
IGLOOLIK SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE STUDY 2009-2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT

PREPARED FOR THE HAMLET OF IGLOOLIK

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Acknowledgements

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Research Products

The research results for the Igloolik Socio-Economic Baseline Study are available in several forms:

Executive Summary Report: available in Inuktitut and English and contains the highlights from the household survey and the individual survey.

Reference Report: a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the data collected in surveys, and the analysis developed with the focus groups. This version of the report is presented in a loose leaf binder, divided in sections for handy reference. It is intended to be a working resource for the Hamlet and organizations in town to use for funding applications and community planning, for example.

Igloolik Socio-Economic Study: a small book format presentation of the study, complemented by contextual information about Igloolik, the Qikiqtani region and Nunavut.

Powerpoint Presentation: available in English and Inuktitut; contains an overview of the project, and some of the highlights from the Executive Summary Report.

Copies of any of these documents are available from the Hamlet of Igloolik.

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this project was to document the local economy in Igloolik as it was in 2009-2010. We took into account all aspects of the economy including waged work, unpaid and volunteer work, harvesting, businesses, and artistic production. Most areas of community life are relevant to the economy. This report therefore covers a wide variety of topics from language use, to education and employment, to harvesting and questions of health and wellness as well as individuals' involvement in community affairs.

The project was designed as a baseline study so that the Hamlet could, in three to five years, repeat the study to measure changes to the community over time brought about by internal and external influences, such as environmental changes, resource development projects or shifts in demographics.

FUNDING AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The research team included five Igloolik residents: Nancy Angilirq, Solomon Alurut, Alina Arnatsiaq, Francis Piugattuk, and James Ungalaq; and Sheena Kennedy, formerly a graduate student at Carleton University and now an independent researcher. Brian Fleming, Senior Administrative Officer, Hamlet of Igloolik and Frances Abele, professor in the School of Public Policy and Administration at Carleton University, provided overall direction and participated in analysis. Funding was provided by the Hamlet of Igloolik and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

ETHICS APPROVAL

This study, a joint project of the Igloolik Hamlet Council and Carleton University, received ethics approval from Carleton Research Ethics Committee and a license from the Nunavut Research Institute.

METHOD OF GATHERING INFORMATION

Sources of Information include:

- ❖ A household survey conducted in November 2009. One member from each household in Igloolik was asked to answer basic questions about his or her household. We surveyed 339 out of 355 households. The 16 households not surveyed were unavailable at the time.
- ❖ Individual surveys conducted in January- March 2010. These longer and more detailed surveys were answered by a sample of 200 adults in town.
- ❖ A business survey included most businesses and community organizations. This was to gather information about the numbers of people they employed and the money that these organizations bring into the community.
- ❖ Focus groups were conducted in August and September 2010 with different segments of the population in Igloolik. The results from the focus groups appear in the *Reference Report* and the *Igloolik Socio-Economic Study*.

RESULTS

The following paragraphs provide only the highlights from the community surveys. See the corresponding sections of the report for more detail.

POPULATION

Igloolik has a population of approximately 1700 people with a median age of 18 years.

ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE

96% of Igloolik's population is Inuit and Inuktitut is still very strong in the community. 94% of Inuit residents speak Inuktitut as their first language; the majority speak Inuktitut at work and around the community as well.

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

The majority of adults in Igloolik are married or in common-law relationships; and 75% of households have children living in them. 61% of Igloolik residents live in public housing. Many Iglulingmiut live in houses that do not meet their families' needs: many houses are too small for the families who live there, and many houses are in need of major repairs. The median annual income for Igloolik residents in 2005 was almost \$17,000; this has not changed significantly over the last five years.

RESIDENCE AND MOBILITY

53% of Igloolik adults were born in Igloolik and 42% have lived in Igloolik all their lives. The rest were born across Nunavut, in communities or outpost camps and some in the South. To be with family or loved ones was the most common reason given for a move to or from Igloolik, followed by employment opportunities. 60% of Iglulingmiut would like to be living in Igloolik five years from now.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Less than a quarter of Igloolik adults have graduated from high school but over half have taken a course at a post-secondary institution, mainly Nunavut Arctic College. Levels of education vary by gender in Igloolik: significantly fewer women finish high school but more take courses at the post-secondary level. In the last three years the Community Economic Development Office arranged training primarily for employment in the resource development sector.

EMPLOYMENT

Nearly half of the adults in Igloolik were working (full-time or part-time) in November 2009; the individual survey found that 70% of adults had a job at some point in the last year but few worked during all 12 months. In 2009, the highest employment levels were seen between August and December. There is a wide range of occupation categories represented in Igloolik concentrated in two main sectors: government and the sales and service sector. Caring for children, belief that no jobs are available, and attending school were the top three reasons given why a respondent had not looked for work. 62% of respondents said they were willing to do

rotational labour and a large number of the people surveyed said they would be willing to move within Nunavut for school or a job. 16% of those surveyed reported making art or handmade goods for the purpose of selling them. Carving and sewing were the two most common ways to make items for sale.

HARVESTING

Well over half of Igloolik's adults engage in land-based activities, although few report that they are "active" harvesters. Participation in land-based activities varied greatly by gender and by age. Nearly all Iglulingmiut reported that country food is an important part of their diet; close to 80% said that they have difficulty obtaining as much country food as they would like. The majority of Iglulingmiut obtain country food through sharing with extended family, particularly as the number of full-time hunters decreases.

HEALTH AND WELLNESS

Iglulingmiut told interviewers that they are generally happy with their lives. Reported overall health varied by age group: 65% of the Young Adults surveyed said they were in good health, while roughly 50% of Youth, Adults, and Elders said they were in good health. Food security is a concern in Igloolik: 62% of those surveyed reported a food shortage in their household in the last year. There was little difference in reported food security when factoring in age, gender, employment status or harvesting activity.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND UNPAID WORK

Most adults were involved in unpaid work such as housework (81%), childcare (73%) and eldercare (51%) but far fewer (25%) were involved in a local organization as a member at the time of the survey. Over half of the population reported engaging in childcare regularly. Care work varied by gender. Iglulingmiut are involved in their community in a variety of ways, including recreational groups, church groups, professional organizations, hamlet and other committees and through participating in community events.

OPINIONS

We asked Iglulingmiut to rate the impact the establishment of the Government of Nunavut has had on their own lives and on Igloolik as a community. The majority of the responses given were either "no impact" or "somewhat positive impact". Responses to a question regarding the potential for environmentally friendly resource development were varied: 25% said "yes"; 57% said "no"; and the remaining said they did not know. Iglulingmiut, however, were more unified in their opinions about shipping routes through Foxe Basin: nearly three quarters said they would not support an ore-shipping route.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Adults

Respondents aged 26-59 years. This age category was selected to include residents who were no longer youth or young adults but not yet elders.

Average

The sum of the observations divided by the number of observations.

Economy

The name for the system by which people in the community earn their living, and provide food and care for each other.

Elders

Respondents aged 60 years and older. The Igloolik Inullariit Society considers elders to be Igloolik residents who are 60 years and older.

Employed

According to Statistics Canada, a person is employed if during the reference week they (a) did any paid work either as an employee or as someone who is self-employed or unpaid in a family business; or (b) had a job but were absent due to illness, vacation or other reasons *excluding* lay-off, between casual jobs, or starting a job soon.

Employment Rate

Calculated by Statistics Canada as follows:

employment rate = Employed persons/Population over 15 years of age.

Harvester

Someone who hunts, fishes, traps or gathers food from the land.

Active harvester: A person who engages in all or some of the major harvesting activities over the year, and whose harvesting activities involves more than just day-trips or the occasional weekend outing.

Occasional harvester: A person who occasionally but not regularly engages in harvesting activities; and whose participation is usually short-term as day trips or weekend outings.

Rare or non-harvester: A person who rarely or never participates in harvesting activities.

Labour Force

The sum of Employed and Unemployed persons.

Labour Force Participation Rate

Calculated by Statistics Canada as follows:

participation rate=Labour Force/Population over 15 years of age.

Median

The middle number when a set of numbers is arranged from lowest to highest, or highest to lowest.

Mode

The number that occurs most frequently in a set of numbers.

National Occupation Categories

The occupation categories used by the Government of Canada to classify types of jobs in Canada. A full description can be found online. Available at: <http://www5.hrsdc.gc.ca/noc/english/noc/2006/OccupationIndex.aspx>.

Reference Week

The week used by Statistics Canada to measure official employment and unemployment rates. Typically it is the week prior to the date of the survey.

Sample

A portion of the total population, for example 200 out of 931 adults. The sample of adults for this project was randomly selected.

Unemployed

According to Statistics Canada, a person is unemployed if during the reference week they (a) were on temporary lay-off with expectation of recall and were available to work; (b) were without work, were actively looking for a job in the last four weeks and were available to work; and (c) had a new job starting within four weeks and were available to work.

Unemployment Rate

Calculated as follows:

unemployment rate = Unemployed persons/Labour Force

Young Adults

Respondents aged 20-25 years. This age category was selected to capture young people who were most likely out of high school but still considered “youth”.

Youth

Respondents aged 16-19 years. This age category was selected to capture high school aged youth.

Overview

The purpose of this project was to document the economy of Igloolik as it was in 2009-2010. We took into account all aspects of the economy including waged work, unpaid and volunteer work, harvesting, businesses, and artistic production. Together, the Hamlet Council and the researchers wish to provide the community with a comprehensive and useful set of data that can be used to prepare for environmental assessments and general community planning. We also hope that other organizations in Igloolik can use the information in this report to help support their own work.

Virtually all areas of community life are relevant to the economy. This report therefore covers a wide variety of topics from language use, to education and employment, to harvesting data, and questions of health and wellness.

The project was designed as a baseline study so that the Hamlet could, in three to five years, repeat the study to measure changes to the community over time.

The information that appears in this version of the report was gathered using a variety of methods, including secondary source research, structured surveys and interviews.

The research team included five Igloolik residents: Nancy Angilirq, Alina Arnatsiaq, Francis Piugattuk, James Ungalaq and Solomon Alurut, and Sheena Kennedy, formerly a student at Carleton University and now an independent researcher. Nancy Angilirq and Alina Arnatsiaq were part of the team that conducted the household survey in November 2009. Solomon Alurut conducted both the household and individual surveys, and provided interpretation and community insight. James Ungalaq conducted individual surveys and provided interpretation and community insight. Francis Piugattuk conducted household surveys and was instrumental in organizing and conducting focus groups; Francis also participated in analysis for the final report. Sheena Kennedy was involved in project development and preliminary research; she managed the Igloolik research team and conducted surveys and focus groups together with the team. She was responsible for the analysis of the survey data and is the primary author of this report. Senior Administrative Officer, Brian Fleming, and Frances Abele, professor in the School of Public Policy and Administration at Carleton University, provided overall direction and participated in the analysis.

Funding was provided by the Hamlet of Igloolik and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (an independent body that provides funding to academic researchers).

Methodology

The research method was developed by the Carleton research team in consultation with the Igloolik Hamlet Council and staff as well as members of the community, and Jack Hicks, former Director of Evaluation and Statistics for the Government of Nunavut. The information that appears in this report was collected using a variety of methods. These include:

1. A review of existing studies and reports on Igloolik and the Qikiqtani region.¹
2. The project researchers visited Igloolik in May 2009 to learn more about Igloolik by meeting with community members and visiting the Oral History Project.
3. A Household Survey conducted in November 2009.
 - The purpose of this short household survey was to find out how many people live in Igloolik, their ages and ethnicity, employment status, involvement in harvesting activities and in other unpaid work, such as childcare.
 - One member of the household was selected to answer on behalf of everyone who lived there. The average age of the household survey respondents was 41 years; 53% were female; 90% were Inuit; and 57% were employed at the time of the survey.
 - We had a very high response rate: 95% of the households we asked to participate agreed to do so.²
4. An Individual Survey conducted between January and March 2010.
 - The purpose of this longer survey was to gather more detailed information from a sample of Igloolik adults (age 16 and up).
 - The sample was randomly selected to include one-quarter of Igloolik adults. For this sample, the response rate was 85% --that is, 85% of the individuals we asked to participate agreed to do so.
 - The survey included detailed questions about: language, education, employment, harvesting, where they have lived in their lives, health and wellness, community involvement and opinions on a variety of topics.
5. Focus Groups met with the researchers in August 2010.
 - The findings from the surveys were presented to various focus groups (representing different segments of the population, or existing community groups) in order to get feedback and to talk about the results in more detail.
6. Business and Community Organization Survey included most businesses and community organizations. This was to gather information about local employment and earnings.

Pre-existing questions, primarily from the Nunavut Household Survey, were selected for the surveys for the baseline study. This was done in order to allow for comparison to previous surveys. The Hamlet Council and the researchers worked together to select the questions. Some other questions, particularly those in the Community Involvement section, were created for this project.

We will also be providing the Hamlet with a database, based upon the two surveys. It will be possible to generate statistical information as needed. To protect the privacy of the people who answered the questionnaires, the original survey information will be stored securely at Carleton University. It will be released only to researchers identified by the Hamlet for the purpose of conducting a follow up study.

¹ For a complete list of these sources please see References.

² There were 355 occupied housing units in November 2009 in Igloolik. We surveyed 339 households. 16 households were unavailable (out of town, refused) giving us a response rate of 95% (339/355=95%).

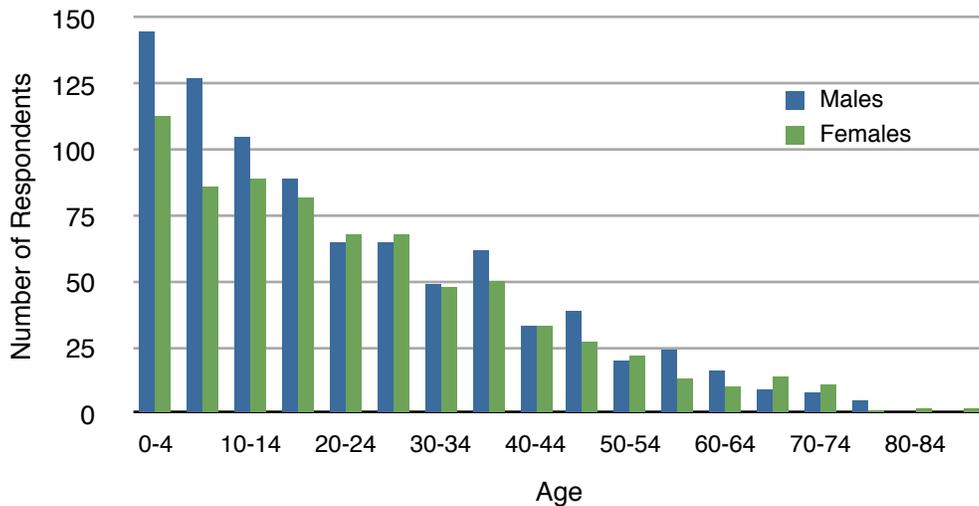
The Carleton University researchers will also publish academic articles based upon what we have learned in Igloolik, after our work for the Hamlet is completed. These articles will also be presented to the Hamlet Council, the Oral History Project, and the schools in Igloolik.

RESULTS FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Population and Ethnicity

- ❖ Igloolik is the fifth largest community in Nunavut with a population of nearly 1700, ranging in age from 0-95 years.
- ❖ The median age in Igloolik is 18 years.
- ❖ 53.5% of Igloolik’s population is male, while 46.5% is female.
- ❖ 43% of the population is between 0 and 15 years old.
- ❖ Igloolik’s population is 96% Inuit.

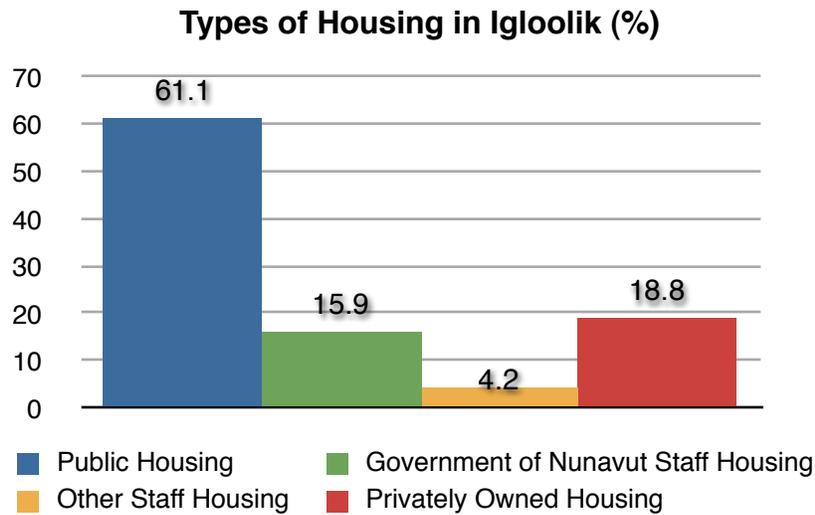
Age Distribution, by Gender



Housing

- ❖ 80% of Igloolik live in rented accommodations, the majority of which are public housing units.
- ❖ The average number of bedrooms per unit is between 2 and 3.
- ❖ The average number of people per household is 5; some units have as few as one, or as many as fourteen household members.
- ❖ On average, there are 2 children (0-15 years) per household
- ❖ 74% of Igloolik’s housing units are in need of either minor (42%) or major (32%) repairs.

Bedrooms per Unit	Number of Units	Range of People per Unit
1	26	1 to 7
2	141	1 to 9
3	118	1 to 12
4	50	2 to 14



Employment

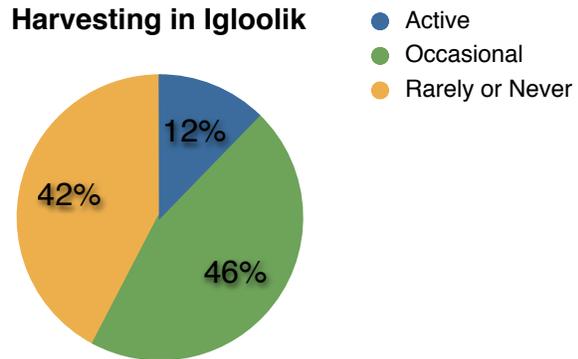
- ❖ 49% of Igloolik’s adults were working either full-time (36%) or part-time (11%) at the time of the survey.
- ❖ 19% were not working but wanted to have a job.
- ❖ 32% were not working and did not wish to be employed.
- ❖ Employment levels between men and women appeared to be almost equal.

Labour Force Status	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Works Full-Time	37	38	36
Works Part-Time	12	12	12
Does Not Work but Wants a Job	19	19	19
Does Not Work and Does Not Want a Job	32	31	33

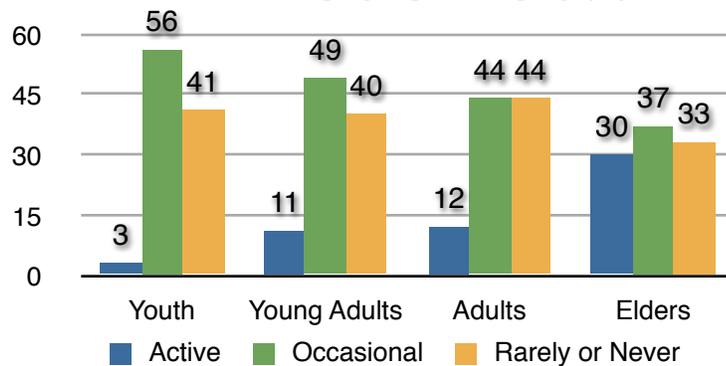
Harvesting

- ❖ 58% of Igloolik adults participate in land-based activities (hunting, fishing and/or gathering)
- ❖ A small percentage of Iglulingmiut reported that they consider themselves to be “active” harvesters; the majority of respondents were divided between “occasionally” and “rarely or never”.
- ❖ The survey found that elders are the most active harvesters, and youth the least active. Note that the Adults category has the highest percentage of people who “Rarely or Never” harvest.

Harvesting in Igloolik



Harvesting by Age Category (%)



Unpaid Work

- ❖ Unpaid work refers here to housework, childcare, and caring for other family members, such as elders.
- ❖ Nearly all Iglulingmiut over 15 years of age engage in these forms of unpaid work.
- ❖ Women were more active than men in housework and childcare; men and women were equally active in elder care.
- ❖ Participation in unpaid work varied by age.

Housework

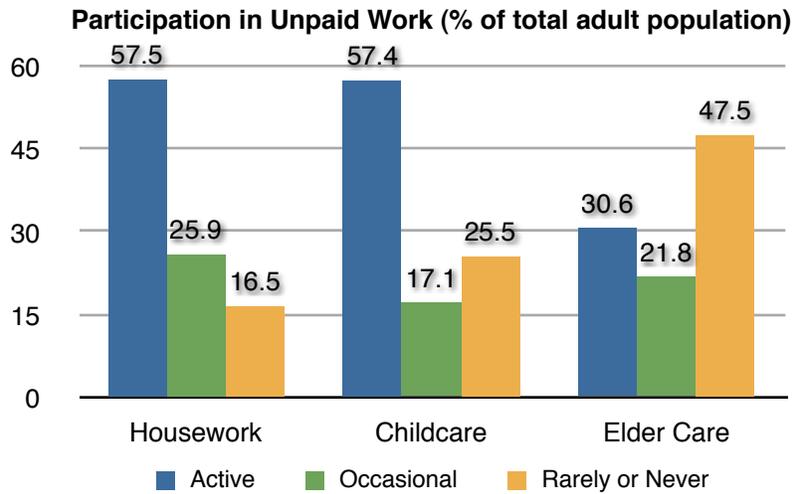
- ❖ 85% of adults said they do housework at least occasionally.
- ❖ 73% of women report being “active” in housework compared to 43% of men.
- ❖ Adults (aged 26-59) were the most active in housework and Youth (aged 16-19) the least.

Childcare

- ❖ 83% of adults said they look after children without pay at least occasionally.
- ❖ 70% of women said they are active in childcare, compared to 42% of men.
- ❖ Young Adults (aged 20-25) and Adults (aged 26-59) were the most active in childcare.

Elder Care

- ❖ 51% of respondents said they look after elders without pay at least occasionally.
- ❖ 58% of Young Adults reported engaging in elder care, while Youth (53%), Adults (52%), and Elders (51%) reported slightly less participation.



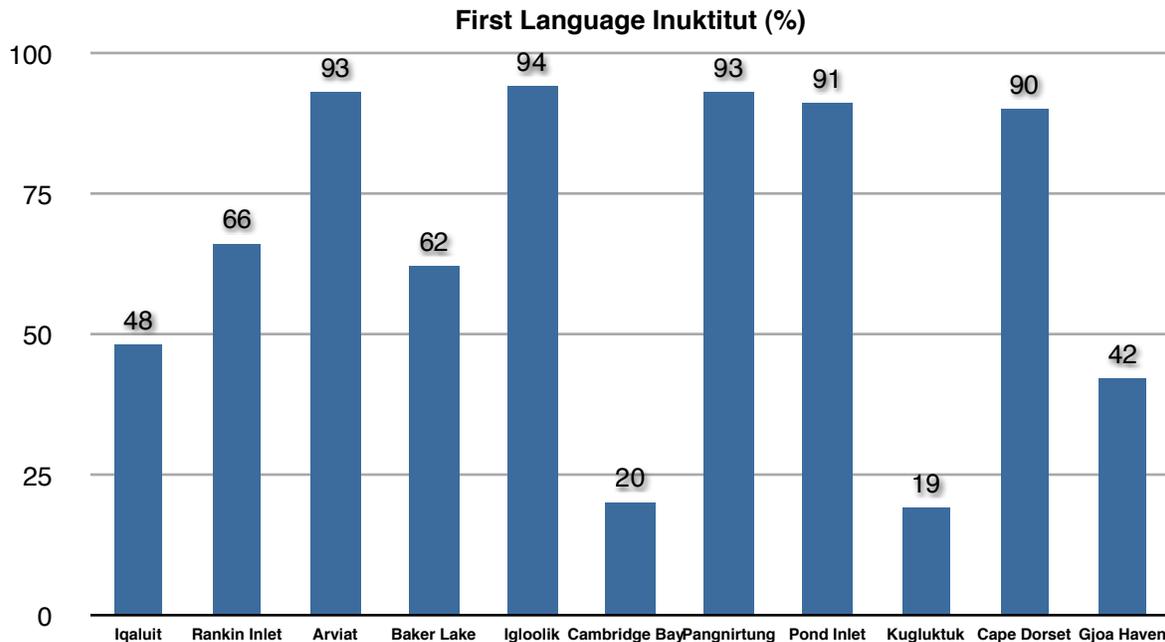
RESULTS FROM THE INDIVIDUAL SURVEY

Sample Demographics

- ❖ 200 adults were interviewed using the individual survey between January and March 2010.
- ❖ Respondents ranged in age from 15 to 81 years; the median age was 18 years.
- ❖ 51% were male, while 49% were female.
- ❖ 94% were Inuit, while 6% were non-Inuit
- ❖ Interviews were conducted in Inuktitut (43%), in English (24%) and in a combination of both languages (33%).

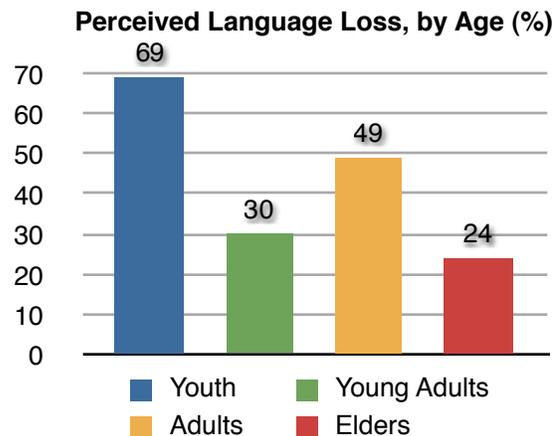
Language

- ❖ Inuktitut is the first language learned by 94% of Igloolik’s population, which represents the highest percentage of first language Inuktitut speakers among Nunavut’s 10 largest communities.³



³ Statistics Canada, *2006 Census of the Population - Catalogue #94-577-XCB2006001*; accessed online 15 November 2010.

- ❖ 88.5% of respondents reported that they speak Inuktitut “very well” or “relatively well”; while 71% reported that they speak English “very well” or “relatively well”.
- ❖ Younger people (aged 16-25) were less likely to rate their language skills as highly as Adults and Elders.
- ❖ Loss of language is a concern for many Iglulingmiut, particularly for young people.
- ❖ Nearly half of Iglulingmiut speak Inuktitut most often at work; and 78.5% of Iglulingmiut speak Inuktitut most often around town.
- ❖ In general Iglulingmiut feel that it is important to be able to speak both English and Inuktitut today and in the future.



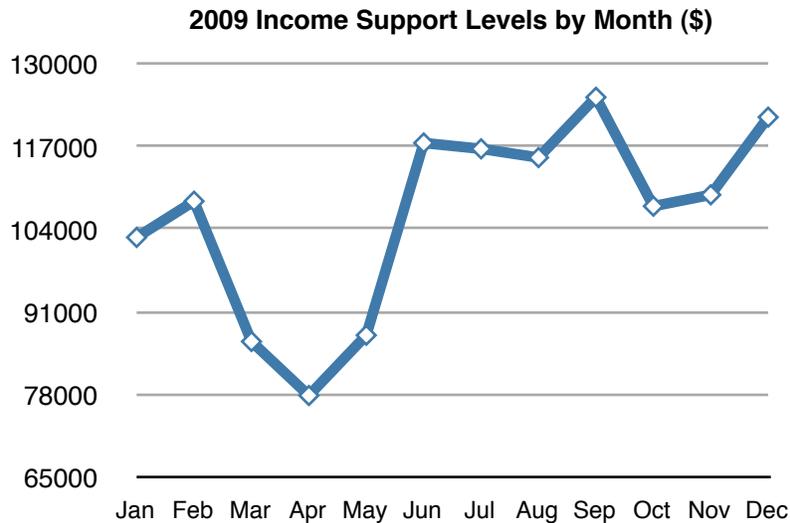
Primary Language of Work	Occupation Category
Inuktitut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers; • Art,Culture, Recreation and Sport; • Social Services Workers and Occupations in Education; • Sales and Service Occupations; • Trades Occupations (skilled and unskilled).
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managers in Public Administration and Education; • Natural and Applied Sciences Occupations; • Social Workers and Policy/Program Officers.

Families and Households

- ❖ 58.5% of Igloodik adults are married or living in common-law relationships; very few are divorced or separated; 8% are widowed and 31% have never been married.
- ❖ The average annual personal income for Iglulingmiut in 2009 was \$29,264.00 taking into account all sources of income (wages, income support, employment insurance, income from art sales, etc.). The median income of Igloodik residents in 2005 was \$16,768.⁴
- ❖ 41% of those surveyed reported an annual personal income of “less than \$10,000”.
- ❖ Notably, in 2009, 78% of Iglulingmiut reported an annual personal income of less than \$40,000.
- ❖ The median income (in 2005) in Igloodik was \$16,768.00; the median income has not changed significantly since then. Employment status and household type significantly influenced median income levels according to the 2006 census.

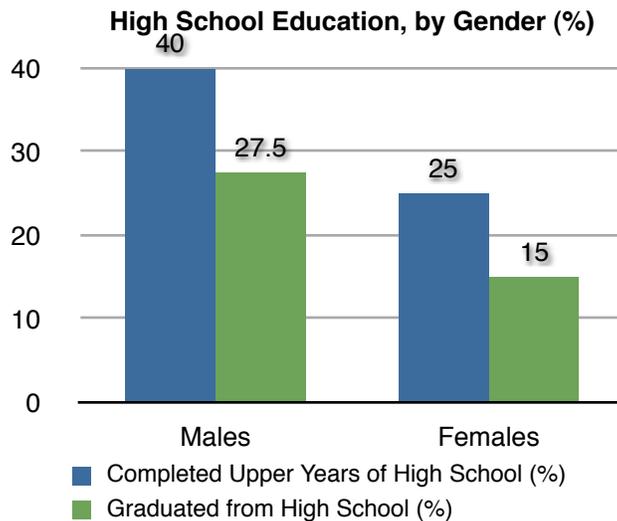
⁴ Statistics Canada, *2006 Census of Population, Catalogue #97-563-VCB2006014*; accessed 27 September 2010.

- ❖ 57% of Igloolik’s total population (adults and children) received income support in 2009. Income support payments in 2009 totaled \$1,275,000. Income support varied by month.



Education and Training

- ❖ Less than 25% of Igloolik adults have graduated from high school, while 52% have attended at least one post-secondary course (mostly at the Nunavut Arctic College).
- ❖ Close to 75% of Igloolik adults have attended some high school (grade 9 to 13); 44% have continued past grade 10.
- ❖ More males than females have completed the upper years of high school and graduated from high school.

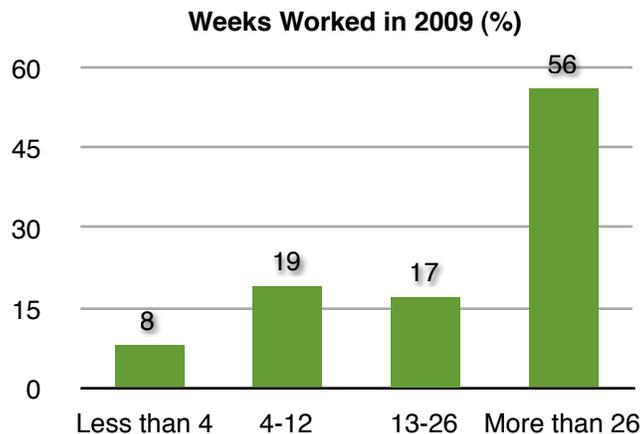


- ❖ In general, Iglulingmiut are concerned about the education of youth in Igloolik; many feel that young people do not finish school because they have babies at a young age; they also feel that more parental discipline and encouragement of youth are needed.
- ❖ Education levels also varied considerably by age category: a higher percentage of Young Adults have a high school diploma (27%) compared to Adults (3%); however, 54% of Adults and 15% of Young Adults have either “some post-secondary” or a “college diploma or certificate”.
- ❖ 60% of those surveyed were employed in a job that was related to the post-secondary course(s) they took.
- ❖ Training opportunities are organized primarily through the Hamlet Community Economic Development Office
- ❖ Between 2007 and 2009: 34 men trained at the Maritime Drilling School; 35 completed the requirements for the Class 3 license needed to drive water and sewage trucks; and 15 individuals underwent Heavy Equipment Operator training in Ontario.
- ❖ 67% of respondents reported that they are “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the school system in Igloolik.

Employment and Paid Work

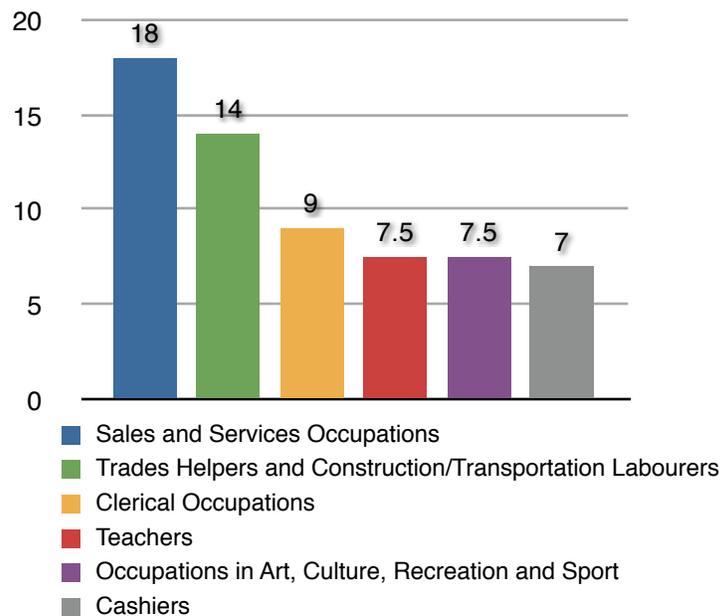
- ❖ 70% of Igloolik’s adult population worked at a job or business at some point in 2009.
- ❖ 40% of those who had a job in 2009, worked during all 12 months; the remaining 60% held seasonal or casual positions, both full-time and part-time.
- ❖ Employment levels were highest during the second half of the year from June to December, with a peak in July.
- ❖ More men (79%) than women (64%) worked in 2009; and more men (36%) than women (22%) worked during all 12 months.

Official Rates	Igloolik	Nunavut
Labour Force Participation	67%	60%
Employment	48%	52.5%
Unemployment	28%	13%



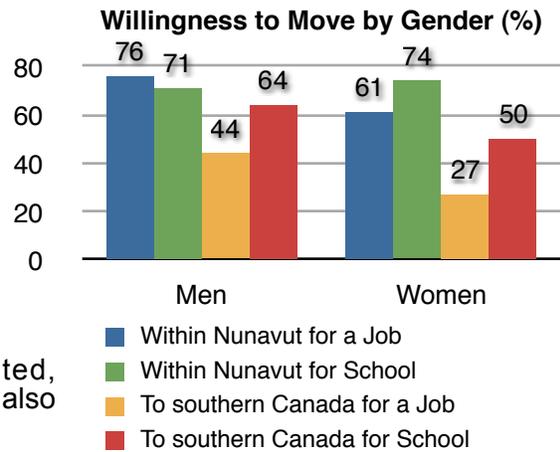
- ❖ The majority (83%) of those who had a job in 2009 reported that they worked 30 hours or more per week on average. The range of hours worked was 2-60 per week.
- ❖ Full-time, full-year positions were typically in management and clerical occupations with government.
- ❖ 60% of those surveyed said they would like a job other than the one they currently have.
- ❖ 20 National Occupation Categories are represented in Igloolik; the majority of jobs are concentrated in 6 of these categories. For the full list of categories please see the detailed *2009-2010 Igloolik Socio-Economic Baseline Study Reference Report*.

Top 6 Occupation Categories (% of Total Employment)



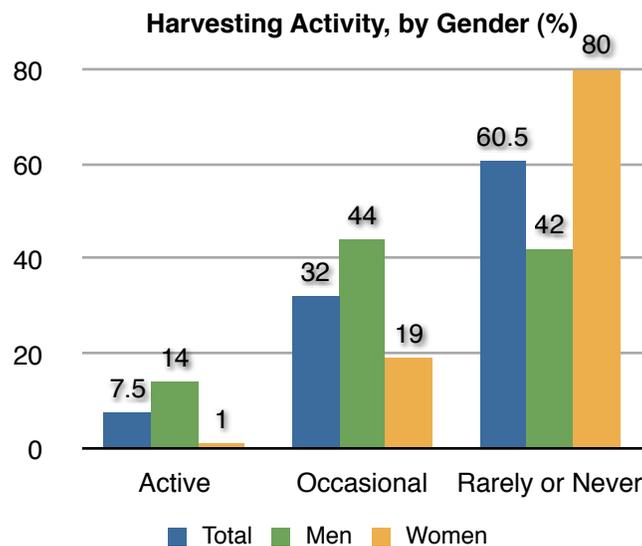
- ❖ Government and the Sales and Services sectors employ the highest number of people in Igloolik. There were approximately 135 government jobs (all levels of government) in Igloolik in 2009. Outside of government, the main employers in town are: the Igloolik Co-operative (53 employees), the Northern Store (35 employees), and Ilinniaruiqsarvik Igloolik Head Start (38 employees).
- ❖ 30% of those who *did not have a job* during the reference week reported that they had looked for a job during the last 4 weeks.
- ❖ The top 5 reasons given for *not* looking for work were:
 1. Prefer to care for own children
 2. Believes no job available
 3. Going to school
 4. Own illness or disability
 5. Unable to find suitable daycare.

- ❖ There is a general willingness among Igloolik residents to do rotational labour at a job site outside of Igloolik. More men (71%) than women (56%) said they would consider rotational labour.
- ❖ 16% of survey respondents reported making art and/or handmade goods for the purpose of selling them in 2009; and nearly all of these individuals reported that they did sell their work.
- ❖ Carving and sewing were the most common forms of artistic goods created, although jewelry and drawing/painting were also reported.
- ❖ There are three main ways that Igloolik artists currently sell their work: to tourists and certain segments of the local population in town; to the Igloolik Co-operative; and directly to buyers in other Nunavut communities and in southern Canada via the Internet or gallery connections.



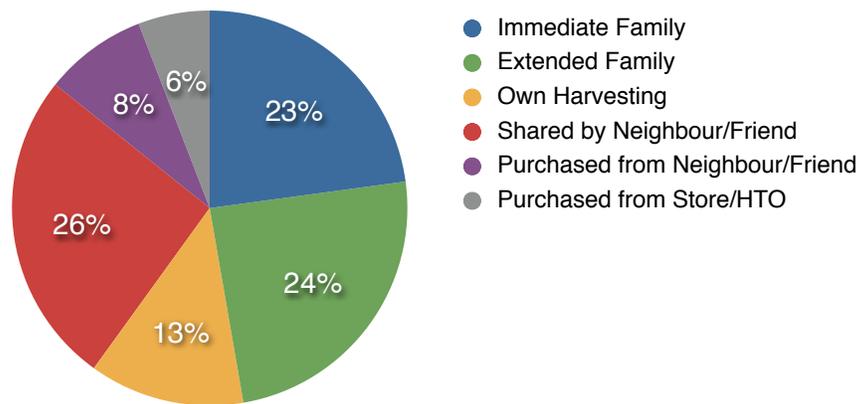
Harvesting and Country Food

- ❖ Harvesting continues to be important for many Iglulingmiut, as a food source, and for cultural reasons as well. Harvesting requires the input of expensive resources and materials.
- ❖ A small percentage of respondents reported that they were “active” harvesters.
- ❖ Harvesting activity varied greatly by gender, with 80% of women reporting that they “rarely or never” harvest.
- ❖ 50% of women and 80% of men reported spending time on the land at some point in 2009.



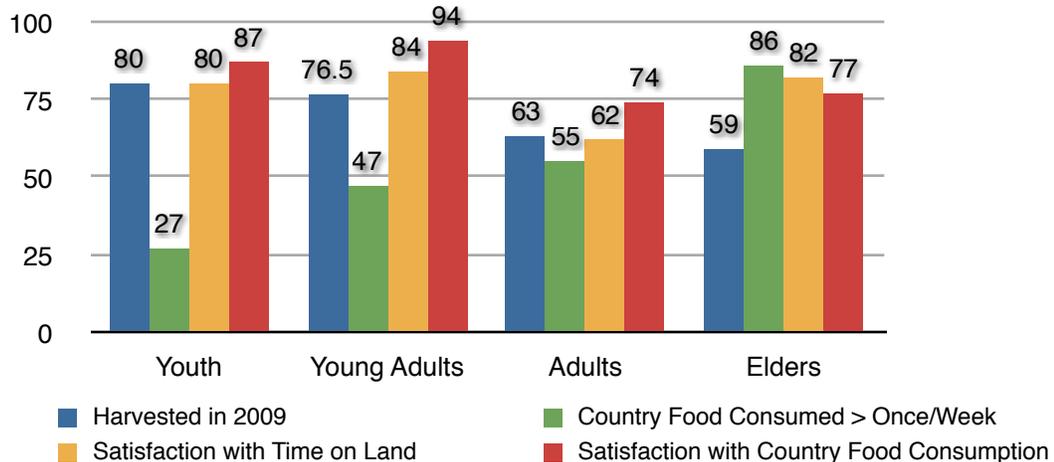
- ❖ 14% of Igloodik harvesters went out during all 12 months of 2009. May through September were the most active months for harvesting.
- ❖ Country food remains a very important part of the diets of Iglulingmiut. Elders eat the most country food and youth eat the least.
- ❖ 80% of respondents reported that they have difficulty obtaining as much country food as they would like at least some of the time. The top 5 reasons given were: lack of (functioning) equipment; lack of money for gas and ammunition; lack of free time; lack of hunting skills; and availability of game.

Sources of Country Food



- ❖ The majority of Iglulingmiut obtain country food through sharing, primarily with immediate and extended family. Very few Inuit respondents said that they purchase country food, while this was the primary source for non-Inuit respondents.

Harvesting and Country Food, by Age (%)



- ❖ Harvesting also varied by age. Youth had the highest number of people report that they went out on the land in 2009 but the smallest number of “active” harvesters. Elders had the lowest number of people report that they went out on the land in 2009 but the highest number of “active” harvesters.

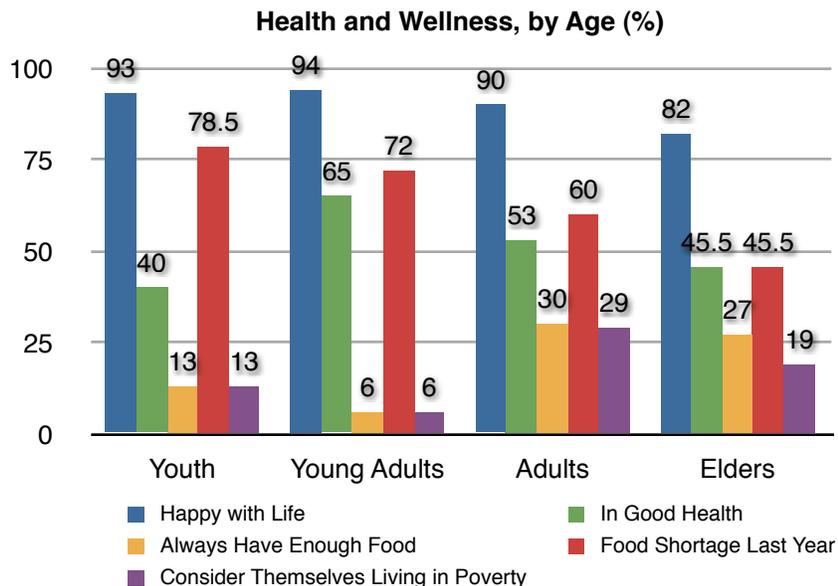
- ❖ In general, Iglulingmiut are satisfied with the time they spend on the land (74%) and with the amount of country food they consume (78%), although many respondents admitted that they have changed their expectations to meet current circumstances. Satisfaction varied by age group.

Residence and Mobility

- ❖ 53% of Iglulingmiut were born in Igloolik and 42% have lived in Igloolik all their lives.
- ❖ For those who have lived elsewhere, most have been living in Igloolik consistently for the last five years.
- ❖ The main reasons given for moving to and from Igloolik were to be with family members; for a job; or for school.
- ❖ 60% of those surveyed reported that they would like to be living in Igloolik in the next five years, while 22% want to be living somewhere else and 18% were not sure. Iqaluit, southern Canada and Kivalliq or Kitikmeot regions of Nunavut were the preferred destinations for people who said they want to move somewhere else.

Health and Wellness

- ❖ In general, Iglulingmiut reported being happy with their lives and in good health, although there was variation by age group.
- ❖ Food security is a concern across the territory and 62% of respondents reported that their household had experienced a food shortage over the last year. Despite this, only 21.5% said they considered themselves to be living in poverty.

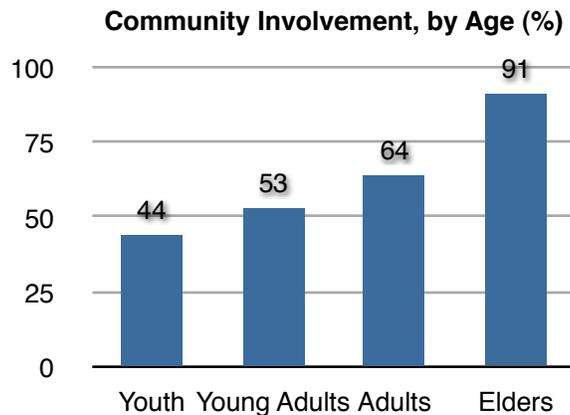


- ❖ More women (62%) than men (55%) reported a food shortage.
- ❖ There does not appear to be a relationship between employment status and food security.

- ❖ 58% of respondents reported that they were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the health services in Igloolik.
- ❖ Concerns about Igloolik’s health services centred around the number and quality of the nursing and social services staff; and the availability of doctors and specialists, particularly for children.

Community Involvement and Unpaid Work

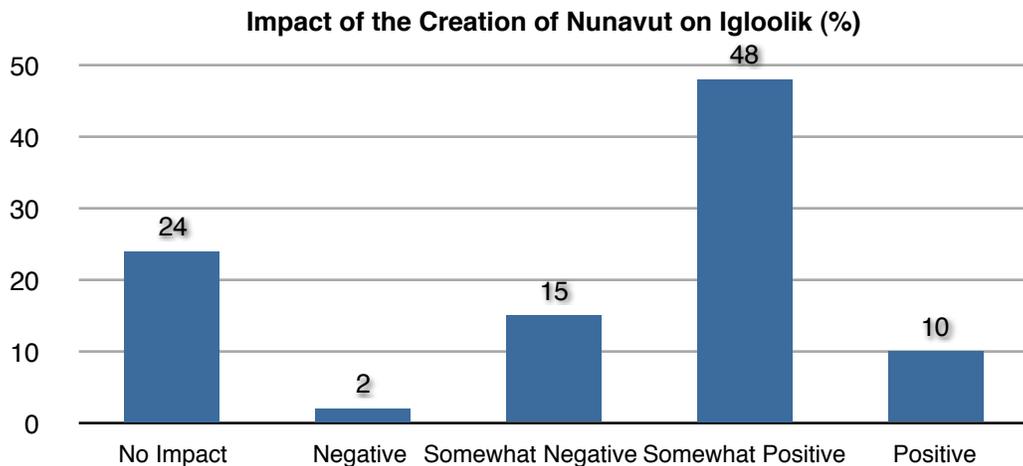
- ❖ Unpaid work here refers to activities such as housework, childcare and other care work for which a person does not receive financial compensation; volunteer work for an organization in or outside of Igloolik; and participation in citizen engagement activities, such as calling into the radio, attending and/or speaking at a public meeting, writing a letter to the editor, etc.
- ❖ In the month prior to the survey:
 - 94% of respondents said they did housework;
 - 80% looked after their own kids;
 - 67% looked after other people’s children without pay;
 - 63% cared for other relatives; and
 - 44% attended to a sick person.
- ❖ 25% of Igloolik adults reported that they were involved in a local organization (social, professional or religious) as a member at the time of the survey, while 44% had volunteered at some point in the last year. Involvement varied by age group.



- ❖ While most respondents had been involved in a local organization for 1-5 years on average, some had been involved for as many as 50.
- ❖ 60% of respondents reported being involved in citizen engagement activities.

Perceptions of Nunavut and Resource Development

- ❖ Respondents were asked to assess the impact that the creation of Nunavut (the signing of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, and the creation of the Government of Nunavut) has had on their lives and on the community of Igloolik as a whole.
- ❖ Generally, respondents reported that the land claim and the creation of the Government of Nunavut has had either “no impact” or a “somewhat positive impact” on their lives, and on Igloolik.
- ❖ 56% of respondents agree that the creation of Nunavut provided a real opportunity for Nunavummiut to govern themselves but most also believe that Nunavut is having a difficult time maintaining the level of service that existed under the Government of the Northwest Territories.
- ❖ Respondents were also asked to answer two questions about resource development in Nunavut: first, whether they believed that mining can happen in an environmentally friendly way; and second, if they would support a resource development project that involved a shipping route through Foxe Basin.
- ❖ 46% of respondents believe mining can happen in Nunavut in an environmentally friendly way, while 39% said it cannot and 15% said they were unsure.
- ❖ 25% said they would support a project that involved a shipping route through Foxe Basin, although most of these respondents expressed that their support would be conditional on a variety of factors, including proper joint monitoring and the time of year.



RESULTS FROM THE BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION SURVEY

A survey of Igloolik's business and community organizations was done between May and November 2009. The purpose of the business and community organization survey was to create a list of the businesses and organizations in Igloolik, and to gather basic employment and salary data from each one.⁵ The salary data collected helps to show how much money flows into Igloolik in the form of wages from paid work.

Private Businesses

In 2009, there were ten private sector entities operating in Igloolik. They varied in size from 1 employee to 35 in both full-time and part-time positions. The largest private sector business in Igloolik is the Northern Store, followed by LRT Construction and the Tujurmivik Hotel, which are both family owned and operated, and are long-standing fixtures of the community. These three businesses infused approximately \$1,016,000 in the form of wages into Igloolik economy in 2009.

Private Businesses in Igloolik (2009)

Name of Business	Type of Business	Number of Employees (FT/PT)
Aqiqiq Store	Small retail outlet (open seasonally)	2 PT
Baffinland Iron Mines	Community Liaison Office	1 FT
First Air	Airline Airport Staff	2 PT
Igloolik Isuma Productions, Inc.	Film and Media Company	3 FT
Inuit Broadcasting Corporation	Radio and television	1 PT
Northern Store	Large corporate retail store	35 (17 FT/ 18 PT)
Qulliq Energy Corporation	Crown Corporation; electricity provider	Unknown
Savik Enterprises	Business Management and Development; Mechanic and Maintenance	6 (4 FT/ 2 PT)
LRT Construction/Carl's Woodworking	Construction/Real estate holding company	17 (2 FT/15 PT or seasonal)
Kopak's Taxi	Taxi services	3 PT
Tujurmivik Hotel	Hotel and restaurant	12 (6 FT/ 6 PT)

⁵ Data for some businesses or organizations were not available at the time of survey. Employment information was gathered either directly from the business, or in some cases from the Igloolik Community Economic Development Office.

Non-Profit and Community Organizations

The twelve organizations listed below are the main, more formalized, non-profit and community organizations present in Igloolik. The Igloolik Co-operative and Igloolik Head Start are two of the major employers in town, employing 53 and 38 people respectively. Together, these two organizations infused \$1,207,000 into Igloolik's economy in the form of wages in 2009.

Community Organizations in Igloolik (2009)

Name of Organization	Purpose/Type of Organization	Number of Employees/ Organization Members
Igloolik Co-operative	Social Enterprise: Co-operative retail outlet; gas bar; cable and telephone services; Coffee shop and Convenience Store	53 (23 FT/30 PT) + Board of Directors
Igloolik Inn (Co-op)	Hotel and restaurant	15 (included in count above)
Illinniariuqsarvik Igloolik Head Start	Early childhood education, parenting, women's cultural activities, evening family programs	38 (11 FT/27 PT) + Volunteers
Hunter's and Trapper's Association	Represents and provides support for Igloolik hunters	1 FT + Board of Directors
Inullariit Society	Support for elders	1 PT Coordinator + volunteers and Committee members
Public Library	Local library	Volunteer
Anglican Mission	Anglican Church	1 Minister, maintenance and assistants + volunteers
Glad Tidings	Pentecostal Church	2 leaders, several volunteers
St. Anthony's Catholic Mission	Roman Catholic Church	1 Priest, 1 Clergyman, volunteers
Isumaksarksiurvik	Women's support group; traditional women's activities	Unknown (volunteers)
ArtCirq	Performance youth troupe combining circus and Inuit art/ themes	5 Core Members; 17 other members including 1 elder
Ikayurasuartiit Committee	Elder Counseling Committee	13 members
Alcohol Education Committee	Permits, awareness	2 employees + Committee members

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APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A: DATA TABLES
- APPENDIX B: RESPONDENT COMMENTS FROM THE INDIVIDUAL SURVEY
- APPENDIX C: SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF IGLOOLIK'S HISTORY
- APPENDIX D: FOCUS GROUPS
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- APPENDIX F: ORGANIZATIONS LISTED BY INDIVIDUAL SURVEY RESPONDENTS
- APPENDIX G: DESCRIPTIONS OF IGLOOLIK BUSINESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS