Health Center	◆
CLSC	□
Rehabilitation center	▲
Transit house	■
Healthcare	●
Reference Hospital	+



Nunavik and Inuit Nunangat

In the Inuit language, “Inuit Nunangat” means place where the Inuit live. These Inuit territories extend from north of Labrador to the Northwest Territories and represent nearly one third of the area of Canada (Map 2). From east to west, there is Nunatsiavut (north of Labrador), Nunavik (north of Québec), Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region (part of the Northwest Territories) (Statistics Canada 2008a). The Inuit in all these regions share certain customs but also have their own traditions and languages (Text Box 1).

In 2006, during the last census, the Inuit population in Canada was 50,480. Nearly 40,000 Inuit (78%) live in one of the Inuit Nunangat regions and 22% outside of the regions (Graph 1). Nearly half (49%) of the Inuit live in Nunavut and approximately 19% in Nunavik. The Inuvialuit region (6%) and Nunatsiavut (4%) have the lowest percentage. In these four regions, the majority of the population is Inuit. Indeed, less than 10% of the inhabitants of Nunatsiavut and Nunavik are non-aboriginal. These figures rise to 15% in Nunavut and to 33% in the Inuvialuit region (Table 2).

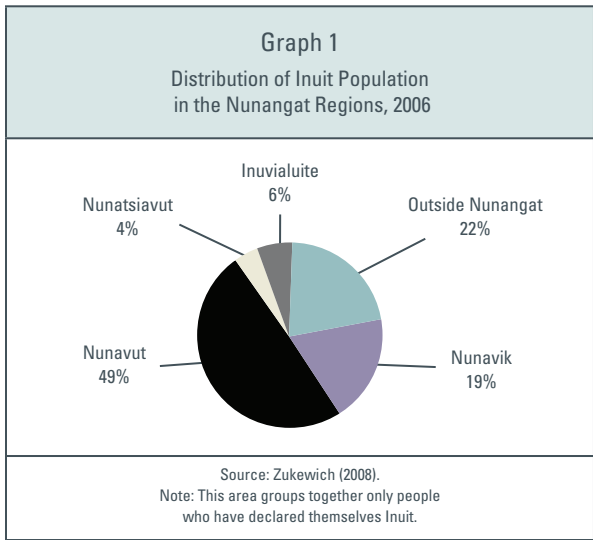


Table 2		
Population Size of Inuit and Non-Aboriginals in Canada and in Inuit Nunangat, 2006		
Territories	Inuit Population	Non-Aboriginal Population
Canada	50,480	30,067,290
• Inuit Nunangat	39,475	7,065
Nunatsiavut	2,160	215
Nunavik	9,565	920
Nunavut	24,635	4,410
Région inuvialuite	3,120	1,520
• Outside of Inuit Nunangat	11,000	30,060,225

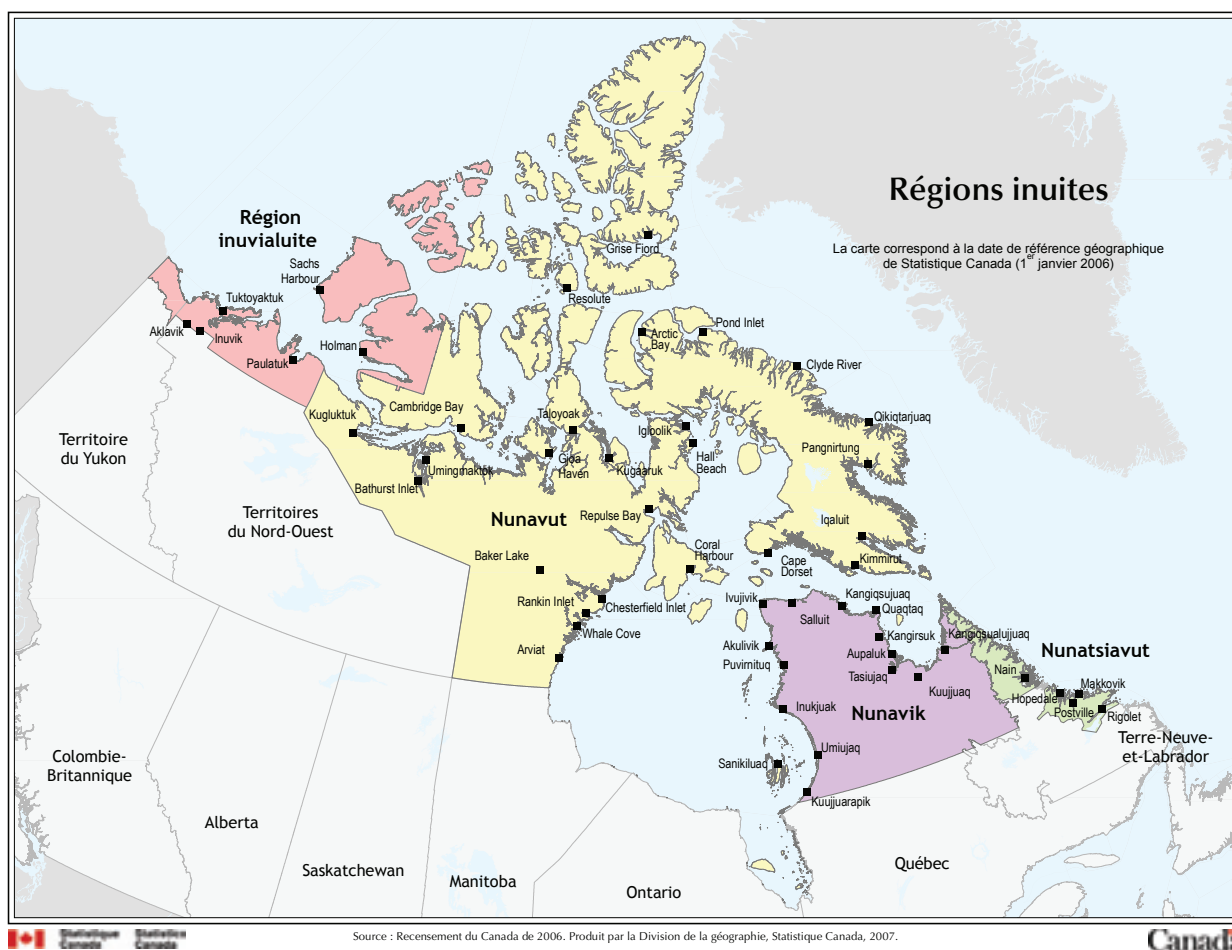
Source: Zukewich (2008).
Note: Note: This area groups together only people who have declared themselves Inuit.

Text Box 1

The Inuit Language Is Alive and Well

Five distinct dialects in the Inuit language are spoken in Canada: Inuvialuktun (Inuvialuit Region), Inuinnaqtun (especially in a few communities in western Nunavut), Inuttitut (eastern Nunavut), Inuttitut (Nunavik) and Inuttut (Nunatsiavut). The term “Inuktitut” is also used to refer to all these dialects (Statistics Canada 2008c). In 2006, 84% of Inuit living in the Inuit Nunangat regions could carry on a conversation in an Inuit language. Whereas the major part of the population of Nunavik (99%) and Nunavut (91%) fluently speak Inuktitut, only 27% of Inuit from Nunatsiavut and 20% of Inuit in the Inuvialuit region can easily express themselves in one of these dialects. According to the 2006 Census, 80% of Inuit in the Inuvialuit region and 73% of those from Nunatsiavut only speak English (Statistics Canada 2007a).

Inuit Nunangat



Methodology

Data Challenges in Nunavik

The availability of data sources and the small populations pose major challenges in assessing the health status of the population of Nunavik.

Nunavik has limited data sources compared to other administrative health regions in Québec and other Canadian provinces. This problem affects the quantity and frequency of information available on the health status of the region's population.

Data on lifestyle and certain health aspects of Nunavimmiut come from, at regional level, two population surveys: The Inuit Health Survey in 1992 (Santé Québec 1994) and the Qanuippitaa Health Survey in 2004 (Rochette L. and C. Blanchet 2007). Since the 90's only those two had been realised. A Canada-wide survey Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), is carried out every five years since 2001.

In Québec and the rest of Canada, a lot of data on lifestyle and certain health issues are based on surveys which does not cover Nunavik or the Indian reserves, for administrative, methodological and geographical reasons. The exclusion of these regions deprives the region of relevant information on the health of its population.

Another major problem is the small numbers. Indeed, since Nunavik has a small population, the number of cases seen for a given phenomenon is often not enough to draw any reliable statistical conclusions. To improve statistical validity, we have to increase the number of observations either by using longer periods of time or by presenting aggregate data based on age and sex. Given the small populations and often high variance, statistical measurements can be used to ensure that the data and resulting interpretations are relevant. Thus, the data taken from administrative files and health surveys come with coefficients of variation. As well, when the values are compared, Z-test statistics were used to ensure that these differences are statistically significant.

In general, the statistical tests are not required when the data is analyzed by Census Canada since they are considered representational of the population.

Statistical Tests

The calculation methods used to obtain coefficients of variation, confidence levels and Z-tests were based on the methodology developed for the Plan commun de surveillance (INSPQ et al, 2009).

Coefficients of Variation

To certify the validity of the data, it is strongly recommended to use coefficients of variation (CV) for data stemming from administrative files and surveys. The coefficient of variation for a rate, a proportion or a number is the ratio of the standard error of the measurement to the value of this measurement, and is expressed as a percentage. According to the standards issued by Statistics Canada, estimates with a CV of 16.5% or under can be used without restriction, those with a CV of between 16.66% and 33.33% must include the comment "to be used with caution" and those with a CV greater than 33.33% are not published.

Tests Comparing Two Values

Before comparing estimates between the territories and between periods, it is necessary to make sure that the differences between the values are statistically significant; failing this, the interpretation of the differences could be incorrect. To accomplish this, two statistical measurements are used: confidence levels and Z-test statistics.

In this report, confidence levels were compared with estimates taken from the Qanuippitaa Survey and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS). The publishers of these data provided confidence levels of 95%. We were interested in comparing geographic territories. More specifically, we attempted to check whether the values seen on the Hudson coast were different from those on the

Ungava coast, in the case of Qanuippitaa, and whether the values from Nunavik were different from those in other Inuit regions in the APS. If the confidence intervals were disjointed, we could conclude that there was a significant difference. If they overlapped, we would say that the values were not significantly different.

For administrative files, we compared values using Z-test statistics. We contrasted the values of Nunavik with those from the rest of Québec, and then the values of each of the coasts with the rest of Nunavik using the Bonferroni adjustment. Bilateral tests with a threshold of 5% allowed comparing Z-test statistics and determining whether the value was significantly higher or lower than the reduced-centred reference value.

For more information on the methodology, please consult the document entitled *Cadre méthodologique des indicateurs du Plan commun de surveillance à l'Infocentre de santé publique* (INSPQ et al, 2009).

Data Sources

In this report, we have taken two different approaches to analyzing the information:

- 1 Comparison of data from the entire population living in Nunavik (administrative health region 17) with Québec, and comparison between both CLSC territories (Hudson and Ungava coasts). From this angle of analysis, the population living on the Nunavik territory includes Inuit and non-Inuit populations.
- 2 Comparison of data from the Inuit or aboriginal populations of Nunavik with those of other regions of Inuit Nunangat. These data focussed strictly on the Inuit or aboriginal populations of the Inuit regions.

For these two angles of analysis, we used different data sources or files. The indicators presented based on these categorizations should not be compared since the populations are different.

Nunavik and Its Coasts

Québec Public Health Infocentre

Several indicators in this report came from the Québec Public Health Infocentre. The Public Health Infocentre is a networking site that is of benefit to the community of public-health experts in Québec. It provides an information portal through which it publishes and disseminates public-health indicators based on different data sources, including administrative files, Canadian censuses and Canadian and Québec surveys. The Infocentre offers easy access to standardized information for definitions and calculation methods for public-health indicators. Currently, this portal is reserved strictly for members of the health-care network.

The census data available at the Infocentre were randomly rounded to the nearest unit of five for CLSCs based on age and sex. Since the Nunavik population is small, this aggregate method may lead to differences in the outcomes presented by this source and those from other sources.

Écosanté Québec

Écosanté Québec is a site providing data on the health of the Québec population and is focussed on both the healthcare network and the general population (Web site in French only).

- <http://www.ecosante.fr/index2.php?base=QUEB&langh=FRA&langs=FRA&sessionid=>

Canadian Census

Geocoded files for the Canadian censuses held between 1991 and 2006 allowed obtaining relevant and very specific information on, i.e., that of the CLSCs. The file used however did not differentiate between the ethnic origins of the respondents. Information from this source looked at both Inuit and non-aboriginals. Data presented for the population of Nunavik will therefore be different from those for the Inuit of Nunavik in the second categorization, since the population is different. The data on the population are also subject to variations when the census rather than the population-estimates file has been used.

Health Surveys

The Qanuippitaa Inuit health survey conducted in 2004 is the most recent survey providing information on the social and health characteristics of the Inuit population of Nunavik. The previous survey, Nunavik Inuit Health Survey (Santé Québec 1994) dates from 1992. As part of the Qanuippitaa survey, more than 1,000 individuals aged 15 and older from 521 households were questioned. The survey collected information on the sociodemographic conditions, lifestyle, health problems, nutrition, physical environment (contaminants) and social environment (setting, abuse) of Inuit living in one of the communities in Nunavik. The 14 Inuit communities were surveyed, which helped produce analyses based on the two coasts. This categorization corresponds to the one used in the CLSC survey. Following this survey, several thematic reports were published. These reports are available online at:

- <http://www.inspq.qc.ca/pdf/publications/nunavik.asp?E=p>

As part of this report, we had access to special tables containing coefficients of variation and confidence levels of 95%.

Administrative Data

The data on population and birth came from the Institut de la statistique du Québec and the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec respectively. The population-estimate file provided estimates on the population from July 1, 1981, to June 30, 2006, and population projections from July 1, 2006, to June 30, 2031. The Québec birth file contains information from 1981 to 2008. These files provided information on the CLSCs of Nunavik but did not differentiate between the Inuit and non-aboriginal populations. For certain income indicators, data from the Institut de la statistique du Québec were used. However, they were presented at the level of the administrative region of Nord-du-Québec (Nord-du-Québec, Nunavik and Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James) in which Nunavik is called Kativik, irrespective of the aboriginal identity.

Inuit Nunangat

“Inuit Nunangat” is an expression that refers to the four Inuit regions in Canada. For this second angle of analysis, we have used other data sources and specific categorizations that enabled us to compare the health status of the Inuit population of Nunavik with those of other regions of Inuit Nunangat. However, depending on the source, certain data are presented for individuals who specified their identity as “Inuit only,” whereas other sources presented information for persons declaring themselves as having an “aboriginal” identity.

The population with an aboriginal identity refers to people who specified on the census that they belonged to at least one aboriginal group, i.e., North-American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or people who declared themselves as Treaty Indians or Status Indians as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or people who stated that they were part of an Indian or First Nations band (Statistics Canada 2008c). In this report, the term “aboriginal” refers to all people having an “aboriginal” identity; the term “Inuit” is used to designate individuals who declared themselves to be “Inuit only.”

Canadian Census

Two types of information were made available to users by Statistics Canada in the 2001 and 2006 Canadian censuses. Certain documents were on aboriginals and others on Inuit.

The Aboriginal Population Profile is a Web tool developed by Statistics Canada to present demographic and socio-economic data of aboriginal peoples (Statistics Canada 2007a). The geographic division provided information on the aboriginal population living in one of the four Inuit regions. This reference is available online at

- <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/Index.cfm?Lang=E>

In addition to these profiles, there are also a few tables and publications specifically on Inuit from the four regions of Inuit Nunangat Tait (2008), which published data online at the following address:

- <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-636-x/89-636-x2008001-eng.htm>

The indicators regarding data for the total population, the Inuit or aboriginal populations must not be compared, since they do not involve the same population and will therefore be different depending on the population under study.

Health Surveys

In partnership with several institutions and band councils, Statistics Canada set up post-census surveys, specifically for aboriginal peoples, i.e., First Nations peoples living off reserve, Métis and Inuit living in rural and urban settings as well as in northern communities throughout Canada.

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) produced in 2006 focusses on two population groups: young people aged 6 to 14 and people 15 years and older. It discusses topics on health, living conditions and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of aboriginals. In the Inuit regions, face-to-face meetings were held and information on young people aged 6 to 14 was obtained through discussions with the parents or guardians. The final Canadian sample involved 61,041 individuals, including 6,905 living in Inuit Nunangat (Statistics Canada 2009).

The Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS) of 2006 informed about the lifestyle of children between the ages of zero and five. Parents and guardians of 17,472 children were approached for this survey throughout Canada, including 1,871 in Inuit Nunangat. All meetings were conducted in person in the Inuit regions. For more information on the ACS, consult "Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS) 2006: Concepts and Methods Guide" (Statistics Canada 2008b).

Several data resulted from these surveys and are available online (Statistics Canada 2008d; Naasautit: Inuit Health Statistics, 2011; Tait 2008).

- <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?Lang=eng>
- <http://www.inuitknowledge.ca/naasautit>
- <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-636-x/89-636-x2008001-fra.htm>

As part of this report, we had access to special tables containing coefficients of variation and confidence levels of 95%.

Administrative Data

A limited amount of information is available on fertility in Inuit communities. Statistics Canada has published some data online.

POPULATION

Age and sex distribution of a population and its evolution over time are key indicators for describing a population, it gives a perspective in particular to anticipate the needs of some groups and to set appropriate programs. For more information on indicator sources and definitions (1 to 5), consult Appendix 1 and for the data Appendix 2.

For Nunavik and Québec...

A population that has grown faster than the total Québec population.

The population of Nunavik has doubled over three decades, going from 5,860 inhabitants in 1986 to 10,952 in 2006. Based on projections from the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ), the region will have nearly 12,000 people in 2011.

Since the nineties, the population of Nunavik has grown at a constant rate, about 10% every five years. For the same period of time, the growth rate remained under 5% throughout Québec. In spite of a slight dip between 2006 and 2011, the growth rate in Nunavik (8%) has always been twice that of the entire province (4%) (Graph 2).

A far younger population than that of Québec

In 2011, the median age of the Nunavik population was 22.8, i.e., nearly half that of the population of the province, which is 41.5.

Over one third (34%) of the population of Nunavik is under the age of 15, whereas in Québec, only 16% of the population falls into that age group (Graph 3).

An emerging phenomenon: a growing number of people 65 and older

People aged 65 or older accounted for only 3% of the total population of Nunavik in 2011. According to demographic projections, this percentage will reach 8% by 2031. In Québec, people aged 65 or older represents 16% of the population in 2011 and will account 26% in 2031 (Graphs 4 and 5).

In fact, since 1996-2001, the population segment of people aged 65 and older from Nunavik has grown quicker than that of young people under 15 years. This trend continued in 2006-2011 with a growth rate of 13% in this age group compared to 4% in young people 15 years of age and younger.

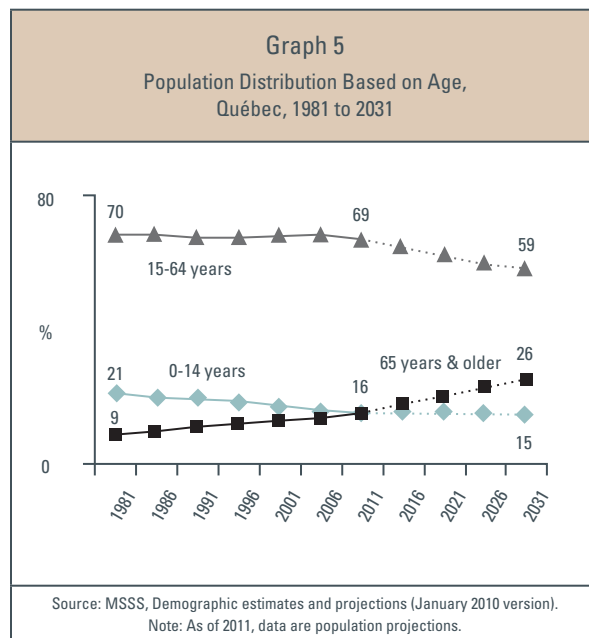
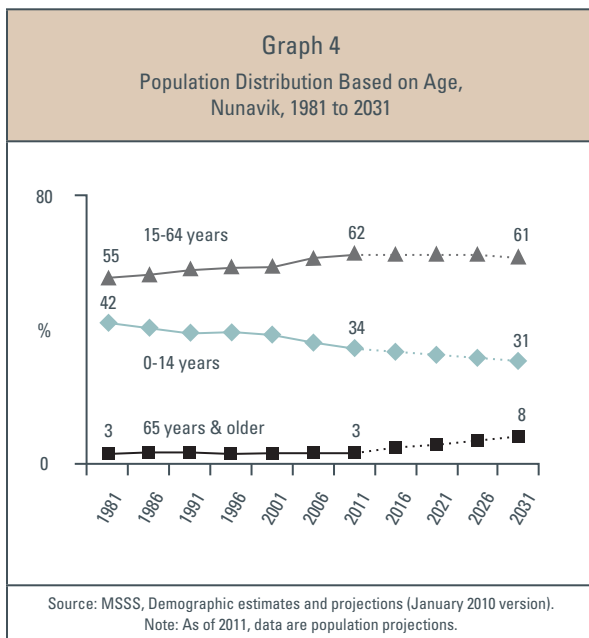
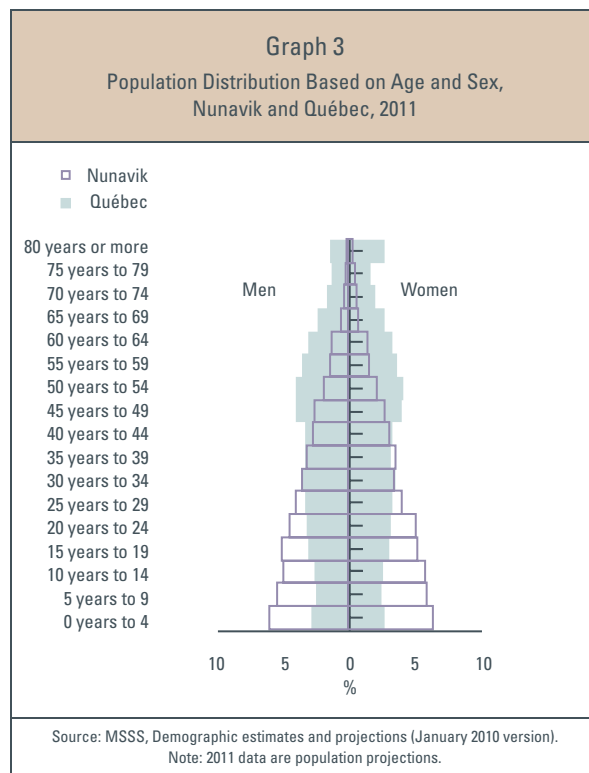
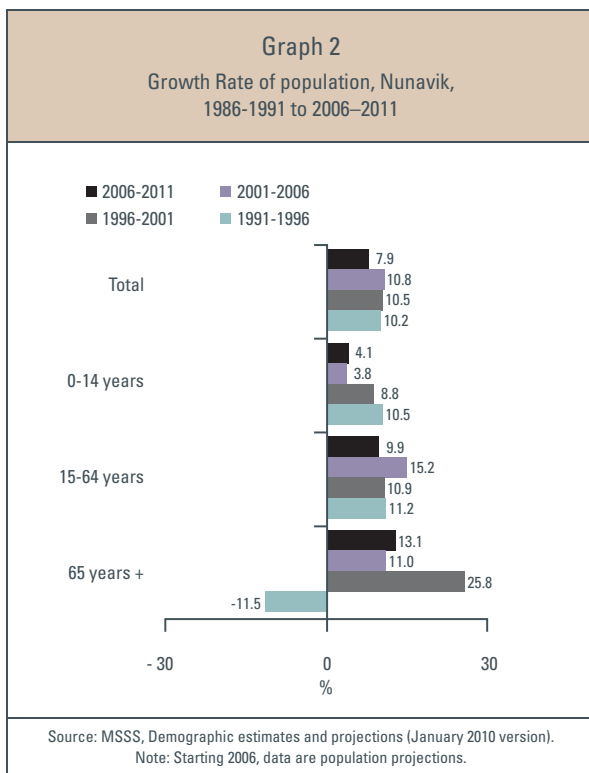
Text Box 2

Dependence Index and Sex Ratio

The working population aged between 15 and 64 years old contributes economically and socially to the well-being of the youth 15 years and under and of the senior of 65 years or older. The dependence index indicates the importance of this contribution and reflects the age structure. In Nunavik, the dependence index for the youth is higher than of Québec (55% vs. 23%) and the dependence index for seniors is much lower (5% vs. 23%). The total dependence index (60%) of Nunavik in 2011 indicates that every 100 people of working age economically and socially support 60 people, including 55 young people under 15 and five individuals 65 or older.

As of 2011, the sex ratio was 105 men to every 100 women in Nunavik, versus 98 men for every 100 women in Québec. In 2006, men were in excess in all Nunavut regions, except for the Inuvialuit region (96 men to every 100 women) (Statistics Canada, 2007a).

Source des données québécoises: MSSS, Estimations et projections démographiques (version janvier 2010).



On the Coasts...

Ungava and Hudson share similar demographics

As of 2011, the Ungava coast has a population of 5,151 people and the Hudson coast 6,709. On both coasts, people under 15 make up 35% of the population, those between 15 and 64 represent a little more than 60% and those 65 and older amount to 3%.

For the 2006–2011 period, the growth rate of those 65 and older was more than 16% on the Hudson coast and 8% on the Ungava coast.

From now until 2031, we can expect that this age group will represent 8% of the population of each of the coasts.

For Nunangat...

A young Inuit population, especially in Nunavik and Nunavut

In 2006, Nunavik and Nunavut had a younger population than Nunatsiavut and the Inuvialuit region (Zakewich, 2008). Those under 15 years of age in fact represent 40% of the population in the first two regions, and approximately 30% of the population of the two other regions. Those 55 years or older are approximately 7% of the population of Nunavik and Nunavut and 10% of the population of Nunatsiavut and the Inuvialuit region.

The median age is approximately 20 years in Nunavik and Nunavut and nearly 25 years in Nunatsiavut and in the Inuvialuit region.

A population that truly believes in Nunavik and Nunavut

The rate of change between 1996 and 2006 shows that the population has increased by 20% in Nunavik and by 25% in Nunavut. The population of Nunatsiavut has increased by only 3%, whereas that for the Inuvialuit region decreased by 3% (Zukewich, 2008).



FERTILITY

A population's fertility is at the centre of its growth, composition and size. High fertility also means, at short-term, services and programs dedicated to maternal and infantile health along with childcare in the middle-term. Fertility rates per age and total fertility rate are two of the most used indicators to ascertain the characteristics of fertility in a given population. For more information on the sources and definition of indicators used (6 to 8), consult Appendix 1 and for some data, Appendix 2.

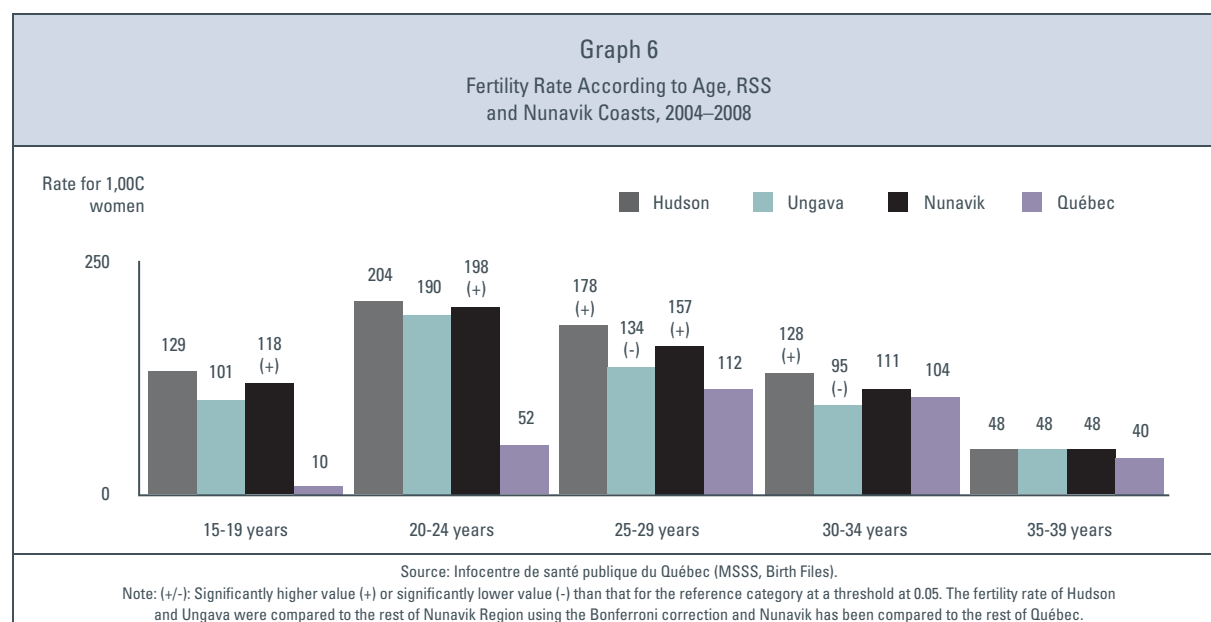
For Nunavik and Québec...

Women start their fertile lives earlier in Nunavik

The highest fertility rates according to age are found in females aged 20 to 24 years in Nunavik and 25 to 29 years in Québec. The differences between fertility rates of the region and the province are clearly higher in Nunavik where females 15 to 19 years (118 out of 1,000 vs. 10 out of 1,000) and females between 20 to 24 years (198 out of 1,000 vs. 52 out of 1,000). From 25 years, the differences diminish, in particular for those aged 30 to 34 (111 out of 1,000 vs. 104 out of 1,000) (Graph 6).

A greater number of children per woman in Nunavik

Between 1989 and 1993, the total fertility rate (TFR), which represents the average number of children per woman of child-bearing age, was four in Nunavik. For the 2004-2008 period, it slightly dropped to 3.2 children (Graph 7). In spite of this drop in fertility, these TFR values make Nunavik one of the only administrative health regions in Québec to reach and even largely exceed the generation-replacement threshold set at 2.1 children per woman. For Québec, the TFR has been around 1.5 children per woman since the early 1980s.



On the Coasts...

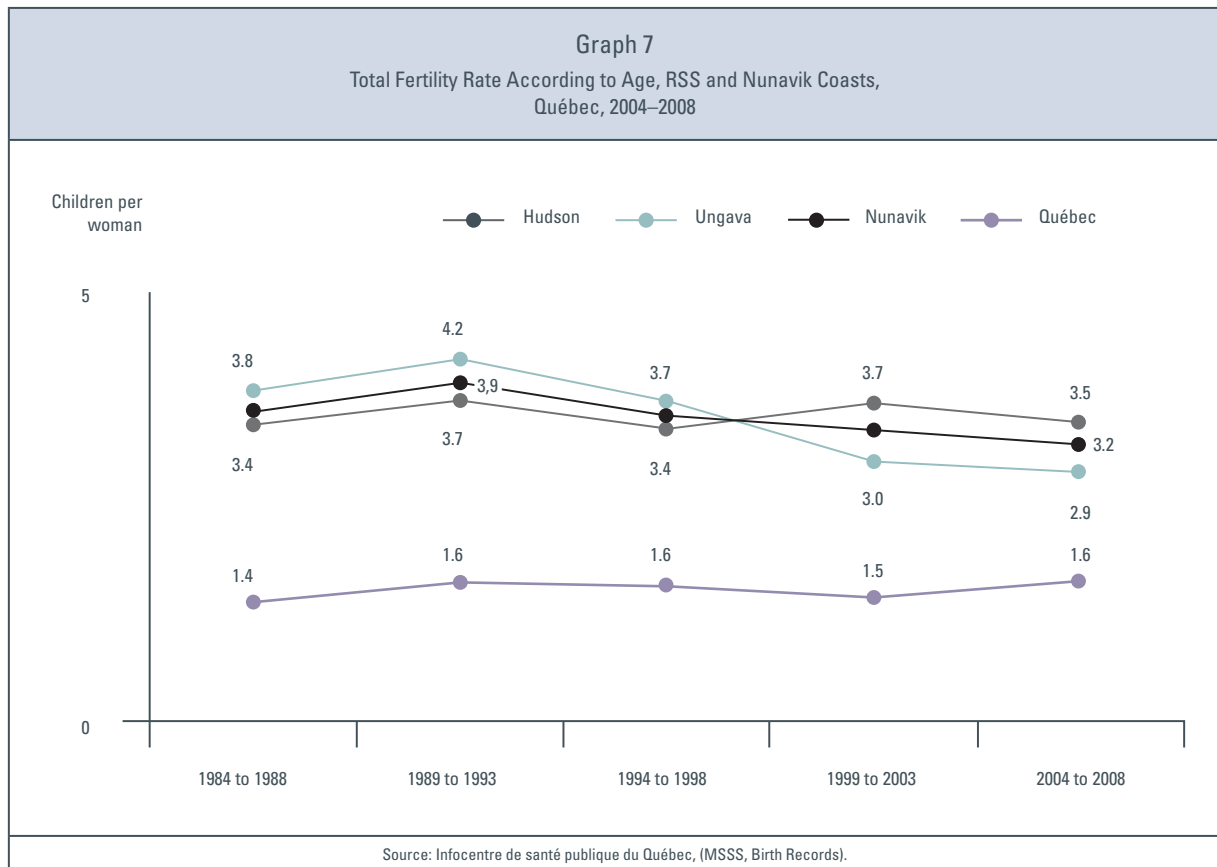
Higher fertility on the Hudson coast

For the 2004–2008 period, the fertility rates were higher on the Hudson coast than that of the Ungava coast especially for women 25 to 29 years of age and 30 to 34 (Graph 6). The average age of mothers when giving birth is 24.3 years on the Hudson coast and 25.2 years on the Ungava coast. The average number of children per woman is also higher on the Hudson coast based on the total fertility rate (TFR) (3.5 vs. 2.9 children) (Graph 7).

For Nunangat...

Equal fertility levels in Nunavik and Nunavut

Although they are slightly higher in Nunavik, the fertility rates of Nunavik and Nunavut follow the same trends. For the 2004–2008 period, fertility rates were high among females 15 to 29 years of age, especially women aged 20 to 24. The average age of mothers when giving birth is nearly 24.5 years in both regions. The TFR also shows that women, both in Nunavik (3.2 children) and Nunavut (3.0 children) have a similar number of children (Statistics Canada, 2011a; Statistics Canada, 2011b).



FAMILY AND MARITAL STATUS

Starting in childhood, the family context influences the health of family members and also affects individual behaviours throughout life. To have a better idea of the family in Nunavik, we present indicators such as the number of people in families and in private households, the population distribution based on household size as well as families with children aged 18 and under based on the family structure. For more information on the sources and definition of indicators used (9 to 17), consult Appendix 1, and for the data, Appendix 2.

For Nunavik and Québec...

Large families

According to the 2006 Census, the average family in Nunavik is composed of 3.9 people, including 2.3 children. In Québec, the average is 2.9 people, including 1.0 child.

Private households have more members than do families

For the same year, the average number of people per private household was 4.1 in Nunavik and 2.3 in Québec. A high proportion of private households in Nunavik are large. In 2006, 30% of private households had four to five people and 25% had six or more. In comparison, in Québec these proportions are respectively 18% and 2% (Graph 8).

Although families in Nunavik are larger than in Québec, other reasons may explain the large size of private households in Nunavik: multifamily households (households of at least two families sharing the same dwelling) make up 13% of private households in Nunavik (0.8% in Québec). This cohabitation is a result of lack of housing in the region (Text Box 3) (Statistics Canada, 2008c).

Single parenting with many kids

In 2006, the proportion of children under 18 years living with a single parent in Nunavik, is 39% compare to 24% in Québec. More than half nunavimmiuts children lived with their two parents: 34% are married and 25% cohabited.

Text Box 3

Overcrowded Dwellings

Acutally in Nunavik, the number of dwellings available is insufficient to make up fo the household needs. Because of this lack, many families share a same household even if it is overcrowded. A dwelling is considered overcrowded whtn there is more than one person per room (Statistics Canada, 2008c; Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau, 2011). That problem is known and frequent in Nunangat. As of the 2006 Canadian Census, 38% of Inuits of the Inuvialuit region are living in an overcrowded household. For the Nunavik, this proportion reached 49%, a rise compared to 47% in 1996.

The overcrowding of dwellings impacts on the individuals'health living under such conditions. Promiscuity, on one hand, can propagate infectious diseases, increase the risk of injury and contributes to upsurge tensions and violence in the household (Statistics Canada, 2008c). To another level, the lack of space affects the youth education, notably by the little quietness needed to do their schoolwork (Duhaime, 2009).

On the Coasts...

The Hudson coast has more people in private households

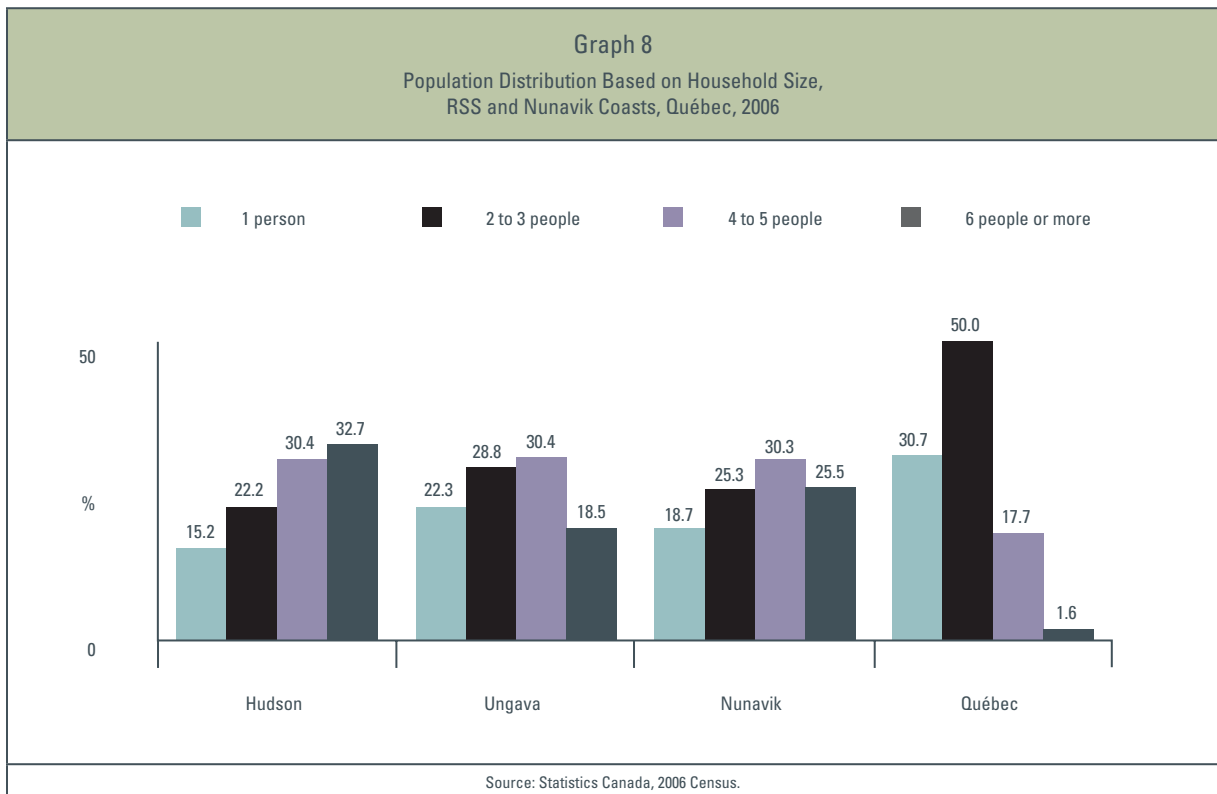
The coasts differ in terms of number of people per household: Hudson households have one more person than those on the Ungava coast (4.6 vs. 3.6 people). This is mainly because multifamily households are more common on the Hudson coast (20%) than on the Ungava coast (7%). There are also more households made up of six or more people (33% versus 18%).

For Nunangat...

Family situation: a similarity from one region to another

In 2006, the distribution of Inuit children 14 years of age and younger based on family structure was similar in all Inuit regions, with 71% of children living with both parents, 25% living with one parent and 4% living with another relative.

Nunavik and the Inuvialuit region (31%) shows the highest rates of children 14 and younger living in single-parent (Zukewich, 2008).



LEVEL OF EDUCATION

An individual's level of education is an indicator of his or her socioeconomic status just like income and employment. Research has shown that socioeconomic status has repercussions on the health of a population, especially in how it influences individual behaviours and risk factors to which an individual is exposed throughout his or her lifetime as well as accessing to healthy and secure environments. This section presents the population's distribution based on level of education and the proportion of youth aged 15 to 24 who do not attend school. For more information on the sources and definition of indicators used (18 and 19), consult Appendix 1 and for the data, Appendix 2.

For Nunavik and Québec...

A population that has an increasing number of graduates

In 2006, more than half (52%) of those aged 25 or older did not have a high-school diploma (DES). However, we have seen a drop of nearly 4% in the proportion of people who did not obtain a DES between 1996 (56%) and 2006 (52%). This decrease may accentuate if more young continue their educational path. Nearly 33% of young Nunavimmiut aged 15 to 24 attend school in 2006, versus 69% in Québec.

Over a third of Nunavimmiut between the ages of 25 and 64 have a partial post-secondary education

In 2006, despite the many challenges (Text Box 4) 10% of Nunavimmiut between the ages of 25 and 64 had a high-school diploma (DES), 30% had a partial post-secondary school diploma and 10% had a university degree (Text Box 5). The proportion of those with a university degree has been include Inuit and non-Inuit. The highest level of education reached by Inuit is listed in the section "For Nunangat".

In Québec, for the same year, 21% of people between the ages of 25 and 64 had a DES, 41% had a partial post-secondary diploma and 21% had a university degree (Graph 9).

Text Box 4

Educational Path for Nunavimmiut

School in Nunavik, as we know it today, was designed following the signing of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement in 1975. The Kativik School Board supervises education in this region. The curriculum is based on that found in Québec and the rest of Canada but has been adapted to the specific needs of the Inuit.

Education is also offered from kindergarten to Secondary V (Grade 11) and is available in all communities. The first three years of primary education is conducted in Inuktitut, and then the children can choose to continue in English or French. The school system thrives to teach young people certain aspects of their culture and language throughout their education. School trips are integrated into the program so that young people can learn survival skills. Some courses, including courses on religion and culture, are given by Inuit.

The Kativik School Board in Nunavik also offers adult education, distance education and professional and technical training in a number of communities. As for college and university studies, young Nunavimmiut must continue their studies outside the region. This uprooting and change in culture can be difficult and prevent many young people from continuing their studies (Revue Développement social (2008); Kativik School Board, 2010a).

On the Coasts...

More university graduates on the Ungava coast

We observe that the Ungava coast has a higher proportion of diplomas compared to Hudson coast, especially for partial post-secondary diplomas (32% vs. 28%) and university degrees (14% vs. 6%) (Graph 9). Those proportions included non-aboriginals. The greater percentage of graduates on the Ungava coast can be explained since it has the most administrative and service positions in the region which require higher levels of education in Kuujuaq, administrative centre of the region.

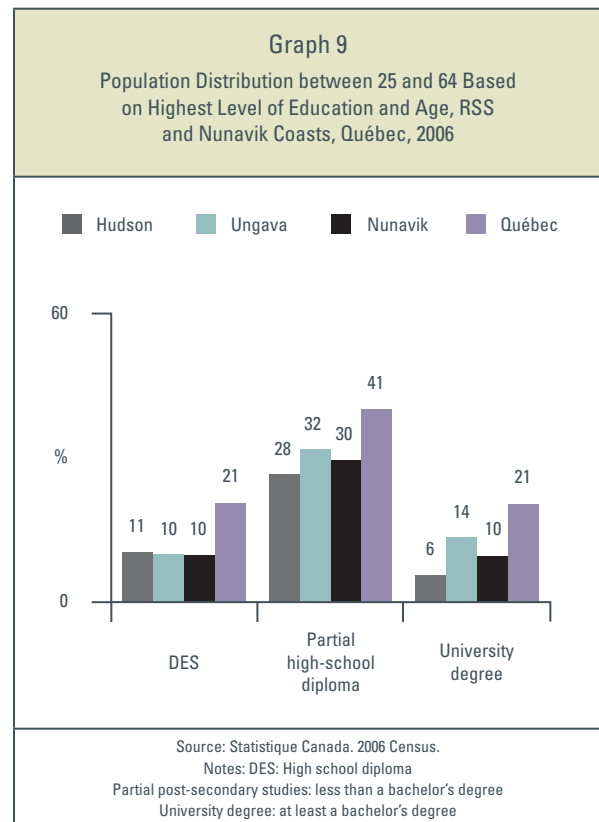
For Nunangat...

Partial post-secondary diplomas are very common in the Inuit regions

In terms of schooling, Nunavik and Nunavut have many things in common. They have higher percentages of people without diplomas when compared to the other two regions, Nunatsiavut and the Inuvialuit region (60% vs. 45%). Among those aged 25 to 64 years, these proportions are respectively 58% and 59% for the first two regions and of 42% and 47% for the last (Statistics Canada, 2007).

Among the population aged from 25 to 64 years living in Nunavik (29%) and in Nunavut (29%), just over one person out of four has a diploma from a trade school or apprentice school versus two out of five people in Nunatsiavut (37%) and in the Inuvialuit region (37%).

Two percent of the aboriginal population of Nunavik has a university degree. The proportions are slightly higher in the other regions (3.0% in Nunavut and 3.4% in Nunatsiavut). Based on sex, we can see gaps, in favour of women. In Nunatsiavut, the proportions are 2% in men and 6% in women.



Text Box 5

Professional and Technical Training in Nunavik

Two centres offer professional and technical training in Nunavik. The Nunavimmi Pigiursavik Centre, located in Inukjuak, offers DEPs in carpentry-joinery, accounting, equipment operation on northern sites, electricity, northern building maintenance, on-site engine mechanics, plumbing and heating, computer graphics, secretarial skills (Inuktitut), computer support, translation and interpretation in Inuktitut.

The Kajusivik Centre, located in Kuujuaq, specializes in automobile mechanics and support of people in health-care institutions (Kativik School Board, 2010b).

JOBS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment rates and unemployment rates are common socioeconomic indicators to shed on the everyday life of the population. It is important to mention that these indicators do not complement each other since the populations concerned are different. To better understand these indicators (20 and 21), consult Appendix 1 for the sources and definition and for more data, Appendix 2.

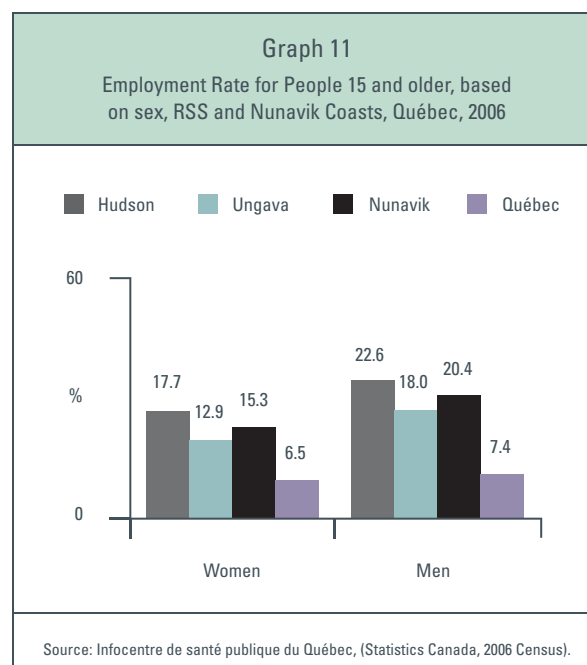
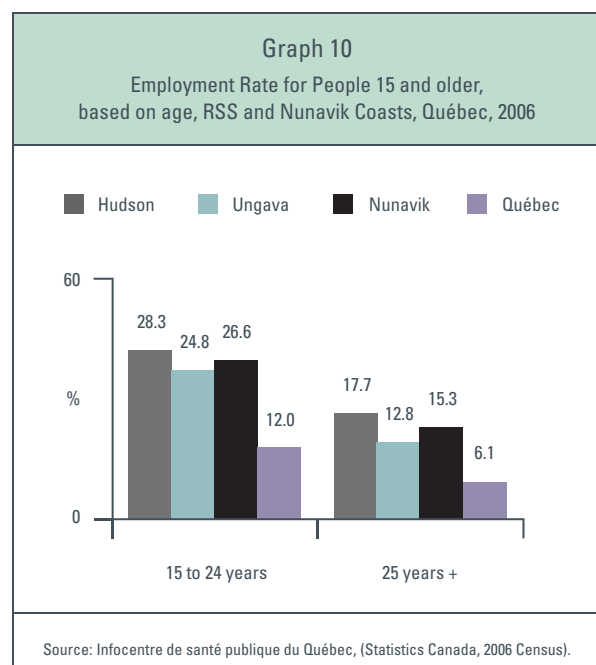
For Nunavik and Québec...

Jobs and employment: a very different situation depending on age and sex

For those 15 years or older in Nunavik, the employment rate increased from 51% in 1991 to 58% in 1996, its highest level. Since then, it has remained stable and slightly lower than the value for Québec. The job situation varies according to age. In 2006, the job rate among those 25 years of age and older in Nunavik (64%) slightly exceeded that of Québec (61%), whereas young people aged 15 to 24 had a far lower rate (38% vs. 56%).

Unemployment rates reveal a different situation. In fact, these rates are two times higher in Nunavik than in Québec for both those 15 and older (18% vs. 7%) and those 25 and older (15% vs. 6%). The situation is especially worrisome among young people from 15 to 24 years of age, with an unemployment rate of 27%. This is a 6% increase over that of 1996 (21%) (Graph 10).

The employment and unemployment rates show a more favourable situation for women. The employment rate of women is higher and their unemployment rates lower than men in all age groups (Graph 11).



On the Coasts...

A more dynamic job market on the Ungava coast

The employment rates are more favourable on the Ungava coast, in terms of both age and sex. The difference is especially notable for women aged 15 to 24: their job rates reached 50% on the Ungava coast and 35% on the Hudson coast. In spite of these smaller gaps, the unemployment rate results show a similar trend. Unemployment is slightly higher on the Ungava coast, especially among women.



For Nunangat...

A similar job situation in the Inuit regions

In 2006, the job situation for Inuit aged 25 to 54 living in three (Nunavik, Nunavut, Inuvialuit region) of the four Inuit regions was similar. In these regions, the employment rate was 60% and was slightly higher among women. Nunatsiavut stands out with a lower rate and wider gaps between the sexes (39% among men and 55% among women) (Zukewich, 2008).

In 2006, Nunavik and Nunavut had slightly lower unemployment rates than other Inuit Nunangat regions, i.e., 19%.



Text Box 6

Changes in Nunavik Job Market

Over the past decade, the job market has undergone major changes in terms of the number of jobs now available and their diversity. Between 1998 and 2005, 1,075 new jobs were created. If we look at full-time jobs, part-time jobs and occasional jobs, the number of jobs available in Nunavik grew from 2,762 in 1995 to 5,021 in 2005. In 2005, beneficiaries¹ held 56% of the full-time jobs, 88% of the part-time jobs, 43% of the seasonal jobs and 72% of the occasional jobs.

However, new full-time jobs require an increasingly higher level of education. In 2005, only 49% of full-time jobs required training offered in the region, a professional diploma (DEP) (15%), certificate of proficiency (18%) or high school diploma (DES) (16%) and 17% of jobs did not require any diploma. Nearly 34% of jobs required college or higher, but this type of education is not offered in the region, and only a small proportion of beneficiaries have this level of education (Kativik Regional Government, 2006).

¹ In the study cited, researchers distinguished between the ethnic origin of participants under the terms "Beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement" (JBNQA) and "non-beneficiaries of the JBNQA."

INCOME

In this section we use certain income indicators to characterize the socioeconomic status of individuals. The income gaps in a given population allow to focus on groups at risk and therefore to address programs for them. We present median income and average income of individuals 15 and older, the percentage of beneficiaries of income security including job assistance and the Guaranteed Income Supplement. Socioeconomic status indicators report on. For more information on the sources and definition of indicators used (22 to 27), consult Appendix 1 and for additional data consult Appendix 2.

For Nunavik and Québec...

Women make higher incomes than men

In Nunavik, the average income in 2005 for women (\$22,912) was higher than that of men (\$18,793). These results are in line with the data showing that women have a higher employment rate and a lower unemployment rate.

In Québec, there was also a gap between the median income of women (\$18,951) and men (\$26,302), but to the disadvantage of women.

Lower incomes and higher cost of living

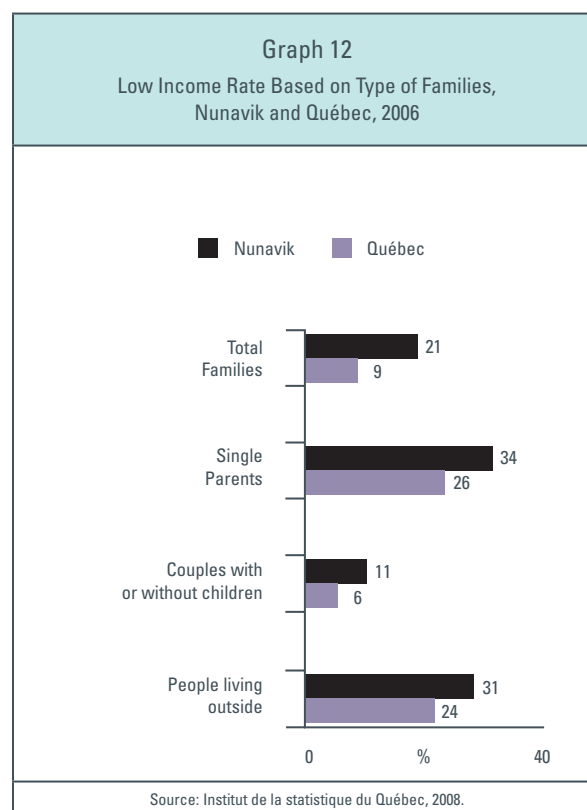
In 2005, the median incomes for individuals 15 years and older with an income were lower in Nunavik than in Québec (\$20,971 in Nunavik versus \$22,471 in Québec) (Text Box 7).

Many single-parent families live in an insecure situation in Nunavik

In 2006, 34% were single-parent families and 31% of people living outside the family lived low income. Among, couples with or without children this proportion is 11% (Graph 12). The trend is the same in Québec, where rates of low income are 26%, 24% and 6% respectively for single parents, people living outside the family and couples with or without children.

Same number of people benefiting from income security in Nunavik and in Québec

In 2010, the rate of people on social assistance in Nunavik (7.2%) reached a similar level as that for all of Québec, i.e., 7.6%. In 2009, the proportion of seniors aged 65 or older benefiting from the Guaranteed Income Supplement was slightly below in Nunavik(40%) than in Québec (45.9%).



Text Box 7

Basic Products Cost More

In a study conducted in Nunavik, Bernard (2006) showed that the cost of living there is higher than in Québec based on the 2006 Consumer Price Index. The results indicate that Nunavimmiut pay 57% more for their food than the Québec population. Many other products are also more expensive, such as personal-care products (40%), household appliances and furniture (43%) and basic Internet services (81%).

Price of Certain Foodstuffs in Nunavik and in Québec, 2006		
Items	Nunavik	Québec
2% milk (1L)	\$3.56	\$1.88
Eggs (large, 1 dz)	\$3.87	\$2.74
Potatoes (5 lbs.)	\$7.67	\$3.49
Grade A whole chicken (\$/kg)	\$9.75	\$3.49
Source: Bernard (2006)		

In Nunavik, only the cost of accommodation is less expensive than in Québec, which helps Nunavimmiut live with the reality of the price of consumer goods in the region. The cost of rent in Nunavik is lower, since 80% of accommodation in the region is public housing managed by the Kativik Local Housing Authority (LHA) and 18% is subsidized by the employer. Since the market is saturated, inhabitants depend on the LHA for accommodation and maintenance when necessary.

On the Coasts...

Residents on the Ungava coast make higher incomes

All income indicators for individuals 15 years and older show higher incomes on the Ungava coast both for men and women. The median income after taxes was \$25,413 on the Ungava coast, whereas it was \$17,911 on the Hudson coast.

For Nunangat...

The median income of men in Nunavik is among the lowest and that of women is among the highest in the Nunangat region

Men 15 years and older living in Nunavik and Nunavut have a median income of \$16,000, i.e., nearly \$4,000 less than men in other Inuit regions. The median income of women in Nunavik stands out from other regions; it is \$21,328 versus \$18,048 in the Inuvialuit region and \$15,243 in Nunatsiavut (Zukewich, 2008).

FOOD SECURITY

Hunger and food-insecurity problems have been the subject of a number of qualitative and quantitative studies in Nunavik and other Inuit regions. Inadequate diet is often associated with poor health and can have repercussions on the physical, mental and social health of populations. For more information on the sources and definition of indicator used (28), consult Appendix 1 and for additional data consult Appendix 2.

For Nunavik and Québec...

Nearly a quarter of the population of Nunavik has experienced food insecurity

According to the Qanuippitaa Health Survey, 24% of the population of Nunavik reported having experienced food insecurity during the month preceding the survey (Table 3). Studies conducted in Kuujuaq and Kangiqsujuaq showed that families were unable to feed themselves during certain times of the year and that some households depended on their families and the community freezer to be fed (Chabot 2004 and Vanier and Grey 1998 in Duhaime 2009).

On the Coasts

Greater food insecurity on the Hudson coast

Based on the Qanuippitaa data, 32% of the population living on the Hudson coast experienced food insecurity during the month preceding the survey. Ungava coast inhabitants also suffered from food insecurity to a lesser extent (14%).

For Nunangat...

Uncertain food security among Inuit

In 2006, nearly 30% of Inuit children between 6 and 14 years had gone hungry, because their family did not have enough food or enough money to buy food. These proportions reached 39% in Nunavut, 33% in Nunavik, 30% in Nunatsiavut and 12% in the Inuvialuit region. Outside Nunangat, 8% had experienced this situation. (Naasautit: Inuit Health Statistics, 2011).

Text Box 8

Little Diversity in Food

During certain periods of the year, families only eat venison, available from the community freezer or through friends. This lack of diversity in food may result in food deficiencies in children and adults. Although the transportation of perishable food is subsidized by the government, healthy food is still very expensive (Chabot 2004 and Vanier and Grey 1998 in Duhaime 2009). In 2006, 12% of Inuit in Nunavik said they were not satisfied with the freshness of food in grocery stores. On the coasts, this proportion was 10% and 13% respectively for Ungava and Hudson (Naasautit: Inuit Health Statistics, 2011).

Table 3

Proportion of the Population Having Experienced Food Insecurity and Frequency of Use of the Community Freezer to Obtain Traditional Food, RSS and Nunavik Coasts, 2004

		Hudson	Ungava	Nunavik
		%		
Experienced food insecurity		32.3	14.0 (-)	23.5
Frequency using the community freezer	Sometimes	70.9	79.2	74.9
	Often	12.6	13.6	13.1

Source: Rochette and Blanchet (2007).
Qanuippitaa Health Survey of Inuit of Nunavik, 2004
 Note: (+/-): Value significantly higher (+) or lower (-) than that for the reference category, at a threshold of 0.05.
 The issue of food insecurity refers to food insecurity experienced in the month preceding the survey.

Conclusion

The socioeconomic and demographic profile address in this document shows us some characteristics of Nunavik's population and identifies certain challenges to take up as for the health and well-being of the Nunavimmiuts. This report also sheds a light on the differences and similarities within Nunavik's population and between Inuit populations of the Inuit Nunangat.

Challenges to take up

An emergency: housing

Considering the increasing population and the high proportion of multifamily households, the current lack of housing can only increase if steps are not taken as soon as possible since this crisis is growing. Overcrowding in housing is already a major regional challenge.

Promote education

Education is a major issue for Nunavik. The improvement of education will allow the young people to actively participate on the market place and to regional development. Although the proportion of the adult population aged 25 to 64 with a high school diploma has increased over the past few years, the proportion of people without a diploma remains very high, as does the proportion of young people between 15 and 24 who do not attend school. It is also important to note that many Inuit finished secondary school and obtained a partial post-secondary diploma (e.g.: professional training). This training leads to more interesting and better-paid jobs.

Employment: a market to develop

The creation of new jobs has stimulated the workforce in Nunavik. The employment rates are comparable to that seen in Québec and are even higher for women in Nunavik. However, the unemployment rate has increased since the nineties. The rates were more than double that in Québec in 2006, especially for men and young people aged 15 to 24. For women, the situation is more favourable: they have a lower unemployment rate, higher employment rates and higher incomes than men.

Index income to cost of living and counter food insecurity

There is a higher proportion of families living with low and median income slightly lower than Quebeckers, although they must deal with a higher cost of living. The high cost of food, given the remoteness of the territory, exacerbates the problem of access to healthy food. Programs and interventions should be put in place to insure access to sufficient quality and quantity of food products.

Differences within Nunavik itself

We observed differences with regard to demographics and social economics within Nunavik itself, between the Hudson and Ungava coasts. In terms of demographics, the Hudson coast has a larger population and higher fertility rates. The number of people per private household is greater on the Hudson coast and the proportion of multifamily households is clearly greater.

In terms of social economics, all indicators show a more favourable situation on the Ungava coast. There are more university degrees on the Ungava coast, unemployment rates are lower, employment rates are higher. The job market appears more dynamic on this coast: lower unemployment rates, higher employment rates and higher incomes. The availability of better-paid jobs requiring higher education levels at Kuujuaq, administrative center of the region, definitely influences these socioeconomic indicators. Nevertheless, the overall differences marked between the coasts should be considered to extent the regional development to all villages and reduce the gaps within the population.

Inuit communities in Canada: varied situations with major common traits

Demographically, Inuit populations in different regions can count on a young population, which is naturally replacing itself. Socioeconomic-status indicators show similarities between Inuit in terms of education and employability. The socioeconomic situation favours women for all indicators. A detailed analysis would be necessary to better understand men's situation.

In brief

Since the Inuits from Nunavik have stabilized in the 1950s, they have adjusted to a new life-style, being introduced to a new organization economically, politically and socially. At the hands of these challenges, Nunavik can count on a young population, increasingly educated and booming as well as on dynamic women in the professional and familial spheres.

In the coming years, besides housing, education and employment will be the major issues for the well-being of Nunavimmiuts. The massive arrival of young job-seekers requires the creation of a greater number of jobs. In fact, the young aged 15 to 24 are actively seeking employment, and their number is call to grow which will exert a stronger pressure on the job market. It matters that we attend to the youth by offering appropriate trainings leading to interesting jobs.

The data introduced in this report has shed a light on many differences between Québec and Nunavik and the Nunavik's coasts. It is now well-attested that socioeconomic deviances within populations lead to health disparities in terms of mortality and morbidity. Those noteworthy differences might have repercussions on the health indicators to be published in the coming installments.



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Appendix 1

Definitions and Sources of Data for Indicators

In this section, we list the definitions and complete sources of data for each indicator presented in this profile. The majority of indicators are defined in the Plan commun de surveillance (PCS), a tool commonly used in Québec public health. The Health Profile for Québec and its regions (MSSS, 2011) and the Infocentre de santé publique (INSPQ et al, 2009) have made available to users methodological details regarding indicators. Therefore the definitions below have been taken from one of these sources. When the indicators came from another source, we used the definitions proposed by the people providing the data when this information was specified.

POPULATION

(1) Population Distribution Based on Age and Sex

Definition: Population of a given age group and sex versus the total population.

Source: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Service de développement de l'information, Estimations et projections démographiques (January 2010 version).

(2) Growth Rate

Definition: Ratio, for a given period, of the difference in population numbers at the beginning and end of the period to the population in the middle of the same period (Duchesne 2005).

Source: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Service de développement de l'information, Estimations et projections démographiques (January 2010 version).

(3) Dependency and Aging Index

Definition: Dependency indices express the proportion of children (0–14 years) and elderly people (65 years and older) in a population versus the rest of the population, i.e., the ratio of the inactive population versus the active population. This index is used to make it easier to understand the economic and social burden borne by the working-age population (Last 2004).

Total Dependency Index

Definition: Ratio of the population aged 0–14 years and 65 years and older to the population aged 15 to 64.

Young Dependency Index

Definition: Ratio of the population aged 0–14 years to the population aged 15 to 64.

Senior Dependency Index

Definition: Ratio of the population aged 65 and older to the population aged 15 to 64.

Aging Index

Definition: Ratio of the population aged 65 and older to population aged 0–14 years.

Source: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Service de développement de l'information, Estimations et projections démographiques (January 2010 version).

(4) Sex Ratio

Definition: Ratio of the male population to the female population.

Source: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Service de développement de l'information, Estimations et projections démographiques (January 2010 version).

(5) Median Age

Definition: Age that serves as a dividing line, with 50% of the population on either side.

Source: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Service de développement de l'information, Estimations et projections démographiques (January 2010 version).

FERTILITY

The indicators in the fertility section refer to the concept of a live birth, which is defined as follows (*Infocentre de santé publique*): According to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO), a live birth is defined as being the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached (World Health Organization 1993). This does not include stillbirths. In Québec, since 1988, births under 500 grammes have been included in the data.[†] The recent Canadian data includes all births, regardless of weight, including those under 500 grammes (Statistics Canada and Canadian Institute for Health Information 2005).

[†] For 1988 and later years, for all of Québec, there is an average of under 100 live births with a weight under 500 grammes per year except in 2006 and in 2008 where these numbers were respectively 125 and 103

(6) Age-specific Fertility Rate

Definition: Ratio for a given period of the number of live births from mothers in a given age group to the female population of this age group for the same period.

Note: In the 15-to-19-year-old group, mothers 14 and younger are included in the numerator. Between 1981 and 2008, there was an annual average of fewer than 50 births to mothers 14 years and younger throughout Québec. In the age group of 45 to 49, births to mothers 50 and over have been included in the numerator. For the latter group, almost no births were recorded since fewer than 25 births to mothers 50 or older were recorded between 1981 and 2008 throughout Québec.

Sources: Infocentre de santé publique du Québec: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Service de développement de l'information, Estimations et projections démographiques (January 2010 version); Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Birth Records.

(7) Total Fertility Rate

Definition: Average number of children that a cohort of women would have in the event that these women maintain, throughout their period of procreation, the fertility rates per age observed during the reference period.

Sources: Infocentre de santé publique du Québec: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Service de développement de l'information, Estimations et projections démographiques (January 2010 version); Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Birth Records.

(8) Average Age of Mothers at Birth

Definition: Ratio, for all live births during a given period, of the total age of mothers during delivery to the total number of live births during the same period.

Sources: Infocentre de santé publique du Québec: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Service de développement de l'information, Estimations et projections démographiques (January 2010 version); Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Birth Records.



FAMILY AND MARITAL STATUS

The terms “census family,” “private households,” “children” and “household type” are used for several indicators in the section on families. See definitions adapted from the 2006 Census Dictionary (Statistics Canada 2007b):

A **census family** refers to couples who are married or in civil union who have not had children, and single-parent families. The census family also includes grandchildren who live with their grandparents if their parents are absent.

A **private household** designates a person or a group of people who occupy the same dwelling. The household may be made up of a census family with or without other people, two or more families sharing the same dwelling, a group of non-related people or a single person.

The term **child** covers all sons and daughters related by blood, by alliance or by adoption, regardless of age and who live in the same dwelling as their parent(s). Sons and daughters who live with their spouse or partner in a common-law relationship with one or more of their sons or daughters are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they live in the same dwelling. Moreover, sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s).

Private households are divided into **types**: family households and non-family households. A family household is a household that has at least one census family. A single-family household has only one census family. A multi-family household has two or more census families (with or without other people), who occupy the same private dwelling. A non-family household is either made up of a single person living in a private dwelling, or a group of two or more people who share a private household, but which does not form a census family.

(9) Average Number of Children at Home per Census Family

Definition: Total number of children living in census families among all census families.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, 2006 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).

(10) Average Number of Children Under 18 Years at Home per Census Family

Definition: Total number of children under 18 years living in census families among all census families.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, 2006 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).

(11) Average Number of People per Census Family

Definition: Total number of people in census families among all census families.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, 2006 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).

(12) Average Number of People in Private Households

Definition: Total number of people living in private households among all private households.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, 2006 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).

(13) Population Distribution Based on Household Size

Definition: Number of private households based on size among all private occupied households.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, 2006 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).

(14) Distribution of Private Households Based on Type of Household

Definition: Number of private households based on type among all private households.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, 2006 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).

(15) Proportion of Children Under 18 Years with a Single Parent

Definition: Number of children 17 years or younger living with a single parent among all children 17 years or younger living in census families

Sources: Infocentre de santé publique du Québec: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, Table 04 (electronic product). Statistics Canada, 2001 Census, geocoded data, Table 04 (electronic product). Statistics Canada. 1996 Census, geocoded data, Table 0296 (electronic product). Statistics Canada. 1996 Census, geocoded data, Table 04 (2B) (electronic product).

(16) Distribution of Families with Children Under 18 Years Based on Family Structure

Definition: Number of census families with at least one child aged 17 or younger based on family structure among all census families with at least child aged 17 or younger.

Sources: Infocentre de santé publique du Québec: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Thematic Table. Product 97-553-X2006021 (electronic product). Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Thematic Table. Product 97-553-X2006020 (electronic product).

(17) Proportion of People 18 Years and Over Based on Marital Status

Definition: Number of people 18 and over based on the marital status among the population 18 and older

Here are the different categories of marital status, taken from the census dictionary (Statistics Canada 2007b):

- Common-law partner: Person living in a common-law relationship. Refers to persons who live together as a couple but who are not legally married to each other. These persons can be of the opposite sex or of the same sex. Since 2001, people living with a partner of the same sex have been considered to be living in a common-law relationship.

- Legally married (and not separated): Persons currently married whose spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or divorced, and persons living common-law. In 2006, married couples of the same sex were included in this category.
- Separated, but still legally married: Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce. Persons who are separated but who live with a common-law partner are not included in this category. Since 1996, aboriginals married according to custom must specify that they are legally married.
- Divorced: Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried. Persons who are divorced but who live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.
- Widowed: Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried. Persons who are widowed but who live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.
- Never legally married (single): Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried. Persons who are single and live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.

As of 1996, aboriginals married based on traditional customs have to specify they were legally married.

Sources: Statistics Canada. Census 2006. Geocoded data Co-1121, table 04 (electronic product).



LEVEL OF EDUCATION

(18) Population Distribution of Those Aged 25 to 64 Based on Highest Level of Education

Definition: Number of people between 25 and 64 years of age based on highest level of education reached among the population 25 to 64 years of age in private households.

Category definitions:

- Lower than a high-school diploma: Includes people who have not received a certificate, diploma or degree
- High-school diploma: Includes people who obtained a high-school diploma or the equivalent
- Partial post-secondary studies (lower than a bachelor's degree): Include people who have a diploma superior to a high-school diploma, but lower than a bachelor's degree, such as: certificate or apprentice diploma or diploma from a trade school; certificate or diploma from a college, cegep or another non-university institution; university certificate or diploma lower than a bachelor's degree;
- University degree: Includes people who have obtained at least a bachelor's degree

Sources: Éco-santé Québec (1991 to 2001). Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Geocoded Data, Table 5 (Unpublished data)

(19) Proportion of Population Aged 15 to 24 Not Attending School

Definition: Proportion of the population 15-24 years of age not attending school, versus the total population 15-24 years of age not going to school.

The proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 not attending school represents the proportion of young people who could, given their age, continue with further education, but have chosen to stop going to school.

This indicator complements that of school attendance. A person is considered as attending school if he or she has attended a school, college or university full time or part time (day or evening) over a period of nine months. Attendance is only calculated for courses where credits can be earned toward a certificate, a diploma or degree and thus does not take into account courses taken as a hobby or for personal development (Statistics Canada 2002a).

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Product no 97-560-XCB2006033 in the Statistics Canada Catalogue.

JOBS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(20) Employment Rate in People 15 and Older

Definition: Number of people 15 and older who are employed among the total population 15 years and older who are not attending school.

The employed population is made up of people 15 years and older, not including those attending school, who, during a week (Sunday to Saturday), prior to the census day (May 16, 2006), had carried out work of any kind as salaried employment or worked for themselves or without pay on a farm or in a family business, or practised a profession and those who were temporarily absent from their work or company due to vacation, illness, labour dispute or other reasons (Statistics Canada 2007b).

Source: Infocentre de santé publique du Québec: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, 2006 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).

(21) Unemployment Rate in People 15 and Older

Definition: Number of people 15 and older who are unemployed among the active population 15 and older who are not attending school.

The active population is made up of employed and unemployed people. Individuals were considered unemployed if they did not have a salaried job or had no work as independent workers during the reference week (week, from Sunday to Saturday, preceding the census day, May 6, 2006), but were actively looking for work during the previous four weeks (including the reference week), expected a call-back following a temporary layoff or expected work to start within the next four weeks. Moreover, they had to be available for work the previous week (Statistics Canada 2007b).

The active population unemployed for one or more years is considered by Statistics Canada as experiencing long-term or chronic unemployment (Statistics Canada and CIHI 2005).

There is no correspondence between the number of unemployed and the number of employment-insurance beneficiaries who represent only a portion of the unemployed, i.e., those collecting benefits and whose numbers are estimated based on the administrative data of Human Resources Development Canada (MSSS, 2011).

Sources: Éco-santé Québec (1986 et 1991). Infocentre de santé publique du Québec (1996-2006):
Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, 2006 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).
Statistics Canada, 2001 Census, geocoded data, 2001 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).
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Statistics Canada, 1991 Census, geocoded data, 1991 Profile B table (electronic product).
Statistics Canada, 1986 Census, geocoded data, Summary table LF86601, Profile B table (electronic product).

INCOME

Income indicators from the Statistics Canada census are calculated based on the following sources of income (Statistics Canada 2007b):

- Salaries and wages (total)
- Net farm income
- Net non-farm income from running a non-incorporated company and/or practising a profession
- Child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- Benefits from the Québec or Canadian pension plans
- Employment insurance benefits
- Other income from public sources
- Dividends, bond interest, deposit interest and interest from saving certificates, and other investment income
- Retirement annuities and pensions, RRSP and RRIF annuities
- Other pecuniary income

Concept of After-Tax Income:

Total income minus income tax (federal, provincial or territorial) paid for the civil year preceding the census. These taxes correspond to income tax, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non refundable tax credits and abatements for Québec residents After-tax income is only available for the 2006 Census (Statistics Canada 2007b).

(22) Disposable Income per Inhabitant

Definition: Ratio, for a given year, of total disposable income for the entire population to total population for the middle of the same year.

Disposable income is defined as being the sum of all income received by individuals and individual companies established within a given economic territory. It is made up of the payment of salaries, net income from individual companies, various investment interest, dividends and income. Add to this common transfers from companies and non-residents, as well as transfers from public administrations, such as employment insurance benefits, Old Age Security, social assistance, Régie des rentes du Québec and aboriginal subsidies and their organizations. Available disposable income corresponds to disposable income minus direct individual taxes, contributions to social-insurance plans and other common transfers paid by individuals to public administrations, such as drug-insurance premiums, licences, permits and fines. In the System of National Accounts, the “individual sector” includes not only individuals and households, but also individual associations working for households, including aboriginal organizations. Given the broader definition of the individual sector, components of personal income should not be interpreted as only relating to households (Institut de la statistique du Québec 2010).

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Service des statistiques sectorielles et du développement durable, Revenu personnel et ses composantes par habitant, régions administratives et ensemble du Québec, 2004-2008 (electronic product). Institut de la statistique du Québec, Service des statistiques sectorielles et du développement durable, Revenu personnel et ses composantes par habitant, territoires équivalents à une MRC, Nord-du-Québec, 2004-2008 (electronic product).

(23) Median Income After Taxes for Individuals 15 Years of Age and Over with an Income

Definition: Amount in dollars obtained by dividing the income after taxes for all individuals 15 years and older who declared an income the year prior to the census by the number of individuals of 15 years and older who have declared an income (Statistics Canada 2007b).

Source: Infocentre de santé publique du Québec: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, 2006 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).

(24) Median Income for Individuals 15 and Over with an Income

Definition: Median income is calculated for individuals of at least 15 years of age who have an income (positive or negative). The median income for a defined group of beneficiaries earning an income is the amount that divides them in two halves, based on distribution by income level, i.e., income for the first half of individuals is under the median, whereas income for the second half is above the median. The median income is calculated based on the non-rounded number of individuals (e.g., men from 45 to 54) with an income in this group (Statistics Canada 2007b).

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, geocoded data, 2006 Semi-Personalized Profile table (electronic product).

(25) Welfare Rate

Definition: Ratio of the number of people on employment assistance for a month in a given year to the total population under 65 years of age in the middle of the same year.

This indicator includes people receiving financial assistance from the employment-assistance program of the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale du Québec (MESS). The employment-assistance program of the MESS (previously known as income security or social assistance) is intended for people who have no or few means of subsistence and their dependents who are unable to support themselves (MESS 2005).

Sources: Ministère de l'emploi et de la solidarité sociale. Programme d'assistance-emploi, Rapport statistique sur la clientèle des programmes d'assistance sociale. March 2010. (March 2003, March 2004, March 2005, March 2006, March 2007, March 2008 and March 2009 editions were used). <http://www.mess.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/prestataires-assistance-emploi/archives.asp>. Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Service de développement de l'information, Estimations et projections démographiques, (January 2010 version).

(26) Proportion of the Population 65 and Older Benefiting from the Guaranteed Income Supplement

Definition: Number of people aged 65 and over benefiting from the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS), during a given month, among the population aged 65 and older who received an Old Age Security benefit during the same month.

Old Age Security pensioners whose income other than the Old Age Security pension is low or nil are eligible to receive the full or partial amount of the Guaranteed Income Supplement. This benefit is non-taxable income and the beneficiary must reapply for the Guaranteed Income Supplement each year. Since the Guaranteed Income Supplement program was designed to help residents of Canada, it is not possible to receive the supplement after a period of six consecutive months outside Canada, following the month of departure (MSSS et al, 2011).

The amount of the Guaranteed Income Supplement for which a pensioner is eligible is determined by his or her marital status and income. If the pensioner is married or is in a common-law relationship, the combined income of the pensioner and his or her spouse or common-law spouse must be taken into account (MSSS et al, 2011).

The Old Age Security pension is a monthly benefit paid, upon request, to most Canadians aged at least 65 years of age. The professional history of the applicant is not a factor for eligibility, nor is it necessary to be retired. To be eligible for the Old Age Security pension, a person must be at least 65 years of age and meet certain requirements (MSSS et al, 2011).
Source: Éco-santé Québec 2010: Old Age Security, Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC).

(27) Low income rate

A family or a person living outside the family is defined as low income based on the MFR in a year if the adjusted income after tax deductions is lower than the line corresponding to half the median income adjusted after tax deductions of the overall families and of people living outside families of Québec in the same year. In 2006, this line was \$13,240 whereas it corresponds to a person living outside family (ISQ, 2008).
Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec. Bulletin flash: Taux de faible revenu (2008).

FOOD SECURITY

(28) Proportion of people 15 years or older who have experienced food insecurity

Definition: Population of persons 15 years or older who have experience food insecurity, versus the total population of persons 15 years or older in private households.

Source: Rochette, L. and C. Blanchet (2007). Methodological Report. Nunavik Inuit Health Survey 2004, Qanuippitaa? How are we doing? Québec: Institut national de santé publique du Québec (INSPQ) and Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (NRBHSS).

Appendix 2

Summary Table of Indicators for the “2011 Health Profile of Nunavik: Demographic and Socioeconomic Conditions,” RSS and Nunavik Coasts, Québec

Indicator Numbers	Themes	Hudson	Ungava	Nunavik	Québec
POPULATION					
(1)	Female Population ¹⁻⁴ , 2011 (N)				
	0 to 4 years	429	293	722	214,035
	5 to 9 years	393	259	652	190,974
	10 to 14 years	311	283	594	198,629
	15 to 19 years	332	271	603	239,144
	20 to 24 years	310	224	534	246,622
	25 to 29 years	283	192	475	254,948
	30 to 34 years	209	212	421	273,388
	35 to 39 years	195	186	381	248,035
	40 to 44 years	188	143	331	257,458
	45 to 49 years	167	149	316	310,995
	50 to 54 years	125	111	236	320,495
	55 to 59 years	91	86	177	291,396
	60 to 64 years	82	71	153	256,301
	65 to 69 years	50	28	78	209,748
	70 to 74 years	22	23	45	152,625
	75 to 79 years	22	10	32	127,697
	80 years and older	19	5	24	213,141
	Total	3,228	2,546	5,774	4,005,631
(1)	Male Population ¹⁻⁴ , 2011 (N)				
	0 to 4 years	444	305	749	224,024
	5 to 9 years	392	297	689	200,280
	10 to 14 years	407	268	675	209,934
	15 to 19 years	333	272	605	250,072
	20 to 24 years	322	269	591	256,386
	25 to 29 years	302	172	474	265,309
	30 to 34 years	241	167	408	283,566
	35 to 39 years	221	200	421	263,614
	40 to 44 years	196	158	354	269,893
	45 to 49 years	176	142	318	322,180
	50 to 54 years	150	103	253	319,363
	55 to 59 years	94	86	180	282,355
	60 to 64 years	80	87	167	243,617
	65 to 69 years	48	26	74	193,771
	70 to 74 years	35	27	62	135,743
	75 to 79 years	31	14	45	102,038
	80 years and older	9	12	21	119,056
	Total	3,481	2,605	6,086	3,941,201

Indicator Numbers	Themes	Hudson	Ungava	Nunavik	Québec
POPULATION					
(1)	Proportion of Population Based on Age Group ¹⁻⁴ , 2011 (%)				
	0 - 14 years	35.4	33.1	34.4	15.6
	15 - 64 years	61.1	64.1	62.4	68.6
	65 years and older	3.5	2.8	3.2	15.8
(1)	Proportion of Population Based on Age Group ¹⁻⁴ , 2031 (%)				
	0 - 14 years	31.3	29.6	30.6	14.9
	15 - 64 years	60.6	62.4	61.4	59.5
	65 years and older	8.1	8.0	8.1	25.6
(2)	Growth Rate Based on Age ¹⁻⁴ , 2006-2011 (%)				
	0 - 14 years	6.3	0.9	4.1	-1.0
	15 - 64 years	8.3	11.9	9.9	2.6
	65 years and older	16.3	7.8	12.8	16.3
	Total	7.9	8.0	8.0	4.0
(3)	Dependency Index ¹⁻⁴ , 2011 (%)				
	Youth	58	52	55	23
	Elderly	6	4	5	23
	Total	64	56	60	46
(3)	Aging Index ¹⁻⁴ , 2011 (%)	10	9	9	101
(4)	Sex Ratio ¹⁻⁴ , 2011 (Men per 100 Women)	108	102	105	98
(5)	Median Age ¹⁻⁴ , 2011 (Ans)				
	Women	22.2	24.0	23.0	42.7
	Men	22.5	23.0	22.6	40.3
	Total	22.4	23.4	22.8	41.5
FERTILITY					
(6)	Age-Specific Fertility Rate ²⁻⁵⁻¹¹ , 2004-2008 (Per 1,000 Women)				
	15 - 19 years	129	101	118 (+)	10
	20 - 24 years	204	190	198 (+)	52
	25 - 29 years	178 (+)	134 (-)	157 (+)	112
	30 - 34 years	128 (+)	95 (-)	111	104
	35 - 49 years	48	48	48	40
(7)	Total Fertility Rate ¹⁻⁵ , 2004-2008 (Children per Woman)	3.5	2.9	3.2	1.6
(8)	Average Age of Mothers at Birth ¹⁻⁵ , 2004-2008 (Years)	* 24.3	* 25.2	* 24.7	* 29.5

Indicator Numbers	Themes	Hudson	Ungava	Nunavik	Québec
FAMILY AND MARITAL STATUS					
(9)	Average Number of Children at Home per Census Family ¹⁻⁶ , 2006	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.0
(10)	Average Number of Children Under 18 Years at Home per Census Family ¹⁻⁶ , 2006	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.7
(11)	Average Number of People per Census Family ¹⁻⁶ , 2006	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.9
(12)	Average Number of People in Private Households ¹⁻⁶ , 2006	4.6	3.6	4.1	2.3
(13)	Population Distribution Based on Household Size ¹⁻⁶ , 2006 (%)				
	1 person	15.2	22.3	18.7	30.7
	2 to 3 people	22.2	28.8	25.3	50.0
	4 to 5 people	30.4	30.4	30.3	17.7
	6 people or more	32.7	18.5	25.5	1.6
(14)	Distribution of Private Households Based on Type of Household ¹⁻⁶ , 2006 (%)				
	Single-family households	62.8	68.1	65.6	64.9
	Multi-family households	19.8	6.9	13.1	0.8
	Non-family households	17.8	24.6	21.2	34.3
(15)	Proportion of Children Under 18 Years with a Single Parent ¹⁻⁶ , 2006 (%)				
	0 to 5 years	12.5	9.7	11.4	4.1
	6 to 14 years	16.2	15.4	15.9	11.8
	15 to 17 years	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9
	Total	33.9	29.8	32.2	20.8
(16)	Distribution of Families with Children Under 18 Years Based on Family Structure ¹⁻⁵ , 2006 (%)				
	Married Couples	32.1	37.2	34.4	44.4
	Common-Law Couples	24.0	27.3	25.4	31.7
	Single-Parent Families	42.1	36.0	39.4	23.6
(17)	Proportion of People 18 Years and Over Based on Marital Status ¹⁻⁵ , 2006 (%)				
	Single (never married)	44.2	38.9	41.9	25.2
	Currently married	29.1	30.1	29.6	39.4
	Common-law partner	19.5	23.2	21.1	20.3
	Separated and not remarried	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
	Divorced and not remarried	1.7	2.8	2.2	6.9
	Widowed and not remarried	3.2	2.8	3.0	6.3

Indicator Numbers	Themes	Hudson	Ungava	Nunavik	Québec
LEVEL OF EDUCATION					
(18)	Population Distribution of Those Aged 25 to 64 Based on Highest Level of Education¹⁻⁶, 2006 (%)				
	Women				
	Less than a high-school diploma	56.6	45.8	51.7	16.4
	High-school diploma (only)	11.8	9.9	10.3	22.6
	Partial post-secondary studies (less than a bachelor's degree)	24.1	30.5	26.8	39.8
	University degree (at least a bachelor's degree)	7.5	15.8	11.2	21.2
	Men				
	Less than a high-school diploma	54.0	40.1	47.7	17.8
	High-school diploma (only)	9.3	11.9	10.7	19.6
	Partial post-secondary studies (less than a bachelor's degree)	30.8	34.7	33.4	42.2
	University degree (at least a bachelor's degree)	4.2	11.9	7.7	20.4
	Total				
	Less than a high-school diploma	55.5	42.8	49.5	17.1
	High-school diploma (only)	10.5	10.4	10.3	21.1
	Partial post-secondary studies (less than a bachelor's degree)	27.5	32.4	29.9	41.0
	University degree (at least a bachelor's degree)	6.0	13.6	9.6	20.8
(19)	Proportion of Population Aged 15 to 24 Not Attending School¹⁻⁶, 2006 (%)				
	Girls	66.4	67.5	66.8	27.8
	Boys	66.9	65.9	66.5	34.8
	Total	67.2	65.9	66.7	31.3

Indicator Numbers	Themes	Hudson	Ungava	Nunavik	Québec
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT					
(20)	Employment Rate ¹⁻⁵ Based on Age and Sex, 2006 (%)				
	Women				
	15 years and older	49.9	66.1	57.1	55.7
	15 - 24 years	34.8	50.0	41.1	56.6
	25 years and older	56.9	72.4	64.0	55.5
	Men				
	15 years and older	49.5	61.9	55.0	65.4
	15 - 24 years	33.1	39.5	35.7	55.0
	25 years and older	57.4	70.8	63.6	67.4
	Total				
	15 years and older	49.7	64.0	56.0	60.4
	15 - 24 years	33.9	44.6	38.3	55.8
	25 years and older	57.2	71.6	63.8	61.2
(20)	Employment Rate ¹⁻⁵⁻⁹ in People 15 and Older, Sexes Combined, 1986-2006 (%)				
	1986	n.a.	n.a.	40.5	54.7
	1991	n.a.	n.a.	51.2	57.3
	1996	n.a.	n.a.	57.1	55.0
	2001	n.a.	n.a.	56.6	58.9
	2006	n.a.	n.a.	56.0	60.4
(21)	Unemployment Rate ¹⁻⁵ Based on Age and Sex, 2006 (%)				
	Women				
	15 years and older	17.7	12.9	15.3	6.5
	15 - 24 years	24.5	19.2	21.9	10.8
	25 years and older	15.6	11.0	13.3	5.7
	Men				
	15 years and older	22.6	18.0	20.4	7.4
	15 - 24 years	31.7	30.6	31.2	13.2
	25 years and older	19.7	14.5	17.1	6.4
	Total				
	15 years and older	20.3	15.5	17.9	7.0
	15 - 24 years	28.3	24.8	26.6	12.0
	25 years and older	17.7	12.8	15.3	6.1
(21)	Unemployment Rate ¹⁻⁵⁻⁹⁻¹¹ in People 15 and Older, Sexes Combined, 1986-2006 (%)				
	1986	n.a.	n.a.	14.4	n.a.
	1991	n.a.	n.a.	14.7	n.a.
	1996	n.a.	n.a.	13.7	11.8
	2001	n.a.	n.a.	14.4	8.2
	2006	n.a.	n.a.	17.9	7.0

Indicator Numbers	Themes	Hudson	Ungava	Nunavik	Québec
INCOME					
(22)	Disposable Income Per Inhabitant ¹⁻¹¹ , 2009	n.a.	n.a.	29,904	26,031
(22)	Proportion of Disposable Income Based on Three Sources ¹⁻⁷ (%)				
	Employment income	n.a.	n.a.	57	71
	Investment income	n.a.	n.a.	1	12
	Transfers from public administration	n.a.	n.a.	42	17
(23)	Median Income After Taxes for Individuals 15 Years of Age and Over with an Income ¹⁻⁵ , 2005 (\$)				
	Women	24,137	30,393	26,984	22,688
	Men	20,955	28,954	24,498	30,560
	Total	22,498	29,670	25,718	26,552
(24)	Median Income for Individuals 15 and Over with an Income ¹⁻⁶ , 2005 (\$)				
	Women	20,139	26,816	22,912	18,951
	Men	15,248	23,816	18,793	26,302
	Total	17,911	25,413	20,971	22,471
(25)	Welfare rate ¹⁻⁸ , 2010 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	7.2	7.6
(26)	Proportion of the Population 65 and Older Benefiting from the Guaranteed Income Supplement ¹⁻⁹⁻¹¹ , 2010 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	40.0	45.9
(27)	Low Income based on family situation ¹⁻⁸ , Nunavik, Québec, 2006 (%)				
	Families with low income			20.5	9.3
	Couple			11.0	6.4
	without children			15.8	6.3
	with 1 children			14.8	6.4
	with 2 children			9.7	5.4
	with 3 children and more			10.3	9.5
	Single parent			34.3	25.7
	with 1 children			37.8	23.2
	with 2 children			33.3	26.6
	with 3 children and more			28.6	40.7
	Person with low income living outside the family the family			31.0	23.8

Indicator Numbers	Themes	Hudson	Ungava	Nunavik	Québec
FOOD SECURITY					
(28)	Proportion of Population Who Have Experienced Food Insecurity over the Past Month of the Survey ³⁻¹⁰ , 2004				
	Proportion of Population Who Have Experienced Food Insecurity (%)	32	14	24	n.a.
	<i>Confidence level</i>	(27.7-36.9)	(10.5-18.1)	(20.6-26.4)	
	Often (%)	13	14	13	n.a.
	<i>Confidence level</i>	(9.4-16.5)	(10.1-17.8)	(10.6-15.6)	
	Sometimes (%)	71	79	75	n.a.
	<i>Confidence level</i>	(66.1-75.7)	(74.8-83.7)	(71.6-78.3)	
<p>Notes</p> <p>(00) The definition and source complementing the indicators can be consulted in Appendix 1 of the "2011 Health Profile of Nunavik: Demographic and Socioeconomic Conditions" by referring to the corresponding number.</p> <p>1. The indicator was not subject to a statistical test.</p> <p>2. The difference between Nunavik and Québec was subject to a statistical test: the fertility rates of Hudson and Ungava were compared to the rest of the Nunavik region using the Bonferroni adjustment, at a threshold of 0.05. Nunavik was compared to the rest of Québec, at a threshold of 0.05.</p> <p>3. The differences within Nunavik were subject to a statistical test: The confidence intervals associated with CLSC Hudson were compared to those of the CLSC Ungava, at a threshold of 0.05.</p> <p>(+/-) Value significantly higher (+) or lower (-) than that in the reference category. To know the type of statistical tests conducted and the reference category, please consult the note associated with the indicator.</p> <p>* Coefficient of variation greater than 16.66% and less than or equal to 33.33%. The value must be interpreted with care.</p> <p>n.a. Not available.</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>4. MSSS, Estimations et projections démographiques (January 2010 version).</p> <p>5. Infocentre de santé publique du Québec.</p> <p>6. Statistics Canada, 2006 Canada Census, Geocoded Tables.</p> <p>7. Institut de la statistique du Québec.</p> <p>8. MESS (2010).</p> <p>9. Éco-santé Québec (2010).</p> <p>10. Rochette and Blanchet (2007).</p> <p>11. MSSS, 2011.</p>					



Appendix 3

Summary Table of Indicators for the “2011 Health Profile of Nunavik: Demographic and Socioeconomic Conditions,” Nunangat Regions¹⁻²

Themes	Nunatsiavut	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit Region	Nunangat
POPULATION					
Inuit Population Based on Age ³, Nunangat Regions, Sex Combined, 2006 (Total N)					
0 to 14 years	580	3,750	9,330	940	14,610
15 to 24 years	480	1,965	5,150	670	8,265
25 to 54 years	825	3,175	8,375	1,160	13,540
55 years and older	270	670	1,785	340	3,070
Total	2,160	9,565	24,635	3,120	39,475
Aboriginal Population ⁴, Nunangat Regions, Sexes Combined, 2006 (N)					
	2,200	9,650	24,915	4,185	40,950
Proportion of People Who Specify Their Identity as Inuit Only Among Those with an Aboriginal Identity ⁴, Nunangat Regions, 2006 (%)					
	98.2	99.1	98.9	74.4	96.4
Distribution of Aboriginal Population ⁴, Nunangat Regions, Sexes Combined, 2006 (%)					
	4.3	18.9	48.8	6.2	78.2
Distribution of Inuit Population Based on Age ³, sexes réunis, 2006 (%)					
0 to 14 years	26.9	39.2	37.9	30.2	37.0
15 to 24 years	22.3	20.6	20.9	21.0	20.9
25 to 54 years	38.3	33.2	34.0	37.3	34.3
55 years and older	12.5	7.0	7.2	10.9	7.8
Dependency Index and Sex Ratio ⁴ of the Aboriginal Population, Nunangat Regions, 2006 (%)					
Dependency Index for Youth	39.8	67.4	63.5	46.4	61.1
Dependency Index for Elderly	8.0	4.7	4.8	7.9	5.3
Total Dependency Index	47.8	72.1	68.3	54.3	66.4
Aging Index	20.2	7.0	7.5	17.1	8.7
Sex Ratio	106	103	102	96	102
Variation of Inuit Population ³, Nunangat Regions, between 1996 and 2006 (%)					
	2.6	25.4	20.2	-2.7	18.1
Median ⁴ Age of the Aboriginal Population, Nunangat Regions, 2006 (%)					
Female	24.9	20.0	20.4	24.9	n.a.
Male	26.8	19.4	19.8	24.0	n.a.
Total	26.0	19.6	20.1	24.5	n.a.

Themes	Nunatsiavut	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit Region	Nunangat
LANGUAGE					
Proportion of the Inuit Population with Knowledge of the Inuit Language ³ , Nunangat Regions, 2001 (%)	25.0	99.0	92.0	25.0	84.0
Proportion of the Inuit Population with Knowledge of the Inuit Language ³ , Nunangat Regions, 2006 (%)	27.0	99.0	91.0	20.0	84.0
Proportion of the Aboriginal Population with Knowledge of English ⁴ Only, Inuit Regions, 2006 (%)	73.0	0.5	9.5	79.7	n.a.
FERTILITY					
Age-Specific Fertility Rate ⁵ , 2004-2008 (Per 1,000 women)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
15 - 19 years	123	108	118	117	118
20 - 24 years	195	168	173	195	204
25 - 29 years	139	129	142	125	134
30 - 34 years	79	82	69	98	88
35 - 39 years	50	45	46	42	42
40 - 44 years	5	11	16	12	12
45 - 49 years	2	0	3	3	0
Total Fertility Rate ⁵ , Nunavut, 2008 (Children per Woman)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0
Median Age of mothers at birth ⁶ , Nunavut, 2004 to 2008 (Years)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	24.5	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.4
Fertility Rate according to age ⁷ , Nunavik, 2004 to 2008 (Per 1,000 women)					
15 - 19 years	n.a.	118	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
20 - 24 years	n.a.	198	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
25 - 29 years	n.a.	157	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
30 - 34 years	n.a.	111	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
35 - 39 years	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total Fertility Rate ⁷ , Nunavik, 2004-2008 (Children per woman)	n.a.	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Median Age of Mothers at Birth ⁷ , Nunavik, 2004-2008 (Years)	n.a.	24.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Themes	Nunatsiavut	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit Region	Nunangat
FAMILY AND MARITAL STATUS					
Distribution of Aboriginal Population 15 Years and Older Based on Marital Status ⁴, Sexes Combined, 2006					
Single	57.3	67.5	64.7	65.9	n.a.
Legally married	31.9	25.8	28.5	23.5	n.a.
Separated	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.2	n.a.
Divorced	4.0	1.4	1.3	3.4	n.a.
Widowed	4.3	3.2	3.5	3.9	n.a.
Proportion of Inuit Children 14 Years and Younger Based on Their Family Structure ³, 2006 (%)					
Living with two parents	73	65	73	64	71
Living with a single parent	21	30	23	31	25
Living with a relative	8	4	3	5	4
Living with a non-parent	0	0	0	0	0
Proportion of Inuit Children 14 Years and Younger Living with a Single Parent Based on Sex of Parent ³, Nunangat Regions, 2006 (%)					
Living only with mother	15	24	18	26	20
Living only with father	6	6	5	5	5
Total	21	30	23	31	25
EDUCATION					
Distribution of the Aboriginal Population Aged 25 to 64 Based on the Highest Level of Education Reached ⁴, Nunangat Regions, 2006 (%)					
Women					
No Diploma	38.8	60.2	61.0	43.5	57.4
High-School Diploma or Equivalent	20.4	11.6	9.3	14.1	11.0
Apprentice or Trade School Diploma or Certificate	34.7	25.4	25.8	36.6	27.5
University Certificate or Degree	6.1	2.5	4.2	4.7	4.0
Men					
No Diploma	44.8	56.2	57.5	50.0	55.5
High-School Diploma or Equivalent	15.2	10.8	8.6	13.9	10.1
Apprentice or Trade School Diploma or Certificate	40.0	31.6	32.0	34.4	32.7
University Certificate or Degree	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
Total					
No Diploma	41.9	58.3	59.3	46.8	56.5
High-School Diploma or Equivalent	17.2	11.0	8.9	14.0	10.5
Apprentice or Trade School Diploma or Certificate	37.4	28.6	28.7	36.6	30.1
University Certificate or Degree	3.4	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.9

Themes	Nunatsiavut	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit Region	Nunangat
JOBS AND UNEMPLOYMENT					
Employment Rate ³ among Inuit Aged 25 to 54, Based on Sex, Nunangat Regions, 2006 (%)					
Women	55.0	63.3	59.6	59.8	60.1
Men	38.8	62.3	59.8	59.1	58.9
Total	46.1	62.7	59.6	59.9	59.5
Unemployment Rate ³ among Inuit Aged 25 to 54, Based on Sex, Nunangat Regions, 2006 (%)					
Women	21.4	16.9	14.7	20.7	16.1
Men	46.7	20.5	23.3	28.1	24.4
Total	34.8	18.8	19.2	24.5	20.4
INCOME					
Median Income ⁴ of the Aboriginal Population Aged 15 and Older, Based on Sex, Nunangat Regions, 2005 (\$)					
Women	15,243	21,328	16,250	18,048	n.a.
Men	19,776	16,011	15,875	20,040	n.a.
Distribution of Income Sources ⁴ of the Aboriginal Population, Nunangat Regions, 2005 (%)					
Women					
Earnings	72.0	72.6	75.2	81.7	n.a.
Government transfers	26.4	25.9	23.0	15.2	n.a.
Other pecuniary income	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.9	n.a.
Men					
Earnings	74.0	86.5	86.0	87.6	n.a.
Government transfers	22.9	12.1	12.1	9.9	n.a.
Other pecuniary income	3.3	1.6	1.9	2.5	n.a.

Themes	Nunatsiavut	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit Region	Nunangat
FOOD SECURITY					
Proportion of Inuit children who have experienced hunger because of lack of money or food, based on age ⁸, 2006					
0-5 years (%)	21.0	30.0	31.0	13.0	30.0
<i>Confidence Level</i>	<i>(19.5-27.1)</i>	<i>(27.3-32.9)</i>	<i>(28.3-34.5)</i>	<i>(10.1-18.1)</i>	<i>(27.5-31.9)</i>
6-14 years (%)	30	33	39	12	35
<i>Confidence Level</i>	<i>(24.0-34.0)</i>	<i>(28.0-38.0)</i>	<i>(35.0-44.0)</i>	<i>(9.0-16.0)</i>	<i>(32.0-39.0)</i>
<p>Notes</p> <p>1. 1. No statistical test was presented for these indicators.</p> <p>2. For more information on the indicator and its definition, please consult the data source.</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>3. Zukewich (2008).</p> <p>4. Statistique Canada (2007a).</p> <p>5. Statistique Canada (2011a).</p> <p>6. Statistique Canada (2011b).</p> <p>7. Infocentre de santé publique du Québec.</p> <p>8. Naasautit: Inuit Health Statistics (2011).</p>					

