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ᑭᓄᓐᓂᓐ 2017
NUNAVIK

INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

QANUILIRPITAA? 2017

Nunavik Inuit Health Survey



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RÉGIE RÉGIONALE DE LA NUNAVIK REGIONAL
SANTÉ ET DES SERVICES BOARD OF HEALTH
SOCIAUX DU NUNAVIK AND SOCIAL SERVICES



QANUILIRPITAA? 2017

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819-964-2086

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QANUILIRPITAA? 2017 HEALTH SURVEY

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In memory of Audrey Flemming and Linda Shipaluk.

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1 BACKGROUND OF THE QANUILIRPITAA? 2017 HEALTH SURVEY

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

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

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

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

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

TARGET POPULATION

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

SURVEY FRAME

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

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

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

DATA COLLECTION

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

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

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

Aboard the ship, the survey questionnaires were administered by interviewers, many of whom were Inuit. Face-to-face interviews were conducted using a computer-assisted interviewing tool. If there were problems with the laptop connections, paper-form questionnaires were filled out. The questionnaires were administered in Inuktitut, English or French, according to the preference of the participants. Interviewers received training in administering the questionnaires prior to the start of the survey. The questionnaires were divided into five blocks: psychosocial interview (blocks 1 and 3), physical health and food security interview (block 2), food frequency questionnaire (block 4), and sociodemographic interview (block 5).

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

PARTICIPATION

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

Overall, as compared to the 2004 survey, the response rate (i.e., the rate of participants over the total number of individuals on the sampling list) was lower than expected, especially among young people. This includes the refusal rate and especially a low contact rate. Several reasons might explain the low response rate, including the short time period available to contact individuals prior to the ship's arrival in the community and non-contact due to people being outside of the community or on the land.

Nevertheless, among the individuals that were contacted (n= 1 661), the participation rate was satisfactory with an internal participation rate of 79.7%. More details on the collection, processing and analysis of the data are given in the Methodological Report (Hamel, Hamel et Gagnon, 2020).

2 INTRODUCTION

This thematic report is a humble attempt to provide an overview of the very complex and sensitive issue of violence and it covers only certain aspects of this phenomenon. It is of the utmost importance that the reader bear in mind that other aspects of violence, such as systemic violence and intergenerational transmission of traumas, are not addressed in this report.

Violence in Inuit and Indigenous populations is recognized as a serious public health issue, and many of its characteristics are similar to those of violence in non-Indigenous populations, particularly when it comes to risk factors and health consequences. Nevertheless, interpersonal violence cannot be interpreted solely as an individual issue, but must be seen as a social phenomenon with multiple causes (Brownridge, 2008; National Collaborating Centre for Indigenous Health, 2009; Public Health Agency of Canada, 2016). Such violence often reflects experiences of historical traumas and is fed by past and present systemic discrimination (Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, 1996).

The phenomenon of interpersonal violence and property offences in Nunavik Inuit communities has to be understood within the context of the historical and systemic violence and discrimination that this population has faced in the past and continues to face today. Nunavimmiut's history is marked by discriminatory and assimilative state policies in which residential schools and mass sleigh dog slaughtering played a central role in excluding parents from their children's development, diminishing the population's sense of empowerment, and weakening communities' capacity to build structures addressing mental wellness (Chansonneuve, 2007; Suicide Prevention Strategy Working Group, 2010; Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2015). Most families have experienced collective traumas, such as residential schools and the dog slaughters carried out in the 1950s to 1960s (Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2019). These traumas have tended to be intergenerationally transmitted, and their sequelae persist through the prevalence of psychosocial problems (Bombay, Matheson, & Anisman, 2014). The Commission Viens hearings held in 2017 and 2018 documented that current public structures and processes show a clear lack of sensitivity toward the social, geographical and cultural realities of Indigenous peoples.. "As a result, notwithstanding certain efforts to make changes, many

current institutional practices, standards, laws and policies remain a source of discrimination and inequality" (Viens, 2019). Although the present report does not document direct relationships between interpersonal violence and systemic violence in Nunavik, the existing knowledge highlights the importance of considering the violence experienced by Nunavimmiut in its broader context, both from historical and contemporary perspectives. It should also be noted that social inequities characterized by difficult living conditions, food insecurity and poverty persist to this day (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2018).

Interpersonal violence refers to a wide variety of acts of abuse, which can be committed by family members, peers, acquaintances or strangers and range from emotional, physical, sexual or financial violence to parental neglect, property violation, bullying, and witnessing violence between parents, as well as other household dysfunctions and stressors (D'Andrea et al., 2012). The violence encountered in Indigenous communities is recognized as a serious public health issue (Andersson & Nahwegahbow, 2010; Curtis, Larsen, Helweg-Larsen, & Bjerregaard, 2002) that is associated with elevated social costs (Waters, Hyder, Rajkotia, Basu, & Rehwinke, 2004). Several factors raise the importance of documenting the experience of violence in communities. Indeed, the quality, adequacy and availability of data are insufficient to paint a realistic comprehensive picture of the situation, and thus highlight the need to document the prevalence of a variety of forms of violence and adverse experiences in the Inuit population, in childhood, adulthood and elderhood.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) include childhood sexual abuse, as well as any behaviour that may be detrimental to the development and integrity of a child, such as physical abuse, physical or emotional neglect, bullying and major household stressors. In both Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, ACEs are associated

with a vast range of long-lasting sequelae in adulthood, such as mental health problems (e.g., self-injury, depression, and anxiety; Lereya, Copeland, Costello, & Wolke, 2015), physical health issues (e.g., chronic pain, cancer, and neurological, respiratory or cardiovascular disorders; Berry, Harrison, & Ryan, 2009; Maniglio, 2009; Hughes et al., 2017; Wegman & Stetler, 2009), sexual health difficulties (e.g., sexual dysfunctions and dissatisfaction, or risky sexual behaviours; Bigras, Godbout, Hébert, & Sabourin, 2017; Maniglio, 2009; Staples, Rellini, & Roberts, 2012), and lower income (Zielinski, 2009). Furthermore, studies have documented that ACEs rarely happen in isolation, and that a child who has experienced one form of violence displays a high risk of suffering other forms (Hodges et al., 2013). In turn, the accumulation of different forms of ACEs is related to a more severe, complex and aggravated symptomatology and a greater use of health and social services (Berry, Harrison, & Ryan, 2009; Bonomi et al., 2008; Finkelhor, Ormrod, & Turner, 2007; Hodges et al., 2013).

It should also be noted that ACEs are one of the strongest predictors of undergoing **violence in adulthood**, particularly when it comes to sexual abuse among Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians (Browridge et al., 2017; Walsh, Blaustein, Knight, Spinazzola, & Van Der Kolk, 2007; Widom, Czaja, & Dutton, 2014). Adult sexual violence is defined as sexual activities, or attempted sexual activities, forced on an adult individual by another person (Curtis, Larsen, Helweg-Larsen, & Bjerregaard, 2002). Other forms of violence can also be experienced in adulthood, including physical violence (i.e., any physical act that may endanger the victim's integrity) and crimes against property. It is known that violence committed by a romantic partner explains a large proportion of victimization in adulthood, particularly among women, but also among men (Widom, Czaja, & Dutton, 2014). In adults, as well as in children, violence is a central health determinant, and can lead to a variety of mental health problems such as increased substance consumption, depressive symptoms, suicidal ideations, and post-traumatic stress manifestations (Amstadter et al., 2010; Polusny & Arbisi, 2006). As for crimes against property, they mainly affect adults and can lead to different emotional consequences, such as feelings of fear, anger, anxiety and loss of trust (Shapland & Hall, 2007).

The current literature indicates high rates of **childhood and adulthood violence victimization** (i.e., sexual, psychological or physical abuse and neglect, or property violation) in Inuit and other Indigenous populations. In fact, Inuit and other Canadian Indigenous people have expressed direct concerns in this regard (Andersson & Nahwegahbow, 2010; Bergeron & Boileau, 2015). Studies have yielded high rates of child abuse among Indigenous Canadians compared to non-Indigenous Canadians (e.g., 42% vs. 25%; Brownridge et al., 2017), while Indigenous Canadians have been shown

to be about 2.5 times more at risk of intimate partner violence than the Canadian non-Indigenous population (Brownridge et al., 2017). Risk of home invasion is also higher, with about 5 times more property violations being observed in Nunavut than in the rest of Canada; Statistics Canada, 2018).

In recent years, **violence during elderhood** has been studied more thoroughly, and it has been documented that among healthy elders from general populations worldwide, over 6% are at risk of abuse and neglect, and that this rate rises to over 25% among vulnerable elders (e.g., elders living with cognitive impairments or in the context of poverty) (Cooper, Selwood, & Livingston, 2008; Dong 2015). Elder abuse refers to deliberate actions that cause harm or generate a serious risk of harm to an elder, committed by a caregiver, any person who is in a trust relationship with the elder, or a stranger; or to failure by a caregiver to meet the elder's basic needs or to guard the elder from harm (Bonnie & Wallace, 2003). Financial abuse and money extortion are also documented as a serious violence issue in senior populations (Cooper, Selwood, & Livingston, 2008). As in the case of children, the main perpetrators of elder abuse are people the victims depend on (e.g., a caregiver or daily helper, or a partner or relative) (Cooper, Selwood, & Livingston, 2008). Victimization of elders is thus also related to the development of a variety of physical problems (e.g., hospital stays, pain, disability, and mortality; Dong, 2015) and mental health problems (e.g., substance consumption, psychosocial and emotional distress; Dong, 2015).

To date, there are virtually no data available for estimating the prevalence of elder abuse in Nunavik. Likewise, very little data are available on the prevalence of **bullying** in Inuit populations, which underscores why it was so important to assess these specific forms of violence as part of this health survey. However, it has been shown that rates of bullying victimization among adolescents from other Indigenous communities in Canada tend to be higher than those observed in the rest of the Canadian population (Lemstra, Rogers, Redgate, Garner, & Moraros, 2011). In fact, it is recognized that young people are particularly at risk of bullying (Smith, 2016), hence the interest of studying this form of victimization specifically among 16 to 30 year olds.

Despite these concerns, violence in the Nunavik Inuit population has not been studied from an epidemiological point of view since 2004, which explains the importance of the current results. The *Qanuipitaa?* 2004 survey revealed that 34% of Nunavimmiut reported having experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18, while 20% reported having been subjected to sexual assault as an adult (18 years old or over). Compared to men, women reported about twice as much sexual violence in childhood (49% vs. 21% for men) and in adulthood

(27% vs. 13% for men). In terms of physical violence, 54% of the Nunavik population had experienced physical violence during their adult life (57% of women and 50% of men). About two thirds (69%) of women and one third (28%) of men who reported physical violence had been assaulted by their partner or ex-partner. As for crimes against property, the *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 survey documented a high prevalence of vandalism, robbery and break-ins, ranging from 10% to 28%. Moreover, in 2004, 33% of the Nunavik population reported that they perceived their community as moderately or very violent (Lavoie, Fraser, Boucher, & Muckle, 2007; Lavoie, Muckle, Fraser, & Boucher, 2007).

The current report presents the prevalence of different forms of interpersonal violence as reported by members of Nunavik communities at the four stages of life (i.e., childhood, youth, adulthood and elderhood), including the prevalence of sexual violence, ACEs, physical violence in adulthood, elder abuse, bullying, victimization through property offences and the feeling of safety in communities. It also documents these victimization indicators according to sociodemographic characteristics (i.e., sex, age, coast of residence, employment status) and, for the first time, sociocultural characteristics specific to Nunavimmiut (i.e., cultural identity, community and family cohesion, frequency of going on the land, community involvement).

This report, which presents the results of descriptive (bivariate) analyses, is a first step in documenting the sensitive and complex issue of interpersonal violence and property offences. Multivariate analyses that further explore associations with other potential protective and risk factors (such as housing conditions, intergenerational trauma and substance use) as well as with health outcomes (e.g., mental health and addictions) are needed to better understand the possible causes and consequences of this issue.

3 METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

3.1 MEASURES

Questions about the experience of different forms of victimization (e.g., sexual, psychological or physical abuse and neglect, or property violation) were included in the psychosocial interview of the *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 survey. Definitions of different situations of victimization were presented to the participants, and they were asked to answer whether or not they had experienced this form of victimization in the past (yes/no answer), and to describe their relationship with the perpetrator(s). Multiple themes were explored: adverse experiences, including sexual victimization during childhood; violent and sexual victimization during adulthood and elderhood; bullying in youth; crimes against property, and safety perception. For the sake of consistency and to address the communities' concerns on sexual violence, the themes were organized so that an entire section of the results could be dedicated to sexual violence in childhood and adulthood. As for questions assessing elder victimization and bullying, they were included for the first time in the *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 survey. This section of the report describes more thoroughly the different questionnaires used. A list of the questions asked is presented in Appendix A.

With regard to ACEs, events before the age of 18 were targeted by questions that were put only to people 18 and older. ACEs were documented using the Adverse Childhood Experience Questionnaire (Felitti et al., 1998) which focuses on 10 specific experiences that can be grouped into 3 categories, namely, physical, psychological and sexual violence (e.g., "Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often... Swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you?... Push, grab, slap, or throw something at you?"); physical and psychological neglect (e.g., "Did you often or very often feel that... No one in your family loved you or thought you were important or special?... You didn't have enough to eat or had to wear dirty clothes?"); and witnessing domestic violence (e.g., "Was your mother or stepmother... Often or very often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at her?"), as well as five forms of major household stressors (e.g., "Was a household member depressed or mentally ill or did a household member attempt suicide?"). Each affirmative answer to an item is assigned

one point. A global score out of ten is derived using the sum of the types of ACEs reported, in order to represent the cumulative aspect of the victimization. However, this cumulative measure does not assess the degree, duration or severity of the victimization. Since it was first published, this questionnaire has been used in different populations (Zarse et al., 2019). In these studies, the overall score, and particularly the accumulation of four or more forms of ACE, has been shown to be associated with different adverse outcomes in both childhood and adulthood (Boyda, McFeeters, Dhingra, & Rhoden, 2018; Finkelhor, Ormrod, & Turner, 2007; Lafrenaye-Dugas, Godbout, & Hébert, 2018). Cronbach's alpha shows adequate internal consistency for this questionnaire in the current study (.75) as well as in other studies using the same measure in an American Indigenous population (.78; Roh et al., 2015).

Childhood sexual violence was assessed using an item from the ACE questionnaire. The item assessed whether the participant had experienced any sexual contact, or attempted sexual contact, by an adult or someone 5 years older than them before the age of 18. In addition to the ACE item, the perception of having been sexually abused was also assessed through a yes/no question, as in the *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 survey.

Regarding victimization in adulthood, the questions evaluating physical violence were identical to those used in the *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 survey and were inspired by the Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, 1979; Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996). Respondents were asked if, since the age of 18, they had been subjected to one or more forms of violence (e.g., "being pushed, shaken or struck lightly; thrown against furniture, into walls or down stairs; or assaulted with a knife or with strangulation"). They were then asked about the nature of their relationship with the perpetrator ("current spouse/partner; previous spouse/partner; family member; friend; colleague; or stranger"). Past studies using the Conflict Tactics Scale in similar samples established satisfactory psychometric qualities (Kong, Roh, Easton, Lee, & Lawler, 2018). Similarly, Cronbach's alpha showed high internal consistency in the present survey: .76.

Sexual abuse in adulthood was documented using a question similar to that used in the *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 survey asking whether or not the person had, as an adult “... ever been subjected to any form of forced or attempted forced sexual activity” (yes/no answer). Respondents were then invited to indicate who the abuser(s) or perpetrator(s) were using the same scale as for adult physical violence assessment.

After consultation with the Inuit representatives involved in developing the survey, a person was considered an elder after reaching 55 years of age, which is consistent with the scientific data on the reality of aging in the Inuit population (Collings, 2000). Elder victimization was documented using questions on physical violence, neglect, financial abuse, and the perception of being abused. First, as in the case of adults, elders were asked about the different forms of physical violence they had suffered since they had turned 55, and about their relationship to the abuser (Curtis, Larsen, Helweg-Larsen, & Bjerregaard, 2002; Straus, 1979; Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996). Then, questions inspired by the National Initiative for the Care of the Elderly (2015) measured the presence of physical disability among elders and of potential negligent acts perpetrated by people who were supposed to help them. Another section assessed the presence of financial violence, using five questions derived from Peterson et al. (2014) and the National Initiative for the Care of the Elderly (2015). These questions asked whether or not different strategies or forms of manipulation had been used to steal or extract money or belongings (yes/no answer). Elders were also asked to indicate their relationship to the perpetrator.

As for bullying, the questions were answered only by people 16 to 30 years old. The items were based on the Quebec Youths’ Romantic Relationships Survey, the Nunavik Child Development Study, the Canadian Public Health Association’s Safe School Study (2004) and the study of Lemstra et al. (2011). Respondents were asked to specify how often in the last 12 months, on a scale ranging from 1 (Never) to 3 (Three or more times), they had experienced various forms of bullying (e.g., “How many times has someone bullied you using Facebook, Messenger, email or Instagram?”; “Not using internet, how many times has someone bullied you by spreading rumors or gossip about you... or has someone bullied you by

calling you names?”). In addition, a question inspired from Cheng et al. (2011) and Young et al. (2015) documented the frequency with which young Nunavimmiut themselves committed bullying (i.e., “How many times have you taken part in bullying others during the past 12 months?”). In this survey, internal consistency shows a satisfying Cronbach’s alpha of .74. Elder victimization and bullying were not documented in the *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 survey.

The perception of safety in Nunavik communities was evaluated in the same way as in the *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 survey. A similar question was also used in the Inuit Health Survey (Galloway & Saudny, 2012) conducted in Nunavut. One item assessed on a scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Extremely) how safe the respondents felt in their daily life. Another question targeted their perception of their village as being generally peaceful or affected by violence, on a scale of 1 (Very peaceful) to 5 (Very violent).

Offences against property were documented using five yes/no questions targeting different forms of property violations (e.g., “In the past 12 months, did anyone take or try to take something from you by force or threat of force?” or “Did anyone illegally break into or attempt to break into your residence or any other building on your property?”). The questions were taken from the General Society Survey conducted every five years across the country by Statistics Canada (2004; Perreault & Brennan, 2010). Four of the five questions used in the 2017 survey were similar to those used in *Qanuippitaa?* 2004.

3.2 DATA ANALYSES

The analyses presented in this thematic report include cross-tabulations by sex (men/women), education (elementary school or less/secondary school not completed/secondary school or higher), annual personal income (less than \$20 000/\$20 000 or more), employment (employed/not employed),² coastal region (Hudson/Ungava),³ community size (small/large),⁴ marital status (single/married or common law/separated, divorced or widowed), and age group (16 to 30/31 to 54/55 years and over).

-
2. Employment: salaried or self-employed; full-, part-time, occasional; Not employed: hunter support program, housework, retired or on pension, employment insurance, parental leave, income support, student, and other.
 3. Hudson coast: Kuujjuarapik, Umiujaq, Inukjuak, Puvirnituq, Akulivik, Ivujivik and Salluit; Ungava coast: Kangiqsujuaq, Quaqtaq, Kangirsuk, Aupaluk, Tasiujaq, Kangiqsualujuaq and Kuujuaq.
 4. Small communities: Kuujjuarapik, Umiujaq, Akulivik, Ivujivik, Kangiqsujuaq, Quaqtaq, Kangirsuk, Aupaluk, Tasiujaq and Kangiqsualujuaq; Large communities: Kuujuaq, Salluit, Puvirnituq and Inukjuak.

To integrate Inuit cultural specificities, which may influence victimization, associations with several selected sociocultural indicators were examined. Proportions of sexual, childhood, adulthood and elderhood violence, bullying and property offences victimization, as well as the feeling of safety in communities were compared according to levels of the sociocultural indicators presented in Table 1. Additional information on these sociocultural indicators as well as the related list of questions can be found in the Sociocultural Determinants of Health and Wellness thematic report. All cross-tabulations with sociodemographic and sociocultural variables are presented in Appendix B, while only significant relationships are described in the results section.

Comparison tests were performed with a global chi-square test for categorical variables to find out if any proportion was different across categories. In the presence of a significant result ($p < 0.05$; coloured cells in tables), two-by-two comparisons were performed to further identify statistically significant differences between categories. These tests involved the construction of a Wald statistic based on the difference between the logit transformations of the estimated proportions. Thus, while a series of social and cultural indicators were tested, only significant differences at the 5% threshold are reported in the text and all other tested factors found to be non-related are presented in the tables in Appendix B. Proportions for comparison between 2004 and 2017 are age-adjusted. Significant differences are denoted in the tables and

figures using superscripts. All data analyses for this thematic report were done using SAS software, Version 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

3.3 ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES

The data used in this module come from a sample and are thus subject to a certain degree of error. Following the guidelines of the Institut de la Statistique du Québec (ISQ), coefficients of variation (CV) were used to quantify the accuracy of estimates. Estimates with a CV between 15% and 25% are accompanied by a “*” to indicate that they should be interpreted carefully, while estimates with a CV greater than 25% are identified with a “**” and are shown for information purposes only. Finally, in order to ensure people’s anonymity and confidentiality, the data for cells with small frequencies were hidden in the report.

3.4 LIMITATIONS

Only bivariate analyses were performed to describe associations with sociodemographic and sociocultural indicators. These analyses do not take into consideration possible confounding or interaction effects. Consequently, these results should be interpreted with caution.

Table 1 Sociocultural indicators

Sociocultural indicators	Measurements
CULTURAL IDENTITY	Thirteen statements asking about the importance of Inuit values and identity (e.g., perceived connection among community members, adherence to cultural values) Likert scale: 1 – Strongly agree to 5 – Strongly disagree; Comparisons: high cultural identity (top 30 percentile) vs. other
FREQUENCY OF GOING ON THE LAND	“From the Spring until now, how often did you go on the land?” Likert scale: 1 – Never, 2 – Occasionally, 3 – Often; Comparisons: Often vs. Occasionally or Never
IMPORTANCE OF SPIRITUAL VALUES	“Do spiritual values play an important role in your life?” Yes/No answer
PARTICIPATION IN RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES	“During the past 12 months, not counting events such as weddings or funerals, how often did you participate in religious activities or attend religious services or meetings?” Likert scale: 1 – Never to 4 – One or a few times a week; Comparisons: participation at least once a month vs. < once a month

Sociocultural indicators	Measurements
FOUR TYPES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT	<p>6 questions. Frequency of four types of social support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > positive interactions: “Have someone to have a good time with” > emotional support: “Have someone to talk to if I feel troubled or need emotional support”, “Have someone to count on when I need advice”, “Have someone to listen to me when I need to talk” > tangible support for transportation to health services: “Have someone to take me to the doctor or another health professional if needed” > love and affection: “Have someone who shows me love and affection” <p>Likert scale: 1 – All of the time to 5 – Never; Comparisons: All or Most of the time (for the item or for all three items) vs. other answers</p>
FAMILY COHESION	<p>6 questions: 5 from the Brief Family Relationship Scale questionnaire + one adapted to Inuit culture.</p> <p>In my close family,...”there is a feeling of togetherness”, “we really help and support each other”, “we really get along well with each other”, “we spend a lot of time doing things together at home”, “we spend a lot of time doing things together on the land”, “I am proud to be a part of my family”</p> <p>Likert scale: 1 – Very true to 3 – Not true; Comparisons: high family cohesion (top 30 percentile) vs. other</p>
COMMUNITY COHESION	<p>4 questions on respondent’s perception of social cohesion in the community: “There is a feeling of togetherness or closeness”, “People help others”, “People can be trusted”, “I feel like I belong”</p> <p>Likert scale: 1-Strongly agree to 5-Strongly disagree; Comparisons: high community cohesion (top 30 percentile) vs. other</p>
INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	<p>Frequency of involvement in two types of community activities:</p> <p>“Participation in cultural, community or sports events such as festivals, dances, feasts or Inuit games”, “Volunteered for a group, an organization or community event such as a rescue team, church group, feasts, spring clean-up”</p> <p>Likert scale: 1 – Always to 5 – Never; Comparisons: Always or Often vs. Sometimes, Rarely or Never</p>
PARTICIPATION IN HEALING AND WELLNESS ACTIVITIES	<p>“In the past 12 months, have you taken part in any activities to promote your own healing or wellness?”</p> <p>Yes/No answer</p>
POSITIVE PERCEPTION OF HEALTH SERVICES	<p>5 questions: “I have confidence in health services”, “I have confidence in social services”, “I am aware of the resources to help solve my health problems”, “Health services are sensitive to Inuit realities”, “Social services are sensitive to Inuit realities”</p> <p>Likert scale: 1-Strongly agree to 5-Strongly disagree; Comparisons: positive perception of health services (top 30 percentile) vs. other</p>

4 RESULTS

The prevalence of sexual and interpersonal violence and property offences for the population as a whole and according to levels of socioeconomic and selected sociocultural factors are reported in this section. All cross-tabulations with sociodemographic and sociocultural variables are presented in Appendix B.

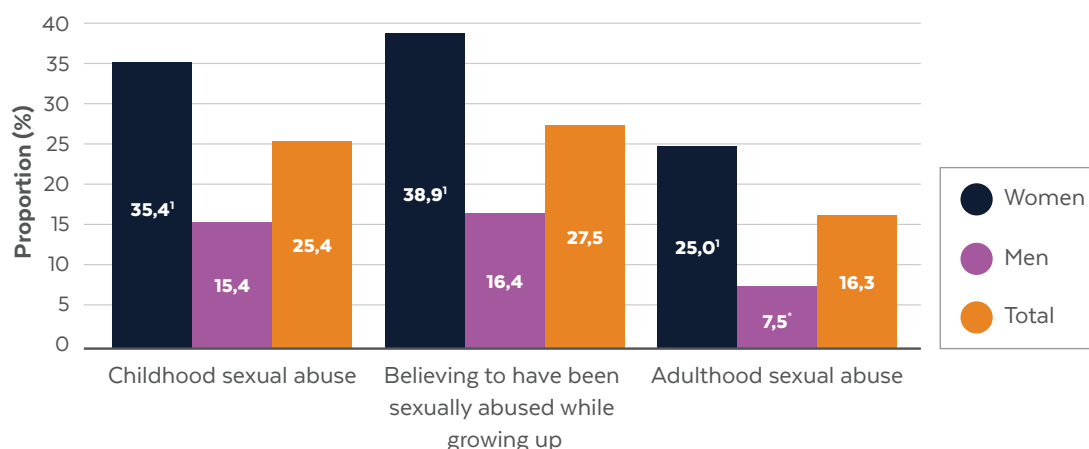
4.1 SEXUAL VIOLENCE

While this section documents experiences of violence before the age of 18, it should be noted that only Nunavimmiut aged 18 and over answered questions about sexual violence. Childhood sexual violence was documented using one question of the ACEs questionnaire, whereas sexual violence in adulthood was assessed with the questionnaire on violence against adults.

4.1.1 Prevalence of childhood sexual violence

A quarter (25%) of the Nunavik population experienced childhood sexual violence, meaning that an adult or a person at least 5 years older than them touched them, fondled them, attempted to have or had oral, anal or vaginal intercourse with them before they had turned 18 years old. Women reported significantly higher proportions of childhood sexual violence (35%) than men (15%) (Figure 1). No differences were observed according to age, marital status, community size or any other sociodemographic factors (Table A, Appendix B). Nunavimmiut reporting a positive perception of health services, high frequency of going on the land, and participation in healing and wellness activities were more likely to report sexual violence before the age of 18 (see Table B in Appendix B for sexual violence according to sociocultural factors).

Figure 1 Prevalence of sexual victimization among women and men (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017



NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to men.

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

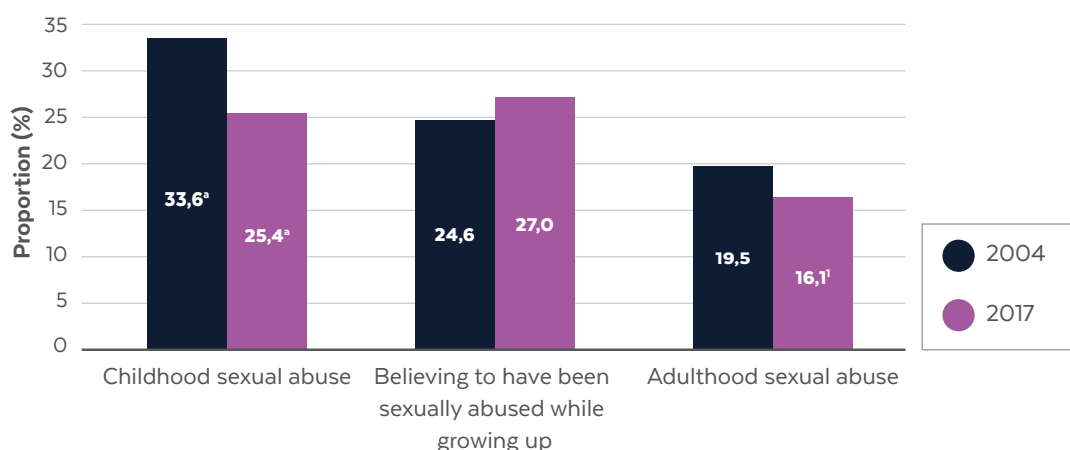
In the *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 survey, sexual abuse was documented using three questions addressing the different types of behaviour to which individuals were exposed, and the questions referred to the period “while growing up” instead of the period before 18 years of age, as in the current survey. This prevents direct comparison of the prevalence of childhood sexual abuse between the 2004 and 2017 surveys. Therefore, the data of the *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 survey are presented for information purposes only. Thus, in 2004, 34% of the Nunavik population (46% and 21% of women and men, respectively) reported having suffered from some kind of sexual abuse while growing up (see Figure 2).

In response to a question about the perception of having been sexually abused (“Prior to your 18th birthday... Do you believe that you were sexually abused?”), 28% of Nunavimmiut said that they believed they had been abused while growing up. Women showed higher proportions (39%) than men (16%). Similar results of perceived sexual abuse were reported using an identical question in the *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 survey (25% for the overall population, 37% for women and 13% for men).

4.1.2 Prevalence of adulthood sexual violence

Sixteen percent (16%) of Nunavimmiut indicated having been subjected to forced or an attempt of forced sexual activity after the age of 18. Women reported more than three times as much victimization (25%) as men (8%) (Figure 1). Compared to a prevalence of 20% in the *Qanuippitaa?* 2004 survey (25% for women; 7%* for men), the current data for adulthood sexual violence presented a statistically significant decrease (see Figure 2, and Tables A and B in Appendix B for cross-tabulations with sociodemographic factors and sociocultural indicators). The results indicated that participating in healing and wellness activities and reporting importance of spiritual values and cultural identity were associated with having experienced sexual violence as an adult.

Figure 2 Comparison of sexual victimization between 2004 and 2017, population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik



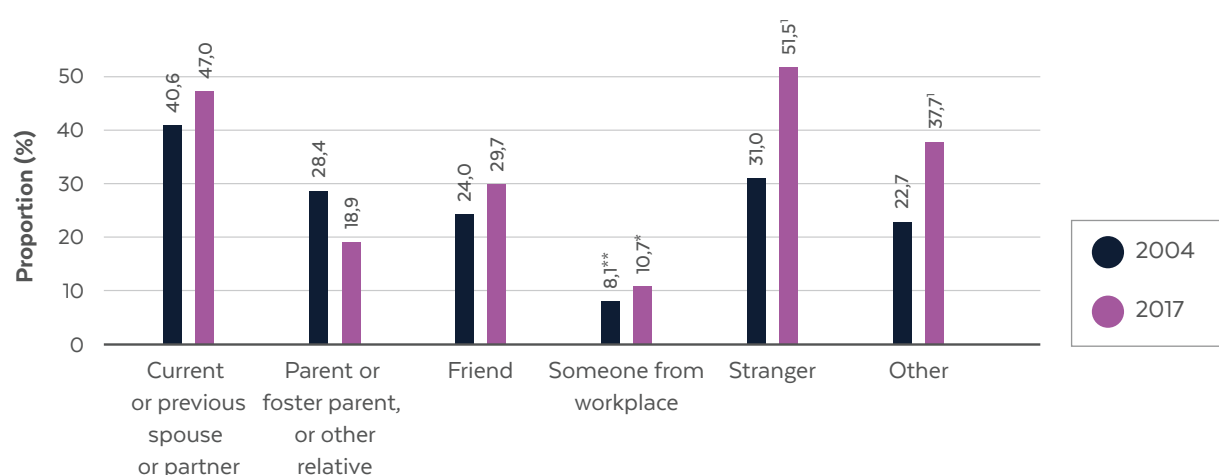
NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the 2004 survey.
- a. Since the questions were formulated differently in 2004 and 2017, the proportions concerning childhood sexual abuse cannot be directly compared between the two surveys. They are shown for information purposes only.

Those who had experienced sexual violence as adults were also asked to identify who had subjected them to abuse. The most commonly reported perpetrators were strangers (52%), current or previous romantic partners (47%), or other types of abusers (38%), while the least frequent were friends or acquaintances (30%), parents or family members (19%), or people from one's workplace (11%*) (Figure 3). Table C (Appendix B) shows the prevalence of each type of perpetrator according to sociodemographic factors

and highlights the fact that current or previous romantic partners along with strangers were the most frequent types of offenders, for both women and men. For changes in the general prevalence of the different types of perpetrator of sexual abuse in adulthood between 2004 and 2017, see Figure 3. This figure underlines the increase in the frequency of strangers and "other" perpetrators since the *Qanuipitaa?* 2004 survey.

Figure 3 Comparison of adulthood sexual violence perpetrators^a between 2004 and 2017, population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik



NOTES

a. The partial non-response rate is greater than 10%. The proportions should be interpreted carefully.

†. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the 2004 survey.

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

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

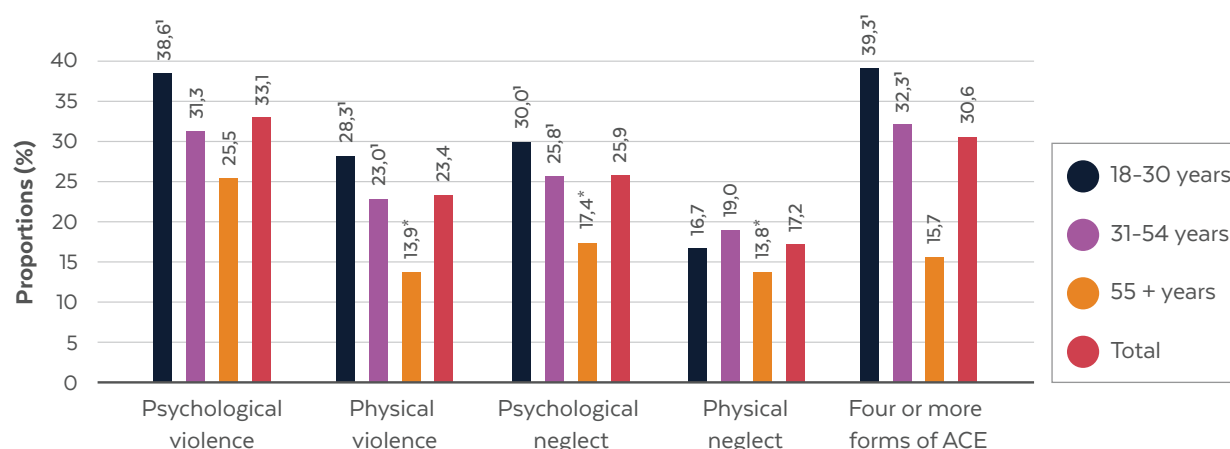
4.2 CHILDHOOD VICTIMIZATION

Childhood victimization was documented using the Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire (Felitti, 1998), and the results are presented in this section, except for those pertaining to the question on childhood sexual violence, which were covered in the previous section. Only adults aged 18 and over answered the questions about childhood violence.

4.2.1 Prevalence of childhood psychological violence

One third (33%) of the Nunavik population revealed that a parent or other adult in the household often or very often swore at them, insulted them, put them down, humiliated them or acted in a way that made them afraid that they might be physically hurt when they were growing up (Figure 4). No significant differences were observed between men and women. The results underline that Nunavimmiut in the 18 to 30 age group were more likely to report psychological violence experienced in childhood than those aged 55 and over (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Prevalence of forms of childhood violence experienced often or very often according to age (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017



NOTES

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

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

In women, the reported proportion of psychological violence in childhood was higher in the 18 to 30 age group (39%) than in the 55 and over age group (27%*). In men, the prevalence of psychological victimization did not differ between age groups. Nunavimmiut who were single at the time of the survey were more likely to report victimization (40%) than those who were married or in a common law relationship (29%), whereas separated, divorced or widowed Nunavimmiut did not differ significantly from the other marital status groups (31%*) (Table D, Appendix B).

Table E (Appendix B) shows differences in psychological violence according to sociocultural indicators. Among all of the indicators considered, higher levels of family and community cohesion were associated with lower proportions of psychological violence during childhood.

4.2.2 Prevalence of childhood physical violence

Approximately one quarter (23%) of the Nunavik population reported that, when they were growing up, a parent or other adult in the household had often or very often pushed, grabbed or slapped them, thrown something at them or hit them so hard that they had ended up with marks or had been injured (Figure 4). No significant differences were observed between men and women. Nunavimmiut aged 55 and over reported significantly less childhood physical violence than the other two age groups (Figure 4). In women, those aged 55 and over were less likely to report physical violence (15%*) than those aged

18 to 30 (28%). Among men, no differences in prevalence were observed between age groups. Nunavimmiut who were single at the time of the survey were more likely to report childhood physical violence (30%) than those who were married or in a common law relationship (20%) and those who were separated, divorced or widowed (17%**) (Table D, Appendix B).

Table E (Appendix B) presents cross-tabulations with sociocultural indicators. Higher levels of family cohesion at the time of the survey were associated with a lower prevalence of physical violence during childhood.

4.2.3 Prevalence of childhood neglect

Overall, 33% of the Nunavik population reported at least one form of neglect (psychological neglect and/or physical neglect) during childhood. Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over were less likely to report having experienced any neglect as children (26%) than those in the 18 to 30 age group (36%) and the 31 to 54 age group (36%). Overall, age-specific prevalences did not seem to vary according to sex. Higher proportions of childhood neglect (42%) were reported by single Nunavimmiut than by those who were married or in a common law relationship (28%), while separated, divorced or widowed Nunavimmiut did not differ significantly from the other marital status groups (34%*). Table E (Appendix B) shows the proportions for both types of neglect according to sociocultural indicators. Lower proportions of childhood neglect were associated with higher levels of emotional support, the presence of love and affection, and family cohesion at the time of the survey.

With regard to childhood psychological neglect in particular, one quarter (26%) of the Nunavik population reported that when they were growing up, they perceived that no one in their family loved them or thought they were important or special; they also said that their family did not look out for each other, feel close to each other or support each other (Figure 3). Nunavimmiut aged 55 and over indicated a significantly lower proportion of psychological neglect (17%*) compared to those in the 18 to 30 age group (30%) and the 31 to 54 age group (26%). No significant differences were observed according to sex. As specified in Table D (Appendix B), women aged 55 and over were less likely to report having experienced psychological neglect when they were children (19%*) than those aged 18 to 30 years (32%) and 31 to 54 years (30%). The prevalence did not differ between age groups among men. Single Nunavimmiut reported more psychological neglect in childhood (34%) than those who were married or in a common law relationship (21%), while separated, divorced or widowed Nunavimmiut did not differ significantly from the other marital status groups (23%*). The proportions of psychological neglect during childhood were higher among Nunavimmiut reporting an annual income of less than \$20 000 (30% with a lower income vs. 23% with a higher income).

Regarding physical neglect in childhood, 17% of the Nunavik population indicated that they felt they did not have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes and had no one to protect them, or that their parents were too drunk or high to take care of them or take them to the doctor if needed, when they were growing up (Figure 3). No significant differences were observed according to sex or age group (Table D, Appendix B). No differences were observed according to marital status, education, income, employment, coastal region and community size.

4.2.4 Exposure to major household stressors during childhood

As can be seen in Figure 5, as well as in Table F (Appendix B), overall, 64% of Nunavimmiut were subjected to at least one type of major household stressor while they were growing up. Women showed significantly higher proportions of exposure (67%) compared to men (61%). The prevalence varied according to age group in the total population (18 to 30 years = 77%; 31 to 54 years = 65%; 55 years and over = 42%) and in women specifically (18 to 30 years = 82%; 31 to 54 years = 64%; 55 years and over = 48%). In men, only those aged 55 and over were less likely to report childhood exposure to at least

one major household stressor (37%) than those aged 18 to 30 years (72%) and those aged 31 to 54 (66%). Also, the results suggest that single Nunavimmiut were more likely to report exposure to at least one household stressor during childhood (73%) compared to married or common law (58%) and separated, divorced or widowed (59%) Nunavimmiut. People who had attended secondary school or higher reported significantly more exposure to at least one household stressor (67% and 64%, respectively) than those who had an elementary school education or less (46%). Nunavimmiut with a yearly income lower than \$20 000 reported significantly more exposure to at least one household stressor (67%) than those with a higher income (60%). The proportions of exposure to at least one major stressor during childhood were higher among the residents of large communities (67%) than those of small communities (59%).

Table G (Appendix B) presents the prevalence of each exposure to major childhood household stressors according to sociocultural indicators. It can be observed that a lower prevalence of exposure to at least one household stressor during childhood was generally associated with higher levels of importance being given to spiritual values, family cohesion, perception of community cohesion and participation in community activities.

With regard to specific forms of household stressors, 18% of Nunavimmiut reported witnessing during their childhood either their mother or stepmother being subjected to domestic physical violence⁵ (Figure 5). Women reported such violence in significantly higher proportions (21%) compared to men (15%), as did younger Nunavimmiut. Specifically, women aged 18 to 30 years old reported having witnessed significantly more domestic violence (27%) than those aged 31 to 54 (19%) and those aged 55 and over (12%*) (Table F, Appendix B).

Twenty four percent (24%) of Nunavimmiut indicated that their parents had separated or divorced when they were growing up, and the proportion was higher among the youngest individuals in both sexes (Figure 5): women and men aged 18 to 30 years old were more likely to have experienced the separation or divorce of their parents (41% and 39%, respectively) than women and men aged 31 to 54 (14% and 22%*, respectively). Also, single Nunavimmiut were more likely to have experienced the separation of their parents (31%) compared to those who were married or in a common law relationship (20%), and those who were separated, divorced or widowed (11%**). People who had completed elementary school or less reported significantly less exposure to their parents'

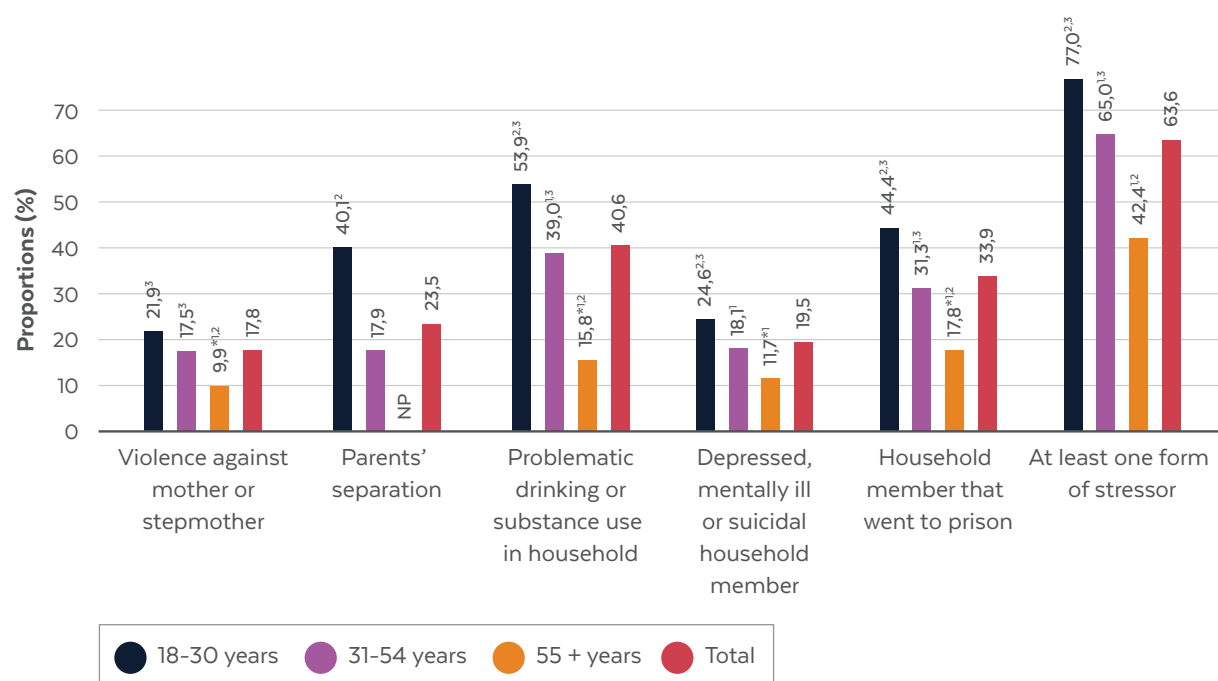
5. It should be noted that the survey did not assess violence experienced by fathers or stepfathers within a parental couple.

separation (7%**) than those who had attended but not completed secondary school (26%) and those who had completed secondary school or higher (23%). Nunavimmiut with a yearly income of less than \$20 000 reported significantly more exposure to their parents' separation (28%) than those with a lower income (19%) (Table F, Appendix B).

Forty-one percent (41%) of the Nunavik population reported living as a child with a household member coping with substance abuse. The proportion of women exposed to this problem was significantly higher (45%) compared to that of men (36%). Older Nunavimmiut reported less exposure to problematic substance consumption while growing up (Figure 5). Specifically, in women, every age group was significantly different from the others (60% for those aged 18 to 30, 41% for those aged 31 to 54 and 20%* for those aged 55 and over). In men, those aged 55 and over reported significantly less exposure to problematic substance or alcohol use (12%**) than those aged 18 to 30 (48%) and those aged 31 to 54 (37%). Also, higher proportions were observed among Nunavimmiut living in large communities compared to those living in small ones (44% vs. 36%). Single Nunavimmiut were more likely to have lived with someone who had problematic substance or alcohol use (49%) compared to those who were married or in a common law relationship (36%) and those who were separated, divorced or widowed (34%*). People who had completed elementary school or less reported significantly less exposure to problematic substance or alcohol use (19%*) than those who had attended but not completed secondary school (43%), and those who had completed secondary school or higher (44%) (Table F, Appendix B).

Additionally, 20% of the Nunavik population reported having lived with a household member who was depressed, mentally ill, or had attempted suicide when they were growing up. Women and younger Nunavimmiut were more likely to report having lived during childhood with a depressed, mentally ill or suicidal household member (Figure 5). Specifically, women aged 18 to 30 years old reported significantly more exposure (32%) than those aged 31 to 54 (22%) and those aged 55 and over (17%*), while no significant difference was observed according to age in men (Table F, Appendix B).

Finally, 34% of Nunavimmiut reported having lived with a household member who had gone to prison when they were growing up. Younger Nunavimmiut tended to report more exposure to a household member going to prison than older Nunavimmiut (Figure 5). Specifically, in women, every age group was significantly different from the others (18 to 30 = 46%; 31 to 54 = 31%; 55+ = 18%*). In men, a lower prevalence of exposure was reported by those aged 55 and over (18%*) than by those aged 18 to 30 (43%) and 31 to 54 (31%). Single Nunavimmiut reported more often having been exposed to a household member going to prison (41%) than those who were married or in a common law relationship (30%). With regard to education, each group was significantly different from the others (elementary school or less = 18%*; secondary school not completed = 39%; and secondary school or higher = 32%). Nunavimmiut living on the Hudson coast reported more exposure to a household member going to prison (37%) than those living on the Ungava coast (30%). Similarly, Nunavimmiut living in large communities reported more exposure to a household member going to prison than those living in small ones (37% vs. 30%). No significant differences were observed with regard to living with a household member going to prison according to sex, employment or income (Table F, Appendix B).

Figure 5 Prevalence of major household stressors during childhood according to age (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017**NOTES**

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the 18-30 age group.

2. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the 31 – 54 age group.

3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the 55 and over age group.

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

NP: This value is not displayed since some categories have less than 5 respondents.

4.2.5 Total number of adverse childhood experiences

In order to assess the total number of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), all ten questions on sexual, psychological and physical violence, psychological and physical neglect and household stressors in childhood were used to compute a total score ranging from 0 (no ACE reported) to 10 (all ACEs reported). Overall, Nunavimmiut answered “yes” to 2.6 different forms of ACEs on average. About one out of five (22%) reported no ACEs, while 78% reported experiencing at least one (Table D, Appendix B). According to sociodemographic characteristics, as presented in Table H (Appendix B), the total number of ACEs was higher among women (2.9) compared to men (2.4) and among younger age groups (18 to 30 years = 3.2; 31 to 54 years = 2.6; 55 years

and over = 1.7). Each age group showed a statistically significant difference from the others. The total number of ACEs was also significantly higher among single Nunavimmiut (3.1 vs. 2.3 for those who were married or common law and separated, divorced or widowed), those in the lower income group (2.8 for those earning less than \$20 000 vs. 2.4), and those with more schooling (2.6 for secondary school or higher and 2.7 for secondary school not completed vs. 2.0 for elementary school or less).

Table E (Appendix B) reports the distribution of ACEs (physical violence) according to sociocultural indicators. It can be observed that lower ACE totals were associated with higher family and community cohesion as well as involvement in community activities at the time of the survey.

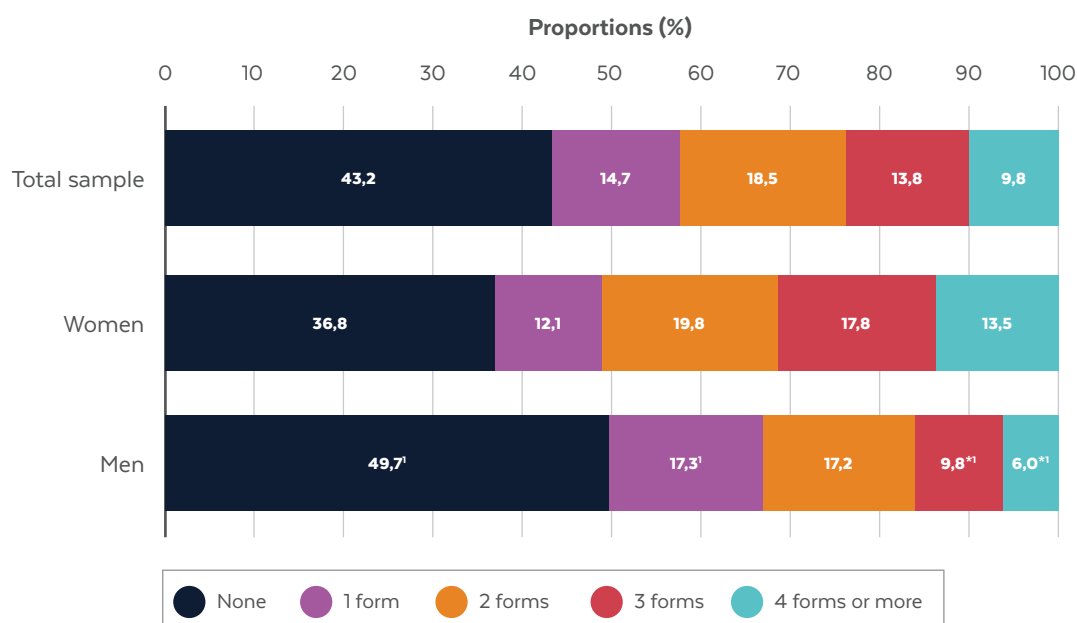
4.3 ADULTHOOD VICTIMIZATION

4.3.1 Prevalence of adulthood physical violence

Overall, 57% of Nunavimmiut reported that they had been the victim of at least one of the five forms of physical violence documented in the *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 survey

since they had turned 18 years old, while 10% reported having been the victim of four forms or more. Women were more likely to report at least one form of physical violence (63%) compared to men (50%), as well as three and four forms or more (18% vs. 10%* for three forms; 14% vs. 6%* for four forms or more) (Figure 6). Thirty-one percent (31%) of women and 16%* of men reported having been a victim of at least three of the five forms of physical violence documented in this survey.

Figure 6 Number of cumulated forms of physical violence in adults by sex (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017



NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to women.

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

The prevalence of physical violence in adulthood according to sociodemographic variables is presented in Table J (Appendix B). Nunavimmiut who had completed elementary school in whole or in part were significantly less likely to report at least one form of physical violence (35%) compared to those who had attended but not completed secondary school (58%) and those who had graduated from secondary school or higher (64%). Nunavimmiut with an annual income lower than \$20 000 were also more likely to report physical violence victimization (53%) than those with a higher income (61%).

The most common form of physical violence was having been kicked or struck with a fist or object (46% of Nunavimmiut). Women reported a significantly higher prevalence of this type of victimization (52%) than men (40%). People aged 55 and over were less likely to report this form of violence (39%) than those aged 18 to 30 (44%) and those aged 31 to 54 (50%). The other forms of physical violence experienced as an adult were, in decreasing order of prevalence: having been pushed, shaken or struck lightly (44%), having been thrown against furniture, into walls, down stairs or similar (23%), having

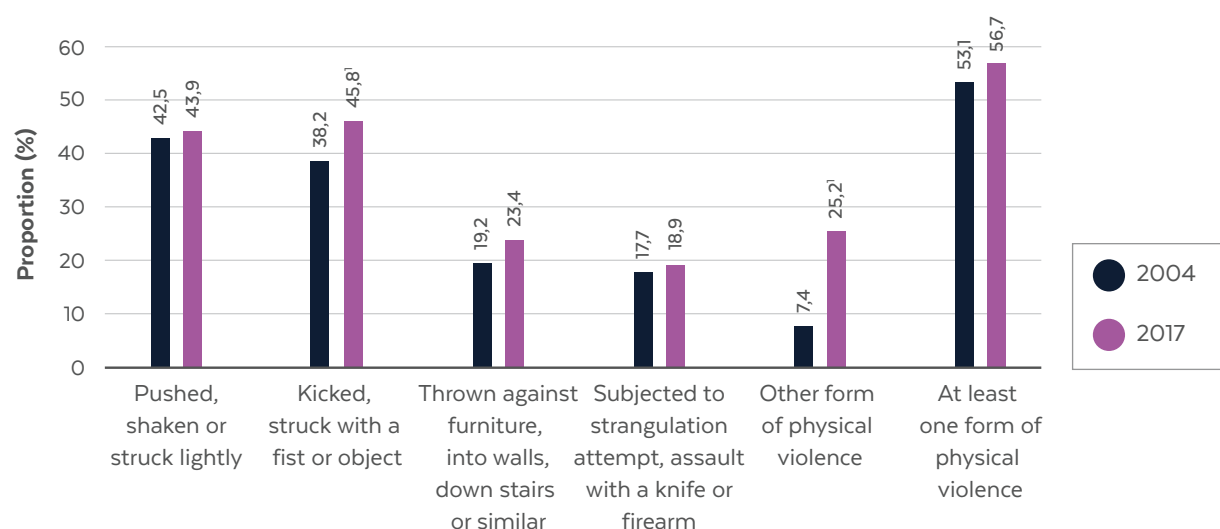
been subjected to a strangulation attempt, and assault with a knife or firearm as an adult (19%). In addition, 23% reported an unspecified form of physical violence in their adulthood.

Table I (Appendix B) reports the prevalence of at least one type of physical violence in adulthood based on sociocultural indicators. Reporting higher levels of cohesion in the community and family were associated with a lower prevalence of physical violence victimization. Nunavimmiut exposed to at least one type of physical

violence in adulthood were more likely to report high levels of emotional support and to participate in activities promoting healing and wellness.

Comparisons of the prevalence of the different forms of physical violence victimization in adulthood between 2004 and 2017 are shown in Figure 7. Although some differences were observed for certain forms of violence, the prevalence of experiencing at least one form of physical violence was similar between the surveys.

Figure 7 Comparison of adulthood physical violence between 2004 and 2017, population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik 2017



NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the 2004 survey.

4.3.2 Physical violence perpetrator

Among Nunavimmiut who had been subjected to at least one form of violence as an adult (see Figure 8), the most frequently designated perpetrator was a current or previous spouse/partner or boyfriend/girlfriend (60%). Women reported more than twice as often that they had been abused by a partner or a previous partner (82%) compared to men (32%) (Table J, Appendix B). Among women, there was a significant difference in having been abused by a current or previous partner between those aged 18 to 30 years old (73%) and those aged 31 to 54 years old (90%), while no differences were observed in men according to age. With regard to marital status, the groups were statistically different from each other (single = 52%; married or common law = 62%; separated, divorced or widowed = 87%).

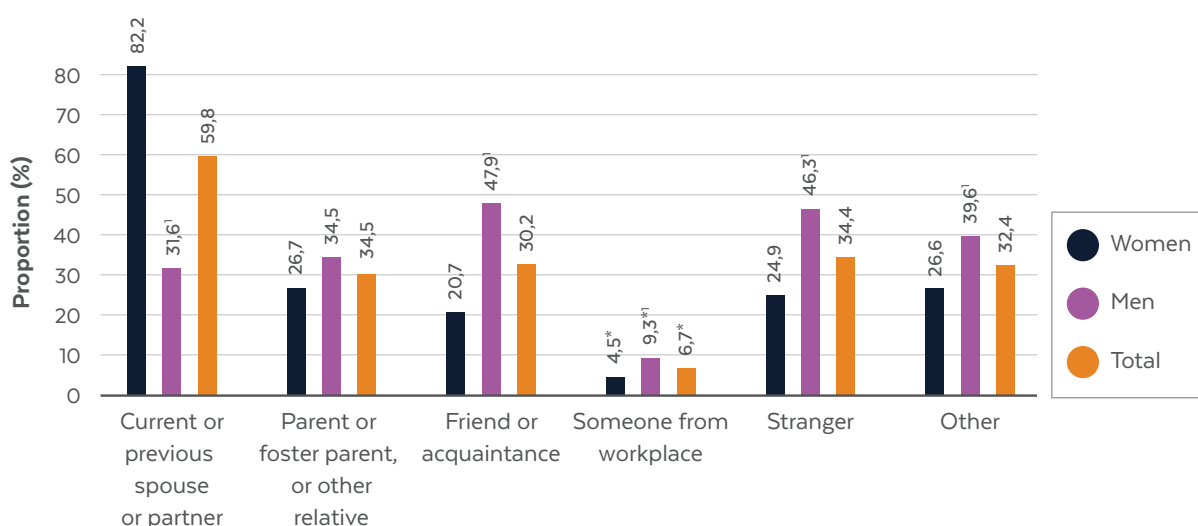
The second most common perpetrator of physical violence in adulthood was a stranger (34%), with men being more likely to report this type of aggressor (46%) compared to women (25%). Among women, there was a significant difference between those aged 18 to 30 years old (32%) and those aged 31 to 54 years old (22%) and 55 years and over (15%**). Among men, no differences were observed according to age group. The third most frequently reported aggressor was a friend (33%). Men were more likely to report this type of aggressor (48%) than women (21%). Nunavimmiut who were single tended to report significantly more victimization by a friend (38%) than those who were separated, divorced or widowed (14%**), while those who were married or in a common law relationship (31%) did not differ from the two other groups. About one third (30%) of Nunavik adults indicated that they had been assaulted by a parent, a foster parent,

or another family member. Nunavimmiut who were single reported significantly more victimization by a family member (39%) than those who were married or in a common law relationship (25%), while people who were separated, divorced or widowed (25%**) did not differ from the two other groups. Nunavimmiut who had a job at the time of the survey were significantly less likely to report this type of perpetrator (27% vs. 37% for those who were not employed), as were Nunavimmiut with a higher annual income (26% vs. 36% for an income of less than \$20 000).

Finally, men were twice as likely to report being the victim of physical violence by someone from their workplace compared to women (9%* vs. 5%*).

Also, 32% of Nunavik adults reported having been subjected to physical violence by another (unspecified) type of perpetrator. Men were more likely to report “other” perpetrator (40%) than women (27%). Single Nunavimmiut were more likely to report victimization (39%) than those who were married or in a common law relationship (29%).

Figure 8 Prevalence of physical violence perpetrators^a by sex (%) among participants aged 18 years and over having ever been subjected to at least one form of physical violence as an adult, Nunavik 2017



NOTES

Among participants having been subjected to at least one form of physical violence as an adult.

a. The partial non-response rate is greater than 10%. The proportions should be interpreted carefully.

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to women.

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

4.4 ELDERHOOD VICTIMIZATION

Nunavimmiut aged 55 and over were questioned about their experience of physical violence and financial exploitation since they had turned 55. Due to the low prevalence of such violence in the older population, and in order to respect the anonymity of elders, it is not possible to report cross-tabulations between victimization variables and sociodemographic or sociocultural indicators.

4.4.1 Prevalence of elders experiencing physical violence

In total, 9%* of adults aged 55 and over reported having been treated with physical violence by a family member or someone they spent a lot of time with. No significant difference was observed between women and men (see Figure 8 for distribution according to sex). Among the 9%* of elders who have been a victim of physical violence, the different forms were, in decreasing order of prevalence: unspecified (other) forms (53%), being pushed, shaken or struck lightly (51%), being kicked, struck with a fist or object (50%), being thrown against furniture, into walls, down stairs or similar (24%). Perpetrators were most often

children, grandchildren or adopted children (41%^{**}), and current or previous spouses/partners (39%^{**}), or another person (42%^{**}). Violence or threats perpetrated by a child-in-law, friends or someone from the elder's workplace were less common (data not shown).

4.4.2 Neglect of elders presenting physical limitations

Among Nunavimmiut aged 55 years and over, 26% reported having a physical limitation that prevented them from doing daily activities, such as going to the grocery store, preparing meals and doing housework. Among those with such limitations, 54% reported that, in the last 12 months, the people who usually helped them to do these activities had not helped them when needed. Significantly more women (74%) than men (37%^{**}) reported this situation (Figure 9).

4.4.3 Elder financial exploitation

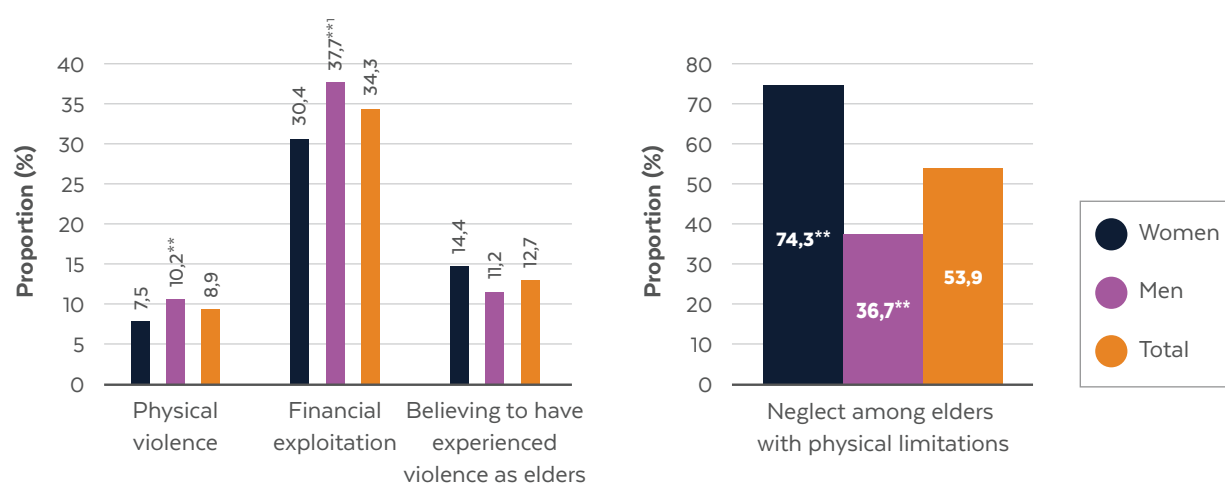
Approximately one third of the Nunavik population aged 55 years and over (34%) reported having experienced at least one form of financial exploitation by someone they lived with or spent a lot of time with (Figure 9).

Diverse forms of financial abuse were documented, and Nunavimmiut elders reported that the most frequent forms of financial abuse were stealing (22%) and stopping to contribute to household expenses (13%). The least frequent were forcing, convincing or misleading elders to give away belongings (9%^{*}), pretending to be them in order to obtain goods or money (5%^{**}) and harassing them for money (6%^{*}). Perpetrators of financial abuse were most often family members (77%), but they also included other relatives (39%^{*}), neighbours or friends (34%^{*}) and others (30%^{*}).

4.4.4 Perception of having experienced abuse or neglect as elders

Less than one sixth (13%^{*}) of adults aged 55 and over reported believing that they had experienced abuse or neglect since they had turned 55 years old, all forms of abuse combined. Prevalence did not appear to vary between men and women (see Figure 9).

Figure 9 Prevalence of violence among elderly women and men (%), population aged 55 years and over, Nunavik, 2017



NOTES

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to women.

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

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

4.5 BULLYING AMONG NUNAVIMMIUT AGED 16 TO 30

The questions used in this section were answered by Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30, and covered cyberbullying and usual bullying, which includes rumour or gossip spreading, being called names and being chased or forced to do something.

4.5.1 Overall prevalence of bullying

The prevalence of having experienced at least one act of bullying in the 12 months prior to the survey was 71%, with more women (76%) reporting at least one form than men (66%). Figure 10 details the prevalence of the different forms of bullying among women and men, while Table K (Appendix B) displays the proportions according to other sociodemographic characteristics. Nunavimmiut who indicated being single were more likely to have experienced at least one form of bullying (76%) compared to those who were married or in a common law relationship (64%). People reporting a high level of community cohesion and family cohesion were less likely to report having undergone at least one form of bullying in the last 12 months (Table L, Appendix B).

4.5.2 Cyberbullying and usual bullying

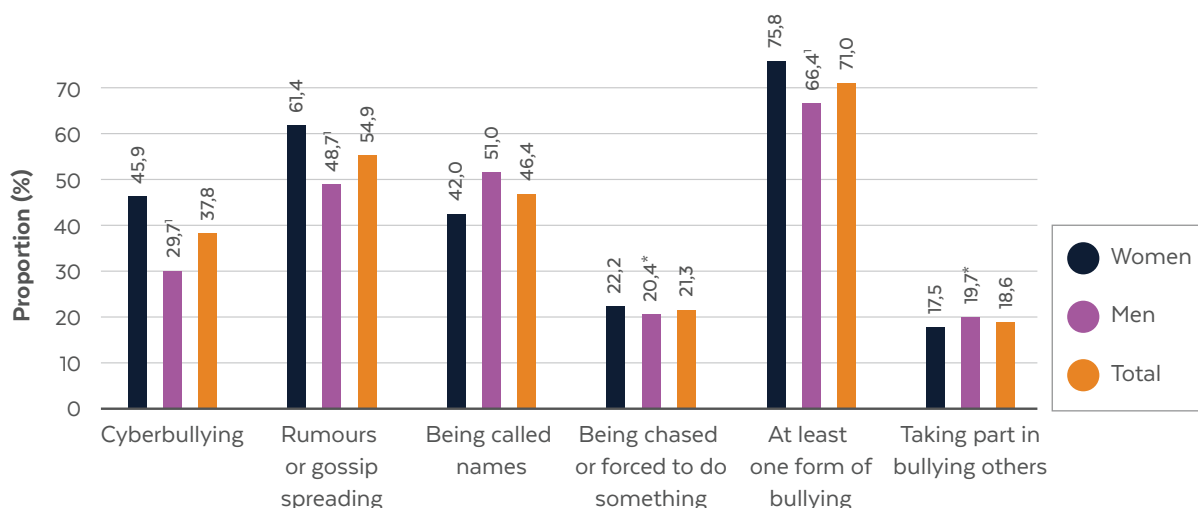
Among Nunavimmiut aged between 16 and 30 years old, 38% revealed having been bullied by someone using the Internet (i.e., cyberbullying) at least once during the past 12 months. Women were more likely to have experienced cyberbullying (46%) than men (30%). In addition, unemployed Nunavimmiut were more likely to report cyberbullying (45% vs. 33% among those who had a job), as were those living in small communities (43% vs. 33% among those living in large communities) and Ungava coast residents (46% vs. 31% for Hudson coast residents). No significant differences were observed in cyberbullying according to age, income or education.

As for the three forms of direct intimidation behaviours documented in the survey (see Figure 10 and Table K in Appendix B), 55% of Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 reported

having been bullied by someone spreading rumours or gossip about them (social bullying) at least once during the past 12 months, and higher proportions were reported by women (61%) than men (49%). Those who indicated being single were more likely to experience bullying by someone spreading rumours or gossip about them (61%) compared to those who were married or in a common law relationship (46%). Close to half of Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 (46%) reported having been bullied by someone calling them names, saying mean things to them or saying they didn't want them around (verbal bullying) at least once during the past 12 months. Finally, 21% indicated having been bullied by someone chasing them or grabbing their hair or forcing them physically to do something against their will (physical bullying) at least once during the past 12 months. The proportion of Nunavimmiut reporting having been chased or forced to do something against their will decreased with level of education (elementary school or less = 40%^{**}; secondary school not completed = 23%; secondary school or higher = 15%^{*}), and was higher among residents of small communities (27% vs. 17% in large communities).

The results presented in Table L (Appendix B) suggest that people who had been bullied during the year prior to the survey were less likely to report high levels of family and community cohesion, and of love and affection. On the other hand, Nunavimmiut who had been bullied in the last 12 months were more likely to report that spiritual values were important for them, and to participate in healing and wellness activities.

Regarding bullying perpetration, 19% of Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 30 reported having taken part in bullying others at least once in the last 12 months, and the proportion did not differ between women and men. Younger Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 20 were more likely to commit bullying behaviours compared to older ones (24% vs. 15% for 21 to 30 year olds). This age difference was only observed among men (28%^{*} for those aged 16 to 20 vs. 13%^{**} for those aged 21 to 30). Single Nunavimmiut reported more often that they had bullied others in the 12 months prior to the survey (23%) than those who were married or in a common law relationship (13%^{*}).

Figure 10 Prevalence of different forms of bullying in the past year among women and men aged 16 to 30 years (%), Nunavik, 2017**NOTES**

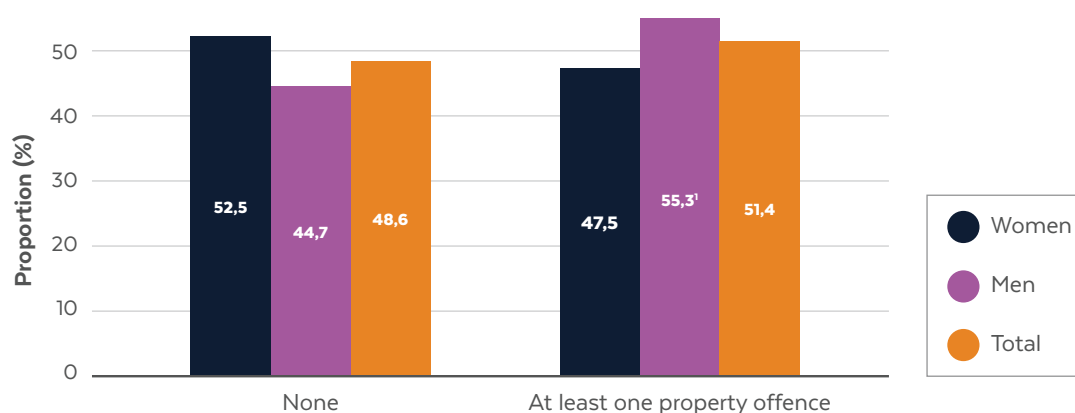
1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to women.

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

4.6 OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

Five forms of property crime were assessed: vandalism, theft by using force, break-ins, theft of things usually kept outside a residence (e.g., tools or vehicle), and theft of things from a workplace, from school or from a public place (e.g., community center). As can be seen in Figure 11, 51% of the Nunavik population reported that they have been the victim of at least one form of offences against property in the 12 months preceding the survey. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of Nunavimmiut stated having been the target of at least two forms of property offences in the preceding 12 months, with 15% reporting two forms, 8% three forms, 4%^{*} four forms and 2%^{**} five forms (Table M, Appendix B). Men were more likely to report

at least one form of crime against their property (55%) compared to women (48%). Nunavimmiut in the 16 to 30 age group were more likely to report at least one form of offence against property (58%) compared to those aged 31 to 54 (48%) and those aged 55 years and over (41%). Men aged 16 to 30 reported more often having experienced at least one offence (65%) than those aged 31 to 54 (52%) and 55 years and over (40%). Higher education was associated with an increased prevalence of reporting at least one property offence (Table M, Appendix B). Nunavimmiut who were not victims of offences against property during the year prior to the survey were more likely to report higher family cohesion, and less likely to report going on the land often as well as participation in activities promoting healing and wellness (Table N, Appendix B).

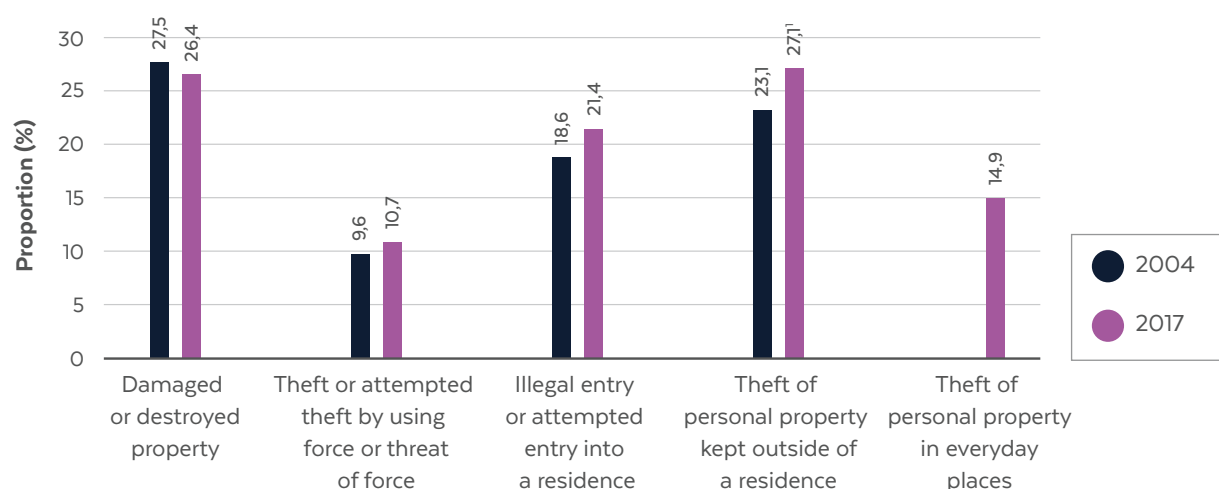
Figure 11 Cumulated offences against property by sex (%), population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017**NOTES**

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to women.

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

The majority of Nunavimmiut reported forms of offences that did not involve the use of force. Indeed, theft of personal property kept outside of a residence was the form most frequently reported by Nunavimmiut (27%), followed by deliberate damage of property (26%), illegal entry or attempted entry into a residence (21%), theft of personal property in everyday places (e.g., workplace, school or public place) (15%), and theft or attempted theft involving the use of force (11%) (see Figure 12). Younger Nunavimmiut were more likely to have experienced property offences using force compared to elders (14% for people aged 16 to 30 compared to 5%** for those aged 55 and over). Single

people were more likely to have experienced theft involving the use of force (15%) than those in a relationship (8%). Nunavimmiut living on the Ungava coast also reported a higher prevalence of violent offences against their property (13%) than those living on the Hudson coast (9%) (Table O, Appendix B). Nunavimmiut who reported higher family and community cohesion were generally less likely to have experienced property offences (Table P, Appendix B). The proportions of offences against property were not statistically different between 2004 and 2017, except for theft of personal property kept outside a residence (Figure 12).

Figure 12 Comparison of the prevalence of offences against property between 2004 and 2017, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik**NOTES**

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to 2004.

No data in 2004 for theft of personal property in everyday places.

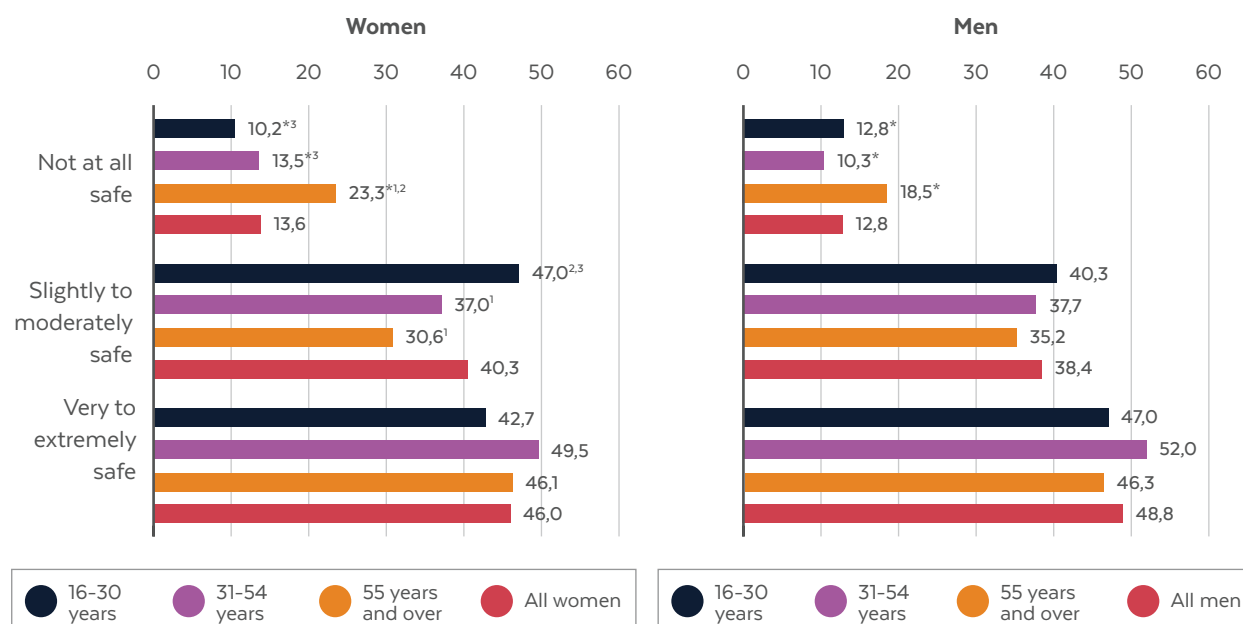
4.7 COMMUNITY SAFETY

4.7.1 Feeling of safety in daily life

Overall, nearly half of the Nunavik population (47%) indicated feeling very or extremely safe in their daily life, whereas 39% felt slightly or moderately safe, and 13% not at all safe. A greater proportion of Nunavimmiut aged

55 years and over reported feeling not at all safe (21%) compared to those aged 16 to 30 (12%) and 31 to 54 (12%) (Table Q, Appendix B). Specifically, older women were more likely to indicate feeling not at all safe (23%*) compared to those aged 16 to 30 (10%*), and 31 to 54 (14%*), whereas no age-related differences were observed in men (Figure 13).

Figure 13 Feeling of safety in daily life^a by sex and age (%), population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017



NOTE

a. The partial non-response rate is greater than 10%. The proportions should be interpreted carefully.

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the 16-30 age group.

2. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the 31-54 age group.

3. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to the 55 and over age group.

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

Generally, education was positively associated with the feeling of safety in daily life. Indeed, a lower proportion of Nunavimmiut having an elementary school education or less indicated feeling very or extremely safe (35%) compared to those who had attended but not completed secondary school (48%) and those who had completed secondary school or higher (53%). Nunavimmiut who were employed were more likely to report feeling very or extremely safe (51% vs. 41% for those who were not employed). A greater proportion of Nunavimmiut with an annual income higher than \$20 000 felt very or extremely safe compared to those earning less than \$20 000 a year (55% vs. 41%). Residents of the Ungava coast were more

likely to perceive their everyday life as very or extremely safe (52%) compared to residents of the Hudson coast (44%). People who were married or in a common law relationship indicated more often feeling very to extremely safe in their daily life than those who were single (53% vs. 41%) (Table Q, Appendix B).

Compared to Nunavimmiut reporting four or more types of ACEs, those who did not report such experiences were more likely to feel very or extremely safe in their daily life (53% vs. 42%). Furthermore, Nunavimmiut who had never undergone bullying felt very or extremely safe (49%) in greater proportion than those who had been bullied (32%)

(data not shown). Additionally, Nunavimmiut who had experienced, in the previous 12 months, someone taking or trying to take something from them by force or threat of force were less likely to feel very or extremely safe in their daily life (30% vs. 50%), as were those who had experienced having something stolen from their place of work, from school or from a public place (40% vs. 49%).

With regard to sociocultural indicators, a strong feeling of safety was seen in greater proportion among people reporting more positive interactions, love and affection, emotional support, family cohesion, community cohesion, cultural identity, a positive perception of health services, as well as among those who went out on the land often (Table R, Appendix B).

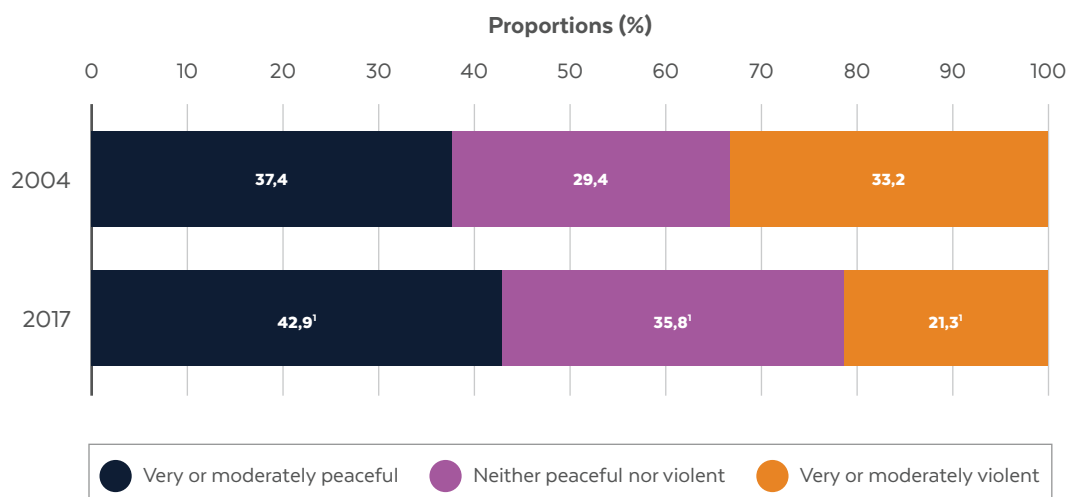
4.7.2 Feeling of peacefulness in the community

The survey sought to document the general perception of a community as being peaceful or affected by violence. Overall, about four out of ten Nunavimmiut felt that their community was very peaceful to moderately peaceful (43%) or neither peaceful nor violent (36%), while two out of ten (21%) considered their community as moderately to very violent. As presented in Table S (Appendix B), Nunavimmiut with a lower education level were more likely to report that their community was very or moderately peaceful (55%) compared to those who had attended but

not completed secondary school (45%) or who had completed secondary school or higher (34%). Likewise, Nunavimmiut with a lower income were more likely to report that their community was very or moderately peaceful (47%) than those earning \$20 000 or more per year (39%). Also, Nunavimmiut living in small communities reported more often that their community was very or moderately peaceful compared to those living in large communities (48% vs. 39%). Residents of the Hudson coast reported in greater proportion that their village was very or moderately violent compared to those of the Ungava coast (25% vs. 17%) (Table S, Appendix B). Regarding sociocultural indicators, a strong feeling of peacefulness was generally seen in greater proportion among Nunavimmiut reporting higher family cohesion, community cohesion, and a positive perception of health services (Table T, Appendix B). Nunavimmiut who had experienced having something stolen from their place of work, from school or from a public place in the past 12 months were more likely to feel that their community was moderately or very violent (30% vs. 20%) (data not shown).

As shown in Figure 14, a greater proportion of Nunavimmiut considered that their community was very or moderately peaceful in 2017 compared to 2004 (43% vs. 37% in 2004). Conversely, the perception that their community was very or moderately violent was lower in 2017 (21%) compared to 2004 (33%).

Figure 14 Comparison of the feeling of peacefulness in communities between 2004 and 2017, population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017



NOTE

1. Statistically significant difference observed using the 5% threshold compared to 2004.

5 DISCUSSION

Interpersonal violence experienced in childhood, adulthood or elderhood can lead to several biopsychosocial sequelae (e.g., chronic pain, physical and sexual health difficulties, lower income, or depressive manifestations; Dugal, Bigras, Godbout, & Bélanger, 2016; Hughes et al., 2017; Lereya, Copeland, Costello, & Wolke, 2015; Bolduc, Bigras, Daspe, Hébert, & Godbout, 2018; Wegman & Stetler, 2009). Indeed, childhood violence is linked with long term poorer perception of one's own health, a higher frequency of physician visits, hospitalizations, and medication use, as well as larger costs for the healthcare system (Bonomi et al., 2008; Hughes et al., 2017). Adulthood victimization is associated with a deterioration in the victims' mental health status involving, for example, increased substance use, suicidal thoughts, or post-traumatic stress disorders (Amstadter et al., 2010; Polusny & Arbisi, 2006). Moreover, frequent losses of community members to suicide or injuries mean that communities regularly experience crisis and grief. Those experiences as well as the long-term intergenerational effects of residential schooling and other traumas can contribute to substance abuse (Cameron, 2011). Substance use has, in turn, long been recognized as having major psychosocial consequences, such as relationship instability and interpersonal violence (World Health Organization Programme on Substance Abuse, 1993).

More recently, elder abuse was acknowledged as an important psychosocial issue. Financial abuse accounts for a large part of this phenomenon (Cooper, Selwood, & Livingston, 2008; Pillemer, Burnes, Riffin, & Lachs, 2016), as do bullying and cyberbullying (Sourander et al., 2010). Bullying and elder abuse are connected to fear and impressions of never being safe, even at home (Dong, 2015; Sourander et al., 2010). Having suffered from offences against one's property is also associated with fear, isolation, and a loss of sense of safety (Shapland & Hall, 2007). Current empirical data highlight that the prevalence of each of these forms of victimization is known to be higher in Inuit and other Indigenous groups in Canada than in non-Indigenous populations (Brownridge, 2008; Brownridge et al., 2017; Conroy & Cotter, 2017; Lemstra et al., 2011).

Interpersonal violence can have significant deleterious effects on the health and well-being of individuals and communities, with great health care and societal costs. The societal costs comprise expenses linked to medical and psychological services, social and judicial work and assistance, shelters for victims, judicial services, incarceration, and loss of work time (Waters, Hyder, Rajkotia, Basu, & Rehwinke, 2004).

5.1 GENERAL RESULTS AND COMPARISONS WITH OTHER POPULATIONS

Sexual abuse. The results of the *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 survey documented the prevalence of sexual violence experienced in both childhood and adulthood. One out of four Nunavimmiut (25%) reported having experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18, and about 16% after the age of 18. As in several other populations, women were two to three times more at risk of childhood and adulthood sexual victimization than men, with proportions reaching, respectively, 35% vs. 15% in childhood, and 25% vs. 8%* in adulthood. A similar high prevalence was also observed for women with regard to intimate partner violence and bullying victimization. Nevertheless, with proportions of 15% in childhood and 8%* in adulthood, sexual victimization among men was also prevalent and cannot be ignored. These results highlight the need to provide appropriate services and enhance prevention programs to fight sexual violence, which is recognised as a serious psychosocial issue affecting Indigenous communities (Andersson & Nahwegahbow, 2010; Collin-Vézina, Dion, & Trocmé, 2009).

Among Nunavimmiut, the prevalence of childhood sexual abuse reported in 2017 appears lower compared to the prevalence documented in Nunavut in 2007-2008 (52% of women and 22% of men; Inuit Health Survey, 2012). As for adult sexual abuse, the prevalence found in the current survey appears to be lower compared to that

of Nunavut in 2007–2008 (41%; Inuit Health Survey, 2012). The prevalence of sexual victimization in childhood seems slightly higher among Nunavimmiut compared to the rest of the Quebec population (16%, Hébert, Tourigny, Cyr, McDuff, & Joly, 2009). As for the prevalence of adulthood sexual violence, it appears to be similar to what was observed in a recent Quebec study using a convenience sample (16%; Therriault, Bigras, Hébert, & Godbout, 2020).

Adverse childhood experiences. More than three quarters (78%) of Nunavimmiut reported at least one form of ACE before the age of 18, while 31% reported four or more forms. The most common forms were exposure to a household member with problematic substance use (41%), exposure to a person in the household who went to prison (34%), psychological abuse (33%) and psychological neglect (26%). Compared to men, Nunavimmiut women reported having been more exposed to household dysfunctions and stressors while growing up and having accumulated significantly more forms of adverse childhood experiences. Younger Nunavimmiut (18 to 30 years old) tended to report more childhood victimization compared to older ones (55 years old and over). Another recent Inuit survey conducted in Greenland showed similar overall prevalences of adverse childhood experiences (66%; Bjerregaard & Larsen, 2018). However, the proportions appear to be slightly higher than those found in a Canadian community sample; 60% reported at least one of the following victimization experiences : childhood sexual, physical and psychological abuse or neglect or witnessing inter-parental violence (Bigras, Daspe, Godbout, Briere, & Sabourin, 2016). Multiple factors can influence directly or indirectly the likelihood of experiencing ACEs as well as the type and number of ACEs experienced (National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2021). Intergenerational stress proliferation can increase children's exposure to stressors through social disadvantages and inequalities and may also alter parenting behaviours, which in turn leads to ACEs and the long term difficulties associated with them (Bombay, Matheson, & Anisman, 2014).

Adult victimization. About half of Nunavimmiut (57%; 63% of women and 50% of men) reported at least one form of physical violence after the age of 18, with women being more likely to report physical violence victimization compared to men. Furthermore, women appear to be significantly more likely to be physically abused by a romantic partner or former romantic partner than men, who are in turn more at risk of experiencing violence from a friend or stranger. These results suggest that the contexts and circumstances of physical violence during adulthood are different for women and men, and thus that the development of intervention and prevention tools would benefit from taking these gender specificities into account. Single people are the least likely to be abused by a current or previous spouse or partner, while separated, divorced

or widowed people are most at risk of being abused by a current or previous spouse or partner. The proportion of Nunavimmiut having experienced at least one form of physical violence appears similar to that found in the Nunavut population in 2007–2008 (50%; Inuit Health survey, 2012), but higher than that encountered in the general Canadian population in 2009 (22%, Perreault & Brennan, 2010). In the Nunavik population and non-Indigenous populations, the main perpetrators of physical violence are current or previous romantic partners (Brownridge et al., 2017; Widom, Czaja, & Dutton, 2014).

Elder victimization. About one out of ten Nunavimmiut elders (9%*) reported having experienced physical violence by a family member or someone they spent a lot of time with since they had turned 55. Also, one-quarter of elders (26%) reported physical limitations, and more than half of them declared that, in the last year, someone who was supposed to take care of them did not provide them with the help and care they needed. The prevalence of neglect among physically disabled Inuit elders appears to be consistent with the current literature indicating that seniors with vulnerabilities are at higher risk of violence (Cooper, Selwood, & Livingston, 2008; Dong 2015).

About one third (34%) of elders reported at least one form of financial exploitation by someone they lived with or spent a lot of time with. There are currently no data on financial abuse among elders in Inuit or other Indigenous populations, but in non-Indigenous populations the documented proportion is 5% (Peterson et al., 2014).

Smyer & Clark (2011) have pointed out that violence against Indigenous elders has increased in recent years, and that this goes against the traditional values in place in many Indigenous communities, which dictate respect towards elders. To our knowledge, the present survey is the first to have aimed to document elderhood violence in Nunavik and Inuit Nunangat. A study involving Greenlandic Inuit indicates that about 3% of women and 10% of men aged 60 and over had experienced physical violence as elders (Curtis, Larsen, Helweg-Larsen, & Bjerregaard, 2002), a proportion similar to that revealed in this report (9%*).

Bullying. In the year prior to the survey, 71% of Nunavimmiut aged between 16 and 30 reported experiencing at least one form of bullying, while 38% reported having been cyberbullied, 21% physically bullied, 46% verbally bullied, and 55% socially bullied. Young women were more at risk of experiencing cyberbullying and gossip. Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 20 were more likely to bully other people than those aged 21 to 30. Furthermore, since no other survey has documented the various forms of bullying in an Inuit population, no other data can be used for direct comparison. However, among non-Indigenous Canadian youth, the proportions for the various forms of bullying are

as follows: 8% for cyberbullying, 21% for physical bullying, 48% for verbal bullying and 30% for social bullying. This indicates a comparable or higher prevalence of bullying among Nunavik Inuit, depending on the type of bullying involved (Canadian Public Health Association and National Crime Prevention Strategy, 2004).

Crime against property. About half of Nunavimmiut (51%) reported at least one form of crime against property in the past 12 months, with a higher prevalence among men. The least reported offences were those involving the use of physical force, while the most reported one was theft of personal property kept outside of a residence. As for illegal entry into a residence, this crime was reported by about one in five Nunavimmiut (21%) – a proportion much higher than that noted in Nunavut in 2007–2008 (1.3%; Statistics Canada, 2018). Compared to the rest of Canada, Nunavik also appears to have an elevated prevalence of illegal breaking and entering (0.4%; Statistics Canada, 2018).

Community safety. Nearly half of Nunavimmiut reported feeling very or extremely safe in their daily life (47%). Nunavimmiut aged 16 to 54 indicated feeling safer compared to those aged 55 and over. It can also be observed that a higher sense of security is associated with a higher level of education and income. Four out of ten Nunavimmiut designated their community as being very peaceful to moderately peaceful (43%). Residents on the Hudson coast and of large villages were more likely to consider their community to be moderately to very violent, compared to residents on the Ungava coast and of small villages. Furthermore, having experienced a property offence during the previous year was associated with a greater perception of the community as being violent, which seems to be consistent with other data suggesting that crimes against property can have emotional sequelae, such as fear or loss of trust (Shapland & Hall, 2007).

Overall, the prevalence of the different forms of violence among Nunavimmiut is comparable to or lower than that documented in Inuit populations elsewhere in Inuit Nunangat or Greenland. Experiencing violence may lead to various health difficulties, and potentially great social costs for the population and the health services system (Waters, Hyder, Rajkotia, Basu, & Rehwinke, 2004).

5.2 COMPARISON WITH THE RESULTS OF THE QANUIPPITAA? 2004 HEALTH SURVEY

The data presented in this report highlight some decreases in violence and increases in feelings of peacefulness compared to the data from the *Qanuippitaa? 2004* Health Survey. First, in 2004, 34% of the Nunavik population reported having experienced at least one form of childhood sexual violence, while the proportion was 25% in 2017. Second, for adulthood sexual violence, the victimization prevalence reported in 2004 was 20%, while the proportion in 2017 was 16%. As for the feeling of peacefulness in communities, significantly more Nunavimmiut considered in 2017 that their community was very or moderately peaceful (43%), and significantly fewer indicated that their community was very or moderately violent (21%), compared to 2004 (37% and 33%, respectively). However, in the *Qanuillirpita? 2017* survey a greater proportion of Nunavimmiut indicated that they had been the victim of theft of personal property usually kept outside of their residence (27%), compared to 2004 (23%).

5.3 SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOCULTURAL INDICATORS

The results of the bivariate analyses conducted for this report highlight several associations between sociodemographic and sociocultural indicators and the prevalence of violence and victimization in Nunavik. Regarding sociodemographic characteristics, older Nunavimmiut (55 years and over) showed the lowest proportions of ACEs, sexual and physical violence in adulthood, and crimes against property in the Nunavik population. The lifestyle characteristics of older adults can act as protective factors (e.g., increased home-centered activities) and may decrease elders' risk of certain forms of victimization (e.g., street crime), while increasing their risk of other forms of victimization (e.g., family violence) (Plicastro, 2013).

Being married or in a common law relationship seems to be related to a lower number of cumulated ACEs. These results appear consistent with existing data emphasizing that people who have experienced childhood violence have more difficulty living in a conjugal relationship (Whisman, 2006).

A number of differences were observed between coasts of residence and community size. For example, inhabitants of the Ungava coast were less likely than those of the Hudson coast to consider their community as very to moderately violent. Likewise, Nunavimmiut living in small communities more frequently characterized their community as peaceful compared to those living in large communities. Residents of small communities were also less likely to be exposed to household stressors while growing up compared to those living in large communities. Nunavimmiut living in large communities had a lower proportion of perceived childhood sexual abuse and of cyberbullying compared to people living in small communities.

The results of the bivariate analyses suggest that Nunavimmiut who reported fewer ACEs were more likely to declare a high level of family and community cohesion at the time of the survey. Similarly, family and community cohesion was associated with lower proportions of physical violence in adulthood. It should also be noted that most of the favourable sociocultural indicators were significantly linked to lower proportions of bullying, and to a greater feeling of safety and peacefulness in communities.

These analyses cannot be interpreted as providing definitive information on the risk and protective factors of victimization since the transversal nature of the survey precludes the inference of causality (e.g., Does high family and community cohesion predispose to a lower prevalence of victimization, or does low victimization prevalence influence the perception of high family and community cohesion?). Multivariate analyses are required to determine if associations between one sociodemographic or sociocultural characteristic and one victimization outcome will persist after simultaneous consideration of other characteristics. They are also needed to explore associations with other potential protective and risk factors (such as housing conditions, intergenerational trauma and substance use) and health outcomes (e.g., mental health, addictions and sexual health) and to thus better understand the possible causes and consequences of interpersonal violence and property offences. These associations should be examined further in future analyses of the *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 data.

5.4 CONCLUSION

The results presented in this report highlight that a large number of Nunavimmiut have experienced different forms of victimization, although notable improvements have been observed since 2004. Several adverse experiences can punctuate Nunavimmiut's journey, and while these experiences may be associated with interpersonal and sexual violence and property crimes, the context of systemic violence and discrimination that has impacted – and is still impacting – Nunavik communities should never be forgotten. The assimilatory, discriminatory and colonialist policies that this population has suffered from have led to substantial cultural, identity and psychosocial losses, which continue to be felt and to influence the phenomenon of interpersonal violence in Nunavik to this day (Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2019). The high victimization prevalence reported in the *Qanuilirpitaa?* 2017 survey supports the need for implementing and enhancing local preventive initiatives and interventions rooted in Inuit traditional community and familial values and knowledge, such as the Good Touch/Bad Touch Program, which is aimed at preventing childhood sexual violence (Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, 2020). There is also a need for services to support women and men who are survivors of childhood, youth, adulthood or elder violence, including extended access to shelters or other resources as well as interventions that deal with crime perpetrators in culturally appropriate ways, without creating additional traumas. Finally, interconnected government-based solutions designed to improve socioeconomic conditions are essential to achieving a sustainable reduction of violence.

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APPENDIX A

ᐃᐱᑦᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦ 3. ᐅᐃᓕᓚᑦᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦ

SECTION 5.

Victimization

[illegible]

SECTION 5.1.

Adverse experience during childhood (adults: 18 yrs and +)

[illegible]

○ check if < 18 years old, check and go to Bullying Section 5.4

[illegible]

I would like to remind you that some of those questions are very personal and that you can refuse to answer to any of them.

1. ርዕሰ ልሳሳታዊ ሥራዎች
 ለጋራ ሥራዎች ሥልጣን ለሰጠው ልሳሳታዊ ሥራ
 (ፋይናንስ ሥራ) ለጋራ ሥራዎች ሥልጣን ለሰጠው ልሳሳታዊ ሥራ
 ሥራዎች ሥልጣን ለሰጠው ልሳሳታዊ ሥራ

These next questions are about certain things you may have experienced when you were a child.

1. When you were growing up, prior to your 18th birthday:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

SECTION 5.2.

Adverse experience during adulthood
(adults: 18 yrs and +)

The next questions are about certain things you may have experienced as an adult.

- [illegible]

2. Have you as an adult ever been subjected to one or more of the following forms of violence?

[illegible]

[illegible]

3. If yes to any of the previous questions, who subjected you to violence or threats?
(If No or DKN/NR/R to all questions, go to Q4)

[illegible]

4. ᐊᑖᑎᓯᐱᑖ ᐃᓄᓯᐱᑖᓯᑎᑖ, ᐃᓯᑖᑖᓯᐱᑖ
ᓯᐱᑖᓄᑖ ᐃᑦᑖᓄᑖ ᐃᓯᑖᑖᓯᐱᑖ ᓯᐱᑖᓄᑖ

- [illegible]

4. Have you, as an adult, been subjected to any form of forced or attempted forced sexual activity?

- 1- Yes
- 2- No Go to PS - Section 5.3 -Elder's victimization if 55 and older-those who are between 16 and 30 years old, answer the Bullying Section 5.4, and then Discrimination section. For others, go to PS - Section 5.5 - Discrimination.
- 99- DK/NR/R Go to PS - Section 5.3 -Elder's victimization if 55 and older - those who are between 16 and 30 years old, answer the Bullying Section 5.4, and then Discrimination section. For others, go to PS - Section 5.5 - Discrimination.

5. $\nabla^{\alpha}\Gamma^{\beta}_{\alpha\gamma} = \nabla^{\gamma}\Gamma^{\beta}_{\alpha\gamma} - \Delta^{\beta}_{\alpha\gamma} - \Gamma^{\beta}_{\alpha\gamma}\Gamma^{\delta}_{\delta\gamma}$
 $\nabla^{\gamma}\Gamma^{\beta}_{\alpha\gamma} = \nabla^{\gamma}\Gamma^{\beta}_{\alpha\gamma}$

5. If yes, which of these people forced you?

[illegible]

ᐃᐱᑕᓚᒪጽፎᐭ 5.2 ᐅᖁᐅᑕᓂᐅᐅᐅᖅᑕᒪᒪᒪᑦ
ᐃᓄᐭᒫᐅᑕᓚᓂᑦ (ᐃᓄᐭᒫᐅᑕ 18ጽᑦ ᐅᖅᑕᑲᓂᑦᑐ
ᐅᐅᐅᑕᑦ)

SECTION 5.3.

Elder's victimization

6. 55°C D P D⁵ C⁵ S G A S⁵, Δ C⁵ S⁵ P a D Δ⁵ a J⁵ S⁵ C⁵
Δ S⁵ b N P⁵ J⁵ C⁵ A b⁵ S⁵ C D⁵ J⁵ L⁵ C⁵ Δ⁵ S⁵ b V

○ 1- 4

2- 4D6 4A^cPL^{sb} 5.3, 4A^{sb}PN^b 9J_n^c

99- ԳԵՃՆԵԼՑՈՂՆԵ/ՔԵՑՈՂՆԵ/ՔԵՃԼՆԵՑՈՂՆԵ
ՎՁԿՆԵՐԵՆԵ 5.3, ՎՁԿՆԵՐԵՆԵ 9.1.2

- [illegible]

6. Since you turned 55, has a family member or someone you spend a lot of time with ever been violent toward you in any way?

☐ 1- Yes

○ 2- No Go to PS – Section 5.3 – Q9

99- DK/NR/R Go to PS - Section 5.3 - Q9

7. If yes, since you turned 55, have you been subjected to one or more of the following forms of violence? (if no or DKN/NR/R to all following statements, go to Q9)

[illegible]

8. $\nabla^2 \phi = 0$, $\phi = 0$ on $\partial \Omega$, $\phi = 0$ on $\partial \Omega$, $\phi = 0$ on $\partial \Omega$

8. If yes, who subjected you to violence or threats?

[illegible]

9. ፲፭፻፳፱-፳፯ ጥቅምት ፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም. ለ፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም. ለ፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም.
፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም. ለ፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም. ለ፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም.
፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም. ለ፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም. ለ፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም.
፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም. ለ፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም. ለ፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ.ም.

- [illegible]

9. Do you currently have a physical limitation,that prevents you from doing your daily activities such as going to the grocery, preparing your meal and doing your housework?

- 1- Yes
- 2- No **Go to PS – Section 5.3 –Q11**
- 99- DK/NR/R **Go to PS – Section 5.3 –Q10**

10. $\frac{C^5P^{\sigma}C^{12\sigma}4\sigma J^3C^{\sigma} \Delta^{\sigma}\Delta^{\sigma} \Delta b^{\sigma}j^{\sigma} \dot{C}^{\sigma}d^{\sigma}b^{\sigma}}{4\dot{J}^{\sigma}N^{\sigma}C^{\sigma}N^{\sigma} \Delta b^{\sigma}j^{\sigma}b^{\sigma}C^{\sigma}b^{\sigma}C^{\sigma} \Delta b^{\sigma}j^{\sigma}C^{\sigma}D^{\sigma}r^{\sigma}b^{\sigma}C^{\sigma}N^{\sigma}C^{\sigma}V}$

- [illegible]

10. During the last 12 months, have people who usually helped you to do these activities did not help when you needed?

- ☐ 1- Yes
- ☐ 2- No
- ☐ 99- DK/NR/R

11. $\frac{C^{\circ}P^{\circ}C \cdot 12^{\circ}C \cdot 4JL^{\circ}C, \Delta^{\circ}G^{\circ}b^{\circ}C}{\Delta^{\circ}b^{\circ}N^{\circ}P^{\circ}C^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}C^{\circ} P^{\circ}d^{\circ}C \cdot 4^{\circ}N^{\circ}C^{\circ}b^{\circ}C: 4^{\circ}b^{\circ}C^{\circ}$
 $\frac{b^{\circ}P^{\circ}L^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}P^{\circ}C^{\circ}/P^{\circ}d^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}/P^{\circ}d^{\circ}JL^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}}{4^{\circ}L^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}L^{\circ}C^{\circ}, 4^{\circ}L^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ}C^{\circ} 13^{\circ}C^{\circ}}$

11. During the last 12 months, has someone you live with or spend a lot of time with done any of the following: (if no or DKN/NR/R to all following statements, go to Q13)

[illegible]

12. [14] Ḳḳ Δḳ Δḳ Ḳḳ Ḳḳ Ḳḳ

12. [14] What are these people's relationships to you?

		Yes ᐃ	No ᐋᐅᑲ	DK/ NR/R
ᐋ) ᓴᑲᓂᑕᓴᒥᑦ ᐃᑕᓴᒥᑦ	a) Close family members	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 99
ᐸ) ᐋᒥᓴᑭ ᐃᑕᓴᑭ	b) Other relative	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 99
ᑕ) ᒥᑕᓴᑲᑎᑲ ᐱᓴᑲᐱᑦᑐᓂᑦᑐᑦ (ᐃᑕᓴᑦᐳᑦ)	c) Neighbour or friend	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 99
ᑲ) ᐋᒥᓴᑭ	d) Other	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 99

ᐃᐱᑦᐅᒋᓚᓂᖅ 5.4 ᕿᓚᖁᔭᑦᐅᓂᖁᓂᖅ
(ᐃᐅᒋᑦᐅᓂᓂᖅᐳᖅ)

SECTION 5.4.

Bullying (youth cohort)

የፖሊስ ጋራ ምክር ቤት፡ የፖሊስ ጋራ 16ኛ 30ኛ
ፋይናንስ ሚኒስቴር፣ የፖሊስ ፖሊስ ፋይናንስ ሚኒስቴር
ከፍተኛ ምክር ቤት ጋራ ምክር ቤት ሲሆን፡

For those who are between 16 and 30 years old, answer the following questions on bullying.

- [illegible]

15. [17] There are many ways to bully someone. A bully wants to hurt the other person by doing or saying the same things over and over again. Bullying is unfair. During the past 12 months...

[illegible]

[illegible]

SECTION 5.6.

Community safety

[illegible]

There are a few questions about how safe you feel in your community

16. [25] ንግግር ለጥያቄው ምላሽ ለሰጠው ሰው ምስጋና ይቀርባል፡፡

- ☐ 1- $\text{Li}^{2+}\text{F}^{2-}$
- ☐ 2- PCl_3
- ☐ 3- Li_2C_2
- ☐ 4- $\Delta \text{H}^\circ_{\text{f}} \text{ a}^\circ$
- ☐ 5- $\text{Cn}^{2+}\text{N}^{3-}$
- ☐ 99- $\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{L}^{2+}\text{F}^{2-} / \text{Pb}^{2+}\text{F}^{2-} / \text{PbJL}^{2+}\text{F}^{2-}$

16. [25] How safe do you feel in your daily life?

- ☐ 1- Not at all
- ☐ 2- Slightly
- ☐ 3- A moderate amount
- ☐ 4- Very much
- ☐ 5- Extremely
- ☐ 99- DK/NR/R

17. [26] $\Delta \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma$, $\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$ $\Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma$
 $\Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma$ $\Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma$:

- ☐ 1- ሳሊፍጋረጎጅ^b
- ☐ 2- ሳሊፍጋሪሬጅ^b
- ☐ 3- ርሊቦ^b ሳሊፍጋሪጽ ሳሊፍኦርጋሪጾጅ
- ☐ 4- ለጎጃ^a ሙሩሪጅ^b
- ☐ 5- ለጎጃ^a ሙሩረጎጅ^b
- ☐ 99- ኔዕልጊኤኦንጋኔ/የዕኤኦንጋኔ/የዕጊኤኦንጋኔ

17. [26] In your opinion, is your community generally peaceful or affected by violence:

- ☐ 1- Very peaceful
- ☐ 2- Moderately peaceful
- ☐ 3- Neither peaceful or violent
- ☐ 4- Moderately violent
- ☐ 5- Very violent
- ☐ 99- DK/NR/R

[illegible]

- [illegible]

18. [27] In the past 12 months, did anyone deliberately damage or destroy any property belonging to you or anyone in your household?

- ☐ 1- Yes
- ☐ 2- No
- ☐ 99- DK/NR/R

19. [28] $C^{\infty}P^{\infty} \times 12\sigma^{\infty} \rightarrow 4\sigma J^{\infty}\sigma^{\infty}$, $P_{\infty}\Delta^{\infty}a^{\infty}$
 $\cap J^{\infty}P^{\infty}b^{\infty} \cap J^{\infty}P^{\infty}P^{\infty}b^{\infty} \rightarrow a^{\infty} \Delta^{\infty}a^{\infty}P^{\infty}$
 $b^{\infty} \Delta^{\infty}a^{\infty}P^{\infty} \rightarrow a^{\infty} \Delta^{\infty}a^{\infty}P^{\infty}$?

- [illegible]

19. [28] In the past 12 months, did anyone take or try to take something from you by force or threat of force?

- ☐ 1- Yes
- ☐ 2- No
- ☐ 99- DK/NR/R

- 20.** [29] ᑕᓴᐅᓂᑦ 12ᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᓄᓂᑦ, ᑭᓚᓇᓂᑦ ᑲᓪጋᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ

☐ 1- ᑎᓪ

☐ 2- ᑲᓱᓂ

☐ 99- ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ/ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ/ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ

21. [30] ᑕᓴᐅᓂᑦ 12ᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᓄᓂᑦ, ᑭᓚᓇᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ

☐ 1- ᑎᓪ

☐ 2- ᑲᓱᓂ

☐ 99- ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ/ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ/ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ

22. [31] ᑕᓴᐅᓂᑦ 12ᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᓄᓂᑦ, ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ

☐ 1- ᑎᓪ

☐ 2- ᑲᓱᓂ

☐ 99- ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ/ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ/ᑲᓱᓂᓗᓂᑦ

20. [29] In the past 12 months, did anyone illegally break into or attempt to break into your residence or any other building on your property?

☐ 1- Yes

☐ 2- No

☐ 99- DK/NR/R

21. During the past 12 months, was anything of yours stolen from the things usually kept outside your home, such as tools, ski-doo?

☐ 1- Yes

☐ 2- No

☐ 99- DK/NR/R

22. [31] During the past 12 months, excluding incidents already mentioned, was anything of yours stolen from your place of work, from school or from a public place, such as a community center?

☐ 1- Yes

☐ 2- No

☐ 99- DK/NR/R

APPENDIX B

SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS

Table A Sexual violence victimization by sociodemographic indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Sexual violence before 18 years old	Believing to have been sexually abused while growing up	Sexual violence after 18 years old
Total	25.4	27.5	16.3
Sex			
Women	35.4 ¹	38.9 ¹	25.0 ¹
Men	15.4 ²	16.2 ²	7.5 ^{*2}
Age group			
18–30 years	21.8	21.4 ¹	14.2
31–54 years	27.3	32.5 ²	16.6
55 years and over	28.6	28.7 ²	20.1
Women			
18–30 years	32.0	33.3 ¹	23.6
31–54 years	37.1	43.9 ²	22.9
55 years and over	39.0	38.7 ^{1,2}	33.5
Men			
18–30 years	11.5 ^{**}	9.3 ^{**1}	4.4 ^{**}
31–54 years	17.1 [*]	20.6 ^{*2}	10.0 ^{**}
55 years and over	19.6 [*]	20.0 ^{*2}	8.4 ^{**}
Marital status			
Single	27.7	31.0 ¹	19.9
Married or common law	23.3	24.3 ²	12.5
Separated, divorced or widowed	31.8 [*]	36.7 ^{*1}	29.4 [*]
Education			
Elementary school or less	23.9 [*]	23.4 [*]	12.2 ^{**}
Secondary school not completed	23.9	26.8	16.0
Secondary school or higher	28.8	30.7	18.4
Employment			
Employed	24.5	27	14.9
Not employed	27.1	28.6	20.0
Income			
Less than \$20 000	23.0	26.2	15.1
\$20 000 or more	27.6	29.4	15.3
Coast			
Hudson	25.1	27.7	15.5
Ungava	25.9	27.3	17.3
Community size			
Large	24.4	24.6 ¹	16.1
Small	26.8	31.6 ²	16.6

NOTES

Percentages in the same column with different superscript numbers (¹ vs. ²) differ according to the 5% threshold.

Coloured cells indicate statistically significant comparisons.

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

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

Table B Sexual victimization by sociocultural indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

		Childhood sexual violence before 18 years old	Sexual violence after 18 years old
Cultural identity	Top 30 percentile	26.9	20.4
	Other	24.8	14.5 ¹
Frequency of going on the land	Often	28.8	16.1
	Occasionally or never	22.8 ¹	16.7
Importance of spiritual values	Yes	27.0	17.6
	No	19.8*	10.0 ^{*1}
Participation in healing and wellness activities	Yes	30.8	22.4
	No	23.2 ¹	13.4 ¹
Perception of health services	Top 30 percentile	32.4	20.0
	Other	24.7 ¹	15.2

NOTES

Only indicators presenting statistically significant differences are shown.

Coloured cells indicate statistically significant comparisons.

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

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

Table C Adulthood sexual violence perpetrators^a by sociodemographic indicators (%), population subjected to any form of forced or attempted forced sexual activity as an adult, Nunavik, 2017

	Current or previous spouse or partner	Parent or foster parent, or other relative	Friend	Someone from workplace	Stranger	Other
Total	47.3	18.8*	27.4	10.9*	51.5	38.9
Sex						
Women	49.1	20.2*	23.8	9.3*	46.3 ¹	41.5
Men	41.2**	NP	40.0*	16.6**	69.3 ²	30.1**
Age group						
18-30 years	42.2 ¹	17.8**	40.5 ¹	9.3**	47.2	32.0*
31-54 years	60.7 ²	22.9*	27.3* ¹	11.1**	58.8	36.6*
55 years and over	30.0* ¹	12.7**	8.5** ²	13.0**	44.5*	53.0
Women						
18-30 years	39.4* ¹	15.3**	31.5*	7.7**	45.9	*32.9 ¹
31-54 years	64.2 ²	26.9*	25.5*	10.1**	52.1	*37.7 ¹
55 years and over	38.6* ¹	16.4**	NP	10.4**	37.2*	61.2 ²
Men						
18-30 years	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
31-54 years	51.7**	NP	31.8**	NP	75.6*	33.9**
55 years and over	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Marital status						
Single	48.7	20.3*	37.9 ¹	13.5**	51.7	35.9*
Married or common law	44.5	17.6*	21.8* ²	9.7**	51.6	42.1
Separated, divorced or widowed	53.4*	18.0**	NP	NP	49.0*	40.2*
Education						
Elementary school or less	37.6**	27.8**	NP	NP	31.5**	51.6**
Secondary school not completed	49.9	21.6*	31.3	8.3**	54.5	39.8
Secondary school or higher	47.1	13.0**	26.5*	13.3**	51.6	34.6*
Employment						
Employed	48.6	17.4* ¹	26.2*	12.5*	47.5	31.1 ¹
Not employed	45.0	21.3** ²	29.6*	8.1**	58.5	52.4 ²
Income						
Less than \$20 000	49.8	27.2* ¹	40.5 ¹	10.4**	49.8	44.7
\$20 000 or more	48.6	12.1** ²	15.0** ²	10.1**	51.5	33.1

	Current or previous spouse or partner	Parent or foster parent, or other relative	Friend	Someone from workplace	Stranger	Other
Coast						
Hudson	49.0	22.9*	24.4*	12.2**	54.5	42.5
Ungava	45.3	13.8*	31.2	9.4**	47.8	34.4
Community size						
Large	45.4	19.8*	26.3*	9.8**	51.4	41.6
Small	49.8	17.5*	28.9*	12.5**	51.7	35.4

NOTES

Percentages in the same column with different superscript numbers (¹ vs. ²) differ according to the 5% threshold.

Coloured cells indicate statistically significant comparisons.

a. The partial non-response rate is greater than 10%. The proportions should be interpreted carefully.

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NP: This value is not displayed since some categories have less than 5 respondents.

Table D Adverse childhood experiences by sociodemographic indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Childhood psychological violence	Childhood physical violence	Childhood psychological neglect	Childhood physical neglect	At least one form of neglect	At least one form of ACE	Average number of ACEs
Total	33.1	23.4	25.9	17.2	33.3	77.6	2.61
Sex							
Women	33.8	23.7	28.8	15.6	33.9	80.2 ¹	2.85 ¹
Men	32.3	23.1	23.0	18.7	32.8	75.0 ²	2.37 ²
Age group							
18-30 years	38.6 ¹	28.3 ¹	30.0 ¹	16.7	36.1 ¹	87.7 ¹	3.21 ¹
31-54 years	31.3 ^{1,2}	23.0 ¹	25.8 ¹	19.0	36.1 ¹	76.22	2.64 ²
55 years and over	25.5 ²	13.9 ^{*2}	17.4 ^{*2}	13.8 [*]	25.7 ²	64.53	1.68 ³
Women							
18-30 years	38.7 ¹	28.3 ¹	31.7 ¹	16.6	35.3	90.3 ¹	3.54 ¹
31-54 years	32.3 ^{1,2}	22.9 ^{1,2}	29.8 ¹	15.5	36.3	76.9 ^{1,2}	2.75 ²
55 years and over	26.5 ^{*2}	15.4 ^{*2}	19.2 ^{*2}	13.9 [*]	28.8	69.3 ²	1.97 ³
Men							
18-30 years	38.5	28.3	28.3	16.9 [*]	37.0	85.1 ¹	2.87 ¹
31-54 years	30.3	23.2 [*]	21.7 [*]	22.6 [*]	35.9	75.5 ¹	2.54 ²
55 years and over	24.7 [*]	12.7 ^{**}	15.7 [*]	13.7 ^{**}	22.4 [*]	59.7 ²	1.43
Marital status							
Single	39.6 ¹	29.9 ¹	33.6 ¹	20.1	41.5 ¹	86.5 ¹	3.14 ¹
Married or common law	29.1 ²	19.9 ²	21.2 ²	14.8	28.0 ²	72.2 ²	2.29 ²
Separated, divorced or widowed	31.0 ^{*1,2}	17.4 ^{**2}	23.1 ^{*1,2}	20.9 [*]	33.7 ^{*1,2}	73.3 ²	2.33 ²
Education							
Elementary school or less	30.3 [*]	23.3 [*]	23.8 [*]	19.1 [*]	35.5	68.8	1.96 ¹
Secondary school not completed	32.7	25.0	28.3	18.2	35.3	79.4	2.74 ²
Secondary school or higher	35.3	21.1	21.8	14.8	29.3	78.8	2.64 ²
Employment							
Employed	32.1	21.6	24.9	15.5	31.6	77.1	2.54
Not employed	35.0	27.4	27.6	21.4	37.0	78.5	2.77
Income							
Less than \$20 000	35.7	24.1	29.9 ¹	17.5	36.0	80.2	2.76 ¹
\$20 000 or more	31.5	22.4	22.5 ²	16.7	30.5	75.3	2.40 ²

	Childhood psychological violence	Childhood physical violence	Childhood psychological neglect	Childhood physical neglect	At least one form of neglect	At least one form of ACE	Average number of ACEs
Coast							
Hudson	32.0	22.2	25.4	18.6	33.6	78.9	2.63
Ungava	34.4	25.0	26.6	15.3	33.0	76.0	2.59
Community size							
Large	34.2	21.6	24.0	16.8	31.6	78.5	2.69
Small	31.5	25.9	28.5	17.6	35.7	76.3	2.49

NOTES

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Table E Adverse childhood experiences by sociocultural indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

		Childhood psychological violence	Childhood physical violence	Childhood psychological neglect	Childhood physical neglect	At least one form of neglect	Average number of ACEs
Cultural identity	Top 30 percentile	34.3	23.6	31.6	15.9	30.6	2.45
	Other	32.8	23.5	24.0 ¹	17.7	34.8	2.69
Positive interactions	All or most of the time	33.4	24.4	25.6	14.3	31.2	2.67
	Other	32.5	21.3	26.6	23.1 ¹	37.8	2.49
Emotional support	High	36.3	25.6	21.5	13.9	27.4	2.64
	Low	31.6	22.5	28.0 ¹	18.8	36.2 ¹	2.60
Love and affection	All or most of the time	32.7	21.6	23.2	15.7	30.4	2.54
	Other	33.7	28.2	33.2 ¹	21.3	41.5 ¹	2.80
Family cohesion	High	25.3	19.1	20.6	12.5*	26.4	2.08
	Low	36.7 ¹	25.5 ¹	28.4 ¹	19.3 ¹	36.6 ¹	2.86 ¹
Community cohesion	High	27.0	21.1	23.1	15.0	30.9	2.19
	Low	36.7 ¹	24.8	27.5	18.5	34.8	2.85 ¹
Involvement in community activities	Always or often	32.3	24.4	23.5	16.1	30.7	2.43
	Other	33.6	22.8	27.5	17.8	35.0	2.72 ¹

NOTES

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

Table F Prevalence of major household stressors by sociodemographic indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Violence against mother or stepmother	Parents divorced or separated	Problematic drinking or substance use	Depressed, mentally ill or suicidal household member	Household member going to prison	At least one form of stressor
Total	17.8	23.5	40.6	19.5	33.9	63.6
Sex						
Women	20.6 ¹	22.6	45.1 ¹	24.6 ¹	34.8	66.7 ¹
Men	15.0 ²	24.5	36.1 ²	14.4 ²	33.1	60.5 ²
Age group						
18-30 years	21.9 ¹	40.1 ¹	53.9 ¹	24.6 ¹	44.4 ¹	77.0 ¹
31-54 years	17.5 ¹	17.9 ²	39.0 ²	18.1 ²	31.3 ²	65.0 ²
55 years and over	9.9 ^{*2}	NP	15.8 ^{*3}	11.7 ^{*2}	17.8 ^{*3}	42.4 ³
Women						
18-30 years	26.5 ¹	41.3 ¹	60.0 ¹	31.5 ¹	46.0 ¹	82.1 ¹
31-54 years	18.7 ²	13.7 ²	41.1 ²	21.5 ²	31.2 ²	64.1 ²
55 years and over	11.8 ^{*2}	NP	20.4 ^{*3}	16.6 ^{*2}	17.5 ^{*3}	47.7 ³
Men						
18-30 years	17.2 [*]	38.9 ¹	47.6 ¹	17.6 [*]	42.8 ¹	71.9 ¹
31-54 years	16.2 [*]	22.3 ^{*2}	36.8 ¹	14.7 [*]	31.4 ¹	65.8 ¹
55 years and over	8.4 ^{**}	NP	11.8 ^{*2}	7.4 ^{**}	18.1 ^{*2}	37.0 ²
Marital status						
Single	18.4	31.4 ¹	48.8 ¹	22.5	41.0 ¹	72.7 ¹
Married or common law	17.7	19.6 ²	36.0 ²	17.1	30.1 ²	58.0 ²
Separated, divorced or widowed	15.6 ^{**}	11.0 ^{*2}	33.6 ^{*2}	21.8 [*]	26.6 ^{*1,2}	58.6 ²
Education						
Elementary school or less	9.9 ^{**}	7.2 ^{*1}	18.9 ^{*1}	18.8 [*]	18.1 ^{*1}	45.7 ¹
Secondary school not completed	18.6	26.4 ²	43.3 ²	18.4	38.9 ²	66.9 ²
Secondary school or higher	19.2	23.4 ²	44.3 ²	22.5	31.6 ³	64.3 ²
Employment						
Employed	17.4	23.6	40.5	18.9	33.8	64.0
Not employed	18.9	23.8	41.4	21.2	33.7	62.7
Income						
Less than \$20 000	18.7	27.5 ¹	42.1	19.9	36.7	67.4 ¹
\$20 000 or more	15.0	18.6 ²	38.1	17.2	30.0	59.7 ²

	Violence against mother or stepmother	Parents divorced or separated	Problematic drinking or substance use	Depressed, mentally ill or suicidal household member	Household member going to prison	At least one form of stressor
Coast						
Hudson	18.0	23.2	41.0	19.6	37.1 ¹	65.8
Ungava	17.5	23.9	40.1	19.4	29.9 ²	60.7
Community size						
Large	20.5 ¹	25.7	44.1 ¹	20.9	36.9 ¹	67.1 ¹
Small	14.0 ²	20.4	35.7 ²	17.5	29.8 ²	58.6 ²

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Table G Exposure to major household stressors during childhood by sociocultural indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

		Violence against mother or stepmother	Parents divorced or separated	Problematic drinking or substance use	Depressed, mentally ill or suicidal household member	Household member going to prison	At least one form of stressor
Cultural identity	Top 30 percentile	18.8	16.2*	37.6	18.0	35.2	60.1
	Other	17.5	27.0 ¹	42.0	20.1	33.6	65.3
Importance of spiritual values	Yes	18.8	20.1	38.8	19.0	32.6	60.8
	No	12.6*	38.8	47.5	21.7*	38.7	76.3 ¹
Participation in religious activities	At least monthly	18.4	16.4	37.0	16.5	34.8	61.0
	Other	17.4	28.5 ¹	43.1	21.6	33.3	65.4
Positive interactions	All or most of the time	17.9	23.8	43.5	20.3	37.0	66.6
	Other	17.6	22.9	34.5 ¹	17.8	27.4 ¹	57.2 ¹
Family cohesion	High	15.2*	13.2	33.0	13.6	28.3	55.2
	Low	19.0	28.3 ¹	44.0 ¹	22.2 ¹	36.5 ¹	67.4 ¹
Community cohesion	High	13.7*	19.5	30.7	15.8	30.6	56.2
	Low	20.1 ¹	25.8	46.3 ¹	21.3	35.9	67.7 ¹
Involvement in community activities	Always or often	15.6	18.3	35.8	17.9	32.2	57.9
	Other	19.2	26.8 ¹	43.6 ¹	20.5	35.0	67.2 ¹
Participation in healing and wellness activities	Yes	18.7	21.9	40.0	26.1	35.2	64.8
	No	17.5	24.0	40.7	16.5 ¹	33.1	62.8
Positive perception of health services	Top 30 percentile	20.3	16.6*	33.6	17.1*	33.6	59.4
	Other	18.4	25.4 ¹	41.5	19.6	34.0	64.1

NOTES

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

Table H Prevalence of adulthood physical violence by sociodemographic indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Pushed, shaken or struck lightly	Kicked, struck with a fist or object	Thrown against furniture, walls, or down stairs	Strangulation attempt, assault with a knife or firearm	Other form of physical violence	At least one form of physical violence
Total	43.9	45.9	23.4	19.0	25.0	56.8
Sex						
Women	53.2 ¹	52.0 ¹	14.3 ¹	21.6	30.4 ¹	63.2 ¹
Men	34.6 ²	39.8 ²	32.6 ²	16.4	19.6 ²	50.3 ²
Age group						
18-30 years	43.8	44.3 ^{1,2}	23.7	17.5	27.1 ¹	56.2
31-54 years	44.8	50.1 ¹	24.9	21.8	26.2 ¹	60.2
55 years and over	42.1	39.2 ²	19.2	15.8*	17.6 ²	49.8
Women						
18-30 years	52.1	50.6	32.1	16.1*	32.7	64.4
31-54 years	54.0	53.9	35.5	18.2*	30.9	63.8
55 years and over	53.4	50.3	26.2*	13.2**	23.9*	58.7
Men						
18-30 years	35.2	37.8	14.9*	18.8	21.2*	47.7
31-54 years	35.2	46.2	14.2*	25.2	21.5*	56.5
55 years and over	32.1	29.6*	13.1**	18.7*	12.0**	41.8
Marital status						
Single	42.3	44.8	25.3	21.9	28.7	56.8
Married or common law	44.5	46.8	21.5	16.2	23.1	56.9
Separated, divorced or widowed	47.6	42.9*	30.4*	26.4*	19.3**	54.6
Education						
Elementary school or less	21.9* ¹	28.9* ¹	11.5** ¹	9.4** ¹	8.7** ¹	34.6 ¹
Secondary school not completed	43.1 ²	47.3 ²	24.3 ²	18.8 ^{1,2}	27.5 ²	57.5 ²
Secondary school or higher	54.4 ³	50.6 ²	26.8 ²	22.3 ²	26.9 ²	64.4 ²
Employment						
Employed	44.8	46.2	22.2	19.2	24.7	57.2
Not employed	42.2	44.9	26.1	18.9	25.5	55.8

	Pushed, shaken or struck lightly	Kicked, struck with a fist or object	Thrown against furniture, walls, or down stairs	Strangulation attempt, assault with a knife or firearm	Other form of physical violence	At least one form of physical violence
Income						
Less than \$20 000	38.6 ¹	44.3	25.7	18.0	25.5	52.6 ¹
\$20 000 or more	49.4 ²	48.0	20.5	19.0	24.4	60.7 ²
Coast						
Hudson	42.9	48.3	23.7	21.2 ¹	24.3	58.0
Ungava	45.2	42.9	23.1	16.2 ²	25.9	55.2
Community size						
Large	45.9	46.4	22.8	19.4	25.9	57.1
Small	41.2	45.2	24.3	18.5	23.7	56.3

NOTES

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Table I Prevalence of at least one form of physical violence experienced by sociocultural indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

		At least one form of physical violence
Emotional support	High	62.1
	Low	54.4 ¹
Family cohesion	High	48.5
	Low	60.5 ¹
Community cohesion	High	50.4
	Low	60.6 ¹
Participation in healing and wellness activities	Yes	62.0
	No	54.7 ¹

NOTES

Only indicators presenting statistically significant differences are shown.

Coloured cells indicate statistically significant comparisons.

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

Table J Prevalence of adulthood physical violence perpetrators^a by sociodemographic indicators (%), population subjected to any form of physical violence as an adult, Nunavik, 2017

	Current or previous spouse or partner	Parent, foster parent, or other relative	Friend	Someone from workplace	Stranger	Other
Total	59.8	30.2	32.7	6.7*	34.4	32.4
Sex						
Women	82.2 ¹	26.7	20.7 ¹	4.5* ¹	24.9 ¹	26.6 ¹
Men	31.6 ²	34.5	47.9 ²	9.3* ²	46.3 ²	39.6 ²
Age group						
18-30 years	58.3	30.9	34.4	6.0**	39.2	34.6
31-54 years	63.1	31.6	34.8	6.4**	33.1	31.8
55 years and over	53.7	23.9*	22.6*	9.1**	25.6*	28.3*
Women						
18-30 years	73.4 ¹	29.7	23.9	4.8**	32.0 ¹	30.5
31-54 years	89.5 ²	26.8	21.2*	3.3**	21.8 ²	24
55 years and over	85.0 ^{1,2}	18.5**	10.8**	7.2**	14.7* ²	23.7*
Men						
18-30 years	37.6*	32.6*	48.9	7.7**	49.2	40.3*
31-54 years	33.1*	37.0*	50.0	9.9**	45.8	40.5
55 years and over	NP	31.3**	38.5*	11.7**	40.4*	34.4*
Marital status						
Single	52.4 ¹	38.9 ¹	38.4 ¹	8.8*	38.7	39.3 ¹
Married or common law	61.8 ²	25.0 ²	30.8 ^{1,2}	5.6**	32.3	28.9 ²
Separated, divorced or widowed	86.7 ³	24.7* ^{1,2}	13.6* ²	NP	27.0**	22.2* ^{1,2}
Education						
Elementary school or less	69.2	32.2**	38.8*	NP	18.6**	22.7**
Secondary school not completed	61.2	32.3	33.6	5.9*	33.8	36
Secondary school or higher	56.3	26.3	30.9	7.4**	38.3	27.7
Employment						
Employed	61.9	27.1 ¹	30.7	6.2*	34.4	31.3
Not employed	56.0	37.2 ²	38.2	7.9**	35	35.4
Income						
Less than \$20 000	61.6	35.6 ¹	34.1	7.8*	34.2	34.7
\$20 000 or more	58.0	26.2 ²	31.4	6.2**	35.3	29

	Current or previous spouse or partner	Parent, foster parent, or other relative	Friend	Someone from workplace	Stranger	Other
Coast						
Hudson	60.8	30.4	30.8	5.9*	35.7	32.7
Ungava	58.4	29.8	35.4	7.6*	32.6	31.9
Community size						
Large	59.2	29.8	31.5	6.9*	34.9	32.1
Small	60.7	30.7	34.5	6.2**	33.5	32.7

NOTES

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a. The partial non-response rate is greater than 10%. The proportions should be interpreted carefully.

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Table K Prevalence of bullying in previous year by sociodemographic indicators (%), population aged 16 to 30 years, Nunavik, 2017

	Cyber-bullying	Rumour or gossip spreading	Being called names	Being chased or forced to do something	At least one form of bullying	Taking part in bullying others
Total	37.8	54.9	46.4	21.3	71.0	18.6
Sex						
Women	45.9 ¹	61.4 ¹	51.0	22.2	75.8 ¹	17.5
Men	29.7 ²	48.7 ²	42.0	20.4*	66.4 ²	19.7*
Age group						
16-20 years	39.8	58.4	48.0	23.7	72.6	23.9 ¹
21-30 years	36.5	52.7	45.3	19.7	70.1	15.2 ²
Women						
16-20 years	52.4	61.8	51.0	23.4	74.9	18.6*
21-30 years	42.5	61.2	50.9	21.5	76.2	16.9*
Men						
16-20 years	29.8*	55.7	45.8	23.9*	70.8	27.9* ¹
21-30 years	29.6*	43.4	39.1	17.8*	63.1	13.4** ²
Marital status						
Single	42.0 ¹	61.0 ¹	50.3	28.0 ¹	75.7 ¹	22.5 ¹
Married or common law	30.5 ²	46.3 ²	40.8	10.9* ²	63.7 ²	12.8* ²
Separated, divorced or widowed	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Education						
Elementary school or less	27.7**	39.4**	37.0**	39.8** ¹	60.7*	NP
Secondary school not completed	40.1	57.4	50.4	22.9 ^{1,2}	74.2	19.9
Secondary school or higher	35.0	54.7	40.3	14.6* ²	66.4	19.9*
Employment						
Employed	33.4 ¹	53.9	43.5	20.1	68.5	17.3
Not employed	44.6 ²	56.1	50.7	23.6	75.1	20.9
Income						
Less than \$20 000	37.1	54.9	48.8	23.7	70.4	19.5
\$20 000 or more	39.9	56.0	44.7	14.4*	70.4	18.7*
Coast						
Hudson	31.2 ¹	52.0	44.9	21.9	71.5	16.5*
Ungava	45.9 ²	58.5	48.2	20.6	70.4	21.3
Community size						
Large	33.3 ¹	51.6	45.6	16.9 ¹	67.9	16.1
Small	43.2 ²	59.0	47.4	26.6 ²	74.8	21.7

NOTES

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Table L Prevalence of bullying victimization during the previous year by sociocultural indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

		Cyber-bullying	Rumour or gossip spreading	Being called names	Being chased or forced to do something	At least one form of bullying	Taking part in bullying others
Importance of spiritual values	Yes	38.3	55.2	48.1	24.0	70.3	19.0
	No	32.7	53.9	39.0	13.2 ^{*1}	71.8	16.5 [*]
Love and affection	All or most of the time	36.9	54.2	42.8	18.5	69.4	16.7
	Other	40.0	55.8	54.9 ¹	27.6 ¹	74.0	23.2 [*]
Family cohesion	High	27.1 [*]	45.4	32.4	18.8 [*]	57.0	9.4 ^{**}
	Low	40.5 ¹	57.7 ¹	50.1 ¹	22.1	75.2 ¹	21.0 ¹
Community cohesion	High	31.5	47.8	35.9	23.8 [*]	60.9	13.2 [*]
	Low	40.1	58.0	50.6 ¹	20.3	75.3 ¹	20.5
Participation in healing and wellness activities	Yes	47.2	60.7	49.3	23.0 [*]	73.3	24.3
	No	33.0 ¹	52.0	44.8	20.0	69.7	15.8 ¹

NOTES

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Table M Prevalence of cumulated offences against property during the previous year by sociodemographic indicators (%), population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	None	1 offence	2 offences	3 offences	4 offences	5 offences	At least one property offence
Total	48.6	23.2	14.7	8.0	3.9*	1.6**	51.4
Sex							
Women	52.5	23.0	14.2	6.0	3.2*	2.1**	47.5 ²
Men	44.7	23.4	15.2	10.0*	4.6*	1.0**	55.3 ¹
Age group							
16-30 years	41.7 ¹	27.9 ¹	16.1	8.5*	3.9*	1.9**	58.3 ¹
31-54 years	51.9 ²	20.4 ²	13.5	8.3*	4.7*	1.2**	48.1 ²
55 years and over	58.9 ²	17.5* ²	14.0*	6.1**	NP	NP	41.1 ²
Women							
16-30 years	48.1	24.4	14.5	7.7*	NP	NP	51.9
31-54 years	55.5	23.5	12.5*	4.1*	NP	NP	44.5
55 years and over	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	43.0
Men							
16-30 years	35.4 ¹	31.4 ¹	17.6*	9.2**	3.6**	2.8**	64.6 ¹
31-54 years	48.1 ²	17.1* ²	14.5*	12.8*	NP	NP	51.9 ²
55 years and over	60.4 ²	17.2* ²	10.6**	5.8**	NP	NP	39.6 ²
Marital status							
Single	46.1	23.8	15.3	8.2*	5.2*	1.5**	4.7
Married or common law	49.9	23.5	13.6	7.9*	3.3**	1.8**	4.5
Separated, divorced or widowed	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	14.1
Education							
Elementary school or less	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	43.1 ¹
Secondary school not completed	50.3	21.1	14.3	7.8	4.8*	1.7**	49.7 ¹
Secondary school or higher	42.6	27.5	15.5	9.6*	3.4**	1.6**	57.4 ²
Employment							
Employed	48.1	23.3	15.3	8.3	3.5*	1.5**	51.9
Not employed	48.9	23.5	13.9	7.7*	4.4**	1.7**	51.1
Income							
Less than \$20 000	48.8	23.2	15.2	6.5*	4.5*	1.8**	51.2
\$20 000 or more	45.9	23.5	16.3	9.3*	3.1**	1.8**	54.1

	None	1 offence	2 offences	3 offences	4 offences	5 offences	At least one property offence
Coast							
Hudson	47.5	24.1	16.5	7.2*	3.5*	33.4	52.5
Ungava	49.9	22.1	12.4	9.1*	4.5*	39.5	50.1
Community size							
Large	47.8	24.0	14.4	8.2*	4.6*	1.0**	52.2
Small	49.6	22.2	15.1	7.8*	3.0*	2.3**	50.4

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Table N Cumulated offences against property during the previous year by sociocultural indicators (%), population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

		None	1 offence	2 offences	3 offences	4 offences	5 offences
Frequency of going on the land	Often	43.6	23.5	15.9	10.8*	3.7*	2.5**
	Occasionally or never	52.3 ¹	23.1	13.8	5.9* ¹	4.1*	0.8**
Family cohesion	High	56.2	22.0	11.8*	7.2*	1.5**	1.3**
	Low	45.2 ¹	23.8	16.0	8.4	5.0* ¹	1.7**
Participation in healing and wellness activities	Yes	37.6	26.6	17.7	11.6*	4.2**	2.4**
	No	53.4 ¹	21.6	13.5	6.4* ¹	3.8*	1.2**

NOTES

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Table O Prevalence of forms of offences against property during the previous year by sociodemographic indicators (%), population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Damaged or destroyed property	Theft by using force or threat of force	Illegal entry into a residence	Theft of property kept outside of a residence	Theft of personal property in everyday places
Total	26.4	10.7	21.4	27.1	14.9
Sex					
Women	25.6	11.8	16.8 ¹	21.6 ¹	17.8 ¹
Men	27.3	9.6	26.0 ²	32.5 ²	12.0 ²
Age group					
16-30 years	29.4	13.7 ¹	22.8	26.0	18.2 ¹
31-54 years	25.2	9.5 ^{*1,2}	21.4	28.6	12.9 ²
55 years and over	21.7	5.4 ^{**2}	17.8 [*]	25.9	10.7 ^{*2}
Marital status					
Single	30.4	14.5 ¹	20.3	24.9	17
Married or common law	23.4	8.1 ²	22.3	29.6	13.8
Separated, divorced or widowed	*24.6	6.5 ^{**1,2}	20.3 ^{**}	19.0 ^{**}	9.2 ^{**}
Education					
Elementary school or less	18.8 ^{*1}	10.4 ^{**}	15.0 ^{**}	21.2 [*]	12.3 ^{**}
Secondary school not completed	24.7 ¹	11.6	21.5	26.6	16.2
Secondary school or higher	32.6 ²	9.4 [*]	24.3	30.1	13.2
Employment					
Employed	25.8	9.5	21.8	28.0	15.2
Not employed	27.7	13.4	20.6	25.4	14.2
Income					
Less than \$20 000	25.8	12.8	20.4	25.8	15.7
\$20 000 or more	27.7	*8.9	23.2	31.3	15.8
Coast					
Hudson	25.8	8.9 ¹	20.4	28.9	15.4
Ungava	27.3	13.0 ²	22.8	24.7	14.3
Community size					
Large	26.4	9.6	20.9	31.6 ¹	13.4
Small	26.5	12.1	22.1	20.9 ²	16.9

NOTES

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Table P Prevalence of forms of offences against property during the previous year by sociocultural indicators (%), population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

		Damaged or destroyed property	Theft by using force or threat of force	Illegal entry into a residence	Theft of property kept outside of a residence	Theft of personal property in everyday places
Cultural identity	Top 30 percentile	24.1	6.3*	24.5	26.9	13.8*
	Other	27.3	12.5 ¹	20.2	27.1	15.4
Frequency of going on the land	Often	27.3	10.0	25.6	33.4	19.6
	Occasionally or never	26.0	11.3	18.2 ¹	22.2 ¹	11.4 ¹
Positive interactions	All or most of the time	24.0	9.2	20.1	25.9	14.7
	Other	31.6 ¹	13.7 ¹	24.2	29.5	15.2
Tangible support for transportation to health services	All or most of the time	28.4	11.0*	23.9	27.9	19.4
	Other	25.1	10.6	19.2	26.4	11.6 ¹
Family cohesion	High	19.9	6.2*	17.3	24.0	11.1*
	Low	29.3 ¹	12.6 ¹	23.2 ¹	28.3	16.6 ¹
Community cohesion	High	22.1	7.1*	20.1	26.3	15.8
	Low	28.9 ¹	12.8 ¹	22.3	27.4	14.5
Involvement in community activities	Always or often	24.2	9.2*	20.9	30.8	17.6
	Other	27.9	11.7	21.7	24.5 ¹	13.1
Participation in healing and wellness activities	Yes	34.0	13.4	25.3	31.8	19.7
	No	23.1 ¹	9.5	19.7	24.8 ¹	12.7 ¹

NOTES

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Table Q Feeling of safety in daily life^a by sociodemographic indicators (%), population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Feeling not at all safe	Feeling slightly to moderately safe	Feeling very to extremely safe
Total	13.2	39.3	47.4
Sex			
Women	13.6	40.3	46.0
Men	12.8	38.4	48.8
Age group			
16-30 years	11.5 ¹	43.6 ¹	44.9
31-54 years	11.9 ¹	37.3 ^{1,2}	50.7
55 years and over	20.8 ²	33.0 ²	46.2
Marital status			
Single	14.3	45.0 ¹	40.7 ¹
Married or common law	12.0	35.1 ²	52.8 ²
Separated, divorced or widowed	16.9 ^{**}	36.7 ^{*1,2}	46.3 ^{1,2}
Education			
Elementary school or less	36.4 ¹	29.0 ^{*1}	34.6 ¹
Secondary school not completed	12.4 ²	39.9 ^{1,2}	47.7 ²
Secondary school or higher	4.6 ^{*3}	42.9 ²	52.5 ²
Employment			
Employed	10.9 ¹	38.4	50.7 ¹
Not employed	18.2 ²	40.6	41.2 ²
Income			
Less than \$20 000	16.9 ¹	42.4	40.7 ¹
\$20 000 or more	7.7 ^{*2}	37.4	54.8 ²
Coast			
Hudson	15.8 ¹	40.2	44.0 ¹
Ungava	9.9 ²	38.2	51.9 ²
Community size			
Large	12.7	41.7	45.6
Small	13.9	36.2	49.9

NOTES

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a. The partial non-response rate is greater than 10%. The proportions should be interpreted carefully.

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Table R Feeling of safety in daily life by sociocultural indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

		Feeling not at all safe	Feeling slightly to moderately safe	Feeling very to extremely safe
Cultural identity	Top 30 percentile	14.3	26.7	59.0
	Other	12.8	44.8 ¹	42.4 ¹
Frequency of going on the land	Often	12.8	35.3	51.8
	Occasionally or never	13.3	42.8 ¹	44.0 ¹
Positive interactions	All or most of the time	12.4	37.0	50.6
	Other	14.8	44.4 ¹	40.8 ¹
Emotional support	High	7.5*	37.7	54.7
	Low	15.7 ¹	40.1	44.2 ¹
Love and affection	All or most of the time	10.1	37.2	52.7
	Other	21.2 ¹	45.3 ¹	33.5 ¹
Family cohesion	High	16.0	24.6	59.3
	Low	12.0	45.9 ¹	42.1 ¹
Community cohesion	High	16.9	29.0	54.1
	Low	10.9 ¹	45.6 ¹	43.6 ¹
Perception of health services	Top 30 percentile	17.1	29.7	53.2
	Other	10.4 ¹	43.3 ¹	46.3

NOTES

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Table S Feeling of peacefulness in the community^a by sociodemographic indicators (%), population aged 16 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

	Very or moderately peaceful	Neither peaceful nor violent	Very or moderately violent
Total	42.9	35.8	21.3
Sex			
Women	45.9	34.2	20.0
Men	39.8	37.5	22.7
Age group			
16-30 years	43.3	37.5	19.3
31-54 years	42.7	36.2	21.1
55 years and over	42.4	30.6	27.0
Marital status			
Single	45.3	37.2	17.5
Married or common law	40.8	35.3	23.9
Separated, divorced or widowed	45.7	30.7*	23.6*
Education			
Elementary school or less	54.7 ¹	22.2 ^{*1}	23.1 ^{*1,2}
Secondary school not completed	45.3 ¹	36.3 ²	18.4 ¹
Secondary school or higher	34.2 ²	39.4 ²	26.5 ²
Employment			
Employed	42.1	36.0	21.8
Not employed	44.7	34.5	20.7
Income			
Less than \$20 000	46.5 ¹	35.5	18.0 ¹
\$20 000 or more	38.9 ²	35.8	25.3 ²
Coast			
Hudson	40.7	34.5	24.8 ¹
Ungava	45.7	37.6	16.7 ²
Community size			
Large	38.7 ¹	35.7	25.6 ¹
Small	48.4 ²	36.0	15.6 ²

NOTES

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Table T Feeling of peacefulness in the community by sociocultural indicators (%), population aged 18 years and over, Nunavik, 2017

		Very or moderately peaceful	Neither peaceful nor violent	Very or moderately violent
Cultural identity	Top 30 percentile	43.4	30.3	26.2
	Other	42.6	38.4 ¹	19.0 ¹
Emotional support	High	41.1	30.0	28.8
	Low	43.6	38.6 ¹	17.8 ¹
Family cohesion	High	49.8	29.2	21.0
	Low	39.9 ¹	38.6 ¹	21.5
Community cohesion	High	60.1	27.3	12.6
	Low	33.2 ¹	40.5 ¹	26.3 ¹
Perception of health services	Top 30 percentile	52.9	27.6	19.5
	Other	39.6 ¹	38.3 ¹	22.1

NOTES

Only indicators presenting statistically significant differences are shown.

Coloured cells indicate statistically significant comparisons.

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

